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Tab

A Digest of Medical Subjects

MEDICINE • SURGERY

NURSING • DIETETICS

PHYSICAL THERAPY

TREATMENT • DRUGS

**TABER'S CYCLOPEDIA
MEDICAL DICTIONARY**

THE RYERSON PRESS



TORONTO

by Clarence Wilbur Taber

NINTH EDITION • ILLUSTRATED •

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PREFACE TO NINTH EDITION

THIS is the ninth edition of this dictionary. A new edition does not fully reveal to the consultant all the changes and improvements that have been made in it. For instance, two to three printings of this dictionary are made every year, and in each one of these printings numerous changes and improvements are instigated.

Many obsolescent words have been eliminated to make space for the entry of new and up-to-date terms. Not only have many new words been introduced, including new subjects, but late developments and new facts pertaining to the various branches of medical science have made it necessary to rewrite, revise, and change the material relating to important subjects.

In the Appendix, *The Interpreter*, presented in an earlier edition, has been reintroduced as a result of requests from many users of the dictionary. The Table of Physical Constants of the Elements, Table of Muscles, Table of Principal Joints, Table of Nerves, and the Vitamin Tables have been revised, with the *Nomina Anatomica* (Parisiensia) being used where practicable.

The purpose of this dictionary is to inform as well as to define; to extend information about the things that words symbolize. The dual aim of the work stems from the need of people in medicine and related fields to learn what they have to know quickly and conveniently. The person who wishes to know something about a particular subject is frequently in search of *information*—not words, not a mere definition. Experience shows that such a requirement is met most fittingly by a combined medical dictionary and dictionary of medical subjects. In science, a reader's threshold of exasperation is notoriously and properly low. He expects a dictionary to contribute to his professional performance, and it is a matter of observation that that cannot be done by definitions alone or by the mere herding of scientific facts in alphabetical order. In all these matters, the author of this book has sought to detach it from the commonplace category of dictionaries that deal mostly with terms and spellings. The aim throughout has been to supply voluminous information in the various fields of medical practice, nursing, and allied subjects.

Even though much new matter has been added, the basic material in previous editions which has made this dictionary famous has been retained in this revision.

CLARENCE WILBUR TABER

PUBLISHER'S FOREWORD

THERE is precious little that a publisher can say about a dictionary which in the short span of 21 years has sold well over 1,000,000 copies. Everything has been said, and the sales record says it.

We merely note that neither the author nor the publisher is content to stand on past acclaim. This ninth edition has been carefully revised.

The *Nomina Anatomica* of Paris has replaced the older anatomical nomenclature in the appendix, and the charts and tables in the appendix have been carefully checked and brought up to date. "The Interpreter," a feature in a past edition, has been redone and included. Many of the pictures have been redrawn. As always C. W. Taber has laboriously checked every item, every definition, deleted many, and added still more.

Thus we believe that this edition stands more than ever before as an excellent source of information—a coordinated work of knowledge concerned with every clinical feature of medicine, nursing, and allied science. It is **more** than a multitude of facts and principles, for its many features, visible on almost every page, are creative conceptions, devised to communicate information beyond definitions. Through the use of expanded discussions, of etiology, symptoms, diagnosis, treatment, nursing procedures, and the like, the reader obtains authoritative, up-to-the-minute information revealed by no other dictionary.

In preceding editions the authority, scope, and presentation of *Taber's Cyclopedic Medical Dictionary* showed that it is something more than just another medical dictionary. We believe that this edition is a worthy successor to those that have gone before.

F. A. DAVIS COMPANY

SOURCES CONSULTED

THE factual material of this dictionary is supported by the outstanding authorities in medical science. The ninth edition represents the contribution of a number of outstanding scientists. In addition, scores of modern reference works and medical and nursing textbooks have been consulted for the verification of facts and for new data. Likewise, the leading medical and nursing periodicals have been freely used for new discoveries and for the latest procedures in the allied medical sciences. To give individual credit to the multitudinous sources consulted would be most difficult.

The data on the content and chemical composition of foods have been largely based upon the findings of Sherman, although other eminent authorities in the field of food and nutrition have been drawn upon. It should, however, be understood that there can be no definite standard of values for any food, and that this accounts for the differences in the findings of various food specialists.

Much credit should be given to Edwin B. Steen, of the Department of Biology, Western Michigan University, for his revisions and contributions pertaining to Bacteriology, Biology, and Parasitology in harmony with modern classifications of these subjects. New data have also been added to the subjects relating to "blood" by this and other well-known specialists.

C. W. TABER

FEATURES AND THEIR USE

ONLY a thoroughly trained mechanic would pretend to understand the workings of a complicated piece of machinery with its thousands of parts. Almost any one, however, feels competent to use successfully and to understand a dictionary that in reality represents hundreds of highly specialized subjects. To most persons, a dictionary is a dictionary. Nevertheless, *Taber's Cyclopedic Medical Dictionary* contains many subjects and features never before incorporated in such a reference work.

This work is a medical dictionary, but it is more than that. It is as much a dictionary of medical subject matter as it is a dictionary of medical terms. It is a source book of medical knowledge that will save much time in consulting a great many other works. A few of its more outstanding features are the following:

Pronunciations: Fully 99% of all words are respelled for pronunciation. Long and short vowels are marked diacritically, the primary accent is shown, and frequently the secondary accent. Latin rules cannot be depended upon for the pronunciation of medical words, and authorities do not agree upon any standardized pronunciations. Common usage, however, seems to prevail, and this has been followed as much as feasible in this book. Respellings for pronunciation are accurate and do not distort the actual spelling of the word any more than is necessary to indicate the proper phonetic sound.

Spellings: Diphthongs, for the most part, have been eliminated. Only proper nouns have been capitalized. Words formerly hyphenated, such as gastrointestinal, are now indicated as one word. Proper nouns used as adjectives do not take a capital initial. The letter "k" has been substituted for "c" in such words as leukocytes.

Vocabulary: This is sufficiently extensive to meet the daily needs of the practicing physician, the medical student, and the nurse. Highly specialized topics which belong in separate lexicons, such as botany, and obsolete words have been eliminated. Hundreds of drugs, for instance, that have not been in general use for ten or twenty years, have been weeded out of the vocabulary to make room for the inclusion of many new drugs. Medical literature has been combed to provide the very latest terms now in good medical standing.

Definitions: These stand out in a paragraph separate and apart from all collateral terms, and apart from additional supplementary matter, thus making it easy to read the definitions. The majority of synonyms have their own complete definitions, even at the risk of duplication. Words marked with an asterisk as they appear in a definition indicate that the word is defined in its proper place.

There probably is no profession in which there is less agreement regarding certain subjects than Medicine. The prevailing opinion of the profession, however, has been given in this dictionary, in so far as this has been available. Unfortunately, this may result in an adverse opinion in some instances, especially if the consultant is not familiar with opposing views, or unduly favorable to a definition other than the one expressed.

Subtopics: Many related words are listed and defined in most dictionaries in the same paragraph, such as the many *acids*, or different forms of the same disease. In this dictionary each of these words has its own vocabulary entrance with its definition separate and apart from other material. These topics are listed in alphabetical order, making access to them easy and quick.

Etymologies: This is the only abridged medical dictionary containing the derivations of words showing their Latin, Greek, and other sources with their meanings. These are not merely reproductions from other works, but the result of research which has made possible a great degree of accuracy. Prefixes and Suffixes also appear in alphabetical order the same as words.

Medical Synonyms: Medical synonyms are incorporated with the definition of a word; that is, when there *are* synonyms for a given term. This is a great aid to medical writers and speakers.

Words Pertaining To: Following important words will be found a list of other words pertaining to the one defined. In this way, a complete study or cycle of information pertaining to a given term may be acquired by reading the definitions of these words in the text. In many instances, following the definitions will be found a list of related subjects pertaining to the one defined.

First Aid: Practically every form of accident has been listed with first aid treatment. Included among these are poisons and their antidotes, bites and stings of all kinds, fractures, and other accidents, including different forms of unconsciousness.

Diseases: The principal diseases with their various forms are given, together with their diagnosis and symptoms, prognosis, treatment and nursing procedures, including diet.

Dietetics: Many foods and beverages are listed with all that is known about them. Also mineral content of the human body, and the physiology of digestion, assimilation, and elimination.

Drugs: Many of the terms for drugs have been given their trade-mark names, even though no references to the trade-mark or proprietary nature of the drug is made in the individual listing. These names are in common use by physicians and nurses who may be more familiar with them than with their scientific names.

Nursing Procedures: More of these are given than are usually found in the handbooks of nursing on the market.

Tabulations: Many important tabulations will be found in this text, but long tables which interfere with finding words in the dictionary have been grouped in the Appendix.

The Interpreter: This contains 373 questions and statements which are most often used during examination and taking the patient's history to aid in establishing diagnoses. Each item is in five languages: English, French, German, Italian and Spanish.

Only consistent use of this medical dictionary will prove its value and reveal much of its treasures.

FACT-FINDING INDEX

THE user of reference works seldom becomes aware of the many subjects they contain. The following index lists a few of the entries covering such important subjects as *Diagnosis*, *First Aid*, *Nursing Procedures*, and *Poisoning*. Many other subjects could be listed in the same manner. They, however, will be found in regular alphabetical order.

Diagnosis

Gait
Gums
Headache
Lips
Mucous membranes
Nail, finger
Nose
Pain
Pulse
Respiration
Skin
Sputum
Stool
Tongue
Unconsciousness
Urine
SEE ALSO. name of each disease

First Aid

Anesthesia
Apoplexy
Asphyxia
Bites
Bleeding
arterial
venous
Bot fly
Botulism
Bronchi, foreign body in
Burn
Cat bite
Chiggers
Choking
Clavicle, dislocation of
Concussion of brain
Contusion
Convulsion
Cyanosis
Delirium tremens
Digitalis
Dislocation
Dog bite
Drowning
Drug poison. SEE name of drug
Ear, foreign bodies in
Elbow, dislocation of
Electric contact and injury
Electric shock
Esophagus, foreign bodies in
Eye, foreign bodies in
Fainting
Finger, dislocation
Fire emergencies
Fit
Flame, inhalation of
Foreign bodies in ear
Fracture
Freezing
Frost bite
Hair dye poisoning

Heat

cramps
exhaustion
stroke
Hemorrhage
arterial
carotid artery
venous
Hip, dislocation of
Hornet sting
Human bite
Humerus, fracture of
Internal injury
Ivy poisoning
Jaw, dislocation of
Knee, game
Larynx, foreign body in
Nose, foreign body in
Poisoning
Shock
Shoulder, dislocation of
Snake bite
Spider bite
Sprain
of back
of foot
Strain
Syncope
Tennis elbow
Throat, foreign bodies in
Tourniquet
Transportation of injured
Unconsciousness
Wounds
abdominal
bullet
contused
lacerated
punctured

Nursing Procedures

Addison's disease
Ailusion
Agitated depression
Affective psychosis
Allergy
Amebic enteritis
Anemia
Aneurysm
Ankle clonus
Ankylosis
Anthrax
Antistain formulary
Antrum, puncture of
Anuresis
Aperient
Apicolysis
Apoplexy
Arteriosclerosis
Arthritis
Aspiration
Barbiturics
Bed
Bell's paralysis
Blepharitis
Blister, water

Breast

Breath
Bromidrosis
Bronchitis, chronic
Bronchopneumonia
Bronchotomy
Bruise
Burn
acid
alkali
chemical
Bursitis
Cancer
Cancrum
Carbolic acid solution
Carbuncle
Castor oil
Cataract
Catheter fever
Catheterization
Cecectomy
Charting
Chilblain
Chill
Chlorine preparations
Cholecystitis
Cholera infantum
Chorea insaniens
Circumcision
Clinical thermometer
Collapse
Colostomy
Colpocystotomy
Colpohysterectomy
Colpoperineoplasty
Coma
Compress
Compression
Containers, handling
Convulsion
Cranectomy
Curettag
Cyclic vomiting
Dead, care of
Death, signs of
Delirium tremens
Delivery, precipitate
Dementia
Dementia paralytica
Dermatomyositis
Dermatoplasty
Dextrose
Diabetes
Diarrhea
acute
chronic
infant
nervous
Diphtheria
Dissection
Disinfectant
Diverticulitis
Dorsal (position)
Dorsosacral (position)

- Dosage
 Douches
 Draw sheet
 Dressing
 Drug action
 Drug administration
 Drugs, handling of
 Eclampsia
 Embolism
 Emesis
 Emetic
 Empyema
 Endocarditis
 Endocervicitis
 Enema
 Enteroclysis
 Enterocolitis
 Enuresis
 Epilepsy (diet)
 Epistaxis
 Esbach's method
 Ether bed
 Ethylene (precautions)
 Excreta, disinfection of
 Eye, hot compresses to
 Feeding
 Fever, diagnosis of
 Flatulence
 Flatus
 Flaxseed poultice
 Fomentation
 Foot bath, mustard
 Foreskin
 Fowler's position
 Gait (diagnosis)
 Gallstone
 Gastric lavage
 Gastrostomy
 Gonorrhea
 Gout
 Gram's method
 Gum boil
 Gynecology
 Hands and skin, steriliza-
 tion of
 Headache
 Heat, applications of
 Hemiplegia
 Hemoptysis
 Hemorrhage
 Herniotomy
 Hyperthyroidism
 Hypnotics
 Hypothyroidism
 Hysterectomy
 Infant, premature
 feeding
 Influenza
 Injections
 Injury
 Insect bites and stings
 Insomnia
 Instruments, care and
 sharpening
 Insulin shock
 Intubation
 Iridotomy
 Iritis
 Irrigation, bladder
 Labor
 Laparotomy
 Laryngoscopy
 Larynx
 Leprosy
 Leukemia
 Lip (diagnosis)
 Lithotomy
 Lumbal puncture
 Lymphangitis
 Mastectomy
 Mastoidectomy
 Measles
 Medication, rectal adm of
 Meningitis
 Menorrhagia
 Morning or A.M. care
 sickness
 Mouth, trench
 Mucous membrane (diag-
 nosis)
 Myasthenia gravis
 Myocarditis
 Myomectomy
 Myositis
 Nail (diagnosis)
 Nasal gavage
 Nausea
 Needle, care of
 Nephrectomy
 Nephritis, interstitial
 chronic
 Neptune girdle
 Neuritis
 Nipple
 Nose (diagnosis)
 Operation, preparation
 for, in the home
 Opiate
 Packs
 Pain
 abdominal
 epigastric
 gallbladder
 gastralgia
 head
 thoracic
 Palate
 Paracentesis
 Paranoid violence
 Pediculus
 Peptic ulcer
 Perineorrhaphy
 Perineum, tears of
 Phlebitis
 Phlegmasia alba dolens
 Plaster casts
 Pleurisy
 Pneumonia
 hypostatic
 Pneumothorax, artificial
 Poisoning
 Poliomylitis
 Position
 Postoperative care
 Postpartum hemorrhage
 Poultice
 Pregnancy
 Prenatal care
 Preoperative preparation
 Prescription writing
 Proctoclysis
 Prostatectomy
 Pulse
 Pyrosis
 Quinsy
 Rash
 Raynaud's disease
 Respiration, method of
 counting
 Restraint in bed
 Salpingo-oophorectomy
 Salt solution,
 physiological
 Schizophrenia
 Sedatives
 Sepsis, puerperal
 Septicemia
 Shock
 Skin (diagnosis from)
 grafting
 Sordes
 Spasm
 Spinal puncture
 Sprain
 Sputum (diagnosis from)
 Square knot
 Staining, Wright's
 method
 Steam tent
 Stool (diagnosis from)
 Swedish movements
 Symptoms
 Syncope
 Tampons
 Tapotement
 Teeth (diagnosis from)
 Temperature
 Tetanus
 Thoracentesis
 Throat, foreign
 bodies in
 Thrombophlebitis
 Thrombosis
 coronary
 Thyroidectomy
 Tinea
 Tongue (diagnosis from)
 Tonillectomy
 Tracheitis
 Tracheostomy
 Trendelenburg position
 Typhoid fever
 Unconsciousness
 Urine (diagnosis from)
 Varicella
 Variola
 Vomiting, postoperative
 Vomitus (diagnosis from)
 Wrist drop
 Poisoning
 Acetanilid
 Acid
 Aconite
 Alkali
 Ammonium hydroxide
 Antidotes
 Antimony
 Arsenic
 Aspirin
 Atropine
 Banana oil
 Barbitol
 Barbiturics
 Barium compounds
 Bed bug (from insecti-
 cide)
 Belladonna
 Benzol
 Bichloride of mercury
 Bismuth
 Blue stone
 Boric acid
 Brass
 Bromides
 Carbon
 dioxide
 monoxide
 tetrachloride
 Chloral hydrate
 Chromium compounds
 Cinchophen
 Copper sulfate
 Corrosive alkalis
 Corrosive poisons
 Croton oil
 Cyanide
 Digitalis
 Ergot
 Fish
 Formaldehyde
 Gasoline
 Grain

Hemlock	Methyl alcohol	chromate
Heroin	Methyl chloride	hydroxide
Hydrochloric acid	Morphine	Sedative poisons
Hyosciamus	Narcotism	Silver nitrate
Ink	Nicotine	Strychnine
Iodine	Nitric acid	Sulfur dioxide
Irritant	Nitromuriatic acid	Sulfuric acid
Lead	Opium	Tartar emetic
Manganese	Oxalic acid	Tellurium
Matches	Paraldehyde	Tin
Meat	Phenol	Toadstool
Mercuric chloride	Phosphorus	Turpentine
Mercurous chloride	Potassium	Verdigris
Mercury	chlorate	Zinc salts

PRONUNCIATION

Diacritics: These are marks over or under vowels to indicate the pronunciations. In this dictionary, only two diacritics are used. The *macron*, showing the name sound or so-called long sound of vowels, as the *a* in *râte*, *e* in *ĕat*, *i* in *isle*, *o* in *ôver*, and *u* in *ûnite*; also *e* as in *éver*, *i* as in *îl*, *o* as in *nôt*, *u* as in *cût*.

Accents: These indicate the stress upon certain syllables. A single accent ' is called a *primary* accent. A double accent " is called a *secondary* accent, indicating less stress upon a syllable than that given to a primary accent. Examples are "ob'ject," and "o'ar-i-al'ji-a."

Pronunciations only may be approximately indicated unless all the markings in Webster's New International Dictionary are used which is not practical in an abridged dictionary.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE TEXT

abbr.	abbreviation	inf.	inferior
adm.	administration	int.	interior, internal
anat.	anatomy	K	potassium, kalium
ant.	anterior	L.	Latin
anti.	antidote	lat.	lateral
app.	appendix	LL.	Late Latin
art.	artery	m.	male
AS.	Anglo-Saxon	ME.	Middle English
at. no.	atomic number	med.	medical
at. wt.	atomic weight	mg.	milligram
bact.	bacteriology	Mg	magnesium
bet.	between	N	nitrogen
biol.	biology	NA	Nomina Anatomica (Parisiensia)
BNA	Basle nomina anatomica or Basel anatomical nomen- clature	Na	sodium, natrium
br.	branch, branches	neur.	neurology
C.	Centigrade	NP.	nursing procedure
C	carbon	NNR.	New and Nonofficial Remedies
Ca	calcium	nut.	nutrients
Cal.	large Calorie or Calories	O	oxygen
cal.	small calorie or calories	OB.	obstetrics
carbo.	carbohydrates	O. Fr.	Old French
cc.	cubic centimeter	OPHTH.	ophthalmology
cf.	compare	opp.	opposite
chem.	chemistry	orig.	origin
Cl	chlorine	ORTH.	orthopedics
comp.	composition	OTO.	otology
contra.	contraindication	ONP	operating nursing procedure
Cu	copper, cuprum	p	page
der.	derivative	P	phosphorus
dis.	distribution	PATH.	pathology
E.	English	pert.	pertaining
e	alternate word ending	PHARM.	pharmacy
e.g.	for example	PHYS.	physiology
elect.	electricity	pl.	plural
esp.	especially	post.	posterior
etiol.	etiology	pre.	prefix
ex.	example	pro.	protein
ext.	exterior, external	prog.	prognosis
F.	Fahrenheit	PSY.	psychiatry, psychoanalysis, psychology
F.A.	first aid	PT.	physical therapy
Fr.	French	q.v.	which see
Fe	iron, ferrum	rel.	relating
fem.	female, feminine	RS.	related subjects
ff. ind.	fact-finding index	S	sulfur
funct.	function	sing.	singular
G.	Greek	sp. gr.	specific gravity
Ger.	German	sup.	superior
Gm.	gram or grams	SYM.	symptoms
gr.	grain or grains	SYMB.	symbol
gyn.	gynecology	SYN.	synonym
H	hydrogen	USP	United States Pharmacopoeia
I	iodine	viz.	namely
i.e.	that is	*	denotes more information may be found under the word indicated
ind.	indication		

A

a. Abbr. for *accommodation, anode, anterior, and total acidity.*

A. Symb. for *argon.*

Å. or **A. u.** Abbr. for *Angstrom unit.*

A₂. Abbr. for *aortic second sound.*

A. A. Abbr. for *achievement age.*

aa, ãã [Abbr. *G. ana*, a distributive preposition] Prescription sign denoting the stated amount of each of the substances is to be taken

a-, an- [*G. alpha*, privative]. Prefix meaning *without, away from, not, as atypical.*

Aaron's sign. Distress in region of heart or stomach upon pressure over McBurney's point* as in *appendicitis*

ab- [*L.*] Prefix meaning *from, away from, negative, absent*

abacte'rial [*G. a-, priv + G. baktêrion*, rod] Without bacteria

abactio (ab-ak'shi-o) [*L. abactus*, driven away] Induced abortion.*

abactus venter [' + *L. venter*, belly] Nonspontaneous abortion

Abadie's sign (ã-bã-dez') 1. In exophthalmic goiter, spasm of the levator palpebrae superioris. 2. In tabes dorsalis, insensibility to pressure over tendo Achillis.

abaissement (a-bãs'mon) [*Fr* a lowering] 1. Depression 2. Coughing. 3. Falling

abalienated (ab-ãl'yen-ã-ted) [*L. abalienare*, to separate from]. Deranged

abalienatio mentis (ab-ãl'yen-a'shi-o men'tis). Insanity

abalienation (ab-ãl'yen-a'shun) [*L. abalienare*, to separate from]. Physical or mental decay, lunacy or derangement

abalone (ãb'u-lõ-ne) [Origin uncertain] Large sea snail with flattened shell. Eaten on Pacific Coast. Average serving 100 grams. Pro. 217, Fat 0.1, Carbo 3.7

abanet (ab'an-et) [*Heb abnêt*, long scarf] Girdle or girdlelike bandage. SYN. *abnet*.*

abarognosis (ã-bar-og-no'sis) [*G. a-, priv + barus*, weight + *gnosis*, knowledge]. Without sense of weight.

abarthrosis (ab-ar-thro'sis) [*L. ab*, from, + *G. arthron*, joint] A movable joint or point upon which bones move freely upon each other, diarthrosis.*

abartic'ular [' + *articulus*, joint]. At a distance from a joint

abarticula'tion. Dislocation of a joint.

abasia (a-bã-zl-ã) [*G. a-, priv. + basis*, step]. Motor incoordination in walking, astasia. Inability to stand or walk due to loss of coordination, organic disease in such cases usually easily recognized; if not, hysteria is probable

a. asfasia. Inability to stand or walk.

a. atactia. Uncertain movements

a., choreic. That due to cramps in the limbs similar to movements of chorea.

a., paralytic. That in which the legs give way from body weight.

a., paroxysmal trepidant. That caused by trepidation, stiffening legs and making walking impossible.

a., spastic. Paroxysmal trepidantia

a., statica. Uncertainty of movement

a., trembling, a. trepidans. That due to trembling of the legs.

abasic (ã-bã'sik). Pert. to abasia.

abate (a-bãt- [*L. ab*, from + *battere*, to beat]. 1 To lessen or decrease. 2. To cease or cause to cease.

abate'ment. Decrease in severity of pain or symptoms

abatic (ab-at'ik). Pert. to abasia. SYN. *abasic*.*

abaxial (ab-ak'si-al), **abaxile** [*L. ab*, from + *axis*]. 1. Without the axis of the body. 2. At the opp. end of the axis of a part.

Abbé's catgut ring (ab'bã's). A ring of catgut to reinforce the suture in intestinal anastomosis.

A.'s condenser. Several nonachromatic lenses to increase illumination under lens of a microscope

A.'s operation. 1 For relief of the tic douloureux by resection of the 5th c. nerve 2 Lateral anastomosis of the intestine

Abbé-Zeiss apparatus. An instrument for estimating number of blood corpuscles.

Abb'ot's paste. A paste for killing a nerve of a tooth

Abbott's method. Treatment of lateral curvature of the spine by a series of plaster jackets

A. B. C. liniment. Liniment composed of aconite 40, belladonna 40, chloroform 20.

a.b.c. process. The use of alum, blood, and charcoal in purification of water or sewage or deodorization

Abderhalden's reaction or test (ãb'der-hãl-denz) Creation of ferments in circulation as result of injection of foreign protein, fat, or carbohydrate. Used in testing for pregnancy, acute infections, malignancies, goiter, dementia precox.

abdomen (ab-do'men) [*L. abdomen*, The belly] The area between the diaphragm and the pelvis

Contains the stomach with lower part of esophagus, small and large intestines, liver, gallbladder, spleen, pancreas, and bladder. A serous membrane called the *peritoneum* lines this cavity

I **DIAG** 1. **SKIN** General discoloration—jaundice 2. **Dirty brown**—Addison's disease 3. **White area**—albinism. 4. **Pale lemon-yellow**—pernicious anemia 5. **White line** (*linea albicans*)—ascites, loss of fat, stretching from pregnancy

II **RASIDS** 1. **Rose-c. spots**—typhoid. 2. **Scaly copper-c. spots**—secondary syphilis 3. **Lesions with white "mother of pearl" scales**—psoriasis.*

III **VEINS** *Enlarged, superficial veins*—obstruction of return circulation, abdominal tumors, cirrhosis or abscess of liver

IV **PERISTALSIS** *If visible*—colitis, partial internal obstruction. *Reversed* p. Intestinal and pyloric obstruction.

V **SIZE** *General enlargement*—ascites, peritonitis, tumors, enlarged liver, spleen or both, and gaseous distention; pregnancy. *Boat-shaped*—meningitis, lead color, tumor of brain.

VI. **RETraction** Occurs in wasting diseases, inanition due to pyloric or esophageal stenosis, vomiting, purging, cholera, and yellow atrophy of liver.

VII. RIGIDITY: May be caused by appendicitis, inflammation of ovary, psoas abscess, hernia, cholelithiasis, abscess, cysts, sarcoma of adrenals, disease of spleen or kidney, gastric ulcer or carcinoma, peritonitis, intussusception,* etc., according to location affected.

VIII. TENDERNESS, OF THE ABDOMEN: May be due to inflammatory condition of peritoneum or a portion of it over an inflamed viscus. If general, may denote acute or chronic peritonitis, Asiatic cholera, early meningitis, or reflex from chest. Local tenderness depends upon location of tender area.

a., **accordion**. Nervous pseudotympany.

a., **acute**. Any acute abdominal condition demanding prompt operation.

a., **boat-shaped**. SEE a., **scaphoid**.

a., **carinate**. SEE a., **scaphoid**.

a., **navicular**. SEE a., **scaphoid**.

a., **obstipum**. Congenital shortness of the rectus abdominus muscle

a., **pendulous**. A relaxed condition of the abdominal wall

a., **scaphoid**. Sunken as in emaciation and in meningitis. One whose ant. wall is hollowed.

abdomen, words pert. to: "abdom-" words, alvine alvus, bythus, carreau, cecopexy, coliac axis, celagra, "celo-" words, cholecystenditis, cholecystoepexy, colica, facies abdominalis, meteorism, ptosis, splanchnic cavity, venter, ventruct, "ventro-" words, viscera, visceral cavity, visceralgia

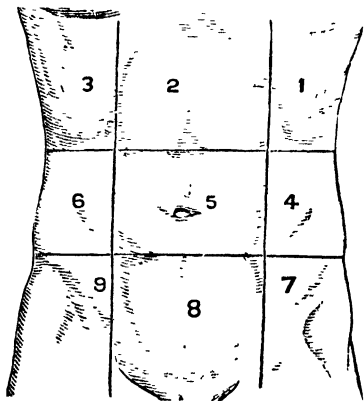
abdominal (ab-dom'i-nal). Pert to the abdomen, its function and disorders

a., **cavity**. Cavity within the peritoneum

a., **gestation**. Abdominal pregnancy. Extrauterine pregnancy in belly cavity

a., **reflexes**. These consist of muscular contraction of either side of the abdomen, induced by friction on that part

a., **r. l.** Pert to hemiplegia. In such condition reflex is absent on side opposite lesion in transverse myelitis above



ANATOMIC DIVISION OF ABDOMEN

1. Left hypochondriac region. 2. Epigastric region. 3. Right hypochondriac region. 4. Left lateral abdominal region. 5. Umbilical region. 6. Right lateral abdominal region. 7. Left inguinal (iliac) region. 8. Hypogastric region. 9. Right inguinal (iliac) region. 4, 5 and 6 constitute the mesogastric region.

sixth dorsal, in disseminated sclerosis, and occasionally in cord tumors.

a., **r. ll.** Pert. to pregnancy. With advance toward term, reflex progressively falls in the nulliparous. In the multipara, reflex cannot be elicited after pregnancy.

a., **r. ill.** Pert. to intestinal inflammation. In this condition, reflex is absent. SYN. *Rosenbach's sign* # 1.

a., **regions**. Nine regions into which the abdomen and its external surface are divided by four imaginary planes, two horizontal, one at the level of the ninth costal cartilage (or the lowest point of the costal arch); the other at the level of the highest point of the iliac crest, and two vertical, through the centers of the inguinal ligaments (or through the nipples, or through the centers of the clavicles), or curved and coinciding with the lateral borders of the two abdominal recti muscles

The abdomen may be divided into four quadrants drawing a vertical and a horizontal line through the umbilicus. The contents of each quadrant are

I UPPER RIGHT Q Right lobe of liver, gallbladder, part of transverse colon, part of pylorus, hepatic flexure, right kidney, and duodenum

II LOWER RIGHT Q Cecum, ascending colon, small intestine, appendix, bladder if distended, r ureter, r spermatic cord in male, r ovary and r tube, and uterus, if enlarged in female

III UPPER LEFT Q Left lobe of liver, stomach, transverse colon, splenic flexure, pancreas, l kidney, and spleen

IV LOWER LEFT Q Small intestine, l. ureter, sigmoid flexure, descending colon, bladder if distended, l spermatic cord in male, uterus, l ovary, and l. tube in female

a., **rings**. The apertures in the abdominal wall, a., **external**. An interval in aponeurosis of external oblique, just above and to outer side of crest of os pubis. a., **triangular**. About one inch from base to apex, and half an inch transversely, gives passage to spermatic cord in male, round ligament in female. a., **internal or deep**. Situated in the fascia transversalis, midway between the ant. superior spine of ilium and symphysis pubis, half inch above Poupart's ligament, oval form, larger in male. Transmits spermatic cord in male, round ligament in female

abdominal examination: a. auscultation. Of service in diagnosis of aneurysm, fetal heart sounds and uteroplacental murmur in pregnancy

a., **inspection**. Most satisfactorily performed with patient on back with thighs slightly flexed. In health, abdomen is of an oval form, marked by elevations and depressions corresponding to abdominal muscles, umbilicus, and in some degree by form of adjacent viscera. Is larger relatively, to size of chest, in children than in adults, more rotund, and broader inferiorly in females than in males.

Alterations in shape due to disease are first, enlargement, which may be general and symmetrical, as in ascites; or partial and irregular, from tumors, hypertrophy of organs, as the liver and spleen, or from tympanitic distention of portions of intestines by gas, as the colon in typhoid fever; second, retraction, as in extreme emaciation, and in several forms of cerebral disease, esp.

noticeable in tuberculous meningitis of children.

The respiratory movements of abdominal walls bear a certain relation to movements of the thorax, are often increased when the latter are arrested and vice versa; thus abdominal movements are increased in pleurisy, pneumonia, pericarditis, etc. but decreased or wholly suspended when disease causes abdominal pain, or in peritonitis.

The superficial abdominal veins are also at times visibly enlarged, indicating an obstruction to the current of blood, either in the portal system as in cirrhosis, or in the inferior vena cava.

a. palpation. May be performed with tips of fingers, whole hand, or both hands, pressure may be slight or forcible, continuous or intermittent. To obtain greatest amount of information, patient should be placed in horizontal position with head slightly raised and thighs flexed. Sometimes necessary to place in standing position or leaning forward.

IND. FURNISHED BY PALPATION. Size and position of viscera, existence of tumor, and swellings, whether superficial or deep, large or small, hard or soft, smooth or nodulated, movable or fixed, solid or liquid, and whether they change position with respiration. Also ascertain whether tenderness exists in any portion of the abdominal cavity, and if pain is increased or relieved by firm pressure. Aneurysms of abdominal aorta are usually felt in median line or to left of it, on right side or both sides, and are immovable.

Impulse, if one exists, is systolic and expansive, though when situated high up there also may be a slight diastolic movement. A thrill is rarely perceptible. Surface of tumor, when not ruptured, is rounded and smooth. Effusion of blood into surrounding tissues may produce lobulations.

a. percussion. Patient should be placed in same position as for palpation, and percussion should be for most part mediate. In exploring abdomen by means of percussion, finger should first be placed immediately below the xiphoid cartilage, pressed firmly down, and carried along the median line toward the pubes, striking it all the way, now forcibly, now gently. The different tones of stomach, colon, and small intestines will be distinctly heard. Percussion should then be made laterally, alternately to one side, then the other, till whole surface is percussed. Abdominal aneurysm gives dullness or flatness over it unless a distended intestine lies above it.

abdominal section. Abdominal incision for any operation on abdominal organs. *See laparotomy.*

abdominoanterior (ab-dom'i-no-an-te'ri-or). Position of fetus in utero with belly facing ant abdominal wall of mother.

abdom'inocardiac re'flex I. Increased heart consciousness when abdominal sympathetics are stimulated.

a. r. II. Sudden change from recumbent to standing position induces cardiac and vasomotor phenomena in viscerotaxis; visceromotor and viscerosensory phenomena in ulcers (gastric, duodenal) and gallbladder disease.

abdominocentesis (ab-dom'i-nō-sen-te'sis) [*L.abdomen*, belly, + *G.kentēsis*, punc-

ture]. Abdominal puncture by tapping. *Syn paracentesis abdominis.*

abdominocyst'ic [' + *G.kystis*, bladder]. Pert. to abdomen and bladder.

abdominogen'ital [' + *genitalis*]. Pert. to abdomen and genital organs.

abdom'inohysterec'tomy [' + *G.ystera*, uterus, + *ektomē*, excision]. Removal of uterus through abdominal wall.

abdom'inohysterot'omy [' + ' + *tome*, a cutting]. Incision into the uterus through an abdominal opening.

abdom'inoposte'rior. Position of fetus in utero with abdomen toward mother's back.

abdom'inosc'opy [*L.abdomen*, belly, + *G.skopein*, to view]. Instrumental examination of abdomen or its viscera.

abdom'inoscrot'al [' + *scrotum*, bag]. Pert. to abdomen and scrotum.

a. muscle. Cremaster m.

abdominothoracic (ab-dom'i-no-tho-ras'ik) [' + *G.thōrax*, breastplate]. Pert. to abdomen and thorax.

a. arch. The costal arch, dividing the thorax from the abdomen. [*domen*]

abdom'inous. Having a prominent **abdom'inouterot'omy** [*L.abdomen*, belly, + *uterus*, womb, + *G.tomē*, incision]. Cesarean section. *Syn* **abdominohysterotomy.**

abdom'inovag'inal [' + *vagina*, sheath]. Pert. to abdomen and vagina.

abdom'inoves'ical [' + *vesica*, bladder]. Pertaining to the abdomen and the urinary bladder.

a. pouch. Peritoneal fold which includes urachal folds.

abduce (ab-dūs') [*L.abducere*, to draw away]. To draw away.

abducens (ab-dū'senz) [*L.drawing away from*]. 1 The 6th cranial nerve. 2 The external rectus muscle of the eye, which moves the eyeball outward. 3 Pert. to certain muscles or their nerves drawing from the median line of the body.

a. labiorum. a. oris, a. r.

a. nerve. Sixth cranial nerve * Motor nerve supplying lateral rectus muscle of eye. *ORIG Fasciculus teres. SEE: Cranial nerves Tables in Appendix.*

a. oculi. *BNA* *Musculus rectus lateralis.* Muscle of eye.

a. oris. Muscle of mouth. *BNA* *Musculus caninus.*

abdu'cent. Abducting, leading away from. **abduct'** [*L.abductus*, past p *abducere*, to lead away]. To draw away from axis of body or one of its parts.

abduc'tion. Movement away from midline of body, or middle portion of a part as of the arm or thumb.

abduc'tor. A muscle which draws certain parts away from a common center.

Abel's bacillus. One found in nasal secretion in ozæna. *Klebsiella ozænae.*

abenteric (ab-en-ter'ik) [*L.ab*, from + *G.enteron*, intestine]. Located in a part outside the intestines, as *a. typhoid*.

abepithymia (ab-ep-i-thi'mi-ā) [' + *G.epithymia*, desire]. 1. Perverted desire or longing. 2 Solar plexus paralysis.

Abernethy's fascia (ab'er-nē-thēz). Superficial areolar tissue separating *ext. iliac art.* from iliac fascia over the psoas.

A.'s sarcoma. A circumscribed fatty tumor occurring principally on the trunk.

aber'rant [*L.ab*, from, + *errare*, to wander]. Wandering from the normal or usual course.

a. pyramidal tract. Several groups of fibers from motor cortex to the cranial nerve nuclei, running apart from the rest of the pyramidal system.

aberratio (ab-er-a'shi-o). Aberration.

a. **humorum**. Abnormal flow of blood to another tract, as in vicarious menstruation (a. *menstrui*).

aberra'tion. 1 Deviation from a normal course. 2 Mental unsoundness, but not insanity. 3 Imperfect refraction.

a., **chromatic**. Unequal refraction of different wave lengths of the spectrum producing a blurred image.

a., **dioptric**. Spherical a.

a., **distantial**. Blurring of a distant object.

a., **mental**. Mental unsoundness that may or may not amount to insanity.

a., **spherical**. Imperfect focus produced by a convex lens.

aberron'eter [L. *ab-*, from + *errare*, to wander + G. *metron*, measure]. An instrument for measuring optical error.

abevacu'ation (ab-è-vak-u-a'shun) [“ + *evacuare*, to empty]. Abnormal evacuation either in excess or in deficiency.

abeyance (a-bā'āns) [Old French]. A temporary suspension of activity, sensation, or pain.

abiochemistry (ab-i-o-kem'is-tri) [G. *a-*, priv + *bios*, life, + *chemia*, chemistry]. Inorganic chemistry.

abiogenesis (ab-i-o-jen'e-sis) [“ + “ + *genesis*, production]. Spontaneous generation.

abiogenetic, **abio'genous**. Pert. to spontaneous generation.

abiological (ab-i-o-loj'i-kal) Not related to biology or the science of life.

abiology (a-bi-ol'o-jī) [G. *a-*, priv. + *bios*, life, + *logos*, study of]. The study of inanimate things.

abionergy (ab-i-on'ur-jī) [“ + “ + *energeia*, action, energy]. Premature degeneration. *SYN* *abiotrophy*.

abiosis (ab-i-ò'sis) [G. *a-*, priv + *bios*, life]. Absence of life.

abiotic. Incompatible with life, not viable.

abiotro'phia. Abiotrophy.

abiotrophy (ab-i-ol'o-rī) [G. *a-*, priv. + *bios*, life + *trophē*, nourishment]. Premature loss of vitality or degeneration of tissues and cells.

abirritant (ab-ir'it-ant) [L. *ab-*, from + *irritare*, to irritate]. Relieving irritation, soothing.

abirrita'tion. 1 Asthenia, or atony. 2. Lowered tissue irritability.

abiuret (a-bi'ū-ret) [G. *a-*, priv + L. *bis*, double, + *urea*] Nonbiuret. Not giving the biuret reaction.

ablactation (ab-lak-ta'shun) [L. *ab-*, from + *lac*, milk] Cessation of, or cessation of milk secretion, weaning.

ablastem'ic [G. *a-*, priv. + *blastos*, germ, seed] Not germinal.

ablate [L. *ablatu*, taken away]. To remove, esp. by excision.

ablatio (ab-lu'shi-oi) [L. *ablatio* carrying away] Ablation, removal, detachment of a normally situated placenta.

a. placentae. Premature detachment of a normally situated placenta.

ETIO. Toxemia, anemia, chronic nephritis, syphilis, trauma.

PATH. Extravasation of blood between placenta and uterine wall, occasionally between muscle fibers of the uterus. The peritoneal coat of uterus may exhibit small linear fissures which allow for free blood to enter the peritoneal cavity. Liver frequently shows marked fatty changes.

SYM. (a) Hemorrhage, concealed or evident, or a combination of the two. (b) Pain, constant at point of separation of placenta due to blood extruding

between muscle fibers. (c) Uterine contraction, constant, occasionally tetanic in nature. (d) Evidences of fetal asphyxia and death, increased fetal movements, and changes in heart-tone rate until final cessation of both. (e) Albuminuria a frequent accompaniment.

TREATMENT. (a) *Mild cases* Rest in bed; if near term, induction of labor. (b) *Severe cases* Shock must first be combated and uterus emptied as rapidly as possible, avoiding accouchement forcé. With the child still alive, if the mother's condition allows, a Cesarean section may be indicated. If extensive blood extravasation between muscle fibers we have an apoplectic uterus and Porro-Cesarean section is necessary.

SEE *placenta*.

a. **refinae**. Detachment of retina.

ablation (ab-la'shun) [L. *ab-*, from, + *latu*, carried] Removal of a part, as by cutting. *SEE* *ablatio*.

-able; -ible; -ble [L.] Suffixes. Capable of being, power to be, as *audible*.

ablepsia (ā-blep'si-ā) [G. *a-*, priv. + *blepein*, to see]. 1. Blindness. 2. Dull perception.

abluent [L. *ab-*, from, + *luere*, to wash] An agent possessing cleansing qualities, as a detergent.

ablu'tion. A cleansing or washing. PT. Pouring water out of bucket over body or part. Mechanical effect mild, action depends mainly on temperature.

abmor'tal [L. *ab-*, from, + *mors*, death] Passing from dead or dying to living fiber, as an electric current.

abner'val [“ + *nervus*, nerve]. Passing from a nerve to a muscular fiber.

abnet [Heb. *abnet* a long scarf]. A girdle or girdlelike bandage.

abneural (ab-nū'ral) [L. *ab-*, from, + G. *neuron*, nerve] Ventral. Remote from neural or dorsal aspect.

abnormal (G. *anomalos*) Not normal. *SEE* *chondralloplasia*, *chondrodysplasia*.

ab'normality. That which is not normal.

abnormity (ab-norm'i-ti) 1. Deformity, abnormality. 2. A monstrosity.

abnoiment (ā-bwa-moi'n) [Fr.] The making of barking sounds.

abol'ition [L. *abolerere*, to perish]. Doing away with anything.

aborad (ab-o'rad) [L. *ab-*, from, + *oris*, mouth] Away from the mouth.

abo'ral. Opposite to, or away from, the mouth.

abort' [L. *aboriri*, to perish]. 1. To cause expulsion of an embryo or of the fetus before time of viability. 2. To arrest progress of disease. 3. To arrest growth or development.

aborticide (a-bor'ti-sid) [“ + *cadere*, to kill] A term etymologically incorrect for an agent causing death of fetus and expulsion from uterus.

abortient (ab-or'shent). 1. Producing abortion. 2. Abortifacient.

abortifacient (a-bor-i-ta'shent) [L. *abortus*, abortion, + *facere*, to make] A drug which causes an abortion.

abortion (ab-or'shun). 1. The arrest of any physical action or disease. 2. The termination of pregnancy before the term of viability, i.e., before the 28th week, the fetus measuring 35 cm or less, and weighing less than 3¼ lb (1500 Gm.). The term *miscarriage* is sometimes applied when occurring after 4th mo and before 7th mo, *premature delivery* after 7th mo and before full term.

ETIO. Most common causes in the early months are (a) diseases of endo-

metrium; (b) nephritis; (c) malpositions of uterus; (d) syphilis; (e) defective development of embryo; (f) endocrine disorders esp. of ovaries; (g) toxemias of pregnancy

Sym. Abdominal cramps and bleeding from vagina.

NP Send for doctor. Keep patient quiet. Care as for uterine hemorrhage. Save discharges for doctor's inspection. Watch for shock and symptoms of sepsis.

The Catholic Church claims all induced abortions are criminal.

a., accidental. That which occurs spontaneously and accidentally without criminal intent.

a., artificial. When induced or performed purposely, as by a surgeon

a., criminal. When produced for other than medical purposes

a., embryonic. Before 4th month.

a., fetal. After 4th month.

a., habitual. When in course of repeated pregnancies with no apparent cause

a., incomplete. When some of products of conception are retained with continuation of symptoms

a., induced. When brought on intentionally, criminally or therapeutically

a., inevitable. That which cannot be stopped or when occurring after the embryo is dead

a., infected. When accompanied by infection of retained material with resultant febrile reaction [mother's life.

a., justifiable. When done to save the

a., missed. That in which the fetus died with products of conception retained in uterus

a., ovular. That which occurs within first three weeks after conception

a., partial. In multiple pregnancy, aborting of only 1 fetus, or less than the entire number

a., spontaneous. Occurring naturally without interference

a., therapeutic. One done when life of mother is endangered by continuation of the pregnancy

a., threatened. When only earliest signs of abortion are present

a., tubal. An ectopic (abnormally placed) pregnancy in which the fetus has been expelled through rupture of a uterine tube

abortionist (a-bor'shun-ist) One who performs a criminal abortion

abortive (a-bor'tiv). 1. Preventing the completion of 2. Abortifacient, that which prevents a natural or regular course 3 Rudimentary

abortion (a-bor'tus). An abortion.

aboulia (ā-boō'li-ā) [G *a-*, priv. + *boulē*, will]. Inability to exercise will power **Syn** *abulia*, *q.v.*

aboulomania (ā-boō'lo-ma'nī-ā) [" + " + *mania*, frenzy] Mental disorder with loss of will power. **Syn** *abulomania*.

abrade [L. *ab*, from + *radere*, to scrape] 1. To chafe. 2. To roughen or remove by friction

Abrams' heart reflex. Reduction of area of cardiac dullness resulting from manual friction of precordial and epigastric areas.

A. lung reflex. Following irritation of the skin over the thorax or upper abdominal region, there is an increase in pulmonary area.

abra'sio cor'neae [L. abrasion of corneal]. Removal of corneal excrescences by scraping.

abrasion (ab-ra'shun) [L. *ab*, from, + *radere*, to scrape]. An injury resulting

from scraping away of a portion of skin or of a mucous membrane. A brush burn.

Foreign bodies (*q.v.*) may be present. **Sym.** Painful, red, denuded surface.

F. A TREATMENT Remove any foreign body. Apply mild antiseptic and dressing, may be tannic acid, 5%, gentian violet, 5%, or any bland ointment.

See *avulsion*, *bruise*.

abra'sive. 1. Producing abrasion. 2. That which abrades

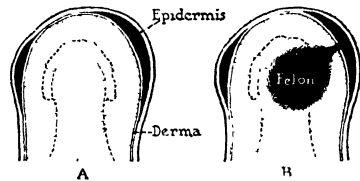
abreaction (ab-ie-ak'shun) [L. *ab*, from, + *re*, again, + *actus*, acting]. **Psy** Re-evaluation of an emotion-laden experience during its free discussion with an understanding psychotherapist. Freud calls the process *catharsis*.

abresia (ab-rē'zi-ā) [L. *ab*, from, + *erodere*, to gnaw away]. 1. Fasting, the need for food 2. A wasting away

abruptio (ab-rup'shi-o) [L. *ab*, from, + *ruptere*, a break]. A tearing away from.

a. placenta. Premature detachment of normally situated placenta. **See** *ablatio placenta*.

abscess (ab'ses) [L. *abscessus*, a going away] A localized collection of pus in a cavity; the pus formed by disintegration of tissue. There is an increase of neutrophils in abscesses and active infection.



SUBEPITHELIAL ABSCESS

A. Abscesses located at tip of finger lie between dense epidermis and derma. **B.** Subepithelial abscess developed from felon which perforated derma and spread out beneath epidermis, which is lifted up in a manner analogous to a blister.

a., acute, or warm. One with local symptoms of inflammation, with fluctuation, and pointing, also pressure and constitutional symptoms. Inflammation becomes intensified with increased heat, redness, swelling, and edema. Pain becomes throbbing and greater, with impaired loss of function of the part. An elevation appears, with fluctuation and softening as it reaches the surface, becoming necrotic and yellow, giving way with evacuation of pus. **Pressure symptoms**, according to size and depth. In floor of mouth or neck, swelling may cause dyspnea and dysphagia. **Constitutional symptoms** vary, from slight temperature (fever may be absent in a well walled-off abscess) to high temperature, with rigors and sweats if associated with pyemia and septicemia. Any or all general symptoms may be absent in deep-seated abscesses except loss of weight and strength. If there is active tissue resistance and free absorption of toxin, leukocytosis will occur.

TERMINATION This may be by pointing, evacuation, and discharge of pus, which may become inspissated, encapsulated, and at times absorbed

a., alveolar. One of the gum or alveolus

a., amebic. One containing amebae.

a., anorectal. One in the tissue near the rectum.

a., apical. One at the apex of lung or at extremity of root of a tooth

a., appendiceal, appendicular. Pus formation about vermiform appendix

a., arthritic. A wandering abscess having origin in a diseased joint

a., atheromatous. Atheromatous softening in wall of an artery

a., axillary. One or multiple abscesses in axilla

a., Bartholinian. One affecting Bartholin's gland

a., Bezold's. A deep abscess in the neck

a., bicameral. One with two pockets

a., bilharziasis. One in an intestinal wall caused by *Schistosoma mansoni*

a., biliary. One of the biliary tract or gallbladder

a., blind. A dental granuloma

a., bone. Suppurative periostitis

a., brain. Seldom primary. May result from suppurative disease of middle ear, mastoid cells, and accessory sinuses. Secondary to lung suppuration, such as lung abscess or bronchiectasis, and following general septicemia. It may be acute, subacute, or chronic. The headache is constant and severe, usually localized over the affected area. Fever, vomiting, vertigo, mental dullness, irritability, and general weakness usually accompany the localized pain and the general headache

a., Brodie's. Tuberculosis with supuration of articular end of a bone

a., bursal. One in a bursa

a., canalicular. An abscess of breast discharging into the milk ducts

a., carniform. One containing cheesy matter, or carniform

a., caseous. One in which the pus has a cheesy appearance

a., cerebral. A brain abscess

a., cheesy. Caseous abscess

a., cholangitic. One of the bile duct

a., chronic, or cold. One with pus but without signs of inflammation, usually of slow development. Formed by liquefaction of tuberculous tissue. May occur anywhere on the body but more frequently in connection with the spine, hips, genitourinary tract, and lymphatic glands. Symptoms may be very mild, pain when present being due to pressure upon surrounding parts. Tenderness often absent. Chronic septic intoxication with hectic fever occurs when there is mixed infection. Amyloid disease usually appears eventually

a., circumscribed. An abscess limited by exudation of lymph

a., circumtonsillar. Quinsy

a., cold. Same as chronic

a., collar-button. One perforating the palmar fascia into the subcutaneous tissue at the web with superficial accumulations of pus in the palm, connected by a narrow channel with a larger collection of pus in deeper tissues

a., congestive. One that shows pus at a point distant from where formed

a., consecutive. A critical abscess

a., constitutional. One resulting from a general disease

a., deep. One arising from below the deep fascia

a., Delpech's. One without fever which develops rapidly, causing great prostration

a., dental. One about a tooth

a., dentoalveolar. One at the root of a tooth

a., diathetic. One caused by a diathesis

a., diffuse. A collection of pus not circumscribed by a well-defined capsule

a., Douglas'. One in Douglas' pouch

a., dry. One that disappears without pointing or breaking

a., Dubois'. One of the thymus formed in congenital syphilis

a., embolic. One due to a septic embolus

a., emphysematous. Same as tympanic

a., encysted. One with pus circumscribed in a serous cavity

a., endamebic. Entamebic Amebic

a., epiploic. One in the omentum

a., extradural. One on the dura mater

a., fecal. A stercoralaceous abscess

a., filarial. One caused by filaria

a., fixation. One produced artificially by subcutaneous injection of an irritant

a., Fochler's. Same as fixation

a., follicular. One forming in a follicle

a., frontal. One in the frontal lobe of the brain

a., fungal. Abscess caused by a fungus

a., gangrenous. One attended with gangrene of surrounding parts

a., gas. An abscess containing gas due to *B. aerogenes* or other gas-forming microorganism

a., gastric. Phlegmonous gastritis

a., gingival. A parietal one in cemental gingival tissue

a., glandular. One around a lymph node

a., gravitation. An abscess in which the pus migrates, sinking to lower depths

a., heart. In interstitial myocarditis, multiple small abscesses

a., helminthic. One caused by a worm

a., hematic. One due to an extravasated blood clot

a., hemorrhagic. One containing blood

a., hepatic. Abscess of the liver

a., hot. An acute abscess with local inflammation

a., hypostatic. A wandering abscess

a., idiopathic. One due to local causes

a., iliac. One in the iliac region

a., intramammary. An abscess of the mammary gland

a., intramastoid. A mastoid process abscess of the temporal bone

a., ischiorectal. One in the ischiorectal fossa

a., lacrimal. Suppuration of a lacrimal gland

a., lacunar. One in the urethral lacunae

a., lateral, a., lateral alveolar. A periodontal abscess

a., lumbar. One in the lumbar region

a., lung. A. occurring in the lung

NP This may cover a prolonged course. Constitutional treatment is indicated. High caloric diet to build up body tissues and to help overcome infection. Glucose may have to be given intravenously to supply an adequate caloric intake. Bowel hygiene and frequent baths for elimination of toxins. Mouth care essential because of frequent expectoration of pus which has a foul taste and odor. If postural drainage is ordered, the patient's chest should be as nearly straight as possible. The treatment is given for 1 to 2 minutes, but the time is gradually increased to from 15 to 30 minutes twice a day. The patient is encouraged to cough and expectorate. The sputum should be meas-

ured, and the amount and character should be recorded. The treatment should not be given just before or after a meal, as it will nauseate the patient.

a., lymphatic. A cold abscess of a lymphatic gland.

a., mammary. One in the female breast.

a., marginal. One near the orifice of the anus.

a., mastoid. Suppuration of the mastoid portion of the temporal bone.

a., mediastinal. Suppuration in the mediastinum.

a., metastatic. A secondary one at a distance from focus of infection.

a., migrating. See *wandering abscess*.

a., miliary. A small embolic abscess. One discharging numerous small collections of pus.

a., milk. A mammary abscess during lactation.

a's., Monro's. Intraepidermal accumulations of cellular debris in the epidermis.

a., mother. A primary abscess giving rise to other abscesses.

a., multiple. A group of abscesses accompanying pyemia.

a., mural. One in tissues of the abdominal wall following celiotomy.

a., nocardial. One caused by *Nocardia*.

a., orbital. Suppuration in the orbit.

a., ossifluent. One dependent on degeneration of bone tissue.

a., Paget's. One recurring about the site of a former abscess.

a., palatal. One in an upper lateral incisor, erupting toward the palate.

a., palmar. A purulent effusion into the tissues of the palm of the hand.

a., parafrenal. One of Tyson's gland.

a., parametric, a., parametric. One between the folds of the structures adjacent to the uterus.

a., paranephric, a., paranephritic. One in the tissues around the kidney.

a., parapancreatic. One in the pancreatic tissues.

a., parietal. A periodontal abscess arising in the periodontal tissue other than the pulpal foramen.

a., parotid. One of the parotid gland.

a., pelvic. Abscess of the pelvic peritoneum, especially Douglas' pouch.

a., pelvirectal. A deep rectal abscess.

a., perialipical. One at the root apex of a tooth. A parietal abscess in the pericemental tissue which is not an extension of a periclasial pocket.

a., peribronchitic. A. in inflamed tissue around the bronchi. SYN *Fauelet's granule*.

a., pericemental. An alveolar abscess not involving apex of a tooth.

a., pericoronaral. One around the crown of an unerupted molar tooth.

a., peridental. Periodontal abscess.

a., perinephric. One in tissue about the kidney.

a., periodontal. An alveolar abscess.

a., peripleuritic. One beneath the parietal pleura.

a., periprectic. One in the areolar tissue about the rectum.

a., peritoneal. An encysted mass of exudate in peritonitis.

a., peritonsillar. Quinsy.

a., perilurethral. One formed around the urethra. One associated with an inflammation in connective tissues.

a., phlegmonous. An acute abscess.

a., pneumococcal. One due to infection with pneumococci.

a., postcecal. One sometimes occurring in appendicitis.

a., posttyphoid. A chronic abscess following typhoid fever.

a., Pott's. One developing in Pott's disease of the hip.

a., prelacrimar. One of the lacrimal bone.

a., premammary. A small cutaneous abscess on the mammary gland.

a., primary. One originating at point of infection.

a., protozoal. One caused by a protozoan.

a., psosas. One with pus descending in sheath of psosas muscle due to vertebral disease.

a., pulmonary. One of the lungs. Non-tuberculous suppuration of lung tissue with one or more localized areas of necrosis resulting in pulmonary cavitation.

a., pulp. 1 A cavity discharging pus formed in the pulp of a tooth. 2 One of the tissues of the pulp of a finger.

a., pyemic. A metastatic one, usually multiple due to pyogenic organisms.

a., rectal. One in the rectum.

a., residual. One occurring in old inflammatory products.

a., retromammary. One below the mammary gland and within the tissues of the chest wall.

a., retroperitoneal. Same as subperitoneal.

a., retropharyngeal. One of the lymph nodes in the walls of the pharynx. It sometimes simulates diphtheritic pharyngitis. Respiratory obstruction is caused by accumulation of pus behind the posterior pharyngeal wall.

a., root. Dental granuloma. Granulations at root of a tooth.

a., sacrococcygeal. One over the sacrum and coccyx.

a., satellite. A secondary one arising from a primary one situated near it.

a., scrofulous. One due to tuberculous degeneration of bone or lymph nodes.

a., secondary. Embolic abscess.

a., septal. One at the proximal surface of a tooth root.

a., septicemic. One resulting from septicemia.

a's., shirt-stud. Two abscesses communicating by a sinus.

a., spermatic. One of the seminiferous tubules.

a., spinal. One due to necrosis of a vertebra.

a., spirillary. One containing *Spirilla*.

a., splenic. One of the spleen.

a., stercoralaceous. One containing pus and fecal matter.

a., stitch. One formed about a stitch or suture.

a., streptococcal. An abscess caused by streptococci.

a., strumous. A cold abscess of tuberculous causation.

a., subaponeurotic. One beneath an aponeurosis or fascia.

a., subdiaphragmatic. One beneath the diaphragm.

a., subepithelial. Infection under the epidermis of the hand with accumulation of pus.

a., submammary. One beneath the mammary gland.

a., subpectoral. One beneath the pectoral muscles.

a., superperitoneal. One between the parietal peritoneum and the abdominal wall.

a., subphrenic. One beneath the diaphragm.

- a., subscapular.** One between the serratus anterior and the posterior thoracic wall.
- a., subungual.** One beneath the distal portion of a finger nail. May follow injuries with pins, needles, or splinters
- a., sudoriparous.** One of a sweat gland.
- a., superficial.** One occurring above the deep fascia
- a., suprahepatic.** One in the suspensory ligament between the liver and the diaphragm
- a., sympathetic.** One arising some distance from the exciting cause
- a., syphilitic.** One occurring in the bones during syphilis
- a., thecal.** One in sheath of a tendon.
- a., thymus.** Dubois' a
- a., tonsillar.** Acute suppurative tonsillitis, or quinsy
- a., tooth.** Dental abscess
- a., traumatic.** One provoked by injury
- a., tropical.** An abscess of the liver due to *Endamoeba histolytica*
- a., tympanitic.** An abscess that contains air or gas
- a., tympanocervical.** One arising in the tympanum and extending to the neck
- a., tympanomastoid.** A combined abscess of the tympanum and mastoid
- a., urethral.** One of the urethra
- a., urinary.** One caused by extravasation of urine.
- a., urinous.** One which contains pus with urine
- a., verminous.** One which contains insect larvae or other animal parasites
- a., von Bezold's.** One resulting from mastoiditis by perforation with extension into the digastric fossa, and to tissues of the lateral aspect of the neck
- a., wandering.** One at a distance from focus of disease with pus along fascial sheaths of muscles.
- a., warm.** An acute abscess.
- a., worm.** One caused by or containing worms
- abscession** (ab-sesh'un). 1. Metastasis. 2. A critical discharge. 3. An abscess *

abscission (ab-sf'shun) [L. *abscindere*, to cut off]. The removal of a part by excision.

absentia epileptica (ab-sen'shi-ä). The loss of consciousness in the mild form of epilepsy

absolute alcohol. A. with no more than 1% of water

a. temperature. Temperature reckoned from the absolute zero

a. zero. 273.7° below zero Cent. The lowest possible temperature.

absorb' [L. *absorbere*, to suck in]. To suck up as through pores. SEE *absorbent*.

absorbefacient (ab-sor-be-fä'shent) [“ + *facere*, to make] Causing or that which causes absorption

absorb'ent. 1. A substance that causes absorption of diseased tissue. 2 Taking up by suction [moisture]

a. cotton. Cotton prepared to absorb

a. glands. Lymph glands

absorptiometer (ab-sorp-shi-om'e-ter) [L. *absorptio*, absorption + G *metron*, measure] An instrument for measuring thickness of liquid drawn by capillary attraction, between glass plates

absorption (ab-sorp'shun) [L. *absorptio*, from *absorbere*, to suck in] 1. The taking up of liquids by solids, or of gases by solids or liquids 2 The taking up of light or of its rays by black or colored rays 3. The taking up by the body of radiant heat, causing a rise in body temperature 4 **PHYS.** The passage of a substance through some surface of the body into body fluids and tissues, as the passage of ether through the respiratory epithelium of lungs into the blood during anesthesia, or passage of oil of wintergreen through the skin, the result of several processes

Diffusion Spreading of dissolved substances throughout a solution and through porous, or permeable membranes If a partition has visible openings, passage of liquid occurs and direction of flow is determined by mechanical pressure (such as that due to

Summary of Food Absorption (Final Products of Digestion)

Final Products of Digestion	Absorbable Food Compound	Place of Absorption	Route in Circulation	Food Products Carried by the Blood
Carbohydrates	Monosaccharides	Epithelium of villi of small intestine into capillaries	Blood of portal vein to the liver formed from the fructose and galactose is changed by the liver into glycogen Other tissues may form glycogen)	Glucose (part of the glucose absorbed and that
Fats	Glycerol and Fatty Acids	Epithelium of villi of small intestine into lacteals	Lacteals to lymphatics, to left thoracic duct, to bloodstream at left subclavian vein	Emulsified fat, the absorbed glycerol, and fatty acids having been reunited in the cells of the mucosa
Proteins	Amino acids	Epithelium of villi of small intestine into capillaries	Blood of the portal vein to the liver	Amino acids
Water		Stomach, small intestine principally in large intestine	Through portal vein and lymphatic vessels	
Mineral Salts		Stomach, small and large intestine	Through portal vein and lymphatic vessels	

gravity), but in physiological absorption the movement of solvent is commonly through membranes having no demonstrable pores and frequently opposite to direction of mechanical pressure.

Filtration Passage of a fluid through a semipermeable membrane as a result of a difference in hydrostatic pressures

Osmosis Passage of a solvent through a membrane separating solutions of unequal concentrations

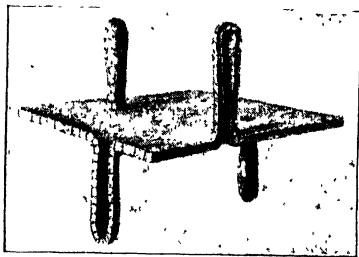
RS absorbefacient, absorptive, chondrolysis, imbibition, impermeable, osmosis, resorption.

a., colon. Water (important in the conservation of body fluids) and products of bacterial action are normally absorbed esp in the ascending colon. Some nutrients and drugs are absorbed by the lower bowel. Cellulose is not digested but passes from the body as residue.

Colonie absorption is facilitated by the following kinds of movement. 1 The ascending colon shows reverse peristalses, which tend to keep the contents packed in the cecum. The food mass remains in the ascending colon for about 24 hours. The alkaline fluid aids bacterial growth, the bacteria setting up the normal process of digestion in the colon. Undigested protein undergoes putrefactive fermentation. 2 The sacculations exhibit "haustal churning." 3 The transverse colon, being suspended like a festoon between the hepatic and splenic flexures, due to the contractions of its longitudinal muscles, shows "pendulum movements" from side to side. 4 Large boli, starting from the transverse colon, can, by mass peristalsis, be moved rapidly down the descending colon and through the sigmoid into the rectum. The activity of the descending colon is such that it is empty most of the time. End products are disposed of in the feces, the elimination of which is aided by gas formed from fermentation. The *Bacillus acidophilus* seems necessary to intestinal processes. The colon excretes calcium, magnesium, and iron salts. 5 From the rectum, masses not promptly evacuated may, by reverse peristalsis, be returned to the transverse colon. See, *evacuation*.

a. lines. Dark lines of solar spectrum. SYN *Fraunhofer's lines*.*

a., mouth. Some substances, but no food nutrients, can be absorbed from the mouth, some drugs, esp alkaloids, can pass through the oral mucosa.



ABSORPTION—INTESTINAL SURFACE
Showing villi and crypts, which greatly increase the number of cells that have access to an epithelial surface.

a., pathological. A. of contents of an excretion or an abnormal product into blood stream.

a. of proteins. In the form of amino acids, produced by digestive hydrolysis, proteins enter the portal vein from the intestinal walls, and through the liver into the general circulation from whence they are absorbed by the tissues. Each tissue synthesizes its own form of protein from the amino acids received from the blood.

a. of radiation. Grotthuss' law states only rays which are absorbed are physiologically active.

a., small intestine. The most important absorption of products of digestion occurs in the small intestines, esp the ileum. Products of digestion absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract pass into either blood or lymph. The mesenteric veins unite to form the portal vein and carry such blood to the liver, the mesenteric lymphatics are called *lacteals* because during absorption of a fatty meal the lymph which they contain looks milky and is called *chyle*. The lacteals empty into the *cisterna chyli* and are joined by lymphatics from other parts of the body, the mixed lymph is finally emptied into large veins near the heart and is thus mixed with, and becomes part of, the blood.

a. spectrum. A spectrum showing a. lines.

a., stomach. Water, alcohol, and some salts can be absorbed through the gastric mucosa and a small amount of glucose in food.

Substances can also be absorbed from other surfaces of the body such as the skin, the lining of the nose and lungs, the peritoneum and other serous membranes, and the mucosae of the vagina, urinary bladder, and urethra.

absorption co-efficient. PT The ratio of the linear rate of change of intensity of roentgen rays in a given homogeneous material to the intensity at a given point within the same mass.

absorptive. Absorbent.

abstergent (ab-stur'jent) [L *abstergere*, to wipe off] 1 A cleansing agent. 2. Having cleansing properties. 3. A purgative.

absterion (ab-ster'shun). Cleansing.

abster sive. Abstergent. Cleansing.

abstinence (ab'sti-nens) [L *abstinere*, to abstain]. Going without voluntarily.

a. symptoms. Partial collapse resulting from withdrawal of alcohol, stimulants, and some opiates.

abstract [L *abstrahere*, to draw away].

1 A preparation containing the soluble principles of a drug evaporated and mixed with sugar of milk. 2 v. **abstract**. To remove from. 3. To condense or abbreviate.

abstraction (ab-strak'shun) Bloodletting.

CUPPING. Dry C. Employing an exhausted receiver over integument whereby congestion of included skin is effected and sometimes serum effused. **Instruments:** Cupping glasses and suction pump, or small tumblers or wine glasses may be used. **Wet C.** Having congested skin by dry cup, make parallel incisions with lancet or apply spring scarificator.

Set to such a depth as to cut only through true skin. Spring the lancets. Set, reapply at right angles, spring again and apply cup. When enough blood has been drawn, wash parts with mild antiseptic solution and cover with dry aseptic or antiseptic compresses.

LEECHING: The American leech is capable of withdrawing one dram of blood, European or Swedish, one ounce. Keep in water one hour before applying. A few drops of blood or little milk smeared on part will induce them to take hold. Eyelids and scrotum should never be leached and only circumjacent tissues of inflamed areas. If slow in dropping off sprinkle the leech with salt.

PUNCTURE Passing of a needle, or a narrow scalpel into the cavity filled with pus or into the spinal canal.

SCARIFICATION Numerous small parallel incisions made in long axis of limb or part.

VENESECTOMY OR PHLEBOTOMY Opening vein in arm, most advantageous

abterminal [L. *ab*, from, + *terminus*, end] Away from an end toward the center, noting course of.

abulia (a-boō'li-ā) [G. *a-*, priv + *boule*, will]. Absence of or inability to exercise "will power"; hesitation, indecision. Seen in dementia precox.

abulic (ab-u'lik). Pert to abulia.

abulomania (a-boō'lo-ma-ni-ā) [G. *a-*, priv + *boulē*, will, + *mania*, frenzy] A mental disorder accompanied by impaired (or loss of) will power. These are obsolete terms.

abutment [Fr. *abouter*, to place end to end] The tooth to which a bridge is anchored.

A. C. Abbr. for anodal closure.

a. c. Abbr. for *L. ante cibos*, before meals.

a. c. interval. One bet beginning of auricular and carotid wave, intersystolic period.

acacia (ak-ka'shī-ā) (Gum Arabic) USP. A dried, gummy exudation from the tree *Acacia senegal*.

Uses. Demulcent, and for suspending insoluble substances in water, and for formation of pills and troches.

acalcerosis (ak-al-ser-o'sis) [G. *a-*, priv. + *calx*, *calces*, limestone, + *-osis*, condition]. Lack of calcium in the body.

acalculia (a-kal-kū'li-ā) [G. *a-*, priv. + *calculare*, to reckon]. Inability to solve mathematical problems.

acampsis (a-kamp'si-ā) [+ *kamptēn*, to bend]. Inflexibility of a limb, rigidity, ankylosis.

acantha [G. *akantha*, thorn]. 1. The spine. 2. A vertebral spinous process.

acanthesthesia (a-kan-thes-the'zi-ā) [+ *disthēsis*, sensation]. A sensation as of a prick; a form of paresthesia, *q. v.*

acanthion [G. *akanthion*, a thorn]. Tip of ant nasal spine.

Acanthocephala (ā-kan-tho-sef'āl-ā) [G. *akantha*, thorn, + *kephalē*, head]. A class of wormlike entozoa related to the Platyhelminthes, including a few species parasitic in man.

acanthocephalasis (ā-kan'tho-sef-āl-i-ā-sis). Infestation with Acanthocephala.

acanthoid [G. *akantha*, thorn, + *eidos*, form]. Thorny, spiny; of a spinous nature.

acanthokeratoderma (ā-kan'tho-ker"ā-to-der-mi-ā) [G. *akantha*, thorn, + *keras*, horn, + *derma*, skin]. Hypertrophy of hands and feet. [edema]

a. adenoides cysticum. Sweat gland

a. alveolaris. Tumor of epithelium.

Syn. epithelioma.

a. verrucosa seborrholca. Warty growths in the senile

acantholysis (a-kan-thol'is-is) [+ *lysis*, solution] Any disease of the skin accompanied by atrophy of the prickley-layer.

a. bullosa. A skin condition of large bullae produced by irritation.
Syn: *Epidermolysis bullosa*.

acanthoma (a-kan-tho'ma) [+ *-oma*, tumor]. 1. Papilloma. 2. Cancer of skin.

a. adenoides cysticum. Eruption arising in the rete spinosum of the skin and resembling spiradenoma.

acanthopelvis [+ *pelyx*, pelvis]. A prominent and sharp pubic spine on a rachitic pelvis.

acanthosis (a-kan-tho'sis) [G. *akantha*, thorn]. Disease of prickle cell layer of skin.

a. nigricans. Chronic inflammatory disease of skin in adult life generally associated with cancer of some internal organ.

Etiol. Unknown. Hypothetically, disease of the abdominal sympathetic is suggested.

Sym. Symmetrically distributed hard and soft papillary growths accompanied by pigmentation and hyperkeratosis.

Progn. Depends upon presence or absence of underlying carcinomatous factor.

Treatment. Empirical and purely symptomatic.

acanthotic. Pert to acanthosis.

acanthulus (a-kan'thu-lus). An instrument for removing thorns or splinters from wounds.

acapnia [Gr. *akapnos*, smokeless]. The presence of less than normal amount of carbon dioxide in blood and tissues, *e g.*, after voluntary overbreathing and the condition resulting therefrom.

Sym. Depressed respiration, giddiness, paresthesia, cramps, occasionally convulsions.

acapnial. Showing or pert to acapnia.

acarbia [G. *a-*, priv + *L. carbo*, coal]. Diminution of carbonate of the blood due to asphyxia.

acarasis (ak-ā-rī'a-sis) [L. *acarus*, mite, + *G. -iasis*, condition]. Any disease caused by a mite or acarus (*Acaridae*).

acaricide (a-kar'ī-sid) [+ *caedere*, to kill]. 1. An agent that destroys acarids. 2. Destroying a member of order *Acarina*.

acarid, acaridan. A tick or mite, member of order *Acarina*.

acaridiasis. Disease caused by a mite. **Syn.** *acarasis*.

acarinosis (ā-kar-i-no'sis). Disease caused by a mite. **Syn.** *acarasis*.

acarodermatitis (ak-a-ro-der-mā-ti'tis) [L. *acarus*, mite, *G. derma*, skin, + *-itis*, inflammation]. The itch. Inflammation of skin caused by a mite.

ac'aroid [+ *eidos*, resemblance]. A mite, or resembling one.

acarophobia (ā-kar-o-fō'bi-ā) [+ *phobos*, fear]. Psy. Delusion that the skin is infested with mites or worms.

acarpia (a-karp'i-a) [G. *a-*, priv + *karpōs*, fruit]. Barrenness; sterility.

acarus [G. *akari*, a mite]. A mite or tick.

acaryote (ā-kar'ī-ōt) [G. *a-*, priv. + *karyon*, nucleus]. Without a nucleus.

acatalepsia (a-kat-a-lep'si-ā) [+ *katalambanein*, to comprehend]. 1. Dementia. Impairment of mind. 2. Diagnostic uncertainty.

acat'alepsy [G. *a-*, priv + *katalēpsis*, comprehension]. 1. Dementia or impairment of mind. 2. Uncertainty. **Syn:** *acatalepsia*.

acatalep'ic. 1. Deficient mentally. 2. Uncertain or doubtful.

acatamathesia (a-kat-a-ma-the'zi-ā) [+ *katamathēsis*, understanding]. **Psy:**

1. Psychic blindness or deafness, or

blunting of sensation. 2. Inability to comprehend words, conversation, or signs, due to a brain lesion.

acataphasia (a-kat-a-fa'zī-ā) [*ac* + *kataphasia*, affirmation]. Inability to formulate a sentence

acataposis (ā-kā-tap'ō-sis) [*ac* + *kataposis*, gulping down]. Dysphagia. Difficulty in swallowing.

acatastasia (ā-kat-as-ta'zī-ā) [*G. akatastasis*, disorder]. Irregularity or fixed characteristics in the course of a disease or in excretion

acatharsia (a-ka-thar'sī-ā) [*G. akatharsis*, uncleanness]. Foulness, impurity, lack of purging

acathetic (a-ka-thek'tik) [*G. ac*, priv. + *kathesis*, holding in]. Inability to retain. Lack of retention

a. jaundice. That due to inability of liver cells to prevent bile from passing into lymph and blood

acathexia (a-ka-theks'i-ā). An inability to retain excretions or secretions

acathisia (a-ka-thiz'i-ā) [*G. ac*, priv. + *kathisis*, sitting]. Inability to remain seated

acaulis'sis [*ac* + *L. caulis*, stalk]. A disease due to a fungus, causing eczematous eruption.

ACC. Abbr for *anodal closure contraction*. **accelerans** (ak-sel'er-ans) [*L. pres* part of *accelerare*, to hasten]. The acceleration heart nerve

It increases the rate and force of the heart's action

acceleration [*L. acceleratus*, past p. of *accelerare*, to hasten]. Increasing the motion of, as pulse or respiration

accelerator (ak-sel'er-a-tor). Anything that increases action or function.

a. nerve. Nerve increasing heart rate and action SEE *accelerans*.

a. urinae. Bulbocavernosus muscle

accentuation [*L. ad*, to, + *cantus*, a singing]. Marked with a special stress, emphasis

acceptor [*L. accipere*, to accept]. A substance absorbing nascent hydrogen freed by a reducing enzyme

a. hydrogen. Substance which receives h from a hydrogen donor

accessorius [*L. past p. accedere*, move toward]. Accessory, supplementary, as certain muscles, glands, nerves

a. nerve. 11th cranial nerve Motor nerve made up of a cranial and a spinal part which supplies the trapezius and sternomastoid muscles and pharynx Accessory portion joins the vagus, to which it supplies its motor and some of its cardio-inhibitory fibers Afferent fibers carry proprioceptive impulses. ORIG Medulla and spinal cord

a. Willis'ii. Spinal accessory nerve.

accessory. Auxiliary; assisting, as accessory glands of the pancreas or Brunner's glands *

a. articles of diet. Condiments, * flavors, and stimulants

accident [*L. accidens*, happening]. 1. An unexpected event. 2. An unforeseen occurrence of an unfortunate nature, a mishap.

RS *asphyxia*, burn, choking, collapse, coma, dislocations (under name of bone), fractures (the same), frostbites, fumes, gases, heat cramps, and exhaustion, hemorrhages, insect bites, poisons (name of), resuscitation, shock, suffocation, sunburn, sunstroke, syncope, unconsciousness, wounds, etc.

accipiter (ak-sip'i-er) [*L. a hawk*]. A bandage for the face with clawlike tails.

acclima'tion [*F. ā*, to, + *climat*, climate]. To become accustomed to a climate.

acclimatization (a-kli-ma-ti-za'shun). Becoming accustomed to a new climate.

acclimatize (ak-kli'mā-tiz). To make accustomed to a new climate.

accommoda'tion [*L. accommodare*, to suit].

1 Adjustment Esp ant. surface made possible by contraction and relaxation of the ciliary muscles. 2. Adaption. Convergence of eyes brought about by contraction of the extrinsic eye muscles.

OPHTH 1 The adjustment of the eye for seeing at different distances. Produced by change in shape of lens, esp. ant surface 2. Act of accommodation accompanied by contraction of pupils and convergence of eye, made possible by the contraction and relaxation of the ciliary muscle

ANOMALIES (a) Subnormal accommodation (toxiemia). (b) Paralysis (toxins, diphtheria, poisoning, atropine, hem-atropine, hyoscyamine, scopolamine, syphilis, contusions of eyeball) (c) Spasms (frequently in children and young adults, due to excessive use of eyes) (d) Presbyopia *

a. absolute. Accommodation of either eye separately

a. amplitude of. SEE *range of a.*

a. binocular. Meeting of both eyes at a point in order to carry the object's image to the retina of both

a. histologic. Change in cell form and function due to change in surrounding conditions

a. mechanism. Method by which curvature of eye lens is changed in order to focus close objects on the retina

a. negative. Relaxation by the eye to adjust itself for long distances

a. positive. Contraction by the eye to adjust itself for short distances.

a. range of. Space of vision between its closest and most remote points.

a. reflex. The normal dilation and contraction of pupil as eye focuses for near and far objects SEE *Argyll-Robertson pupil*.

a. relative. Accommodation produced by the two eyes acting together

accommodative iridoplegia. Noncontraction of pupils during accommodation.

accouchée (ak-koo-shay') [*Fr accoucher*, to be delivered of child]. One who has been delivered of a child

accouchement (a-kooosh-mon'). The act of delivery in childbirth, parturition

a. forcé. Forceful hand delivery **accoucheur, accoucheuse** (ak-kooosh-er', a-koo-shūz') (*Fem.*). One who practices obstetrics

accrementition (a-kre-men-tish'un) [*L. accrescere*, to increase]. Increase of growth by interstitial development from blastema and by reproduction by cellular fission Gemmation, *q.v.*

accretion (ak-re'shun) 1 Increase by external addition, accumulation 2 The growing together of parts naturally separate

accubation (ak-u-ba'shun) [*L. accubare*, to recline near] 1 Act of taking to one's bed or assuming a reclining posture. 2. Lying in bed with another person

accumulator or storage battery. PT A vessel containing sulfuric acid diluted until its sp. gr. is 1.200. In this are immersed lead plates

a.c.e. mixture. An anesthetic for general inhalation made up of one part of alcohol, two parts of chloroform, and three parts of ether. Now seldom used.

acedia (a-sē'dī-ā) [G. *a-*, priv. + *kedos*, care]. Indifference. Insensibility. Lack of emotion. SYN *apathy*.

acenesesthesia (a-sen-es-the'zī-ā) [G. *a-*, priv. + *koinos*, common, + *aisthēsis*, sensation]. Absence of a feeling of well-being, present in such disorders as hypochondriasis and neurasthenia.

acenteric [' + *kentron*, point around which a circle is described]. Not central, peripheral.

acephalocyst, **acephalocystitis** [G. *akephalos*, headless, + *kystis*, bladder]. An echinococcus cyst, hydatid.

a. racemosa. A hydatid uterine mole.

acephalous (ā-sef'al-us). Without a head.

acerbity (a-serb'i-ti) [L. *acerbus*, sharp].

As tingency combined with acidity.

acervuline (a-ser'vu-lin) [L. *acervulus*, a little heap]. Aggregated, occurring in clusters.

acervuloma (ā-ser-vu-lo'ma) [' + *-oma*, tumor]. Intracranial tumor containing brain sand.

acer'vulus [L]. Sandv, sabulous.

a. cer'ebri. Sabulous matter filling the follicle of the pineal gland, brain sand.

acescence (a-ses'ens) [L. *ascere*, to become sour]. 1. Slight acidity. 2. Process of souring.

acesent (a-ses'ent). Slightly acid.

acestoma (a-ses-to'mā) [G. *akestos*, curable, + *-oma*]. The fresh granulations which later form a cicatrix [cicatubulum].

acetabular (as-et-ab'u-lar). Pert to the

acetabulum (as-et-ab'u-lum) [L. a little saucer for vinegar]. The rounded (cotyloid) cavity on the external surface

of the innominate bone (os *coxae* or *innominatum*) which receives head of femur. SEE *cotyloid cavity*. 2. The ventral sucker of the fluke.

acetanilid (as-et-an'il-id) (antifebrin).

USP. A white powder or crystalline substance obtained by interaction of glacial acetic acid and aniline.

INCOMPATIBILITIES Chloral, antipyrine. **ACTION AND USES**. Analgesic and antipyretic. In excessive dose, cardiac depressant. **DOSAGE** 3 gr. (0.2 Gm.).

POISONING SYM Weakness, sweating, prostration, prolonged cyanosis due to methemoglobin. Depression of cerebral and medullary centers, feeble pulse and respiration. If prolonged, find hematuria, nephritis, and jaundice.

F A TREATMENT Wash out stomach; saline purge, give stimulants, intravenous fluids and blood-transfusion often invaluable.

acetarsonic (as-et-ar'sōn). An organic arsenical compound originally introduced as "stovarsol" containing 27.1 to 27.4% arsenic.

ACTION AND USES. In treatment of amebic dysentery and syphilis. Reaction from excessive dose same as arsphenamine.

DOSAGE Orally. 4 gr. (0.25 Gm.).

acetate (as'e-tā). A salt of acetic acid.

acetbroman'ilid. Antiseptic, aseptin, an analgesic and hypnotic.

acetic (a-se'tik) [L. *acetum*, vinegar]. Pert. to vinegar, sour.

a. acid. Gives vinegar sour taste. CH_3COOH SEE *acid*, *chloroaceticization*.

a. a. test for albumen. Acetic acid is added to heated urine. If cloudy, albumen present. SEE *albumen*.

a. fermentation. A continuation of alcoholic fermentation.

aceticceptor (ā-se'tik-o-sep'tor). One of the side chains which have an affinity for the acetic acid radical.

acet'idin. Ethyl acetate.

acetify (a-se'ti-fi) [L. *acetum*, vinegar, + *feri*, to become]. To produce acetic fermentation or vinegar.

acetimeter (ā-se-tim'e-ter) [' + G. *metron*, measure] An apparatus which determines the acetic acid in fluid.

Acetobacter [' + G. *bakterion*, little staff]. A genus of *nitrobacteriaceae*.

A. aceti. A form of *A.*, producing vinegar from wine or cider.

acetone (as'e-tōn). Dimethyl ketone ($\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CO}$, a colorless, volatile, inflammable liquid, miscible with water, useful as a solvent, and having a characteristic irritating odor.

DOSAGE 5-15 gr. (0.3-1.0 Gm.).

Found in the blood, and in urine in diabetes, faulty metabolism, and after lengthy fasting, produced when the fats are not properly oxidized, due to inability to oxidize glucose in the blood. SEE *acetonuria*, *acidosis*, *ketone*, *ketosis*, and *testis*.

a. bodies. Certain substances related to acetone. An example is *acetoacetic acid* q.v. under *acid*.

a. in urine, test for. Take 2 to 3 cc. of urine, acidity with 3 or 4 drops of glacial acetic acid, add a few crystals of sodium nitroprusside, and shake a little. Cover with a layer of strong ammonia. The presence of acetone is indicated by the formation of a purple ring between the layers of liquid.

acetonemia (as-e-to-ne'mi-ā) [acetone + G. *aima*, blood]. Large amounts of acetone in blood. SYM erethism, gradual depression, acidosis.

acetonuria (as-e-to-nū'ri-ā) [' + G. *ouron*, urine]. The occurrence of acetone and diacetic bodies in the urine, as in the *ketosis* of diabetes, starvation, etc., which may be due to incomplete oxidation of albuminous substances. SEE *acetone*, *acidosis* and *testis*.

acetophenetidin (as-e-to-(ē-net'id-in) (phenacetin) USP. A crystalline substance manufactured from coal tar.

ACTION AND USES Same as for acetanilid but less depressing.

INCOMPATIBILITIES Same as for acetanilid.

DOSAGE 5 to 15 gr. (0.32-1.0 Gm.).

acetous (as'e-tus) [L. *acetum*, vinegar].

1. Pert to vinegar. 2. Sour in taste.

acetum (pl. *aceta*) (a-se'tum) [L.]. Vinegar.

The vinegars are solutions of medicinal substances in diluted acetic acid. There is 1 official vinegar. They are seldom prescribed.

acetylcholine (ā-sēt-il-kō'len). A substance found normally in many animal and vegetable tissues. It has been used in the form of its chloride and bromide salts to relax peripheral blood vessels.

acetylsalicylic acid (as'et-il-sal-i-sil'ik) (aspirin) USP. A white powder or crystalline substance obtained by action of acetic anhydride on salicylic acid. A substance liberated at the endings of the vagus nerve in the heart, sometimes called "vagal substance". It is a choline ester and is produced at the endings of postganglionic fibers of the parasympathetic division of the autonomic nervous system, in sympathetic ganglia at the synapses between pre- and postganglionic fibers, and at the motor end plates in striated muscles. It is also produced at some sympathetic-nerve endings and along a nerve fiber during the passage of a nerve impulse.

achalasia (ă-kal-a'zî-ă) [G. *a-*, priv. + *chalis*, relaxation] Failure to relax, said of muscles, such as sphincters, the normal function of which is a persistent contraction with periods of relaxation

a., pelvirectal. Congenital dilatation of the colon

a., sphincteral. Intestinal failure of sphincters to relax

achievement age. Determined by test for proficiency in a subject measured by what average child of that chronological age can do SEE *age*.

a. quotient (A Q) A state of progress in learning ascertained by dividing the achievement age by the mental age

Achilles jerk. The motor response to striking tendon of gastrocnemius muscle

The variations and their significance correspond closely to those of the knee jerk. It is exaggerated in upper motor neuron disease and diminished or absent in lower motor neuron disease SEE *reflex*.

Achilles tendon (a-kil'ez) (*tendo achillis* or *tendo calcaneus*) [Greek warrior, invulnerable except for his heel] The tendon of the soleus and gastrocnemius muscles, at the back of the heel

A. t. reflex. Plantar flexion of foot and contraction of calf muscles following blow upon tendon of Achilles. Absent in sciatica

achillobursitis (a-kil-o-bur-si'tis) [" + L. *bursa*, a pouch + G. *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of the bursa lying over the Achilles tendon

achillodynia (a-kil-o-din'i-ă) [" + *odynē*, pain] Pain caused by inflammation bet the *tendo calcaneus* and the bursa

achillorrhaphy (a-kil-or-rai-i) [" + G. *raphē*, sewing] Suture of *tendo achillis*.

achillotomY (a-kil-o-tō-mi) [" + *tomē*, incision] A division of *tendo achillis*.

achil'ous [G. *a-*, priv. + *cheilos*, lips]. Without lips

achiria (a-ki'ri-ă) [" + *cheur*, hand] 1. Congenital lack of hands 2. Loss of sense of possession of one or both hands. 3. Inability to tell on which side of body a stimulus is applied

achlorhydria (a-klor-hi'dri-ă) [" + *chloros*, green, + *ydōr*, water]. Absence of free hydrochloric acid in the gastric juice

Etiol. May be due to gastric carcinoma, pernicious anemia, syphilis of stomach, chronic atrophic gastritis, and neuroses, carcinoma, and in diseases of other organs than the stomach. may be a normal condition in 30% of adults up to 70 yrs of age, and in 4% of children SEE *achylia*.

achloride (ă-klo'rid) A salt other than a chloride, nonchloride

achloropsia (ă-klo-rop'se-ă) [G. *a-*, priv. + *chloros*, green, + *opsis*, vision] Color blindness as regards green.

acholia (ak-o'li-ă) [" + *cholē*, bile]. An absence or want of bile.

acholic (ak-o'lik) [" + *cholē*, bile]. Pert. to acholia

acholuria (a-kol-u'ri-ă) [" + " + *ouron*, urine] In some forms of jaundice, absence of bile pigments in the urine.

achondroplasia (ă-kon-dro-pla'si-ă) [" + *chondros*, cartilage, + *plasis*, a moulding]. Defect in the formation of cartilage at the epiphyses of long bones, producing a form of dwarfism, sometimes seen in rickets

achor (a'kor) [G. *achōr*, scurf]. 1. Small pustules on hairy parts of body. 2.

Pointed pustules. 3. Scabby eruption on scalp and face of infants.

achoresis (ă-ko-re'sis) [G. *a-*, priv. + *chōreim*, to make room]. Contraction of the bladder, stomach, or other hollow viscous, reducing its capacity

Achorion (ă-ko'ri-on). A genus of fungous organisms found in the skin, esp. in hair follicles.

A. schoenleinii. A species of A. in ringworm

achrocythemia (a-kre-o-si-the'mi-ă) [G. *achroos*, colorless, + *kytos*, cell, + *aima*, blood]. Absence of coloring in the blood

achrocyte (a-krō'a-sit) [G. *a-*, priv. + *chroa*, color, + *kytos*, cell]. A lymphocyte, a colorless cell

achrocytosis (a-krō-ă-si-to'sis) [" + " + " + *-osis*, condition]. Many lymphocytes in the peripheral circulation

achroicythemia (ă-kroy'o-si-the'mi-ă) [G. *achroos*, colorless, + *kytos*, cell, + *aima*, blood]. Deficiency of hemoglobin in red blood cells.

achroma (a-krō'ma) [G. *a-*, priv. + *chroma*, color]. 1. A form of macula * 2. An absence of color Leukoderma. Hereditary, circumscribed skin areas deficient in pigmentation

achromacyte (ak-ro'mă-sit) [" + *kytos*, cell] A decolorized erythrocyte *

achromasia (ak-ro'ma'zi-ă) [G. *achrōmatos*, without color] 1. Albinism, vitiligo, or leukoderma 2. Lack of pigment in the skin. 3. Pallor due to poor nutrition.

achromate (ak'rō-măt) [G. *a-*, priv. + *chroma*, color] One who is color blind.

achromatic (ak'rō-mat'ik) [G. *achrōmatos*, without color] Colorless

a. lens. One correcting chromatic aberration

a. sensation. A descriptive name for visual sensation in white, black and gray, contrasted with the chromatic or colored sensations

achromatin (ă-krō-măt-in). The basis of a cell nucleus, so-called because it is not readily colored by basic stains.

achro'matism [G. *a-*, priv. + *chroma*, color] Colorlessness

achromat'ocyte [" + " + *kytos*, cell]. A decolorized red blood cell

achromatolysis (ă-krō-mă-to'lis-is) [" + " + *lysis*, loosing]. Dissolution of cell achromatin

achromatophil (ă-krō-măt'o-fil) [" + " + *philos*, love]. A cell not stainable the usual way

achromatopsia (ă-krō-mă-top'si-ă) [G. *achrōmatos*, without color, + *opsis*, vision] Color blindness, partial or total.

achromatop'sy. Color blindness. SYN. achromatopsia.

achromatosis (a-achro'ma-tō'sis) [G. *achrōmatos*, without color, + *osis*, state] Condition of being without natural pigmentation. SEE *achroma*.

achromatous (a-krō'mă-tus). Without color

achromaturia (ă-krō'mă-tu'ri-ă) [G. *achrōmatos*, without color, + *ouron*, urine]. Colorless or nearly colorless urine

achrom'ia [G. *a-*, priv. + *chroma*, color]. Absence of color. SYN: *achroma*. SEE: *chloranemia*.

a. parasitica. Skin disease causing spotted appearance.

achromic (ă-krō'mik). Lacking color.

achromoder'mia [G. *a-*, priv. + *chroma*, color, + *derma*, skin]. Lack of color in skin

achro'mophil [" + " + *philos*, fond]. Not staining easily.

achromotrichia [ak' + " + *trichia*, condition of the hair]. Lack of color in the hair.

achromycin (ăk-rō-mī'sin). An antibiotic effective against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria, rickettsiae, and certain viruses and protozoa.

achroedextrin (ăk'rō-o-deks'trin) [G. *achroos*, colorless, + *dextrin*]. One of the varieties of dextrin resulting from the first splitting of a polysaccharide molecule, the other being *erythroedextrin*.

This process is followed by further splitting of the molecules to maltase, a disaccharide, and then to glucose, a monosaccharide. It is not colored by iodine.

achylia (a-ki'lī-ă) [G. *a-*, priv. + *chylōs*, chyle]. Absence of chyle.

a. gastrica. Hypoacidity; a deficiency of hydrochloric acid and of gastric enzymes, present in 40% of adults, in children during febrile diseases and gastroenteritis, during the last months of pregnancy, and in some anemias. Usually secondary to pernicious anemia, carcinoma, chronic appendicitis, cholecystitis, and other conditions. Dilute hydrochloric acid often indicated.

a. pancreatica. Absence or deficiency of pancreatic secretion.

Sym. Emaciation, fatty stools, impaired nutrition, etc. [Syn. *achylia*].

achylolysis (ă-ki-lō'sis). Absence of chyle.

achylous (ăk-lūs) [G. *achylos*, without chyle]. 1 Lacking in any digestive secretion. 2 Without chyle.

achymia, achymosis (a-ki'mī-ă, a-ki-mō'sis) [G. *a-*, priv. + *chymos*, juice]. Deficiency or absence of chyme.

acicular (a-sik'u-lai) [L. *aciculus*, little needle]. Needle-shaped.

acid [L. *acidus*, sour]. 1 Any substance containing hydrogen replaceable by metals, yielding hydrogen ions as the only positive ions, when dissolved in water, and affecting indicators in certain ways. SEE *indicator*. 2 Sour.

a., acetic, CH_3COOH . It gives the sour taste to vinegar.

a., adenylic. Assumed to be a vitamin B. It is intimately associated with life processes. A vital metabolic link in energy-transfer mechanisms, muscular contractions, and enzymic reactions, it is involved in fat and carbohydrate metabolism.

a., a., glacial. A pure anhydrous preparation which melts at 16.7°C . and is consequently crystalline in a cold room.

a., acetoacetic, $\text{CH}_3\text{COCH}_2\text{COOH}$. SYN. *Diacetic acid* (in diabetic urine).

a., amino. A series of compounds that can be prepared from proteins or made synthetically and which have the general formula $\text{NH}_2\text{R COOH}$. Ex: *a., amino-acetic*, hydrazine, and tryptophan.

a., aminocetic, $\text{NH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COOH}$. The same as glycine, one of the simplest examples of an amino acid.

a., ascorbic. Synthetic vitamin C ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_8\text{O}_6$). Similar to natural vitamin in citrus, etc., in comp. and therapeutic value.

Dosage: Infants and children: *prophylactic*, $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{3}{4}$ gr. (0.01–0.05 Gm.); *curative*, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. (0.03 Gm.). Adults: *prophylactic*, $\frac{3}{4}$ gr. (0.05 Gm.); *curative*, $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. (0.05–0.1 Gm.).

a., barbituric, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{N}_2\text{O}_3$. Malonyl urea. A heterocyclic compound from which veronal and other hypnotics are derived.

a., benzoic, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{COOH}$. A white crys-

talline material prepared from coal tar; used in keratolytic ointments.

a., betaoxybutyric. SYN. for *a., acetoacetic*.

a., bile. Any substance occurring in the form of salt in the bile. Ex *glycocholic* and *a., taurocholic*.

a., boric, H_3BO_3 , **a., boracic**. A white crystalline substance giving very weakly acid solutions, poisonous to plants and animals, and useful as a bacteriostatic. Prepared from interaction of sulfuric acid and borax. Uses: Mild antiseptic dusting-powder alone, or diluted with talcum or starch, or as 4% solution to mucous membranes.

a., butyric, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_7\text{COOH}$. A liquid having odor of vomitus and rancid butter.

a., carbolic. Obsolete name for phenol.

a., carbonic, H_2CO_3 . A weak acid from carbon dioxide dissolved in water.

a., carboxylic. Any one containing the group COOH . The simplest examples are *formic* and *acetic*.

a., citric, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_8\text{O}_7$. USP. Prepared from lemon or lime juice in form of large white or transparent crystals. Uses: As a flavor and in effervescent drinks. Dosage: 8 gr. (0.5 Gm.).

a., diacetic. Same as *acetoacetic*.

a., fatty. One of a series of carboxylic acids which can be combined with *glycerol* to form fats, the simplest members of the series are *formic* and *acetic*, most typical *stearic* and *oleic*.

a., formic, HCOOH . The simplest member of the series of fatty acids, a liquid heavier than water and 12 times as strong as acetic acid.

a., gallic, $\text{C}_7\text{H}_5(\text{OH})_3\text{COOH}$. A crystalline acid that can be prepared from tanbark and plant galls.

a., glutamic, $\text{COOHCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CHNH}_2\text{COOH}$. An important amino acid.

a., glycocholic, $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{47}\text{NO}_6$. Occurs as a sodium salt in bile and can be decomposed into *aminoacetic* and *cholic* acids.

a., glycuronic, $\text{CHO}(\text{CHOH})_4\text{COOH}$. Related to the carbohydrates, is found in small quantities in the urine, and occurs among the decomposition products of mucoids.

a., hydriodic, HI. Used in medicine for its iodine content; its salts are called *iodides*.

a., hydrochloric (HCl) (Muriatic acid), USP. An aqueous solution of a gas produced by the interaction of sulfuric acid and sodium chloride. Found naturally (up to 0.4%) in gastric juice, its salts are called *chlorides*. INCOMPATIBILITIES: Alkalies, carbonates and oxides. Uses: To check fermentation and putrefaction in stomach by partially restoring necessary hydrochloric acid. Dosage: Diluted (10%) 15 m (1 cc.). Taken through a glass tube.

a., hydrocyanic, HCN. A weak, unstable, poisonous volatile acid which forms salts called *cyanides*, has a characteristic odor suggesting almonds, and in minute doses stimulates respiration.

Dosage (Dil.) 1½ gr. (0.1 Gm.)

a., lactic, $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{O}_3$. Results in nature from the fermentation of lactose (as in sour milk) and when pure is a clear syrupy liquid.

a., linoleic, $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{33}\text{O}_2$. May be prepared from linseed and cottonseed oils and is an example of unsaturated fatty acid.

a., malic, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_6\text{O}_5$. Found in certain sour fruits as apples and apricots.

a., mineral. Acids prepared from non-organic materials, as sulfuric, hydrochloric, nitric, and phosphoric.

a., muriatic. Obsolete name for a., hydrochloric.

a., nitric. HNO_3 . A strong corrosive acid prepared from sulfuric acid and a nitrate.

a., oleic. $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{34}\text{O}_2$. An unsaturated fatty acid that can be prepared from various fats and oils

a., organic. An acid containing the carboxyl radical COOH

a., oxalic. $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{O}_4$. A white crystalline solid found in cranberries, rhubarb, and other plants, is poisonous in large quantities, and occurs (as calcium oxalate) in urinary calculi.

a., palmitic. $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_2$. A fatty acid prepared from palm oil.

a., pectic. $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_{16}$. An acid derived from pectin.

a., phosphoric. H_3PO_4 . Gives rise to salts called phosphates and related compounds widely distributed in nature.

Dosage (10%) 15 gr (10 Gm)

a., phosphorous. H_3PO_3 . A dibasic oxy-acid of phosphorus. It has 1 atom less of oxygen than phosphoric acid

a., phosphotungstic. $\text{P}_2\text{O}_{12}\text{WO}_{42}\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Used in chemical and histologic technique. Precipitates proteins and alkaloids

a., picric. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{NO}_2)_3\text{OH}$. A yellow crystalline substance which reacts with proteins and alkaloids and leaves bright yellow stains

a., prussic. Obsolete name for a., hydrocyanic

a., pyrogallol. Same as pyrogallol, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{OH})_3$. A white crystalline sub-

stance which absorbs oxygen rapidly in alkaline solution and is used in gas analysis and photography.

a., pyruvic. CH_3COCOOH . The simplest of the ketonic acids, important in metabolism because of its close relation to a., lactic.

a., salicylic. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OH})\text{COOH}$. A white, crystalline powder used for its antiseptic and keratolytic actions, its derivatives, the salicylates, are much used as analgesics. USP. A white crystalline powder from oil of wintergreen and sweet birch. INCOMPATIBILITIES Iron salts, sweet spirit of niter. Uses Externally as antiseptic and irritant. Internally, same as sodium salicylate. Dosage 5-20 gr. (0.3-1.3 Gm)

a., stearic. $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{35}\text{COOH}$. A fatty acid prepared from animal fats, esp beef

a., sulfonic. Any organic compound of the general formula $\text{R}\cdot\text{SO}_3\text{H}$ generally prepared by the action of strong sulfuric acid on benzene or its derivatives

a., sulfuric. H_2SO_4 . A corrosive, heavy liquid prepared from sulfur and indispensable in the industries

a., sulfurous. H_2SO_3 . An acid existing in solutions of sulfur dioxide in water and giving rise to salts called sulfites.

Dosage (6%) 15-60 gr (10-40 Gm)

a., tannic. A glucoside prepared from oak galls and sumac and yielding gallic acid and glucose on hydrolysis

a., tartaric. USP. $\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6$. Occurs free or as tartrates in fruit juices. A light yellow powder, from nut galls, freely soluble in water and glycerin. INCOMPATIBILITIES Alkalies, alkaloids, and iron salts. Uses Astringent and hemostatic. Dosage 8 gr (0.5 Gm)

Acid and Alkaline Reaction of Foods

Foods	Oz. in 100 Calories	Excess of Acid	Excess of Alkali
Almonds	54	....	1 00
Apples	5 61	....	6 00
Apricots	6 08	....	11 00
Asparagus	15 89	....	3 60
Bacon	56	.80	....
Bananas	3 58	....	5 60
Barley	99	2.90	....
Beans—Baked	2 75	....	5 00
Kidney, dried	1 02	....	2 50
Lima, dried	1 02	....	12 00
String, canned	17 10	....	13 00
Beef—Corned	1 18	2 60	....
Dried	1 96	8 30	....
Liver	2 73	7 90	....
Porterhouse	1 30	4 00	....
Round	3 07	10 00	....
Sirloin	1 46	3 90	....
Beets, fresh	7 66	....	23 60
Bread, white	1 34	2 70	....
Buckwheat Flour	1 01	2.00	....
Buttermilk	9 86	....	6 10
Cabbage	11 20	....	18 00
Carrots	7 80	....	24 00
Cauliflower	11 57	....	17 40
Celery	19 07	....	42 40
Chard	9 23	....	41 10
Cheese, Cheddar	77	1 20	....
Cherries	4 52	....	7 80
Chestnuts	.87	....	3 20
Chicken, Broilers	3 77	10.00	....
Codfish, salt	3.38	12.10	....
Corn, canned	3 60	1.80	....
Cornmeal	.99	1.50	....
Crackers, soda	.85	2.00	....
Cranberries	7.57	....	3 70
Cream	.93	....	.30
Cucumbers	20.28	....	45 50
Dates	1.02	....	3 20

Acid and Alkaline Reaction of Foods (Continued)

Foods	Oz. in 100 Calories	Excess of Acid	Excess of Alkali
Eggs, whole	2 38	7 50	....
Figs, dried	1 12	....	32.30
Fowls	1 58	4 60	....
Frog's Legs	5 53	12.10	....
Grapes	3 66	....	2 80
Grape Juice	3.53	....	4 00
Haddock	3.71	12 00	....
Halibut	2 93	7 80	....
Lamb, smoked	1 32	3 37	....
Lamb, leg	1.57	4 20	....
Lemons	7 96	....	12 00
Lentils	1 01	1 50	....
Lettuce	18 47	....	38 60
Mackerel, fresh	2 54	6 70	....
salt	1 50	2 80	....
Milk, whole	5 10	....	2 60
skimmed	9 61	....	5 00
Molasses	1 23	....	20 80
Mutton, leg	1 85	5 00	....
Oatmeal rolled	88	3 00	....
Olives	1 80	....	18 80
Onions	7 24	....	3 10
Oranges	6 86	....	11 00
Orange Juice	8 17	....	14 40
Oysters	7 00	30 00	....
Parsnips	5 43	....	18 30
Peaches, fresh	8 53	....	12 20
canned	7 50	....	10 00
Pears canned	4 65	....	2 30
Peas, canned	6 37	....	1 50
Pineapple	8 18	....	15 70
Plums	4 18	....	7 30
Pork Chops	1 40	4 00	....
Potatoes	4 23	....	8 60
Prunes	1 17	....	8 00
Pumpkins	13 72	....	5 70
Radishes	12 00	....	9 80
Raisins	1 29	....	6 80
Rhubarb	15 27	....	37 00
Rice	1 01	2 70	....
Salmon	1 80	5 50	....
Sardines	1 21	4 20	....
Sausage	1 50	4 00	....
Shredded Wheat	97	3 30	....
Spinach	14 76	....	113 00
Squash	7 65	....	6 10
Tomatoes	15 63	....	24 50
Turkey	1 21	3 36	....
Turnips	8 95	....	7 00
Veal, leg	2 89	8 70	....
Walnuts	.50	1 10	....
Watermelons	11 68	....	8.80
Wheat, cracked	97	3 30	....
Whitefish	2 35	7 60	....

a., taurocholic. A substance occurring in bile and yielding cholic acid and taurine on hydrolysis

a., unsaturated. Organic acid containing less than the maximum possible number of hydrogen atoms. For example, compare unsaturated *oleic* and *linoleic* acids with the saturated *a. stearic*.

a., uric. A crystalline solid (formula $C_5H_4N_4O_3$) prepared from urine

a., valeric. $C_5H_{10}O_2$. Same as valeric acid, an oily liquid of the fatty acid series, existing in 4 isomeric forms, having a disgusting odor, and prepared from valerian root. Apm. Dilute well with water. Protect teeth by giving through straw or glass tube.

DOSAGE 1-8 gr. (0.06-0.5 Gm.)

acidaminuria (as'id-ā-m'ī-n-ū'rī-ä) [*L. acidum*, acid, + *amine* + *G. ouron*, urine]. Excess of amino acids in voided urine.

acid and alkaline reaction of foods. One of the principles of dietetics is to maintain an equilibrium between the acids and the alkalies in the body, by balancing the ration so that neither an excess of acid-forming or alkali-forming foods is consumed. The following percentages, adapted from Sherman, show both the excess of acid and the excess of alkali in the indicated number of ounces constituting 100 calories. Observe that excess acid foods include: Meats, Fish, Poultry, and Cereals; excess alkali nearly all vegetables and fruits.

acid-ash diet. Decrease or omit fruits, vegetables, milk. Adjust cals. by increasing neutral or acid-ash foods.

acid-base balance. In metabolism, the balance of acid to base (alkaline ash) necessary to keep the blood neutral (slightly alkaline), between pH 7.35 and pH 7.43.

acid-base diet. One which favors the de-

velopment of acidosis and which produces a loss of fixed base and water from the tissues; the amount of nitrogen intake compared with the output. Acidosis may be due to increase of ketone* bodies or to excess of acid-ash. This diet is used in rickets, nephritis, and epilepsy, *q.v.* The value of a balanced acid-base, base-forming diet has not yet been determined.

RS. *acidic effects, acidosis, alkalosis, ash, base, body, ketogenic diet, ketosis, also names of foods.*

acidemia (as-i-de'mi-ä) [*L. acidum, acid, + G. aima, blood*] A condition in which uncompensated reduction in alkaline reserve or uncompensated increase in circulating acid substances results in increased acidity of the blood, so that the pH drops from a normal range of 7.3-7.5 to more acid values, *e.g.*, 7.0 to 7.3 **SEE:** *acid-base balance, acidity, acidosis*

acid-fast. Not decolorized easily when stained by acids. Pertaining to bacteria which after staining are decolorized by a mixture of acid and alcohol. The acid-fast bacteria retain the red dyes, but the surrounding tissues are decolorized.

acidic effects of foods. Proteins, such as meat and eggs, when burned in the body result in a number of end products which are acidic, such as uric acid, sulfuric acid, and phosphoric acid.

They should be neutralized by alkaline substances to form neutral salts, the salts being eliminated by the kidneys. Organic acids, such as benzoic and quinic, may be present following the ingestion of plums, cranberries, and prunes, and may not be burned in the body, the effects being acidic though salts are present. Acidity or its effect in the body is not indicated by its taste or its original acidity.

acid'ifica'tion [*L. acidum, acid, + factus, past p. of facere, to make*] Becoming sour, conversion into an acid.

acidifiable (a-sid-i-fä'b-l) [*+* + *fieri, to be made, + habilis, able*] Capable of transformation into an acid.

acidimeter (as-i-dim'ë-ter) [*+* + *G. me'tron, measure*] Instrument for testing purity of acids.

acidimetry (as-i-dim'i-tri). Determination of an acid's strength, or of the acidity of a fluid.

ac'idism, acidis'mus [*L. acidus, sour*]. Poisoning due to acids introduced from outside.

acidity (a-sid'i-ti). Quality of being acid; having an excess of acid, sourness.

In chemistry denoting (a) the quality of possessing the characteristics of an acid and so, in acids or acid salts, equivalent to basicity, (b) the capacity for saturating an acid evinced by a base; (c) the intensity of an acid reaction, expressed usually in terms of the hydrogen-ion concentration. **SEE:** *hydrogen ion.*

a. of stomach. Sourness due to fermentation of food in the stomach, or oversecretion of acid. It does not necessarily indicate acidosis.

acidophilic (as-sid'o-fil or fil) [*L. acidum, acid, + G. philos, love*]. Capable of being stained by acid stains such as eosin. Said of cells or parts of cells prepared for microscopic study.

acidophilic (a-sid'o-fil'ik). Having affinity for acid or pert. to certain tissues and cell granules. **SYN:** *acidophilous.*

acidophilism (ä-sid-of'il-izm). State due

to acidophil adenoma of the hypophysis, causing acromegaly.

acidophilous (äs-i-dof't-lus). Capable of being stained by acid stains, said of cells. **SYN:** *acidophil, q.v.*

a. milk. Milk fermented by *Lactobacillus acidophilus* cultures. **Uses.** To change intestinal flora. Average serving 240 grams. **Pro.** 8.2, **Fat** 4.8, **Carbo.** 3.7. **SEE:** *milk.*

acidoresis'tant. Acid resisting, said about bacteria.

acido'sic. Having acidosis.

acidosis (as-i-dö'sis) [*L. acidum, acid, + G. -osis, condition*] A disturbance of the acid-base balance of the body. The blood is never acid except in extreme pathological conditions.

It may be caused by an abnormal production of acids in the body and faulty elimination or by abnormal decrease of alkalinity, inability of the body to maintain its normal alkali reserve due to failure of the fatty acids being reduced to their normal end products, the process stopping with the intermediary products such as acetone-bodies. The blood is never acid.

DIAG. In all cases the CO₂ combining power is lowered from 40 to 30 and to 20, showing the degree of acidosis, the normal figures being 55 to 75 cc per 100 cc of blood.

Increased ammonia in the urine or sour stomach does not necessarily indicate acidosis, but it is an indication that the body is reacting to prevent this condition.

Acidosis may be determined by the amount of sodium bicarbonate needed to render the urine alkaline. In *compensated* acidosis there is a corresponding reduction of the acid normally found in the blood (*e.g.*, carbonic), so that no actual acidity results.

The pH of the blood remains within the normal limits, the alkali defect being small, but in *uncompensated* acidosis the alkali defect is great and therefore the pH falls below the lower limit of normal (pH below 7.3).

Acetonuria frequently accompanies acidosis but is not identical with it.

Acidosis is secondary to some other disorder. It is common in diabetes, and in some forms of nephritis, in epilepsy, also in diarrhea and in toxemias.

ETIOI. This condition may be produced by a high fat diet with low carbohydrate and protein content. Hunger and starvation, pregnancy, cyclic vomiting and chloroform poisoning are other causes.

SYM. Sickly sweet breath, headache, nausea, vomiting, visual changes, and acetone bodies in urine.

TREATMENT. Administer glucose. Reduce fat in diet. Sodium bicarbonate, 10-20 gr every 4 hours.

SEE: *acidosis, acidotic, oxyosis.*

acidotic (a-sid-ot'ik). Pert. to acidosis.

a'cid pois'oning. Acids have a sour taste and many of them are corrosive or poisonous.

SYM. Burning with disintegration and often discoloration of involved tissues.

T. A. TREATMENT: Dilute and wash with large volumes of water; followed by dilute alkaline substances as baking soda, chalk, soap, milk of magnesia, lime water, weak ammonia, etc. Follow with bland or soothing oils or salves as olive oil, sweet oil, liquid paraffin, cold cream (ung. aq. rosae), lanolin, butter, petro-

leum jelly, etc. **See:** name of special acids.

acid-proof. Acid-fast.

acid-salt. A compound formed when only a part of the hydrogen of an acid is replaced by a metal

acid/ulate [L. *acidulus*, slightly acid]. To make somewhat sour or acid [**acid acidulous** (a-sid'u-lus). Slightly sour or **acidum** (as'i-dum) [L.] Acid.

acidu'ric [L. *acidus*, sour, + *durare*, to endure]. Capable of growing in an acid medium, but preferring a slightly alkaline medium, as certain bacteria

acinesia (as-in-e'si-ä) [G. *a-*, priv. + *kinesis*, movement]. Akinesia. 1. Loss of voluntary motion 2. Immobility 3. Interval following the systolic heartbeat

acinesic (as-in-e'sik) Acinetie, akinetie.

acinetie (as-in-e'tik) 1. Afflicted with akinesia. 2. Lessening muscular action

acini'form (as-in'i-form) [L. *acinus*, grape, + *forma*, shape] Resembling grapes

acinitis (as-in-i'tis). Inflammation of glandular acini.

acinous (as'in-us) [L. *acinus*, grape] Pert to glands resembling a bunch of grapes, such as *acini* and *alveolar* glands

ac'inus (Pl *acini*) [L.] Smallest division of a gland, a group of secretory cells surrounding a cavity. It is distinguished from an alveolus by possession of a narrow lumen

accladio'sis. An ulcerative dermatitis due to the fungus *Actidium castellani*.

acclasia (ä-kla'si-ä) [G. *a-*, priv. + *klasis*, a breaking away] Pathologic continuity of structure chondrodystrophy

a., diaphyseal. Imperfect formation of cancellous bone in cartilage bet diaphysis and epiphysis

acclasis (ak'lä-sis). Pathological continuity of structure **See** *acclasia*.

acclastic. Not refracting light rays

acleistocardia (ä-klis-to-kar'di-ä) [G. *akleistos*, not closed, + *kardia*, heart]. Patent foramen ovale

acclu'sion [G. *a-*, priv + L. *claudere*, to close] Imperfect adjustment of opposing tooth surfaces

acclastic (ak-mas'tik) [G. *akmē*, prime]. Pert to disease with regular increase of symptoms (*epacclastic*) and decrease (*paracclastic*), or period of decline.

acme (ak'me) 1. The time of greatest intensity of a symptom 2. Acne

acne (ak'ne) [corruption of G. *akmē*, point]. Any inflammatory disease of the sebaceous glands.

See *bacchia*, *bottle nose*, *stictacne*.

a. albida. Whitish nodules on face. **See** *milium*.

a. artificialis. A. caused by external disturbance or irritation

a. atrophica. **See** *a. varioliformis*

a. ciliaris. That which affects the edges of the eyelids

a. decalvans. Quinquad's disease; a purulent folliculitis of the scalp resulting in irregular bald patches.

a. disseminata. **See** *a. vulgaris*.

a. generalis. A. over the entire body.

a. hypertrophica. Thickening of the lips and sides of nose with *acne rosacea*

a. indurata. Form of *a. vulgaris* with chronic discolored indurated surfaces.

a. keratosa. Acne in which a horny plug takes the place of the comedo.

a. papulosa. Common acne in which the lesions are papular.

a. punctata. A form with pointed papular lesions the centers of which are black-tipped comedones.

a. rosacea. Called also brandy nose, toper's nose, brandy face, rosy drop; characterized by congestion and telangiectasis, often accompanied by acne and seborrhea of angioneurotic origin.

Etiol. Result of any disorder giving rise to persistent reflex flushing of the face. Presence of *Demodex folliculorum*. Thyroid and utero-ovarian disturbance in women, dyspepsia, constipation, strong tea or coffee, alcohol, damage in alimentary canal, or local vascular disturbance causing dilatation of cutaneous blood vessels [underlying cause]

Prog. Depends upon eradication of **Treatment** Correction of underlying cause, elimination of stimulants, condiments, etc. Radiotherapy and electrolysis; otherwise same as in *acne vulgaris*.

a. simplex. **See** *a. vulgaris*

a. tarsal. Acne affecting the sebaceous glands of the eyelids

a. urticaria (kaposi). A form with itching patches

a. varioliformis. Variety with pustular eruptions Contagious **See.** *moluscum contagiosum* [plex.]

a. vulgaris. Common acne, *acne sim-*

Etiol. Heritable predisposition possible Microbic, favored by the oily secretion, and with age, alimentary tract disorders, pelvic irritation, focal infection, as predisposing factors

Sym. There may be either papules about comedones with black centers, or pustules, or hypertrophied nodules caused by overgrowth of connective tissue In the indurative type the lesions are deep-seated and cause scarring. Face, neck, shoulders are common sites

Prog. Curable, though obstinate and recurrent

Treatment Local in all, systemic when indicated Locally alternate bathing with hot and cold water, removal of comedones, incision and drainage of abscesses, followed by hot lysol wash, *lotio alba* at night and a sulfur powder by day, then replaced by soothing lotions by day and cold cream at night, or green soap, or resorcin, or mercury bichloride (1:1000) in acute superficial cases. Eliminate rich foods, condiments, and stimulants Laxatives (*cascara*) and tonics when indicated Injections of boiled liver extract remarkably successful

a. bacillus vaccine. Acne bacillus is found mainly in lesions of acne vulgaris. *Staphylococcus albus* is included in the combined acne-staphylococcus vaccine.

Dosage First dose 25 million acne bacilli, 25 million staphylococci Doses are gradually increased to 250 million acne bacilli at intervals of 3 days Subcutaneous route is used mostly Some favor 0.1 cc intracutaneously

acne'form (ak'ne-form). Resembling acne.

acneiform (ak-ne'i-form) Acneiform

acnemia (ak-ne'mi-ä) [G. *a-*, priv. + *knēmē*, lower leg]. Wasting of the calves of the legs.

acni'tis [G. *akme*, point, + *-itis*, inflammation]. A papular eruption which becomes pustular, leaving slight scars.

acoin (ak'o-in) A white crystalline powder, bactericide and local anesthetic.

acolasia (ak'o-la'zi-ä) [G. *akolasia*, intemperance] 1. Lust. 2. Unrestrained self-indulgence. Intemperance.

acom'atol. Pancreatic hormone.

acom'mia [G. *a-*, priv. + *komē*, hair]. Baldness. **Syn.** *alopecia*.

acnolite (ak'o-nit). USP. A poisonous and very powerful alkaloid. The dried tu-

berous root of *Aconitum napellus*. Its action, which is due to the presence of two very potent alkaloids, was well known to the ancients, and believed to have been used as an arrow poison early in Chinese history, and perhaps also by the inhabitants of ancient Gaul.

Uses Cardiac depressant, antipyretic, and diaphoretic. Externally an irritant.

Dosage Of tincture (10%) 5 to 15 m (0.3-1 cc).

Poisoning SYM Slowness and weakness of pupils, coldness of skin, sweating, tingling about face and mouth, burning in throat, sometimes nausea, occasionally cramping in extremities, convulsions, respirations abnormal. Dimness of vision.

TREATMENT Wash out stomach, and introduce tannic acid, strong, black coffee or strong tea to precipitate the alkaloid, or powdered charcoal to diminish solubility. Strychnine, atropine, artificial respiration, application of heat.

aconuresis (a-kon'ū-re'sis) [G *akon*, involuntary, + *ourēsis*, micturition] An involuntary voiding of urine.

acoprosis (ā-kop'ro-sis) [G *a-*, priv. + *kopros*, feces] Imperfect formation of feces.

acoprosus (ā-kop'rūs) Absence of feces in **acor** (a'kor) [L a sour taste] Acidity.

acoria (a-ko'ri-ā) [G *a-*, priv + *koros*, satiety] 1 Lacking in satisfaction after eating but not from hunger. 2 Glutinous. SEE *bulimia*, *hyperorexia*, *piea*, *pyrorexia*, *polyphagia*.

acormus (ā-ko'r'mūs) [G *a-*, priv + *kormos*] 1 Lack of the trunk. 2 A monster without a trunk but with only a head and extremities.

acouesthesia [G *akouēn*, to hear, + *ais-thesis*, sensation] Sense of hearing.

acoumeter (a-koo me-ter) [+ *metron*, measure] An instrument for determining acuteness of hearing.

acouphonia (a-koo-o-to'ni-ā) [+ *phone*, sound] Auscultatory percussion.

acouphone (a koo-fo'n) An electric appliance to aid the deaf to hear.

acousia (a-koō'zi-ā) [G *akousis*, hearing] The hearing faculty.

acousma (a-kooz'mā) [G *akousma*, a thing heard] Nonverbal auditory hallucination.

acousmatagnosis (ā-koos-mā-tag-no'sis) [+ *agnosia*, ignorance] Inability to understand what is said, due to mental disorder.

acousmatamnesia (ā-koos-mā-tam-ne'zi-ā) [+ *amnesia*, forgetfulness] Loss of memory for sounds.

acoustic (a-koos'tik) [G *akoustikos*, rel. to hearing] Pert to sound or to the sense of hearing.

a. center. In the temporal lobe of the cerebrum.

a. meatus. The external auditory canal.

a. nerve (*nervus acusticus*). 8th cranial nerve. FUNC Special sense of hearing and equilibrium. ORIG Two roots, cochlear and vestibular. DIS Cochlear, vestibule body canals. BR Cochlear, vestibular. SEE *cranial nerves*. Tables in Appendix.

acous'ticon [G *akoustikos*, rel. to hearing] A type of hearing aid.

acoustics (a-koos'tiks). The science of sounds and their perception.

acquired [L *acquirere*, to get]. Not congenital; gotten after birth.

acraconitine (ak-ra-kon'ī-tin). An alkaloid derived from *Aconitum ferox*. SYN: *pseudaconitine*.

acragnosis (ak-rag-no'sis) [G *akrōn*, extremity, + *gnōsis*, knowledge] Absence of sensibility in limbs.

a'cral. Pert to extremities.

acraldehyde (ak-ra'l'de-hid) Volatile liquid produced by dry distillation of glycerin. SYN *acrolein*.

acra'nia [G *a-*, priv. + *kranion*, skull]. Congenital absence of the cranium, either partial or complete.

acrasia (a-kra'zi-ā) [G *akrasia*, bad mixture] Without self-control, intemperate.

acratia (a-kra'shī-ā) [G *akrateia*, want of power] 1 Loss of strength, impotence. 2 Incontinence, or loss of control.

acratu'resis (a-kra-tū-re'sis) [G *akratēs*, powerless, + *ourēsis*, urination] 1 Urinary incontinence. 2 Vesicle atony causing feeble urination.

acremionio'sis. A condition marked by fever and development of swellings, due to *Acrimonium potroni*.

acribom'eter [G *acribes*, exact, + *metron*, measure] Instrument which measures minute objects.

acid (ak'id) [L *acer*, *acris*, sharp] Burning, bitter, irritating.

acriflavine (ak'ri-fla-venē) USP A dye manufactured from coal tar.

Uses Antiseptic.

Dosage For irrigations and treatment of wounds, 1 4000 to 1 1000 solutions in normal saline.

a. neutral. Same as acriflavine but less acid and less irritant.

Uses Urinary antiseptic.

Dosage Orally 1/2 to 1 1/2 gr (0.3-0.1 Gm).

acrimony (ak'ri-mō'ni) [L *acrimonia*, pungency] Quality of being pungent, acid, irritating.

acrinia (a-krin'ī-ā) [G *a-*, priv + *krimēn*, to separate] Suppression or diminution of an excretion or secretion.

acrisia (a-kris'ī-ā) [G *akrisia*, want of judgment] Condition of uncertainty in diagnosis and prognosis.

acritical (ak-rit'ik-al) [G *a-*, priv + *kritikos*, critical] Not marked by a crisis.

acritochro'macy [G *akritos*, not distinguishing, + *chrōma*, color] Color blindness.

acroagnosis (ak-ro-ag-no'sis) [G *a-*, priv. + *akron*, extremity, + *gnosis*, knowledge] Absence of feeling in a limb.

acroanesthesia (ak'ro-an-es-the'zi-ā) [G *akron*, extremity, + *a-*, priv + *anesthesia*, sensation] 1 Absence of sensation.

2 Lack of sensation in one or more of the extremities.

acroarthritis (ā-kro-ar-thrit'is) [+ *arthron*, joint, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Arthritis of the hands or feet.

acroasphyx'ia [+ *asphuxia*, pulse stoppage] Cold, pale condition of hands and feet, sym. of Raynaud's disease.

acroataxia (a'kro-ā-taks'ī-ā) [+ *ataktos*, out of order] Ataxia involving, or limited to, the fingers and toes.

ac'roblast [+ *blastos*, germ] The outer layer of the mesoblast.

acrobystiolith (ā-kro-bis'ti-o-lith) [G *akrobystia*, prepuce, + *lithos*, stone]. A calculus of the prepuce.

acrobystitis (ā-kro-bis-ti'tis) [+ *-itis*, inflammation] Preputial inflammation.

acrocephalia [G *akron*, tip, + *kephalē*, head] Pointed condition of the top of the cranium.

acrocephalic (ak"ro-se-fal'ik). A skull with a vertical index above 77, pert to one with a peaked head

acrocephaly (ak"ro-sef'ā-ll) A malformed cranial vault having a high or peaked appearance due to premature closure of the coronal, sagittal, and lambdoid sutures

acrocinesia, acrocinesis (ā-kro-sin-e'si-ā, -sis) [G *akros*, extreme, + *kinesis*, movement] Excessive motion

acrocnetic (a-kro-sin-et'ik) Showing acrocinesis

acrocontracture [G *akron*, extremity, + *L contractare*, to draw together]. Contracture of the hands or feet

acrocordon (a-kro-koi'dōn) [+ *chordē*, cord] A soft pedunculated growth

acrocyano-sis (ak-ro-si-a-no'sis) [+ *kyano-sis*, dark blue color] Cyanosis of finger tips, and other extremities

Etiol. Due to vasomotor disturbances. Seen in catatonica, hysteria, etc

acrodermatitis (ak'ro-der-ma-ti'tis) [+ *derma*, skin, + *-itis*, inflammation] Dermatitis of the extremities

a., continuous. An obstinate eczematous eruption confined to the extremities

a. hiemalis. A form occurring in winter, affecting the extremities and tending to spontaneous disappearance

acrodynia (ak-ro-din'i-ā) [+ *odynē*, pain] 1. Disorder of skin and limbs in children. See *Swift's disease* 2. Multiple neuritis of digits

acroesthesia (ak-ro-es-the'zi-ā) [+ *anesthesia*, sensation] 1. Marked hyperesthesia 2. Pain in the extremities

acrogno'sis [+ *gnosis*, knowledge]. Sensory perception of limbs

acrohy-pothermy [+ *hypo*, under, + *thermē*, heat]. Abnormal coldness of extremities

acrokinesia (ak-ro-kin-e'si-ā) [+ *kinesis*, movement] Excessive motion. **SYN** *acrocinesia*

acrolein (ak-ro'le-in) A volatile liquid produced by dry distillation of glycerin

acromac'ria. Spider-fingers. **SYN** *arachnodactyly*

acromania (ak-ro-ma'ni-ā) [G *akros*, extreme, + *mania*, frenzy] Mania accompanied by great motor activity and sometimes by muteness

acromasti'tis [+ *mastos*, breast, + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of the nipple, thelitis

acromegaly (ak-ro-meg'ā-ll), **acromegalia** (ac-ro-me-ga'li-ā) [+ *megas*, *meg-*, big] A chronic disease (Marie's disease), characterized by progressive enlargement of the bones of the head, and soft parts of the hands, feet, thorax, and face, often associated with hypertrophy of the pituitary body or with diseases of thyroid gland

Etiol. Probably altered function of cerebral hypophysis

SYM Anterior fontanelle* often remains open until tenth year. Facial features are enlarged, mandible and malar bones becoming prominent with protrusion of orbital ridge. Teeth become widely separated. Swelling of fingers and toes with redness and pain, vomiting and headache.

acromelalgia (ak-ro-mel-al'i-ā) [+ *melos*, limb, + *algos*, pain] A disease of the extremities, esp. the feet, with pain upon walking. **SYN** *erythromelalgia*

SYM. Pain, redness, swelling of toes and fingers, headache, and vomiting.

acrometagenesis (ā-kro-mēt-ā-jen'ē-sis)

[+ *meta*, beyond, + *genesis*, origin]. Abnormal growth of extremities leading to deformity

acromial (ak-ro-mi-al) [+ *ōmos*, shoulder] Rel to the acromion *

a. angle. The angle at edge of spine of the scapula where it ascends to become the *acromion*, q.v.

a. process. The acromion
a. reflex. Flexion of forearm with internal rotation of hand resulting from quick blow upon acromion. Elicited in hyperkinetic states

acromicria (ak-ro-mik'ri-ā) [+ *mikros*, small] Congenital shortness or smallness of the extremities

acromioclavicular joint (a-kro'mi-o-klā-vik'u-lar) [+ *ōmos*, shoulder, + *L clavula*, small key] Joint between the acromion (outward extension of spine of the scapula, forming part of shoulder) and clavicle

acromiocroroid (a-kro'mi-o-kor'ā-koid) [+ *korax*, crow, + *eidos*, resemblance] Rel to the acromion and coracoid process

acro'miohu'meral [+ *humerus*, shoulder] Pert to acromion and humerus.

a. muscle. Deltoid muscle
acromion (a-kro-mi-on) [G *akron*, tip, + *ōmos*, shoulder] The lateral, triangular projection of spine of scapula, forming point of the shoulder, and articulating with the clavicle. **SEE** *acromioclavicular*, *acromiocroroid*

acromiorthoracic (a-kro'mi-ō-thō-ras'ik) [+ *thorax*, breast plate]. Pert. to acromion and thorax

acromphalus (ak-rom'fal-us) [+ *omphalos*, umbilicus] 1. Center of navel. 2. Beginning of umbilical hernia, marked by abnormal projection of umbilicus

acromyle (ak-tōm'il-e) [G *akron*, point, + *myle*, patella] The patella *

acromyotonia (ak'ro-mi-ō-to'ni-ā) [+ *mys*, muscle, + *tonos*, tension]. Myotonia of extremities causing spasmodic deformity

acronarcotic (a-kro-nar-kot'ik) [L *acer*, acris, sharp, + *G narcosis*, a benumbing] Having the property of a narcotic and yet irritant in local effects

acro'neuro'sis [G *akron*, extremity, + *neuron*, nerve] Any neurosis, usually vasomotor, in extremities

acronyx (ak'to-niks) [L *acer*, acris, sharp, + *G onyx*, claw] Ingrowing of a nail.

acropachy (ak-ro-pak-i) [G *akron*, extremity, + *pachys*, thick]. Thickening of fingers or toes

acroparal'ysis [+ *paralyein*, to disable at the side]. Paralysis of one or more extremities

acroparesthesia (ak'ro-par-es-the'zi-ā) [+ *para*, beside, + *aisthesis*, sensation]. Extreme paresthesia or morbid sensation of the extremities

acro'pathol'ogy [+ *pathos*, suffering, + *logos*, science]. Pathology of extremities

acropathy (ak-ro-p'ath-i). Any disease of extremities

acrophobia (ak-ro-fō'bi-ā) [G *akron*, top, + *phobos*, fear]. Morbid fear of high places

acroposthitis (ak-ro-pos-thi'tis) [G *akroposthis*, prepuce, + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of prepuce

acroscleroderma (ak'ro-skler-ō-der'mā) [G *akron*, extremity, + *sklēros*, hard, + *derma*, skin] Hard, thickened skin condition. **SYN** *scleroderma*.

ac'rose. A substance forming starting point for synthesis of fruit sugars.

acrosinosis (ak'rō-si-nō'sis) [G *akron*, point, + *L sinus*, hollow, + *G -ōsis*, condition]. Condition of having pointed or malformed sinuses.

ac'rosome [G *akron*, extremity, + *soma*, body]. The ant. end of head of the spermatozoon.

acrophacelus (ak-ro-fas'el-us) ["" + *sphakelos*, gangrene]. Gangrene of digits. SYN *Raynaud's disease*.

acroteria (ak-ro-te'lī-ā) [G *akrōtērion*, summit]. The extremities.

acrotic (a-krot'ik). 1 [G *a-*, priv. + *krotos*, striking]. Pert to failure of or defective beating of the heart. 2 [G. *akrotis*, an extreme]. Pert to the surface or glands of the skin.

acrotism (ak-ro-tizm) [G *a-*, priv + *krotos*, a striking]. Apparent absence of the pulse.

acrotrophoneurosis (ak-ro-tro'fo-nu-ro'-sis) [G *akron*, extremity, + *trophē*, nourishment, + *neuron*, nerve, + *-osis*, condition]. Trophoneurosis of extremities.

acrylaldehyde (ak-ril-al'de-hid) A volatile liquid from glycerin. SYN *acrolein*.

ACS. Abbr for American Chemical Society. Also antitreticalar cytotoxic serum.

ACTH. Abbr for adrenocorticotrophic hormone, a pituitary hormone that stimulates the cortex of the adrenal glands. RF *cortisone*.

act re'flex. Involuntary reflex act immediately following any stimulus.

actin (akt'in). One of the proteins in muscle fiber, the other being myosin.

actinic (ak-tin'ik) [G *aktis* ray]. Pert to the chemical action of the sun's rays.

PT Pert to actinism. * Capable of producing chemical changes as applied to radiant energy. Usually applied to radiant energy having this property.

a. burns. Those caused by ultraviolet or sun rays. F A TREATMENT As for dry heat burns. SEE *burns*.

actinism (ak'tin-izm) That property of radiant energy which produces chemical changes, as in photography or heliotherapy.

ac'tinochem'istry [G *aktis*, ray, + *chemia*, chemistry]. Action of rays from a luminous source.

actinocutitis. SEE *actinodermatitis*.

actinodermatitis (ak'tin-o-der-ma-ti'tis) ["" + *derma*, skin, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Actinoneuritis. Cutaneous inflammation, acute or chronic, caused by roentgen rays or radium.

ETIOL. Susceptibility, those with little skin pigment being exceedingly sensitive, failure to use filters when indicated.

SYM. Varying from reddish erythema, resembling sunburn from single overexposure, to gangrene and sloughing. *Keratosis*. * Potentially malignant, may follow in subjects with dry seborrhea of long standing. Ulcers heal slowly if at all.

TREATMENT. Astringent soothing lotions and boric acid ointment with carbolic acid in mild cases. Radium for x-ray ulcers and keratoses. Surgery in gangrenous forms.

actinogen (ak-tin'o-jen). Any radioactive element.

actinogenesis (ak'tin-o-jen'es-is) [G. *aktis*, ray, + *genesis*, source]. The source or production of actinic rays.

actinogenic (ak'tin-o-jen'ik) [G. *aktis*, actin, ray, + *gennan*, to produce]. Producing rays; radiogenic.

actin'ogram ["" + *gramma*, picture]. Roentgen ray photograph.

actinograph ["" + *graphein*, to write]. A skiagraph. AN X-ray picture.

actin'o'ogy ["" + *logos*, study]. Radiology, science of the chemical effects of light.

actinometer (ak'tin-om'e-ter) ["" + *metron*, meter]. PT. An instrument to measure the intensity of an actinic effect.

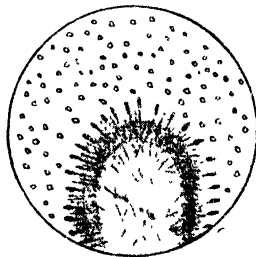
Actinomyces (ak-tin-o-mi'sēz) ["" + *mykes*, fungus]. A vegetable parasite (*Actinomycetaceae*), causing actinomycosis.

actino'myce'tic. Pert to *Actinomyces*. **actinomycetin** (ak'tin-ō-mi-sēt'in) A substance that is antibacterial from *Actinomyces*, effective against some gram-positive and gram-negative organisms.

actinomycin A. (ak'tin-ō-mi-sin) An antibacterial substance from *Actinomyces antibioticus*, heat-stable and highly toxic, effective against gram-positive organisms. It is orange-colored, soluble in alcohol and ether.

a. B. Similar to A but not soluble in alcohol and chemically unsuitable because of its great toxicity.

actino'myco'ma [G *aktis*, ray, + *mykes*, fungus, + *-oma*, tumor]. A tumor produced by actinomycosis.



ACTINOMYCOSIS

Part of a "sulfur granule" from discharge. Swollen degenerated ends of ray fungus. The fungus (dark) is surrounded by the lymphocytes (dotted background).

actinomycosis (ak-tin-o-mi-ko'sis) ["" + *osis*, condition]. A ray fungus disease in animals, sometimes communicated to man, invading the brain, lungs, gastroenteric tract, or jaw (lumpy jaw).

ETIOL. *Actinomyces bovis*.

SYM. Formation of slow growing granulomata, which later break down, discharging viscid pus containing minute yellowish granules. Mouth, tongue, jaw, lungs, and alimentary tract mostly affected. There are thickening of the tract, later suppuration, breaking down of tissues, and discharge of pus through sinuses.

TREATMENT. Surgical incision and drainage, x-ray, and large doses of potassium iodide.

actino'mycot'ic. Pert to actinomycosis.

actinon (ak'tin-on) [G *aktis*, actin, ray]. Emanation from actinium, which is one of the radium, actinium, and thorium series.

actino'neur'itis ["" + *neuron*, nerve, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Neuritis due to exposure to radium or x-rays.

actino'praxis ["" + *praxis*, a doing]. Employment of radioactive rays in diagnosis and treatment.

actinoscopy [' + *skopem*, to write] Examination of deep structures by x-rays

actinostereoscopy [' + *stereos*, solid, + ''] Examination by x-ray **SYN** *actinoscopy*.

ac'finoth'er'apy [' + *therapeia*, healing]. PT Treatment of disease by rays of light, esp actinic or chemical light.

ac'fino'toxe'mia [' + *toxikon*, poison, + *aima*, blood] Blood-poisoning produced by x-ray or radioactivity

ac'tion [L *actio*, from *agere*, to do] Performance of a function, or process, in pathology, a morbid process

a., antagonistic. The ability of one drug to antagonize the effect of another

a., as'fringent. One in which the tissue cells are contacted by a chemical combination of drug and tissues, forming an albuminate. If this is not dissolved in fluids surrounding tissues, they are not acted upon neither by the drug

a. current. PT Same as *action potential*

a. of arrest. Inhibition [tion

a., poisonous. **SLT** *toxicological a-*

a. potential. The momentary difference in electrical potential between active and resting parts of a nerve fiber found when the two parts are connected with a sensitive galvanometer

a., reflex. Involuntary movement produced by a sensory nerve and carried to a center and returned by an efferent nerve to its origin or source of stimulus

a., synergistic. The ability of one drug to aid the effect of another

a., toxicological. The effect resulting from an overdose of a drug

ac'tivate. 1. To make active. 2. To make radioactive

ac'tivator. A substance in the body that activates glandular or chemical function, such as cholesterol and cod liver oil, which stimulate the parathyroid glands, or enterokinase* which activates the trypsinogen* of the pancreatic juice. Sunlight and ultraviolet light are also activators **SEL** *antibody*

ac'tive prin'ciples. The chemical substances in drugs which cause changes in activity of the body, classified as *plant acids, alkaloids, fixed oils, glucosides, essential oils, balsams, oleoresins, saponins, resins, hormones, enzymes, ferments* **q.v.** **SLT** *drug action*

ac'tol. Silver lactate, containing 50% silver. Usually employed in solutions from 1:5000 to 1:1000 in dentistry as an antiseptic

actomyosin (äk-tö-mi'ö-sin) The combination of actin and myosin in a muscle

actual (ak'chu-al) [L. *actus* past p of *agere*, to do] Real, existent

a. cautery. Cautery acting by virtue of its heat and not chemically

acup'lopp'ressure (ak-u-flö-presh-ur) [L. *acus*, needle, + *flum*, thread, + *pressura*, pressure] Acupressure increased by a ligature [sharpness]

acu'ity [L. *acuiere*, to sharpen] Clearness, acuminat'ed [L. *acuminatus*, sharpened]. Conical or pointed

acup'pressure (ak'u-presh'ur) [L. *acus*, needle, + *pressura*, pressure] Compression of arteries by means of needles

a. forceps. Spring-handled forceps for compressing blood vessels

a. needles. Elastic needles for same purpose

ac'upunct'ure [' + *punctura*, puncture]. Puncture with needles for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes, also in treatment of edemas of lower limbs.

acus (a'kus) [L. needle]. A surgical needle. **acusection** (ak-u-sek'shun) [' + *secare*, to cut]. Section by an electrosurgical needle.

acus'ficus [G. *akoustikos*, hearing]. The auditory or 8th cranial nerve **See Tables in Appendix**

acute [L. *acutus*, sharp]. 1. Sharp, severe 2. Having rapid onset, severe symptoms and a short course, not chronic

acutenaculum (ak'u-ten-ak'u-lum) [L. *acus*, needle, + *tenaculum*, holder] A needle holder

acutor'sion [' + *torsio*, twisting] Twisting of an artery with a needle to control hemorrhage

acyanoblepsia (a'si-an-o-blep'si-ä) [G. *a-*, priv + *kyanos*, blue, + *blepsis*, sight]. Inability to discern blue colors **SYN** *acyanopsia*.

acyanopsia (a-si-an-op'si-ä) [G. *a-*, priv + *kyanos*, something blue, + *opsis*, sight] Inability to discern blue colors

ac'ysis (ä-si-e-sis) [G. *a-*, priv + *kyēsis*, pregnancy] 1. Absence of pregnancy 2. Sterility of the female 3. Incapability of natural delivery

acystineuria (ä-sis-tin-u'ri-ä) [G. *a-*, priv + *kystis*, bladder, + *neuron*, nerve]. Inability to control nervous mechanism of the bladder

ad- [L.] Prefix. Adherence, increase, toward, as *adduct*

-ad- [L.] Suffix. Toward, in direction of

a. d. [L. *ausis dextra*] Abbr. *right ear*.

A. D. A. American Dental Association or American Dietetic Association

ad'al'in (Carbimal) USP. A white crystalline powder containing 36% bromine in combination with urea

ACTION AND USES. Mildly hypnotic, somewhat analgesic. Used as nerve sedative in neurasthenia, hysteria, and whooping cough

DOSAGE. As a sedative 5 to 10 gr (0.3-0.6 Gm) in cold water. As hypnotic, from 10 to 20 gr (0.6-1.3 Gm)

adamantine (ad-ä-män'tin) [G. *adaman-tinos*, very hard] Very hard. Pert to enamel of teeth

ad'amantino'ma [' + -oma, tumor] A tumor of the jaw, esp the lower one, arising from the enamel organs

It may be partly cystic, partly solid, and may reach a large size, sometimes malignant

adamantoblast (ad-ä-män'to-blast) [' + *blastos*, germ] An enamel cell from which tooth enamel is formed

adamantoblastoma (a-dä-man'to-blas-to'mä) [' + -oma, tumor] Overgrowth of an enamel cell

adamanto'ma [' + -oma, tumor]. An enamel tissue tumor

Adam's apple [pomum *Adami*] The laryngeal prominence **See promin-entia laryngea, pomum *Adami***

Adams' operation. Subcutaneous palmar aponeurotomy for Dupuytren's contraction

A.'s saw. A saw used in osteotomy.

Adams-Stokes syn'drome. Slow, perhaps irregular pulse, vertigo, syncope, and occasional pseudoepileptic convulsions and Cheyne-Stokes breathing

adapta'tion [L. *adaptare*, to adjust]. The adjustment of the pupil of the eye to light variations

adapt'er. A device for joining one part of an apparatus to another part

adaptom'eter [L. *adaptare*, to fit, + G. *metron*, measure]. Device for measuring time required for ocular adaptation.

addephagia (ad-ef-a'ji-ă) [L. *addere*, to add, + G. *phagein*, to eat]. Insatiable hunger.

ad'dict [L. *addictus*, past p. of *addicere*, to consent] 1 To form a habit for the use of a drug 2 One habituated to the use of a drug

addiction (ă-dik'shun). Enslavement to some habit, esp. the drug habit.

a. stafe. A condition in which cessation of narcotic or other drug produces definite "symptoms of abstinence." SEE *alcoholism*, *narcotism*

addiment (ad'im-ent) [L. *addimentum*, an increase] A substance described by Ehrlich, which resembles a ferment in its action and is present in normal serum.

It is destroyed by 56° to 58° C., and when attached to such cells as bacteria or red blood corpuscles by the intermediary body or amboceptor it dissolves or destroys these substances by bacteriolysis or hemolysis SYN *complement*.

add'isin. A substance supposed to be present in gastric juice which tends to keep red blood cells and hemoglobin at a normal level through stimulation of bone marrow, named after Thomas Addison, who described pernicious anemia during first half of 19th century

addisonism (ad'i-sun-izm) Symptom complex not due to disease of suprarenal glands, resembling that of Addison's disease

Addison's disease. One due to deficiency in the secretion of adrenocortical hormones, the result of tuberculous infection of the gland or atrophy of the cortical tissue

SYM. Bronzing of skin, esp about the anus and surfaces subject to irritation, pigmentation of mucous membranes, extreme weakness including muscle weakness, asthenia,* moderate anemia of secondary type, marked gastrointestinal disturbances, diarrhea, loss of weight, low blood pressure, faintness or dizziness, nervousness and twitchings, psychic disturbances, white line on pressure of skin which lasts two or three minutes, renal insufficiency and dehydration, pains

PROG. Formerly fatal within two or three years but now, if diagnosed early enough, it responds to various cortical preparations

MP. Freedom from anxiety, the prevention of fatigue The patient should be kept warm and bedsores must be guarded against Watch the pulse for sudden changes, as fainting and syncope may occur, and patient may die in such an attack He never should be left alone if confined to the bed Keep the patient as cheerful as possible

TREATMENT. Rest, nutritious but easily assimilable diet A preparation made from the adrenal gland has been successful in some cases Requires prompt medical attention SEE *adrenal*, *adrenalin*, *bronzed skin*

A.'s keloid. Firm, round, discolored patches on skin. SYN. *morphea*. SEE *scieroderma*

ad'duct [L. *adductus*, past p. of *adducere*, to bring to] To draw toward a center.

adduc'tion. 1 Movement of a limb toward the body's center or beyond it 2 Position assumed by such a movement.

a. of the foot. Its movement around its own axis, or inward rotation around the leg's axis

adduc'tor [L. a drawer toward]. A mus-

cle which draws toward the medial line of the body or to a common center.

a. reflex. Contraction of adductors of right thigh, indicative of appendicitis, elicited with patient lying completely relaxed and with thighs half flexed. Pressure is exerted outward by a finger on inner side of each knee

adelomorphous (ad'el-ô-mor'fus) [G. *adelos*, not seen, + *morphe*, shape] Having undefined form, as the pepsin glands.

adelphotaxis (ă-del'fô-tăk'sis) [G. *adelphos*, brother, + *taxis*, arrangement]. Grouping of cells in mutual relationships.

adenalgia (ad-en-al'ji-ă) [G. *aden*, gland, + *algos*, pain]. Adenodynia.* Pain in a gland

ad'enase [" + *ase*, enzyme] Enzyme secreted by the pancreas, spleen, and liver, and which converts *adenine** into *hypoxanthine*.* SEE *enzymes*.

adenasthenia (ad'en-ăs-the'nî-ă) [" + *asthenia*, weakness]. Deficient glandular functional activity.

adendrit'ic [G. *a-*, priv + *dendritēs*, rel. to a tree] Without dendrites, as certain cells in spinal ganglia

adenectomy (ad-en-ek'to-mî) [G. *aden*, gland + *ek*, out, + *temnein*, to cut] Excision of a gland.

ad'enecto pia [" + *topos*, place]. A gland out of its normal place

ad'emphrax is [" + *emphrax*, stoppage] Obstruction to discharge from a gland

adenia (ad-e'nî-ă) Hypertrophy of lymphatic glands with hyperleukocytosis absent

aden'iform [G. *aden*, gland, + L. *forma*, shape] Like a gland in form

adenin(e) (ad'en-in) 6-amino purine, C₅H₅N₅, a solid substance of the uric acid group, and derivable from the nucleic acids, e.g., of ox pancreas

adenitis [G. *aden*, gland, + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of lymph nodes or a gland

adeniza tion. Abnormal change into a glandlike structure

ad'enoblast [G. *aden*, gland, + *blastos*, germ]. 1 Any active gland cell 2 Embryonic cell which forms a gland

adenocarcinoma (ad-en-o-kai-sin-o'mă) [" + *karkinos*, cancer] Adenoma* combined with carcinoma

adenocèle (ad ê-no-sel) [" + *kêlē*, tumor]. A cystic tumor arising from a gland A tumor of glandular structure

adenocellulitis (ad ê-no-sel-u-lit'is) [" + L. *cella*, small chamber, + G. *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of a gland and adjacent cellular tissue

adenochondroma (ad ê-no-kou-dro'mă) [" + *chondros*, cartilage, + *-oma*, tumor]. Adenoma with added characteristics of chondroma

adenocyst (ad'e-no-sist) [" + *kystis*, sac]. A cystic tumor arising from a gland.

adenocystoma (ad'en-o-sis-to'mă) [" + *-oma*, tumor] Cystic adenoma

adenodynia (ad-en-o-din'i-ă) [" + *odynē*, pain]. Pain in a gland SYN *adenalgia*.

adenofibro'ma [" + L. *fibra*, fiber, + G. *-oma*, tumor] Fibrous and glandular tissue tumor frequently in uterus

adenogenous (ad-en-of'en-us) [" + *gennan*, to produce]. Having origin in glandular tissue.

adenog'raphy [" + *graphein*, to write]. Study of or treatise on glands

adenohypersthenia (ad'ê-no-hi'pers-the'nî-ă) [" + *yper*, excess, + *sthenos*, strength]. Excessive glandular activity.

adenoid (ad'en-oid) [G. *adēnoeides*, glandular]. A lobulated, lymphoid mass composed of lymphoid tissue similar to the tonsils, and containing masses of lymphocytes* found in tonsils, lymph nodes, spleen, and in the nodules of the intestines SYN *pharyngeal tonsil*

a. tissue. Reticular tissue with lymph cells in the meshes of the network, also called lymphoid tissue.

adenoidectomy (ad-en-oid-ek'to-mī) [+ *ektome*, excision] Excision of adenoids
NF Watch color and pulse for signs of excessive bleeding, children often swallow blood and signs are only as above SYN *tonsillectomy*.

adenoids (ād'ēn-oids) The pharyngeal tonsils, especially when hypertrophied

ad'enoip'oma [G *adēn*, gland, + *lipos*, fat, + *-oma*, tumor] A tumor with characteristics of adenoma and lipoma

adenol'ogy [+ *logos*, study]. Science of the glands

adenolymphitis (ad-ē-no-lim-fī'tis) [+ *L lymphā*, lymph, + *G -itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of a lymphatic gland SYN *lymphadenitis*

adenolymphocoele (ad'ēn-o-lim'fo-sēl) [+ *L lymphā*, lymph, + *G kēlē*, tumor]. Cystic dilatation of a lymph node from obstruction

adenolymphoma (ad'ēn-o-lim'fo-mā) [+ *+* + *-oma*, tumor]. A lymph gland adenoma

adenoma (ad-en-o'mā) (*Pl. adenomata*) [+ *+* + *-oma*, tumor] A neoplasm of glandular epithelium
SFE *chorioadenoma*.

a., acinous. Form with glands having acinous structure

a., chromophobe. Tumor of pituitary gland composed of cells that do not stain readily.

a., malignant. Adenoma combined with carcinoma SYN *adenocarcinoma*.

a., multiglandular. A containing many small changed glands

a. sebaceum. Steatadenoma; acanthoma of sebaceous glands. Benign tumorlike growths developing from epithelium of sebaceous glands which undergo fatty but never colloid metamorphosis

ETIOL Unknown. Congenital in those mentally below par.

SYM Pinhead to split-pea size, usually over nose, cheeks, nasolabial folds; yellowish or pinkish

PROG Harmless but persistent.

TREATMENT Electric needle, cutaneous punch, curette.

a. simplex. Form with hyperplastic condition of the glands

adenomalacia (ad'ē-no-mal-a'sī-ā) [+ *malakia*, softening] Glandular softening

adenomatome (a-dē-no'mā-tōm) [+ *tomē*, a cutting down] Instrument for removing adenoids

ad'enomato'sis [+ *-oma*, tumor, + *-osis*, increase] Multiple glandular tissue overgrowths.

adenomatous (ad-ē-no'mā-tus). Pert. to adenomas

adenomere (ad'en-o-mēr) [G. *adēn*, gland, + *mēros*, part]. The functional part of a gland

adenomycosis (ad'dē-nō-mī-ko'sis) [+ *mykēs*, fungus, + *-osis*, increase]. Disease of the lymph nodes SYN: *Hodg-kin's disease*.

adenomyoma (ad-ē-no-mī-o'mā) [+ *mys*, muscle, + *-oma*, tumor]. A tumor containing glandular and smooth muscular tissue.

adenomyometritis (ad-en-o-mī-o-me-trī'tis) [+ *+* + *metra*, womb, + *-itis*, inflammation] GYN A hyperplastic condition of the uterus which is the result of pelvic inflammation and grossly resembles an adenomyoma

adenomyosis (ad-ē-no-mī-o'sis) [+ *+* + *-osis*, condition]. Ectopic adenomatous growths.

ad'enomyxo'ma [+ *myxa*, mucus, + *-oma*, tumor] A tumor with adenoma and myxoma characteristics

ad'enomyx'osarco'ma [+ *+* + *sarx*, flesh, + *-oma*, tumor]. A tumor with adenoma, myxoma, and sarcoma characteristics

adenoncus (ad-en-on'kus) [+ *ogkos*, tumor]. A tumor of a gland or its enlargement

adenopathy (ad-en-op'ā-thī) [+ *pathos*, suffering] Swelling and morbid change in lymph nodes, glandular disease.

ad'enopharyngi'tis [+ *pharynx*, throat, + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of tonsils and pharyngeal mucous membrane

adenophlegmon (ad-ē-no-fleg'mon) [+ *phlegmonē*, inflammation] Inflammation (acute) of a gland and its adjacent tissue

ad'enophthal'mia [+ *ophthalmos*, eye]. Inflammation of the meibomian glands.

ad'enosarco'ma [+ *sarx*, flesh, + *-oma*, tumor]. A tumor with characteristics of adenoma and sarcoma

adenosclerosis (ad-ē-no-skle-ro'sis) [+ *sclerosis*, hardening] Glandular induration

adenosis (ad-en-o'sis) [+ *-osis*, increase] Any disease of a gland, esp. of a lymphatic gland

a., syphilitic. Enlarged and indurated lymphatic glands symptomatic of syphilis, most commonly the inguinal, the posterior cervical, and the cubital

adenotome (ad'en-o-tom) [+ *tomē*, cutting instrument] An instrument for incision of a gland

ad'eno'tomy [+ *tomē*, a cutting up]. 1. Glandular anatomy 2 Excision or incision of a gland

adenotyphus (ad'ēn-o-tī'fus) [+ *typhos*, stupor] Abdominal typhus fever

adepts (ad'eps) [L]. Lard, oriental hog-fat

a. benzoina'tus. Benzoinated lard.

a. la'nae. Wool fat

a. ovil'us, a. ovis. Mutton suet or tallow

ader'mia [G *a-*, priv + *derma*, skin]. Lack of skin, congenital or acquired

ader'mogen'esis [+ *+* + *genesis*, production] Imperfect growth or repair of skin

ADH. Abbr for antidiuretic hormone

adherent (ad-he'rent) [L *ad*, to, + *haerere*, to stick] 1 Attached to, as of two surfaces 2 OB A placenta that remains attached to the uterine wall after delivery

adhes'ion. Abnormal joining of parts to each other

CAUSES OR PREDISPOSING CONDITIONS: 1. Abdominal operations 2 Congenital bands 3. Previous intraabdominal, inflammations not treated by operation, as infections of the gallbladder, attacks of appendicitis, and inflammation of the pelvic organs

SYM Abdominal pain, nausea, and vomiting, elevation of the pulse without a rise in temperature; intestinal obstruction.

TREATMENT Operative at earliest moment. Diathermy* may help through increase of circulation.

PROG Favorable if early surgical measures are resorted to. **SEE** *brismement, cardiosymphysis*.

a., primary. Healing by first intention.

a., secondary. Healing by second intention

adhesive (ad-he'siv) [F. *adhésif*]. 1. Causing adhesion 2 Sticky, adhering 3. That which causes 2 bodies to adhere.

a. inflammation. A serous membrane inflammation exuding fibrinous matter making adhesions possible.

a. plaster [*emplastrum adhaesivum*]. A heavy material, as cloth, coated with gummy sticky materials to remain in place after application. Many varieties are on the market, some are colored, others elastic, and some are waterproofed. Made of resin, rubber, mole-skin, soap plaster, or various types of isinglass.

USES 1. For support as in sprains, strains, etc 2 Hold dressings in place. 3 Approximate skin edges (narrow strips passed through flame to sterilize) and to make more adhesive 4 Obliterate cavities 5 To make pressure 6 Circular or oval pads to prevent pressure in center 7 Many other purposes

adiadochokinesis (a-di-ad'o'-ko-kin-e'sis) [G. *adiadochos*, perpetual, + *kinēsis*, movement] 1 Inability to make rapid alternating movements 2 Incessant movement 3 **NRU** Rapid antagonistic movements which cannot be carried out with accuracy. Seen in cerebellar disease **RS** *asynergia, dysmetria, gait*.

adiaphoresis (ā-di-af-o-re'sis) [G. *a-*, priv + *diaphoresis*, perspiration]. Deficiency or absence of sweat

adiapneustia (ad-i-ap-nū'stī-ā) [G. *a-*, priv + *diapneustis*, an exhaling] Absence of perspiration **SYN** *adiaphoresis*

adiastole (ā-di-as'to-le) [G. + *diastole*, dilatation] Imperceptibility of diastole.

adiathermancy (ā-di-ā-thur-mān-sī) [G. + *dia*, through, + *therme*, heat]. State of being imperVIOUS to heat

adiemorrhysis (ad'i-em-or'i-sis) [G. + *ama*, blood, + *rysis*, a flowing]. Arrest of capillary circulation

adip'ic [L. *adeps*, fat]. Relating to fat, fatty

adipocèle (ad'i-pō-sēl) [G. + *kēlē*, tumor] Fat in a hernial sac. Lipocèle

adipocel'lular [G. + *cellula*, small store-room] Made up of or pert. to fat and connective tissue

adipocere (ad'i-pō-sēr) [G. + *cera*, wax]. A waxy substance converted from dead tissue

ad'ipofibro'ma [G. + *fibra*, fiber, + G. *-oma*, tumor]. A fibroma and adipoma.

adipogenous (ad-i-poi'en-us) [G. + *genēan*, to produce]. Inducing the formation of fat.

adipolysis (ad-i-poi'lī-sis) [G. + *lysis*, setting free]. The hydrolysis of fat.

adipolytic (ad'ip-o-lit'ik). Pert. to adipolysis.

adipoma (ad-ip-o'mā) [L. *adeps*, fat, + *oma*, tumor]. Fatty tissue tumor. **SYN:** *lipoma*.

a'dipopex'is [G. + *pēxis*, fixation]. The storing of fat.

a'dipose. Fatty, pert. to fat.

a. capsule. Renal fat.

a. fossae. Fatty accumulations on outer mammary surface.

a. tissue. Connective or areolar tissue containing masses of fat cells

adiposis (ad-i-pō'sis) [L. *adeps*, fat, + G. *-ōsis*, increase] Abnormal accumulation of fat in the body. **SYN** *corpulence, liposis*

a. dolor'sa. A neurosis, the symptoms of which are nodular formations, chronic bronchitis, and pain

a. hepatic'a. Fatty degeneration or infiltration of the liver

a. tuberosa simplex. A disease resembling adiposis dolorosa in which the fat occurs in small circumscribed nodules sensitive or painful to touch. **SYN** *Anders' disease*.

adipositis (ad-i-pō-si'tis) [L. *adiposa*, fatty tissue, + G. *-itis*, inflammation]. Infiltration of an inflammatory nature in and beneath subcutaneous adipose tissue.

adipos'ity. Excessive fat in the body **SYN** *adiposis*

adipo'sogen'ital syndrome. Combination of adiposity, impaired development of genital organs, and change in secondary sex characteristics **SEE** *Frohlich's syndrome*.

adiposuria (ad-i-pō-su'ri-ā) [L. *adeps*, fat, + G. *ouron*, urine]. Fat in the urine. **SYN** *lipuria*.

adip'sia, adip'sy [G. *a-*, priv. + *dipsa*, thirst] Absence of thirst

adip'sous (ā-dip'sus). Quenching thirst.

ad'itus [L]. An approach, an entrance.

a. ad antrum. The recess of the tympanic cavity, which lodges head of malleus and greater part of incus.

a. ad aquaeductum Sylvii. The entrance to the sylvian aqueduct, situated at lower posterior angle of third ventricle of brain

a. ad infundibulum. A small canal leading from the third ventricle into the infundibulum.

a. ad laryngem, a. laryngis. Upper aperture of larynx.

adjuster (ad-just'er) [L. *a*, to, + *juste*, just, right] Device for holding together the ends of the wire forming a suture.

ad'juvant [L. *adjuvans*, pres. p. of *adjuvare*, to aid] 1 That which assists. 2 **Mat. Med** A drug added to a prescription to hasten or increase the action of a principal ingredient, synergist.

Adler's organ-inferiority. A theory that ascribes psychic compensations to structural defects, tending to minimize the importance of psychosexual and other functional inadequacies

ad lib. Abbr. L. *ad libitum*, at pleasure.

admax'illary [L. *ad*, to, + *mazilla*, jaw]. Accessory to the jaw.

a. gland. An occasional accessory salivary gland located near the angle of the jaw excreting through the parotid duct.

adnata (ad-na'tā) [L. *adnatus*, past p. of *adnasci*, to grow to]. Layer of conjunctiva touching the eyeball. **SEE:** *tunica adnata*.

adner'val [L. *ad*, to, + *nervus*, nerve].

Near a nerve.

adner'al [G. + *G. neuron*, nerve]. Adner'al.

adnex'a [L. *adnectere*, to tie or bind to]. Accessory parts as *a. uteri*, the oviducts, and ovaries.

a. oculi. Lacrimal glands.

a. uteri. Ovaries and oviducts.

adnex'al [L. *adnexus*, past p. of *adnectere*, to tie to]. Adjacent or appending.

adnexi'tis [L. *adnexus* + G. *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the *adnexa uteri*.

adnexopexy (ad-neks'ô-peks-ê) [" + G. *pexis*, a putting together]. Fixing the fallopian tube and ovary to the abdominal wall.

adolescence (ad-o-les'ens) [L. *adolescens*, pres. p. *adolescere*, to grow up]. The period from the beginning of puberty until adult life. In temperate climates 15 yr for boys and 13-14 yr. for girls. Recent research proves adolescence is earlier in temperate climates and later in hot and cold regions.

ad'oles'cent. 1 Pert to adolescence • 2. Young man or woman not fully grown.

adoral (ad-ô'ral) [L. *ad*, to, + *os*, *oris*, mouth]. Toward or near the mouth.

ad'os'cula'tion (ad-ôs-kû-lâ'shun) [L. *ad'os'culare*, to kiss]. 1 Impregnation without intromission of the penis. 2 Insertion of one part into the cavity of another.

adrenal (äd-rên'al) [L. *ad*, to, + *ren*, kidney]. 1 Near the kidney. 2 a gland. Also called *ad capsule*. *ad body*, *suprarenal gland*, *suprarenal capsule*. A triangular shaped body adjacent to and covering the superior surface of each kidney. It is a gland of internal secretion producing hormones essential to life.

EMBRYOLOGY The adrenal glands are essentially double organs, each composed of an outer *cortex* and an inner *medulla*. The cortex arises in the embryo from a region of the mesoderm, which also gives rise to the gonads, or sex organs. The medulla arises from ectoderm which also gives rise to the sympathetic nervous system.

ANAT. The entire gland is enclosed in a tough connective tissue capsule from which *trabeculae* extend into the cortex. The cortex consists of cells arranged into three zones, the outer *zona glomerulosa*, the middle *zona fasciculata*, and the inner *zona reticularis*. The cells are arranged in a cordlike fashion. The medulla consists of chromaffin cells arranged in groups, or anastomosing cords. The two adrenal glands are situated retroperitoneally, each imbedded in perirenal fat above its respective kidney.

The right adrenal measures 4 x 1 3/4 x 6 cm (1 1/2 x 1/2 x 1/4 inch), and weighs 2 to 2.5 Gm (30 to 40 gr). The left adrenal measures 4.5 x 2 x 6 cm (1 3/4 x 3/4 x 1/4 inch), and weighs 2.5 to 3 Gm (40 to 45 gr).

PHYS. The *MEDULLA* Secretes the hormone *epinephrine* or *adrenalin* acting on all body structures, innervated by the sympathetic division of the autonomic nervous system. Its effects are similar to those resulting from stimulating sympathetic nerves, namely elevation of blood pressure resulting from increase in rate and force of heart beat and constriction of arterioles, inhibition of gastrointestinal movements; relaxation of smooth muscles in bronchioles, dilatation of pupils of eyes, liberation of glucose from liver.

The emergency theory or the fright, fight, or flight theory, was advanced by Dr Cannon of Harvard University to explain the function of the adrenal medulla. According to this theory the medulla secretes very little of its product during ordinary activities, but under the influence of pain, fear, rage, or asphyxia, it secretes a larger amount of its hormone, which enters

the blood stream and stimulates body to meet either physical or mental emergencies. The principal secretion of the cortex is corticosterone and other hormones, that of the adrenal medulla, is adrenalin.

Absence or disease of the adrenal cortex may cause Addison's disease, resulting in anemia, tiredness, languor, aching, skin changes, and inability to strain. Poor blood circulation, indigestion, and insomnia. Personality may be altered by an adrenal disorder. One may become morose, self conscious, inhibited, and unhappy. If placid, one may be phlegmatic or with little interest in life. Lack of adrenalin will cause one to react too slowly in an emergency. It has been claimed that professional soldiers, such as Napoleon, exhibit unusual activity as result of adrenalin secretion.

Although the hormone of the adrenal cortex decreases brain excitability, another hormone of the cortex, abbreviated as DOCA, increases it. It is said that disposition may be maintained by the proper balance of these two hormones.

THE CORTX Secretes a large number of substances, some twenty-eight crystalline compounds (steroids) of known constitution having been isolated from cortical material. In addition there is an "amorphous" fraction which to date has not been analyzed. Cortical tissue is essential to life. Its removal or destruction results in disturbances in salt balance with loss of sodium and accumulation of potassium. Kidney function is impaired, carbohydrate stores depleted, resistance to stress situations (injury, cold, heat, fatigue, infection) is decreased. **SER. cortex**

Among the cortical hormones are cortisone (Kendall's compound E), corticosterone and its derivatives, among them *desoxycorticosterone* and *17-hydroxycorticosterone* (Kendall's compound F). Cortisone has been shown to have a marked therapeutic value in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis and other ailments. The secretion of cortical hormones is under the control of the adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH) produced by the hypophysis.

The cortex is also capable of producing androgens and estrogens, the male and female sex hormones.

PATH. Medulla Abnormalities in the function of the medulla are rare. *Hyposecretion* produces few changes of physiological significance. *Hypersecretion* may result from tumors involving the chromophil cells. Symptoms are paroxysmal hypertension, tachycardia, sweating, dilatation of the pupils, headache.

CORTX. Hypersecretion This may result from tumors involving the cortex (*primary hypercorticalism*), or from hyperactivity of the anterior lobe of the hypophysis (*secondary hypercorticalism*). It is accompanied by disturbances involving the sex organs and secondary sexual characteristics (*adrenogenital syndrome*). The symptoms vary with the age of the individual at time of the onset of the disease and the sex of the patient. In fetal life or early childhood, sexual precocity occurs in both sexes and is accompanied by obesity, great muscular development, accelerated growth, and early development of secondary sexual characters. In adult females

there is marked virilism (*masculinization*) and pronounced development of body hair (*hirsutism*), male characters appear, menstruation may cease, mammary glands atrophy. In adult males, the condition is rare and results in feminization, the testes atrophy, mammary glands develop.

Hyposecretion. Addison's disease. This disease is the result of chronic adrenal cortical insufficiency, which may be brought about by tuberculosis of the glands, cancer, or atrophy. Symptoms are extreme muscular weakness, fatigue, gastrointestinal disturbances, impaired nervous functioning, reduced basal metabolism, and a characteristic increase in pigmentation of the skin and mucous membrane of the mouth. Various degrees of cortical insufficiency may occur.

RS Addison's disease, *adrenalin*, *adrenalinism*, *adrenalinism*, *chromaffin*, *kidney*, *neurocirculatory asthenia*.

adrenalectomy (ad-rē-nāl-ek'tō-mī) [*ad* + *G. ektomē* excision]. Excision of an adrenal body.

adrenalin (epinephrine). USP (C₉H₁₃O₃N). Proprietary name for epinephrine. The active principal of the medulla of the adrenal gland. See *epinephrine*. Function. Thought to be concerned with maintenance of the tonus of blood vessels and heart.

Uses (a) Heart and circulatory stimulant, (b) raises blood pressure, (c) checks secretions as in rhinitis, asthma, hay fever, etc., (d) a hemostatic in hemorrhages, (e) for operations on nose, as it renders the tissues bloodless, (f) allays spasm of asthma, (g) contracts the uterus, (h) overcomes local congestions.

Adm. (a) Locally, (b) hypodermically. Dosage. Internally, 5 to 15 mg (0.3-1.0 cc) of the 1:1000 solution. Subcut., 1:1000 (0.005 cc). Locally, 1:10,000 to 1:100,000 solutions. In recent years a solution of 1:100 has been marketed, and recommended for use by inhalation in allergic conditions, particularly asthma.

adrenaline'mia [*L. ad*, to, + *rēn*, kidney, + *G. aima*, blood]. Adrenalin in the blood.

adrenalinu'ria [*ad* + *G. ouron*, urine]. Adrenalin in the urine.

adren'alism. Illness due to overactivity of suprarenal glands.

adren'alitis (ad-rē-nāl-'tīs). Inflammation of the suprarenal gland, adenitis.

adren'er'gic [*L. ad*, to, + *rēn* kidney, + *G. ergon*, work]. Applied to nerve fibers which when stimulated, release epinephrine (adrenalin) or an epinephrine-like substance at their terminations. The substance has been called *sympathin*. Most postganglionic sympathetic fibers are adrenergic.

adren'ine (ad-rēn'īn). A preparation made from the medulla of the suprarenal gland, the adrenal hormone.

adren'itis. Inflammation of the suprarenal gland. SYN *adren'alitis*.

adrenop'athy. Suprarenopathy. Any disease of the suprarenal glands.

adren'oster'one. Male sex hormone obtained from urine.

adren'otrope, **adrenotrop'ic**. One of adrenal type. Pert. to adrenotropism.

adren'otrop'in. Hormone obtained from male urine, controlling islands of Langerhans.

adrenotropism (ad-rēn-ōt'ro-pizm) [*L. ad*, to, + *rēn*, kidney, + *G. tropē*, turning]. A type dominated by adrenal influence.

adsorp'tion [*L. ad*, to, + *sorbere*, to suck in]. 1. A process whereby a gas or a dissolved substance becomes concentrated at the surface of a solid or at the interfaces of a colloid system. Ex. removal of dyes from solutions by filtration through charcoal. 2. Attachment of one substance to the surface of another.

ad'ster'nal (ad-ster'nāl) [*L. ad*, toward + *G. sternon*, chest]. In situation, near, or in direction, toward the sternum.

ad'er'minal [*L. ad*, to, + *terminalis*, end]. Toward extremity of any structure.

adul'terant [*L. adulterare*, to falsify]. That which adulterates or weakens a substance.

adul'ter'a'tion. The addition of an impure or weaker substance to another one.

adus'tion [*L. adustus*, past p. *adurere*, to burn]. 1. Being scorched, parched, dry. 2. Application of cauterization.

advancem'ent (ad-vans'ment) [*Fr. avancer*, to set forth]. Operation to remedy strabismus, by which the insertion of an ocular muscle is attached at a point further removed from its origin.

a, **capsular**. Attachment of capsule of Tenon in front of its normal position.

adventitia (ad-ven-tish'yā) [*L. adventiti-us*, coming from abroad]. The outermost covering of a structure or organ, such as the *funicula adventitia*, or outer coat of an artery.

adventitious (ad-ven-tish'us) 1. Acquired, accidental. 2. Arising sporadically. 3. Pert. to adventitia.

ad'vitant [*L. ad*, to, + *vita*, life]. A vitamin.

adynamia, **adynamy** (a-din-am'ī-ā, -din'-a-mī) [*G. a-*, priv + *dynamis*, strength]. Asthenia, debility.

adynamic ad-i-nam'ik. Weak, feeble, asthenic. Pert. to adynamia.

aegophony (e-gōf-o-nī) [*G. aīx*, aigos, goat, + *phonic*, voice]. A goatlike bleating sound heard on auscultation of the chest.

aerated (a'er-a-ted) [*G. aer*, air]. Containing air or gas.

aeration (a-er-a'shun). 1. Act of airing. 2. Change of venous into arterial blood in the lungs. 3. Saturating a fluid with gases.

aerendocardia (a-er-en-do-kar'dī-ā) [*G. aer*, air, + *kardia*, heart]. Bubble of air in the blood within the heart.

aerenterectasia (a'er-en-ter-ek-tā'zī-ā) [*ad* + *enteron*, intestine, + *ektasis*, stretching out]. Distention of intestine with gas.

aerial (a-er'i-āl). Pert. to the air.

aeriferous (a-er-if'er-us) [*G. aer*, air, + *L. ferre*, to bear]. Carrying air.

aeriform (a-er'i-form) [*ad* + *L. forma*, shape]. Alike, gaseous.

aerobe [*ad* + *bios*, life]. A microorganism which can live and grow only in the presence of free oxygen.

aerobian (a-er-o-bi-an). Aerobiotic; living only in the presence of oxygen.

aerobic (a-er-o'bik) 1. Living only in presence of oxygen. 2. Concerning an organism living only in oxygen.

aerobion (pl. aerobias) [*G. aer*, air, + *bios*, life]. An organism which lives only in presence of oxygen.

a, **facultative**. One able to live without oxygen under some conditions, but which normally requires it.

a, **obligate**. One which cannot live without air.

aerobiosis (a-er-o-bi-o'sis). Living in an atmosphere containing oxygen.

aerobiotic (a-er-o-bi-ōt'ik). Pert. to aerobiosis.

aerocoele (a'er-o-sēl) [G. *aer*, air, + *kele*, tumor]. Gas within and distending a cavity.

aerocolpos (a'er-o-kol'pos) ["" + *kolpos*, vagina]. Distention of the vagina with air

aerocoly (ā-ē-rok'ō-ll) ["" + *kōlon*, colon]. Distention of colon with gas

aerocystoscopy (a-ēr-ō-sis-tōs'kō-pl) ["" + *kystis*, bladder, + *skopein*, to view]. Examination of the bladder, when distended by air, with a cystoscope

aerodermeclasia (a-er-ō-der-mēk-ta'zī-ā) ["" + *derma*, skin, + *ektasis*, stretching out]. Subcutaneous emphysema

aerodynamics ["" + *dynamis*, force]. Science of air or gases in motion

aeroembolism (a-ēr-ō em'bō-lizm) [G. *aer*, air, + *embolus*, blood]. A condition in which nitrogen bubbles form in blood and tissues during rapid ascent to high altitudes

Sym Boring, gnawing pain in joints, itching of skin and eyelids, unconsciousness, convulsions and paralysis

Prevention may be secured by becoming supersaturated with oxygen while at high altitude by use of oxygen mask

aerogen (a'er-o-jen) ["" + *gennan*, to produce] A gas-forming microorganism

aerogenesis (a-er-o-jen'e-sis) ["" + *genesis*, production] Formation of gas

aerogenic (a-er-o-jen'ik) Gas-forming

aerogenous (a-er-o-jen-us) Gas-forming.

aerogonioscope (a-er-og-on'is-kōp) [G. *aer*, air, + *gonē*, seed, + *skopein*, to see] Device for collecting organic dust from the air

aerohydropathy, **aerohydrother'apy** [G. *aer*, air, + *ydor*, water, + *pathos*, suffering, - + *therapeia*, treatment] Treatment by application of air and water

aerometer (a-er-om'e-ter) ["" + *metron*, measure] Device for measuring density of gases

aeromicrobe (a-er-o-mī'krōb) ["" + *mikros*, small, + *bios*, life]. Any aerobic organism

aeroneurosis (a-er-o-nu-ro'sis) ["" + *neuron*, nerve] A chronic functional nervous disorder affecting aeroplane flyers.

Etiol. Emotion is the background of their fatigue

Sym General irritability, gastric neurosis, insomnia, hyperacidity, and depletion of the high mental center, probably nerve tissue destruction.

aeropathy (a-er-op'ath-i) ["" + *pathos*, suffering] Morbid condition caused by atmospheric pressure, such as mountain sickness, and caisson disease

aeroperiton'ia ["" + *peritonaeum*, to stretch over] Distention of peritoneal cavity with gas

aerophagy (a-er-of a-j) ["" + *phagein*, to eat] Swallowing of air.

aerophilous (a-ēr-of'i-lūs) ["" + *philos*, fond] Requiring air for development. Syn *aerobic*.

aerophobia (a-er-o-fō'bī-ā) ["" + *phobos*, fear]. Morbid fear of a draft or of fresh air.

aerophore (a'er-o-fōr) ["" + *phoros*, bearing] 1 Conducting air 2. Apparatus for introducing air into lungs of still-born child

a'erophyte ["" + *phytos*, plant] An organism or plant that lives upon air

aeroplethysmograph (a-er-o-ple-thiz'mo-graf) ["" + *plethysmos*, enlargement, + *graphein*, to write] Instrument for recording air respiration

aeropleura (a'er-o-plu'rā) ["" + *pleura*, side]. Pneumothorax, air in pleural cavity.

aeroporotomy (a'er-o-po-rot'ō-mī) ["" + *poros*, passage, + *tome*, cutting]. Operation for admitting air into the air passages.

aeroscope (a'er-o-skōp) ["" + *skopein*, to view]. Device for examining air dust

aerosporin (ā-ēr-ōs-pōr'in). An antibiotic from a soil organism similar to *Bacillus aerosporus*

Uses Said to be more effective than penicillin or streptomycin in typhoid, dysentery, cholera, and other intestinal diseases, also in whooping cough

Action It attacks gram-negative germs whereas penicillin attacks only gram-positive germs. It does not attack tuberculous germs as does streptomycin

aerotaxis (a'er-o-tak'sis) ["" + *taxis*, arrangement] Movement of organisms away from or toward air, said of aerobic and anaerobic bacteria

aerotherapy (a-er-o-ther'a-pī) ["" + *therapeia*, treatment] PT Air-bath therapy.

aerothermotherapy (a'er-o-ther'mo-ther'a-pī) ["" + *thermos*, hot, + *therapeia*, treatment] Applications of hot air.

aerotonometer (a-er-o-to-nom'e-ter) ["" + *tonos*, tension, + *metron*, measure]. Apparatus for measuring tension of gases of the blood

aerotympanal (a'er-o-tīm-pā-nāl) ["" + *tympanum*]. Pert to air in tympanum.

aerourethroscope (a'er-o-u-reth'ro-skōp) ["" + *ourethra*, urethra, + *skopein*, to view] An apparatus for making urethral examination by electric light, after dilatation by air

aerourethroscope (a'er-ō-u-re-thros'kō-pī) Examination of the urethra when distended with air

aer'river'sion [G. *aēr*, air, + *tērēin*, to hold, + *L vertio*, a turning] Eversion of artery ends to stop hemorrhage. Syn *arterioversion*.

aer'river'ter. Instrument for use in arterioversion. Syn *arterioarter*.

aesthetic morality. Right conduct as an expression of the ego ideal apart from any consideration of prudence or fear of wrongdoing. Without fever.

afeb'rite [G. *a-*, priv., + *L febris*, fever].

afen'il. Compound of calcium chloride and urea in aqueous solution

Action and Uses For calcium deficiency, convulsive

Dosage 10% solution, 10 cc. intravenously every 2nd or 3rd day

affect [*L affectus*, past p. *afficere*, to apply oneself to] Psy The emotional reactions associated with an experience. Syn *psychic trauma*

affection (āf-lēk'shūn) [*L afficere*, to act upon or affect] 1 Love, feeling 2. Disease, physical or mental

a., *celiac*. Intestinal infantilism

affective [*L afficere*, to apply oneself to]. Stimulating emotion [sanity]

a. **Insanity**. Impulsive or emotional

a. **memory**. Memory of a psychic trauma causing recurrence of emotion

a. **psycho'sis**. Psy An emotional one as manic-depressive psychosis.

Etiol. Possible hereditary predisposition or highly charged emotional environment

Sym Occurs most frequently from 18 to 35 yr of age and more frequently in women

Recurrent attacks common. Overactivity, dehydration, sometimes fever and delirium. Frankish, excited, decorative, abusive, destructive. Flight

of ideas, moody, delusions of grandeur.

NP: In caring for patients, avoid threats, lies, bribery, oversolicitude, and the granting of all wishes. Pains and tubs may be indicated.

a. spasms. Attacks of laughing, screaming, or weeping in hysteria.

afferent [L. *ad*, to, + *ferre*, to bear]. Carrying impulses toward a center, as when a sensory nerve carries a message toward the brain, also said of certain veins and lymphatics. Opp. of efferent.

affinity [L. *fin*-it-*is*] [L. *affinis*, neighboring]. 1. Common relationship, attraction. 2. Chemical attraction bet. two substances, i.e., oxygen and hemoglobin. **See** *chemoreceptor*. [of various substances]

a., chemical. Force combining atoms

a., elective. Force causing a substance to elect 1 substance rather than another with which to unite

afflux [L. *ad*, to, + *fluere*, to flow]. Rush of blood to a part

affluxion (af-fluk'shun). Afflux, congestion.

affusion [L. *affusus*, past p. *affundere*, to pour to]. The pouring of water upon, as on the body, for cooling, cleansing, or therapeutic purposes.

INO. Collapse, syncope, shock, asphyxia, and fevers

CONTRA. Typhoid accompanied by complications, or decompensating heart, or hemorrhagic cases

NP Patient may lay on a rubber sheet arranged to direct the water into a pail at bedside. A thin sheet may cover patient. Water can be poured on body through a watering can.

afibrinogenemia (ä-fī-brīn-ō-jēn'ä-mī-ä)

A rare blood disease characterized by the absence of fibrinogen from the blood plasma so that the blood is incoagulable, may be congenital or acquired. Congenital afibrinogenemia is generally transmitted as a Mendelian recessive character by a gene on one of the autosomal chromosomes. The acquired type may occur as a complication of parturition as a result of the entry into the maternal circulation of amniotic fluid or other tissue materials from the placental site.

afteraction. A term used particularly in connection with nerve centers to designate the fact that they continue to react for some time after the stimulus ceases. In the sensory centers this action gives rise to after-sensations.

afterbirth. Placenta and membranes expelled after birth of child.

afterbrain. Section of embryonic brain which develops subsequently into oblongata, auditory nerve and 4th ventricle. **SYN.** *metencephalon*.

aftercat'aract [*Cataracta secundaria*]. Retained portion of lens substance bet. agglutinated layers of capsule, seen after extracapsular cataract extraction. **TREATMENT.** Dissection or needling.

after-discharge. The discharge of impulses from a reflex center after stimulation of the receptor has ceased. Results in prolongation of response.

afterimage. One that persists subjectively after disappearance of object seen.

If colors are same as object it is called *positive*, *negative* if complementary colors are seen. In the former case the image is seen in its natural bright colors without any alteration, in the latter, the bright parts become dark, while dark parts are light.

afterpains. Uterine cramps due to contraction of uterus, occurring during first

few days after confinement (*puerperium*), commonly seen in multiparae.* Pains more severe during nursing.

TREATMENT. Codeine, aspirin, phenacethin, pyramidon, or morphine. The earlier given, the less needed. Ergot for 2 or 3 days postpartum.

after-sensation. Sensation persisting after stimulus causing it has ceased.

Ag. [L. *ab.* for *argentum*]. Chem. symb. of silver

agalactia (ä-gäl-ak'ti-ä) [G. *a-*, priv. + *gala*, *galaktos*, milk]. Absence of milk secretion after childbirth.

agalorrhea (ä-gäl-ō-re-ä) [“ + “ + *roia*, flow]. Arrest of milk flow.

agamaglobulinemia (ä-gäm-mä-glō-bül-in-ä'mī-ä) A rare blood disease characterized by the virtual absence of gamma globulin from the blood plasma with resulting loss of the ability to produce immune antibodies, and the absence of natural blood group isoantibodies from the serum, may be congenital or acquired. The congenital form is inherited like hemophilia as a sex-linked recessive character, and therefore occurs only in male children, being transmitted by females by a gene in the X-chromosomes.

agamogen'esis [G. *a-*, priv + *gamos*, marriage, + *genesis*, development]. Asexual reproduction

agar (äg'ar) 1. Sea weed (alga) belonging to the genus *Gelidium*. The source of agar-agar. 2. A culture medium containing agar-agar, such as blood-agar, used in culturing certain species of bacteria.

agar-agar. A dried mucilaginous product obtained from certain species of algae, especially *Gelidium*. It is unaffected by bacterial enzymes, hence widely used as a solidifying agent for bacterial culture media, also used as a laxative because of its great increase in bulk upon absorption of water.

AgCl. Silver chloride.

age [Fr. *âge*, L. *aetas*]. The time of existence of anything.

40's and 50's. Prime of maturity but degenerative changes are taking place.

50's and 60's. Symptoms ill defined. May be fatigue, depression, headache, irritability, insomnia, loss of appetite, low-back pain or in bones and joints.

70's and 80's. Endocrine and nutritional deficiency apparent.

SYM. Loss of body mass, skin texture changes, susceptibility to fracture, osteoporosis, arthralgia, senile vaginitis, anemia, emotional instability, mental fatigue, decreased muscular tone, vitamin B and C deficiency.

a., achievement. One determined by a proficiency test in any schoolroom study, measured by the mental ability of the average child of chronological age.

a., chronolog'ical. The years of one's life. **See** *chronological*.

a., marriageable. One at which the individual is physically suited for marriage. **SYN.** *nubility*.

a., mental. The age of a person with regard to his mental development; this is determined by a series of mental tests as devised by Binet. Thus, if a woman of 30 can pass only the tests of a child of 12, she is said to have a mental age of 12. **See** *Binet*.

a. of consent. An arbitrary age fixed by state statutes when a girl is supposed to be responsible for giving her consent to coitus.* It ranges from 10 to 18 years of age. Under that age the

act is legally *rape* even though consented to. In England the age of consent is 13, but between that age and 16, sexual intercourse* is a misdemeanor.

age, words pert. to: adolescence, anility, Binet, cataplasia, climacteric, consensence, chronological (SFE *intelligence*), decrepitude, dotage, ecmnesia, geriatrics, gerocomia, geroderma, gerodermia, geromorphism, gerontopia, latency period, longevity, maturation, mental a., old age, puberty, rejuvenescence, senescence, senile, senility, valetudinarian.

-age [L] Suffix put in motion, to do, to move, as *manage*.

agenesia, agenesis (ă-jen-e'si-ă, ă-jen'es-is) [G. *a-*, priv. + *genesis*, production]. 1. Sterility, impotence 2 Incomplete development.

agenitalism (a-gen'i-tal-izm) [' + L. *genitalis*, genital]. Symptoms resulting from absence of the testicles or ovaries

agenosomia (ah-jen-o-so'mi-ă) [G. *a-*, priv. + *gennan*, to beget, + *soma*, body]. Imperfect development of genitals

agerasia (ă-jēr-ă'si-ă) Healthy, vigorous old age, youthful appearance of an old person

ageusia (ă-gu'si-ă) [' + *geusis*, taste]. Absence of the sense of taste, a partial loss or an impairment of the sense of taste.

ETIOLOGY. It may be due to disease of the chorda tympani on one side, or of the gustatory fibers, or to the excessive use of condiments, the effect of certain drugs, or lesions involving sensory pathways or taste centers in the brain

a., central. That due to a cerebral lesion

a., peripheral. That due to a disorder of taste buds of mucous membrane of tongue or pharynx

a., conduction. That due to a lesion involving sensory nerves of taste

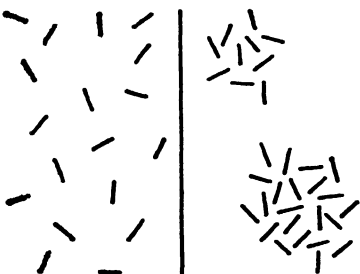
agger (ăg'ēr) A small elevation or eminence, a mound

a., nasi. A small elevation near ant. extremity of middle nasal concha, ant. portion of ethmoid crest on medial surface of maxilla

agglomerate (ag-lom'er-ăt) [L. *agglomeratus*, past p. *agglomerare*, to form into a ball] To congregate, to form a mass.

agglutinable [L. *agglutinare*, to glue a thing]. Capable of agglutination

agglutinant (a-glu'tin-ant). 1 Anything causing adhesion. 2 Causing to unite or adhere, as healing of a wound.



AGGLUTINATION REACTION

Left, negative, with uniform distribution of bacilli; right, positive, with the formation of clumps.

agglutination (ag-glu-tin-a'shun). 1. Clumping of microorganisms when a specific immune serum is added to a bacterial culture 2 Clumping of blood corpuscles when incompatible bloods are mixed 3 Adhesion of surfaces of a wound

agglutinative. Causing or capable of causing agglutination.

agglutinin (ag-lu'tin-in) An antibody which causes agglutination, more specifically a substance present in normal or immune serum capable of causing agglutination or clumping of specific antigens (bacteria or cells) SFE *agglutinin*, blood groups, blood typing, isoagglutinin

a., anti-Rh. A factor normally absent in human plasma but sometimes occurring in Rh-negative mothers, bearing an Rh-positive fetus or in Rh-negative individuals who have received multiple transfusions of Rh-positive blood

a., chief. A specific one in the blood of a person who has been immunized against a specific disease or microorganism

a., group. A acting as a specific on 1 species, but which will act on others

a., haupt. SYN *chief a*

a., flagellar. One which agglutinates only the flagella of an organism

a., immune. A causing immunity, found in the blood either because of recovery from the disease or of having been inoculated with the microorganism

a., major. SEE *chief a*.

a., minor. One acting on an organism related to the one utilized for immunization but in lower dilutions

a., O. SYN *somatic agglutinin* One acting on the bodies of organisms, in contrast to flagellar agglutinins

a., nonspecific. One found in individuals who have had a certain disease and which agglutinates organisms having no relation to the disease Utilized in certain diagnostic tests

a., partial. SEE *minor a*.

a., somatic. SEE *a, O*

agglutinin (ă-glu'tin'in-jen) [L. *agglutinare*, to glue a thing + G. *gennan*, to produce] 1 An antigen which when injected stimulates the development of a specific agglutinin which in turn will agglutinate the antigen 2 Substances in the red blood cells of certain individuals which are strongly antigenic causing severe agglutinative and hemolytic reactions SEE *blood groups*.

a's, A and B. Discovered by Karl Landsteiner in 1901 These two antigenic substances are found in the red blood cells of human beings and react with the alpha and beta iso-agglutinins in the blood The red corpuscles may contain A, B, or a combination of A and B agglutinogens, or may not contain either A or B, the four resulting blood groups are A, B, AB, and O Blood groups are inherited according to Mendel's law

a's, M and N. These two antigenic substances are found in the red corpuscles of human beings, related iso-agglutinins have not been found The red blood cells may contain M, N, or M and N agglutinogens, resulting in blood types M, N, or MN, respectively.

- agglutinoid** (ă-glu'tin-oid) [L *agglutinare*, to glue a thing, + *G eidos*, resemblance] One with the zymotoxic group deficient or absent
- agglutinophilic** (a-glu-tin-o-fil'ik) ["" + *G. philos*, fond]. Contributing to agglutination.
- agglutino-phore** ["" + *G. phorem*, to bear]. The active agent producing agglutination
- agglutogenic** (ag-gloo-to-jen'ik) ["" + *G. gennan*, to produce] 1 Pert to substances from which agglutinins originate 2 Causing agglutinins
- agglutimeter** ["" + *G. metron*, measure]. Device to simplify the agglutination or Widal test
- ag'gregate, ag'gregated** [L *aggregatus*, past p of *aggregare*, to collect] 1 Total substances making up a mass 2 To cluster or come together
a. glands. Lymphoid follicles found mainly in the ileum *SYN* Peyer's patches.
- aggres'sin** [L *aggressus*, past p *aggre*di, to approach] A supposed substance which renders the action of bacteria more aggressive by lowering the activity of the phagocytes and weakening resisting power
- ag'gitated depression.** *PSY* A psychiatric phase differing from the manic or depressive phases, involution melancholia or a rel condition
SYM Patients are restless, depressed, and agitated, pacing up and down, wringing hands, crying, picking, and rubbing. They have feelings of guilt and ideas of persecution, phobias, and obsessions
NP Similar to manic and depressive cases Prevent patient from hurting self, as from pulling out hairs and tearing skin, etc Divert patient but do not argue with him Hydrotherapy indicated
- aglaukopsia** (a-glaw-kop'si-ă) [*G a-*, priv. + *glaukos*, bluish-green, + *opsis*, vision] Green blindness
- aglobulia** ["" + *L globulus*, globule]. Marked decrease of red blood cells
- aglutition** (ag-lu-tish'un) ["" + *L glutire*, to swallow] Difficulty in swallowing or inability to swallow
- aglycosu'ric** ["" + *glykus*, sweet, + *uron*, urine] Free from glycosuria
- agmatology** [*G aqma*, fragment, + *logos*, study of] The study of fractures.
- agminate(d)** (ag'min-at) [*L aqmen*, a crowd] Aggregate, grouped in clusters.
a. glands. Lymphoid follicles found mainly in the ileum *SYN* Peyer's patches
- ag'nail** [*AS anq*, painful, + *naegel*, nail]. 1 Hangnail 2 Whitlow *
- agne'a** [*G a-*, priv. + *gnosis*, knowledge]. A condition in which objects are not recognized, agnosis, *q.v.*
- agno'sia** [*G ignorance*]. Loss of comprehension of auditory, visual, or other sensations although the sensory sphere is intact, inability to recognize an object
a., auditory. Deafness of mind.
a., optic. Blindness of the mind
a., tactile. Inability to distinguish objects by sense of touch.
- agomphiasis** (ag-ôm-fî-as-is) [*G agomphos*, toothless, + *iasis*, state]. 1 Looseness of the teeth. 2 Without teeth.
- agonad** (ă-go'nad) [*G a-*, priv. + *gonê*, seed]. One without gonads.
- agon'adal.** Having no gonads
- ag'on'al** [*G agonia*, orig a contest]. Rel. to the moment of death, or to agony.
- agonia** (ag-o'ni-ă) [*G*] 1 Extreme anguish, mental distress 2 The death struggle.
- ag'onist** [*G agôn*, a contest] The muscle directly engaged in contraction as distinguished from muscles which have to relax at the same time
 Thus in bending the elbow, the *m. biceps brachii* is the agonist and the triceps the antagonist
- agony** (ag'o-ni) 1 Extreme suffering, mental or physical 2 Death struggle.
a. clot, a. thrombus. Clot formed in the heart after long heart failure and when dying
- agoraphobia** (ag-o-ra-fô'bî-ă) [*G agora*, market place, + *phobos*, fear] 1 Morbid dread of open spaces 2. Dread of crowds of people
- agra** [*G seizure*]. Suffix pert to gout or a gouty affection, loosely, a severe pain; seizure
- agraffe** (ă-graf') [*F aggrafer*, to hook, fasten] An appliance for clamping together edges of a wound
- agrammat'ica** [*G agrammatos*, illiterate]. Agrammatism
- agrammatism.** Inability to form a grammatical or intelligible sentence or to arrange words in grammatical sequence. *ETIO* Cerebral disease
- agranulocyte** (ă-gran'u-lô-sit) [*G a-*, priv. + *L granulum*, granule, + *G kytos*, cell] A nongranular leukocyte.
- agranulocytic** (a-gran-û-lô-sit'ik) Pert to agranulocytosis
- agranulocytosis** (a-gran'u-lô-sit-tô'sis). 1. Condition marked by destructive ulcerative lesions of the throat, *leukopenia*. * 2 Marked reduction of polymorphonuclear leukocytes in the blood and bone marrow
a., Ludwig's. Purulent inflammation about the floor of the mouth, submaxillary glands, and beneath the jaw
a., Plaut-Vincent's. An infectious ulceromembranous disease of the mucosa caused by *B. fusiformis* associated with a spirillum (*Spironema vincentii*).
- agranuloplas'tic** [*G a-*, priv + *L granulum*, granule, + *G plastikos*, formative] Capable of forming nongranular cells
- agranulo'sis** ["" + *osis*, condition]. Marked reduction of granular leukocytes in blood and bone marrow *SYN* agranulocytosis
- agraphia** (ah-graf'i-ă) [*G a-*, priv + *graphen*, to write] A loss of ability to express oneself in writing due to a central lesion, or to muscular incoordination. Copying or writing from dictation may still be possible. It is analogous to or associated with motor aphasia. *SYN* *logographia*. *SEE* *anorthography*.
- agraphic.** Pert to agraphia
- agrem'ia** [*G agra*, gout, + *aima*, blood]. Blood condition in gout
- agria** (ag'ri-ă) [*G agrios*, wild]. Herpes; malignant pustules or pustular eruption.
- agromania** [*G agros*, field, + *mania*, frenzy]. Unreasonable desire for solitude or solitudinous wandering. Morbid desire to live in solitude or in the country
- agrypnia** (a-grip'ni-ă) [*G agrypnos*, sleepless] Inability to sleep *SYN* *insomnia*. * *ahypnia*. *
- agrypnot'ic.** 1. Afflicted with insomnia. 2. That which causes wakefulness.

ague (a'gu) [Fr. *ague*, sharp, acute]. 1. Intermittent or malarial fever, typified by chills, fever, and sweating. 2. A chill. SEE. *malaria*.

ah. Abbr. for *hypermetropic astigmatism*.
Ahlfeld's sign (ahlf'feld). Os Uterine irregular contractions after the 3rd month of pregnancy.

ahypnia (ah-yup'ni-ä) [G *a-*, priv + *hypnos*, sleep] Insomnia or sleeplessness, *agrypnia*.

aichmophobia (äk-mö-fo'bi-ä) [G *aichmē*, point, + *phobos*, fear] Morbid fear of pointed instruments or of being touched by them or with a finger.

ailurophobia (i'lu-ro-fo'bi-ä) [G *ailuros*, cat, + *phobos*, fear] Psy Morbid fear of cats.

A symbolism of psychoneurotic origin.

air (är) [G *aer*, air] The invisible, tasteless, odorless mixture of gases surrounding the earth.

The air, so-called "breath of life," is made up of 21% oxygen, 0.8% argon, 78% nitrogen, aqueous vapor, carbon dioxide, and traces of ammonia, helium, and other rarer gases, but in cities and factories it is polluted. The proportions, esp. of water vapor, are variable. The composition of dry atmospheric air is given approximately in the table below, in the column headed "inspired," the numbers are in volumes per cent.

	Inspired 20 96	Expired 16 3	Alveolar* 14 2
Oxygen			
Nitrogen (including small amounts of argon and other inert gases)	79 00	79 7	80 3
Carbon Dioxide	0 04	4 0	5 5

FUNCTION 1 Its oxygen is necessary in metabolism, just as it is necessary for combustion. 2 It carries off waste products of metabolism in the form of heat, carbon dioxide, and aqueous vapor.

a., alveolar. Air in the alveoli.

a., complementary. The amount that may be breathed in over and above the tidal air, by deepest possible inspiration.

a., minimal. The small amount of air left in the alveoli by collapse of small bronchi when the supplemental and residual air is driven out when the lungs collapse with the thorax open. This makes it possible for the excised lungs of animals to float, hence the term "floats."

a., reserve. Residual air plus supplementary air in the chest after normal expiration. About 5 pt (2600 cc).

a., residual. The amount remaining in the lungs after the fullest possible expiration. About 1300 cc.

a., supplemental. Amount that may be forcibly expired after a quiet expiration. About 1600 cc.

a., tidal. The amount that flows in and out of the lungs with each quiet respiration, average of adult male about one pint (500 cc).

air, words pert. to: "aer-" words, apneumatosis, aspiration, atelectasis, atmos, atmotherapy, atomize, complementary, expiration, inspiration, mephitic, respiration, ventilation.

air bed. Large inflated air cushion used as a mattress. SEE *air cushion*.

air cell. An air vesicle.

air conditioning. Adjustment of normal temperature and humidity while insuring adequate ventilation.

air cushion. An airtight inflatable cushion. To inflate, a pump like a bicycle pump may be used.

NP When inflating orally, place layer of gauze over opening and between lips.

air embolism. Obstruction of a blood vessel brought about by entrance of air into the blood stream.

It causes blood to froth.

ETIO. A postoperative possibility, or air may enter during hypodermic injection, if syringe is not properly filled or if during injection a minute vein is punctured. Air should be excluded when giving an intravenous injection.

air hunger. Shortness of breath marked by rapid, labored breathing. SYN *dyspnea*.

Causes the type of respiration similar to that preceding onset of diabetic coma.

ETIO. Extreme acidosis, seen in excessive loss of blood.

SYM. More complete expiration than normal, increased respiratory rate, 16 to 20 per minute.

air sac. An air vesicle.

airsickness. Condition similar to seasickness occurring during airplane flight.

air swallowing. Oral intake of air either voluntarily or involuntarily. SYN *aerophagia*, *q.v.*

Involuntarily, this condition mainly occurs in infants due to improper feeding.

ing. in adults in neurasthenia or hysteria or when on a fluid diet.

air vesicle. Pulmonary tissue sacculle filling with air during breathing.

airway. A metallic or rubber instrument inserted into the mouth to keep the air passages of a postanesthetic patient clear until he is conscious.

Aix-Les-Bains (eks-la-bän) *douche massage*. Water up to 115° F flowing from a tube on a certain part of body while operator massages that part.

akatamathesia (ah-kät-äm-ath-e-zä-) [G. *a-*, priv + *katamathesis*, understanding] Inability to understand.

akathisia (ah-kath-iz-i-ä) [G. *a-*, priv. + *kathisis*, a sitting] Psy Inability to remain seated.

Seen in catatonia,* in agitated melancholia, and in some compulsive conditions.

akinesia (ah-kin-e-si-ä) [G. *a-*, priv + *kinesis*, movement] Loss of movement for any reason. *Acinesia*, *q.v.*

a. algera. Form with intense pain caused by any movement.

a. amnestica. Form marked by failure of muscular power due to lack of use.

akoas'ma [G. *akouen*, to hear] Auditory hallucination, consisting of tinnylike sounds of buzzing, whistling, etc., but also much more complex noises of groans, screams, etc.

akutomy (a-ko'o-to-mi) [L *acus*, needle, + G *tome*, cutting]. PT The electrical cutting current, *acusection*.

Al. Chemical symbol for aluminum.

-al [L] Suffix Pert. to, as *abdominal*.

ala (a'la) (pl. *alae*) [L wing] 1. An expanded or winglike structure or appendage. 2. Axilla.

a'lae na'si [L] The cartilaginous flap on the outer side of each nostril.

ala'lia [G *a-*, priv + *lalia*, talking]. Loss of ability to speak due to defect or paralysis of the vocal organs. Aphasia. Etiol. Psychic or due to lesion

alar (a'lar) [L. *ala*, wing]. 1 Pert. to or like a wing. 2. Axillary.

a. artery. Small br. of axillary. Supplies tissues of axilla

a. cartilage. Lower lateral; one on each side of nose.

a. vein. The M-shaped arrangement of superficial veins in fold of elbow

alas'trim [Portuguese, *alastrar*, to spread]. A modified smallpox with pustules not umbilicated and with no secondary rise of temperature

alate (al'at) [L. *ala*, wing]. Winged

al'ba [L. *albus*, white]. 1 White 2 White substance of the brain

albar'as [Arabic, white leprosy] A disease of the skin, forming white anesthetic patches on which the hair turns white

albedo (al-be'do) [L. from *albus*, white] Whiteness. Reflection of light from a surface

a. ret'inae. Retinal edema

a. ungulum. White semilunar area at nail root SEE *lunula*

Albee's operation (al-beez). Removal of upper end of head of femur and corresponding edges of the acetabulum with approximation, artificial ankylosis of the hip

Albers-Schonberg disease (äl-bärs-shên'-bärg) Abnormal bone calcification giving bones spotted, marblelike appearance and causing them to fracture spontaneously SYN *osteosclerosis fragilis*; *marble bones*

Al'bert's disease. Achilodermia. Inflammation of the retrocalcaneal bursa

al'bicans (pl *albicantia*) [L. pres. p. *albicare*, to be white] 1 White or whitish 2. One of the *corpora albicantia*. [cortex *a. corpus*. Whitish body in ovarian

albidum (äl-bi-dum) [L.] White

albiduria [L. *albidus*, whitish, + G *ouros*, urine] 1 Passing of white or colorless urine and of low specific gravity. 2 Chyluria *

Albini's nodules (äl-bi-ni) Minute nodules on margins of mitral and tricuspid valves of the heart, sometimes seen in newly born

albinism (al'bin-izm) [Portuguese from L. *albus*, white] 1 Abnormal, nonpathological absence of pigment in skin, hair, and eyes, partial or total, frequently accompanied by astigmatism, photophobia, and nystagmus, because the choroid is not sufficiently protected from light because of lack of pigment 2. A form of macula * Permanent

albino (al-bi-no) A person deficient in pigment, one afflicted with albinism

albinuria [L. *albus*, white, + G *ouros*, urine] Passing of white or colorless urine of low specific gravity SYN *albiduria*.

albicinereous (al-bö-sin-e-rē-üs) [“ + *cinereus*, gray] Pert to both white and gray matter of brain and spinal cord

Bright's disease. Same as Recklinghausen's disease

albaginea (al-bu-jin'i-ä) A layer of firm, white, fibrous tissue forming the investment of an organ or part

a. epididymidos. The fibrous coat of the epididymis, resembling the *a. testis*, but with less firmness and strength.

a. Henlis. The white, highly elastic fibrous coat, lying directly beneath the serous investment of the spleen SYN: *tunica propria of the spleen*.

a. ovaril. The layer of firm fibrous tissue lying beneath the epithelial ovarian covering

a. penis. A strong, very elastic white fibrous coat, forming a sheath common to both corpora cavernosa of the penis.

a. renis. The fibrous renal capsule **a. testicul**, **a. testis**. The thick, unyielding layer of white fibrous tissue lying under the tunica vaginalis

albugineotomy (al-bu-jin-e-o-tö-mi) [L. *albus*, white, + G *tomē*, cutting] Incision of tunica albuginea of the testis

albuginitis (al-bu-jin-'itis) [“ + G. -itis, inflammation] Inflammation of any tunica albuginea

albu'go [L. whiteness from *albus*]. White opacity of the cornea

albu'kalin. A substance in leukemic blood **albu'men** [L. *albus*, white] 1 Egg white; 2 former name for albumin, *qv*

a. wafer. After removing the specks from 2 eggs, separate the white from the yolk, and then cut the whites across several times, but do not beat Add ½ pt of cold boiled water Stir lightly and add a pinch of salt or a few drops of lemon For infants the lemon is omitted and the albumen water must be strained through gauze

albumimeter (al-bu-mim'e-t'er) [L. *albumen*, + G *metron*, measure] An instrument for quantitative estimation of albumin in urine

albu'min [L. *albumen*, coagulated egg white] A protein substance found in nearly every animal or plant tissue and fluid

One per cent of the body consists of albumins Albumin is found in (a) the blood, (b) as *serum-albumin*, (b) in milk, as *lactalbumin*, and in (c) the white of egg, as *albumen* It is soluble in cold water, coagulated on heating, then no longer dissolved by cold or hot water In the stomach coagulated albumins are made soluble by *peptase*, being changed at the same time into albumoses* and peptones* Vegetable albumin, such as that in cereals is radically different from animal albumin The former is harder to digest and to absorb. SEE: “albumin-” words, *scralbumin*, *thyoalbumin*.

a. test. The commonest type of albumin found in urine is *serum-albumin* Before testing, certain precautions must be observed (a) The specimen of urine must be fresh (b) The specimen must also be clear To ensure this, the safest way is to filter it through special filter paper (blotting paper makes a good substitute) (c) The urine must be acid. (d) The specimen must be cold

There are many tests for albumin, but the most usual are the following **Acetic acid test** Heat the top inch or so of a test-tube filled three parts full of urine over a spirit lamp A cloudiness will form, which may be due to phosphate or albumin Add 2 or 3 drops of acetic acid, and if the cloud disappears it is due to phosphates, if it becomes intensified, albumin is present

Heller's cold test Take about ½ in. of concentrated nitric acid in a test-tube, and carefully overlay it with the urine, with a pipette An opaque line appears at the junction of the fluids. This may take a few minutes to develop.

Salicyl-sulfonic acid test To some urine in a test-tube add 10 to 20 drops of salicyl-sulfonic acid. Albumin is shown as a white, cloudy precipitate. This may be carried out as a ring test, as in Heller's test. SEE *Esbach's test*,

Since albuminuria can be caused by many different conditions, the results require careful interpretation.

SEE *Esbach's method*, *Esbach's quantitative estimation*.

a., acid. Compound resulting from action of acid on a

a., alkali. Compound resulting from action of weak alkalies on a

a., blood. Serum albumin, one of the blood proteins. Comprises about 60% of the latter

a., circulating. A. present in the liquids of the body

a., derived. A changed by chemical action

a., egg. Form in egg white

a., floating. SEE *circulating a.*

a., incipient. Imperfect form of a. found in chyle

a., muscle. Form found in muscular tissue

a., myosin. A. of meat.

a., native. Any a. present in an organism normally

a., serum. SEE *blood a.*

a., soluble. One that has not been altered by chemical action so that it is insoluble in water

a., vegetable. Any albumin or derived from plant tissue

a., whey. A. obtained from whey

albuminate. Metaprotein, a product of hydrolysis of albumen and globulin

albuminaturia [L. *albumen* white of egg, + *G. ouron*, urine] Albuminates in voided urine

albuminiferous (al-bu-min-if'er-us) [+ *ferre*, to bear] Producing albumin

albuminimeter (al-bu-min-im-e-ter) [+ *G. metron* measure] Instrument for measuring amount of albumin in urine
SEE *albumimeter*

albuminiparous (al-bu-min-ip'ai-us) [+ *parere*, to bear] Yielding albumin

albuminogenous (al'bu-min o'jen-us) [+ *G. gennao*, to produce] Producing albumin

albuminoid [+ *G. eidos*, similarity] 1. Resembling albumin 2. Any one of a large class of proteins, such as (a) *collagen** in white fibers of connective tissue which produces gelatin on boiling, (b) *elastin*, in yellow fibers of connective tissue, and (c) *keratin**, found in hair, skin, and finger nails, *ossicles* in osseous tissue, and *chondrogen* in cartilage

They resemble *proteids** in origin and composition of which albumin is a type

albuminolysis (al-bu-min-ol'i-sis) [+ *G. lysis*, solution] Proteolysis, decomposition of protein

albuminone. Noncoagulable protein in blood serum

albuminoptysis (al-bu-min-op'ti-sis) [L. *albumen*, + *G. ptysis*, spitting] Albumin in sputum

albuminoreaction [+ *re*, again, + *agere*, to act] The presence or absence of albumin in the sputum

Positive reaction indicates inflammatory condition of lungs

albuminorrhoea [+ *G. roia*, flow] Albumin in urine

albuminose (al-bu'min-oz). 1. Albumose
2. Albuminous

albuminosis [L. *albumen*, + *G. -osis*, state of] Abnormal increase of albuminous constituents in blood plasma

albuminous. Having the nature of albumen.

albu'minuretic [L. *albumen*, + *G. ouretikos*, causing urine to flow]. Pert. to albuminuria.

albuminuria (al-bu-min-u'ri-ā) [+ *G. ouron*, urine]. The presence of albumin in the urine, indicating either a simple mixture of albuminous matters with the urine, or a pathological state of the kidneys

It occurs during onset of febrile diseases, and in pneumonia, typhoid, diphtheria. Esp. grave in scarlet fever. Also seen in heart disease

SEE *nephritis*, *nephrosis*

a., cardiac. Caused by disease of the heart valves

a., cyclic. Deposit at regular diurnal intervals of small amounts of albumen in the urine, esp. in childhood and youth

a., extrarenal or accidental. Due to contamination of urine with pus, chyle, or blood

a., functional or transient. One in which the only finding is occasional presence of albuminuria, associated with physical or mental distress or slight emotional excitement. Occurs in some after taking certain foods

a. gravidarum. A. developing in pregnant women

a., pathological. A. caused by a disease.

a., physiological. A., in a temporary form, existing without evidence of pathology

a., renal. Due to changes in epithelial cells of kidneys, making them pervious to proteins of the blood as in all forms of nephritis

a., toxic. Due to toxins generated within the body or by poison from outside source

albuminuric retinitis. Inflammation of retina characterized by hazy retina, blurred disc margin, distention of retinal arteries, retinal hemorrhages, and white patches in the fundus, esp. the telltale figure at the macula. SEE *retinitis*

albu'moscope [L. *albumen* + *G. scopem*, to view] An instrument for determining the presence of albumen in the urine.

al'bumose. The intermediate product produced by enzymes in the splitting of proteins which in the course of digestion becomes peptones

Primarily albumoses are first formed which in time become "deutero albumoses" or secondary albumoses. They in turn result in peptones or simpler bodies. SEE *Bence-Jones test* for a in urine

albumosemia (al-bu-mo-se'mi-ā) [*albu-mose* + *G. aima*, blood] Albumose in the blood

albumosuria (al-bu-mō-su'ri-ā) [+ *G. ouron*, urine] Albumose in the urine

Alcock's canal. A space in the external fascia of the *ischiorrectal fossa*, above the tuberosity of the ischium.

It contains the internal pudendal artery, veins, and nerve

al'cohol [Arabic *al*, the, + *koh'l*, fine antimonial powder] One of many carbon compounds of the general formula R^1

R^2-COOH , where R^1 , R^2 and R^3 may be R^3

hydrogen atoms or any organic radicals. Examples are methyl alcohol (wood spirits) and ethyl alcohol. Higher alcohols, with more complicated formulae, may be solid and crystalline. Polyhydric alcohols are those containing more than

one OH-group; examples are *glycerol* and *glucose*.

See "alco-" words, *atonicity*, *cholesterol*, *delirium tremens*, *dipsomania*.

a., absolute. Contains 99% alcohol or not more than 1% by weight of water

a., denatured. Alcohol rendered unfit for use as a beverage or medicine

a., ethyl. Ordinary or grain alcohol
ACTION Externally a rubefacient and astringent used to harden and cleanse the skin. In 70% solution antiseptic. Internally - a narcotic

Uses One of the most useful of the disinfectants, and sterilizing agents. A good skin-cleanser when used in strength of 50% to 70% and will kill vegetative bacteria in fifteen minutes. The addition of acetone adds to its efficiency both in preoperative and postoperative sterilization of hands and skin. Alcohol is a very useful agent in the sterilization of cutting instruments, for all cutting instruments should be placed in solutions preferably to boiling.

Boiling has a tendency to injure the cutting edges and dull them. Hypodermics and needles are rinsed in alcohol, then in sterile water, to render them clean. Sutures are also sterilized in alcohol. It is not practical to use for large utensils or large bulky equipment as the quantity required would be too much.

a., methyl. Wood spirit

alcohol (al'ko-höl-äz) A ferment converting lactic acid into alcohol.

alcohol'ic. 1. Pertaining to alcohol. 2. One affected with alcoholism.

a. fermentation. That which is produced by yeast in bread. *RS Fermentation, acetic acid lactic*

alcoholism (äl'köl-höl-izm) [Arabic *al*, the, + *kohl*, fine antimonial powder] Diseased condition due to acute or chronic excessive indulgence in alcoholic liquors.

ETIOI. Unknown. Psychological factors play an important part, a deep-seated neurosis. Subconscious feelings of insecurity and inadequacy, conflicts and frustrations are factors. Vitamin deficiency.

SYM. Edema of brain with serous meningitis in both acute and chronic cases. Thickened *dura* and *pia mater*, some tissue degeneration. Thickening of cerebral blood vessels and some glia cells is found. It acts, at least in part, by inhibiting the ego-ideals and revealing the antisocial. Consequently, a great variety of clinical pictures present themselves, esp. in the acute intoxications, i. e., coma, amnesia,* furor,* automatism. Periodic drinking is a separate type. See *dipsomania*. The persistent heavy drinker develops delirium tremens,* Korsakoff's psychosis,* chronic hallucinosis,* and dementia, *q.v.*

a., acute. Excessive indulgence in a.
SYM. Flushing of face, quickening of pulse, mental exhilaration, followed by incoherent speech, deep respiration, loss of coordination, odor of alcohol on breath, thickened speech, dilated pupils, vomiting, delirium, slow pulse, subnormal temperature, impaired judgment, emotional instability, muscular incoordination, and finally stupor and coma. In coma of alcoholism, patient can be roused by screaming in the ear, or by firm pressure over a sensitive spot, as the supraorbital notch.

TREATMENT. Stomach should be emptied with stomach pump. Douching and flagellation to rouse patient. Large doses of coffee, hot water, saline cathartics,

stimulants, massage, sleep, induced perspiration, oxygen inhalation. Glucose and insulin accelerate decrease of alcohol in the blood.

Antibuse causes nausea when alcohol is taken, discouraging chronic drinking. It, however, is toxic. Cortisone prevents the acute stage and hastens recovery, lessening tendency to indulge. Excessive drinking exhausts the adrenals and they are rehabilitated by the adrenal hormone.

a., chronic. Continued use of alcohol.
SYM. Fine tremor, mental impairment, disturbed sleep, injection of conjunctivae, redness of nose, anorexia, coated tongue, nausea, vomiting, constipation alternating with diarrhea. If long continued, atheroma of arteries, cirrhosis of liver, and chronic interstitial nephritis are apt to develop.

This brings mental deterioration in its wake and changes in the central nervous system resulting in impaired memory, failure of judgment, inability to carry on business and lower moral ideals and habits. Natural affection disappears.

TREATMENT. Alcohol should be withdrawn, nutritious diet, graduated physical exercise, constitutional treatment. See *delirium tremens, intoxication*.

a. psychoses. These include (a) pathological intoxication, (b) delirium tremens,* (c) Korsakoff's psychosis,* (d) acute hallucinosis,* (e) other types.

TREATMENT. Isolation, quiet, sleep, rest; hydrotherapy. Lumbar puncture may be necessary to relieve edema of brain.

a., vitamin treatment. Vitamins B₁ and B₂ help to prevent toxicomania and the proper combustion of the alcohol. A total dosage of 600 cc. of 25% ethyl alcohol, combined with glucose and hepatic extracts given intravenously as follows, has proved successful.

1st day 180 cc in two injections (morning and evening)

2nd day 150 cc in two injections

3rd day 120 cc in two injections

4th day 100 cc in two injections

5th and 6th days 50 cc in one injection

alcoholomania (al-ko-höl-o-ma'ni-ä) [alcohol + *G mania*, frenzy] Abnormal craving for intoxicants.

alcoholometer (al-ko-höl-om'et-er) [*"* + *G metron*, measure] An instrument for measuring quantity of alcohol in a fluid.

alcoholophilia (al-ko-höl-o-fil'i-ä) [*"* + *G philos*, fond] Morbid craving for alcohol.

alcoholuria [*"* + *G ouron*, urine], **alcohol** (äl'köl-söl) A sol using alcohol as the solvent instead of water.

aldehyde (äl'de-hid') [*al* abbr alcohol, + *dehyd* abbr dyhydrogenatum, alcohol deprived of hydrogen] 1. Oxidation product of a primary alcohol. 2. A hydrocarbon wherein hydrogen has been replaced by the -CHO group. 3. Carbon compounds of the general formula H

>CO; formaldehyde H₂CO, acetaldehyde CH₃CHO, and benzaldehyde C₆H₅CHO are members of this group. Formaldehyde is a combustible gas but soluble in water; its 40% solution is called formalin. Acetaldehyde and benzaldehyde are liquids.

alembic (äl-em'bik') [Arabic *al-inbiq*, the still] Utensil used for distillation.

alemmal (ä-lēm'al) [*G a-*, priv. + *lemma*, husk]. Without a neurilemma, as a nerve fiber.

INCOMPATIBILITIES *Tea (tannin), coffee (caffeine)*

alkalometry [⁺ + *G metron*, measure]. Dosimetry. Administration of alkaloids.

alkalosis [⁺ + *G -osis*, condition of] A condition in which the alkalinity of the body tends to increase beyond normal, due to excess of alkalies or withdrawal of acid or chlorides from the blood.

ERROL 1 Forced breathing and crying in infants which removes excessive amount of carbonic acid from lungs 2 Excessive vomiting causing loss of hydrochloric acid and sodium chloride 3 Excessive use of bicarbonate of soda or other alkalies 4 Impure diet

SYM Irregular breathing, cyanosis, perhaps tetany, tingling of fingers, numbness of extremities, headache, lassitude, nausea, fever, vomiting, mental disturbances, drowsiness, twitching, possible coma, delirium, convulsions.

TREATMENT Withdraw alkaline foods, drinks, and drugs. Saline and glucose may be necessary, both by rectum and by mouth, if possible.

alkalofic. Pert to alkalosis

alkaluretic (al-lä-lu-rē'tik) [*alkali* + *G. ouctikos*, a flow of urine] Causing or that which causes an alkaline urine.

alkaptonic [⁺ + *G aptem*, to possess].

A yellowish-red substance sometimes occurring in urine, the possible result of incomplete oxidation of tyrosin.

alkaptonuria (al-kap-ton-u-rī-ä) [*alkapton* + *G ouron*, urine]. The presence of a yellowish nitrogenous substance in the urine not esp. indicative of disease or a local lesion although found in pulmonary tuberculosis. It turns the urine dark or black. SEE *benzothecumuria*.

alkyl (al-ki) [*al*, abbi alcohol, + *G ule*, stuff]. Any univalent alcohol radical.

allacesthesia (al-ä-kes-the'zi-ä) [*G al-lache*, elsewhere, + *aesthesia*, sensation]. Tactile sensation remote from point of stimulation.

allantiasis (al-an-trä-sis) [*G allanto*, sausage]. 1 Sausage-poisoning 2 Botulism 3 *Sfr atriplasim*

allantochorion (al-län-tö-ko'ri-ön) Fusion of the allantois and chorion into one structure.

allanto'ic. Pert to the allantois

allan'toid [*G allanto*, sausage, + *eidos*, resemblance]. 1 Sausage-shaped 2 Allantois 3 Pert to the allantois.

allan'toin [chemical name, glyoxyldiuride]. A white crystalline powder, considered to be secreted by maggot.

USLS In various forms of indolent ulcers and wounds, by stimulating tissue growth, and inducing granulation.

Dosage $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 gr (0.03-0.12 Gm.) In 0.4% solutions or as an ointment.

allanto'inu'ria [*allantoin* + *G ouron*, urine]. Allantoin in the urine.

allantois (al-an'tö-is) [*G allanto*, sausage, + *eidos*, resemblance]. A kind of elongated bladder between the chorion and amnion of the fetus, which is thrown out from the caudal extremity of the embryo, and communicates with the bladder by the urachus. It is very apparent in quadrupeds, but not in the human species. In the lower forms as the allantois is developed, its walls become very vascular, and contain the ramification of what becomes the umbilical artery and vein, which, by the elongation of the allantois, are brought through the villi of the chorion into indirect communication with the vessels of the mother. SEE *chorion, urachus*.

allelic genes (al-lē'l'ik) Genes which occupy the same locus on a specific pair of chromosomes and control the heredity of a particular characteristic. The heredity of eye color appears to depend on a series of allelic genes; the four A-B-O blood groups are determined by the three allelic genes *L^A*, *L^B*, and *L^O*, the 12 standard Rh-Hr types are transmitted by the eight allelic genes *r*, *r'*, *r''*, *ry*, *R⁰*, *R²*, and *R'*, etc.

allelocatalysis (al-lē-lo-kat-äl'i-sis) [*G. allēlon*, reciprocally, + *catalysis*, dissolution]. Stimulation of a bacterial culture by the addition of cells of same type.

allelomorph (al-lē-lo-morf) [⁺ + *morphē*, shape]. One of a pair of character units, the descendants not showing a mixture of the pair, but one or the other of the unit characters.

allelotaxis [⁺ + *taxis*, order]. Development of a pair from different embryonic structures.

Allen-Doisy unit. Injection in a spayed mouse of the smallest amount of estrus-producing hormone secreted during pregnancy, producing desquamation of vaginal epithelium in the mouse.

Allen's law. The more carbohydrate taken by a diabetic, the less he utilizes.

A's treatment. A once popular method of treating diabetes mellitus consisting of a period of absolute fasting followed by a spare diet with little carbohydrate. Then a gradual food increase until 1500 to 2000 calories are reached. Absolute fasting is dangerous in diabetes, since it can bring on acidosis and death.

allen thesis. Introduction of a foreign substance into the body.

allergen (al-ē-jen) [*G allos*, other, + *ergen*, work, + *gennan*, to produce]. A substance supposed to produce symptoms of allergy.

Allergens include various foods, feathers, dust, pollens, etc.

aller'gic. Pert to or sensitive to an allergen.

a. extracts. Made from protein of various substances believed to have specific action in producing morbid conditions.

all'ergin [*G allos*, other, + *gennan*, to produce]. A substance supposed to produce allergy. SYN *allergen*.

allergiza'tion. Sensitization.

all'ergy [*G allos* other, + *ergēia*, work].

1 Hypersensitivity to a specific substance 2 A clinical change in the capacity of an organism to react to an infection following a primary one, as in increased susceptibility, or immunity.

EX An infection of a common cold may render a patient more susceptible to future infection, while an attack of mumps or measles renders the patient less liable, hypersensitiveness of body cells due to proteins such as ferment in the protein molecules, and which causes hay fever or asthma through inhalation, resulting in lesions, or skin eruptions.

Allergic conditions include eczema; allergic rhinitis, or coryza, hay fever, bronchial asthma, and urticaria or hives. Gastrointestinal allergy may appear in children.

NP In children. Avoid extremes of temperature and humidity. Skin must not be chilled and sweating must be prevented. Soap and water must not be used on eczematous parts of the skin. Use pure olive oil or pure mineral oil. An ointment may be ordered which

should be applied many times during the day in a thin layer, and as often as the child rubs it off. Crude coal tar in equal parts of acetone or alcohol and flexible collodion may be ordered to be painted on the eczematous areas, once each day with a cotton applicator. Brush the skin with dry cotton to remove all loose material.

Woolen clothing and blankets should not be used, or leather stuffed pillows or mattresses. To prevent scratching, cuffs should be used so the child cannot bend the arm at the elbow. Other restraints of arms and legs may be necessary. Elimination diets are indicated.

ETIO. Heredity, pollen, dust, hair, fur, feathers, scales, or dandruff, also specific foods, such as chocolate, milk, wheat, oranges, nuts, and tomatoes, the most common offenders, and to a lesser extent, eggs.

SYM. Low blood calcium and eosinophilia* frequently present, urticaria, eczema, rash, an acne-like eruption which does not respond to x-ray, asthma, hay fever, migraine, or gastrointestinal disturbances.

TREATMENT (non-food allergy) Wet packs and an astringent but not oily dressing for relief. Other treatment is in an experimental stage.

RS *allergen, allergy, anaphylaxis, atopy, autotherapy, hay fever, hypersensitivity, immunity.*

a., food. Find the offending food by placing patient for six weeks on a non-allergic diet consisting of tea, coffee, lettuce, carrots, pines, plums, apricots, veal, lamb, rice crackers, plum jam, olive oil, peppermint candy. If no eruption occurs within a week, add a new food every two weeks until the one causing the trouble expresses itself through appearance of new lesions which then should appear within from two to six hours, and not more than 12 hours. Discontinue use of offending food. Give ultraviolet rays or increase Vitamin D foods. **SYN:** *anaphylaxis.*

a., heat and cold. Changes of temperature may cause cutaneous reactions such as urticaria and also internal reactions with sensitive persons. Itching, redness of skin, headache, asthmatic symptoms, dyspnea, and shock can follow exposure to cold water. Heat may produce same symptoms.

allesthesia (al-es-the-si-ä) [G. *allos*, other, + *aisthesis*, sensation] A sensation in one limb which is referred to the other one, *allochiria*.

alliaceous (al-i-a'se-us) [L. *allium*, garlic] Tasting like garlic or onions.

alliteration [L. *ad*, to, + *littera*, letter] Dysphasia, in which words are spoken according to sound.

allo- [G. *allos*, other]. 1 A prefix meaning differentiation from the normal. 2. Indicating a body made stable by heat. 3 **CHEM.** An isomer, close relative or variety of a compound. Isomerism when there is relative asymmetry.

allochesthesia [G. *alliche*, elsewhere, + *aisthesis*, sensation]. Tactile sensation remote from point of stimulation. **SYN:** *allochiria, allesthesia.*

allochezia, allochezia (al-o-ke'zi-ä, al-o-ke'shi-ä) [G. *allos*, other, + *chezein*, to defecate]. 1. Excretion of nonfecal matter from the bowels. 2. Excretion of feces through an abnormal opening.

allochiria (al-o-ki'ri-ä), **allochiria** [G. " + *cheir*, hand]. Sensation referred to

side of body opposite its origin; *allesthesia*.

Observed in locomotor ataxia and in hysteria.

allochroism (al-ök'rö-izm) [" + *chroa*, color] Change in color.

allochromasia (al-ö-kiö-mä'si-ä). Change in color of hair or skin.

allocinesia (al-o-sin-e'si-ä) [G. *allos*, other, + *kinesis*, movement]. Movement on side of body opposite to the one directed. **SEE** *allokinesis*.

alloerofism (al-lo-er'ot-izm) [" + *Eros*, god of love] Gratification of the sexual instinct directed to an external object. **CI:** *autoerotism.*

allokinesis (al-o-kin-e'sis) [G. *allos*, other, + *kinesis*, movement] Movement on side of body opposite to the one directed.

allokinetic (al-o-kin-et'ik) [" + *kinesis*, movement]. Movement caused by external forces.

allolalia [" + *lalia*, talk] Speech defect, esp. if due to disease of speech center.

allonal (al'o-nol) Registered trade-mark for a compound of allyl-isopropyl-barbituric acid and acetophenetidin, a hypnotic analgesic.

DOSE. Average 2 2 3 gr (0.170 Gm.).

all'opath. A misnomer for a regular medical practitioner.

allopathy (al-lop'a-thi). A misnomer for a system of therapeutics administering medicines which produce effects different from those of the disease treated, in principle, the opp. of homeopathy. A term erroneously used for the regular practice of medicine.

allophasia (al-öf'as-is) [G. *allos*, other, + *phasis* speech] Incoherency, delirium.

alloplasia (al-o-pla'zi-a) [G. *allos*, other, + *plasis*, a molding]. *Heteroplasia*. * Replacement of normal cell forms by other cell forms in the tissue.

alloplasty. Plastic surgery with non-human tissue.

allopsychic (al-lo-si'kik) [" + *psychē*, mind] Ideas not related to the patient's personality, but to the external environment.

allopsycho'sis [" + " + *-osis*, condition]. Derangement of perceptive powers.

allorhythmia (al-o-rith-mi-ä) [" + *rhythmos*, rhythm]. Irregular cardiac rhythm.

all-or-none law. That a stimulus to a nerve or muscle causes it to respond to its greatest extent or not at all.

allotherm (al'o-therm) [" + *thermē*, heat]. An organism whose temperature is directly dependent on its culture medium.

allotoxin [" + *toxikon*, poison] A substance within the body which protects by destroying toxins inimical to it.

allotriogusia (al-ot-i'i-o-just'i-ä) [G. *allos*, strange, + *gusis*, taste]. Perverted taste.

allotriophagy (al-o-tri-öf'ä-jī) [" + *phagē*, to eat] The habit of eating injurious, unusual, and nonedible substances.

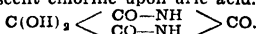
allotriuria (al-ot-ri-u'ri-ä) [" + *ouron*, urine] Abnormal urine.

allotropic (al-lo-trop'ik) [G. *allos*, other, + *tropos*, direction]. 1 **CHEM.** Pert to different forms of the same element without change of chemical composition. 2 Possessing an altered nutritive value.

a. type. One much concerned with what others think, say, or do.

allotropism, allotropy. Presence of an element in two or more distinct forms with unlike properties.

allox'an [L. *alloxanum*]. A substance obtained by the action of nitric acid or of nascent chlorine upon uric acid.



It has been found in the intestinal mucus in catarrhal enteritis. It gives a red color to the skin, and has been used as the basis of cosmetic preparations.

allox'in. Any one of a series of *xanthin* bases derived from the splitting of *chromatin*, which on oxidation produces uric acid.

allox'ur bases or bodies [*allox'an*] + *uric*] Xanthine bases. Nitrogenous substances formed by splitting of nucleins.

alloxuremia (al-oks-u-re'mi-ä) [*alloxur* + *G. aima* blood]. Xanthine* bases in the blood.

alloxu'ria ([" + *G. ouron*, urine] Xanthine bases in the urine.

al'tyl [L. *allium*, garlic, + *G. yltē*, matter] A univalent radical. It is present in garlic and mustard.

Almén's tests (äl-mans') Three tests of urine for blood, albumin, and sugar.

almond (ä'mond) [*G. amygdalc*]. COMP: Highly nutritive and rich in nitrogenous components. They surpass cheese and beans by a third in nutrients. Heavy in cellulose. Free from xanthic bodies and purins. They contain considerable albumin. Contains vit. A, good source of vit. B and G.

ACTION. Very slow to digest. Should not be eaten in quantities. Laxative due to their oleaginous principles and cellulose content.

alochia (ä-lo'ki-ä) [*G. -ä*, priv. + *lochos*, pert. to childbirth] Absence of puerperal* vaginal discharge following childbirth.

aloe (al'o) USP. The inspissated juice of several species of aloe.

ACTION AND USES. A cathartic acting on large intestine, resembling but more irritant than cascara.

DOSAGE: 4 gr. (0.25 Gm.)

al'o'gia [*G. -ä*, priv. + *logos*, speech] Inability to express oneself through speech. SYN *aphasia*.

alopecia (al-o-pe'shi-ä) [*G. alopēkia*, fox mangle] Natural or abnormal baldness or deficiency of hair, partial or complete, localized or generalized.

TREATMENT. Prophylactically by personal brush and comb. Massage. Green soap, tar soap, or egg yolk shampoo. Treatment of seborrheic dermatitis if present. Locally, stimulating applications. Systemic tonics, hexamethylenamine, thyroid, internally.

a. adnat. Congenital baldness.

a. areata, a. Celsi, a. circumscripta. Baldness is sharply defined, circumscribed patches which leave the scalp smooth and white, and which are probably due to nervous disturbances or parasites.

a., congenital. Form with absence of hair bulbs at birth.

a. follicularis. Inflammation of the hair follicles of the scalp causing loss of hair from affected areas.

a. furfuracea. Called also *a. capilliti*, *pityriasis capitis*, *seborrhea capiti*, and *dandruff*. Chronic in course and marked by hyperemia, dandruff and itching, and falling out of hair (exfoliation of scales), which becomes harsh, dry, and lusterless.

a. localis, a. neuritica. Falling of hair in circumscribed spots in area of distribution of scalp nerves.

a. neurofica. Baldness following a nervous disease or injury to nervous system, and occurring at site of injury.

a. pityroides [*G. pityroides*, branny]. Falling of both scalp and body hair, together with abundant bran-like desquamation.

a. senilis. Baldness of old age.

a. simplex. Baldness prematurely.

a. symptomatica. Loss of hair after prolonged fevers or during course of some disease, also may result from changes in internal secretions.

a. toxica. Loss of hair thought to be due to toxins of infectious disease.

a. universalis. General loss of hair from all parts of body.

al'pha. First letter of Greek alphabet. CHEM Denotes first in a series of isomeric compounds.

a. leukocyte. One that disintegrates during blood coagulation.

a. rhythm. SYN *Berger rhythm* or *wave*. In electroencephalography, rhythmical oscillations in electric potential occurring at a rate of 8 to 10 per sec. Characteristic of inattentive brain or in drowsiness or narcosis.

a. test. A U. S. army test for recruits capable of reading English.

a. tocopherol (to-ko'er-öl) A tocopherol in vitamin E, the others being *beta*, *gamma*, and *delta*.

USE. In heart cases including coronary thrombosis a preventive of heart conditions, in Bueger's disease, in hemorrhage.

ACTION. Nontoxic even in large doses. Decreases oxygen requirements of heart muscles 50% or more, increasing blood supply. Decreases excessive capillary permeability or leakage, reduces blood clot in a thrombus, or prevents its formation and softens scar tissue.

DOSAGE. 300 milligrams daily.

a. wave. Alpha rhythm, *q v*.

al'phus (al'fus) [L], **al'phos** [G.] 1. Psoriasis 2. A pustular, scrofulous affection of the skin accompanied by white crusts.

al'terant [L. *alterare*, to change] An alterative. That which brings about a favorable change in the body functions.

alterative (aw'ter-a-tiv) A medicine that alters the processes of nutrition and excretion, restoring the normal functions of the system. EX *Corrosive mercuric chloride*, *calomel*, *arsenic trioxide*, and *potassium iodide*.

al'ternate host [L. *alternare*, do by turns] A carrier of disease germs, such as the louse, and other insects.

al'ternating cur'rent. PT. An electrical current the direction of which reverses constantly.

al'ternator. PT. So-called sinusoidal alternator, an electromagnetic device consisting of a revolving armature which cuts the lines of force in a magnetic field and which delivers a sinusoidal current from secondary coil of the apparatus.

al'therm, altherm pad. A device containing chemicals applying heat to the eye or a sinus.

al'triculous (al-trish'us) [L. *altrix*, nourisher]. Slow in developing, requiring long nursing.

al'um [L. *alumen*] (ammonium alum, or potassium alum). USP. Large, colorless

crystals, or white powder, with sweetish, strongly astringent taste.

Its manufacture (which is of great antiquity) is by subjecting alum stone to a roasting process, and treating with sulfuric acid.

DOSE As an astringent, 5 to 15 gr. (0.3-1 Gm.). As an emetic, 1 drachm (4 Gm.).

alumen [L.] Alum.

a. exsiccatum. Alum that has been dried or burnt.

aluminosis (al-u-min-o'sis) [“ + G. -osis, condition of] Chronic catarrhal inflammation of the lungs in alum workers.

aluminum. A silver-white metal. Symb. Al. Atomic weight 26.97.

aluminum acetate (al'vet-ät). A salt formed by the reaction between aluminum sulfate and lead acetate. Its aqueous solution, containing 4 to 5%, is known as Burrow's Solution.

Uses Regarded as a valuable local astringent and antiseptic.

DOSE 5-10 gr. (0.3-0.6 cc.)

alumol (a-lum'no) A fine, white, non-hygrosopic powder.

Uses As a mild antiseptic and, in concentrated solutions, as an irritant and caustic.

DOSE As surgical antiseptic, in from 1/2 to 3% solutions, in gynecology, in from 2 to 5%.

alusia (al-u'si-ä) [G. *aluein*, to wander]. Morbidity, hallucination.

alvaje (al-vä-jel') An ointment made from a tropical plant, or the cactus family, and recommended in x-ray burns.

Alvegniat's pump (al-vän-yats') Mercury vacuum pump for removing gases from the blood.

alveobronchitis [L. *alveolus*, little tub, + G. *bronchos*, windpipe, + -itis, inflammation] Inflammation of the bronchioles, and pulmonary alveoli, bronchopneumonia.

alveolar [L. *alveolus*]. A small depression or pit, to an alveolus.

See *chilognathopneumatocentesis*.

a. air. The mixture of gases collected by having the subject first execute a normal expiration and then exhale as much additional air (which comes from the alveoli of the lungs) into the collecting device as possible. Its composition is fairly constant at rest. Exercise increases the carbon dioxide above, and voluntary overbreathing decreases it below, 55%. For complementary, dead, minimal, reserve, residual, supplemental, and tidal air, **See** *air, spirometry*.

a. process. One of four processes which make up each maxillary bone.

alveolate [L. *alveola*]. Honeycombed; pitted.

alveoli (al-ve'o-li) [L.] Pl. of alveolus.

a. dentales (BNA). Tooth sockets.

alveolitis [L. *alveolus*, + G. -itis, inflammation]. Inflammation of the alveolar processes, pyorrhea.

alveoloclasia (al-ve'o-lo-kla'zi-ä) [“ + G. *klasis*, fracture] Absorption of any part of the alveolar process.

alveolus (al-ve'o-lus) (Pl. *alve'oli*) [L. small hollow or cavity]. 1 A little hollow. 2 The socket of a tooth. 3 Air cell of the lungs. 4 A small depression such as those contained in the honeycomb cells of the gastric mucous membrane. 5 A follicle of a racemose gland.

a., mucous, of the salivary glands. Those that secrete the ropy material of the saliva, containing mucin.

a., parietal. An air space in the wall of an alveolar passage in the lung.

a. pulmoneus. A pulmonary air space.

a., serous, of the salivary glands. Those that secrete the serous albumin of the saliva, coagulating when heated.

a., terminal. An air space connected with a pulmonary infundibulum.

alveus (al've-us) [L. a hollow, a cavity].

A canal, tube, duct, or cavity.

a. ampullascens. Dilatation at the receptaculum chyl.

a. hippocampi. Medullary layer investing the hippocampus major.

alvine (al'vin) [L. *alvus*, belly]. Pert. to the intestines or abdomen.

a. concretion. Intestinal stone.

a. discharge. Stools.

a. flux. Watery feces.

alvinolith [“ + G. *lithos*, stone]. An intestinal mass, formed from calcareous salts and other matter.

alvus [L.] 1 Abdomen and viscera. 2. uterus.

alycin (a-li'sin) A combination of natural salivates with an alkaline base. Given usually as a powder, or an elixir.

Uses In rheumatism, arthritis, etc.

DOSE Average, 1 teaspoonful.

alymphopotent (a-lim'fö-pö'tent) [G. *a-*, priv., + L. *lymphä*, lymph, + *potens*, able]. Unable to develop lymphocytes or lymphoid cells.

Alzheimer's disease (ahlts'hi-mer). **Psy:** Presenile dementia with hyaline degeneration of the smaller blood vessels of the brain.

Error Faulty metabolism and imperfect nutrition, with mental enfeeblement.

Am. Symbol for mixed astigmatism, or for ametropic.

ama (a'mä) [G. *amē*]. Enlargement of a bony canal of labyrinth of the internal ear at the end opposite the ampulla.

A. M. A. Abbr. for American Medical Association.

amaas (ä mahs) A mild form of smallpox, milk-box.

amacrine cell [G. *a-*, priv., + *makros*, long, + *is mos*, fiber]. Nerve cell without any axis cylinder process.

amalgam [G. *ma'agma*, emollient]. Any alloy containing mercury.

amalgamate. To make an amalgam.

amara (am-a'ä) [L. *amarus*, bitter]. Bitters.

amarthritis (am-ar-thrit'is) [G. *ama*, at same time, + *arthron*, joint, + -itis, inflammation]. Polyarthritides. Inflammation of more than one joint at the same time.

amasesis (ä-mas-ë'sis) [G. *a-*, priv., + *masesis*, chewing]. Inability to masticate.

amastia [“ + *mastos*, breast]. Failure of breast development.

amative [L. *amare*, to love]. 1 Expressing sexual desire. 2 Propensity to love.

Amat'o bodies. Those seen in leukocytes in scarlet fever.

amaurosis (am-aw-ro'sus) [G. *amauros*, dark, dim, + -osis, condition]. Complete loss of vision with no ophthalmoscopic evidence of pathologic conditions within the eye.

a., albuminuric. A. caused by kidney affection.

a., amaurotic. A. caused by the atrophy of optic nerve or vision centers.

a., cerebral. A. caused by brain malady.

a., congenital. A. from birth on.

a., diabetic. A. in connection with diabetes.

a., epileptoid. Sudden seizure of blindness, considered to be similar to epilepsy.

a., lead. A caused by lead poisoning.

a., reflex. A due to reflex action caused by irritation of a remote part.

a., sabural. A in conjunction with acute gastritis.

a., tobacco. A. caused by tobacco poisoning.

a., toxic. Blindness from optic neuritis caused by poison.

a., uremic. A caused by uremic coma.

amaurotic (am-ā-ro'tik). Pert to one afflicted with amaurosis.

a., family idiocy. Form of idiocy in which the vision is imperfect. *See* *idiocy, idiot.*

amaxophobia (ā-maks-o-fō'bi-ā) [G. *amaxa*, carriage, + *phobos*, fear] Morbid dread of carriages and wagons or riding in them.

amazia (ā-mā zi-ā) [G. *a-*, priv. + *mazos*, breast] Congenital lack of the mammary gland.

ambi- [L.] Prefix both or both sides, around, about, as *ambidextrous*.

ambidextrous [' + *dexter*, right] Ability to work effectively with either hand.

ambilateral [' + *latus*, side] Pert to both sides.

ambly'vous [' + *laevus*, left] Awkward in use of both hands.

ambly'opia [' + G. *ops*, eye] Double vision. *SYN* *diplopia*.

ambisinis'ter [' + *sinister*, left] Awkward in use of both hands. *SYN* *ambilevous*.

ambiten'dency [' + *tendere*, to stretch]. *Psy* The association of diverging impulses to action and opposite treads of thought or emotion with a central idea—an essential mechanism in conflict.

ambivalence (am-biv'ā-lens) [' + *valere*, to be strong] 1 Possessing ability of equal power or value in two directions. 2 *Psy* Linking of opposite or contrary emotional values (love and hate) to the same idea, or toward the same person. The fluctuation from strong like to dislike found in schizophrenia.

ambivalency. The condition of being ambivalent.

ambiv'alent. Have equal power or value in both directions.

a., feelings. Two opposite emotions, such as love and hate, for the same person at same time.

ambivert (ām'bi-vért) [L. *ambo*, both, + *vertere*, to turn] One intermediate between an extrovert and an introvert.

ambroma (am-blo'mā) [G. *ambroma*, an abortion] An aborted fetus.

ambrosis (am-blo'sis) [G. *ambrosis*, an abortion] An abortion.

amblyacusia (am'blī-ā-koo'sī-ā) [G. *amblys*, dull, + *akousis*, hearing] Dullness of hearing.

amblyaphia (am-ble-af'ī-ā) [' + *aphē*, touch] Dull sense of touch.

amblychromasia (am'blī-kro-mā'sī-ā) [' + *chromatikos*, pert. to color]. The state in which the cell nucleus stains faintly.

amblychromat'ic. Staining faintly.

amblygeusia (am-bli-jus'tī-ā) [G. *amblys*, dull, + *geusis*, taste]. Defective or blunted taste.

amblyphonia (ām-bli-fō'nī-ā). Impaired hearing. *SYN* *amblyacusia*.

amblyopia (ām-bli-fō'pi-ā) [' + *ōps*, sight]. Reduced or dimness of vision, not dependent upon visible changes in

the eye and not refractive (alcoholic, astigmatic, diabetic, *ex anopsia*, malarial, methyl alcohol, quinine, tobacco, toxic, uremic).

a., exanopsia. Dimness of vision resulting from inaccurate focusing on retina due to refractive errors, cataract.

a., postmarital. A caused by excessive sexual activity.

a., reflex. A due to irritation of peripheral area.

amblyoscope (am'bli-os-kōp) [' + *skopein*, to view] Instrument for training an amblyopic eye for better vision.

am'bo [G. *ambon*, edge of a dish] Annular fibrocartilage producing an elevation about a joint cavity, and the elevation itself.

amboceptor (am-bo-sep'tor). So called by Ehrlich. An immune substance or antibody forming a union between an antigen and complement (agent that completes lytic action), as it is assumed it has one affinity for the antigen and one for the complement.

RS agglutinins, anaphylaxis, antibody, antigen, immune bodies, opsonins, precipitin, Ehrlich's theory

a., unit. Smallest amount of amboceptor required in the presence of which a given quantity of red blood corpuscles will be dissolved by an excess of complement.

ambon (am'bon) [G.] The ring which surrounds the sockets in which the heads of long bones are received, as the *glenoid cavity*.

am'bos. Incus or anvil bone.

ambrine (am'brīn) [F. *ambre*, amber] A preparation of paraffin used in treating extensive burns.

ambulance [L. *ambulare*, to move about]. Wagon for transportation of the sick and wounded.

ambulant, ambulatory. Able to walk, not confined to bed.

a., typhoid fever. A mild attack of typhoid fever, in which the patient is not confined to bed. *See* *typhoid*.

ambustial (am-bus'shāl) [L. *amburere*, to scorch] Pert. to a burn or scald.

ambustion (am-bus'shun) A burn or scald.

ame'ba [G. *amēbe*, change] A one-celled protozoan minute animal form of life that constantly changes its shape by sending out processes of its protoplasm, by which it moves about and obtains its nourishment.

It is found in great numbers in pools, and in the green slime on the top of the water. It is also found in the mud at the bottom. It possesses an outer translucent substance called the *ectosarc*, but the inner substance is denser, contains a nucleus, and is the *endosarc*. It feeds by surrounding its victim and enclosing it in the so-called *food vacuole*. Oxygen is absorbed from the surrounding water, and CO₂ is eliminated through the plasma membrane. The organism moves by pushing out parts of the cell protoplasm. These projections are called *pseudopodia*, or false legs. Reproduction occurs either by binary fission or, more rarely, by a method of *encystment*. There are various types of amebae, but one type is especially well known as being parasitic to man, the *Entamoeba histolytica*, which causes amebic dysentery.

amebiasis (am-e-bī'as-is) [' + *-iasis*, pathologic state] Infection with amebas, of which *amebic enteritis** is one form. Many forms are not recognized as being due to parasitic infection.

ame'bic. Pert to or caused by amebas.

a. carrier state. That in which an individual harbors a form of pathogenic ameba. At least one per cent of the population harbor *E. histolytica*. Often a subacute or chronic form will follow an attack.

a. dysentery. That caused by *Endamoeba histolytica*. Sfr *amebiasis*.

a. enteritis. Intestinal amebic infection. SEE *a. dysentery*.

ETIOI. Infection with *Endamoeba histolytica*.

PATH. Intestinal tissues are penetrated.

SYM. Diarrhea or dysentery, pain, temperature not high. Presence of the parasite in the feces is only certain diagnosis. May be complicated by liver abscess.

TREATMENT. Emetine.

NP. Disinfect stools and linen before washing. Keep patient's utensils separate from others. Protect food from flies.

a. hepatitis. Abscess of the liver of amebic origin.

a. proctitis. Infection with amebas affecting the anus and rectum.

ame'bicide [*G. amoibi*, change, + *L. caedere*, to kill]. Destructive to or any agent that kills amebas.

ame'biform | *L. forma*, shape | Formed like an ameba.

amebocyte (a-me'bo-sit) | [" + *G. kytos*, cell] A cell showing ameboid movements.

ame'boid | [" + *G. eidos*, resemblance] Having the appearance and characteristics of an ameba.

a. movements. Those possessed by leukocytes which "wander" through capillary walls into surrounding tissues, a process known as diapedesis.

ame'boidism. Ameba-like movements, noting a condition shown by certain nerve cells.

amebula (am-e'bu-lä) | [dim *ameba*] The ameba-like spore of the malarial parasite.

amebu'ria [*G. amoibē*, change, + *ouron*, urine] Amebas in the urine.

amelioration (a-me-li-ör-a'shun) | [*L. ad*, to, + *meliorare*, to make better] Improvement, moderation of a condition.

ame'loblast [early English *amel*, enamel, + *G. blastos*, germ] A cell from which tooth enamel is formed.

ameloden'tinal | [" + *L. dens* dent-, tooth] Pert to both enamel and dentine.

Amend's solution (a'mends) An organic iodine preparation, stable, and causing less gastric disturbances than Lugol's solution.

USES. In conditions where iodine therapy is helpful, as goiter, diseases of upper respiratory tract, and as an alterative.

DOSAGE. From 10 to 20 drops in glassful of water, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 hour before meals.

ame'nia [*G. a-*, priv + *mēn*, month] Absence of the menses, amenorrhea.*

amenomania (a-me-no-ma'ni-ä) | [*L. amicus*, pleasant, + *G. mania*, frenzy]. Insanity characterized by happiness.

amenorrhea (a-men-o-re'ä) [*G. a-*, priv + *men*, month, + *rein*, to flow] Absence or suppression of menstruation, normal before puberty, after the menopause, during pregnancy and lactation.

ETIOI. Some of the more common causes for its suppression at other times are change of climate, febrile diseases, and chronic diseases such as nephritis,

tuberculosis, and diabetes. Also ovaritis, discharge from any cavity, endocrine disorders, overwork, emotional excitement, and mental disease.

SYM. Varied.

TREATMENT. Good hygiene, proper exercise and constitutional treatment, thyroid extract if there is thyroid deficiency.

a., partial. Appearing occasionally and at irregular intervals.

a., physiological. Periods when normally lice from menstruation, prepuberty, pregnancy, lactation, postmenopause periods.

a., primary. *Emansio mensium*. That in which menses have never made their appearance.

a., secondary. *Suppressio mensium*. That in which, having appeared, they subsequently cease.

amenorrhe'ic. Pert to amenorrhea.

ament (ä'ment) | [*L. ab*, from, + *mens*, mind] An idiot, one without evidence of mind.

amentia (am-en'shī-ä) 1 *Psy* Intellectual defect of varying degrees. The 16 yr old idiot has intelligence less than that of a normal 4 yr old, if less than 16 yrs there is a corresponding grading down in terms of normal. The imbecile's mentality is less than 8 yrs, the moron's or feeble-minded individuals age is not more than 11 (sometimes arbitrarily set at 12). A large percentage of these cases are clearly familial. 2 Feeble-mindedness.

ameris'ic (a-mer-is'tik) [*G. a-*, priv + *meros*, part] Not segmented.

ametrohemia (ah-met-ro-he'mi-ä) [*G. a-*, priv + *metra*, uterus, + *aima*, blood]. Lack of uterine blood supply.

ametrom'eter [*G. ametros* disproportionate, + *ōps*, sight, + *metron*, measure] Instrument for measuring ametropia.

ametropia (a-me-tro'pi-ä) | [" + *ōps*, vision] Imperfect refractive powers of eye (hyperopia, myopia, astigmatism), in which the principal focus does not lie on the retina.

amianthinops'y (äm-i-an'thin-op'si) [*G. a-*, priv + *ianthinos*, violet, + *opsis*, vision] Violet blindness.

amicitin (äm-i-sēt'in) An antibiotic against certain TB Gram-positive bacteria.

amicro'bic [*G. a-*, priv + *mikros*, small, + *bios*, life] Not due to microbes.

am'icron(e). A colloid particle unrecognizable through the ultramicroscope.

amicroscop'ic. Too small to be detected through the ultramicroscope.

amide. A chemical compound produced by the substitution of an acid radical for one of the hydrogen atoms of ammonia.

am'idin [*F. amidon*, starch] 1 The part of starch soluble in water. 2 A monacid base. The group C NH NH $_2$.

amido- A prefix signifying amine, *q.v.*

amid'ulin [*Fr. amidon*, starch]. Soluble starch.

am'igen. See p A-115.

amimia (a-min'i-ä) [*G. a-*, priv + *mimos*, mimic] Loss of power to express ideas by signs or gestures, inability to comprehend gestures. ETIOI. A brain lesion.

amine (am'in) One of a group of organic compounds containing the amine (NH $_2$) group, substituted for ammonias, and possessing the general formula RNH $_2$, characterized by strong pharmacologic activity, and including the ptomaines and alkaloids.

amino- (a-mē'no, am'in-o). Prefix denoting compound containing amine

amino acid. One of the compounds, of which about 22 different ones are known, derived from the fatty acids by the exchange of a hydrogen atom of the hydrocarbon radical for an amino group. Intermediary products in the catabolism and anabolism of protein. Organic acids in which NH_2 has replaced one of the hydrogen atoms

In proteins they are the elements combined in units. They contain nitrogen and are found in plant and animal life, in the latter, a product of protein digestion by ferments or bacterial action

They are the end products of protein digestion, the chief constituents of casein of milk, gluten of flour, and eggs. Proteins are transformed into amino acids in the intestines and are found in the blood stream of the portal circulation and in the intestines. Their presence indicates the progress of digestion and place of same. Tryptophane, cystine, lysine, and histidine are amino acids necessary for tissue repair and growth. Hydroxyaminobutyric acid, isoleucine, leucine, and phenylalanine are other essential amino acids

All proteins do not contain all the essential amino acids as is the case with milk, cheese, eggs, and meat. Unused amino acids are converted into urea. They pass unchanged through the intestinal wall and portal vein into the blood, then through the liver into the general circulation from which they are absorbed by the tissues according to the specific protein for a specific tissue, each tissue making its own protein from the amino acid, and each deaminizing that which remains unused.

amino compound. Substance containing the group NH_2 , same as amines, *q.v.*

amino group. The NH_2 group which characterizes the amines

RS absorption of proteins, amino-acidemia, amniotosis, tryptophane, tyrosin
aminoacetic acid (am-in-o-ā-se'tik) (glycocoll, glycine) One of the normal constituents of the bile

It may be prepared by boiling gelatin with hydrochloric acid. A light, white, odorless powder with sweetish taste

USES In certain cases of myasthenia gravis, and in progressive muscular atrophy

DOSAGE Average, $\frac{1}{2}$ drams (5 grams) *t.i.d.*

amino acidemia (amino acid + *G. ama*, blood) Amino acids in the blood

aminiolysis [amino + *G. lysis*, a loosening] Splitting of amines

aminophyllin (a-min'fī-lī'n) Mixture of theophylline inducing diuretic action and acting as a myocardial stimulant. See *theophylline*

DOSAGE $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr (0.1 Gm)

aminopyrine (am'in-o-pl'rin) (Pyramidon) USP

ACTION AND USES Antipyretic and analgesic similar to antipyrine but with more lasting effects and effective in smaller doses. Same precautions should be used as in other antipyretics

DOSAGE 0.3 to 0.4 Gm. (5 to 6 gr)

INCOMPATIBILITIES. Sweet spirit of niter and tannic acid

amniosis (am-in-o-sis) [amino + *G. -osis*, state]. Production or presence of amino acids in the blood.

aminosuria, aminuria (am-in-o-su'ri-ā, -u'ri-ā) [*G. ouron*, urine]. Amines in voided urine.

amitosis [*G. a-*, priv + *G. mitos*, a thread] Multiplication by division or cleavage of cells. Cell and nucleus division without changes in the nucleus, occurring during regular processes of cell reproduction

amitotic (ah-mit-ot'ik). Characterized by amitosis

am'meter. PT. An instrument calibrated to read in amperes the strength of a current flowing in a circuit

For medical purposes the ampere is too large a unit, hence, it is divided into a thousand parts or milliamperes. A meter calibrated to read in milliamperes is called a *milliammeter*. See *ampere*.

ammonemia. Ammonia in the blood due to urea decomposition. SYN *ammonemia*

ammonia [Ammon, Egyptian deity] 1. A gas formed by decomposition of nitrogen-containing substances.

Its formula, NH_3 , relates it to many poisonous substances (see *amines*) but also to the proteins and to many useful chemicals. Dissolved in water, it neutralizes acids and turns litmus blue

2. Water charged with the same is called *ammonia water*

a., aromatic spirit of. A stimulant or an inhalant

DOSAGE $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drams by mouth

a. water. Solution of ammonia in water.

DOSAGE (10%) 15 m (10 cc).

ammoniac. Ammoniacal

ammoniacal. Having the characteristics of or pert. to ammonia

ammoniated. Containing ammonia

ammoniaemia (am-in-o-ni-e'mi-ā) [ammonia + *G. ama*, blood] Ammonia in the blood due to decomposition of urea. SYN Weak pulse, subnormal temperature, gastroenteric disturbances, coma

ammonium carbonate (am-o-ni-um). Occurs as hard mass with strong odor of ammonia. On exposure to air loses CO_2 and ammonia

INCOMPATIBILITIES. Acids

ACTION AND USES. Stimulating expectorant.

DOSAGE 0.3 Gm. (5 gr).

a. chloride. White crystalline powder without odor

INCOMPATIBILITIES. Alkali hydroxides and carbonates

ACTION AND USES. As an expectorant and diuretic

DOSAGE 0.3 Gm. (5 gr) As a diuretic $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 4 drams (5 to 15 Gm)

INCOMPATIBILITIES. magnesium sulfate, sodium bicarbonate

a. hydrate. This is a solution of ammonia gas in water, used about the house for cleaning purposes, used in artificial ice, and electric refrigerators.

POISONING FROM. Usually results from the effects of gas. SYN It has irritating effects upon eyes and respiratory tract, burning, choking, increased salivation, painful swelling and vomiting.

F. A TREATMENT. As in potassium hydroxide poisoning. Weak vinegar, citrus fruit juices followed by oil, milk, and butter

ammoniumia (am-o-ni-u'ri-ā) [ammonia + *G. ouron*, urine] An over amount of ammonia in the urine

amnesia (am-ne'zi-ā) [*G. forgetfulness*]. A loss of memory.

This may be for recent experiences, those subsequent to the disease, and is then termed *anterograde*. When it involves more remote memory stores it is called *retrograde*. Amnesia is often applied to episodes during which the patient forgets his identity, though he may conduct himself properly enough, and following which no memory of the period persists. Such episodes are often hysterical, sometimes epileptic, while trauma, senility, alcoholism, and other organic reaction types account for a smaller number.

PSY In epilepsy it occurs because of feeble impressions. Partial a. is seen in confusional insanity, lack of retention in senility, and in hysteria there may be lack of recall. See *aphasia*, *ataxia*, *amnesia*, *labor*.

a., auditory. Loss of memory as to word meanings.

a., periodic. A occurring in a period of double consciousness.

a. traumatic. A. caused by injuries.

a., visual. Inability to remember the appearance of objects that have been seen or to be cognizant of printed words.

amnesic (am-ne'sik) Pert. to amnesia.

a. aphasia. Loss of memory. **SYN:** *amnesia*

amnesic (am-nes'tik) Amnesic, or causing amnesia

amniochorial (am'ni-o-ko'ri-äl). Rel. to both amnion and chorion

am'niochorion'ic [G *amnion*, amnion, + *chorion*, skin] Rel. to both amnion and chorion **SYN** *amniochorial*.

am'nioclept'sis [amnion + *kleptain*, to do secretly] Gradual unperceived loss of amniotic fluid

amniography [' + G *graphein*, to write]. Radiography of amniotic sac

am'nion [G little lamb] Bag of waters. The inner of the fetal membranes, a thin, transparent sac which holds the fetus suspended in the *liquor amnii*, or amniotic fluid, *q. v.*

This liquid equalizes the pressure about the embryo and keeps it moist. It also acts as a pressure buffer. Premature rupture of the amniotic sac causes a dry birth. See "amnio-" words; *fluid*, *amniotic*, *liquor amnii*, *oligohydramnios*

amniorrhea (am-ni-or-re'ä) [' + *roia*, flow] Premature escape of the *liquor amnii*.

amniorrhesis (am-ni-o-rek'sis) [' + *rhēsis*, rupture] Rupture of the bag of waters, or amnion.

amnios (am'ni-os). The amnion, or the *liquor amnii*.

amniotic (am-ne-ot'ik). Pert. to the amnion

a. fluid. Liquor amnii. The liquid or albuminous fluid contained in the amniotic sac, *q. v.* This fluid is transparent and almost colorless, assuming a milky appearance at full term. It varies from a few ounces to three or four pints. The principal purposes of this fluid are (a) to protect the fetus from blows, etc., that may be inflicted on the mother; (b) to allow the fetus freedom of motion, (c) to provide the fetus with water; (d) during labor and during each contraction of the uterus, to distend the sac at point of least resistance, which is in the cervical canal, thereby forming a pouch which assists in the dilation of the cervix; (e) when the membranes rupture, this fluid flushes the parturient canal, thereby cleansing, lubricating, and disinfecting it.

a. sac. The bag or sac formed by the amnion.*

am'niotin. Commercial estrogenic hormone product.

amniotitis (am-ni-o-ti'tis) [G *amnion* + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the amnion

amniotome (am'ni-o-töm) [' + *tomē*, cutting]. Instrument for puncturing fetal membranes

amnitis (am-ni'tis). Inflammation of the amnion **SYN** *amniotitis*.

amok (am-ok') [Malay *amok*, furious]. A state of murderous frenzy

amor (am'or) [L] Love

a. insanus [L *mad*]. Unrestrained

libido in the insane **SYN** *erotomania*.*

a. lesbicus [L *Lesbia*, fem. name]. Urningism* as practiced by the female sex Sapphism.* Lesbianism* It is less common than urningism among males. It is more frequent among prisoners. Intense jealousy and morbid love seem more important to such perverts than does tribadism.* *q. v.*

a. sul [L self] Vanity, love of self.

a. veneris [L *Venus*]. The clitoris.

amoralia (a-mō-ra'li-ä) [G *a-*, priv. + *L. moralis*, moral] Moral imbecility.

amoralis (a-mo-ra'lis) A moral imbecile.

amorphia (a-mor'fi-a) [G *a-*, priv. + *morphē*, form]. Without form. **SYN:** *amorphism*.

amorphism (a-mor'fizm). State of being without definite form **SYN** *amorphia*.

amorphous (a-mor'fus). Without definite structure

amotio (am-o'shī-o) [L *amovere*, to move from] A detachment.

am'pelother'apy [G *ampelos*, grape vine, + *therapeia*, treatment] Grape cure

amperage (äm-per'ä) PT Strength of the electrical current expressed in amperes or milliamperes

ampere (äm'pēr) PT Practical unit of intensity of electric current, which is produced by 1 volt acting through resistance of 1 ohm

The *international ampere* is practical equivalent of the unvarying current which deposits silver at the rate of 0.001118 Gm. per second, when sent through a standard solution of nitrate of silver in water

a. meter. Instrument denoting in amperes the strength of a current **See:** *ammeter*

amperemeter (äm'per-me'ter) [*ampere* + G *metron*, measure] Apparatus for measuring amperage of an electric current

amphet'amine sul'fate. Synthetic white powder employed as a vasomotor stimulant. **SYN** *benzedrine sulfate*.

amphi- [G.]. Prefix On both sides, as *amphibious*.

CHEM Denotes certain positions or configurations.

amphiarthrosis (am-fi-ar-thro'sis) [G *amphi*, on both sides, + *arthrosis*, joint]. A form of articulation intermediate between diarthrosis and synarthrosis, in which the articulating bony surfaces are separated by an elastic substance to which both are attached, so that the mobility is slight, but may be exerted in all directions. The articulations of the bodies of the vertebrae are examples.

amphaster (äm'fi-äs'ter) [' + *astēr*, star] Double star found during mitosis.*

Amphib'ia [G. *amphibios*, double life]. A class of animals which live on land and in water.

amphiblas'tula [G. *amphi*, both, + *blas-tula*, little sprout] A morula formed by unequal segmentation

amphiblestria'tis [' + *blēstron*, fish net, + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of retina. SYN *retinitis*.

amphibolia [G. *amphibolos*, doubtful] The uncertain period of a fever, or disease.

amphibolic (am-fi-bol'ik). Uncertain, ambiguous

a. period, or stage. The critical period of a disease when the outcome cannot be certain

amphib'olous. Changeable, amphibolic

amphicelous (am-fi-sel'us) [G. *amphi*, both, + *koulos*, hollow] Concave on each end

amphicentric (am-fi-sen'trik) [' + *ken-troon*, center] Centering at both ends

amphichroic, amphichromatic (am-fi-kio'ik, -kro-mat'ik) [' + *chroma*, color]. 1 Turning red litmus paper blue, and blue, red 2 Reacting both as an acid and an alkali

amphicra'nia [' + *kranion*, skull] Pain on both sides of head

am'phicreat'ine, amphicreat'inine. A leukomaine formed in muscles

amphicyte (am-fi-sit) [G. *amphi*, both, + *kutos*, cell] One of the capsule cells enveloping the body of ganglionic neurons

amphicyt'ula [G. *amphi*, both, + *L cytula*, little cell] Impregnated ovum having unequal segmentation of the vitellus

amphidiarthrosis (am-fi-di-at-thro-sis) [' + *diarthrosis*, articulation] An articulation with amphiarthrosis and diarthrosis, such as that of the lower jaw

amphigast'ula [' + *L gastrula*, little stomach] The human ovum in advanced gastrula stage

amphigony (am-fi-g'o-ni) [' + *gonos*, begetting] The sexual process

amphimixis (am-fi-miks'is) [' + *G mixis*, mingling] 1 Sexual reproduction 2 Psy Pre genital energies and mechanisms diverted to the genitals during psychosexual maturity

am'phimor'ula [' + *L morula*, little mulberry] The morula in ovum with unequal composing cells

amphipyrenin (am-fi-pi'ren-in) [' + *pyrenos*, stone of a fruit] The basophile substance of the nuclear membrane of a cell

amphithe'atre [' + *theatron*, theater] An operating room with seats arranged around it for students and others

amphitrichate, amphitrichous (am-flit'ri-kāt, -kus) [' + *thrix*, hair] Pert. to certain organisms having flagella, or a flagellum at both ends. [*diplopia*]

ampho- [G]. Prefix both, as *ampho-am'phodiplo'pia* [G. *ampho*, both, + *diploos*, double, + *ōps*, vision] Double vision in each eye

amphojel (am-fō-jél) [Alumina gel] A colloidal suspension of hydrated alumina, capable of neutralizing the free hydrochloric acid in not less than 12 volumes of gastric juice of average strength.

Uses. In control of hyperacidity, and as an absorbent

DOSAGE: Average, 1 teaspoonful

am'phopep'tone. First peptone formed by tryptic digestion of proteum

amphophil, amphophilous (am.fo-fl, am-fō'il-us) [G. *amphō*, both, + *philos*, fond] Having affinity for either acid or basic dyes

amphor'ic [L. *amphora*, jar]. Pert. to a sound as that caused by blowing across the mouth of a bottle, a resonance; a

cavernous sound heard on percussion of a pulmonary cavity.

amphoric'ity. Producing amphoric sounds.

amphoriloquy (am-fō-ril'ok-wi) [L. *amphora*, jar, + *loqui*, to speak]. Having amphoric sounds in speaking

amphoroph'ony [' + *G phōnē*, voice] Amphoric voice sound

amphoter'ic, amphoter'ous [G. *amphoterōs*, both]. Affecting both red and blue litmus

a. compounds. Those which may act as a base or an acid, i. e., *protein*

a. reaction. A double reaction of certain liquids which turns red litmus paper blue, and blue, red

amphoterism (am-fō'ter-izm) Having both acid and basic properties

amphot'erodiplo'pia [G. *amphoterōs* both, + *diploos*, double, + *ōps*, vision] Double vision in each eye SYN *amphodiplopia*

amphoton'ic [G. *ampho*, both, + *tonos*, tone] Pert to both vagotomy and sympathectomy

amphot'ony [' + *tonos* tone] Tonicity of the sympathetic and parasympathetic systems

amplexatio (am-pleks-a'shi-o) [L. *amplexare*, to embrace] Sexual intercourse, coitus

ampliation (am-pli-a'shun) [L. *ampliare*, to make wide] Distention of a part or cavity

amplifica'tion [L. *amplificare*] 1 Enlargement of visual area in microscopy 2 Magnification of sound in telephony

am plifier. That which increases magnification of vision or sound

am'plitude [L. *amplitudo*] 1 In physics, the distance between extreme limits of an oscillation or vibration. Thus, the a of vibration of a pendulum is the chord of the arc through which it oscillates, the a of vibration of a wave is the distance from the crest to the trough of the wave

2 Of the pulse, its fullness, i. e., the extent of dilatation of the artery at each impulse of the heart

a. of accommodation. Total range of eye's accommodative power

ampoule, ampule (am'pōōl) [L. *ampulla*] A small glass that can be sealed and its contents sterilized. This is a French invention for containing hypodermic solutions. SYN *sterile, ampulla*

ampul'la (pl *ampullae*) [L. little jar] 1. Sac-like dilatation of a canal, as the mammary lactiferous ducts, or semicircular canals of the ear 2 A small, hermetically sealed flask containing a solution for parenteral use, an ampoule

a., Lieberkuhn's. Lactaeal's blind end in intestinal villi [the perineal flexure]

a. of rectum. Portion situated above

a. of vagina. Upper vaginal area

a. of vas deferens. A underneath bladder near the termination of the vas.

a. of Vater. Enlargement at gateway of common bile duct and pancreatic duct into the duodenum

ampulli'tis [' + *G -itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of any ampulla, esp. dilated extremity of *vas deferens*.

amputation (am-pu-ta'shun) [L. *ambi*, around, + *putāre*, to trim] Surgical removal of a diseased member, part, or organ, or operation for correction of a deformity or malformation, or injury, or incision for drainage or treatment

a., primary. Before inflammation sets in. [puration.]

a., secondary. During period of sup-

amuck' [Malay *amok*, furious]. State of murderous frenzy **SYN** *amok*.

amusia (a-mu'si-ä) [G *amousois*, unmusical]. Music-deafness, inability to produce or comprehend music, as loss of the ability to play a musical instrument. **ETOL** Brain lesion, but cause not clearly understood.

Amussat's operation (am-u-sä'si). One for formation of an artificial anus, by lumbar colostomy in ascending colon.

amychophobia (ä-mi-ko-fö'bi-a) [G. *amychē*, scratch, + *phobos*, fear]. **PSY** Morbid fear of being scratched, fear of the claws of any animal.

amyctic (am-ik'tik) [G *amyktikos* mangling]. 1 Irritating, caustic. 2 A caustic or corrosive agent.

amyeloneuria (ä-mi-el-o-nu'ri-ä) [G *a-*, priv. + *myelos*, marrow, + *neuron*, nerve]. Spinal cord paresis.

amyelotrophy (ä-mi-el-o'tro-fi) [G *a-*, priv. + *myelos*, marrow, + *atrophia*, atrophy]. Spinal cord atrophy.

amygdala (a-mig'da-lä) [L from G *amugdalē*, an almond]. 1 Tonsil. 2 A mass of gray matter in the ant. portion of the temporal lobe.

amygdalectomy (a-mig-dal-ek'to-mi) [+ G *ektomē*, excision]. Excision of a tonsil. **NP** **SEE** *tonsillectomy*.

amygdaline (a-mig-dal-in) 1 Pert to a tonsil. 2 A bitter tasting glucoside in bitter almonds and cherry laurel leaves.

a. fissure. One on ventral side of temporal lobe, *incisura temporalis*.

amygdalitis (a-mig-dal-i'tis) [L *amygdala*, almond, + G *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of a tonsil, tonsillitis.

amygdaloid (a-mig'da-loid) [+ G *eidos*, resemblance]. Resembling a tonsil or an almond.

a. fossa. A depression for the tonsil.

a. tubercle. A projection from the middle cornu of the lateral ventricle, marking area of the amygdaloid nucleus.

amygdalolith (a-mig'da-lo-lith) [+ G *lithos*, stone]. Stone in a distended crypt of a tonsil.

amygdalop athy [+ G *pathos*, suffering]. Any disease of a tonsil.

amygdalothrypsis (a-mig'dal-o-thrip'sis) [+ G *thrypsis* a crushing]. Crushing of a tonsil followed by excision.

amygdalotome (a-mig'dal-o-tom) [+ G. *tomē*, a cutting]. Instrument for excision of a tonsil.

amygdalotomy (a-mig-du-lot'o-mi) [+ G *ektomē* excision]. Removal of a portion of the tonsils.

amyl (am'il) [L *amylum*, starch, + G *glē*, material]. A hypothetical univalent radical, C₂H₁₁, nonexistent in a free state.

amylaceus. Starchy.

amylase (am'il-laz) [L *amylum*, starch, + G *-asis*, pert to a colloid enzyme]. A ferment or amylolytic enzyme of the saliva, pancreatic juice and intestinal juice that hydrolyzes starch, producing achroodextrin and maltose.

These products are later acted upon by the maltase of the intestines and converted to dextrose before absorption.

Amylase is more powerful than ptyalin and it acts on uncooked as well as cooked starch. **SEE** *antiamylase*.

Examples of amylase are *ptyalin* and *amylotin*. **SEE** *enzymes*.

amylemia [+ G *aima*, blood]. Hypothetical presence of starch in the blood.

amylifer (am'il-in). 1 Part of starch soluble in water. 2 A monacid base. The group C NH₂ NH₂. **SYN** *amidin*.

amyl nitrite (am'il n'i'trite) A clear yellowish liquid. Etherial odor.

ACTION AND USES Vasodilator with quick action but short duration. Used also in bronchial asthma.

Dosage 3 m. (0.2 cc.) by inhalation.

amylodextrin [L *amylum*, starch, + *dextrin*] Soluble substance produced during the change of starch into sugar.

amylodyspepsia [+ G *dys*, bad, + *pepsis*, digestion]. Inability to digest starchy foods.

amylogen (am-il'o-jen) [+ G *gennan*, to produce]. Soluble starch.

amylogenesis (am-il-lo-jen'es-i) [+ G. *genesis*, production]. The production of starch.

amylogenic (am-il-o-jen'ik) [+ G *gennan*, to produce]. Starch-producing.

amylloid [+ G *eidos*, resemblance]. Starch-like, somewhat resembling hyalin. **SEE** *chitinous*.

a. kidney. Enlarged, firm, smooth kidney usually associated with amyloid diseases of spleen or liver.

Error Found in lung; continued bone suppuration or may be due to syphilis.

Sym Face pale, waxy skin which may be edematous. Liver and spleen may also be enlarged. Not tender under pressure. Diarrhea if intestines are involved. Albumin, hyaline and waxy casts in urine.

amylodosis. Amyloid deposit in tissues.

amylolysis (am-il-o-lis-i) [+ G *lysis*, solution]. Changing of starch into sugar in the process of digestion.

amylolytic (am-il-o-lit'ik) 1 Having the qualities of a hydrolytic enzyme. 2. Pert to a starch-splitting enzyme converting polysaccharides into disaccharides such as ptyalin, *q*.

a. enzyme. A ferment that hydrolyzes starch, producing achroodextrin and maltose. **SYN** *amylase*.

amylor'sin [L *amylum*, starch, + G *opsis*, appearance]. Diastatic enzyme in pancreatic juice which changes starch into achroodextrin and maltose. **SEE** *digestion*, *duodenum*, *enzymes*.

amylase (am'il-lözi). A group of carbohydrates containing starch, cellulose, and dextrin. **SEE** *glycose*, *saccharose*.

amylolysis (am-il-o-lis-i) [G *amylon*, starch]. Albuminoid degeneration of the cells.

amylouria [amylase + G *ouron*, urine]. Amylose in the urine.

amylum (am-il'um) [L] Starch.

amyluria [L *amylum*, starch, + G *ouron*, urine]. Starch in the urine.

amycardia (ä-mi-o-kai'di-ä) [G *a-*, priv. + *mys*, muscle, + *kardia*, heart]. Weakness of the heart muscle. **SYN** *Myasthenia cordis*.

a'myon [G. *a-*, priv. + *mys*, muscle]. Absence of muscular tissue.

amyostasia (am-i-o-stä'si-ä) [+ + + *stasis*, standing]. Difficulty in standing because of lack of coordination or because of muscular tremors. **SEE** *tremor*.

amyosthenia (am-i-os-thē-ni-ä) [+ + + *sthenos*, strength]. Lack of muscular tone or power.

amyosthenic. Pert to muscular weakness.

amytaxy (am-i'o-taks-i) [G *a-*, priv. + *mys*, muscle, + *taxis*, order]. Muscular ataxia.

amyotonia (am-i-o-to-ni-ä) [+ + + *tonos*, tone]. Failure of muscular tone.

a. congenita. Thomsen's disease, a disease, usually congenital and hereditary, characterized by tonic spasm and rigidity of certain muscles when an attempt is made to move them after a

period of rest or when mechanically stimulated. The stiffness disappears as the muscles are used.

amyotrophia (am-i-o-tro'fī-ā) [" + " + *trophē*, nourishment] Muscular wasting. [muscular atrophy]

a., progressive spinal. Progressive

amyotrophic (am-i-o-tro'fīk). Pert. to atrophy.

a. lateral sclerosis. A progressive muscular atrophy. *SYM* Spastic irritability of muscles, increased reflexes.

amyotrophy (am-i-ot'ro-fi). Muscular wasting. *SYN* *amyotrophia*.*

amylous (ā-mī'ūs) [G *a-*, priv. + *mys*, muscle] 1 Congenitally lacking in muscular tissue 2 Weak, deficient in muscular strength 3. Without muscle; fleshless.

amylal (am'it-āl). A derivative of barbitol

ACTION AND USES. Sedative and hypnotic in control of insomnia and as a preliminary to surgical anesthesia.

Dosage. As sedative 1 3 to 3/4 gr. (0.02 to 0.05 Gm.). Hypnotic 1 1/2 to 5 gr. (0.1 to 0.3 Gm.)

amylia (a-mīks'i-ā) [G *a-*, priv. + *myza*, mucus] Deficient mucous secretion

amylorrhoea (a-mīks-or-rī'ā) [" + " + *roia*, flow]. Lack of normal secretion of mucus

an- [G] Prefix, negative, without or not, as *anemia*

An. *SYMS.* Actinon.

A. N. A. Abbr. *American Nurses Association*.

ana (an'ā) [G] Meaning "one of each" used in writing prescriptions as *āā*

SEE prescription.

anab'asis [G *anabaincin*, to go up]. Period of increase in a disease

anabatic (an-ā-bat'īk). Increased severity, pert to anabasis.

anabio'sis [G. *ana*, again, + *bios*, life]. Revival of a body which seemed lifeless. *SYN* *resuscitation*.

anabiotic (an-ā-bi-ot'īk) Restorative Any agent that resuscitates or restores

anabole (an-ab'o-le) [G a building up] Vomiting, regurgitation; expectoration

anabolic. Promoting or pert. to anabolism

a. nerve. Nerve controlling building processes

anab'olin. A product of anabolism

anabolism (an-ab'o-lizm) [G *anabolē*, a building up] The building up of the body substance, the constructive or synthetic chemical reactions included in metabolism, a process by which a cell takes from the blood the substance required for repair and growth, building it into a cytoplasm, thus converting a nonliving material into the living cytoplasm of the cell.

RS *anabolin*, *anastate*, *assimilation*, *catabolism*, *metabolism*, *nutrition*, *nutritorium*, *synthesis*.

anabrosis (an-ab-ro'sis) [G an eating up]. Superficial ulceration

anacampsis (an-ā-kamp'sis) [G. *anakampsis*, a bending back] A flexure

anacamp'tics [G. *anakamptein*, to bend back] Study of reflection of light or sound.

anacamp'tometer (an-a-kamp-tom'ot-er) [" + *metron*, measure] Device for measuring reflexes.

anacatharsis (an-ak-ath-ar'sis) [G. *anakatharsis*, upward cleansing]. Vomiting; expectoration.

anacathar'ic. That which causes vomiting.

anachlorhydria (an-ā-klor-hid'ri-ā). Absence of free hydrochloric acid in the gastric juice. *SYN*, *achlorhydria*.*

anacid (an-as'id) [G. *an*, priv., + *L. acidum*, sour] Subacid, slightly acid; lacking in acidity.

acidity (an-as-id'it-i). Abnormal lack or deficiency of acidity

anac'lasm'eter [G. *anaklasis*, refraction, + *metron*, measure] Instrument for measuring refraction of eyes

anac'lisis (an-ak'lis-is) [G. *anaklisis*, a lying back] Reclining

anac'lific choice. An early expression of psychosexual development, the opposite of narcissism,* in which the object of one's love is influenced by dependence upon the mother or whoever is responsible for the child's early care, more or less inhibiting other expressions of the sex instinct

anacroasia (an-ā-kro-a'si-ā) [G *an-*, priv. + *akroasis*, hearing] Inability to understand spoken words

anacrotic (an-a-krot'īk) [G *ana*, up, + *krotos*, stroke] 1 Pert to a pulse with more than one expansion of the artery. 2 Pert to two heartbeats traced on the ascending line of a sphygmogram. *SEE* pulse.

a. limb. Up-stroke of a pulse wave.

a. wave. A wave on the up-stroke of a pulse wave

anac'rotism. Existence of a double beat on ascending line of sphygmogram. *SYN* *anadicrotism* *

anacusia, **anacu'sis** (an-ak-oo'si-ā, -sis) [G *an*, priv. + *kusis*, hearing] Complete deafness

anadenia (an-ad-e-nī-ā) [" + *aden*, gland] 1 Lowered glandular function. 2 Chronic lack of gastric secretion

anadicrot'ic. 1 Pert to a pulse with more than one artery expansion 2 Pert to two heartbeats traced on the ascending line of a sphygmogram. *SYN* *anacrotic*, *q.v.*

anadicrotism (an-ā-dik'ro-tizm) [G *ana*, up, + *dikrotos*, double beating] Existence of a double beat on ascending line of the sphygmogram

anadipsia (an-a'dip'se-ā) [G *ana*, intensive, + *dipsa*, thirst] Intense thirst.

anadrome (an-ad'ro-me) [G *anadromos*, a running upward] 1 Ascending pain. 2 Globus hystericus 3 Upward determination of the blood

anaerobe (an-a'er-ōb) [G *an*, priv. + *aer*, air, + *bios*, life] A microorganism which thrives best or lives only without oxygen

anaerob'ic. Having the power to use oxygen for metabolism from oxygen compounds, having the ability to live without air as some microbes

anaerobiosis (an-a'er-o-bi-o'sis). Life in an oxygen-free atmosphere.

anaerobiotic (an-a'er-o-bi-ot'īk) Able to exist without free oxygen

anagnosasthenia (an'ag-no-sas-the'nī-ā) [G *anagnōsis*, reading, + *asthenia*, weakness] Distressing symptoms when trying to read

anagoge, **anagogia** (an-ā-go'je, -ji-ā) [G. *anagōgē*, a leading up]. Vomiting

anakates-the'sia [G *ana*, up, + *kata*, down, + *asthesis*, sensation] A sensation as of hovering or bearing down upon one.

anaku'sis. Complete deafness. *SYN* *anacusia*.*

anal (a'nal) [L. *anus*, a ring] Rel to the anus or outer rectal opening.

a. canal. The terminal portion of the colon, its external aperture being the

anus This is protected by an internal and external sphincter muscle, and remains closed except during defecation. It is about 2.5 to 3.8 cm. (1½ inches) long.

a. erotic (e-ro'tik). *Psy* One who indulges in anal erotism,* or that which pertains to it.

a. e. character. One who has persisted in anal erotism after childhood. *Sym* Orderliness in all habits, obstinacy, sometimes the manifestation of revenge, spite, and miserliness *See: erotism*

a. reflex. Contraction of anal sphincter following irritation of skin about anus Reflex is lost in lesions of posterior columns of cord and is exaggerated in anal fissures

analepsis (an-al-ep'sis) [G *analepsis*, a taking up] Gaining strength after an illness Restoration to health 2 Epilepsy accompanied by gastric aura 3 Suspension as in a swing

analeptic (an-a-lep'tik) [G *analeptikos*, restorative] 1. Invigorating 2 A restorative 3 That which restores health

analgesia (an-al-je'z-l-ä) [G *an-*, priv + *algos*, pain] Absence of normal sense of pain *See algacnesia*, *Libor*.

a. algera, **a. dolorosa**. Severe pain with loss of sensitivity in a part

a., paretic. Complete a of upper limb, in conjunction with partial paralysis

analgesic (an-al-je'sik) A medicine which relieves pain when given by mouth

analgetic (an-al-je'tik) Analgesic, producing freedom from pain, or an agent that lessens pain

analgia (an-al'ji-ä) [G *an-*, priv + *algos*, pain] State of being without pain

analog (an-al'jik) Without pain

analogue (an-al'og) [G *analogos*, proportionate] An organ or part similar in function, but differing in structure

analosis (an-al'o'sis) [G *analosis*, expenditure] Wasting away, atrophy

analsand (an-al't-zand) *Psy* A patient who is being psychoanalyzed

analysis (ä-näl't-sis) [G *analysis*, a dissolving] 1 Separation of anything into its constituent parts 2 *CHEM* Determination of, or separation into, its constituent parts of a substance or compound. 3 *Psy* Diagnosis and treatment

a., qualitative. Determining the nature of the elements in a substance

a., quantitative. Determining the nature and the quantity of elements in a substance

a., spectrum. Determining the nature of a gas by use of the spectroscope.

analyst (an'ä-list) One who analyzes

analytic (an-ä-lit'ik). Pert to any analysis

analyze (an'al-iz). To make an analysis

anamnesis (an-am-ne'sis) [G *anamneskein*, to recall to memory]. 1 Recollection, faculty of remembering 2 That which is remembered 3 The personal and case history of a patient and his family history. *See catamnesis*.

anames'tic. 1 Pert to previous medical history of patient. 2 Assisting the memory

anamniot'ic [G *an-*, priv. + *amnion*]. Without an amnion

ananabasia (an-an-ab-a'zi-ä) [G *an-*, priv + *anabasis*, an ascending]. An abulia in which the person seems unable to ascend heights

anaphylaxis (an-an-ä-fi-lak'sis) [G *an*, priv. + *a-*, priv. + *phylaxis*, protec-

tion] That which neutralizes anaphylaxis *

anastasia (an-an-as-la'zi-ä) [G *an-*, priv + *anastasis*, a rising up] An abulia in which the person is unable to rise from a sitting position

anandria (an-an'dri-ä) [“ + *aner-*, *andr-*, man] Impotence, lack in virility

angioplas'ia [“ + *aggeion*, vessel, + *plassein*, to form] Imperfect vascularization of a part

angioplas'tic. Pert to imperfect development of the vascular system.

anapeiratic (an-ä-pi-rat'ik) [G *anapeirasthai*, to try again] Pert. to a nervous affection arising from excessive muscular activity, as an occupational neurosis [muscular activity

a. cramp. One arising from excessive **a. c., cyclists**. Pain in scrotum, perineum, and thighs from excessive riding.

a. c., occupational. Writer's cramp

a. c., professional. Spasmodic disorder affecting groups of muscles used in special work or movements

anaphase (an'a-fäz) [G *ana*, up, + *phainein*, to appear] A stage in mitosis when the newly divided chromosomes move towards the opposite poles of the chromatic spindle to form the *diaster*.

anaphia (an-ä-fi-ä) [G *an-*, priv + *aphiä*, touch] 1 Abnormal sensitiveness to touch 2 Defective sense of touch 3 Palpation that reveals no diagnosis

anaphoresis (an-ä-for-e'sis) [“ + *phoresis*, sweating] 1 Insufficient activity of the sweat glands 2 Transmission of electropositive bodies into tissues by passage of electric current, the flow toward the positive pole

anaphoria (an-ä-for'i-ä) [G *ana*, up, + *phoria*, to carry] Tendency of eyeballs to turn upward *Syn anatrophia*

anaphrodisia (an-ä-ro-diz'i-ä) [G *an-*, priv + *Aphroditä*, goddess of love]. Diminished or absent sex desire

anaphrodisiac. An agent that will depress the sexual function *Ex bromides, opium, monobromated camphor*.

anaphrodite (an-äfro-dit) One with an impairment of sexual desire or with an absence of it

anaphylac'tia [G *an* again, + *a-*, priv. + *phylaxis*, protection] Any anaphylactic condition

anaphylactic (an-ä-fi-lak'tik). Pert. to increasing susceptibility to an infection.

a. shock. Intense symptoms often accompanied by a rash, as the result of a foreign protein injection *See shock*.

anaphylactin (an-ä-fi-lak'tin) The substances supposed to produce hypersensitivity following injection of a foreign protein.

anaphylac'togen [G *an*, again + *a*, priv. + *phylaxis*, protection, + *gennan*, to produce] That which produces anaphylaxis or anaphylactin [ducing anaphylaxis

anaphylactogen'esis. The process of producing anaphylaxis or the agent producing anaphylactic reactions.

anaphylatox'in [anaphylaxis + G *toxikon*, poison] The poisonous element in anaphylaxis

anaphylatox'is. Anaphylatoxic reaction

anaphylaxis (an-a-fil-aks'is) [G *an*, again, + *a-*, priv + *phylaxis*, protection] The opposite of *prophylaxis* * A condition produced artificially and experimentally in lower animals and dependent upon well defined antigen-antibody reaction. A hypersensitive state of the body to a

foreign protein or a drug, so that the injection of a second dose brings about an acute reaction, known also as *protein sensitization* and *serum sickness*. The term implies symptoms severe enough to produce serious shock.

The reaction does not occur if the initial dose has been administered not more than ten days previously. To prevent anaphylaxis the second dose of serum should be given gradually, i. e., it must be divided into small doses, with a short interval between. Some doctors prefer to give half the dose, and the remainder after half an hour's interval.

Such diseases as asthma, hay fever, urticaria (hives) are thought to be of an anaphylactic nature, being caused by the irritation of a food or by the pollen of some plants and flowers, to which the individual may have become sensitized. Sometimes marked a following a blood transfusion, esp if the blood is not transferred immediately after its withdrawal from the donor.

SYM (a) *Mild* a Fever (slight), redness of skin, itching, urticaria (b) *Severe* a Dyspnea, violent cough, chest constriction, cyanosis, fever, skin eruption, pulse variations, collapse.

PROG Favorable if cause is removed early. Otherwise, may lead to death.

TREATMENT Hypodermic of some strong heart stimulant such as atropine or adrenalin.

NP Applications of heat, oxygen inhalations, treatment by shock.

RS *anaphylaxis*, *anaphylactia*, *anaphylactogen*, *anaphylactogenesis*, *anaphylatoxin*, *anaphylatoxin*.

anaplasia [G *ana*, again, + *plasis*, a molding] 1. Reversion of cells to a more embryonic type. 2. Alteration in cells which produces malignancy.

anaplas'fic. Pert to anaplasia or restoration of lost part.

anaplasty (an'-plas-tī) [G *ana*, again, + *plassein*, (to form)] Grafting or restoring lost parts.

anapler'o'sis [G *anaplerōsis*, a filling up] Transplantation of tissue.

anapnea (an-ap-ne'ā) [G *anapnein*, to breathe again] 1. Respiration. 2. Regaining the breath.

anapneic (an-ap-ne'ik) Pert to anapnea or relieving dyspnea.

anapnograph (an-ap'no-graf) [G *anapnoē*, respiration, + *graphein*, to write] An instrument for measuring pressure and speed of respiration.

anapnoic (an-ap-no'ik) 1. Pert to anapnea. 2. Relieving dyspnea.

anapnoe'ter [G *anapnoē*, respiration, + *metron*, measure] Instrument for measuring respiratory movements.

anapnoth'er'apy [' + *therapeia*, treatment] Any gas treatment.

anapophysis (an-ā-pof'ī-sis) [G *ana*, back, + *apophysis*, offshoot] An accessory spinal process of a vertebra.

anap'tic [G *an-*, priv. + *aptēin*, to touch] Pert to anaphia or diminished or lost tactile sense.

anarithmia (an-ā-rith'mī-ā) [' + *arithmos*, enumeration] Inability to count or to use numbers. Etiol. Brain lesion.

anarthria (an-ar'thī-ā) [' + *arthron*, joint]. 1. Loss of motor power to speak. Error. Motor innervation, of muscular apparatus defect. 2. State of being without vigor. 3. Condition of being without joints. [partial aphasia]

a. centralis. A central lesion causing

a. literalis. Stammering.

anasarca (an-ā-sar'kā) [G *ana*, through-out, + *sarz*, *sarkos*, flesh]. A general dropsical condition.

ETIOL (a) A chronic heart disease, and cirrhosis of the liver. (b) A local obstruction to circulation by clots within the veins. (c) A compression from without of the veins by a tumor or swelling. (d) A defective metabolism, whereby the water of the body is not excreted, as in nephritis. (e) A severe anemia wherein the quality of the blood is greatly impoverished.

a., acute. With natural color of skin.

anasarcous (an-ā-sar'kus) Dropsical.

anaspadias (an-ā-spa'dī-ās) [G. *ana*, up, + *span*, to draw] Urethral opening upon upper surface of penis.

anastal'tic [G. *anastaltikos*, checking]. 1. Very astringent. 2. Afferent.

anastasis (an-as'tas'is) [G a rising up] 1. Convalescence. 2. Resuscitation. 3. An upward flow of body fluids.

anastate (an-as'tāt) Anything characteristic of an anabolic process.

anastole (an-as'to-le) [G *anastolē*, laying bare a wound] Shrinking away or retraction of the lips of a wound.

anastomose (an-as'to-mōs) [G *anastomosis*, opening] 1. Opening of one vessel into another, or the union of one nerve with another. 2. To make such a connection, surgically.

anastomosis (an-as'to-mō'sis) [G *anastomōsis*] 1. A communication between two vessels. 2. The surgical or pathologic formation of a passage between any two normally distinct spaces or organs. 3. An end-to-end union or joining together or intercommunication of parts of any network or set of fibers such as nerves, or connective tissue fibers.

a., antiperistaltic. Enterostomy in which the two parts are so joined that the peristaltic wave in each part is in opposite directions.

a., arteriovenous. Anastomosis between an artery and a vein.

a., collateral. A natural one, as that of the arteries at knee joint.

a., crucial. An arterial anastomosis in the proximal part of the thigh, formed by the anastomotic branch of the sciatic and internal circumflex, the first perforating, and the transverse portion of the external circumflex.

a., Galen's. The anastomosis between the sup and inf laryngeal nerves.

a., heterocladic. Anastomosis between branches of different arteries.

a., homocladic. Anastomosis between branches of the same artery.

a., Hyrtl's. An occasional looplike anastomosis bet right and left hypoglossal nerves in geniohyoid muscle.

a., intestinal. The establishment of a communication between two portions of the intestines.

a., isoperistaltic. Intestinal anastomosis in which the two parts are so joined that the peristaltic wave in each part is in the same direction.

a., Jacobson's. The union of a nerve from the petrous ganglion with the Vidian nerve, or with the tympanic branch of the glossopharyngeal.

a., precapillary. Anastomosis between small arteries just before they become capillaries.

a., Schmidel's. Abnormal communications between the vena cava and the portal system.

a., terminoterminal. Anastomosis between the peripheral end of an artery and the central end of the corresponding vein, and between the central end of the artery and terminal end of vein.

a., ureterotubal. An anastomosis between the ureter and the fallopian tube.

anastomotic. Pert to, or marked by, anastomosis.

anatherapeusis (an-ā-ther'ā-pū'sis) [G. *ana*, up, + *therapeia*, treatment] Treatment by steadily increasing doses

anatomic (an-ā-tom'ik) [G. *anatomnēin*, to cut up]. Of or rel to the anatomy or structure of an organism

anatomist (an-at'o-mist). A skilled student of anatomy.

anatomy (an-at'o-mī) [G. *ana*, up, + *temnēin*, to cut] The structure or study of structure of organs or a treatise on same

a., applied. That applied to diagnosis and treatment, esp surgical treatment

a., comparative. Comparison of structure of different animals

a., descriptive. Study of physical structure

a., gross. Study of structures seen with the naked eye

a., morbid or pathological. That of abnormal structure.

anat'opism [G. *ana*, without, + *topos*, place] Inability to conform to social usage.

anatoxic (an-a-toks'ik) [G. *ana*, priv + *toxikon*, poison] 1 Pert to anatoxin. 2 Anaphylactic

anatoxin (an-a-toks'in) [G. *ana*, priv, + *toxikon*, poison] A modified toxin retaining the antigenic properties with lessened toxic properties.

anatricrotic pulse (an-at-ri-krot'ik) [G. *ana*, up, + *treis*, three, + *krotos*, stroke]. Three beats on the ascending curve of a pulse wave

anatripsis (an-at-rip'sis) [G. *friction*] 1 A centripetal, or upward movement in massage 2 Inunction Rubbing or removing by scraping 3 Crushing as of a stone

anatriptic (an-at-rip'tik). An agent to be rubbed in

anatro'pia [G. *ana*, up, + *trōpē*, a turning] Tendency of eyeballs to turn upward, anaphoria

anaxone (an-aks'on) [G. *an-*, priv + *axon*, axis] A nerve cell having no neuraxon as those of the retina

anazoturia (an-az-o-tū'ri-ā) [" + *a-*, priv + *zōē*, life, + *G. ouon*, urine] Without urea or nitrogenous substances in the urine

ancho (ang-ko'nē) [G. *agchein*, to strangle]. Spasm of the throat in hysferin

anchorage (ang'ko-rā) 1. Operative fixation of displaced vessel. 2 The part to which anything is fixed, as a tooth to which a bridge is fastened

anconad (ang'ko-nad) [G. *ankōn*, elbow, + *L ad*, to] Toward the elbow.

anconagra (ang-ko-nag'rā) [" + *agra*, a seizure] Gout of the elbow

anconal, anconal (ang'ko-nal, -ne-al). Pert to the elbow

a. fossa. Fossa olecrani

anconeus (an-kon'e-us) [G. *ankōn*, elbow]. Short-extensor muscle of forearm arising from external condyle of the humerus and inserting on olecranon and upper fourth of shaft of ulna.

anconitis (ang-ko-ni'tis) [" + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the elbow joint.

Ancylos'toma [G. *agkylos*, crooked + *stoma*, mouth]. Old world hookworm, a genus of nematode parasites

A. americanum. American hookworm

A. duodenale. The hookworm infesting man.

ancylostomiasis (ang-kil-o-sto-mi'as-is). Disease caused by hookworms in the intestine, hence commonly called "hookworm"

The eggs are discharged in the feces.

Larvae develop from the eggs. The infection is acquired through food, water, or the skin of the feet or legs, causing an eruption called "ground itch"

Sym Anemia, weakness, and emaciation, increased leukocytes, digestive disorders

ancyroid (an'sir-oid) [G. *ankura*, anchor, + *eidōs*, resemblance]. Shaped like fluke of an anchor.

Andernach's ossicles (ān'der-nākh). Small bones found in cranial sutures. SYN. *Wormian bones*.

Anders' disease. One in which fat occurs in painful nodules. SYN. *adiposis tuberosa simplex*.

Andersch's ganglion. Ganglion petrosus. **A's nerve.** *Nervus tympanicus*.

An'dral's decu'bitus. Lying on sound side during beginning of pleurisy

andrase (an'drāzi) [G. *andrōs*, man, + *ase*] The hypothetical substance determining male sex Opp. of *gynase*.

andriat'rics [" + *iatriā*, medical treatment] Study of diseases of male genitals

andro- (an'drō) [G. *anēr*, man]. A prefix signifying man

androgalactozemia (an-dio-gal-ak-to-ze-mi-ā) [" + *gala*, milk, + *zemia*, loss] Oozing of milk from male breast

androgen (ān'drō-jēn) [" + *gennan*, to produce] Substance producing or stimulating male characteristics, as the male hormone

androgynē (an'dro-jīn) [" + *gynē*, woman] One possessing genital and sexual characteristics of both sexes. SYN. *hermaphrodite*.

androgynoid (an-dro'i-noyd) [" + " + *eidōs*, resemblance] A male of hermaphroditic sexual characteristics and tendencies mistaken for a woman

androgynous (an-dro'in-us) [" + *gynē*, woman] 1 Resembling or possessing characteristics of both sexes, hermaphroditic 2 Without definite sexual characteristics

androg'ynus [" + "] A hermaphrodite

android (ān'droyd) [G. *aner*, andr-, man, + *eidōs*, resemblance]. Shaped like that of a man, as a female pelvis

andrology (an-dro'lō-jī) [" + *logos*, study of] Study of diseases of the male

andromania (an-dio-ma'ni-ā) [" + *mania*, frenzy] Abnormal sexual desire in the female SYN. *nymphomania*.

andromimetic (ān'drō-mīm-ēt'ik) [G. *aner*, andr-, man, + *mimetikos*, imitative]. Simulating human processes, as certain types of protozoa

androp'athy [" + *pathos*, suffering] Any disease peculiar to the male, as *prostatitis*

an'drophile [" + *philos*, fond of] Preferring man, as parasitic organisms.

androphobia (an-dro-to'bi-ā) [" + *phobos*, fear] Abnormal fear of the male sex.

androphonomania (an-dro-to-no-ma'ni-ā) [" + *phōnos*, slaying, + *mania*, frenzy]. Psychotic homicidal trends, esp. when violent.

androsterone (än-drös'ter-ön). Testicular hormone of male sex, found in urine, which regulates changes taking place at puberty.

It is responsible for development of hair upon face, under arms, and about the pubis, development of sexual organs, voice changes, etc. **SYN** male sex hormone.

-ane. Indicating a saturated hydrocarbon.

anebous (an-e'bous) [*G* *anebous*, immature] Immature

aneilema (an-i-le'mă) [*G* *ana*, up, + *eilein*, to roll]. 1. Flatulence 2. Colic.

anelectrotonus (an-el-ek-trot'o-nus) [*G* *ana*, up, + *elektron*, electric, + *tônōs*, tension] The state of diminished irritability of a nerve or muscle produced in region near the anode during the passage of an electric current

Anel's operation (ah-nelz') Ligation of an artery immediately above and on proximal side of an aneurysm

A.'s probe. A probe for the lacrimal and nasal ducts

anemato'sis [*G* *an-*, priv + *aima*, blood, + *-osis*, condition] 1. General anemia 2. Pernicious anemia

anemia (an-e'mi-ă) [*G* *an-*, priv + *aima*, blood] A deficiency of red blood corpuscles, hemoglobin, or both The total volume of the blood may or may not change Classified into 3 groups, due to (1) deficiency in materials, (2) disturbed production of red blood cells within bone-marrow, and (3) excessive loss of mature erythrocytes by either hemorrhage or destruction

Etiol. Hemorrhage, acute or continuous, following infectious diseases, from cancer, toxic conditions, as those of pregnancy, jaundice, nephritis, or from absorption of toxins from foci of infection, intestinal obstruction, chemicals, congenital causes, as hemolytic a., due to poor nutrition and iron deficiency Failure to produce an anti-anemic factor which is stored in the liver

When there is a high color index, the anemia is said to be *hyperchromic*, and if low, *hypochromic*

a., aplastic. This is a form of primary anemia in which bone marrow does not supply enough new red blood corpuscles

Etiol. Due to aplasia of bone marrow and destruction of same **SYM** Insidious in onset, profound anemia, may be jaundice and pyrexia

a., chlorosis (green sickness). Form of anemia in adolescent girls, perhaps due to faulty diet during puberty

a., drepanocytic. A in which red blood cells of person assume a sickle shape, legs ulcerate

a., essential, a., idiosyncratic. A caused by pathology of the blood or blood-building organs **SYM** *pernicious a.*

a., lymphatic. A in conjunction with tumors of the lymph glands. **SEE** *Hodgkin's disease*.

a., macrocytic. A marked by abnormally large erythrocytes.

a., microcytic. A with abnormally small erythrocytes

a., myelopathic. A caused by disruption in bone marrow function

a., myelophthisic. A in which blood-building tissues are mechanically displaced.

a., normocytic. A in which the hemoglobin content remains normal.

a., primary or pernicious. Disease of

the blood characterized by severe progressive anemia and achlorhydria.

Etiol. Unknown or failure to produce an anti-anemic factor, *qv* Possible microorganism reaching the bone marrow through the circulation which may cause subacute degeneration of the spinal cord Possible absence of some hormone in gastric juice that is stored in the liver

SYM These are about same as in all anemias dyspnea, palpitation, malaise, headache, edema of ankles. In this form lemon yellow skin, diarrhea, vomiting, tongue red and sore, mouth dry. Some pyrexia. Remissions and relapses Progressively worse if untreated Diminished hydrochloric acid Diminished red blood cells, some nucleated and some larger than others Hemoglobin low.

a., secondary. A which results from an injury or disease.

a., septic. A. due to septic condition in the body

a., sickle-cell. **SEE** *drepanocytic a.*

a., splenic. A. accompanied by an enlarged spleen

NP: The nursing care of patients with anemia provides adequate rest, proper care of the skin, mouth, and teeth, proper elimination, a regulated diet, and anti-anemic medication prescribed by the physician

Rest Patients with mild and moderately severe anemias are usually ambulatory, but patients with very severe anemias must be kept in bed and spared all possible exertion In acute anemia due to blood loss absolute rest is essential, the foot of the bed should be elevated, the patient covered with blankets, and hot water bottles applied to the extremities **Wrm.** Stimulating drinks may be given if the hemorrhage is not from the gastrointestinal tract.

Care of the skin Daily warm baths and light massage are beneficial In very severe anemias, special care of the buttocks and heels may be necessary to prevent the formation of pressure sores Fresh air and sunshine are indicated, but chilling should be avoided.

Care of the mouth and teeth Besides ordinary oral hygiene, special care of the mouth is indicated in anemic patients who have soreness of the tongue, mouth, and pharynx Alkaline mouthwashes are beneficial, if the gums are very sore, pledgets of cotton or gauze may be substituted for a toothbrush for cleaning the teeth.

Elimination This should be maintained through proper diet

In severe anemias the function of the kidneys may be impaired, for this reason fluids should be given freely to insure an adequate output of urine

Diet The nurse's principal function in this regard is to see that the patient takes the diet which has been prescribed for him This may be a difficult task, since he often has a poor appetite and his mouth and tongue may be sore Tact and gentle persuasion often necessary

Medicines If the patient is taking iron or liver, it is most important that he does not miss a single dose If he is given a transfusion, the nurse must watch carefully for reaction, and notify the doctor immediately if the patient complains of chilliness or pain in the chest or back, or shortness of breath, or if his temperature rises. Also if tenderness or swelling appears at the site of injection of liver extract.

Teaching the patient Throughout the patient's illness the nurse should never lose the opportunity to impress the patient with the importance of his continuing proper treatment after he leaves the hospital. He should be made to understand that in order to get well and stay well he must continue to follow his diet and to take his medicine. He must also understand that he must revisit his doctor at frequent intervals for checkups and blood counts so that relapse may be prevented.

anemia, words pert. to: anematosiis, anemotrophy, anencephaloheemia, antianemic, chloranemia, choremia, chlorosis, ischemia, sickle cell, sura

anemic (an-e'mik) Pert to anemia, deficient in red blood cells, or in hemoglobin, or in amount of blood

a. factor. Also called hematinic principle

A substance obtained from livers which stimulates erythropoiesis. It is produced by the action of vitamin B₁₂. An *intrinsic* factor secreted by stomach glands upon an *extrinsic* factor, present in certain foods. It is stored in the liver

anemophobia (an-em-o-fo'bi-ās) [“ + *phobos*, fear]. Abnormal fear of drafts, or of the wind.

anemotrophy [G *an-*, priv. + *aima*, blood, + *trophē*, nourishment] Anemia from deficient formation of blood

anencephalus (an-en-sef'al-us) [G *an-*, priv. + *enkephalos*, the brain] A monstrosity characterized by absence of brain and spinal cord, the cranium being open throughout its whole extent and the vertebral canal converted into a groove

anopia (an-ep'i-ā) [“ + *epos*, word]. Inability to speak

anergasia (an-er-ga'si-ā) [“ + *ergon*, work]. Anergia, functional inactivity.

anergastic reaction (an-er-gas'tik). Disorders involving cerebral lesions, or organic psychoses

Sym. *Physical.* Palsy, coma, fits or muscular contractions [judgment, etc.

Psy Loss of memory, impairment of **anergia** (an-er'ji-a) [G *an-*, priv. + *ergon*, work] Inactivity, sluggishness

anergic (an-er'jik) Sluggish, inactive. Deficient in energy, listless

a. stupor. Acute phase of dementia

aneroid (an'er-oid) [G *an-*, priv. + *nēros*, wet, + *eidos*, form] Operating without a fluid, as air. Ex *a. barometer*.

aneroplasty (an-er'o-plas-ti) [“ + *aer*, air, + *plasis*, a molding] Immersion of a wound to exclude air

anerythrocyte (an-cr'i-thrō-sit) [“ + *erythros*, red, + *kytos*, cell]. A red blood cell without hemoglobin

anerythroplasia (an-er'i-thrō-plā'zi-ā) [“ + “ + *plasis*, a molding] Without formation of red blood cells

anerythroplastic (an-er'i-thrō-plas'tik). Marked by anerythroplasia

anerythropia (an-er-ith-iop'si-ā) [G *an-*, priv. + *erythros*, red, + *opsis*, vision]. Inability to distinguish red clearly.

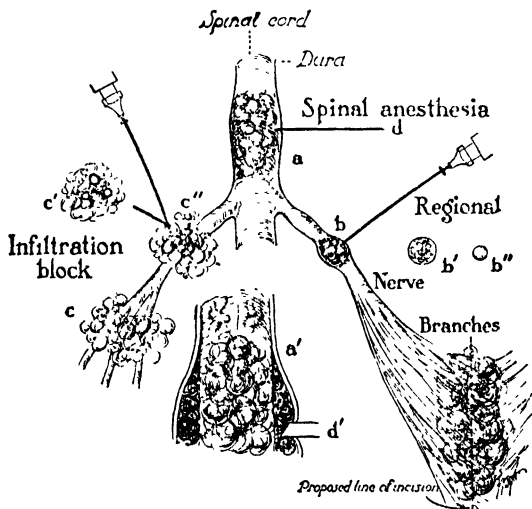
anesis (an-e'sis) [G *a* relaxing] A lessening of symptoms or of their severity

anesthescinesia (an-es-the'sin-e'si-ā) [G *an-*, priv. + *aisthesis*, sensation, + *kinesis*, movement] Combined sensory and motor paralysis

anesthesia (an-es-the'zi-ā) Partial or complete loss of sensation, with or without loss of consciousness, as result of

ANESTHESIA

SCHEMATIC VIEW OF DIFFERENT FORMS OF LOCAL ANESTHESIA



(a) Spinal cord and branches, (b, b', and b'') regional anesthesia; (c, c', and c'') infiltration block anesthesia, (d) spinal anesthesia, (a' and d') spinal anesthesia (enlarged view). Branches, ultimate arborization of nerve infiltration anesthesia, direct infiltration.

disease, injury, or administration of a drug or gas.

STAGES OF ANESTHESIA: First stage Preliminary excitement, until voluntary control is lost. Hearing is last sense to be lost. Avoid talking in presence of patient.

Second stage Loss of voluntary control. Corneal reflex still present.

Third stage Entire relaxation, no rigidity, deep regular breathing, sluggish corneal reflex, and conjunctival reflex lost.

TESTS FOR ANESTHESIA *Reaction to light* Exclude light by holding hand over eye, withdraw it quickly, when pupil will reduce in size if anesthesia is complete.

Conjunctival reflex Place finger at corner of eye on conjunctiva when the eye will attempt to close. This reflex is lost during third stage.

Corneal reflex If cornea is lightly touched with finger, the eyelid attempts to close. Reflex is brisk during first and second stages, sluggish during third stage, and only lost in deep anesthesia.

Danger signals If too deep, due to overdose, corneal reflex is lost, pupils widely dilate and cease to react to light. Cardiac and respiratory centers fail, patient ceases to breathe, and heart action stops.

EMERGENCY MEASURES Artificial respiration by anesthetist, injection of cardiac stimulant, inhalation of carbon dioxide, applications of hot, wet towels over heart, slapping over heart, injection of pure ether into heart muscle.

a., block. That resulting from nerve blocking by injection of alcohol or other substance into or very near to a nerve trunk.

a., bulbar. Pons lesion causing central a.

a., caudal. Spinal anesthesia induced by injection in region of cauda.

a., controlled. Dolotrone. It is injected into the veins and although the patient has no sense of pain he can talk and obey orders, but will not remember anything of his experiences while under the drug. Recovery is very prompt. No cumulative effects. It may take the place of sleeping pills.

a., dolorosa. Painfulness of a part with anesthesia of that part, as in thalamic lesions.

a., general. One that is complete and affecting the entire body, with loss of consciousness, when the anesthetic acts upon the brain.

a., Gwathmey's. A induced by injecting an olive oil and ether solution into the rectum.

a., infiltration. Local anesthesia achieved by injecting a weak cocaine solution.

a., inhalation. General anesthesia achieved by inhaling ether or chloroform vapors, or the like, or nitrous oxide gas.

a., local. One affecting a local area only, the anesthetic acting upon nerves or nerve trunks. *See block anesthesia, infiltration anesthesia.*

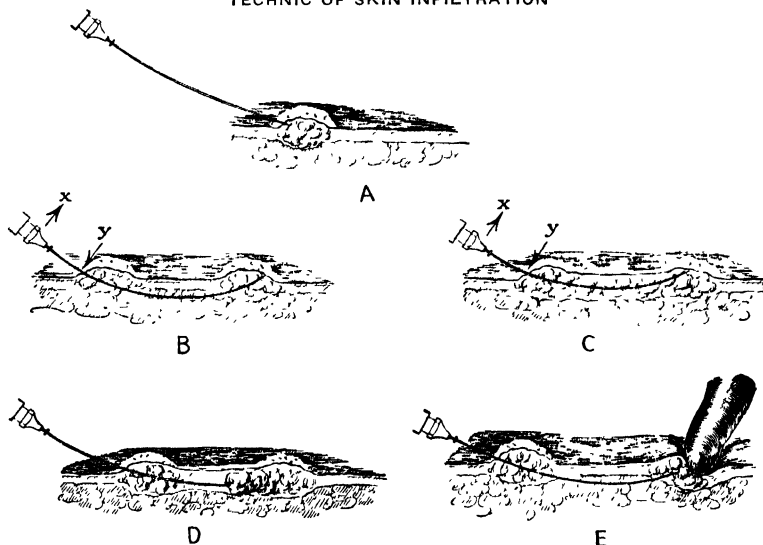
a., mental. Failure to recognize sensory stimulations.

a., mixed. Production of general anesthesia by more than one drug, as nitrous oxide gas continued by ether.

a., neural. Injection of an anesthetic into a nerve or immediately around it (*intraneural and paraneural*).

a., primary. First stage of anesthesia, *q. v.*

ANESTHESIA TECHNIC OF SKIN INFILTRATION



Subdermal painless method. (a) Initial wheal. (b) secondary wheal made from beneath (x and y show direction of force of needle hub); (c) subdermal infiltration made with needle advancing; (d) subdermal infiltration made with needle receding; (e) finger indentation of skin to meet needle point.

a., rectal. General anesthesia produced by introduction of anesthetic agent into rectum

a., regional. Nerve or field blocking, causing insensibility over a particular area

a., sexualis. Anaphrodisia or absence of sexual desire.

a., spinal or spinal* puncture. When the injection into the theca is up to level at which nerves of the area enter the spinal cord

a., surgical. When depth of anesthesia produces relaxation of muscles and loss of sensation and/or consciousness

a., twilight. State of light anesthesia induced to alleviate labor pains See *twilight sleep*.

anesthesia, words pert. to: a c e mixture, anesthesiology, anesthesiophore, anesthetic, anesthetist, anesthetization, anesthetize, anesthetizer, apothesine, avertin, barbotage, carbon dioxide, chloroacetylation, chloroform, chloryl, cocaine, cyclopropane, ether, ethyl chloride, ethylene, general a., labor, local a., neothesium, nitrous oxide, novocain, para-anesthesia, paraldehyde, procaine, rectal a., spinal a., vinethene

anesthesimeter (an-es-thes-im'et-er) [G. *an-*, priv + *aisthesis*, sensation, + *metron*, measure] For measuring anesthetic administered

anesthesin (än-es-thë-sin) [G. *an-*, priv + *aisthesis*, sensation]. Proprietary local anesthetic

ACTION AND USES Nontoxic local anesthetic May be used as a dusting powder in proportions of from 10 to 20%. Also in form of lozenges for laryngitis and to allay nausea

DOSEAGE 0.3 cc (5 gr)

anesthesiology (an-es-thë-zë-ol'ô-jî) [G. *an-*, priv + *aisthesis*, sensation, + *logos*, science] Science of anesthesia.

anesthesiophore (an-es-thë-zî-ô-fôr) [" + *phoros*, bearer] Carrying anesthetic action, as cocaine.

anesthetic (an-es-thet'ik). An agent that produces insensibility to pain or touch According to action, they are subdivided into general and local SEE *anesthesia*.

anesthetist (an-es-thët-ist) One who administers anesthetics, esp for general anesthesia

an'esthetiza'tion. Induction of anesthesia

anesthetize (an-es-thët-tiz). To place under an anesthetic

anesthetizer. One who administers an anesthetic

anetic (a-net'ik) [G. *anetikos*, relaxing]. 1 Relaxing, soothing 2 Anodyne

anetodermia (an-et-ô-der'mî-ä) [G. *an-*, relaxed, + *derma*, skin]. Relaxation of the skin

an'etus. Any intermittent fever.

aneuria (a-nû'ri-ä) [G. *a-*, priv + *neuron*, nerve] Defect in or deficiency of nervous energy

aneur'ic. Pert to aneuria

aneurosis (a-nû-ro'sis). 1 Lacking in nervous susceptibility 2 Deficiency of nerve function

aneurysm (an'u-rizm) [G. *aneurysma*, a widening]. Arterial dilatation due to pressure of blood on weakened tissues, forming sac of clotted blood

NP No exertion permitted. Absolute rest in bed. Later, patient may get up, but warn against vigorous effort. General care in heart conditions should be observed **POSTOPERATIVE CARE** Observe circulation of the affected part. Keep limb warm with an electric pad or blan-

ket, but, as sensation is impaired, apply heat with great care. Inspect affected part every 15 minutes, and adjust limb to help circulation in limb

See *Berard's a., Cardarelli's sign*.

a., aortic. Affecting any part of the aorta.

a. of arch of aorta. ETIOLOG. Pressure on trachea, esophagus, veins, or nerves. SYM Dyspnea, cough, sputum, dysphagia, congestion of head and neck. Inequality in the two radial pulses

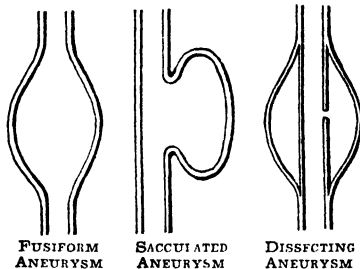
a., arteriovenous. One in which artery and vein become connected by a sacculle ETIOLOG. Trauma Weak point, in walls of an artery, due to syphilis, sudden strain, or injury SYM Pain, expansile pulsation, bruit NP Avoid increasing heart action or raising blood pressure

a., dissecting. One in which the blood makes its way between the layers of a blood vessel wall, separating them

a., fusiform. All the walls of the blood vessels dilate more or less equally, creating a tubular swelling

a., sacculated. One due to the yielding of a weak patch on one side of the vessel and which does not involve the entire circumference, usually due to an injury.

a., varicose. A forming a blood-filled sac bet an artery and a vein



aneurysmal (an-û-riz'mäl) [G. *aneurysma*, a widening] Pert to aneurysm

aneurysmectomy (an-u-riz-mek'to-mî) [" + *ektomê*, a cutting out] Extirpation of an aneurysm by removal of its sac.

aneurysmotomy (an-u-riz-mot'o-mî) [" + *tomê*, cut] Incision of the sac of an aneurysm, allowing it to heal by granulation

anfractuosity (an-frak-tu-os'î-tî) [L. *anfractus*, a winding] A cerebral sulcus

anfractu'ous (an-frak-tu'us). Bending; sinuous

ang'eitis (an-ge-i'tis) [G. *ageion*, vessel, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of a blood vessel or a lymphatic. SYN: *angitis*

an'gel's wing. A very prominent scapula, due to deformity

Angelucci's syndrome (än-jë-loot'che). Great excitability, palpitation, and vasomotor disturbance associated with veral conjunctivitis

angi (an'gî). Inguinal buboes

angia'sthë'nia [G. *ageion*, vessel, + *a-*, priv. + *sthenos*, strength]. Loss of vascular tone.

angiectasia, -sis (an-jî-ek-ta'zî-ä, -tas-is) [" + *ektasis*, stretching]. Enlarged capillaries or abnormal dilation of a vessel

angiec'tomy [" + *ektomê*, excision] Excision of section of a blood vessel.

angiectopia (an-jī-ek-to'pī-ā) [⁺ + *ek-tōpos*, out of place]. Displacement of a vessel

angiemphraxis (an-je-em-fraks'is) [⁺ + *emphraxis*, stoppage]. Obstruction of any vessel

angitis (an-jī-i'tis) [⁺ + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of a blood vessel or of a lymphatic.

angina (ān-jī'na, L. an'jī-na) [L. quinsy, from *angere*, to choke] 1. A sense of suffocation 2. Disease of the pharynx or fauces.

a., acute. Simple sore throat.

a., cruris. A due to obstruction of an artery, causing pain and cyanosis of the affected part, with periodic lameness.

a., follicular. A. of the larynx and pharynx from public speaking, excessive drinking of alcoholic liquors.

a., laryngea. Inflammation of the larynx.

a., ludovici, a., ludwigii. Purulent inflammation in the submaxillary region.

a., Ludwig's. Phlegmonous cellulitis of the neck.

a., maligna. Diphtheria.

a., necrotic. Form with gangrenous patches in the mucosa of the air passages, seen in scarlet fever and occasionally in diphtheria.

a., parotidea. Inflammation of the parotid glands. *SYN mumps.*

a., pectoris. Pain and oppression about the heart, a paroxysmal affection characterized by severe pain radiating from the heart to the shoulder, thence down the left arm, or, rarely, from the heart to the abdomen, apparently dependent upon some lesion of the coronary arteries of the heart, its walls, or valves. Attacks may occur in lesions of the aortic valves. Generally afflicts males of middle age.

SYM. Severe pain in region of the heart; great anxiety, fear of approaching death, and fixation of the body, face pale, ashen, or livid, brow bathed in sweat. Dyspnea often noted, pulse variable, usually tense and quick. Blood pressure is raised during an attack. Attack lasts from a few seconds to several minutes.

PROG. May be grave. Attacks may be intermittent, and with proper rest and care recovery is possible.

TREATMENT. During attack, inhalation of amyl nitrite, nitroglycerin, and hot applications to the precordia. During intervals absolute rest of body and mind, carefully regulated diet, light but nutritious. General constitutional treatment.

A new method of arresting pain being tried is injection of a local anesthetic just below 3rd rib on left side.

a., simplex. Sore throat. *SEE acute a.*

a., streptococcus. A. caused by the streptococcus.

a., tonsillans. Quinsy.

a., trachealis. Croup.

a., Vincent's. Ulceration and inflammation of floor of mouth. *SEE trench mouth.*

anginal (an'jī-nal). Pert to angina.

anginoid (an'jī-noid) [L. *angina*, choking, + G. *eidos*, resemblance]. Resembling angina pectoris, or any angina.

anginophobia (an-jī-no-iō'bi-ā) [⁺ + G. *phobos*, fear]. Intense fear of an attack of angina pectoris.

anginose (an'jī-nōs). Pert to or resembling angina.

anginous. Resembling angina. *SYN. anginose.*

angio- (an-gī-o) [G. *ageion*, vessel]. A prefix pert to a vessel.

an'gioataxia [⁺ + G. *aktōs*, out of order]. Variability in arterial tonus.

angioblast (an'jī-o-blast) [⁺ + G. *blastos*, germ]. Embryonic cells from which blood vessels develop.

angiocardiokinet'ic [⁺ + G. *kardia*, heart, + *kinesis*, movement]. Stimulating or that which affects movements of heart and blood vessels.

angiocarditis (an-jī-o-kar'di-tis) [⁺ + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the heart and large blood vessels. *SEE: carditis.*

angiocavernous [⁺ + L. *caverna*, cavern]. Rel. to conditions present in angioma cavernosum.

angiocholecystitis (an'jī-o-kō-lēs-tis-ti'tis) [⁺ + *chole*, bile, + *kystis*, bladder, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of gallbladder and bile vessels.

angiocholitis (an-jī-o-kō-l'i'tis) [⁺ + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of biliary vessels, cholangitis.

angiocrine (an'jī-o-krin) [⁺ + *endon*, within, + *krinein*, to secrete]. Marked by vasomotor disorders resulting from disturbances of the endocrine glands.

angiodermatitis (an'jī-ō-der-mā-l'i'tis) [⁺ + *derma*, skin, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of cutaneous vessels.

angiodystrophia (an-jī-ō-dys-trō'fi-ā) [⁺ + *dys*, bad, + *trophē*, nourishment]. Faulty nutrition of vessels.

angiofibroma (PL. -fibromata) [⁺ + L. *fibra*, fiber, + *-oma*, tumor]. An angioma having connective tissue overgrowth.

angiogenesis (an'jī-ō-jen'e-sis) [⁺ + *genesis*, origin]. Development of blood vessels.

angiogenic (an'jī-ō-jen'ik). Pert to angiogenesis, of vascular origin.

an'gioglio'ma [G. *ageion*, vessel, + *glia*, glue, + *-oma*, tumor]. A mixed angioma and glioma.

angiograph (an'jī-o-graf) [G. *ageion*, vessel, + *graphein*, to write]. A variety of sphygmograph.

angiography (an-jī-og'rā-fi) A description of blood vessels and lymphatics.

angiohyalinosis (an'jī-ō-hi'al-in-ō'sis) [G. *ageion*, vessel, + *yalos*, glass, + *-ōsis*, production]. Hyaline or glassy degeneration of the muscular coat of blood vessels.

an'giohyperto'nia [⁺ + *yper*, over, + *tonos*, tension]. Angiospasm, spasmodic contraction of arteries.

an'giohypoto'nia [⁺ + *ypo*, under, + *tonos*, tension]. Angioparalysis, angio-paresis, vascular relaxation.

angiod (an'jī-ōvd) [⁺ + *eidos*, resemblance]. Resembling a blood vessel.

a., streaks. Dark, wavy, anastomosing striae lying beneath retinal vessels.

angiokeratoma (an'jī-o-ker-ā-to'mā) [⁺ + *keras*, horn, + *-oma*, tumor]. A skin disease occurring chiefly on feet and legs.

ETIOL. Exciting cause unknown; predisposing cause circulatory weakness with external pressure a concomitant factor in localization.

SYM. Formation of telangiectases or warty growths (in groups), accompanied by thickening of the epidermis along the course of dilated capillaries.

TREATMENT. Local Destruction of lesions by galvanic needle or carbon dioxide snow. *General.* Improvement of general circulation and removal of dis-cordable venous obstruction to prevent extension.

angiokinet'ic [' + *kinesis*, movement].

Pert to action of blood vessels

angioleukasia (an-gi-o-lū-ka'st-ā) [' + *leukos*, white, + *asia*, condition]. Dilation of lymphatics

angioleukitis (an-gi-o-lu-ki'tis) [' + *leukos*, white, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of lymphatics

angiolipo'ma [' + *lipos*, fat, + *-oma*, tumor]. A mixed angioma and lipoma

angiolith (an-gi-o-lith) [' + *lithos*, stone]. 1 A venous calculus 2 Calcareous deposit in wall of a blood vessel

angiology (an-gi-o-lō-jī) [' + *logos*, science]. The science of the blood vessels and lymphatics

angiolymphitis (an-gi-o-lim-fl'tis) [' + *L. lymph.*, lymph, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the lymphatics. *SYN.* *lymphangitis*.

an-giolympho'ma [' + " + *-oma*, tumor]. Tumor of dilated lymphatics

angiolysis (an-gi-o-lī'sis) [' + *lysis*, destruction]. Obliteration of blood vessels in newly born infants after tying of the cord

angioma (an-gi-o-mā) [' + *-oma*, tumor]. A growth made up of dilated blood vessels. *See* "angio-" words, *cavernoma*, *chorioangioma*.

a. cavernosum. Is congenital and appears as an elevated dark red tumor, ranging in size from a pea to that of the hand. It frequently has pulsation; commonly involves the subcutaneous or submucous tissue. *TREATMENT* Surgical ligation or electrolysis

a. simplex (port wine mark). One that is congenital, made up of capillaries, nonelevated, bright red or purple-red in color, may cover a large surface, usually found on the face, commonly called "Mother's mark." *TREATMENT* Electrolysis or application of carbon dioxide snow may be used.

a., telangiectatic. Is acquired. Appears as bright spot composed of dilated capillaries. Is associated with acne rosacea, gouty predispositions, and exposure to weather.

angiomalacia (an-gi-o-ma-la'st-ā) [' + *malakia*, softness]. Softening of blood vessel walls

angiomatosis (an-gi-o-ma-to'sis) [' + *-oma*, tumor, + *-osis*, condition]. Condition of multiple angiomas

a. retinae. Primary angioma of retina.

angiomatous (an-gi-om-ā-tus) Like an angioma

angio'meg'aly [G. *aggeion*, vessel, + *megas*, large]. Enlargement of blood vessels, esp. in the eyelid

angiometer (an-gi-om-et-er) [' + *metron*, measure]. Instrument for measuring tension and diameter of vessels

angiomycardiac (an-gi-o-mi-o-kar'di-ak) [' + *mys*, muscle, + *kardia*, heart]. Pert to blood vessels and cardiac muscle

angiomoma (an-gi-o-mi-o-mā) [' + " + *-oma*, tumor]. An angioma mixed with a myoma

angiomosarco'ma [' + " + *sarx*, flesh, + *-oma*, tumor]. Tumor containing elements of angioma, myoma, and sarcoma.

angioneurectomy (an-gi-o-nu-rek'tō-mī) [' + *neuron*, nerve, + *ektomē*, excision]. Excision of vessels and nerves

angioneuroedema (an-gi-o-nu-ro-ē-de-mā) [' + " + *oedema*, swelling]. Acute swelling of subcutaneous or submucous tissue due to vasomotor lesion.

angioneurosis (an-gi-o-nū-rō'sis) [' + " + *-osis*, condition]. Spasm or paralysis of blood vessels

ETIOL. Disturbance of vasomotor system.

angioneurotic (an-ge-o-nū-rot'ik). Pert. to angioneurosis

a. edema. Swelling of submucous or subcutaneous tissues. Sometimes periodic with gastric disturbances. *ETIOL.* Probably a toxemia

angioneurotomy (an-gi-o-nu-rot'ō-mī) [G. *aggeion*, vessel, + *neuron*, nerve, + *tomē*, cutting]. Cutting of vessels and nerves

angionoma (an-gi-on-o-mā) [' + *nomē*, ulcer]. Ulceration of a vessel

angio'paral'ysis [' + *paralyein*, loosen, dissolve]. Vasomotor relaxation of blood vessel tone

angio'parensis (an-gi-o-pā-rē'sis) [' + *pare-sis*, weakness]. Partial paralysis of the vasomotor system

angio'pathol'ogy [' + *pathos*, suffering, + *logos*, science]. Morbid changes of the blood vessels

angiopathy (an-gi-on-pa-thī) [' + *pathos*, disease]. Any disease of blood vessels or lymphatics

angioplania (an-gi-o-plan'ī-ā) [' + *planē*, wandering]. Abnormality or irregularity in course of a blood vessel

angioplas'ty [' + *plassein*, to form]. Plastic surgery upon blood vessels

angio'poietic (an-gi-o-poy-et'ik) [' + *poiein*, to make]. Causing the formation of blood vessels, pert to certain cells

angio'pres'sure. Control of hemorrhage by pressure

angiorhigosis (an-gi-o-rī-go'sis) [G. *aggeion*, vessel, + *rigos*, cold]. Rigidity of vessels

angiorrhaphy (an-gi-or'af-ī) [' + *raphē*, seam]. Suture of a vessel or vessels

angiorrhexis (an-gi-or-eks'is) [' + *rēxis*, rupture]. Rupture of a blood vessel.

angiosarco'ma [' + *sarx*, flesh, + *-oma*, tumor]. Mixed sarcoma and angioma

angiosclero'sis [' + *sklērosis*, hardening]. Hardening of the walls of the vascular system

angioscope (an-gi-o-skōp) [' + *skopein*, to view]. A microscope for studying capillary vessels

angiosialitis (an-gi-o-si-al-itis) [' + *sialon*, saliva, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of a salivary duct

angiosis (an-gi-o'sis) [' + *-osis*, condition]. Any disease of the lymphatics or blood vessels

angiospasm [' + *spasmos*, tension]. Excessive blood vessel tone

angiospas'tic. Pert to angiospasm

angio'staxis (an-gi-o-stax'is) [G. *aggeion*, vessel, + *staxis*, trickling]. 1 Hemophilia 2 Oozing of blood.

angio'steno'sis [' + *stenoein*, to make narrow, + *-osis*, condition]. Contraction of caliber of blood vessels.

angio'steosis (an-gi-o-s-te-o'sis) [' + *osteon*, bone]. Calcareous degeneration of arteries

angio'stomy [' + *calcareous*, mouth]. Artificial fistulous opening into a blood vessel

angio'stroph (an-gi-o-stro'fī) [' + *strophē*, twist]. Twisting cut end of a vessel

angiosynizesis (an-gi-o-sin-i-ze'sis) [' + *synizein*, contraction]. Collapse of walls of a vessel and their subsequent adhesion.

angioelectasis (an'ji-6-tel-ek'ta-sis) [" + *telos*, end, + *eklasis*, stretching out]. Dilation of terminal arterioles.

angiotitis (an-ji-6-ti'tis) [" + *ous*, ear, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of blood vessels of the ear.

angiotome (an'ji-6-t6m) [" + *tomē*, cutting]. One of the segments of the vascular tissues of the embryo.

angiotomy (an-ji-6-t6-mi) [" + *tomē*, a cutting]. Dissection of blood vessels.

angiotonic [" + *tonos*, tension]. Pert. to increase of arterial tension.

angiotribe (an'ji-6-trib) [" + *tribein*, to bruise]. Instrument for crushing the end of an artery to check hemorrhage.

angiotripsy (an'ji-6-trip-si) [" + *tripsis*, friction]. The use of an angiotribe.

angiotrophic [" + *trophē*, nourishment]. Pert. to nutrition of blood vessels.

angitis. Inflammation of the blood vessels or lymphatics. *SYN* *angitis*.

angle (ang'gl) [L *angulus*]. A point or corner where two lines meet.

a., alpha. One found by intersection of visual line with optic axis.

a., alveolar. Meeting point of the base of the nasal spine and the middle point of the alveolus of the upper jaw.

a., basilar. Formed by the intersection of a projection line from the nasal point to a line drawn at the base of the nasal spine.

a., biorbital. Formed by the meeting of the axes of the orbits.

a., cerebellopontine. Junction of the cerebellum and pons.

a., costal. Meeting point of the lower border of the false ribs with the axis of the sternum.

a., craniofacial. The angle formed at the point where the basifacial and basiscranial axes join at the midpoint of the sphenothmoidal sutures.

a., facial. The angle made by lines from the nasal spine and external auditory meatus meeting between the upper middle incisor teeth.

a., gamma. Angle formed by line of fixation with optic axis.

a., of incidence. The angle between a ray incident on a surface and a line drawn perpendicular to the surface at the point of incidence.

a., of iris. Angle between the cornea and iris at the periphery of the ant chamber of the eye.

a., of jaw. The angle at the point where the post edge of the ramus of the mandible and the lower surface of the body of the mandible join.

a., of mandible. Angle of the jaw.

a., metafacial. Angle between the base of the skull and the pterygoid process.

a., occipital. Formed by the intersection of lines from the basion and from the lower border of the orbit at the opisthion.

a., ophryospinal. Angle formed by the joining of lines drawn from the auricular point and the glabella at the ant. nasal spine.

a., parietal. Formed by the meeting of the prolongation of the two lines tangent to the prominent portion of the zygomatic arch and the parietofrontal suture.

a., pontine. Same as cerebellopontine angle.

a., pubic. Junction of the rami of the pubes.

a., sphenoid. Formed by the intersection of lines coming from the nasal

point and the tip of the rostrum of the sphenoid, at top of the sella turcica.

a., sternal. Angle between the manubrium and body of the sternum.

a., venous. Angle of the internal jugular and subclavian vein.

angophrasia (an-go-fra'zi-ā) [G *agchein*, to choke, + *phrasis*, utterance]. Drawing, choking speech in paralytic dementia.

angor (ang'gor) [L *quinsy*, anguish]. Violent distress as in angina* pectoris.

Angstrom unit (6ng'strum) *FT* An internationally adopted unit of measurement of wave length. One ten-millionth of a millimeter, or one two hundred and fifty-four millionth inch.

Anguilula [L *eel*] Genus of nematode worms.

A. aceti. Vinegar eel.

A. intestinalis. Parasitic form of nematode infesting intestine in tropics and near tropics.

A. stercoralis. Free stage of *A. intestinalis*.

anguilluliasis. Infestation with *Anguilula intestinalis*.

angular [L] Having corners or angles.

a. artery. The artery at the inner canthus of the eye, facial artery.

angulation (ang-gu-la'shun) Formation of angular loops in the intestine.

anhaphia (an-ha'fi-ā) [G *an-*, priv + *aphē*, touch]. Abnormal or defective sense of touch. *SYN* *anaphia*.

anhedonia (an-hed-o'ni-ā) [G *an-*, priv + *ēdonē*, pleasure]. Psy. Lacking in interest or pleasure, apathy.

anhedonic (an-he-don'ik) Pert. to anhedonia.

anhelation (an-hel-a'shun) [L *anhelare*, to pant]. Dyspnea, shortness of breath.

anhelus (an-hel-it'us) [L]. Asthma, difficult breathing.

anhelose, anhelous (an'hel-6s, -us) [L]. Panting.

anhemato'sis [G *an*, priv. + *aima'tein*, to change into blood]. Defective or insufficient blood formation.

anhemolytic (an-hem-o-lit'ik). Not destructive to the blood cells.

anhepatia (an-he-pa'shi-ā) [G *an*, priv. + *ēpar*, liver]. Failure or lack of liver function.

anhepatic. Not produced by the liver.

anhepatogenic (an-hep-at-o-jen'ik) [G *an-*, priv + *ēpar*, liver, + *gennan*, to produce]. Not produced by the liver. *SYN* *anhepatic*.

anhidrosis (an-hi-dro'sis) [G *an-*, priv. + *idros*, sweat]. Abnormal deficiency of sweat, general or localized, temporary or permanent, accompanying disease conditions.

TREATMENT In symptomatic cases, temporary relief by pilocarpine and hot drinks. Temporary relief only, in generalized forms. Soft, warm clothing, bland, soothing ointments, and lubricants to protect skin.

anhidrotic (an-hi-drot'ik). Checking or anything that checks or prevents perspiration.

anhis'tic, anhis'tous [G *an-*, priv + *istos*, tissue]. Seemingly without structure.

anhydra'tion [" + *ydōr*, water]. The state of not being hydrated.

anhydremia (an-hi-dre'mi-ā) [" + " + *aima*, blood]. A lessening of the normal quantity of fluids in the blood.

anhydride (an-hi'drid) [G *anhydros*, waterless]. A substance from which the hydrogen and oxygen in the ratio in which they exist in water have been removed.

anhydrochloric [' + *chlōros*, green]. Lacking in hydrochloric acid.

anhydromyelia (an-hi-dro-mi-e'll-ā) [' + *myelos*, marrow]. Deficiency in spinal fluid.

anhydrous. Containing no water.

anhyopia (an-hi-p'i-ā) [G. *an-*, priv. + *ypnos*, sleep]. Insomnia, sleeplessness, anhyposis.

anhyposis. Insomnia.

aniantbinops (an-i-an'thin-op'si) [G. *an-*, priv. + *ianthinos*, violet, + *opsis*, vision]. Inability to recognize violet tints.

anidros (an-id'ros) [G. *anidros*, waterless]. Exhibiting no perspiration.

anidrosis (an-id-ro'sis) [G. *an-*, priv. + *idros*, sweat]. Abnormal deficiency of sweat. SYN *anhidrosis*.

anidrotic (an-i-drot'ik). Pert. to anidrosis. SYN *anhidrotic*.

anidrus [G. *anidros*, waterless]. Showing no perspiration. SYN *anidros*.

anile (an'il) [L. *anus*, an old woman]. Infirma, like an old woman.

aniline (an'i-lin) [Ar. *an-nil*, the indigo plant]. The simplest aromatic amine, C₆H₅NH₂, an only liquid derived from benzene.

Dosage 1 gr. (0.06 Gm.)

anilinophil, **anilinophilous** (an'i-lin'o-fil, -fil-us) [' + G. *philos*, fond]. A structure staining readily with aniline dyes.

anilism (an'il-izm) Chronic aniline poisoning.

SYN Cardiac and gastric weakness, intermittent pulse, vertigo, muscular depression, cyanosis [in females].

anility [L. *anus*, an old woman]. Old age.

anima (an'im-ā) [L. *an*, breath]. The vital principle, breath, air, mind, consciousness.

animalcule (an-i-mal'kule) [L. *animalculum*, little animal]. Unicellular animal organism, protozoan.

anincretinosis (an-in-krē-tin-o'sis) [G. *an-*, priv. + *cretus* + *-osis*, condition]. A disorder due to failure of some organ of internal secretion.

anion (an'i-on) [G. *ana*, up, + *ion*, going]. PT. An ion carrying a negative charge. Since unlike forms of electricity attract each other, the ion is attracted by, and travels to, the positive anode. Examples are acid radicals and corresponding radicals of their salts. SEE *ion*.

aniridia [G. *an-*, priv. + *iris*, rainbows]. Congenital absence, complete or partial, of iris, iriddermia.

anischuria (an-is-ku'r-i-ā) [' + *ischouria*, retention of urine]. Incontinence of urine.

aniseikon (an-is-i-ko'ni-ā) [G. *anisos*, unequal, + *eikon*, image]. A condition in which the size and shape of the ocular image of one eye differs from that of the other.

anis'ergy [' + *ergon*, work]. Varying degrees of blood pressure in different parts of the system.

aniso- (an'is-o) [G. *anisos*]. Prefix Unequal, unsymmetrical in combination.

anisochromatic (an-i-so-kro-mat'ik) [G. *anisos*, unequal, + *chrōma*, color]. Not of uniform color.

anisocoria (an-is-o-ko'r-i-ā) [' + *korē*, pupil]. Inequality of the diameter of the pupil, may be normal or congenital.

Often seen in early stages of insanity, each pupil alternating in contraction and dilation. Found in *aneurysms*, *head trauma*, *diseases of the nervous system*, *sclerosis*, *brain lesion*, *paresis*, and *locomotor ataxia*.

anisocytosis (an-i-so-si-to'sis) [' + *kytos*, cell, + *-osis*, condition]. Inequality in size of cells, esp. erythrocytes. An abnormal condition.

anisog'amy [' + *gamos*, marriage]. Sexual fusion of two gametes of different form and size.

anisognathous (an-i-sog'na-thus) [' + *gnathos*, jaw]. Having upper jaw wider than lower one.

anisohepacytosis (an-is-o-hi-per-si-to'sis) [' + *yper*, above, + *kytos*, cell]. Increase in number of leukocytes with altered proportion of the different varieties. Opposite of *anisohepacytosis*.

anisohepocytosis [' + *ypo*, below, + "]. Decrease in number of leukocytes with altered proportion of different varieties. Opp. *anisohepacytosis*.

anisoiconia (an-i-so-i-ko'ni-ā) [' + *eikon*, image]. Failure of retinal images to coalesce.

an'isomas'tia [' + *mastos*, breast]. Breasts unequal in size.

an'isome'lia [' + *melos*, limb]. Inequality between two paired limbs.

anisometrop (an'i-so-me'trōp) [' + *metron*, measure, + *ops*, vision]. One afflicted with anisometropia.

anisometropia (an-i-so-me'trō-pi-ā) Inequality in refractive power of the two eyes.

anisometrop'ic. Having unequal refractive power.

anisonormocytosis [G. *anisos*, unequal, + *L. norma*, rule, + G. *kytos*, cell]. Abnormal relation in numbers of different forms of leukocytes but with normal number of total leukocytes.

aniso'pia [' + *ops*, vision]. Inequality of visual power of both eyes.

anisiopis (an-i-so-pi-e'sis) [' + *piesis*, blood pressure]. Apparent inequality of blood pressure in different parts of the body.

anisorhythmia (an'i-sō-rith'mi-ā) [' + *rythmos*, rhythm]. Absence of synchronism in rate of the auricles and ventricles or irregular heart action.

anisospore (an'i-so-spōr) [' + *sporos*, seed]. A sexual cell. Opp. of *isospore*.

an'isosthen'ic [' + *sthenos*, strength]. Not of equal muscle strength.

anisotropal (an-is-ō'trō-pal) [' + *tropos*, a turning]. 1 Not equal in every direction. 2 Unequal in power of refraction.

anisotrop'ic. Having different optical properties in different directions, as have certain crystals; double polarizing.

anisotropous (an-i-sō'trō-pus) 1 Not equal in every direction. 2 Unequal in refractive power. SYN *anisotropal*.

anisia (an-is-u'r-i-ā) [G. *anisos*, unequal, + *ouron*, urine]. Alternate polyuria and oliguria, q. r.

ankle (āng'kl) [A. S. *ancleow*]. The part between the foot and lower end of leg. SEE *astragalus*, *malleolus*.

a. bone. The astragalus.

a. clonus. A rhythmic extension-flexion of the ankle induced by its sudden dorsiflexion, evidencing upper motor neuron disease, such as spastic paraplegia, hemiplegia, etc. NP. Keep patient's feet at right angles on a rectangular foot splint. When splint is removed to wash the feet daily, avoid dorsiflexion of foot to prevent movement of ankle clonus or spasm.

a. c. reflex. Succession of rapid contractions and relaxations when foot is pressed dorsally. Occurs in lateral tract disease and disseminated sclerosis.

a. joint. A hinge joint. Lower part of tibia, its medial malleolus and lateral

malleolus of fibula forming socket for the *astragalus*.

a., tailor's. An abnormal bursa over the head of the fibula in tailors from pressure caused by sitting cross-legged on the floor

ankyloblepharon (ang-ki-lo-blef'ar-on) [G *ankylē*, a stiff joint, + *blepharon*, eyelid] Adhesion of ciliary edges of lids to each other

ankylochilia (ang-ki-lo-ki'lli-ā) ["" + *cheilos*, lip] Adhesion of lips to each other.

ankylocolpos (ang-ki-lo-kol'pos) ["" + *kolpos*, vagina] Imperforation or atresia of the vagina

ankyloactylia (ang-ki-lo-dak-till'e-ah) ["" + *daktylos*, finger] Adhesion of two or more fingers or toes to one another

ankyloglossia ["" + *glōssa*, tongue]. Tongue-tie

ankyloproctia (ang-ki-lo-prok'shi-ā) ["" + *proktos*, anus]. Stricture or imperforation of the anus

ankylosed (ang'ki-lozd). Denoting fixation of a joint. Stiffened, held by adhesions.

ankylosis (an-ki-l'o-sis) [G *agkylos*, stiff joint] Abnormal immobility and consolidation of a joint

Etiol. May be result of disease in which the articular cartilage has been destroyed, the raw bone surfaces coming into contact and bony union taking place. Seen in many joint conditions. May be performed surgically

NP Maintain complete immobility until bone has firmly united, which may be from 6 to 12 weeks. Keep joint in perfect position.

SEE *arthrokleisis*, *arthrolysis*.

a., artificial. The surgical fixation of a joint

a., bony. The abnormal union of the bones of a joint, also called true ankylosis

a., extracapsular. That caused by rigidity of parts outside a joint

a., false. Spurious ankylosis; that due to rigidity of the surrounding parts.

a., fibrous. That due to the formation of fibrous bands within a joint only.

a., intracapsular. That due to the undue rigidity of structure within a joint.

a., ligamentous. Ankylosis by ligaments or fibrous structures

a., true. Same as bony ankylosis.

Ankylos'toma. *Ancylostoma*

ankylos'toma [G. *agkylē*, stiff joint, + *stoma*, mouth]. Trismus, lockjaw.

ankylostomiasis. *Ancylostomiasis*

ankylostia (ang-ki-lo'shi-ā) [G. *agkylos*, crooked, + *ot-*, ear]. Closure or imperforation of external auditory meatus of ear.

ankylotome (ang'kil-o-tōm) [G. *agkylos*, bent, + *tomē*, a cutting] An instrument for cutting *fraenum linguae*.

ankylurethria (ang-ki-lū-re'thri-ā) ["" + *ourēthra*, urethra]. Stricture or imperforation of the urethra.

ankyroid (ang'ki-royd) [G. *agkyroëides*, anchor-shaped] Hook-shaped.

a. cavity. The posterior or descending cornu of lateral ventricle.

anlagē (ahn'lāg-ē). 1. Rudiments in a developing embryo. 2. The embryonic part in which differentiation first appears.

annatto (an-at'o). Reddish coloring matter obtained from the pulp of *Bixa orellana*, a tropical tree. SYN: *annatto*, *arnotto*.

annec'tent [L. *annectens*, tying or binding to] Linking together.

annex'a [L. *annectere*, to tie or bind to]. Accessory parts. SYN *adnexa*.

annex'itis ["" + G. *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of *adnexa uteri*. SYN: *adnexitis*.

annex'opexy ["" + G. *pexis*, putting together]. Fixation of fallopian tubes and ovary to abdominal wall. SYN *adnexopexy*.

annot'to. Reddish coloring matter obtained from pulp of *Bixa orellana*, a tropical tree. SYN *annatto*, *arnotto*.

annuens (an'u-enz) [L. *annuens*, nodding]. *Rectus capitis anterior minor*.

ann'ular [L. *annulus*, ring] Circular; ring-shaped.

annulorr'haphy (an-u-lor'ā-fl) ["" + G. *rhaphe*, seam]. Closure of a hernial ring by suture

ann'ulus [L.]. A ring-shaped structure; a ring

a. abdominalis. Either the internal or the external opening of the inguinal canal

a. abdominalis abdominis. The internal inguinal ring

a. femoralis. The femoral ring.

a. ciliaris. Boundary between choroid and iris

a. tympanicus. The tympanic ring

a. umbilicalis. Umbilical ring. SEE *abdominal*.

anoci-association (a-no'si-as-o-si-a'shun). The blocking or exclusion of neuroses, fear, pain and harmful influences or associations to prevent shock, by injection of narcotics hypodermically

anococcygeal (a-no-kok-sij'e-al) [L. *anus* + G. *kokkyx*]. Rel. to both anus and coccyx

a. body. The muscle and fibrous tissue lying between the coccyx and anus

a. ligament. A band of fibrous tissue joining the tip of the coccyx with the external sphincter ani

anod'al [G. *ana*, up, + *odos*, way]. Pert. to the anode

a. closure contraction. Contraction of muscles at anode on closure of circuit

anode (an'ōd) [G.]. The positive pole of an electrical source. Only galvanic (direct current) and static electricity have distinct polarity.

anodinia (an-o-din'i-ā) [G. *an-*, priv. + *dinos*, dizziness]. Absence of vertigo

anodmia (an-od'mi-ā) ["" + *odmē*, stench]. The want or absence of the sense of smell, anosmia, *q.v.*

an'odyne ["" + *odynē*, pain]. An agent that will relieve pain, milder in form than an analgesic, *q.v.* Ex *morphine*, *codeine*, *acetylsalicylic acid*. SEE *anetic*, *apone*, *antalgic*, *analgesic*.

anodyn'ia. 1 Cessation or absence of pain 2 Loss of sensation

anoesia (an-o-e'si-ā) [G. *anoēsia*, want of understanding]. Without power of comprehension; *anola*,* imbecility, idiocy.

anoetic (an-o-et'ik) [G. *anoētos*, unthinkable]. Rel. to the borderline of consciousness; not fully conscious

anola (an-oyā) [G. *a-*, priv. + *noos*, understanding]. *Anoesia*, *q.v.* Idiocy.

anomalous (an-om'al-us) [G. *anōmalos*, uneven] Irregular. Contrary to the normal.

anom'aly [G. *anomalía*, irregularity]. Anything contrary to general rule.

anomia (an-o-mí-á) [G. *a-*, priv. + *ónoma*, name]. Inability to remember names of persons and objects.

anonychia (an-o-ník'i-á) [' + *onyx*, nail].

Absence of the nails.

anonymous (an-on'i-mí-us). Nameless.

a. artery. *Arteria anonyma*.

a. veins. *Venae anonymae*.

anopsia (an-o-op-sí-á) [G. *anō*, upward, + *opsis*, vision]. Tendency of one eye to turn upward. SYN. *hyperphoria*.*

Anopheles (an-of-el-éz) [G. *anōphēlēs*, harmful, useless]. The mosquito whose bite is responsible for the malaria parasite in man.

anophoria [G. *ana*, up, + *phoros*, tending]. Tendency of one eye to turn upward. SYN. *hyperphoria*.* *anopia*.*

anophthal'mia [G. *an-*, priv. + *ophthalmos*, eye]. Congenital absence of eyes.

anopia (an-o-pí-á) [G. *an-*, priv. + *ops*, eye] 1 Anophthalmos, lack of one eye or both 2 Anopsia 3 Tendency of one eye to turn upward, hyperphoria.

anop'sia [G. *an-*, priv. + *opsis*, sight] 1 Hyperphoria 2 Inability to use the vision as in those confined in the dark, or from disuse of an eye in strabismus, or resulting from cataract, or in refractive errors.

anorectal (an-o-íekt'al) [L *anus* + *rectum*]. Pert. to the anus and rectum.

anorectic, **anorectous** (an-o-íekt'ític, -tus). Having no appetite.

anorexia (an-o-íks'i-á) [G. *an-*, priv. + *orexis*, appetite]. Loss of appetite.

Seen in malaise, commencement of all fevers and illnesses, also in disorders of alimentary tract, esp. of stomach, and as a result of alcoholic excesses and drug addiction, esp. cocaine. Also result of food fads and faulty feeding.

RS *acoria*, *ageusia*, *bulimia*, *hyperorexia*, *nausea*, *parageusia*, *parorexia*, *pica*, *polyphagia*, *pyrosis*, *taste*.

a. nervo'sa. Loss of appetite for food not explainable by local disease. It may be a part of a psychosis.*

anoria (an-or'i-á) [G. *Anoria*, untimeliness]. Immaturity.

anor'mal [G. *a-*, priv. + *L normalis*, according to pattern]. Abnormal.

anorrrhorrea (an-or-or-e-á) [G. *an-*, priv. + *orros*, serum, + *roia*, a flow]. Diminished or imperfect secretion of serous fluid.

anorthography (an-or-thog'rā-fl) [G. *an-*, priv. + *orthos*, straight, + *graphein*, to write]. Agraphia,* esp. motor agraphia, loss of power to express oneself in writing. SEE *agraphia*.

anorthopia (an-or-tho-pí-á) [' + + + *ops*, eye] 1 Vision in which straight lines do not appear straight, symmetry and parallelism not properly perceived. 2. Squinting.

anorthosis (an-or-tho'sis) [' + + + *osis*, condition]. Absence of or diminished erectility.

anosia (an-o-sí-á) [G. *a-*, priv. + *nosos*, disease]. Normal, without disease.

anosmatic (an-oz-mat'ik) [' + *osmē*, smell]. Deficient sense of smell.

anosmia (an-oz-mí-á). Absence of the sense of smell, *anomia*,* *anosphrasia*.* Frequent in neurasthenia, hysteria, and sometimes in ataxia.

anosmic (an-oz'mik). Lacking in sense of smell.

anos'mous. Anosmic. Pert. to anosmia.

anosodiaphoria (an-o-so-di-af-or'i-á) [G. *a-*, priv. + *nosos*, disease, + *diaphoria*,

difference]. Real or pretended indifference to presence of disease, esp. paralysis.

anosognosia (an-o-sog-no'zī-á) [' + + *gnosis*, knowledge]. Real or pretended ignorance of the presence of disease, esp. paralysis. Opp. of *pathodixia*, q.v.

anosphrasia (an-os-fra'zī-á) [' + G. *osphresis*, smell]. Absence or imperfect sense of smell.

anosp'inal [L *anus* + *spina*, thorn]. Pert. to enter in the spinal cord which controls the contraction of the anal sphincter.

anostosis (an-os-to'sis) [G. *an-*, priv. + *osteon*, bone]. A defective formation or development of bone; failure to ossify.

anotro'pia [G. *ana*, up, + *trōpē*, a turning]. Farsightedness. SYN. *hyperopia*.*

anoves'ical [L *anus* + *vesica*, bladder]. Rel. in any way to both anus and urinary bladder.

anov'ular, **anovulatory** [G. *an-*, priv. + L *ovarium*, ovary]. Not pert. to ovulation. Without ovarian bleeding.

anoxemia (an-oks-e-mí-á) [' + *oxys*, sharp, + *gennan*, to produce, + *aima*, blood]. Lack of oxygen in the blood.

General anoxemia occurs at high altitudes, at reduced pressures, during inhalation of gaseous mixtures low in oxygen, in strangling, and in circulatory failure.

SYM cyanosis, mental confusion, shock, and sudden collapse. Local anoxemia occurs in passive congestion.

anoxia (an-ox'i-á) [' + *oxigen*]. Deficiency of oxygen.

a., anemic. Deficiency in the oxygen carrying power of the blood.

a., anoxic. Lessened oxygen tension in arterial blood, but with normal oxygen capacity.

Insufficient supply of oxygen to tissues can result from other causes, hence one distinguishes between the anoxic type of tissue asphyxia on the one hand and the ischemic (stagnant) and anemic (alteration or destruction of hemoglobin) types on the other hand.

a., stagnant. Decrease in oxygen from the blood due to insufficiency of circulation.

anox'ic. Pert. to or caused by a general lack of oxygen, and characterized by a generally subnormal oxygen tension of the blood.

an'sa [L *a handle*]. Any anatomical structure in the form of a loop.

a. capitis. The zygomatic arch.

a. hypoglos'si. Loop of the hypoglossal nerve.

a. lentic'ular. Fibers entering the lenticular nucleus from the thalamus by way of the thalamic radiation.

a. of the spinal nerves. Connecting loops of fibers between the ant spinal nerves.

a. peduncularis. Fibers passing from the thalamus through the thalamic radiation, under the lenticular nucleus to the cortex of the temporal lobe and insula.

a. sacralis. Nerve cord connecting the sympathetic trunk with the ganglion impar.

a. subclavia. Loop of nerve fibers winding around the ant. aspect of the subclavian artery.

anselaphesia (an-sel-af-e'zī-á). Absence of sense of touch or feeling or sensation, esp. of tactile sensibility.

anserine (an-ser-in) [L. *anser*, goose]. Pert. to a goose.

ant-, anti- [G]. Prefixes Opposed to; counteracting, against, as *antifebrile*.

antabuse (ăn-tî-bûz) Tetraethylthiuram Also called disulfiram Administered to alcoholics to cause violent illness if liquor is taken by patient.

antacid (ant-as'id) [G. *anti*, against, + L. *acidum*, acid] An agent that will neutralize acidity, esp in digestive tract. Ex: *magnesium oxide*, *sodium bicarbonate*.

antag'onism [G. *antagonîzesthai*, to struggle against] Opposition or contrary action, as bet muscles or medicines

antag'onist That which counteracts the action of anything, as a muscle or drug

antalg'ic [G *anti*, against, + *algos*, pain] Pain-relieving agent SYN *anodyne*.

antalgic (ant-al'jik). An anodyne or analgesic.

antalkaline (ant-al'kal-in) [G *anti*, against, + *alkaline*]. Neutralizing or reducing alkalinity

antaphrodis'iac [' + *aphrodisiakos*, sexual] Lessening sexual desire

antarthritic (ant'ar-thrit'ik) [' + *arthritikos*, gouty] Remedy for gout.

antasthenic (ant-as-then'ik) [' + *astheneia*, weakness] 1 Strengthening, invigorating 2 Agent which invigorates

antasthmatic [' + *asthma*]. 1. An agent that prevents an asthmatic attack 2. Relieving asthma

antatrophic (ant-ă-trof'ik) [' + *atrophia*, atrophy] Preventing or curing atrophy.

ante- [L] Prefix Before, as *antenatal*

antebrachium (an-te-bra'ke-um) [L *ante*, before, + *brachium*, arm] The forearm

antecurvature (an-te-ku'va-tür) [' + *curvatura* bend] Bending forward abnormally SYN *anteversion*

antedating [L *ante*, before, + *datus*]. The theory that hereditary defects manifest themselves earlier with each successive generation and often more severely though the clinical picture may change

antefeb'ile (an-te-feb'ril) [' + *febris*, fever] Pert to the period before a fever

anteflexion [' + *flexura*, to bend] Abnormal bending forward, i. e. uterus, bending forward at its body and cervix.

anteloca'tion [L *ante*, before, + *locare*, to place] Forward displacement of an organ or part of the human body.

antemet'ic (an-tem-et'ik) [G *anti*, against, + *emetikos*, emetic] 1 Arresting vomiting 2 Remedy that controls vomiting and nausea

ante mor'tem [L] Before death

a.-m. statement. One made immediately preceding death

If made with belief that death is approaching, it is held in law as equally binding with a statement made on oath SYN *death-bed statement*.

antenatal (ăn'te-nat'ăl) [L *ante*, before, + *natus*, birth] Occurring before birth

an'te par'tum [L.]. The time before the onset of labor

antephal'tic (ant-e-fl'al'tik) [' + *ephal'tis*, nightmare] Preventing nightmare

ante'position [L *ante*, before] Anterior displacement of the uterus

anteprostati'tis [L *ante*, before, + *prostate* + G -*itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of glands of Cowper.

antepyre'tic [' + G *pyretos*, fever]. Before the development of fever, antefeb'ile SEE *antipyretic*.

anteresis (ant-er'e-sis) [G *antereisis*, resistance]. Resistance during reduction of a dislocation

an'erethic (an-ter-eth'ik) [L *anti*, against, + *erethismos*, irritation]. Soothing.

ante'rior [L]. Before, or in front of.

a. chamber. Aqueous chamber. Bounded in front by cornea, behind by iris and lens

antero- [L] Prefix: Anterior, front, before, as *anterosuperior*

anterograde (an'ter-o-gräd) [L. *antero*, anterior, + *gradior*, to step] Extending forward.

antero-infe'rior [' + *inferior*, below]. In front and below

anterolat'eral [' + *latus*, side] In front and to one side

anterome'dian [' + *median*]. In front and toward the central line

anteroposter'ior [' + *posterior*, rear]. Passing from front to rear

anterosuper'ior [' + *superior*, above] In front and above

antever'sion [L *ante*, before, + *vertere*, to turn] 1 A tipping or bending forward of an organ 2 A forward placement of the uterus, the normal position of the healthy uterus

a. uteri. A forward tipping of the antever'ted. Inclined or bent forward, said of uterus

an'thelix (an'the-liks) [G *anti*, against, + *chir*, coil] External ear's inner curved ridge SYN *antichir*

anthelmintic (an-thel-min'tik) [G. *anti*, against, + *elmînos*, worm] An agent used to expel intestinal worms. Ex *santonin*, *phenyl salicylate*, *thymol*.

a. enema. One given to expel worms. SEE *enema*.

Anthem'is (an'them-is). Chamomile

anthemorrh'a'gic [G *anti*, against, + *aima*, blood, + *rhēgnai*, to discharge]. Agent for preventing or arresting hemorrhage

anthocy'anin. Pigment of red beet root

anthocyanine'mia [anthocyanin + G *aima* blood] Anthocyanin in the blood

anthocyanin'u'ria [' + G *ouron*, urine] Anthocyanin in urine

Anthomy'ia canicula'ris [G *anthos*, flower, + *myia* fly] A small black horse fly, whose larvae may infest the human intestine, often resulting in alarming gastrointestinal symptoms

Anthony's fire. St. Name given to erysipelas

anthopho'bia [G *anthos*, flower + *phobos*, fear] Morbid dislike of flowers

anthorism, anthorisma (an'thor-iz'm, -iz'mă) [G *anti*, against, + *orisma*, a boundary] A diffuse swelling

anthracemia (an'thra-se'mi-ă) [G *anthrax*, carbuncle, + *aima*, blood] Presence in the blood of *B. anthracis*.

anthrac'ia (an'thra'si-ă) [G carbuncle]. Presence of carbuncles

anthracoid (an'thra-koid) Like or pert to anthrax

anthracoma (an-thrak-o'mă) [G *anthrax*, carbuncle, + *-oma*, tumor] Carbuncle

anthracometer (an-thra-kom'e-ter) [G *anthrax*, coal, + *metron*, measure] An instrument for measuring the carbon dioxide in the air.

an'thraconecro'sis [' + *nekrosis*, deadness] Necrosis of tissue into dry, black gangrene

anthraco'sis [' + *-osis*, condition] 1. Miner's phthisis A condition of the pulmonary organs due to coal dust inhalation, a pneumoconiosis 2 A carbuncle, or a corroding ulcer.

anthrax (ăn'thrăks) [G coal, carbuncle]. 1. A carbuncle. 2. Acute, infectious dis-

ease caused by *Bacillus anthracis*, usually attacking cattle and sheep.

Man contracts it from animal hair or hides.

Etiol. *B. anthracis*. Workers in wools, hides, and bushes are commonly affected. The disease may attack the lungs (*wool sorter's disease*), the alimentary tract (*gastrointestinal type*), or the loose cellular tissue, giving rise to *anthrax edema*, more commonly it occurs in the form of a pustule known as an *anthrax boil* or *malignant pustule*. The disease often proves fatal.

TREATMENT Anti-anthrax serum.

NP Strict isolation. Old bedding and clothing should be destroyed after use. Other articles adequately disinfected, an hour each for three days by steam, otherwise soak in pure lye and boil one hour on each successive day. Nurse must keep her hands free from abrasions, and disinfect them after handling patient. She should not attend other patients at same time, esp. surgical or obstetrical cases.

SEL *anthracoid*, *Ascoli's reaction*, *vacanthrax*, *charbon*.

anthropo- (an'thro-pō) [G.]. Prefix. Pert. to man.

anthropogeny (an-thro-po'je-nī) [G *anthropos*, man, + *genesis*, to produce]. Origin and development of man.

anthropoid (an'thro-poid) [' + *eidos*, resemblance]. 1. Resembling a man. 2. An ape.

anthropology [' + *logos*, study of]. The science which treats of man.

anthropometry (an'thro-pom'e-t-rī) [' + *metron*, measure]. Science of measuring the human body and its parts and functional capacities.

Human measurements and types and their relation to psychiatric variants as well as to disease in general is still little understood.

anthrophagy [' + *phagein*, to eat]. The eating of human flesh.

anthrophobia [' + *phobos*, fear]. A morbid fear of society or of a particular man.

An early symptom of mental disorder.

anthroposomatology (an'thro-po-so-mat'o-lō-jī) [' + *sōma*, body, + *logos*, study of]. Branch of anthropology dealing with human body.

anthropotoxin [' + *toxikon*, poison]. Supposed poison exhaled by human lungs.

anthydropic (ant-hi-drop'ik) [G *anti*, against, + *ydrops*, dypsops]. 1. Correcting dypsops. 2. Agent for relieving dypsops.

anthypnotic (ant-hup-not'ik) [' + *ypnos*, sleep]. 1. Preventing sleep. 2. Agent hindering sleep.

anthysteria (ant-his-ter'ik) [' + *ystera*, womb]. 1. Relieving hysteria. 2. Agent soothing hysteria.

anti- [G]. Prefix. Against, as *antibody*.

antiagglutinin. A specific antibody opposing action of agglutinin.

antialbumate, **antialbuminate**. A product resulting from incomplete proteolysis of albumin, parapeptone.

antialbumin. An albumin constituent; supposed to be source of antialbumose.

antialbumose. A product formed by peptic digestion of albumin, becomes antipeptone by further hydrolysis.

antialexin. Anticomplement.

antiamboceptor. Substance inhibiting action of an amboceptor.

antiamylase. Substance neutralizing action of amylase.

antianaphylactin. An antibody specific to anaphylactin.

antianaphylaxis. A state of immunity.

antianemic [G *anti*, against, + *an-*, priv. + *ama*, blood]. Curing or preventing anemia.

antianfibody. An antibody counteracting effect of antitoxin which produced it.

antiapoplectic. Relieving or preventing apoplexy.

antiarthritic (an-ti-ar-thrit'ik) [G *anti*, against, + *arthritikos*, gouty]. Medicine given to relieve gout.

antibacterial. Destroying or stopping the growth of bacteria.

antibacterin (an-ti-bak'ter-in) [G *anti*, against, + *bakterion*, little rod]. An antibody injected to prevent further germ growth in the body. See *germ theory*.

antibechic (an-ti-bek'ik) [G *anti*, against, + *bea*, cough]. 1. Relieving cough. 2. A cough remedy.

antibilious (an-ti-bil'yus). Relieving bilious conditions.

antibiosis [G *anti*, against, + *bios*, life]. An association of two organisms detrimental to one of them.

antibiotic (an-ti-bi-ōt'ik) 1. Tending to destroy life. 2. A substance produced by a living organism which has power to inhibit the multiplication of, or to destroy other organisms, especially bacteria. Some affect only gram-positive bacteria, others also the negative forms. Some are effective against fungi and rickettsiae, and a few affect viruses. Antibiotics are produced by bacteria, molds, and other fungi.

A Antibiotics of Bacterial Origin
bacitracin *Bacillus subtilis*
polymyxins *Bacillus polymyxa* (*aerosporus*)

subtilin *Bacillus subtilis*
tryothricin [*gramicidin*] [*tyrocidin*] —*Bacillus brevis*

B Antibiotics derived from molds or mold-like organisms
achromycin
aurcomycin (chlorotetracycline)

Streptomyces aureofaciens

chloromycetin (chloramphenicol)

Streptomyces venezuelae

erythromycin *Streptomyces erythreus*

flavicipin (*flavicin*)

Aspergillus flavus

magnamycin (carbomycin)

Streptomyces halstedii

neomycin *fradiseae*

penicillin *Penicillium notatum*

streptomycin *Streptomyces griseus*

tetramycin (hydroxy-tetracycline)

Streptomyces rimosus

antiblenorrhagic (an-ti-blen-o-raj'ik) [G *anti*, against, + *blennos*, mucus, + *ragnaui*, to burst forth]. 1. Preventing or curing gonorrhea or catarrh. 2. Remedy for these diseases.

antibody. A substance in the body which incites immunity (antagonistic to invading bodies) such as the reacting agents in the serum.

Antibodies resemble enzymes in that they are associated with proteins of the serum. Bacteria entering the body stimulate the production of antibodies. Antibodies do not seem to be activating agents except as they accelerate the action of other agents.

They consist of (a) *antitoxins*, which neutralize toxins; (b) *cytolysins* (bacteriolysins) which dissolve cells, (c) *agglutinins*, which cause cells to clump together, (d) *precipitins*, which bring about precipitation of substances; and

(e) opsonins, which enhance the phagocytic activity of leukocytes by making bacteria more readily ingested. A substance which induces the production of antibodies is called an *antigen*. Antigen-antibody reaction is generally specific, i.e., an antibody will act only against the antigen which induces its production.

The antibody fighting element is carried by the blood protein, or globulin, of which there are three types: *alpha*, *beta*, and *gamma*. The latter carries the antibodies in pneumonia.

antibody, words pert. to: antianaphylactin, antiantibody, anticutin, anticytost, anticytotoxin, anturicin, antiserum, antitrypsin, autoantibody, autohemolysin, isoagglutinins, lysin, opsonin.

antibrachium (an-te-bra'ki-um) [G *anti*, against, + *brachion*, arm] (BNA) The forearm.

antibromic [' + + *bromos*, smell] 1 Deodorizing 2 A deodorant.

antical'culous [' + + L *calculus*, a pebble]. Antilithic.

anticancer'crin [' + + L *cancerum*, cancer] Canceroin. Supposed cancer antibody.

anticard'ium [' + + *kardia*, heart]. Pre-cordial depression.

anticarious (an-ti-ka're-us) [' + + *caries*, decay]. Preventing decay of teeth.

anticathode (an-ti-kath'od) Portion of vacuum tube opposite cathode. SYN *target*.

anticheirotonus (an-ti-ki-ro'to-nus) [G *anticheir*, thumb, + *tonos*, tension] Spasmodic bending inward of thumb in epilepsy or before attack.

anticholagogue (an-ti-ko-la-gog) [G *anti*, against, + *cholē*, bile, + *agogos*, drawing forth] Depressing hepatic function.

anticholerin (an-ti-kol-er-in) [' + + *cholera*] Substance from cultures of *Spindium cholerae asiaticae* employed against cholera.

anticipating intermittent. Intermittent with paroxysms recurring earlier each day before the regular time.

an'ticipa'tion. Theory that hereditary defects manifest themselves earlier in each successive generation and often more severely. SYN *antedating*.

anticlin'al [G *anti*, against, + *klinen*, to incline] Leaning in opp. directions.

a. vertebra. Tenth thoracic vertebra.

anticoagulant (an-ti-ko-ag'u-lant) 1 Preventing the process of clotting. 2 An agent which prevents or delays blood coagulation.

anticomplement (an-ti-kom'ple-ment) A substance combining with and thus neutralizing a complement.

anticonvul'sive [G *anti*, against, + L *convulsio*, pulling together] 1 Relieving convulsions. 2 Agent preventing convulsions.

anticeatinine (an-ti-kre-at'in-in) A leukomaine from creatinine.

anti'cus [L *foremost*] (BNA) Anterior. That part nearest the ventral or front surface.

anticu'tin. An antibody neutralizing tuberculin to prevent cutaneous tuberculin reaction. [pyretic drug]

anticyclic acid (an-ti-sik'lik) An anti-anticytol'ysin [G *anti*, against, + *kytos*, cell, + *lysis*, dissolution] Antibody inhibiting cytotoxin. SYN *anticytotoxin*.

anticy'tost. An antibody which gives immunity to cyfost, named by Turck.

anticytotox'in [G *anti*, against, + *kytos*, cell, + *toxikon*, poison] An antibody specifically inhibiting cytotoxin.

anti diarrhe'ic en'emas. These include the demulcents, astringents, antiseptics, carminative, or sedative enemas, *q. v.*

antidimic (an-ti-dim'ik) [G *anti*, against, + *dinos*, dizziness] 1 Relieving giddiness. 2 Agent preventing vertigo.

antidiphtherin (an-ti-dif'ther-in) A substance taken from the culture of diphtheria bacillus and used to prevent the disease.

antidiuretic (an'ti di-u-ret'ik) [G *anti*, against, + *G dia*, intensive, + *ourēsis*, urination] 1 Lessening urine secretion. 2 A drug having such an action.

antido'tal [G *antidotos*, given against]. Acting as or pert. to an antidote.

antidote (an'ti-dōt). A substance which neutralizes poisons or their effect.

Antidotes may be *mechanical*, *chemical*, or *physiological*.

MECHANICAL OR PHYSICAL ANTIDOTES. Those that envelop the poison inside the stomach or coat the mucous membrane of the stomach. These are fats, oils, milk (casein coagulum), whites of eggs, finely divided charcoal, fuller's earth, or mineral oil. (Fats and oils are not desirable in phosphorus, camphor, aspidium, and cantharides. *p. 1*.)

CHEMICAL ANTIDOTES. These act chemically by reacting with the poison to produce an insoluble compound which is inert or less toxic. For example, table salt precipitates silver nitrate and forms an insoluble, harmless silver chloride. Chemical antidotes should be used sparingly and should be removed, as they may produce serious results if allowed to remain in the stomach.

PHYSIOLOGICAL ANTIDOTES. These produce opposite physiological effects or neutralize the effects of the poison. *e. g.*, sedatives are given for convulsives and hypnotics. These should not be given without physician's definite instructions.

UNIVERSAL ANTIDOTES. Many of these have been recommended, the simplest being pulverized charcoal, tannic acid, and magnesium oxide. The charcoal acts physically by *absorption*, the tannic acid *precipitates* metals, alkaloids, and some glucosides, and the magnesia *neutralizes* acids and is an excellent antidote for arsenic. **DOSAGE**. Mix equal parts and give a teaspoonful well stirred up with water.

antido'tum. An antidote.

antidromic (an-ti-diom'ik) [G *anti*, against, + *dromos*, running] Running in a direction opposite the usual stream, as when a nervous impulse runs along a sensory fiber in the direction of the sense-organ.

antidyscratic (an-ti-dis-krat'ik). Relieving dyscrasia.

antidysenteric. 1 Relieving or preventing dysentery. 2 An agent curing dysentery.

antiemet'ic [G *anti*, against, + *emetikos*, nauseated] An agent that will prevent or arrest vomiting. Ex. *cocaine*, *peppermint*, *bismuth*, *subnitrate*, *cerium orotate*.

antienzyme (an-ti-en'zim) 1 Enzyme neutralizer. 2. An enzyme retarding the activity of another.

antiephial'ic [G *anti*, against, + *ephaltes*, nightmare] Hindering nightmare. SYN *antephalic*.

an'tifat. An agent which lessens accumulation of fat.

antifeb'rile [G. *anti*, against, + L. *febris*, fever] 1. A medium reducing fever. 2. Reducing or relieving fever.

antifebrin (an-ti-feb'r'in). Acetanilid. **DOSAGE**. 3 gr. (0.2 Gm.).

a. salicylate. Salicylfebrin

antiferment [G *anti*, against, + L. *fermentum*, leaven]. Hindering, or an agent which hinders, the action of an enzyme. SYN. *antienzyme*.

antifermentative. Preventing the fermentation process SYN *antizymotic*.

antimalactagogue (an-ti-gal-ak'tā-gog) [G *anti*, against, + *gala*, milk, + *agogos*, drawing forth] An agent that lessens the secretion of milk Ex *belladonna*, probably all *hydragogue purgatives*.

antigalactic (an-ti-gal-ak'tik) [“ + *gala*, milk] Diminishing or retarding the secretion of milk.

antigen [“ + *gennan*, to produce] A substance which induces the formation of antibodies. An antigen may be introduced into the body or it may be formed within the body. Examples are bacteria, bacterial toxins, foreign blood cells

a. unit. Smallest quantity of antigen required to fix 1 unit of complement, preventing hemolysis

antigenic (an-ti-jen'ik) Capable of causing the production of an antibody

antigenophil (an-ti-jen'o-fil) [“ + “ + *philos*, fond] Having an attraction for the antigen SYN *antigenophil*

antigenophil (an-ti-jen'o-fil). Having affinity for antigen

antigenoetherapy [“ + “ + *therapeia*, treatment] Stimulating antibody formation by injecting antigens

antiglobulin. A precipitin which precipitates globulin

antigonorrheic. 1 Curing gonorrhea. 2. An agent relieving gonorrhea

antihelix [G *anti*, against, + *elix*, coil]. Inner curved ridge of external ear

antihemolysin. A substance which neutralizes hemolysin

antihidrotic [G *anti*, against, + *hidrotikos*, sweating] Preventing or checking perspiration. SYN *anhidrotic*.

antihistaminic. 1 Inhibiting the production of or neutralizing the effect of histamine 2 An agent used to counteract histamine

antihormone (an-ti-hor'mōn). An inhibitory autacoid opposing hormone action

antihydropic [G *anti*, against, + *ydrops*, dropsy] 1 Relieving dropsy 2 Agent causing disappearance of dropsy

anti-icteric [“ + *ikteros*, jaundice] 1. Relieving icterus 2 Agent for curing jaundice

anti-immune. Preventing immunity

anti-isolyisin. A substance inhibiting action of an isolyisin

antikenofoxin. A substance counteracting fatigue toxins

antiketogenesis [G *anti*, against, + *ketone* + *gennan*, to produce] Lowering of acidosis through body oxidation of sugar, alcohol, glycerin, and allied substances.

antiketogenetic, antiketogen'ic. Pert. to antiketogenesis

antilactase [G. *anti*, against, + *lac*, milk]. An antibody counteracting lactase

antilemic (an-ti-le'mik) [“ + *loimos*, plague]. 1 Preventing plague. 2. An agent curing the plague

antilepsia (an-ti-lep'sis) [“ + *lepis*, a seizing] 1. Application of a remedy to a healthy part 2 An attack or seizure. 3. Taking effect or root. 4 Support of a bandage.

antileptic (an-ti-lep'tik) [G *antileptikos*, able to check] 1 Assisting, supporting. 2 Revulsive

antilethargic (an-ti-leth-ar'jik) [G. *anti*,

against, + *lethargos*, forgetfulness]. Preventing sleep

antilitic [“ + *lithos*, stone]. An agent that prevents the formation of, or favors the removal of stones or calculi in the urinary or biliary tracts Ex *lithium citrate*, *methenamine*, *alkaline waters*, and *glycerin*

antilobium [“ + *lobos*, ear lobe] The tragus

antilogia (an-ti-lo'ji-ā) [“ + *logos*, science] Contradictory symptoms which render diagnosis uncertain

antiluetic (an-ti-lu-et'ik) [“ + L. *lues*, pestilence] Antisyphilitic

antilysin (an-ti-lis'in) A substance neutralizing the lysins of a disease against which an animal has been immunized

antilysis (an-ti-lis-is). The result of the action of antilysin

antilyssic [G *anti*, against, + *lyssa*, frenzy] Preventing or checking rabies. SYN *antirabic*

antimalarial. An agent that will prevent or relieve malaria Ex *quinine*.

antimere (an'ti-mēr) [G *anti*, against, + *meros*, a part] Any body segment bounded by planes at right angles to the long axis of the body.

antimetropia. An ocular disorder in which one eye is hypermetropic, the other myopic

antimiasmatic [G *anti*, against, + *miasma*, stain] Preventing or checking malaria SYN *antimalarial*.

antimicrobic [“ + *mikros*, small, + *bios*, life] 1 Not believing in the pathogenicity of microorganisms 2 Preventing the development or pathogenic action of microbes

antimicrobin. Antibody used to prevent further germ growth in the body SEE *germ theory*.

antimomial. Pert to or containing antimony

antimony (an'ti-mo'ni) SYMB Sb An element of metallic appearance and crystalline structure Atomic weight 121.77. Its salts form various poisons and medicinal drugs

POISONING SYM Acrid metallic taste Cardiac and arterial depressants with additional properties of inducing sweating and vomiting about 30 minutes after injection In large doses they irritate lining of alimentary tract, resembling arsenic

F A TREATMENT Vomiting caused by the poison may be sufficient emesis. Wash stomach with strong tea, or dilute tannic acid Otherwise treat symptomatically SEE *tartar emetic*.

antimycotic (an-ti-mi-kot'ik) [G. *anti*, against, + *mykes*, fungus]. Checking or destroying bacteria SYN *antibacterial*.

antinarcotic. Relieving stupor caused by a narcotic

antinephritic (an-ti-nef-rit'ik). Serviceable in renal inflammation.

antiner'vin. Bromacetanilid and salicylanilid used as an antineuralgic.

antineuralgic (an-ti-nu-ral'jik). 1. Relieving neuralgic pain 2. Agent curing neuralgia

antineuritic. Counteracting nerve inflammation.

antineur'itin. Antineuritic vitamin or Vitamin B.

antin'ion [G *anti*, against, + *inion*, nape of the neck]. Frontal pole of the skull.

antiop'sonin. A substance that retards opsonin action.

antioxi'dation. Prevention of oxidation.

antioxy'gen. A substance hindering oxidation.

antiparalytic. Reputedly relieving paralysis.

antiparasitic. 1. Destructive to parasites. 2 Insecticide *

antiparastati'tis [G. *anti*, against, + *parastates*, testicle, + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of Cowper's glands

antipathic (an-ti-path'ik) [+ *pathēn*, to feel] Opposite, unlike

antip'athy [+ *pathos*, suffering]. 1. Aversion, disgust, or that which excites repugnance 2 Chemical incompatibility

antipepsin (an-ti-pep'sin). An antibody counteracting pepsin

antipeptone (an-ti-pep'tōn) Peptone derived from antialbumose through hydrolysis

antiperiod'ic [G. *anti*, against, + *periodos*, a circle] Antimalarial, preventing regular recurrences

antiperistal'sis [+ *peri*, around, + *stalsis*, constriction] A wave of contraction in the gastrointestinal tract moving towards the oral end

In the duodenum it is associated with vomiting, in the ascending colon it occurs normally. It may occur in diverticulitis. SEE *peristalsis*.

antiperistal'tic. 1 Pert to antiperistalsis * 2 Impeding peristalsis *

antiphlogistic (an-ti-phlo-jis'tik) [G. *anti-*, against, + *phlogistos*, on fire] An agent that tends to relieve inflammation. Ex *cataplasma of kaolin*, *ichthyol*

antiphthisic (an-ti-tiz'ik) [+ *phthisis*, a wasting] Checking or relieving phthisis

antiphthi'sin. Modified tuberculin

antiplas'tic [G. *anti*, against, + *plastikos*, pert to molding]. 1 An agent preventing granulation of tissue 2 One which thins the blood

antipneumotoxin [+ *pneumon*, lung, + *toxikon*, poison]. An antitoxin opposing pneumotoxin

antipodal cell [G. *antipous*, with feet opposite] One of two nuclear cells at the base of embryo sac in a seed

antipraxis (an-ti-praks'i-ā) Functions or symptoms antagonistic to each other

antiprostafe (an-ti-pros'lat). Cowper's glands.*

antiprostati'tis. Inflammation of Cowper's glands

antiprothrombin [G. *anti*, against, + *prō*, before, + *thrombos*, clot] Agent preventing formation of thrombin, anticoagulant. SEE *clotting*.

antiprotazo'al. Destructive to protozoa.

antipruritic (an-ti-pri-rit'ik) [G. *anti*, against, + *L. prurire*, to itch]. That which relieves itching

antipsoric (an-tip-so'rik) [+ *psōra*, the itch] An agent used to prevent or arrest itching. It may be local or general.

antiputrefac'tive. Preventive of putrefaction

antipyic (an-ti-pi'ik) [G. *anti*, against, + *pyon*, pus]. Checking suppuration, antipyogenic

antipyogenic (an'ti-pi-o-jen'ik) [+ *pyon*, pus] Preventing or checking pus formation

antipyre'sis [+ *pyretos*, fever]. Use of antipyretics in fever

antipyret'ic. An agent that reduces febrile temperatures. Ex *quinine*, *antipyrene*, *acetylsalicylic acid*.

antipyrine (ān'ti-pi'rīn) [G. *anti*, against, + *pyr*, fever]. White crystalline powder, odorless and having a slightly bitter taste.

One of the safest coal tar derivatives, which is much less toxic than acetanilid.

A. is incompatible with many other drugs and list should be noted.

ACCTION Sedative, analgesic, antipyretic

Usrs Fevers, headache, neuralgia, whooping cough, etc

DOSAGE 5 gr (0.3 Gm)

INCOMPATIBILITIES Acids and drugs containing tannic acid, alkalies, salts of iron, mercury, lead and arsenic, iodine and iodides, sodium bicarbonate and salicylate, alum, benzoates, phenol, cinchona alkaloids, resorcin, spirit of ethyl nitrite

antipyrrotic (an-ti-pi-rot'ik) [G. *anti*, against, + *pyrotikos*, burning] That which allays the pain from burns.

antirabic. Preventive of, or curing, hydrophobia, antilysic

antirachitic [G. *anti*, against, + *rachitis*]. 1 Helping to cure rickets 2 Agent for treating rickets

a. **vitamin.** Vitamin D. SRI. *vitamins*.

antireticular cytotoxic serum. One prepared by Dr. Alexander A. Bogomolets (d 1946) of Russia (Abbr., ACS). A serum made from endothelial cells which line the blood vessels first tested by Bogomolets. Used successfully in war wounds, treatment after surgery, some types of rheumatism, headaches, insomnia, reducing high blood pressure and in warding off diseases of the aged, thus prolonging life

antirheumat'ic. An agent that will prevent or relieve rheumatism. Ex *sodium salicylate*, *acetylsalicylic acid*, *colchicum*

antiricin (an-ti-ri'sin) An antibody to ricin

anticacibious (an-ti-ska'bi-us) Preventing or relieving scabies

anticorbutic (an-ti-skor-bu'tik) An agent effective against or a remedy for scurvy. Vitamin C is anticorbutic. Ex *citric acid*, *orange juice*, *ascorbic acid*.

antisept'sin. SEE *asepsin*

antisept'sis [G. *anti*, against, + *sepsis*, putrefaction] The exclusion of putrefactive germs

antiseptic (an-ti-sep'tik) An agent that will prevent the growth or arrest the development of microorganisms. Ex *sodium benzoate*, *boric acid*, *carbolic acid*, or almost any germicide in diluted form.

Chemically, antiseptics may be *inorganic*, such as the mercury preparations, or *organic*, such as carbolic acid (phenol). Oxidizing disinfectants liberate oxygen when in contact with pus or organic substances. When in use they should be changed frequently to free them of pus, blood, and other substances. Different types of bacteria require different antiseptics. They are more or less destructive to tissue. They should cause the serum to enter the wound rather than flow from it, and they should prevent absorption of infectious substances

RS *asepsis*, *disinfectant*, *deodorant*, *germicide*, *sterilization*.

antisept'icism. Therapeutic employment of antiseptic measures

antiserum (an-ti-se'rūm) A serum containing an antibody specific in relation to the substance which has produced it through repeated injections

antisialic (an-ti-si-al'ik) [G. *anti*, against, + *sialon*, saliva] Checking or that which checks the secretion of saliva.

antisialogogue (an-ti-si-al'o-gog) [+ *agogos*, drawing forth] An agent that lessens or checks the flow of saliva.

Ex *belladonna*, *sodium bicarbonate*, *atropine*.

antispasmod'ic [“ + *spasmos*, convulsion]

An agent that will relieve muscular spasm. Ex: *morphine*, *atropine*, *asa-fetida*, *bromides*. SEE *spasm*.

antispas'tic. Agent relieving muscular spasm. SYN *antispasmodic*.

anti-stain formulary. An anti-stain formulary for removing stains from linens is as follows

ARGYROL Rinse well while stain is fresh in clear, cold water. For old stain, soak in 1 1000 bichloride of mercury solution. Rinse in cold water.

BALSAM OF PERU Use waste ether to dissolve it before laundering.

BLOOD Soak in cold water, then wash. For old stains, use peroxide of hydrogen and ammonia water, persistently.

CHOCOLATE OR COCOA Use glycerine, then cold water and borax, then boiling water. Soak in these successively while fresh.

COD LIVER OIL Soak stained fabric in kerosene oil for 1 hour, rubbing lightly occasionally. Then place article in water in which a naphtha soap has been shaved and boil 10 minutes. Rinse in clear water.

FECES Soak in cold water, rinse, then wash with soap and water (hot). Use a brush to scrub.

FRUIT-STAINS Stretch stained article over a basin, pour boiling water directly over the spot until it disappears. If this fails, use Javelle water (a preparation of washing soda and chloride of lime), rinsing bet. each application.

GRASS-STAINS Use alcohol, kerosene, or gasoline, afterwards washing soda and hot water. Put in the sun to bleach.

INK If fresh, immerse in cold or tepid water, or skimmed milk. Long soaking will bring it out of the goods. Oxalic acid may be applied if care is taken not to leave on too long. It may rot the cloth, though; soak and rinse well. Turpentine may be used on colored fabrics. Old ink-stains respond well to lemon juice, salt and sunlight. Whatever is used, the material should be rinsed and rinsed after using to remove all of the solution.

IODINE Use alcohol, then rinse well in clear, cold water. Ether or ammonia may be used, rinse well after using.

IRON-RUST Use lemon juice and salt; expose to the sunlight. For firm fabrics, use strong solution of oxalic acid. Rinse very thoroughly.

MEAT-JUICES Soak in clear, cold water.

MEDICINES Use alcohol or cold water.

MERCURIOCHROME Pour hot water through the material. Acid alcohol does very well, or Dakin's Solution and 5% acetic acid (vinegar), equal parts of each. Mix with a stick and when the material has been soaked and the color of the stain removed, wash thoroughly.

MILDEW If fresh, use strong soapsuds and hang in the sunlight. If an old stain, use Javelle water, rinse thoroughly and repeat the washing if indicated.

NAIL POLISH, LIPSTICK AND ROUGE Ordinary washing or carbon tetrachloride

ANTISEPTICS

Used For	Chemicals	Uses
HANDS	Bichloride of mercury (mercuric chloride)	One tablet (7½ grains) in one pint of water makes a 1 1000 solution, chiefly used to disinfect hands previous to an operation. Continued use irritates skin. Not used to disinfect instruments as it <i>corrodes the metal</i> .
	Alcohol (ethyl alcohol)	A 50 to 70 per cent solution will penetrate bacteria, but stronger solutions are not as active. Green soap owes its germicidal action to the alcohol (43 per cent) contained in it.
SKIN	Sulfur	Used as ointment to check growth of bacteria and destroy parasites, as in scabies.
	Ichthyol	An antiseptic in various skin diseases to relieve itching and soften skin.
WOUNDS AND ULCERS	Hypochlorite solutions	Dakin's solution contains 45 to 50 per cent sodium hypochlorite. Free chlorine is liberated to combine with NH ₂ radical of proteins in tissues to form chloramine, as an antiseptic about 15 times as effective as phenol, besides not being injurious to tissues.
	Potassium permanganate	An oxidizing disinfectant in 1 to 3 per cent solutions for wounds, and in 1 1000 to 1 per cent solutions for gargles and douches.
	Iodoform	Mostly used in gauze soaked with a 5 to 10 per cent solution of iodoform.
MUCOUS MEMBRANES	Picric acid	Used chiefly in treatment of burns or scalds.
	Boric acid	A 2 to 5 per cent solution used in eyes, nose or sensitive membranes without any irritation.
	Dobell's solution	A 1½ per cent sodium borate, phenol, sodium bicarbonate, glycerine and water solution, mostly used as an alkaline gargle and as an antiseptic nasal douche.
	Silver nitrate	A 2 per cent solution in eye of the newborn prevents gonorrheal infection. In strong solutions very destructive to tissues.
	Argyrol	As a combination of silver and albumin it is used in 10 to 25 per cent solutions for antiseptic and astringent purposes.

or acetone, followed by a warm chlorine bleach.

PAINTS, VARNISHES Turpentine, gasoline or benzine applied in the open air. If old stain, soak well in grease to soften, then apply turpentine or the other solutions. Chloroform dissolves lacquer paint stains. Acetone sponged on fabric removes varnish.

PERSPIRATION Wash in strong soap solution and hang in the sunlight.

PICRIC ACID. Make a solution of one part of boric acid, one part of sodium benzoate, and 98 parts of water. Soak the material in this solution and then rinse well or else boil fabric in strong sodium hydroxide solution for ½ hr and bleach in Javelle water.

SODIUM PEROXIDE of hydrogen applied to the area, then rub well with the material soaked in strong soap solution. Hang in the sunlight.

SILVER NITRATE Soak in normal saline solution, or soak in a solution of bichloride of mercury 1 1000 to 25 parts of sodium chloride in 2000 cc of water.

TEA OR COFFEE If fresh, pour boiling water through it. If old, soak in borax before pouring boiling water over it.

URINE Soak in boiling water, then pour 5% lysol solution over it.

VASELINE Wash well with cold water and plenty of mild soap (Ivory). Hot water sets the stain. Use soap freely and rinse thoroughly.

antistalsis [*G. anti*, against, + *stalsis*, constriction] Backward movement of bowel contents. Opp. peristalsis, *q. v.*

antistaphylococ'cic. Destructive to staphylococcus.

antistaphylo'ysin. Blood serum substance counteracting staphyloysin.

antistat'ic [*G. anti*, against, + *statikos*, standing] Counteracting, hostile. *SYN* antagonistic.

antistreptococ'cic. Destructive to streptococcus. **antistreptococ'cin.** The antitoxin of any type streptococcus.

antisud'oral [*G. anti*, against, + *sudor*, sweat] Checking perspiration. *SYN* antihidrotic.

antisu'dorin. Commercial name of remedy to correct sweating.

antisyp'hilit'ic. An agent that will prevent or relieve syphilis. *EX* mercury, arsenic, bismuth.

antitabetic (an-ti-ta-bet'ik). 1. Preventing tabes dorsalis. 2. Agent which mitigates tabetic symptoms.

antithenar (an-ti-thē'nar) Placed opposite to the thenar.

antither'mic [*G. anti*, against, + *thermē*, heat]. 1. Reducing temperature. 2. Agent lowering temperature. *SYN* antifebrile, antipyretic.

antithrombin (an-ti-throm'bin). A substance in the blood which prevents or retards coagulation.

antithyroi'din. A serum from sheep's blood after thyroid has been removed.

USIS Exophthalmic goiter and other diseases due to hypersecretion of thyroid gland.

DOSE 0.5 to 1 cc.

antiton'ic. Diminishing tone or tonic.

antitoxic (an-ti-tok'sik) [*G. anti*, against, + *toxikon*, poison]. Neutralizing a poison, specifically an antitoxin.

a. unit. Sufficient quantity of antitoxin to neutralize 100 toxic units. *SYN*: immunizing unit.

antitox'igen [' + " + *gennan*, to produce]. An antigen stimulating antitoxin production in the blood.

antitox'in. An antibody capable of neutralizing a specific toxin. It is produced by the body cells in response to the presence of a toxin. Examples are diphtheria antitoxin and tetanus antitoxin which counteract the toxins produced by the diphtheria and tetanus bacteria. Antitoxins are used for prophylactic and therapeutic purposes.

a. serum. A serum which contains the antitoxin of a disease organism. The serum is obtained from the blood of an animal. It is given in toxic diseases, either (a) subcutaneously, (b) intramuscularly, (c) intravenously.

antitoxin'ogen [*G. anti*, against, + *toxikon*, poison, + *gennan*, to produce] An antigen promoting production of antitoxin in the blood. *SYN* antitoxigen.

antitragicus (an-ti-traj'ik-us) A small muscle in the pinna of the ear.

antitragus (an-ti-tra'gus) A projection on the ear of the cartilage of the auricle in front of the tail of the helix, post. to the tragus.

antitris'mus (an-ti-tris'mus) A condition in which the mouth cannot close because of tonic spasm.

antitrope (an-ti-tröp) [*G. anti*, against, + *trōpē*, a turn] 1. A symmetrical pair of organs. 2. Antibody.

antitro'pin. An antibody.

antitryp'sin. An antibody or antiferment inhibiting tryptic action.

antitryp'tic. Counteracting trypsin.

antituberculo'fic. Inhibiting the advance of tuberculosis.

antitu'lase. A serum used in treating for tuberculosis.

antiuratic (an-ti-u-rat'ik). Preventing the precipitation of urates.

antivaccina'tion. Opposition to vaccination.

antivaccina'tionist. One who is opposed to vaccination.

antiven'ene. Blood serum of an animal rendered immune to snake bite.

USIS A specific in treating certain poisonous snake bites.

antivene'real. Preventing or curing venereal diseases.

antivenin (an-ti-ven'in) An antigenic substance prepared from immunized animal sera used by injection to overcome the effects of snake bite.

Special types are used for each variety of snake. Mixed types (polyvalent antivenins) are also available. *SYN* antivenene.

antiven'om. A snake venom antitoxin.

antiven'omous. Inhibiting venom.

antiv'iral. Inhibiting a virus.

antiv'rus. A bacterial filtrate from a broth medium heated to reduce toxicity, used in the Besredka local immunity method.

antix'e'nic. Pert. to living tissue reaction to any foreign substance.

antizymo'tic. An agent that will prevent or arrest fermentation. *EX* salicylic acid, alcohol.

antila (an-ti-lā) [*L.* a pump]. A pump or syringe.

antodontalgic (ant-o-don-tal'jik) [*G. anti*, against, + *odont*, tooth, + *algos*, pain]. 1. Relieving toothache. 2. Remedy for toothache.

an'toxone. Hydrogen peroxide.

an'tra [*L.*]. Pl. of antrum.

antrac'ele (an'tra'sēl) [*L.* *antrum*, cavity, + *G. kēlē*, tumor] Accumulation of fluid in Highmore's antrum.

antral (an'tral). Pert. to an antrum.

anrectomy [L. *antrum* + G. *ektomē*, excision. Excision of the walls of an antrum.

antritis (an-tri'tis) [+ G. *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of an antrum, esp. that of the a. of Highmore.

antroticotomy (an-tro-at-l-ko'to-mi) [+ *atticus*, + G. *tomē*, cutting] Operation to open and remove contents of the antrum and the attic of the tympanum.

antrocele (an'tro-sēl) [+ G. *kēlē*, tumor Fluid accumulation in Highmore's antrum *SYN.* *antracèle*.*

antrona'sal [+ *nasalis*]. Rel. to the maxillary sinus and nasal fosse

antrophore (an'tro-fōr) [+ G. *phorein*, to carry] A medicated bougie for local treatment of any accessible cavity or canal

antroscope (an'tro-skop) [+ *skopein*, to view] An instrument for examining the maxillary sinus

antros'copy. Examination of any cavity by the antroscope

antros'tomy [L. *antrum*, cavity, + G. *stoma*, mouth]. Operation to open an antrum for drainage

antrotome (an'tro-tōm) [+ G. *tomē*, incision] An instrument for cutting open a cavity, esp. in bone

antrotomy. Opening an antral wall

an'trotympan'ic [L. *antrum*, cavity, + G. *tympanon*, drum] Rel. to the mastoid sinus and the tympanic cavity

an'trotympani'tis. Chronic inflammation of middle ear and mastoid antrum

an'trum [Pl. *antra*] [L. from G. *antron*, cavity] Any nearly closed cavity or chamber in a bone

a. auris. External acoustic meatus

a. cardiacum. Cardiac portion of the stomach, proximal or superior portion.

a. mastoideum. Tympanic antrum

a. maxillary. The maxillary sinus.

SEE SINUS

a. of Highmore. The air sinus in the maxillary bone.

a. puncture. Made near floor of nose 1½ inches from external opening Pus is then diamned NP Douche antrum 24 hours after puncture May be necessary for first few days to cocaine nose before passing cannula Attach syringe to cannula when placed Teach patient to hold it and to treat self at home

a. pyloricum. Bulge in the pyloric portion of the stomach along the greater curvature on distention

a. tympanicum. The mastoid antrum.

an'tytr'in. Extract of anterior lobe of pituitary body.

a. G. a. growth. Commercial product derived from the ant pituitary, containing the growth stimulating element.

a. gonadotropic. Commercial product derived from the ant pituitary, containing the gonadotropic hormone.

a. S. A gonadotropic hormone extracted from the urine of pregnant women.

a. T. a. thyrotropic. Commercial product derived from the ant pituitary, containing the thyrotropic element

anure'sis [G. *an-*, priv + *ouresis*, urination] Failure of kidney to secrete sufficient urine, suppression or failure to reach bladder if secreted; found in nephritis (if acute), or congestion, renal abscess, and last stages of chronic nephritis.

ETIOL. Inhalation of ether; lead, phosphorus, cantharides, or turpentine poisoning, Asiatic cholera; cholera infantum; cholera morbus; gastrointestinal

perforation; shock; collapse; typhoid fever, yellow fever, pernicious anemia, hysteria, acute yellow atrophy of the liver. Obstructive suppression is the result of occlusion of one or both ureters.

NP. Aid action of skin and bowels. Care as in nephritis. Wash skin with hot water, 116° to 120° F., twice a day. Hot drinks. Cover patient well. Prevent chilling and keep out of drafts

anure'tic. Pert to anuresis, *qv*

anu'ria [G. *an-*, priv + *ouron*, urine]. Failure of kidney function. *SYN.* *anuresis*.

a'nus [L.]. The outlet of the rectum lying in the fold bet the nates

The end of the anal* canal (2.5 to 3 cm.). Fissures of anus in newly born indicative of congenital syphilis

a., artificial. Opening of the bowel (usually surgical)

a., fissure in. A crack in mucosa of rectum

a., fistula in. A fistulous connection bet lumen of rectum and perianal skin.

a., imperforated. Where the natural opening is closed.

a., vulvovaginal. An opening into the vulva from the anus

anvil (an'vil) [AS. *anfil*]. Middle ossicle of ear. *SYN.* *incus*

anxi'etas (ang-zī-et-ās) [L. *angere*, to vex, trouble] Anxiety, apprehension, restlessness

a. tibia'rum. Tiredness, twitching, and unrest in legs when in bed *ETIOL.* Increase of the muscular sense

anxiety neuro'sis. A functional disease in which fear (or the somatic evidences of fear) is the essential part of the picture.

A symptomatic fear state can be differentiated by recognizing primary disease such as thyrotoxicosis. Fear may exist consciously, or present a group of somatic symptoms not recognized for what they are, in fact, even denied as representing anxiety. Ordinarily, fear as a response to an environmental threat is quite conscious, it may be equally conscious without the patient having the slightest insight as to its causation.

Fear may be an emotional correlate of organic brain disease, it is outstanding in certain toxic states (notably delirium tremens), may coexist with depression, and occur as night waves.

Anxiety neurosis is manifested when an intact personality without organic disease, during clear consciousness, complains of palpitation; heart pain, dyspepsia, cold, sweaty, tremulous extremities, constriction of the throat, bandlike pressure about head, among other symptoms. Often these are interpreted as meaning regional disease.

The real significance is a feeling of inadequacy in meeting some situation, *e.g.*, a tempting situation which is so completely repressed as to be totally unacceptable to the patient as of significance. *Homosexuality** is such a frustrated impulse that may lead not only to an anxiety state but to the much more intense picture of panic—psychotic terror. It is always very important not to rationalize the symptoms as some physical disease, although analysis is not always indicated.

anxious agitated depression. *PSY:* Depression accompanied by worry, uneasiness, and agitation, esp. rel. to poverty and want, or ruin

SYM. Hallucinations may be present but generally they are absent. Delusions

that a well-known phenomenon of nature has ceased to exist, such as the day or the night, the sun or the moon, aversion to eating, or the hearing of voices accusing the subject, are other symptoms

anhydremia (an-i-dre'mi-ă) [G *an-*, priv. + *ydor*, water, + *aima*, blood]. Decrease in normal fluid content of the blood. SYN *anhidremia*.*

apnnea (an-ip'ni-ă) [G. *an-*, priv. + *ypnos*, sleep] Condition of sleeplessness.

A. O. C. Abbr. for Anodal Opening Contraction

ochlesia (a-ok-le'zi-ă) [G. *a-*, priv. + *ochleisis*, disturbance]. Tranquillity; rest, catalepsy

aolan (ă'o-lan). A sterile solution of lactalbumin in colloidal form

Uses In nonspecific protein therapy, to relieve pain in gonorrheal complications

Dosage From 5 to 10 cc, at intervals of 5 to 6 days, intramuscularly

aor'ta [G *aortē* aorta] The main trunk of the arterial system of the body. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter at its origin. It arises from the upper surface of the left ventricle, passes upward as the *ascending aorta*, turns backward and to the left (arch of the *aorta*) at about the level of the fourth thoracic vertebra and then passes downward as the *descending aorta*, which is divided into the *thoracic* and *abdominal aorta*. The latter terminates at its division into the two common iliac arteries. At its exit from the ventricle, the aortic orifice is guarded by three semi-lunar valves. The divisions and branches of the aorta are as follows

THE AORTA

Its 3 Divisions and 58 Branches

		Name of Arteries	
AORTIC ARCH, 5 Arteries	•	†	†
	1	2 Coronary (Right and Left)	†
	2	1 Innominate	2
	3	1 Carotid (Left Common)	2
THORACIC, 31 Arteries	4	1 Subclavian (Left)	54
	5	3 Bronchial	
	6	4 Esophageal	
	7	2 Pericardial	
	8	20 Intercostal	
	9	2 Posterior Mediastinal	
	10	2 Phrenic	2
	11	1 Celiac Axis	3
	12	1 Superior Mesenteric	5
ABDOMINAL, 23 Arteries	13	2 Suprarenal	5
	14	2 Renal	
	15	2 Spermatic and Ovarian	
	16	1 Inferior Mesenteric	3
	17	8 Lumbar	16
	18	1 Middle Sacral	
	19	2 Iliac (R & L Com)	42
	58		
	(See Blood and Circulation)		

* No. Heads.

† No Arteries.

‡ Branches.

THE AORTA

Distribution of Branches of the Aorta

Branches of Arteries and Parts Supplied

- 1 To muscular tissues of heart
- 2 Divides into right subclavian and common carotid.
- 3 Internal and external, 8 branches each, supplies head
- 4 1st Div { Vertebral, with 7 br.
Thyroid Axis, with 3 br.
Int. Mammary, with 8 br.
2nd Div { Sup. Intercostal, with... 2 br.
(Head, Up Ext., Arms)
3rd Div—Axillary, with 7 br.
becomes Brachial, with 7 br.
This divides into
Ulnar, with ... 8 br.
Radial, with 12 br.
54 br.

5 Nutrient of lungs

6 To Esophagus, Anastomoses with brs of inf Thyroid, Phrenic and Gastric.

7 To Pericardium

8 To upper and lower border ribs, tissues of sides and back, vertebrae and spinal cord, Anas br of Int Mammary and Axillary

9 To glands in Mediastinum

10 Int and Ext. to Diaphragm, front and sides of Thorax

11 GASTRIC, to cardiac orifice, end and lesser curvature of stomach

HEPATIC, to greater curvature, Pancreas,

Duodenum, Gallbladder and Liver

SPLENIC, Greater Curvature, Stomach,

Pancreas, Spleen

12 Pancreas, Duodenum, Mesentery, Ileum,

Jejunum, asc and trans Colon.

13 To Suprarenal Capsules

14 To substance of Kidneys, Ureters and capsules

15 To Testes or Ovaries

16 To descend Colon, Sigmoid Flexure, sides of rectum

17 { Thoracic to muscles of back

Abdominal to abdominal muscles.

Spinal to canal.

18 To Coccyx, anast with lateral sacral, to rectum

19 Divides into Int Iliac, which gives off,

Ant Trunk with 8 br Post Trunk

with 4 br These supply Bladder,

Prostate Gland, Rectum, Uterus,

Ureters, Vagina, Penis, Iliac Bone

and Muscle, Hip-joints and Muscles,

Cord and Membranes, Sacrum, Glutei

muscles. Divides into Ext Iliac

which give off 3 brs, becomes

Femoral which gives off 8 brs, becomes

Popliteal, gives off 7 brs, divides into Ant Tibial, gives off 5

brs, and Post Tibial gives off 7 brs.

aor'tal. Pert to the aorta

aortalgia (a-or-tal'ji-ă) [G *aorte*, aorta,

+ G *algos*, pain] Pain due to pathological aortic conditions

aortarctia (a-or-tark'shi-ă) [“ + L.

arctare, to narrow] Aortic narrowing.

aortectasia (a-ort-ek-ta'zi-ă) [“ + *ek*,

out, + *tasis*, a stretching] Dilatation

of the aorta.

aor'tic. Pert to aorta or its orifice in

the left ventricle of the heart [disease.

a. murmur. Symptom of a valvular

a. opening. 1. Path through diaphragm for aorta 2 Post opening in

the diaphragm

a. regurgitation.* Leakage of the

blood from the aorta back into the left

ventricle at the recoil of the aorta's

elastic walls ETIOI Diseases of the

heart or aortic valves with defects or

weakness of heart muscle.

a. stenosis. Narrowing of *a.* or its orifice due to (1) lesions of the wall with scar formation, (2) infection as in rheumatic fever, or (3) embryonic anomalies. Hypertrophy of the heart is a common result.

a. valves. Three valves in left ventricle at the a. opening

aortitis (a-or-ti'tis) [G. *aortē*, aorta, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the aorta

Associated with syphilis in which vascular changes have taken place. A common cause of aortic aneurysm

Sym Possible cough, cyanosis, dyspnea, cardiac asthmatic attacks, hemoptysis.

aortocla'sia [' + *klasis*, a breaking]. Aortic rupture.

aortog'raphy [' + G *graphein*, to write]. Examination of abdominal aorta by x-ray after injection of contrast fluid

aortolith (a-or-to-lith) [' + G. *lithos*, stone]. Calcareous deposit in the aortic wall

aortomalacia (a-or-to-mal-a'-si-ā) [' + G *malakia*, softness]. Softening of the aorta's walls

aortopathy [' + G *pathos*, disease]. Any aortic disease

aortopto'sia, aortopto'sis [' + G *ptosis*, a falling]. Sinking down of abdominal aorta

aortorrhaphy (a-or-tor'af-i) [' + *raphē*, suture]. Suture of the aorta

aortosclero'sis [' + *sclerosis*, hard]. Aortic sclerosis

aortostenosis (a-or-to-sten-o'sis) [' + G *stenosis*, a narrowing]. Narrowing of the aorta

aortot'omy [' + G *tomē*, a cutting]. Incision of the aorta [out odor.

aos'mic [G *a-*, priv + *osmē*, smell] With-
A. O. T. A. Abbr. American Occupational Therapy Association.

apallesthesia (ā-pal'es-the'zī-ā) [G *a-*, priv + *pallein*, to tremble, + *aisthēsis*, feeling]. Inability to detect vibrations of a tuning fork placed against the body

apan'dria [G. *apo*, from, + *anēr* (andr-), man]. Aversion to males

apanthropia, apanthropy (a-pan-thro'pi-ā, -i) [' + *anthropos*, man]. Morbid aversion to society or to man

aparylytic [G. *a-*, priv + *paralyein*, to loosen]. Marked by lack of paralysis.

aparthrosis (ā-par-ā-thi-ro'sis) [' + *para*, near, + *thyreos*, an oblong shield, + *osis*, denoting increase]. Parathyroid deficiency

apareunia (a-pa-ru'ni-ā) [' + *pareunos*, lying beside]. Impossibility or absence of coitus.

Etiol. Rudimentary development of vagina, imperforate hymen, stenosis of vagina.

aparthrosis (ap-ar-thro'sis) [G *apo*, from, + *arthron*, joint, + *osis*, denoting increase]. 1. Diarthrosis 2. Dislocation.

apastia (ap-as'ti-ā) [G *apastia*, fasting]. Abnormal refusal to eat

apathetic (ap-ā-thet'ik) [G. *a-*, priv. + *pathos*, disease]. Indifferent, without interest. **Syn.** *apathic*.

apath'ic. Indifferent **Syn.** *apathetic*.

apathism (ap'ath-izm) [G. *a-*, priv + *pathos*, disease, + *ismos*, condition]. Slow to react; opp. to erethism *

ap'athy. Indifference; insensibility; without emotion, sluggish, opp of erethism.*

apectomy (a-pek-to-mi) [L. *apex*, tip, + G. *ektomē*, incision]. Eradication of apex of a tooth root. **Syn.** *apicoectomy*.

ape-hand [A. S. *apa*, ape, + *hand*, hand].

Nerve lesion in which the thumb remains at right angle from hand.

apeidosis (ap-e-i-do'sis) [G *apo*, away, + *eidosis*, form]. Slow disappearance of characteristic form in a disease.

apella (ap-el'ā) [G. *a-*, priv. + L. *pellis*, skin]. A circumcised male 2. One with a short prepucē

apellous (ā-pe-lus) [G. *a-*, priv + L. *pellis*, skin]. 1. Without skin. 2. Circumcised

apenteric (ap-en-ter'ik) [G *apo*, from, + *enteron*, intestine]. Away from the bowels

apep'sia [G *a-*, priv + *pepsis*, a digesting] 1 Absence of pepsin in the gastric juice 2. Imperfect digestion or its cessation

apepsin'ia. Absence of pepsin in the gastric juice

apeptous (a-pep'tus) [G *a-*, priv + *peptēin*, to digest]. 1 Indigestible, crude 2 Apeptic

aper'ient [L *aperire*, to open]. A very mild purgative, particularly applied to mild purgative waters. *Ex honey, potassum bitartrate, magnesium oxide.*

NP Usually given at night on an empty stomach if the drug acts slowly (10 to 12 hours) Saline a and those having rapid action are given first thing in morning on an empty stomach, half-hour before first drink

Strong purgatives (castor oil, colocynth, etc.) act in 4 to 6 hours

Hydragogues (salines and jalap) within 2 hours

Aperients should not be given in suspected appendicitis, in colic as a rule, in enteritis if diarrhea and vomiting are present

aperistal'sis [G *a-*, priv + *perī*, around, + *stalsis*, constriction]. Absence of peristalsis

aper'itive [L. *aperire*, to open]. 1. An appetizer 2 Mild purgative. **Syn:** *aperient, q.v.*

apertura (ap-er-tu'ra) [L *apertura*, opening] An opening

aperture (ap'er-chure). An orifice or opening

a'pex (pl. *apices*) [L *apex*, tip] The summit or extremity of anything

a. beat. The point of maximum impulse of the heart against the chest wall felt in the 5th left intercostal space, 3½ inches from middle of sternum about an inch within a line drawn from middle of clavicle parallel with sternum (the mammary line)

Generally may be detected by inspection or palpation, when these fail may be localized by auscultation. In recumbent position apex beat may be elevated an inch or more. When body is inclined to left, beat may be detected in mammary line or even some distance outside. During forced inspiration may become imperceptible or be found below its usual place. During forced expiration, beat becomes more forcible and position elevated. Patient as a rule should be examined in erect or sitting posture, while breathing quietly.

A weak apex beat may be noted: 1. In healthy people 2. Degeneration or dilatation of the heart 3 Pericardial effusion 4. Emphysema. 5. Shock or collapse

CHANGES IN FORCE AND EXTENT OF May be increased by 1. Hypertrophy of heart. 2. Excited action of heart from drugs, reflex irritation, excitement or disease, as exophthalmic goiter. 3. Shrinking of the lungs, as in phthisis.

DISPLACEMENT TO THE LEFT. May result from 1. Hypertrophy and dilatation of the heart (down and to the left). 2. Pericardial effusion (up and to left). 3. Chronic diseases of left lung and pleura, associated with retraction—as fibroid phthisis and pleural adhesions 4. Abdominal tumors and effusions (up and to left) 5. The pressure of a pleural effusion on the right side (up and to left)

DISPLACEMENT TO THE RIGHT. May be caused by 1. Chronic disease of the right lung or pleura, associated with retraction. 2. Pressure of a pleural effusion on left side

DISPLACEMENT DOWNWARD. May result from 1. Hypertrophy and dilatation of heart, chiefly the left ventricle 2. Pressure of solid growths in upper mediastinum 3. Aneurysm of aortic arch 4. Enlargement of liver, causing traction through central tendon of diaphragm. Deformity of chest may cause displacement in any direction

PRECORDIAL PROMINENCE. May result from 1. Deformity 2. Enlargement of heart. 3. Pericardial effusions

a. murmur. One over the apex of the heart

a. roof. The end of the root of a tooth.

apex/ograph [' + G *graphein*, to write] An instrument for determining apex of a tooth root.

A. P. H. A. 1 Abbr. American Public Health Association. 2 American Protestant Hospital Association.

aphacia (a-fa'si-ä) [G *a-*, priv. + *phakos*, lentil] Lack of eye lens

apha/cic. Pert to aphacia.

aphagia (a-fa'ji-ä) [G *a-*, priv. + *phagein*, to eat] Inability to swallow

aphakia (a-fa'ki-ä) [G *a-*, priv. + *phakos*, lentil] Absence of eye's crystalline lens.

SYN *aphacia*

apha/kik. Pert to aphakia

aphasia (a-fa'zi-ä) [' + *phasis*, speaking] Inability to express oneself properly through speech, or loss of verbal comprehension

It is complete or total when both sensory and motor areas are involved. SYN *loganosis*.

RS *Agraphia*, *alalia*, *anarthria*, *aphemia*, *atactic*, *mind blindness*, *mind deafness*, *motor*, *paraphasia*, *word blindness*.

a., amnesic. Loss of memory for words.

a., afaxic. Inability to articulate. Similar to *a. motor*.

a., auditory. A. due to pathology of center of hearing

a. conduction. Eriol. Due to lesion of conduction path bet motor and speech centers

a. gibberish. Utterance of meaningless phrases

a. motor. Patient knows what he wants to say but cannot say it. Muscles coordinating speech unable to coordinate. May be complete or partial. Broca's area is disordered or diseased

a., optic. Inability to call name of an object recognized by sight without the aid of sound, taste, or touch, a form of *agnosia*.

a., sensory. Inability to understand spoken words, if word center is involved (auditory *a.*) or the written word if visual word center is affected (visual *a.*). If both centers are involved, will not understand spoken or written word

a., traumatic. A. caused by head injury

apha'sic, apha'siac. Pert to aphasia.

aphelotic (af-el-ot'ik) [*aphelkeîn*, to draw away]. Absent minded, given to reverie.

aphelxia (af-elks'i-ä). Absent minded; oblivious of external conditions.

aphemesthesia (a-fem-es-the'zi-ä) [G. *a-*, priv. + *phēmē*, speech, + *aisthesis*, sensation]. Word deafness, or word blindness

aphemia (a-fe'mi-ä) [' + *phēmē*, speech]. Loss of speech due to impairment of the word memory center, amnesic aphasia. * SEE *alexia*, *amnesia*, *anarthria*.

aphephobia (af-e-fö'bi-ä) [G *aphē*, touch, + *phobos*, fear] Abnormal aversion to being touched by anyone

aphlogistic (a-flo-jist'ik) [G *a-*, priv. + *phlogistos*, inflammable] 1 Not inflammable 2 Burning without flame

aphonia (a-fon'i-ä) [' + *phōnē*, voice]. Loss of voice with intact inner speech and not due to central lesion. May occur in chronic laryngitis

Eriol. Disease of vocal cords, paralysis of laryngeal nerves, pressure on recurrent laryngeal nerve, or it may be functional due to hysteria or psychiatric causes

a. clericorum. Clergyman's sore throat

a. paranoica. The silence of the insane

aphoresis (a-for-e'sis) [' + *phorēsis*, being transmitted] 1 Lack of endurance, esp. of pain. 2 Any separation of a part

aphoria (a-fö'ri-ä) [' + *phoros*, carrier]. Sterility in the female

aphose (ä'föz) [' + *phōs*, light]. A subjective perception of darkness, or of a shadow

aphrasia (a-fra'zi-ä) [' + *phrasis*, speech] Morbid refusal to speak; seen in dementia precox, *q. v.*

a., paralytic. Due to paralysis of the faculty of ideation

a., superstitious. Avoidance of certain words because of scruples or aversion to their use

aphrenia (a-fre'n'i-ä) [' + *phrēn*, mind]. An apparent lack of intellect seen in some forms of dementia

a. apoplexy. Unconsciousness.

aphrenic, aphrenous (ä-fren'ik, -us). Insane

aphrodisia (af-ro-dis'i-ä) [G. *aphrodisios*, rel to *Aphrodite*, goddess of love] Sexual desire, esp when morbid, or s. congress

aphrodisiac (af-ro-diz'i-ak). An agent which stimulates sexual desire

Alcohol is said to inhibit control of sexual impulses, but constant use impairs the sexual powers without lessening desire. Theelin obtained from the urine of pregnant females is being tried for frigidity. Ex *nux vomica*, *phosphorus*, *alcohol*, and *cantharides* are usually classed as aphrodisiacs.

aphronesia (ä-fro-ne'si-ä) [G *a-*, priv. + *phronesis*, common sense]. 1 Silliness. 2 Dementia

aphronia (ä-fro'n'i-ä) [G. *aphrōn*, foolish]. Mental deficiency; defective functional activity of cerebrum

apthta (af'thä) (pl *apthtae*) [G small ulcer]. 1 Very small ulcer on a mucous membrane of the mouth. 2 Thrush.

aphthenxia (af-thengks'i-ä) [G. *a-*, priv. + *phtheqxis*, utterance]. An aphasia with articulate sounds imperfectly expressed.

aphthongia (af-thon'gi-ä) [G. *a-*, priv. + *phthoggos*, voice]. Aphasia due to spasm

of muscles controlled by the hypoglossal nerve.

aphthous (af'thus) [G. *aphtha*, small ulcer]. Pert. to, or characterized by, ulcers.

aphylac'tic [G. *a-*, priv. + *phylaxis*, a protecting]. Having no immune power.

aphylaxis (a-fī-laks'is). Without immunity against disease

apical [L. *apex*, tip]. Pert. to the apex.

apices (a'pis-ez). Pl of apex.

apiceotomy (ap'is-e-ot'o-mī) [L. *apex*, tip, + G. *tomē*, incision]. Eradication of apex of a tooth root. SYN *apicoectomy*

apicitis (ap-i-sī'tis) [+ G. *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of any apical structure, esp apex of lung or tooth root

apicoectomy (ap-i-ko-ek'to-mī) [+ G. *ektomē*, incision]. Amputation of apex of a tooth root.

apicoloca'tor [+ *locare*, to place]. Instrument for locating apex of a tooth root. SYN *apexograph*.

apicolysis (ap-i-kol'is-is) [+ G. *lysis*, solution]. Artificial collapse of the apex of a lung by making an opening through the anterior chest wall.

NP Keep patient on affected side and watch for shock and hemorrhage

apico'tomy (ap-i-ko'to-mī) [+ G. *tomē*, incision]. Removal of apex of a tooth root. SYN *apicoectomy*

aplectomy (ap-i-ek'to-mī) [+ G. *ektomē*, incision]. Eradication of apex of a tooth root. SYN *apicoectomy*.

apinealism (ā-pin'e-al-izm) [G. *a-*, priv. + G. *pinus*, pert. to pine, + *ismos*, condition of]. Syndrome due to absence of pineal gland

ap'ino'id [+ *pinos* filth, + *eidos*, appearance]. Free from dirt, clean.
a. cancer. Hard cancer

apiphobia (ā-pī-to'fī-ā) [L. *apis*, bee, + G. *phobos*, fear]. Abnormal fear of bees or of insects which buzz like a bee

apisination (ap-is-in-a'shun) [L. *apis*, bee]. Poisoning from bee stings

apituitarism (ā-pīt-u'it-ar-izm) [G. *a-*, priv. + L. *pituita*, phlegm, + *ismos*, condition of]. Condition due to total abeyance of function or removal of pituitary body. Leads to cachexia thy-reopriva *

aplanatic lens [+ *planētos*, wandering]. Free from spherical or chromatic aberration. Not wandering.

aplasia (a-pla'zī-ā) [+ *plasis*, a developing]. Failure of an organ or part of the body to develop naturally.

aplas'tic [+ *plastikos*, shaped]. Having deficient or arrested development

apnea (ap-ne'a) [+ *pnoē*, breath]. 1. Temporary absence of respiration following a period of overbreathing or overabundance of oxygen and a decrease of carbon dioxide, a feature of some types of dyspnea * 2 Asphyxia 3. Temporary cessation of breathing seen in the Cheyne-Stokes breathing, named after the first two physicians who noticed this type of breathing.

It is a serious symptom esp. in such conditions as arteriosclerosis, meningitis, coma, heart and kidney diseases, and also following an injury to the brain where concussion results. Sometimes this type of breathing is noticed in perfectly healthy children and in the aged during profound sleep

SYM It is characterized by a gradual increase in the rate until it ends in a gasp followed by a gradual decrease until the respiration ceases, then it begins

again. Another form is sometimes noticed when the respirations gradually increase in force and frequency and then suddenly cease.

apneumatosis [G. *a-*, priv. + *pneuma-toem*, to inflate, + *osis*, denoting increase]. Noninflation of air cells.

apo- (ap'o) [G. *apo*, from]. Gr prefix: From, away, separation, as *apophysis*.

ap'ocain. Local anesthetic, mildly toxic, employed for surface anesthesia and infiltration. SYN *tolocain*.

apocamnosis (ap-o-kam-no'sis) [G. *apokamnein*, to grow weary]. Weariness, easily induced fatigue.

apocenos (ap-o-sen-o'sis) [G. *apokenoem*, to drain]. 1. Increased flow of blood or body fluids. 2. Partial evacuation.

apochromat'ic [+ G. *chrōmatikos*, colored]. Without color. SYN *achromatic*.

apocope (ā-pok'o-pe) [G. *apokopeō*, a cutting off] Amputation

apocopous (a-pok'o-pus) [G. *apokopos*, cut off]. Castigated

apocoptic (ap-o-kop'tik) [G. *apokoptein*, to cut off]. The effect resulting from the removal of a part

apocrine (ap'o-krin) [G. *apo*, from, + *krainein*, to separate]. Pert. to cells which lose part of their cytoplasm while functioning.

apocrustic (ap-o-krus'tik) [G. *apokroustikos*, able to ward off]. 1. Astringent. 2. Repellent 3. Defensive

apodemialgia (ap-o-de-mī-al'gī-ā) [G. *apodemia*, away from home, + *algos*, pain]. 1. An abnormal desire to wander from one's abode or environment, wanderlust 2. Morbid dislike of a home

apogee (ap'o-ge) [G. *apo*, from, + *gē*, earth]. Highest stage of a disease

apokamnosis (ap'o-kam-no'sis) [G. *apokamnein*, to grow weary, + *osis*, denoting increase]. Abnormal tendency to fatigue, as in neurasthenia

apolarthron (ap-o-lar'thrōn). A natural fish liver oil, of great concentration, each capsule containing 25,000 USP units of Vitamin D, and 30,000 units of Vitamin A

DOSAGE. From 2 to not more than 6 capsules per day.

USES In any condition where large doses of these vitamins would be indicated, as in arthritis

apolepsis (ap-o-lep'sis) [G. *apolepsis*, a leaving off]. 1. Cessation of a function. 2. Retention or suppression of an excretion or secretion

apolexis (ap-o-leks'is) [G. *apolexis*, a declining]. 1. The catabolic condition or process. 2. Decline of life

apomorphine (ap-o-mor'fēn). A morphine derivative prepared from the alkaloid by extraction of one molecule of water

a. **hydrochloride**. A grayish white powder, should not be used if it at once imparts a greenish color when dissolved in 100 parts distilled water

ACTION AND USES. Emetic, sometimes valuable in cases of poisoning when stomach pump cannot be employed

DOSAGE $\frac{1}{12}$ gr. (0.005 Gm.) *hypodermically*, as *expectorant*, $\frac{1}{60}$ gr. (0.001 Gm.)

apomyelin (ap-o-mī'el-in) [G. *apo*, from, + *myelos*, marrow]. A brain substance containing no glycerol.

apone (a'pōn) [G. *a-*, priv. + *ponos*, pain]. An anodyne.

ap'oneurology [+ *logos*, word]. The science of aponeuroses.

ap'oneurorrhaphy [+ *raphē*, suture]. Aponeurotic suture.

aponeurosis (ap-o-nu-ro'sis) [G. *apo*, from, + *neuron*, sinew] Extension of connective tissue beyond a muscle in round or flattened tendons, or expanded sheets for the attachment of muscular fibers, or means of insertion or origin of a flat muscle, or as a fascia for other muscles

RS *aponeurology*, *aponeurosis*, *aponeurotic*, *apophyseal*, *unbricate*, *unbrication*.

aponeurosis (ap-on-ū-ro-si'tis) [' + *itis*, inflammation]. Aponeurotic inflammation.

aponeurotic. Pert to, or rel to, an aponeurotome (ap-on-ū-ro-tōm) [G. *apo*, from, + *neuron*, sinew, + *tome*, cutting] Knife for dividing an aponeurosis

aponeurotomy (ap-on-ū-ro'tōm-i). Surgical cutting of an aponeurosis

aponia (a-pon-i-ā) [G. *a-*, priv + *ponos*, pain] 1. Abstaining from labor. 2. Absence of pain

aponic (ap-on'ik) Rel to aponia

aponia, **aponoea** (a-pon-oy-ā, ā-pon-e-ā) [G. *apo*, from, + *nous*, mind] Amentia

apophlegmatic (ap-o-fleg-mat'ik) [' + *phlegmatikos*, abounding in mucus]. Producing a mucous discharge, expectorant

apophyseal (ap-o-fiz'e-al) [' + *physis*, growth] Rel or pert to an apophysis

apophysis. 1. A projection esp from a bone, an outgrowth without an independent center of ossification

a. *cerebri*. The pineal body.

a. of *Ingrassias*. Smaller wing of sphenoid bone

a. *lenticularis*. Temporal bone's orbicular process

a. of *Rau*. Long process of malleus

a. *raviana*. Gracile process of malleus

apophysitis (a-pof-i-si'tis) [G. *apo*, from, + *physis*, growth, + *itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of a bony process which has never been entirely separated from the bone of which it forms a part.

apoplasma (ap-o-plaz'mi-ā) [' + *plasma*, formation] Deficiency of blood plasma

apoplectic (ap-o-plek'tik) [G. *apoplektikos*, crippled by stroke] Pert to apoplexy

apoplecticiform [G. *apoplexia*, stroke, + *L. forma*, appearance] Like apoplexy

apoplectic/enous [' + *genos*, origin]. Causing apoplexy

apoplecticoid [' + *eidōs*, form] Like apoplexy SYN *apoplectiform*

apoplexy (āp'ō-plēk-si) [G. *apoplexia*, a stroke] 1. Sudden diminution of, or loss of, consciousness and paralysis, due to hemorrhage into brain or spinal cord, or formation of an embolus or thrombus, which occludes an artery SYN *stroke* * 2. Condition of an organ marked by a hemorrhage into its substance, as apoplexy of the lung

SYM Onset acute Unconsciousness. Stertorous breathing due to paralysis of portion of the soft palate. Expiration puffs out the cheeks and mouth Pupils sometimes unequal, the larger one being on the side of the hemorrhage Paralysis usually involves one side of the face, arm and leg of one side, with eyeballs turned away from the side of the body-paralysis, unequal pupils, skin covered with clammy sweat, the surface temperature of which is often subnormal, speech disturbances, onset more gradual if due to a *thrombosis* *

Proc. Depends upon symptoms. Often grave.

NP: As patient recovering from unconsciousness has admitted hearing all that was said in the room, care should be exercised about talking in presence of patient Complete quiet Guard against self-inflicted injuries to non-paralyzed side from movements due to irritation. Supine position Head and body on same plane Avoid pressure sores by moving patient frequently. Ease breathing by change of position once an hour, turning from paralyzed side to back and reverse To lie on paralyzed side may require much effort to breathe. Turn body as a whole, not in part, flexing a paralyzed arm across chest, lower extremities flexed Frequent cleansing of oropharyngeal passages.

External heat if pulse is weak, skin clammy, and temperature lowered Ice bag if congestion is present, high tension pulse and dusky skin of head and face Avoid blistering or burns by not allowing container to come in contact with surface Guard against sacral bed sores (not due to pressure, a cutaneous indication of lowered vitality) This is indicated by redness of skin which may be followed by superficial blisters, resulting in a gangrenous ulcer Constant asepsis and antiseptic if break occurs in skin Binders to hold dressings, no adhesive plasters

Use catheter to avoid bed-wetting; enemata instead of purgatives Avoid pressure of bed clothes by using a bed cradle Watch for contractures of muscles and avoid by change of position

Coma. Liquid or soft foods, solid ones as patient begins to masticate Slight elevation of head when feeding which should be done from the paralyzed side unless patient exhibits imperfect sight, when position should be reversed to accommodate

Feed slowly to avoid stoppage of windpipe Loss of muscular power of pharynx, of tongue and cheeks must be considered Frequent bathing, emollients or cocoa butter applied afterward Watch for danger from heat or cold if loss of sensation is manifested in any part Systematic massage No strenuous rubbing Passive exercises until active movements are possible

Hemiplegic or chronic state Careful training of muscles and organs of speech is necessary, later followed perhaps by occupational therapy Confidence must be inspired, memory trained and emotions controlled by patient Nurse should teach patient how to sit and how to stand and walk

F A TREATMENT Keep patient quiet and sitting up or lying down with head and shoulders elevated Do not give stimulants Apply cooling applications to head and neck Do not transport unless absolutely imperative—and then very carefully

RS *Aaron's sign*, *antiapoplectic*, *aphronia*, *apoplectic*, *apoplectiform*, *apoplectogenous*, *cataplexis*, *coma*, *hemiplegia*, *ictus*

apopsychia (ap-op-sik'i-ā) [G. *apo*, away, + *psychē*, mind] Fainting, syncope

apoptosis (ap-op-to'sis) [' + *ptōsis*, a falling] Falling off or out, as a scab or hair.

aporioneurosis (ap-or-i-o-nu-ro'sis) [G. *aporia*, doubt, + *neuron*, nerve, + *osis*, increased]. Anxiety neurosis.

aporrhagma (ap-o-reg'mā) [G. *apo*, away, + *régma*, separation]. 1. A biological separation of one substance from an-

other. 2. Any nitrogen-containing substance formed by the removal of carbon dioxide from protein-derivatives, as when histamine, $C_4H_9N_2(CH_2)_2NH_2$, is formed by putrefaction from histidine, $C_4H_9N_2CH_2CH(NH_2)COOH$.

aporrhinos (ap-or-in-ō'sis) [*''* + *ris*, nose, + *osis*, increased]. Nasal discharge.

aporrhipsis (ap-or-ip'sis) [*''* + *ripten*, to throw]. Removal of clothing or bed clothes, seen in some psychotic conditions or in delirium.

aposis (a-po'zī-ā) [G. *a-*, priv. + *posis*, drink]. Absence of thirst.

apostia (ap-o-sit'f-ā) [G. *apo*, away, + *sitos*, food]. Anorexia* associated with disgust for food.

apospory [*''* + *sporos*, seed]. Absence of spore-producing ability.

apostasis (ap-os'tā-sis) [G. *apostasis*, departure from] 1 The crisis or end of a disease. Termination by crisis. 2 An abscess. 3 An exfoliation.

apostaxis (ap-o-staks'is) [G. *apo*, from, + *staxis*, to drop] 1 Epistaxis. 2. Discharge by drops.

apostem (ap'o-stēm) [G. *apostēma*, abscess]. An abscess.

apostema (ap-os-tē'mā). An abscess.

aposthia (ah-pos'thī-ā) [G. *a-*, priv. + *posthe*, foreskin]. Congenital absence of the prepuce.

apothanasia (ā-poth-ā-na'zī-ā) [G. *apo*, away, + *thanatos*, death]. Prolongation of life.

apothecaries' measure. A system of measuring drugs in English speaking countries rapidly being displaced by the metric system, *q.v.*

The scruple and the pound are now seldom used. A portion of a grain is expressed fractionally, as gr $\frac{1}{2}$, not decimally. The quantity is written in Roman numerals, *q.v.*, with the symbol before it, as gr. v.

Weight

20 grains (gr) = 1 scruple (℥)
60 grains (gr) (3 ℥) = 1 dram (ʒ)
8 drams (ʒ) = 1 ounce (℥)
12 oz (ʒ) (5760 gr) = 1 pound (lb)

Volume

60 minims (m) = 1 fluidram (f ʒ)
8 fluidrams (f ʒ) = 1 fluidounce (f ʒ)
16 fluidounces (f ʒ) = 1 pint (pt)
2 pints (pt) = 1 quart (qt)
4 quarts (qt) = 1 gallon (G)

Some points to remember are. The character ʒ represents 60 grains, while f ʒ represents 60 minims. 3 represents 480 grains only, while f ʒ is necessary to express 480 minims. A minim is not the equivalent of a grain. 480 minims (1 f ʒ) of water weighed at the standard temperature weigh 456.37 grains. This should be remembered for percentage solutions. Specific gravities of liquids vary, a pint of a liquid is not necessarily a pound.

apothecary [G. *apothēkē*, storing place]. A druggist or pharmacist. In England and Ireland one licensed by the Society of Apothecaries as an authorized physician and dispenser of drugs.

apothem, **apotheme** [G. *apo*, away, + *thema*, deposit]. The brown precipitate which appears when vegetable decoctions or infusions are exposed to the air, or are boiled a long time.

apothesine (ap-oth'es-in). A local anesthetic of the procaine type (in that it is relatively ineffective when applied to the mucous membrane), but slower in action than procaine. Its toxicity is

about equal to that of cocaine, but twice that of procaine.

Dosage 0.08 Gm. (1½ grains).

apothesis (ap-oth'es-is) [G. *apothesis*, a placing back]. Reduction of a fracture or dislocation.

apotheter (a-poth'e-ter) [G. *apothetein*, to slow away]. Navel string repositor.

apotoxin [G. *apo*, away, + *toxikon*, poison]. The anaphylactic substance due to action of toxigenum on injected toxin.

apotropis [G. *apōtribein*, to abrade]. Removal of opacity in cornea.

apozeme (ap'o-zēm) [G. *apo*, away, + *zein*, to boil]. A decoction.

apparatus [L. *apparare*, to prepare] 1. A number of parts acting together in the performance of some special function. 2. A mechanical appliance or appliances, used in operations and experiments.

a. **acoustic**. Auditory apparatus, the assemblage of parts essential for hearing.

a. **Clover's**. A device used in administering ether or chloroform.

a. **Desault's**. Desault's bandage.

a. **Fell-O'Dwyer's**. An instrument for performing artificial respiration, and for preventing collapse of the lung in chest operations.

a. **ligamentosus colli**. The occipito-axoid ligament.

a. **major**. Median lithotomy.

a. **minor**. Lateral lithotomy.

a. **sound conducting**. Those parts of the acoustic apparatus that transmit sound.

a. **sound perceiving**. Those central parts of the acoustic apparatus that are essential for the perception of sounds.

a. **vocal**. The various organs collectively that subserve phonation.

appendalgia [L. *appendere*, hang to, + G. *algos*, pain]. Pain in lower right quadrant in region of vermiform appendix.

appendectomy (ap-en-dek'to-mī) [L. *ad*, to, + *pendere*, hang, + G. *ektome*, cut out]. Surgical removal of the vermiform appendix.

appendical, **appendiceal**. Pert. to an appendix.

a. **reflex**. Tenderness at McBurney's point accompanied by rigidity considered a reflex expression by way of sympathetic cerebrospinal arc.

appendicectasis (ap-pen-dis-ek'tā-sis) [L. *appendere*, hang to, + G. *ektasis*, a stretching]. Appendical dilatation.

appendicectomy (ap-en-dis-ek'to-mī) [*''* + G. *ektome*, a cutting]. Surgical removal of the appendix.

appendices (ap-pen'di-sēz). Plural of appendix.

a. **epiploicae**. Pouches of peritoneum, filled with fat and attached to the colon.

appendicial (ap-pen-dis'i-al). Pert. to the appendix. *Syn* *appendical*.

appendicitis (ap-pen-di-si'tis) [L. *appendere*, hang to, + G. *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the vermiform appendix.

It generally occurs between the ages of five and twenty, very rarely before the fifth year or after the fiftieth. It is more common in male adults than in female adults. The disease may be acute, subacute, or chronic.

a. **acute**. *Syn* (a) Abdominal pain, usually severe and generally throughout the abdomen followed by (b) nausea and vomiting, (c) localization of pain in the right lower quadrant of abdomen

with tenderness and rigidity over right rectus muscle or McBurney's point, (d) fever usually rising within several hours, 99° F to 101° F, (e) pulse increasing with temperature, (f) patient lying on back with right lower extremity frequently flexed to relieve muscle tension, (g) leukocytosis present shortly after onset; (h) in mild cases symptoms begin to subside on the second day, but in more severe cases there may be a cessation of pain indicating that the appendix has ruptured. After a few hours a well defined abscess may be felt in the right iliocecal region showing that nature has walled off the area.

TREATMENT (1) Notify physician as soon as symptoms do not subside (2) Refrain from giving foods, liquids, cathartics, enemas, and from applying heat (3) Surgery within 24 hours of onset is safest procedure.

a., chronic. May follow an acute attack leaving a cicatricial narrowing of the lumen of the appendix, or adhesions. **Sym.** Gastric indigestion, frequently simulating a gastric ulcer, duodenal ulcer, or gallbladder disease. Tenderness manifested in the right lower abdomen. **TREATMENT:** Surgical.

a. obliterans, a., protective. A with adhesions closing the appendical cavity. **appendico-entrostomy** (ap-pen-dik-o-enter-os'to-mi) [" + *G. enteron* intestine, + *stoma*, mouth] 1 Appendicostomy. 2 The establishment of an anastomosis bet appendix and intestine.

appendicolithiasis [" + *G. lithos*, stone]. Formation of calculi in the vermiform appendix.

appendicolysis (ap-pen-dī-kol'ī-sis) [" + *G. lysis*, a loosening] Operation which frees appendix from adhesions by a slit in the serosa at its base.

appendicopathy (ap-pen-dī-ko'path-ī) [" + *G. pathos*, disease] Any disease of the vermiform appendix.

a. oxyurica. Lesion of the appendical mucosa supposedly due to oxyuriasis.

appendicosis [" + *G. -osis*, increased]. Noninflammatory state of the appendix. **Sym.** Dull pain, local soreness, afebrile, but continual discomfort.

appendicostomy (ap-pen-dik-os'to-mi) [" + *G. stoma*, mouth] Operation for irrigating cecum and colon.

appendicular. 1 Appendical 2 Pert. to limbs or that appended to another part.

appen-dix [L.] An appendage.

a., auricular. A forward prolongation of the heart-auricle.

a., ensiform. The third or lowest portion of the sternum.

a., gangrenous. When inflammation is extreme, blood vessels are blocked in the mesentery, circulation to appendix cut off, and diffuse peritonitis ensues.

a., ventricular. See *saccule of larynx*.

a. vermiformis (a., *vermiform* or *processus vermiformis*). A worm-shaped process projecting from the cecum, whose mucous membrane also lines the appendix, which contains many solitary glands. Its average length is 7.5 cm., and its position is variable. It secretes 1 to 2 cc of fluid per day.

See *Aaron's sign*, *appendalgia*, "*appendicitis*" words, *vermiform*, *voracious*.

appen-dotome [L. *appendere*, hang to, + *G. tomē*, a cutting]. An instrument for excision of appendix.

appercipere (ap-per-sep'shun) [L. *ad*, to, + *percipere*, to receive]. The mental process whereby new knowledge is or-

ganized and interpreted in the light of past knowledge and experiences.

apperceptive. Pert. to apperception.

appetency [L. *appetere*, to strive for]. An appetite or desire.

appetite [L. *appetitus*, longing for]. Desire, esp. for food, not necessarily hunger.

a. juice. Gastric secretion brought about by psychic causes such as sight or odor of food, and by tasting and chewing. It ceases 15 to 20 minutes after mastication is completed.

appetite, words pert. to: *Acoria*, anorectic, anorecticus, anorexia, apoplexia, appetency, appetizer, asitia, avulsion, bulimia, canine a., dysorexia, emesis, hiccup, hyperorexia, malacia, inacomania, nausea, parageusia, parorexia, phagomania, pica, polyphagia, pyrosis, regurgitation, rumination, satiety, taste.

appetition (āp-pē-tish'ūn) [L. *ad*, toward, + *petere*, to seek] Desire for some object.

appetizer. That which promotes appetite.

applanatio (ap-plan-a'shi-o) [L.]. A flattening, as the corneal surface.

a. cornea. Flattened cornea.

apple (ap'l) [A. S. *appel*]. Most widely used of fleshy, many celled fruits having a core from the pome family.

Dried. Average serving 60 grams. **Pro.** 10, **Fat** 13, **Carbo** 39.7, **Ca** 0.032, **Mg.** 0.037, **K** 0.623, **Na** 0.050, **P** 0.048, **Cl.** 0.025, **Fe** 0.0015. Contains Vitamin A.

Fresh. Average serving 130 grams. **Pro** 0.5, **Fat** 0.7, **Carbo** 16.9, **Ca** 0.007, **Mg.** 0.008, **K** 0.127, **Na** 0.011, **P** 0.012, **Cl** 0.005, **S** 0.006, **Fe** 0.0003. Contains Vitamin A. Good source Vitamins B, C, and G.

ap'ple-head [" + *heafod*, head]. Dwarf's broad, thick skull.

applicator (āp'lī-kā-tēr) [L. *applicare*, to attach] Device, usually a slender rod of glass or wood, used with a pledget of cotton on the end, to apply medicine to the nose, throat, uterus, or any other body cavity.

apposition [L. *ad*, to, + *ponere*, to place]. 1 Development by accretion. 2 Addition of parts. 3 Fitting together, as the edges of two surfaces.

approximal (ap-proks'im-āl) [L. *ad*, to, + *proximus*, nearest] Contiguous; next to.

approximate (ā-p'roks'im-āt) [L. *ad*, toward, + *proximus*, nearest] To bring a part toward another, as when bringing the fingers together or an arm toward the body.

apraxia (a-praks'i-ā) [G. *apraxia*, inaction] 1 Inability to perform certain purposive movements without loss of motor power, sensation, or coordination. 2 Ridiculous and out of the ordinary acts performed by the insane. Inability to understand the meaning of things.

a. algera. Induction of severe headache by a hysterical attack, thus preventing motion.

a., ideational. Misuse of objects due to failure to identify them.

a., motor. Inability to willfully perform acts.

aprication (ap-rī-kā'shun) [L. *apricare*, expose to sun]. 1 Sunstroke. 2 Sunbath. Basking in the sun.

apricot (ā'p'ri-kot) [L. *praecoquum*, early ripe] Fruit resembling small peach in appearance.

Dried. Average serving 25 grams. **Pro.** 1.2, **Fat** 0.3, **Carbo.** 15.7, **Ca.** 0.086, **Mg.** 0.047, **K.** 1.157, **Na.** 1.177, **P.** 0.117, **Cl.**

- 0.009, Fe. 0.0014. Good source Vitamin A.
 Fresh: Average serving 50 grams. Pro.
 0.6, Carbo. 6.7, Ca. 0.014, Mg. 0.010, K.
 0.248, Na. 0.038, P. 0.025, Cl. 0.002, S.
 0.010, Fe. 0.0003. Good source Vitamins
 A, C, and G
- aprocitia** (â-prok'shî-â) [G. *a-*, priv. + *proktos*, anus]. Imperforation or absence of anus.
- aprocious** (â-prok'tus). Having an imperforate anus.
- apron** [O F. *naperon*, cloth] Garment to cover front of the body, for protection of clothing during surgical operations, etc
- a., Hottentot.** Hypertrophy of labia minora
- aproxia** [G. *aproxia*, want of attention] Unintentional inattention, esp from defective hearing, sight, or mental weakness. Inability to concentrate on anything
- apselaphesia** (ap-sel-af-e'zî-â) [G. *a-*, priv + *pselaphesia*, feeling]. Absence of tactile sense
- apsithyria, apsitheura** (ap-sith-i'ri-â, -u're-â) ["" + *psithyzein*, to whisper]. Hysterical loss of voice with inability to whisper
- apsychia** (ap-sî'ki-â) ["" + *psychê*, mind]. Unconsciousness, a faint
- apsychosis** (ap-sî-ko'sis) ["" + *-ôsis*, increased] Inability to think.
- aptyalia, aptyalism** (ap-tî-â'li-â, -ti'al-izm) ["" + *ptyalon*, saliva]. 1. Absence or deficiency of saliva. 2. A condition due to excessive expectoration through loss of oxydases
- apulosis** (ap-u-lo'sis) [G. *ouleim*, to cicatrize] A cicatrix
- apyetous** (â-pî-et-us) [G. *a-*, priv + *pyêsis*, suppuration]. Non-suppurative, non-purulent
- apynkormorphous** (â-pîk'no-mor'fus) ["" + *pyknos*, thick, + *morphê*, form] Pert. to a cell which stains lightly as its stainable material is scattered.
- apyrogenous** (â-pi-oj'en-us) ["" + *pyon*, pus, + *genos*, origin] Not due to pus
- apyous** (â-pi'us) Without pus
- apyretic** (â-pi-ret'ik) [G. *a-*, priv + *pyretos*, fever]. Without fever. SYN: *ajebrile*.
- apyrexia** (â-pi-reks'i-â) ["" + *pyrexia*, feverishness]. 1. Absence of or intermission of fever 2 Nonfebrile period of an intermittent fever
- apyrogenetic, apyrogenic** (â-pi-ro-jê-net'ik, -jen'ik) ["" + *genos*, origin]. Not causing fever.
- aqua** (ak'wâ) (pl. *aquae*) [L. *aqua*, water]. Water
- a. ammoniae.** Water charged with ammonia and stimulants
- a. chlori.** Water charged with chlorine for antiseptics and cleaning.
- a. communis.** Faucet water
- a. destillata.** A water obtained by distillation
- a. fortis.** Nitric acid
- a. labyrinthi.** The fluid in the labyrinth of the ear.
- a., medicated** (water). An aqueous solution of a volatile substance. Usually contains only a comparatively small percentage of the active drug. Many of them are merely water saturated with a volatile oil. They are used more as vehicles and to give odor and taste to solutions. There are 14 official waters.
- a. menthae piperitae.** Peppermint water.
- a. oculi.** The fluid (aqueous humor) of the eye.

a. pura. Purified water.

a. re'gia. Nitrohydrochloric acid, nitromuriatic acid, *q.v.*, for F. A. Treatment.

a. rosae. Rosewater, used mainly as a flavor

a. sedativa. Sedative lotion containing ammonia water and spirit of camphor.

a. vitae. Brandy.

aquacapsulitis ["" + *capsula*, a small box, + G. *-itis*, inflammation]. Serous iritis. SYN *aquocapsulitis*.

aquaeductus (ak-we-duk'tus) ["" + *ductus*, duct] A channel or canal to convey fluids

a. cerebri. Canal lined with ciliated epithelium and going from the third ventricle through the mesencephalon to the fourth ventricle

a. cochleae. Canal connecting sub-arachnoid space and the perilymphatic space of the cochlea

a. Fallopi. Canal for facial nerve in petrous part of temporal bone

a. Sylvii. *a. cerebri*.

aquamedin (ak-wa-med'in). A preparation from the isolation of a hormone from the ant lobe of the pituitary gland which seems to control the water balance in the tissues as insulin controls the balance of sugar in the body

In diabetes insipidus in which the water balance of the body is upset, aquamedin should be of inestimable benefit

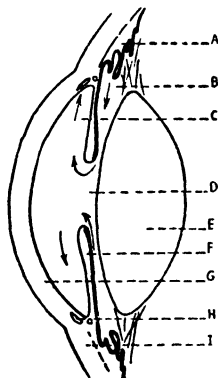
aquapuncture (ak'wâ-pungh'chur) [L. *aqua*, water, + *punctura*, puncture] 1. Injection of water hypodermically as a placebo 2 A fine jet of water sprayed on the skin as a counterirritant

aqueduct (ak'we-duk't) ["" + *ductus*, duct]. Canal or passage SYN *aqueductus*.

a. vestibuli. Small passage reaching from the vestibule to the post surface of the temporal bone's petrous section

aqueous (âk'wê-ûs) [L. *aqua*, water]. Of the nature of water, watery.

a. chamber. Ant. chamber of the eye.



MOVEMENT OF AQUEOUS HUMOR IN THE EYE

Formed by the ciliary body in the posterior chamber, the aqueous humor streams out through the pupil into the anterior chamber and disappears into the sinus venosus sclerae. (Schematic). A, Ciliary body, with ciliary glands; B, posterior chamber, C, anterior chamber, D, pupil, E, lens, F, iris, G, cornea, H, sinus venosus sclerae (canal of Schlemm), I, sclera.

- a. humor.** Watery liquid, transparent, containing trace of albumin and small amount of salts. Produced by the iris, ciliary body, and cornea. It circulates through the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye and leaves the eye through one of three routes, (a) the posterior route through the zonula, (b) the iris, and (c), the canal of Schlemm. To enter the latter, it passes through the spaces of Fontana to the pectinate villi through which it is filtered.
- aquiferous** (ak-wif'er-us) [L. *aqua*, water, + *ferre*, to bear]. Carrying water or lymph.
- aquocapsulitis.** Serous iritis.
- arabinose** (ar'ab-in-ös) Gum sugar, a pentose, obtained from boiling gum arabic and 0.5 per cent sulfuric acid.
- arabinoxuria** [arabinoose + G *ouron*, urine]. Arabinose in the urine.
- Arachnida** (ar-äk-ni-dä) [G *arachne*, spider]. A class of the Arthropoda, including the spiders, ticks, and mites.
- arachnidism** (ar-äk'id-izm) [G *arachnê*, spider, + *eidos*, form, + *ismos*, condition of]. Systemic poisoning from spider bite.
- arachnitis** (ar-ak-m'itis) [I' + *itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the arachnoid membrane.
- arachnodactyly** (ar-ak-no-dak'til-i) [I' + *dactylos*, finger]. Spider fingers, a state in which fingers and sometimes toes are abnormally long, slender, and curved.
- arachnoid** (ar-ak'noid) [G *arachne*, web, + *eidos*, form]. Resembling a web.
- a. cavity.** (a) The space between the arachnoid membrane and the dura mater (*cavum subdurale*). (b) The space between the arachnoid membrane and the pia mater (*cavum subarachnoidale* or *subarachnoid space*). The latter contains the cerebrospinal fluid.
- a. membrane** (*arachnoida encephali*) The middle (bet the dura and pia mater) or serous membrane of the brain and spinal cord. SEE *basilarachnitis*.
- arachnoidea** (ar-ak'noid'e-ä) A thin, fibrous, middle membrane covering the brain and spinal cord, *a. encephali* and *a. spinalis*.
- arachnoidism** (a-räk-noyd'izm) [G *arachnê*, spider]. The result produced by the bite of poisonous spiders.
- arachnoiditis** (ar-ak'noid-i'tis) [G. *arachnê*, spider, + *eidos*, form, + *itis*, inflammation]. Arachnitis, inflammation of the arachnoid membrane.
- arachnopia** (ar-ak-no'pi-ä) [I' + L *pia*, protective membrane]. Pia and arachnoid considered as one membrane.
- Aran-Duchenne's disease** (ar-ahn-du-shen's) Muscular atrophy beginning in the upper extremities and progressing to other parts of the body.
- araneous** (ä-ra'ne-us) [L *aranea*, cobweb]. Arachnoid, resembling a cobweb.
- Arantius's body, A.'s nodule** (ar-an'shi-us). Nodule at center of free border of a semilunar valve leaflet.
- A.'s ventricle.** Small sac on floor of fourth ventricle.
- arbor vitae** [L *arbor*, tree, + *vita*, life]. ANAT 1 A tree-like structure, a tree-like outline seen in a section of the cerebellum and the inferior fold of the cervix. 2 A series of branching ridges within the cervix of the uterus.
- arborescent** (ar-bor-es'ent) [L *arborescere*, to become a tree]. Branching, tree-like.
- arborization** (ar-bor-i-za'shun) [L. *arbor*, a tree]. Interlacing; ramification, applied to nerve process terminations, fibers and arterioles. SEE *nerve*.
- arc.** A curved line, portion of the circumference of a circle.
- a. reflex.** The path followed by a nerve impulse in a reflex action. The impulse originates in a receptor at the point of stimulation, passes through an afferent neuron or neurons to a reflex center in the brain or spinal cord and from the center out through efferent neurons to the effector organ, a muscle, or gland where the response occurs.
- arcade** (ar-käd') Any anatomic structure composed of a series of arches.
- a., Flint's.** The arteriovenous anastomosis at the base of the pyramid of the kidney [remedy or nostrum].
- arca-num** [L *arcanus*, a secret]. Secret.
- arcate** (ar'kät) [L *arcatus*, bow shaped]. Arched, bow shaped.
- arch-, archi-** [G *archê*, primitive]. Prefix. First, principal, or chief. Beginning, as *archetype*.
- arch, arches** [L *arcus*, a bow]. Any structure or structures of a curved or bow-like outline.
- a., abdominothoracic.** The lower boundary of the front of the thorax.
- a., alveolar.** The arch of the alveolar process of either jaw.
- a., ant. metatarsal.** Formed by the inferior surfaces of the heads of the metatarsal bones of the foot.
- a. of the aorta.** Proximal curved part of aorta extending to 3rd dorsal v.
- a.'s, aortic.** 1 Same as arch of the aorta. 2 A series of six pairs of vessels which develop in the embryo. They connect at the truncus arteriosus with the dorsal aortae. During the fifth to seventh weeks, the arches undergo transformation, some persisting as functional vessels, others persisting as rudimentary structures, and some disappearing entirely.
- a.'s, branchial.** Also called visceral or gill arches. A series of arches which support the gills of fishes. They occur in the human embryo and play an important role in the development of the head and neck. First is the *mandibular*, second, the *hyoid*. The third, fourth and fifth are transitory.
- a.'s of Corti.** A series of arches made up of the rods of Corti [ligament].
- a., crural.** Femoral arch. Poupart's.
- a., deep crural.** A band of fibers arching in front of sheath of femoral vessels.
- a., dental.** An arch formed by the alveolar process on either jaw, containing teeth and covered by the gums.
- a.'s, embryonic.** Fetal arches, the aortic, branchial, mandibular, hyoid, pulmonary, and thyrohyoid arches.
- a., femoral.** Poupart's ligament.
- a., hemal.** Arch formed by the body and processes of a vertebra, a pair of ribs and the sternum, or other like parts, also the sum of all such arches.
- a., hyoid.** The second fetal arch which persists in the styloid process, the stylohyoid ligament, and lesser cornu of the hyoid bone.
- a., Langer's axillary.** A thickened border of fascia forming a bridge across the occipital groove.
- a., longitudinal.** One of the two anteroposterior arches of the foot; the medial formed by calcaneus, talus, navicular, cuboids, and first three metatarsals; the lateral by the calcaneus, cuboid, and fourth and fifth metatarsals.
- a., mandibular.** The fetal arch whence

are developed the jawbones, with the malleus and incus.

a., nasal. The arch formed by the nasal bones and by the nasal processes of the superior maxilla

a., neural. The arch of a vertebra formed by its pedicles and laminae, also the sum of all such arches

a., palmar. BNA. *arcus volaris.* Deep, an arch formed in the palm by the communicating branch of the ulnar and the radial artery. *Superficial,* an arch in the palm forming the termination of the ulnar artery. [of the fetus.]

a.'s, pharyngeal. The branchial arches
a., plantar. BNA. *arcus plantaris.* The arch formed by the external plantar artery and the dorsalis pedis

a.'s, postaural. The branchial arches.
a., pubic. The portion of the pelvis formed by the rami of the ischia and the ossa pubis on either side

a., pulmonary. The fifth of the aortic arches on the left side. It becomes the pulmonary artery

a., stylohyoid. One of the embryonic arches made up of four segments, viz: the pharyngobranchial, which develops into the styloid process, the epibranchial, developing into the stylohyoid ligament, the ceratobranchial and hypobranchial which together develop into the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone.

a., supraorbital. A bony arch formed by the prominent margin of the orbit

a., thyroid. The third fetal arch. Its cartilage is represented by the greater cornu of the hyoid bone

a., transverse. Articulations (metatarsophalangeal) at ball of foot

a. of a vertebra. The arching portion of a vertebra enclosing the spinal foramen.

a.'s, visceral. The fetal arches.

a., zygomatic. The arch formed by the malar and temporal bones

archaic type of reaction. An inadequate immature reaction to reality, a reversion to a type once acceptable as normal (e. g., in infancy)

archamphiaster (ar-k'am-fi-as'ter) [G. *archē*, origin, + *amphi*, around, + *aster*, star] Amphiaster formed when polar globules are extruded

archebiosis (ar-ke-bi-o'sis) [" + *bios*, life] Spontaneous generation.

archegenesis (ar-ke-jen'e-sis) [" + *genesis*, origin] Generation spontaneously. SYN *archebiosis*.

archenteron (ar-k'en'tei-on) [" + *enteron*, intestine] Cavity formed by invagination of the blastodermic vesicle

archeocyte (ar'ke-o-siti) [G. *archaios*, ancient, + *kytos*, a cell] A wandering cell.

ar'cheokinetic [" + *kinētikos*, concerning movement] Pert to a low and primitive type of motor nerve mechanism as found in the peripheral and ganglionic nervous systems. SEE *neokinetic*, *paleokinetic*.

archepyon (ar-ke-pi'on) [G. *archē*, a beginning, + *pyon*, pus]. Unusually thick pus

archespore, ar'chesporium [" + *spora*, a seed]. Cells giving rise to mother cells of spores

archetype (ar'ke-tip) [" + *typos*, a variety]. Primitive type, from which other forms have developed by differentiation.

archiblast (ar'ki-blast) [" + *blastos*, a germ] The outer layer which surrounds the germinal vesicle

archiblastic. Derived from, or pert. to, the archiblast

archiblastoma [G. *archē*, origin, + *blastos*, a germ, + *oma*, a tumor]. Tumor of archiblastic tissue.

archigaster (ar-ki-gas'ter) [" + *gastēr*, belly]. The primitive embryonic alimentary canal

archinephron (ar-ki-nef'ron) [" + *nephros*, kidney]. Primordial kidney, an organ of the embryo. SYN *mesonephros*, *wolffian body*.

archineuron [" + *neuron*, sinew]. The central cell of the cerebral cortex, and all its processes.

archipallium [" + L. *pallium*, a cloak]. Olfactory cortex, older than neopallium.

ar'chiplasm [" + *plasma*, a mold]. The substance of the attraction sphere.

archistome (ar'kis-tōm) [" + *stoma*, mouth]. Invagination of blastula making little opening into archenteron. SYN: *blastopore*.

architis (ar-ki'tis) [G. *archos*, anus, + *itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the anus, proctitis.

archoceles (ar'ko-sel) [" + *kēlē*, tumor]. Hernia of the rectum.

archocystocolposyrinx (ar-ko-sis-to-kol-po-sir'inks) [" + *kystis*, bladder, + *kolpos*, vagina, + *syrix*, fistula] Fistula of rectum, vagina and bladder.

archocystosyrinx (ar-ko-sis-to-sir'inks) [" + " + *syrix*, fistula]. Anovescial fistula

ar'chon. Poisonous radical of all proteins
archoptoma (ar-kop-to'mā) [G. *archos*, anus, + *ptōma*, a fall] Prolapse of the rectum

archoptosia (ar-kop-to'si-ā) [" + *ptōsis*, a falling] Prolapse of rectum

archoptosis (ar-kop-to'sis). Prolapse of rectum

archorrhagia (ar-ko-ra'ji-ā) [G. *archos*, anus, + *rhēgnunai*, to break out]. Hemorrhage from the rectum, archorrhoea

archorrhoea (ar-kor-re'ā) [" + *roia*, flow]. Rectal hemorrhage

archos (ar'kos) [G.]. The anus

archostenosis (ar-ko-sten-o'sis) [G. *archos*, anus, + *stenōsis*, a narrowing] Stricture of the rectum

arc lamp [L. *arcus*, a bow]. Source of light consisting of gaseous particles from the electrodes of an electric arc which are raised to a temperature of incandescence by an electric current

arciform (ar-sif-orm) [" + *forma*, shape]. Bow shaped

arctation (ar-k'ta'shun) [L. *arctatō*, draw close together] Stricture of any canal opening.

arcuate (ar'ku-āt) [L. *arcuatus*, bowed].

arcuation (ar-ku-a'shun) A bending

arculus (ar'kū-lūs) [L. *arculus*, a small arch] Support, in the form of an arch for bedclothes, to protect a part.

ar'cus [L. *arcus*, a bow]. An arc or arch.

a. dentalis. Dental arch.

a. plantaris. The plantar arch.

a. senilis. Opaque white ring about corneal periphery, seen in aged persons. Due to deposit of fat granules

a. senilis, false. Has no diagnostic significance. Marked by a sharply delineated ring, yellow or yellowish white. Due to deposit of fat. Keratitis, ulcer, q. p.

ardanesthesias [L. *ardor*, heat, + G. *an-*, privy + *aisthēsis*, feeling]. Inability to feel heat

ardent (ar'dent) [L. *ardens*, burning]. Burning, feverish

a. spirits. Distilled alcoholic liquors.

ar'dor [L. *ardor*, heat]. Burning; great heat. [urination

a. urinae. A burning sensation during

a. veneris. Sexual desire.

a. ventriculi. Heart burn; pyrosis.

area (a're-ā) [L. *area*, an open space].

A circumscribed space, one having definite boundaries. See *McBurney's point*.

a. Broca's. A. in the left hemisphere in post. portion of inferior frontal convolution. Controls speech. In left-handed persons it is in the right hemisphere. [the ovum

a. germinativa. A. of germination of

a., occipital. Portion of brain below the occipital bone. [area *germinativa*

a. pellucida. Clear central portion of

a., rolandic. A. situated in ant. central convolution in front of fissure of Rolando in each hemisphere. Governs motor acts of the body

areatus (a-re-a'tus) Occurring in circumscribed areas or patches

arec'oline. Oily antihelmintic and miotic alkaloid derived from betel nut. Dosage: 0.05-0.1 gr. (0.003-0.006 Gm.)

areflex'ia [G. *a-*, priv. + L. *reflectere*, bend back]. State without reflexes

arenaceous (ar-ē-na'se-us) [L. *arenaceus*, sandy] Resembling sand or gravel

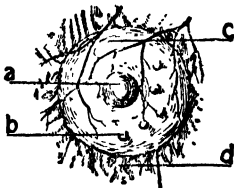
arenation (ar-ē-na'shun) [L. *arena*, sand].

A sand bath or application of hot sand. **areoid** (ar-ē-noid) [“ + G. *eidos*, form]. Like sand

are'ola [L. *areola*, a small space] 1 A cellular, highly flex. connective tissue, with meshes capable of distention; a tissue occupying the interspaces of the body. 2 A form of macula showing a hyperemic area about a skin lesion such as that about a boil. 3 A ringlike discoloration as that about the nipple

a. papilla'ris. The darkened ring about the female nipple

a., secondary. 1 An additional ring surrounding the a. during pregnancy. 2. Any of the large lacunae in ossifying cartilage formed by the absorption of the walls separating the primary areolae.



AREOLA

(a) Nipple; (b) Montgomery's gland;

(c) primary areola, (d) secondary a.

areolar (ar-e'o-lar) Rel. to the areola

a. tissue. Connective tissue which occupies the interspaces of the body.

areoli'tis [L. *areola*, a small space, + G. *itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of mammary areola

areometer (a-re-om'e-ter) [G. *araios*, thin, + *metron*, a measure] Instrument for measuring sp. gr. of fluids

areosis (ar-e-o'sis) [L. *area*, open place, + G. *osis*, increased]. Dilution, less compact

arevareva (ar-e'va-ra'va) [Tahitian, skin rash] Severe skin disease accompanied by decay of vital powers

Error Excessive use of kava

argamblyopia (ar-gam-bli-o'pi-a) [G. *argos*, idle, + *amblyos*, dulled, + *ops*, eye]. Amblyopia due to not using the eye.

Ar'gand burner. Gas or oil lamp having an inner tube by which air is supplied to the flame to increase combustion.

Argas (ar'gas) [G. *argeus*, shining].

Genus of ticks usually infecting birds, but may attack man, causing severe pain, also fever

ar'gema [G. *argema*, ulcer]. White corneal ulcer.

argentaffin (ar-jent'aff-in) [L. *argentum*, silver, + *affinis*, associated with] Taking a silver stain

argentaffino'ma [“ + “ + G. *ōma*, tumor] Growth containing argentaffine elastic fibers

May be benign or malignant. Practically without symptoms unless pressing on neighboring structures

argen'tum. SYMS Ag Silver, atomic weight 107.12

argil'ia [G. *argillos*, white clay]. Clay.

argillaceous (ar-jil-a'shus) Resembling or composed of clay

ar'ginase. Enzyme of the liver that splits up arginine and forms urea

arginine (ar-jil'-nen) [L. *argentum*, silver]. Crystalline amino acid, $C_6H_{11}N_3O_2$, obtained from decomposition of vegetable tissues, protamines, proteins and also prepared synthetically

It is a guanidine derivative, yielding urea and ornithine on hydrolysis. It is a hexone base

ar'gol, **ar'gols** [G. *argos*, white]. Impure cream of tartar formed in wine casks.

ar'gon [G. *argos*, inactive] An inert gas in the atmosphere. SYMS A. Atomic weight 39.88

Argyll Robertson pupil. More properly the name of a symptom often present in paralysis and locomotor ataxia, in which the light reflex is absent but there is no change in the power of contraction during accommodation

argyria (ar-jil'-i-ā) [G. *argyros*, silver]. Bluish discoloration of skin and mucous membranes as a result of the administration of silver

argyri'asis. Bluish discoloration of skin due to use of silver. SYN *argyria*.

argyric (ar-jil'-ik) Pert. to silver

argyrisim (ar-jil'-izm) [G. *argyria*, silver, + *ismos*, condition of] Bluish discoloration of skin due to use of silver. SYN: *argyria*.

argyrol (ar-jil'-rol) (silver vitellin) A dark brown, crystalline, protein substance, containing 20% silver

Uses As an antiseptic in infections of the eye, nose and throat, and for urethral injections

Dosage In strengths of 5% to 50% depending upon the condition.

argyrophil (ar-jil'-ro-fil) [G. *argyria*, silver, + *philos*, fond] Staining readily or easily impregnated with silver.

argyrosis (ar-jil'-ro'sis) [“ + *osis*, increased] Bluish discoloration of skin due to use of silver. SYN *argyria*, *q.v.*

arhyth'mia. Irregular heart action. SYN: *arrhythmia*.

a., continuous. Permanent arrhythmia.

a., inotropic. A caused by disorder of heart muscle's contraction

a., perpetual. SEE *continuous a.*

a., respiratory. Increase of heart action due to disorder of respiratory movements.

a., sinus. Disorder of the impulses arising at the sinoauricular node causing heart action to be irregular

arhythmic (ar-rith'mik) [G. *a-*, priv. + *rhythmos*, rhythm]. Pert. to arrhythmia. SYN. *arrhythmic*.*

ariboflavinosis (â-ri-bô-flâ'vîn-ô'sis) [G. *a-*, priv. + *riboflavin* + G. *-ôsis*, disease]. Condition arising from a deficiency of riboflavin in the diet.

SYM Lesions on the lips, fissures in the angles of the mouth and seborrhea around the nose.

aridura (ar-id-u-râ) [L. *aridus*, parched]. Dryness, wasting, withering.

aristocardia [G. *aristos*, best, + *kardia*, heart]. Cardiac deviation to the right.

aristogenics [G. *aristos*, best, + *genea*, race]. Control of factors tending to improve the race. **SYN** *eugenics*.

aristol (â-ris'tol) (thymol-iodide). A reddish brown powder, with faint odor of iodine.

USES As a mild antiseptic dusting powder, pure, or diluted with equal amount of boric acid.

arithmomania (ar-ith-mo-ma-nî-â) [G. *arithmos*, a number, + *mania*, madness]. Repetition of consecutive numbers, unnecessary counting, and insane interest in numbers.

arkyochrome (ar'ki-o-krôm) [G. *arkus*, a net, + *chrôma*, a color]. A nerve cell in which the stainable substance is arranged in a network.

arkyostichochrome (ar'ki-o-stik'o-krôm) [+ *stichos*, a row, + *chrôma*, a color]. A nerve cell in which the stainable material is arranged both as a network and in parallel lines.

arm [L. *armus*, a shoulder]. The upper extremity from the shoulder to the elbow, also including lower extremity from elbow to the hand.

a. center. Center in rolandic area controlling arm motion.

a., golf. A form of neurosis seen in golf players after excessive exercise.

a. hole. Armpit. **SYN** *axilla*.

a., Saturday-night. A form of paralysis of the brachial plexus, usually seen in drunkards. **Etiol.** Sleeping in a chair, with the arm hanging over the back of the chair while the head rests on the shoulder or arm.

arm, words pert. to: antibrachium, antibrachium, axilla, axillary fossa, brachial, "brachio" words, brachium, cervico-brachial, dislocation, tolearm, humerus, radius, skeleton, ulna.

armamentarium (ar-mâ-men-ta'ri-um) [L. *armamentum*, an implement]. All that a physician or surgeon uses in his practice.

armature [L. *armatura*, equipment]. A part of a dynamo consisting of a coil of insulated wire mounted around a soft iron core.

armilla [L. *armilla*, bracelet]. The annular ligament of the wrist.

arm'pit [L. *armus*, shoulder, + *puteus*, a well]. Axilla. **See** *hemorrhages, etc.*

arm-to-arm vaccination. Transferring vaccine virus from one patient to another.

arm'y itch. Chronic itch prevalent during U. S. Civil War.

Arneth's classification of neutrophils (ar'neth) Based on the number of nuclear lobes which polynuclear neutrophils contain. The normal are:

Lobes	1	2	3	4	5
%	5	35	41	17	2

A.'s formula. Method of procedure for elaborate differential blood count to estimate number of immature leukocytes. **See.** *formula*.

Ar'nold's canal. Passage in the temporal bone for small superficial petrosal nerve.

A.'s ganglion. Otic ganglion.

A.'s nerve. Auricular branch of vagus nerve.

aro'ma [G. *arôma*, spice]. An agreeable odor.

aromat'ic. 1 Having an agreeable odor. 2 Belonging to that series of carbon compounds in which the carbon atoms form closed rings (as in *benzene*) as distinguished from the *aliphatic* series in which the atoms form straight or branched chains.

a. compounds. Ring or cyclic compounds related to benzene, many having a fragrant odor.

a. spirit of ammonia. Contains about 35% ammonium carbonate in aromatic dilute alcohol.

ACTION and USES Antacid and carminative with uses same as ammonium carbonate.

DOSAGE 2 cc. (30m) freely diluted with water.

arrachment (â-râsh-mon') [Fr. *arrachement*, a tearing out]. Pulling out the capsule in a membranous cataract, through a corneal incision.

arrec'tor muscles [L. *arrector*, an erector]. Involuntary muscle fibers inserted in the hair follicles on the side toward which the hair slopes. Under the influence of cold or terror they contract, straighten the follicles, and raise the hairs, resulting in "gooseflesh," or *cutis asperna*.

arrecto'res pilo'rum [L.] Muscles whose contractions cause "gooseflesh." **See:** *arrector muscles*.

ar'hea (ar-re'â) [G. *a-*, priv. + *roia*, a flow]. Suppression or cessation of a discharge.

arrhenoblastoma (a-re-no-blas-to'mâ) [G. *arrên*, male, + *blastos*, germ, + *-oma*, tumor]. An ovarian tumor made up of masculine sex cells and producing virile sex characteristics.

arrhythmia (ar-ith'mî-â) [G. *a-*, priv. + *rhythmos*, rhythm]. Irregular heart action causing absence of rhythm.

Two or more beats may occur in quick succession, a long pause ensuing, or other irregularities. **See** *bradycardia* and *tachycardia*.

arrhyth'mic. Signifying loss of rhythm.

arrosion (ar-o'shun) [L. *arrodere*, to gnaw at]. Ulcerous destruction of vessel walls.

ar'senfast. Resistant to the poisonous action of arsenic, esp. spirochetes which acquire immunity after repeated arsenic administration.

arseni'asis [L. *arsenicum*, arsenic]. Chronic arsenical poisoning.

arsenic (ar'sen-ik) [L. *arsenicum*]. **SYMS:** As. Atomic weight, 74.93, atomic no., 33. A metal of grayish white color, very poisonous, used in the manufacture of dyes and in medicine.

The various compounds are used medicinally as tonics and specifics. Minute traces of arsenic are found in vegetables and animal forms of life. It is a constant element of cell life and is present in eggs, two-thirds being in the yolk, and one-third in the white, the membrane, and the shell.

CUMULATIVE EFFECT Disorders of alimentary tract, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, dehydration, neuritis, paralysis of wrist and ankle muscles.

a. triox'ide. Used internally in form of Fowler's solution (Solution of Potassium Arsenite) 1%.

USES: Treatment of neuralgia and chorea and certain forms of skin diseases.

DOSAGE 1/30 m (0.002 cc.). More than a few grains may be fatal.

POISONING Used as a drug and as a vermin killer.

SYM *Acute Poisoning* May appear in a few minutes or when taken with solid food, may not appear for many hours. When the symptoms come on slowly, there are agonizing pain in pit of stomach, sinking sensations, nausea, sore throat, thirst, persistent vomiting, purging, scanty urine which may be bloody, cramps, and collapse.

Chronic Poisoning Loss of appetite, fainting, abdominal cramps, convulsions, and coma.

TREATMENT, F. A. Evacuate stomach with emetic. Wash out with stomach tube. Arsenic may be precipitated with iron salts, magnesium oxide (milk of magnesia) in teaspoonful doses.

arsenic, words pert. to: acetalarsone, arsen-fast, arseniasis, arsenicism, arsenicophagy, arsenization, "arseno-" words, arsenphenamine, bismarsen, maphaisen, neoarsphenamine, neosilver arsenphenamine, silver arsenphenamine, sulfarsphenamine, tryptarsamide.

arsenical (ar-sen'ik-äl) [L *arsenica'lis*].

1 Pertaining to or containing arsenic.

2 A drug containing arsenic.

arsenic-fast, Resistant to toxic action of arsenic. **SYN** *arsen-fast*.

arsenicism (ar-sen'is-i-zm) [L *arsenicum*, arsenic, + G *ismus*, condition of]. Chronic arsenic poisoning. **SYN** *arseniasis*.

arsenicophagy (ar-sen-i-kof'ä-jī) [G *arsenikon*, arsenic, + *phagēin*, to eat]. Habitual eating of arsenic.

arsenization, Electrolytic diffusion of arsenic ions in tissues.

arsenium [L] Arsenic.

arsen'oblast [G *arsēn*, male, + *blastos*, germ] Male element in nucleus of impregnated ovum, a masculonucleus.

arsenoph'agy [L *arsenum*, arsenic, + G *phagēin*, to eat] Habitual eating of arsenic. **SYN** *arsenicophagy* *.

arsenorelap'sing [' + *re*, back, + *lapsus*, a slipping] Pert to syphilitic case which relapses after apparent cure by arsenic.

arsenoresis'tant [' + *resistere*, to withstand] Resistant to arsenic compounds.

arsenother'apy [' + G *therapeia*, treatment] Treatment with arsenic and its compounds.

ar'senous, Of the nature of, or pert. to, arsenic or its compounds. **SYN** *arsenical*.

ar'sin, A very poisonous gas.

arsenization, Application of high frequency current.

arsphenamine (ars-fen-am'in) (salvarsan). A light yellow powder containing about 30% arsenic.

ACTION AND USES Specific for treatment of syphilis in all stages, particularly in primary stage, usually given in later stages with mercurials. A 25% to 10% solution with glycerin used locally in Vincent's angina.

DOSAGE Intravenously, 6 gr (0.4 Gm.)

artefact [L *ars*, art, + *factus*, made].

SEE *artifact*.

arterec'tomy [G. *artēria*, artery, + *ektomē*, excision]. Excising an artery or arteries.

arte'ria (pl. *arteriae*) [G] Artery *.

a. den'tis, The small artery supplying dental pulp.

arteriag'ra [' + *agra*, a seizure]. Pain in an artery.

arte'rial, Pert to one or more arteries.

a. bleeding, Blood is bright red and pumped out. Arrest by pressure on proximal side of vessel (nearest heart).

a. circulation, It is maintained by the pumping of the heart, elasticity and extensibility of arterial walls, peripheral resistance in the areas of small arteries, and by the quantity of blood in the body. **SEE** *circulation*.

a. varix, An enlarged and tortuous artery.

arterializa'tion, Aeration of the blood, changing it from venous into arterial.

arteriarc'tia (ar-te-ri-ark'ti-ä) [G. *artēria*, artery, + L *arc'tus*, bound]. Stenosis or constriction of an artery.

arteriasis (ar-te-ri-äs-is) [' + *iasis*, condition] Degeneration of an artery.

arteriectasis, **arteriectasia** (ar-te-ri-ek'tas-is, -ta'zi-ä) [G *artēria*, artery, + *ektasis*, a stretching out]. Arterial dilatation. [blood]

ar'terin, Coloring matter of arterial **arterio-at'ony** [G *arteria*, artery, + *atonia*, languor] Lack of tone in arterial walls.

arteriocap'illary [' + L *capillus*, like hair] Pert to arteries and capillaries.

a. fibrosis, Arteriosclerosis of capillaries and arterioles.

arteriofibro'sis [' + L *fibra*, fiber, + *osis*, increased] Arteriocapillary fibrosis.

arteriogram [' + *gramma* inscription]. Recording of arterial pulse. **SYN** *sphygmogram*.

arteriography [' + *graphein*, to write]. Description of arteries.

arterio'la [L *arteriola*, small artery] Small artery.

a. rec'ta, One of the small renal arteries going to the medullary pyramids.

arterioles (ar-te'i-ole) The smallest arteries leading at their distal ends into the capillaries.

arte'riolith [G *artēria*, artery, + *lithos*, stone] An arterial calculus.

arteriol'ogy [' + *logos*, study], Science of arteries, usually combined with study of other vessels, as in angiology *.

arteriosclero'sis [L *arteriola*, small artery, + G *sklerosis*, hardening] Thickening of the arterial walls with loss of elasticity and contractility.

arteriosclero'tic, Rel to arteriolosclerosis.

arteriomala'cia [G *artēria*, artery, + *malakia*, softening] Softening of the arteries.

arteriom'eter [' + *metron*, measure] Instrument measuring variations in the size of a beating artery.

arteriomo'tor [' + L *movēre*, to move]. Causing changes in size of arteries by dilatation and constriction.

arteriomyomatosis (ar-te'ri-o-mi-o-mä-to'sis) [' + *mys*, muscle, + *oma*, tumor, + *-osis*, increased] Thickening of arterial walls due to overgrowth of muscular fibers.

arterio'necro'sis [' + *nekros*, dead, + *osis*, condition] Arterial necrosis.

arter'io'p'athy [' + *pathos*, disease]. Any disease of the arteries.

arterio'plania [' + *planasthai*, to wander] The presence of an anomalous course in an artery.

arterioplasty (ar-te'ri-o-pläs-ti) [' + *plassein*, to form]. Repair of an aneurysm, restoring continuity of channel of the artery.

arteriopres'sor [' + L *pressura*, force]. Causing increased arterial blood pressure.

arteriorrhaphy (ar-te-ri-or'af-i) [*"* + *raphē*, suture]. Arterial suture.

arteriorrhexis (ar-te-ri-or-eks'is) [*"* + *rhēxis*, rupture]. Rupture of an artery.

arteriosclerosis [*"* + *sklērosis*, a hardening]. A degeneration and hardening of the walls of arteries, capillaries, or veins, due to chronic inflammation and resulting in fibrous tissue formation.

Etiol. 1 A process of old age as arteries harden, lengthen, and become more tortuous after 50. 2 Due to syphilis. 3. Worry, anxiety, stress, overwork. 4 Alcoholism. 5 Overeating. 6. Lead, arsenic, and intestinal toxins. 7. Focal infections. 8 Kidney diseases. 9. Nervous disturbances. 10 Hereditary when in the young. 11 Deficiency of Vitamins A, B and C. 12. Oversecretion of certain ductless glands.

Sym. Hypertension, pallor, digestive disturbances, fatigue, polyuria, enlarged prostate in the male, myocarditis, angina pectoris, accentuation of second aortic sound, chronic bronchitis, emphysema, dizziness, cerebral anemia, thrombosis, hemorrhage of brain, vasomotor disturbances, cramps in calves and legs, cyanosis of feet. One or more of the foregoing.

NP. Avoid all conditions which induce increase of blood pressure, and excesses of all kinds. Hygienic treatment, normal action of all functions to be maintained. Hot drinks and warmth at extremities and avoidance of being chilled or taking cold. Hot water bottle in bed, flannel underwear in bed, and warm covers. Massage of limbs to avoid cramps and start circulation. Moderation in food, drink and exercise. Avoid indigestion. It is not necessary to remain in bed unless heart is affected by strain, but rest is imperative. A day in bed each week with good sleep at night sufficient. Anxiety should be eliminated. Alcohol omitted and smoking greatly diminished. Avoid all strain upon the heart. Watch for signs of cerebral hemorrhage and guard against cerebral thrombosis by prevention of sudden or continued exertion by the patient.

a. of legs. A form due to failure of circulation in the legs.

Sym. Peculiar sensation in feet and toes, burning pain about arches and ankle, cramps in calf of one or both legs when walking or standing. Worse at end of day.

TREATMENT. Heat to abdomen, rest, care, and cleanliness of feet, oils to keep skin soft, alcohol, theobromine, aminophylline, priscidine. Also, sympathectomy.

arteriosclerotic. Pert to arteriosclerosis.*

arteriospasm [G *arteria*, artery, + *spasmos*, pain]. Arterial spasm.

arteriostenosis [*"* + *stenōsis*, a narrowing]. Contraction of the lumen of an artery, either temporary or permanent.

arteriostosis [*"* + *osteon*, bone, + *osis*, increas.ed]. Calcification of an artery.

arteriostrep'sis [*"* + *strep'sis*, a twisting]. Twisting of divided end of an artery to arrest hemorrhage.

arteriosympathectomy [*"* + *sympatheia*, suffer with., + *ektomē*, excision]. Removal of arterial sheath containing fibers of sympathetic nerve.

arteriotome (ar-te'i-o-tōm) [*"* + *tomē*, incision]. Knife for opening an artery.

arteriotomy (ar-te-ri-o-tō-mi). Surgical division or opening of an artery.

arteriotomy (ar-te-ri-o-tō-ni) [G. *artēria*, artery, + *tomos*, tension]. 1. Blood pressure. 2. Intraarterial blood tension.

arteriovenous [*"* + L. *vena*, a vein]. Rel. to both arteries and veins.

arterioversion [*"* + L. *versio*, a twining]. Everting wall of artery to arrest hemorrhage from open end.

arterioverter (ar-te-ri-o-ver-ter). An instrument for everting cut end of an artery for arresting hemorrhage.

arteritis [G *artēria*, artery, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of an artery.

a. deformans. Inflammation of inner coat of an artery. **SYN** *chronic endarteritis*.*

a. obliterans. Inflammation of intima of artery causing closure of vessel's lumen. **SYN** *endarteritis obliterans*.*

artery [G *artēria*]. One of the vessels carrying blood from the heart to the tissues.

Frequently is nearly empty after death. The ancients supposed that air circulated through them, from which supposition they derived their names.

They carry the blood from the right and left ventricles of the heart to all parts of the body. There are two sets, the *pulmonary* and the *systemic*. The pulmonary artery carries the venous blood from the right ventricle to the lungs. The systemic system begins as the *aorta*, *a.t.*, from the left ventricle.

ANAT. They have three coats. The inner, *tunica intima*, or serous, the outer, *tunica adventitia*, or white fibrous, and the middle, *tunica media*, or yellow fibrous. The blood they carry is red. **See Tables in Appendix, Fig p. A-82.**

artery, words pert. to: adventitia, aneurysm, aneurysm, aneurysmectomy, aneurysmotomy, angina pectoris, arteria, arteriaria, arteriagra, arteriasis, arteriectasis, arteriomalacia, arteriorrhexis, arteriosclerosis, atheroma, atheromatous, carotid, carotidynia, catadictotism, circle of Willis, circulation, endarteritis, hypertonia, hypotonia, innominate, lumen, media, mesarteritis, sclerosis, varix, "vas-" words.

arthragra (ai-thra'grā) [G *arthron*, joint, + *agra*, seizure]. Seizure in the joints. **SYN** *gout*.

arthral. Pert to a joint.

arthralgia (ar-thral'ji-ā) [G *arthron*, joint, + *algos*, pain]. Articular neuralgia. Pain in the joints.

arthrectomy (ar-threk'tō-mi) [*"* + *ektomē*, excision]. 1 The operation of opening into a joint cavity with the object of removing dead or diseased tissue. 2 Excision of a joint.

arthredema (ar-thred-e'mā) [*"* + *oidema*, a swelling]. Edema of a joint.

arthrempyesis (ai-threm-pi-e'sis) [*"* + *empyēsis*, suppuration]. Suppuration in a joint.

arthrhesia (ar-thres-the'zi-ā) [*"* + *asthēsis*, sensation]. Joint sensibility, the perception of articular motions.

arthric (ar'θrik). Pert to a joint.

arthrifuge (ar'θri-fug) [G *arthron*, joint, + L *fugāre*, put to flight]. A remedy for gout.

arthritic (ar-thrit'ik). 1 Gouty. 2 Pert. to arthritis.

arthritism (ar-thrit'is-in). Preparation to aid arthritis.

arthritide (ar'θrit-id). A skin eruption assumed to be of gouty origin.

arthritis (ar-thrit'is) [*G. arthron*, joint, + *-itis*, inflammation] A joint affection characterized by inflammation and other changes varying with type. Two general types: 1. Of infectious origin (rheumatoid *a.*, *a.* due to rheumatic fever, tuberculous *a.*, gonorrheal *a.*, syphilitic *a.*) 2. Of noninfectious origin (oste- *a.*, *a.* due to metabolic disease, *a.* due to newgrowths).

TREATMENT Removal of foci of any infection. Complete rest, mental as well as physical. Build body resistance. Combat anemia and maintain normal level of hemoglobin. Stimulate circulation to overcome capillary destruction, by moderate exercise, food, and massage. No massage in presence of pain. Vaccines and baths, medication as indicated. Short-wave diathermy ACTH and cortisone, especially in rheumatoid *a.*

NP Complete rest in bed imperative during acute stage when hands and feet and joints are swollen and painful. Usually, the patient is unable to use them. In order to protect them, complete rest is necessary. Splints may be applied but avoid pressure sores from rubbing. Due to poor circulation and limitation of motion, a daily bath neces-

sary. Bony prominences rubbed with alcohol and well padded. Position should be changed frequently. A cradle may be used to avoid pressure from bedclothes. Apply heat over swollen joints by use of an electric light bulb in a cradle placed directly over the part. Daily elimination essential. May be taken care of with diet aided by a definite time each day for a stool. An enema may be necessary. The mental condition needs special consideration. Strive to keep patient's mind occupied by some form of occupational therapy and if possible, a radio placed in the room will aid in arousing interest.

SEE *acroarthritis*, *arthritis*, *rheumatism*, *synovitis*, *pannus*.

a., acute secondary. One caused by osteitis. **SYM** Severe pain, redness, and swelling.

a., a. suppurative. Purulent distention of synovial sac, a serious form.

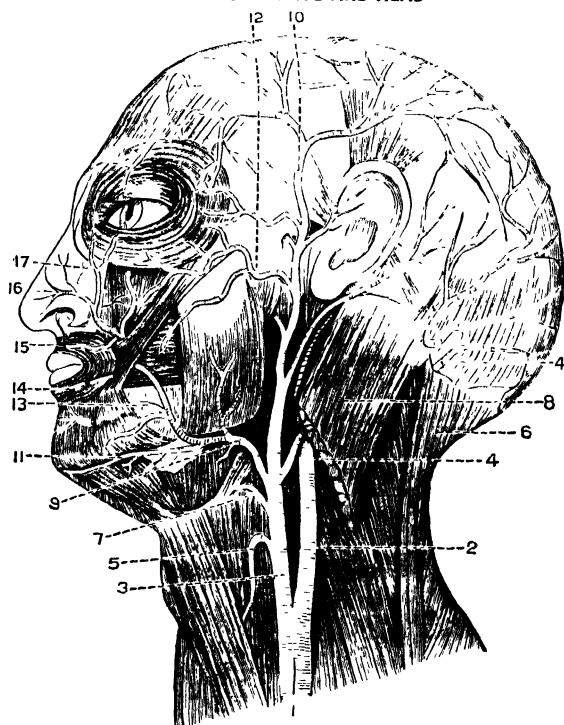
a., atrophic. One followed by atrophy.

a. deformans. One with deformity. **SYM** Begins in fingers, develops progressively. Deformity due to ankylosis, exostosis, and atrophy of soft parts.

a. fungosa. Tuberculosis of a joint.

a., gonorrheal. One due to gonorrheal infection. **SYM** Usually attacks knee

ARTERIES OF FACE AND HEAD



1. Common carotid. 2. External carotid. 3. External carotid. 4. Occipital. 5. Superior thyroid. 6. Trapezius muscle. 7. Lingual. 8. Sternocleidomastoid muscle. 9. External maxillary artery. 10. Temporal artery. 11. Submental artery. 12. Transverse facial artery. 13. Inferior labial artery. 14 and 15. Inferior and superior labial arteries. 16. Lateral nasal artery. 17. Angular artery.

joint, during acute stage several joints may be affected

TREATMENT Neoprontosil combined with typhoid vaccine relieves pain and effects speedy restoration of joint function.

a., hypertrophic. Deformed enlargement of the cartilage at the edge of a joint.

a., osteo. A form affecting the bones and joints

a., pneumococcic. One sometimes appearing as a sequel to lobar pneumonia, affecting one or more joints, and the middle ear

a., rheumatoid. A chronic joint disease, with enlarged cartilage and synovial membrane

a., syphilitic. One due to acquired or hereditary syphilis. **SYM** Enlarged, but not very painful joint.

a., tuberculous. A involving epiphyseal cartilage, synovial membrane and joint.

arthritis (ar'thri-tizm) [**+** *ismos*, condition of]. A condition or tendency to inflammation and gouty conditions of the joints and their processes. **SEE** *oxyphagia*.

arthro- [G]. Prefix Pert to joints

arthrobacterium [G. *arthron*, joint, + *bakterion*, staff] A bacterium which reproduces by segmentation or fission

arthrocace (ar-throk-ä-sei) [**+** *kakē*, badness]. Caries of a joint.

arthrocele (ar'thro-sēl) [**+** *kēlē*, tumor]. 1 Hernia of a synovial membrane, penetrating the capsule of a joint 2 Any joint swelling

arthrochondritis [**+** *chondros*, cartilage, + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of an articular cartilage

arthroclasia (ar-thro-kla-si-ä) [**+** *klasis*, a breaking] Breaking an ankylosed joint

arthrodesis (ar-throd'es-is) [**+** *desis* binding] The surgical fixation of a joint, artificial ankylosis

arthrodia (ar-thro-di-ä) [G *arthrōdia*, a gliding joint]. Gliding joints articulating by surfaces which glide upon each other

arthrodynia [G. *arthron*, joint, + *odynē*, pain] Pain in a joint

arthroempyema [**+** *empyēsis*, suppuration]. Suppuration in a joint. **SYN:** *arthrempyema* *

arthroendoscopy [**+** *endon*, with, + *skopein*, to examine]. Inspection of interior of a joint by endoscope

arthrography [**+** *graphein*, to write] A description of the joints

arthrogryposis (ar'thro-gri-po'sis) [**+** *grypos*, curved, + *-osis*, increased]. 1 Persistent contracture of a joint 2 Tetany

arthrokleisis (ar-thro-kl'i'sis) [**+** *kleisis*, a closure] Ankylosis,* both natural and surgical

arthrolith [**+** *lithos*, stone]. Calculous deposit in a joint

arthrology (ar-thro'lō-jī) [**+** *logos*, study] The science of joints

arthrolysis [**+** *lysis*, a loosening]. The operation of restoring mobility to an ankylosed joint

arthromeningitis [**+** *mēnigx*, membrane, + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of a synovial membrane **SYN** *synovitis*.

arthrometer [**+** *metron*, measure] Instrument for measuring the degree of movement of a joint.

arthron. An articulation or joint.

arthron'cus [G *arthron*, joint, + *ogkos*, tumor] 1. Tumor of a joint 2 Swelling of a joint

arthroneuralgia [**+** *neuron*, sinew, + *algos*, pain]. Pain in a joint

arthrono'sos [**+** *nosos*, disease]. Joint disease.

a. defor'mans. Arthritis causing deformity. **SYN** *arthritus deformans*.*

arthropathology [**+** *pathos*, disease, + *logos*, study] Joint disease pathology

arthropathy (ar-throp'a-thi) [**+** *pathos*, disease] Any joint disease

a., Charcot's. A trophic joint disease with effusion of fluids into a joint, seen in locomotor ataxia and in syringomyelia and sometimes in general paresis

a., inflammatory. An inflammatory joint disease, arthritis

a., osteopulmonary. Enlargement and swelling of the ends of the long bones following pulmonary disease

a., static. A disturbance in a joint of a given extremity secondary to a disturbance in some other joint of the same extremity, as one in the right knee joint secondary to one in the right hip joint

a., tabetic. Same as Charcot's arthropathy

arthrophylis (ar-thro'fīl-is) [**+** *phylis*, eruption] An eczematous eruption occurring in rheumatic subjects

arthrophyma (ar-thro-fī-mā) [**+** *phyma*, swelling] An articular swelling

arthrophyte [**+** *phylon*, growth]. Abnormal growth in joint cavity

arthroplasty (ar'thro-plas-tī) [**+** *plastēin*, to form] Surgical formation or reformation of a joint

arthropysis (ar-thro-pi-o'sis) [**+** *pyōsis*, suppuration]. Suppuration of a joint

arthrorheumatism [**+** *rheumatismos*, flux] Rheumatism of the joints

arthrosclero'sis [**+** *sklērosis*, a hardening] Stiffening or hardening of the joints, esp in the aged

arthro'sis [G *arthron*, joint, + *-osis*, increased] 1. Joint. 2 Joint affection due to trophic degeneration

arthroscope [**+** *skopein*, to examine]. An endoscope for examining interior of a joint

arthroscopy. Direct joint visualization by means of an arthroscope

arthrospore [**+** *sporos*, a seed] A bacterial spore formed by segmentation; has greater resistance than an endospore

arthrosteitis (ar-thros-te-i'tis) [**+** *osteon*, bone, + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of the bony structures of a joint.

arthro'stomy [**+** *stoma*, an opening]. The formation of a temporary opening into a joint for drainage purposes.

arthrosynovitis [**+** *G syn*, with, + *ōōn*, egg, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of synovial membrane of a joint.

arthrotome (ar'thro-tōm) [G *arthron*, joint, + *temnein*, to cut]. Knife for making incisions into a joint

arthrotomy (ar-thro'tō-mī) [**+** *tomē*, incision] Cutting into a joint

arthrous (ar'thrus). Jointed or pert. to a joint.

arthroxesis (ar-throx-e'sis) [**+** *xisis*, scraping]. Scraping a joint

ar'tiad [G *artios*, even]. **CHEM:** An element of an even numbered valence. **SEE** *perissad*.

ar'tichoke [Italian *articiocco*]. Perennial plant with edible flowery head.

a., French, or globe. **COMP** Lower

fleshy part nutritious and rich in extractives, manganese present in considerable quantities. Average serving 150 grams. Pro 4.4, Fat 0.6, Carbo 17.9. Contains Vitamin B. Good source Vitamins A and C.

Action. Slightly irritating to the kidneys. May cause flatulence and griping. The puree is well tolerated by a weak stomach.

a., Jerusalem. Average serving 100 grams. Pro 2.2, Fat 0.1, Carbo 17.0. Contains Vitamin C. Good source Vitamin B.

artic'ular [L *articularis*, joint]. Pert. to articulation.

artic'ulate [L *articulatus*, jointed] 1. To join together as a joint. 2. To adjust artificial teeth properly. 3. Clearly spoken. 4. To speak clearly.

artic'ulated. State of articulation or of being jointed. [joints.]

articulation. The connection of bones. They may be *synarthroses*,* immovable ones, *amphiarthroses*,* slightly movable ones, or *diarthroses*,* freely movable ones. Cartilage, or fibrous or soft tissue lines the opposing surfaces of all joints. 2. The relative position of the tongue and palate necessary to produce a given sound. 3. Speech, clearly enunciated, enunciation.

a., confuent. Speech in which syllables are not clearly enunciated.

artic'ulatory. Rel. to articulation (3), *q.v.*

artic'ulo mor'tis [L *articularis*, joint, + *mors*, death]. At the time of death.

articulus (ar-tik'u-lus) [L] 1. A knuckle of a joint. 2. A segment.

ar'tifact [L *ars*, craft, + *facere*, to make] 1. Anything artificially produced. 2. An apparatus structure produced in a cell or tissue by fixation, staining, or other manipulation.

ar'tificial [L *ars*, art, + *facere*, to make] Not natural, formed in imitation of nature. *See feeding*.

a., hyperemia. Bringing blood to the superficial tissues by means of "cups," and elastic bandage, or unctions.

a., impregnation. *See insemination.*

a., pneumothorax (nu-mo-thor'aks). Artificial introduction of air into pleural cavity. Oxygen or nitrogen, or filtered atmospheric air is used.

artificial respiration. Maintenance of respiratory movements by artificial means.

Call a doctor at once. Laryngeal spasm often blocks air from lungs. Passage of catheter or tube may be necessary to convey air to lungs. Drugs may be needed to counteract spasm and promote circulation. Attempts at a r, if such a spasm exists, may be useless.

Two Uses. (1) In which respiration needs only to be staid and maintained artificially for a limited period. In asphyxia from such causes as gases, drowning, and electric shock, a combination of Schafer method and inhalation of mixture of CO₂ and O₂ may be used. At present, the favored manual method is that of mouth-to-mouth breathing (rescue breathing).

(2) Cases where artificial respiration must be maintained for days, as in morphine poisoning and infantile paralysis. Apparatus such as respirator is used. More than one hundred methods have been used, including mechanical, electrical and manual types.

SUPPLEMENTARY TREATMENT. Keep warm with blankets; massage with fric-

tion, hot water bottles, etc. If possible, head should be directed downhill to aid circulation to brain, it is desirable to turn the mouth toward the wind. Circulation must be maintained by massaging extremities toward the heart. Stimulants such as aromatic spirits of ammonia applied to nostrils intermittently, and injections of drugs, such as epinephrine (adrenalin), ephedrine, ceramine and alphanolobeline. Rectal instillations of hot, black coffee. Rhythmic traction of tongue (Laborde) and intermittent dilatation of the external anal sphincter (Pratt) are useful adjuncts. This method should be continued for a prolonged period of time until a physician pronounces patient dead. The use of oxygen or combination of oxygen and carbon dioxide mixtures is highly desirable if they can be obtained. Resuscitation has been necessary from several hours to many days. This method is more satisfactory than the ordinary mechanical device for inducing artificial respiration. It is possible for one operator to perform artificial respiration on two or three patients. Proficiency can be attained only by repeated practice on various types of individuals.

RS asphyxia, collapse, coma, drowning, respiration, syncope, shock, unconsciousness, back-pressure arm-lift, Byrd-Dew, Doe, Eie, Fell-O'Dwyer, hip-lift, Howard, Japanese, Laborde, Marmio, Ogata, Prochouneck, Schroeder, Schultze, Schafer, Sylvestre.

ar'tisan's cramp. A spasmodic affection of the muscles induced by prolonged work requiring delicate coordination and occurring only in performance of that particular work.

Occupations in which most apt to occur are writing, piano playing, sewing and telegraphing.

artus (ar'tus) [L *artus*, joint]. A joint or joints, a limb.

aryepiglottic (ar-i-ep-i-glot'ik) [G *ary-*, larynx, pitcher, + *epi*, upon, + *glottis*, glottis]. Pert. to the arytenoid cartilage and epiglottis.

ar'yl. A prefix denoting a radical of the aromatic series.

a. group. In chemistry, a radical group of the aromatic or benzene series.

arylarsonate (ar-i-lai'so-nat). Salt of arylarsonic acid.

arytenoid (ar-it-en-oid) [G *arytaina*, ladle, + *eidos*, form] 1. Resembling a ladle or pitcher-mouth. 2. Relating to the a. cartilage, gland, ligament, or muscle.

arytenoidectomy (ar-it'e-noy-dek'to-mi) [+ + + *ektome*, excision]. Excision of arytenoid cartilage.

arytenoid'itis. Inflammation of arytenoid cartilage.

As. 1. Abbr. for astigmatism. 2. **Symb:** arsenic.

a., s. [L *auris sinistra*] Abbr. left ear.

asafetida (as-e-fet'id-a) [L *asa*, gum, + *foetida*, fetid] USP. A gum resinous substance with characteristic odor and taste.

ACTION AND USES. A carminative and antispasmodic used in hysteria.

asaphia (as-af'i-a) [G *asaphia*, uncertainty] Inability to articulate properly due to cleft palate.

asar'cia (â-sar'si-â) [G *a-*, priv. + *sarz*, flesh] Leanness, emaciation.

asbes'tiform [G *asbestos*, quicklime, + L *forma*, appearance]. Having structure similar to asbestos.

asbes'tos. Fibrous form of magnesium and calcium silicate

asbesto'sis [G. *asbestos*, quicklime, + *-osis*, increased]. Lung disease due to protracted inhalation of asbestos particles.

ascariasis (as-kar-i'as-is) [G. *askaris*, pinworm]. Symptoms produced by gastrointestinal worms (*ascarides*, round and thread worms).

ascar'ides. Pl of *Ascaris*.*

ascaridiasis (as-kar-i-di'as-is). *Ascarides* in intestine and symptoms they cause.

Ascaris (as'kar-is) [Pl *ascarides*]. A genus of nematodes belonging to the superfamily Ascaridoidea which inhabits the intestine of vertebrates

A. lumbricoides. A species of *Ascaris* which lives in the human intestine. Eggs are passed with the feces and are transmitted by contaminated water, food, or hands. After swallowing, the eggs containing embryos hatch and the larvae enter the blood stream and pass through the liver and heart, to the lungs where they enter the trachea, are coughed up and swallowed a second time

Aschheim-Zondek test (ash'him-tson'dék). A test for pregnancy. SEE test.

Aschner's phenomenon. Slowing of the pulse caused by eyeball pressure.

Aschoff's bodies (ash'of). Rheumatic nodules in the myocardium, also in lungs in rheumatic fever complicated by pneumonia

A.'s node. Atrioventricular node.

ascia (a'si-ä, aski-ä) [L. *ascia*, ax]. Spinal bandage without reverse, each turn overlapping the previous one for a third of its width

ascites (ä-si'tez) [G. *askitēs*, bag]. Serous fluid in the peritoneal cavity

ETIOLOGY (a) Chronic cardiac disease, (b) chronic renal disease, (c) interference with the portal circulation, (d) tumors of the abdomen, (e) external enlargement of the spleen

SYM Feeling of weight in the abdomen, dyspnea,* edema of the feet, scanty urination, shifting dullness in flanks, fluctuation felt when hand is placed on one side of the abdomen, tapping the opposite side with the tips of the fingers, no aortic pulsation, enlargement more prominent about umbilicus. [cause SEE *dropsy*]

TREATMENT Directed to the original cause. **a. chylosus**. Chyle in the ascitic fluid.

ascit'ic. Pert to ascites.

a. fluid. Sp gr 1.005-1.015, clear and pale, straw color with greenish tinge in some cases

Ascoli's reaction (ahs-kol'is). 1. Precipitation test for anthrax 2. Miostagmin reaction *

Ascomycetes (as'ko-mi-se'tez) [G. *askos*, bag + *mykēs*, fungus]. A family of fungi which form ascospores. Included in this family are yeasts, molds, ergot, and truffles

ascorbic acid (äs-kor'bik) [G. *a-*, priv. + *scorbutus*] USP SYN for synthetic vitamin C

as'spore [G. *askos*, bag, + *sporos*, seed]. Spores within an *ascus*,* or sac.

as'cus. A spore case, a sac containing spores

-ase. A suffix used in forming the name of an enzyme. It is added to the name or a part of the name of the substance upon which it acts. Ex. *lipase* which acts on fats (lipids).

as'e'mia, asema'sia [G. *a-*, priv. + *sēmasia*, sign]. Inability to comprehend any type of symbol. SEE *asymbolia*.

asepsin (ä-sep'sin) [G. *a-*, priv. + *sepsis*, decay]. An antiseptic analgesia, antipyretic drug. SYN *antiseptin*.

asep'sis. A condition free from germs; free from infection; sterile, free from any form of life. SEE *antiseptis*, *antiseptics*, *sterile*, *sterilization*

asep'tic. Rel. to asepsis, free from septic matter

asep'tic-antisept'ic [G. *a-*, priv. + *sepsis*, decay, + *anti*, against, + *sepsis*]. Both aseptic and antiseptic

asep'ticize. To make sterile, to free from pathogenic matter.

asex'ual [G. *a-*, priv. + *L. sexualis*, having sex] Without sex, nonsexual. SEE: *parthenogenesis*.

asexualization (ah-seks-u-al-iz-a'shun). Ablation of the ovaries or testes and in this manner desexing the individual.

ash (äsh) [AS *asce*, ash]. Incombustible, powdery residue of an organic substance that has been burned

Residue from food digested in the body is either alkaline or acid

The difference in the blood is slight, normally a trifle more alkaline than acid. Mineral elements in food aid in keeping the blood neutral. Some fruits and vegetables which remain acid in the gastrointestinal tract have an alkaline ash when oxidized in the body.

Acid-producing Foods All cereals, eggs, meat, fish, cranberries, peanuts, prunes, and quinces. **Alkali-producing Foods** Most fruits and vegetables, cow's milk, raisins, almonds, chestnuts, currants. SEE *acid-base balance*, *acidic effects of foods*, *acidosis*.

asialia (as-i-a-li-ä) [G. *a-*, priv. + *salon*, spittle]. Failure to secrete saliva or deficiency of it

Asiat'ic cholera. An epidemic, acute infectious disease. SEE *cholera*.

asidero'sis [G. *a-*, priv. + *sidēros*, iron, + *-osis*, condition]. Deficiency of iron in the circulating blood

asithia (a-sish'i-ä) [G. *a-*, priv. + *sitos*, food] 1. Aversion to food. SYN: *anorexia*.* 2. The want of food.

asonia (ä-so'ni-ä) [G. *a-*, priv. + *L. sonus*, sound] Tone deafness

aspar'agus. COMP Extractive matter high. FURINS 0.021% or 150 gr. per lb. It contains asparagin

Av. Striving (green): 75 grams. Pro. 1.7, Fat 0.2, Carbo 1.9, Ca 0.025, Mg. 0.011, K 0.196, Na 0.007, P. 0.039, Cl. 0.039. S. 0.041, Fe 0.0010. VITS A, variable, B, good, C and G, excellent. Copper 14 mg. per Kg. Alkalinity 3.7 cc. per 100 grams, 6.00 per 100 cal. A base-forming food. ACTION It increases the production of uric acid. It impedes elimination as it is apt to irritate and congest the kidneys

aspa'stic (ä-spas'tik) [G. *a-*, priv. + *spas-tikos*, having spasms] Nonspastic

as'pect [L. *aspectus*, looking toward]. 1. That part of a surface looking in any designated direction. 2. Appearance, looks

aspergillosis (äs-pēr-jil-ō'sis). *Aspergillus* in the tissues or on any mucous surface and the condition produced thereby. This condition may develop in the bronchi, lungs, mucous membranes of the eye, nose, or urethra, the aural canal, or the skin. It may even extend through the various viscera, producing mycotic nodules in the lungs, liver, kidney, and other organs.

a., aural. Otomycosis.

a., pulmonary. Disease of the lungs caused by *Aspergillus fumigatus*.

Aspergillus (äs-për-jil'üs) [L *aspergere*, to sprinkle] A genus of the *Ascomycetes*, including several species of the molds, some of which are pathogenic.

A. auricularis. A species in the external auditory meatus

A. barbae. A species found in mycosis of the head

A. bonfordi. A form found in black mycetoma

A. Bouffardi. Found in black mycetoma

A. bronchialis. A species in the bronchus of a diabetic patient

A. concentricus. A species once thought to be the cause of *Tinea imbricata* ringworm

A. flavus. A mold found on corn and grain

A. fumigatus. A species that has been found in the ear, nose, and lungs

A. glaucus. A bluish mold found on dried fruit, also in the human ear

A. indulans. The cause of white mycetoma, and of otomycosis

A. mucroides. A form found in the lungs

A. nidulans. A species causing one form of white mycetoma

A. niger. A pathogenic form with black spores, frequently present in the external auditory meatus

A. ocraceus. The species which produces the characteristic and desirable odor of coffee

A. pictor. A species found in the patches of pityria

A. repens. A species found in the auditory canal

aspermatic [G *a-*, priv. + *sperma*, seed]. Pert. to aspermatisin

aspermatisin (ä-sper-ma-tiz'm) [“ + “ + *ismos*, condition of] Lack of formation of spermatozoa due to defective secretion of semen, aspermia

aspermia. Lack of or failure to ejaculate semen

aspermous. Pert. to aspermia. **SYN** aspermatic.

asperous [L *asper*, rough]. Uneven, having minute elevations

asper'sion [L *aspersio*, sprinkling] Sprinkling an affected part with water, a form of hydrotherapy *

asphalgesia (as-fal-jè'zi-ä) [G *asphi*, own, + *algos*, pain] A burning sensation and convulsions sometimes felt during hypnosis on touching certain articles.

asphyctic, asphyctous (as-fik'tik, -tus) [G *a-*, priv. + *sphysis*, pulse] 1 Asphyxiated 2 Without pulse

asphyxia (äs-fik'si-ä) [“ + *sphysis*, pulse]. 1. Suspended animation in living organisms due to interference with the oxygen supply of the blood 2 Suspension of the pulse beat. 3 Cyanosis due to interference with circulation May be general or local

Etiol. Extrinsic Causes: Choking, gas (illuminating, sewer), exhaust gas (principally carbon monoxide), electric shock, drugs, anesthesia, traumatic asphyxia, crushing injuries of chest, also with compression of chest, injury of respiratory nerves or centers, diminution of oxygenation of environment, drowning. Tumors, such as goiter, pharyngeal and retropharyngeal abscesses. **Intrinsic Causes:** Hemorrhage into lungs or pleural cavity, drowning, foreign bodies in throat, swelling of air passages, diseases of air passages, ruptured aneurysm or abscess, edema of the lung, cardiac de-

ficiency. **Other Causes** Paralysis of the respiratory center, profound anesthesia, pneumothorax, narcotic drugs and electricity.

SYM Vary somewhat with etiology. In general, cyanosis, cessation of respiration, pallor, lessened temperature

F A TREATMENT. Artificial respiration, *q v*

RS *acrabia, acroasphyxia, artificial respiration, drowning, gases, resuscitation, suffocation.*

a. carbonica. Suffocation from inhalation of coal or water gas

a. from chloroform, sulfuric ether, etc. Place body in horizontal position, lower head, open windows, loosen clothing, dash cold water on face, shake chest vigorously. Hold ammonia to nostrils. Introduce piece of ice into rectum. These failing, apply galvanic battery, one pole on throat, other over ensiform process, keeping up current several hours in severe cases, or induce artificial respiration

a. from cold. Place body in cold room, rub with snow or bathe in ice water till limbs become soft and flexible, then place in dry bed, rub briskly with flannel, use artificial respiration. Soon as signs of returning life give injections of clear coffee and by mouth if patient can swallow

a. from drowning. a. from hanging or choking. Maintain or reestablish respiratory movements by artificial means. **SEE** artificial respiration.

a. livida. When there is difficulty in breathing, but the superficial reflexes are present

a., local. The congested stage of Raynaud's disease

a. neonatorum. Imperfect breathing in the newborn child

a. from noxious gases. Carbonic acid, carbonic oxide, fumes of burning charcoal, chlorine or sulfuretted hydrogen gas. Expose at once to fresh air, bathe face and breast with vinegar, and inhale vapor. Give strong coffee, apply cold water to head, warmth to feet. Method used in artificial respiration, or apply positive pole of battery to upper part of spine and negative pole on chest over diaphragm

F A TREATMENT If unconscious, artificial respiration, soothing substances to lining of respiratory passages, as inhalation, warm, humid air, **paraffin** spray repeatedly

a. pallida. When difficulty in breathing is accompanied by weak and thready pulse, pale skin, and absence of superficial reflexes. This is the most serious type.

a. from smoke (suffocation from smoke). **SYM** Unconsciousness, dyspnea, also irritation of nose, throat and respiratory passages

a., traumatic. Discoloration of the head and neck due to compression of the trunk. **SYM** Lividity, twitching about the face and limbs, dark color of tongue and lips. **TREATMENT** (1) Expose at once to fresh air, (2) bathe face and chest with cold cloth or ice, (3) give strong coffee, (4) cold to head and warmth to feet

asphyx'ial. Pert. to asphyxia; asphyctic.

asphyx'iant. An agent, especially any gas that will produce asphyxia

asphyx'iate. To cause asphyxiation, or asphyxia

asphyx'ia'tion [G. *a-*, priv. + *sphysis*, pulse]. A state of asphyxia or suffoca-

tion. Act of producing asphyxia. SEE: *asphyxia*.

aspidium (as-pid'i-um) (Male fern) USP. The dried root of *filix-mas*, used only in form of oleo-resin.

USE Against intestinal parasites, esp tape worm. Care should be taken that it is not administered with an oil, since absorption may occur.

DOSAGE 4 Gm once daily according to condition of patient.

aspirate [L *ad*, to, + *spirare*, to breathe]. 1. Aspiration, to remove by suction. 2. A sound like that of the letter *h*.

aspiration (as-pi-a'shun). 1. To draw in or out as by suction. Foreign bodies may be aspirated into the nose, throat, or lungs on inspiration. 2. The withdrawing of a fluid from a cavity by means of suction with an instrument called an aspirator.

Cavities most commonly aspirated are (a) pericardial c., (b) pleural c., (c) theca (lumbar puncture), (d) abscess c.

OBJECT (1) To remove fluid from an affected area such as pleural effusion, ascites. (2) To obtain specimens, as blood from a vein or serum from the spinal canal.

NECESSARY ARTICLES (a) Disinfecting solution for the skin. (b) Local anesthetic. (c) Two aspirating needles with the aspirating apparatus as indicated. (d) Utensil for receiving the fluid, also a sterile receptacle for the specimen. (e) Sterile sponges, towels, basins, etc. (f) Sterile gloves. (g) Sterile forceps. (h) Surgical dressings as the case may require. (i) Stimulant ordered if indication arises.

NP (a) Place patient in a comfortable position. (b) Drape, be sure patient is warm. (c) Have all equipment in order and in readiness for the use of the physician. SEE *foreign bodies*, *lumbar puncture*.

aspirator (as-pir-a-tor). 1. Apparatus for evacuating fluid contents of a cavity.

VARIETIES Piston Pump A, Compressible Rubber Tube A, Rubber Bulb A, Siphon A, Needles and Trocars.

2. Instrument used in chemical analysis of gases.

aspirin (äs'per-in) Commercial name for acetylsalicylic acid.

DOSAGE 5 gr (0.3 Gm) In large doses it may cause an acidosis which sometimes is fatal. Severe attacks of asthma may result fatally. It is a strong gastric irritant, and can cause vomiting, nausea, and gastric bleeding. It will not affect a 4-dol* pain. One or two tablets are as effective as five or seven SEE *dol*.

POISONING Due to hypersusceptibility or to large doses.

SYM Weak and rapid pulse. Extremities cold, face and lips livid or cyanotic. Temperature subnormal. Respirations shallow and labored.

F A. TREATMENT Empty stomach, keep patient quiet, stimulate with whisky or strong, hot coffee, large volumes of fluid, epinephrine and ephedrine by injections or instillation in the nose from which they are absorbed.

asporogen'ic [G *a-*, priv. + *sporos*, seed, + *genos*, origin]. Not reproducing by spores.

asporous (ä-spor'us) Having no spores. **assafet'ida**, **assafoet'ida** [L *asa*, gum, + *foetida*, fetid]. A resinous substance used as a carminative and antispasmodic in hysteria. SEE *assafetida*.

assana'tion [L *ad*, to, + *sanare*, heal]. Improvement of sanitary conditions.

assault', crim'inal. Cohabitation without consent is always legal rape, but even with consent, if the victim is insane, it is legally considered rape.

assident (as'id-ent) [L *assidere*, to sit by]. Usually associated with a disease, as *assident symptoms*.

assimilable (as-sim'il-a-bl) [L *assimiläre*, to make like]. Capable of assimilation.

assim'ilate. To absorb digested food.

assimila'tion. The processes whereby the products of digestion are changed to resemble the chemical substances of the body tissues, first passing through the lacteals and blood vessels, transformation of food into living tissue.

The types of chemical reactions involved are chiefly hydrolysis and condensation, also deamination, decarboxylation, desaturation, oxidation, and reduction, *q.v.*

EX Esp some of the chemical reactions going on in the liver during and after absorption, namely, the synthesis of glycogen, the formation of serum proteins, and the alteration of fats. SEE *assimilable*, *assimilate*, *metabolism*.

asso'ciated movements. Synchronous correlation of 2 or more muscles (or muscle groups) which, though apparently not essential for the performance of some function, nevertheless, normally accompany it, as the swinging of arms accompanies normal walking.

Associated movements are lost rather characteristically in cerebellar disease.

asso'ciation ar'eas. Small islands in the brain surrounded by cerebral tissue known as motor and sense areas or association areas, as association fibers connect the motor and sense areas.

They are supposed to be plastic, registering individual experiences in the cerebrum, the organ of *associative memory*.

a. center. One controlling associated movements.

a., controlled. An idea suggested by a word uttered by the physician.

a. of ideas. The linking together in a memory chain of two or more ideas, associated by some similarity, relationship, or by both having been experienced at the same time.

a. neuron. A neuron which transmits impulses from afferent to efferent neurons.

a. test. The patient is given a word (*stimulus word*) and he replies immediately with another word (*reaction word*) suggested to him by the first. The words chosen and the time taken in responding (*association time*) may be indicative of the patient's mental condition.

assonance (as'o-nans) [L *assonare*, to respond to]. Abnormal impulse to use alliteration.

assuetude (as'swē-tūd) [L *assuetudo*, be persuaded to]. 1. Becoming habituated to conditions. 2. Acquiring tolerance of a drug until it loses its effect.

as'surin. Complex substance occurring in brain tissue.

astasia (as-tä'si-ä) [G *a-*, priv. + *stasis*, stand]. Motor incoordination in standing.

a. abasia. Combined incoordination for standing or walking. PSY A mental conflict making it difficult to stand or walk without swerving or swaying.

asteatosis (as'te-ä-to'sis) [G. *a-*, priv. + *stear*, tallow, + *-osis*, condition]. Any disease condition in which there is scantiness or absence of the sebaceous secretion.

a. cutis. A dry, fissured condition of

the skin together with deficient secretion.

ETIOI. Symptomatic form due to senility, constitutional, or local affections which give rise to trophic changes in the nervous system. Local form may be caused by frequent contact with irritants.

TREATMENT. Removal of underlying cause. Locally, oils and fats.

as'ter [G *astēr*, star] The stellate rays forming round the dividing centrosome* during mitosis.

astereognosis (a-ster-c-og-no'sis) [G *a-*, priv + *stereos*, solid, + *gnosis*, recognition] Inability to recognize objects or forms by touch.

aste'rión [G *asterion*, starlike] A cranio-metric point at junction of occipital, parietal, and temporal bones.

aster'nal [G *a-*, priv + *sternon*, chest]. 1. Not connected with the sternum. 2. Having no sternum.

asteroid (as'tei-oid) [G *astēr*, star, + *eidos*, shape] Star shaped.

asthenia (as-the'nī-ā) [G *a-*, priv. + *sthenos*, strength] Lack or loss of strength, debility. Any weakness, but one esp originating in muscular or cerebellar disease.

a., neurocirculatory. A condition due to excessive stimulation of the adrenergic-sympathetic system frequently seen in soldiers.

ETIOI. Hyperactivity of the adrenal glands.

SYM. Nervous excitation, palpitation, nerve fatigue, absence of mental or psychic phenomena.

TREATMENT. Adrenal denervation. **SEE:** *cerebrasthenia*, *irritable heart*.

asthenic (as-the'nī-k) Weak, pert. to asthenia.

a. body type. A thin, more or less tall person with flat chest, accompanied by inferior muscular development, who centers his interest in his inner self. Usually an introvert. * **SEE:** *pyknic type*.

asthenometer (as-the-nom'e-ter) [G *asthenia*, weakness, + *metron*, measure] An instrument for determining loss of strength.

as'thenopē [G *a-*, priv + *sthenos*, strength, + *opsis*, power of sight] One affected with weak sight.

asthenop'ia. Weakness or tiring of eyes due to fatigue of ciliary muscle or extraocular muscles. Painful vision.

SYM. Pain in or around eyes, headache, usually aggravated by use of eyes for close work, fatigue, vertigo, reflex symptoms, as nausea, twitching of facial muscles, migraine.

a., accommodative. Refractive errors such as hyperopia and astigmatism.

a., muscular. Anomalies of external muscles.

a., nervous. Hysteria and neurasthenia.

a., photogenous. Excessive or improper illumination.

a., reflex. Disease in other organs, as nose, sinuses, teeth.

asthenop'ic. Rel to asthenopia.

asthenox'ia [G *a-*, priv + *sthenos*, strength, + *oxys*, deficient] Deficient oxygenation of waste products.

asthma (az'mā) [G *asthma*, panting]. Paroxysmal dyspnea accompanied by the adventitious sounds caused by a spasm of the bronchial tubes or due to swelling of their mucous membrane.

No age is exempt but occurs most frequently in childhood or early adult;

in males more frequently than in females.

TREATMENT. Adrenalin hydrochloride or epinephrine injection, removal of allergen causing attacks, hyposensitization, psychotherapy. A new method being propounded is a slow-acting mixture of gelatin and epinephrine injected into the thigh.

SEE: *anhelitus*, *asthmatic*, *Kopp's asthma*.

a., cardiac. Dyspnea due to heart disease.

TREATMENT. Upright position, morphine and venesection, if no anemia is present. When acute pulmonary edema sets in, strophanthin or digitalis.

a. convulsivum, a., bronchial, a., dyspeptic. Asthma due to a nervous reflex.

a., hay. Hay fever, *q.v.*

a., renal. Occurring in Bright's disease.

a., thymic. Due to enlargement of the thymus. The attacks are sudden and may prove fatal (status lymphaticus).

asthma'tic [L *asthmaticus*, panting] Pert. to or of the nature of asthma.

astigmatic (as-tig-mat'ik) [G *a-*, priv. + *stigma*, point] Pert to or afflicted with astigmatism.

astigmatism [" + " + *ismos*, condition of] Form of ametropia in which refraction of several meridians of eyeball is different, usually due to change in curvature of cornea and lens.

ETIOI. Congenital or acquired. Images do not properly focus on retina.

VARIETIES. Simple, compound, mixed. **astigmatoscope** [" + " + *skopein*, to examine] Instrument which detects and measures astigmatism.

astigmatos'copy. Use of the astigmatoscope.

astigmometer (ah-stig-mom'e-ter) [G *a-*, priv + *stigma*, point, + *metron*, measure] An instrument for measuring astigmatism.

asto'matous, as'tomous [G *a-*, priv. + *stoma*, opening] Without mouth or oral aperture.

astragal (as-trag'al-lū) [G *astragalos*, ankle bone] Pert to the astragalus.

astragalectomy (as-trag-al-ek'to-mī) [" + *ektomē*, excision] Excision of astragalus.

astragalus (as-trag'al-us) **BNA** *Talus*. A bone of the foot which articulates with the tibia and fibula above, and with the calcaneum (os calcis) below. The ankle bone. **SEE:** *sustentaculum*.

astraphobia (as-tra-to'bi-ā) [G *astrapē*, lightning, + *phobos*, fear]. Anxiety and terror of thunderstorms.

astric't [L *stringere*, to contract] 1 To contract or constrict, as the action of an astringent. 2 To compress, as an artery in a hemorrhage. 3 To constipate.

astri'ction (a-strīk'shūn) Contraction; compression, constriction.

astri'ngent [L *stringere*, to contract]. 1. Styptic. 2 Agent checking secretion of mucous membranes and which contracts and hardens tissues, limiting secretion of glands. Ex *Tunnic or gallic acid*, *lead*, *copper*, *zinc*, *bismuth*, *barium* and *aluminum salts*. **SEE:** *styptic*.

a. enema. One given to contract intestinal tissue and to provoke subsequent evacuation of worms. **SEE:** *enema*.

a., mineral. They coagulate the albumins when applied to wounds or mucous surfaces, protecting them and making healing possible. They also stop bleeding. In the digestive tract they

check secretions and lessen peristalsis, creating constipation. They form albuminates by combining with the albumins. Poisonous effects may result from continued use if deposited in the tissues

astro- [G] Prefix: A star or star-shaped. **astroblast** [G *astron*, star, + *blastos*, germ]. Primitive nerve cell which develops into an astrocyte.

astroblastoma [' + + *ōma*, tumor]. Tumor composed of astroblasts

astrocyte [' + + *kytos*, cell] 1 Star-shaped cell forming the neuroglia fibers. 2 Star-shaped bone corpuscle

astrocytoma [' + + *ōma*, tumor]. Tumor formed from astrocytes

astroglia [' + *glia*, glue]. Astrocytes making up neuroglia tissue

astrokinectic motions [' + *kinesis*, motion] Movements of centrosome

astrophobia [' + *phobos*, fear] Morbid fear of stars and celestial space

astrosphere (as'tro-sfēr) [' + *sphaira*, sphere] Small body in the cytoplasm considered an independent and indispensable cell constituent

astrostatic [' + *statikos*, standing] Pert. to astrosphere in its resting condition

Asturian rose. Pellagra, a disease characterized by a rosy rash on the body.

astysia (ā-stūz'ī-ā) [G *a-*, priv + *stasis*, a standing] An inability to fully (normally) erect the penis

asurrealism [G *a-*, priv + L *sur*, over, + *ren*, kidney, + G *ismos*, condition of] Deficient suprarenal function

asyllabia (ā-sil-a'bi-ā) [G *a-*, priv + *syllabos*, a collection] Recognition of letters but not syllables or words

asylum [L, from G. *asulos*, safe from violence] An institution for the care of those unable to care for themselves, as the infirm, aged insane, blind

a. ear. Bloody tumor of ear found in the insane SYN *hematoma auris*.

asymbolia [G *a-*, priv + *symbolon*, a sign] Inability to comprehend words, gestures, or any type of symbol, asemia. Sensorily aphasia

asymmetry (ā-sim'e'trī) [' + *symmetria*, symmetry] Lack of symmetry of parts or organs on opp sides of body

asymphytous (ā-sim'fit-us) [' + *symphy-sis*, grow together] Not grown together.

asymptomatic [' + *symptomatikos*, symptom] Without symptoms

asynchronism [' + *syn*, together, + *chronos*, time, + *ismos*, condition of]. Lack of concurrence in time

asynclitism (ah-sin'klit-izm) [' + *synklitēin*, to lean together] GYN. An oblique presentation of the fetal head.

a., Litzmann's. Where the post parietal bone of the fetal head presents

a., Naegele's. Where the ant parietal bone of the fetal head presents

asynnergia, asynergy (a-sin-er'jī-ā, -jī) [' + *syn*, together, + *ergon*, work] Lack of coordination between muscle groups. Movements are in serial order instead of being made together Seen in cerebellar diseases.

asynesia (a-sin-e'sī-ā) [G *asynesia*, lack of intelligence] Stupidness.

asynodia (a-sin-o'dī-ā) [G *a-*, priv. + *syn*, with, + *odos*, way]. Failure of simultaneity of orgasm in man and woman in coitus.

asynovia (ā-sin-o'vī-ā) [' + *syn*, with, + L. *ovum*, egg] Lack of or insufficient secretion of synovial fluid of a joint.

astystematic [' + *systema*, arrangement]. Diffuse; not limited to one system or set of organs.

asystole, asystolia (ā-sis'to-le, -to'lī-ā) [G *a-*, priv. + *systemēin*, to draw together] Faulty contraction of ventricles of the heart

asystolism (a-sis'tol-izm) [' + + *ismos*, condition of] Retention of contents of the right ventricle of the heart seen in last stages of mitral incompetence.

atabrine (at'ā-brīn). Commercial preparation used in treatment of malaria. USP SYN *quinacrine hydrochloride*

Dosage 1½ gr (0.1 Gm) three times a day for 3 days. SYN *atebrin*

atactic (at-ak'tik) [G *ataktos*, irregular]. Incoordinate, irregular, as muscular incoordination, esp in aphasia.

atactiform (ā-tak ti-form) [' + L. *forma*, form] Similar to ataxia.

atactilia (ā-tak-til'ī-ā) [G *a-*, priv + L. *tactilis*, pert to touch] Inability to recognize tactile impressions

ataraxia, ataraxy [' + *taraktos*, disturbed] Imperturbability.

atavico'sis [L *atavus*, ancestor, + G *-osis*, increased] Intestinal degeneration from eating highly concentrated foods.

atavism (āt'ā-vīzm) [' + G *ismos*, condition of] 1 Recurrence of characteristics of a remote ancestor, after remaining latent for 1 or more generations 2. Reappearance, in a descendant, of a disease or abnormality experienced by a remote ancestor A reversion to an original type

atavis'tic. Pert to atavism *

ataxaphasia (at-aks-ā-fa'zī-ā) [G *ataxia*, lack of order, + *phasis*, speech] Inability to arrange words in sentences

ataxaphemia (at-aks-a-fē'mī-ā) [' + *phēmē*, speech] Lacking in lingual coordination

ataxia (a-taks'ī-a) Motor incoordination manifest during a purposive movement by irregularity and lack of precision.

See *atactiform*, *ataxiomnestic*, *ataxic*, *ataxiodynamia*, *ataxiodynamia*, *Brauch-Romberg's sym*.

a., alcoholic. A seen in drinkers, caused by peripheral neuritis

a., autonomic. Incoordination bet. sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems

a., Briquet's. Hysteria with skin and leg muscle anesthesia

a., cerebellar. Muscular incoordination due to cerebellar disease

a., choreic. Lack of muscular coordination seen in persons with chorea

a., hereditary cerebellar. Disease of late adolescence Eriol Atrophy of cerebellum SYN Ataxic gait, hesitating and explosive speech, nystagmus, and sometimes optic neuritis

a., hereditary spinal. Friedreich's disease * Sclerosis of the post. and lateral columns of spinal cord, occurs in children. SYN Ataxia in lower extremities, extending to upper, paralysis and contractures follow.

a., hysterical. Ataxia of leg muscles due to hysteria.

a., intrapsychic. A state in which emotional expressions appear to have no logical bases or relationship, other than those found in the Unconscious

a., locomotor. A sclerosis affecting the post. columns of spinal cord, most commonly due to syphilis.

SYM Characterized by incoordination, loss of deep reflexes, disturbances of nutrition, of sensation, and various ocular phenomena, with sometimes loss of sexual power, paralysis of sphincters, epileptiform seizures and dementia. In-

ability to control gait or to touch an article with the hand. **SEE** *gait*.

TREATMENT Best hygienic conditions, rest, nutritious diet, excess of all kinds prohibited, constitutional remedies.

a., Marie's. Hereditary cerebellar ataxia *

a., motor. Lack of ability for proper coordination of muscles.

a., spinal. Due to spinal cord disease, as in locomotor ataxia *

a., static. Loss of deep sensibility causing inability to preserve equilibrium in standing

a., thermal. Condition in which body temperature changes irregularly

a., vasomotor. Form of autonomic ataxia * **Etiol.** Lack of coordination bet. sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems in connection with vasomotor phenomena. **Sym.** Irregularity in peripheral circulation, alternations of pallor and suffusion, due to spasm of smaller blood vessels.

ataxiadynamia (ă-taks'î-ad-i-nam'î-ă) [G *ataxia*, lack of order, + *a-*, priv + *dynamis*, might] Muscular weakness in combination with incoordination

ataxiagram [' + *gramma*, writing] Ataxiagraph record or tracing

ataxiagraph (ă-taks'î-am-î-graf) [' + *graphein*, to write] Instrument measuring swaying in ataxia

ataxiometer [' + *metron*, measure] Apparatus measuring ataxia

ataxiamentia (at-aks'î-am-ne'zî-ă) [' + *amnesia*, forgetfulness] Suffering from muscular ataxia and amnesia

ataxic, ataxial. Pert. to, or marked by, ataxia

ataxiodynamia (at-aks-o-ă-dî-nam'î-ă) [G *ataxia* lack of order, + *a-*, priv + *dynamis*, might] Ataxia associated with muscular weakness

ataxophemia [' + *phémē*, speech] Incoordination of speech muscles

ataxophobia [' + *phobos*, fear] Morbid dread of ataxia

ataxy [G *ataxia*, lack of order]. Lack of muscular coordination. **SYN** *ataxia*.

-ate. **CHEM.** Ternary acids, the names of which end in *ic*, take the ending *ate* to indicate salts formed from them. **SFR** *-ide, -ite*.

atebrin(e) (at'ê-brîn) Proprietary drug used to treat malaria

Dosage 1½ gr (0.1 Gm.) three times a day for 3 days. **SYN** *atabrin*

atelectasis (at-e-lek'tă-sis) [G *ateleōs*, imperfect, + *ektasis*, expansion] Lack of air in the lungs as in a tetus, or in a portion of an adult lung due to pleural effusion exerting pressure, and blocking the small bronchial tubes

atelia (at-e'lî-ă) [G *atelia*, incompleteness]. The retention of childish characteristics in the adult

atelic (at'el-ik) Without function

ateliolosis (ă-tê-lî-o'sis) [G *ateles*, incomplete, + *-osis*, condition] A form of infantilism due to pituitary causes in which growth may be arrested without deformity. The voice and face may resemble those of a child.

ateliotic. Infantile.

atelo- Prefix Imperfect development

athermic, athermous (ă-ther'mîk, -mus) [G *a-*, priv. + *thermē*, heat]. Without fever.

athermosystaltic (ath-er-mo-sis-tal'tîk) [' + *-ismos*, condition, drawing together]. Not contracting under ordinary temperature variations, said of striated muscle.

atheroma (ath-e-o'mă) [G *athērē*, porridge, + *oma*, tumor] 1. A sebaceous cyst. 2. Fatty degeneration or thickening of the wall of the larger arteries. **SEE** *arteriosclerosis*.

atheromasia (ath-ei-o-mă'zî-ă). Atheromatous degeneration

atheromatosis (ath-er-o-mă-to'sis). Generalized atheromatous condition

atheromatous (ath-ei-o-mă-tus). Pert. to atheroma

atheronecrosis [G *athere*, porridge, + *nekros*, dead, + *-osis*, condition] Necrosis or degeneration accompanying arteriosclerosis.

atherosclerosis [' + *sklerōsis*, hardness]. Senile type of arteriosclerosis characterized by atheromatous degeneration of walls of arteries

atherosia [' + *-osis*, condition] Fatty degeneration of arterial walls

athetoid (ath'e-toid) [G *athetos*, not fixed, + *eidos*, resemblance] 1. Similar to athetosis. 2. Affected with athetosis.

athetosis (ath-ê-to'sis) [' + *-osis*, condition] Slow, repeated, involuntary, purposeless, vermicular, muscular distortion involving part of a limb, toes, and fingers or almost the entire body. **Etiol.** Brain lesion chiefly in children

athlete's foot. Infection of skin of foot by *Tinea microsporum* or *T. megalosporon*.

Sym. Cracks, redness, minute vesicles, usually bet. toes, causing itching, pain, disability. **SEE** *ringworm*

TREATMENT Copper, which is highly fungicidal, is passed through the skin by iontophoresis * Another remedy. Mix 2 parts phenol and 2 parts camphor, paint bet. toes several times a day. **Precaution** Do not apply to wet skin. Water causes a breakdown in the preparation, resulting in caustic action

athlete's heart. Incompetence of the aortic valves

athrepsia, athrepsy (a-threps'î-ă, -î) [G *a-*, priv. + *threpsis*, nourishment] Malnutrition, marasmus *

athreptic (ath-îp'tîk) Marasmic, pert. to or afflicted with athrepsia

athrombia [G *a-*, priv. + *thrombos*, a clot]. Defective blood clotting

athymia (ă-thî'mî-ă) [' + *thymos*, animation] 1. Confusional insanity, amnesia. 2. Without emotion. 3. Lack of thymus gland or its secretion

athymic (ath-i'mîk) Pert. to athymia

athymism [G *a-*, priv. + *thymos*, animation, + *ismos*, condition of] Absence of thymus gland or its secretions. **SYN** *athymia* (3)

athyrea (a-thî-rê-ă) [' + *thyreos*, shield]. A condition due to the absence of the thyroid gland or insufficiency, or suppression of its function resulting in imperfect development of the tissues of the body.

athyreo'sis [' + *-osis*, increased]. Condition due to absence of thyroid gland or its secretions, causing imperfect development. **SYN** *athyria* *

athyria (ă-thî'rî-ă) [' + *thyreos*, shield]. Absence of thyroid gland or its secretions, causing imperfect development. **SYN** *athyrea*.

athy'roide'mia [' + *-ismos*, condition, + *aima*, blood] Morbid condition of blood due to absence of thyroid gland or its secretions

athyroidism (ă-thî'roy-dîzm) [' + *-ismos*, condition of] Suppression of thyroid secretions, or absence of the thyroid gland; athyrea. [the *atlas*.

atlan'tad [G *atlas*, a support]. Toward

atlan'tal. Pert. to the atlas.

atlas. The first cervical vertebra by which the head articulates with the occipital bone, so called because of Atlas who was supposed to support the world on his shoulders. SEE *atlantal*, *atloaxoid*.

atloaxoid (at-lo-aks'oid) [G. *atlas*, a support, + *L. axis*, a pivot, + *G. eidos*, form]. Pert to atlas and axis

atmiatrics, **atmi'atry** [G. *atmos*, vapor, + *iatrie*, art of healing]. Treatment of respiratory disease by medicated vapors.

atmic (at'mik). Consisting of or pert. to vapor

atmo- [G.] Prefix Breath, vapor, steam.

atmocau'sis [G. *atmos*, steam, + *kausis*, burning]. Application of superheated steam, substitute for uterine curettage

atmocautery (at-mo-kaw'ter-i) [G. *atmos*, steam, + *kausis*, burning]. Device for cauterization with steam

atmograph (at'mo-graf) [+ *graphen*, to write]. A spiograph. Device for tracing respiratory movements

atmometer (at-mom'e-ter) [+ *metron*, measure]. Instrument for measuring exhalations

at'mos [G. *atmos*, air]. A unit of air pressure, one dyne per one sq. cc

at'mosphere [+ *sphaira*, sphere]. 1. The gases surrounding the earth to the height of 200 miles. 2. Climatic condition of a locality. 3. PHYSICS Pressure at sea level of the atmosphere—14.7 lbs to the sq in. 4. CHEM Any gaseous medium around a body

atmospher'ic. Pert to the atmosphere

atmospheriza'tion. Process of transforming venous into arterial blood

atmother'apy [G. *atmos*, air, + *therapeia*, treatment]. 1. Treatment of disease by medicated vapors SYN *atmiatrics*. 2. Treatment by some method of condensing air

atocia (at-o'si-ä) [G. *a-*, priv., + *tokos*, birth]. Female sterility

at'om [G. *atomos*, indivisible]. The smallest particle of an element that can exist and take part in a chemical change, retaining its identity, and which cannot further be divided without change of its structure

Over 90 odd different atoms have been recognized, which in combination with one another or others like themselves make up all the various types of matter that we know. These atoms are themselves composed of still smaller particles called *electrons** and *protons*.* Dimensions of atoms are of the order of 10⁻⁸ centimeters. SEE *atomic theory*, *electron theory*.

atom'ic. Pert to an atom or atoms

atom'ic the'ory. Formulated by Dalton, who taught that all matter is composed ultimately of atoms.

atom'ic weight. The weight of different atoms as compared with that of *hydrogen*, which is the lightest, and is represented as 1. The heaviest known is that of *uranium*. Oxygen is 16.

atomicity (at-om-is'ti-ti) 1. Chemical valence or combining power. 2. Number of hydroxyl groups in an alcohol, or in a base [of a spray].

atomiza'tion. Converting a fluid into form

a'tomize. To reduce a liquid to the form of a spray or a vapor.

atomizer (at'om-i-zer). Apparatus for changing jet of liquid to a spray

atonic (a-ton'ik) [G. *a-*, priv., + *tonos*, strength]. Without tension or tone

atonicity (at-o-nis'ti-ti). State of being atonic, or without tone. [mal tone].

atony (at'o-ni). Debility; or lack of nor-

a., gastric. Lack of muscle tone in stomach and failure to contract normally, causing slow movement of food out of stomach. Secondary to certain diseases. Drier. Small feedings at frequent intervals; soft foods; little fat. Avoid bulky foods and those requiring much mastication

at'open [G. *a-*, priv. + *topos*, place]. An allergen, exciting cause of any form of idiosyncrasy or hypersensitiveness

atophan (a-to-fan) Analgesic and antipyretic drug SLL *cinchophen*.

Dosage: 8 gr (0.5 Gm) [placed.

atop'ic. Pert to atopy* Displaced, mis-
atopognosis (at-o-pog-nō'sis) [G. *a-*, priv., + *topos*, place, + *gnōsis*, knowledge]. An inhibited sense of touch or feeling, the victim not being able to know where one has touched his skin

atopomenorrhœa (at-op-o-men-or-e-ä) [+ *mēn*, month, + *roia*, flow]. Periodic hemorrhage from any part of the female body other than the uterus, vicarious menstruation

at'opy. 1. Hereditary allergic disease. 2. The many forms of hypersensitivity or idiosyncrasies [Nonpoisonous]

atox'ic [G. *a-*, priv., + *toxikon*, poison].

ATP. Abbr for *adenosine-5-Triphosphate*. Made up of sugar, adenine, nitrogen, and phosphorus, from which adenylic acid is derived. The breakdown of ATP provides the energy for muscle contraction and possibly many other physiological processes [Melancholic.

atrabi'liary [L. *atra*, black, + *bilis*, bile].

a. capsules. Suprarenal capsules.

atremia (at-re-mi-ä) [G. *a-*, priv., + *tremēn*, to tremble]. Absence of trembling or tremor

atrepsy (ä'trep-si) [+ *threpsis*, nutrition]. Immunity to tumor cells

atre'sia [+ *trēsis*, a perforation].

Pathological closure of a normal anatomical opening or congenital absence of the same, esp that of the esophagus. Term also applied to the retrogression and disappearance of follicles in the mammalian ovary

atre'sic. Imperforate, pert to atresia

atretogastria (ä-tiet-o-gast'ri-a) [G. *atretos*, imperforate, + *gaster*, stomach]. Gastric imperforation.

atreturethria (ä-tret-u-re'thri-ä) [+ *ourēthra*, urethra]. Urethral imperforation

atrichia (ä-trik'i-ä) [G. *a-*, priv., + *thrix*, hair]. Absence of hair

atrichosis (ä-tri-ko'sis) [+ *-osis*, increased]. Having no hair, atrichia.*

atrich'ous. Being without flagella.

atrionec'tor (ä'tri-o-nek'tor) [L. *atrium*, corridor, + *nector*, connector]. Sinoauricular node of Keith.*

at'riotome [+ *tomē*, cutting]. Instrument which cuts connections between the cardiac auricle and ventricle.

atrioventric'ular [+ *ventriculus*, belly]. Pert to both auricle and ventricle.

atripl'icis'm (ä-trip'l'i-sizm). Poisoning due to eating one form of spinach, *At'riplex littoralis*. SEE *allantiasis*.

a'trium (Pl. *a'tria*) [L. *atrium*, corridor]. A cavity or sinus

Atrium. A cavity or sinus.

a. ear (of). Portion of the tympanic cavity lying below the malleus, the tympanic cavity proper

a. heart (of). The upper chamber of each half of the heart. The right atrium receives deoxygenated purple blood from the entire body (except lungs) through the sup and inf. vena cavae and coronary sinus; the left

atrium receives oxygenated red blood from the lungs through the pulmonary veins. Blood passes from the atria to the ventricles through the atrio-ventricular orifices. In the embryo the atrium is a single chamber which lies between the sinus venosus and the ventricle.

a. infection (of). Site of entrance of bacteria causing an infectious disease.

a. lungs (of). The space at the end of an alveolar duct which opens into the alveoli or air sacs of the lungs.

atrophia [G.] Wasting of a part from lack of nutrition. SYN *atrophy*.

atrophic (a-tro'fik) [G. a-, priv. + *trophē*, nourishment]. Pert. to, or marked by, atrophy.

atrophied (ă'tro-fēd). Wasted. Afflicted.

atrophoderma (ăt-rô-fô-der'mă) [G. a-, priv. + *trophē*, nourishment, + *derma*, skin]. Cutaneous atrophy.

a. pigmentosum. Rare skin disease characterized by ulcers, disseminated pigment discolorations, etc. SYN *zero-derma pigmentosum*, *g.v.*

atrophodermato sis [" + " + " + -osis, increased]. Any skin disease which has atrophied skin as a sym.

atrophy. A wasting due to lack of nutrition of any part.

ETIOL. Disuse, disease, injury to trophic nerve centers in spinal cord, or interference with nerve or blood supply.

a., acute yellow. Extensive degeneration of liver cells with jaundice, mental disturbances, and cutaneous hemorrhages.

SYM. Early nervous symptoms before jaundice sets in, slow onset, some fever with nausea and vomiting, black vomit, malaise. Leucine and tyrosine in urine.

NEUR. It obtains in pathologic conditions of the ant. horns of the spinal cord as in destruction of or injury to the peripheral nerves or as in polio-myelitis. * Not common in disease of the cerebrum.

a., Buchwald's. Progressive wasting of the skin [causing a.

a., compression. Compression of a part

a., correlated. Wasting of a part following destruction of another part.

a., Cruveilhier's. Progressive wasting of the muscles

a. of disuse. A from failure to normally use a part.

a., Hoffman's. Progressive muscular wasting, in the legs, hands and forearms.

a., idiopathic muscular. Progressive a. affecting muscle groups and due to muscular changes, developing in early life.

SYM. The muscles, esp. those of the face, shoulders, thighs, buttocks, and calves, lose power and waste. In Erb's juvenile type the atrophy begins in shoulders; in Landouzy-Dejerine's type, in the face. Progn. Unfavorable. Incurable but of slow progress.

a., Landouzy-Dejerine. Muscular wasting in face and scapulohumeral area.

a., muscular. Muscular wasting.

a., progressive muscular. Chronic disease marked by progressive wasting of the muscles and paralysis, beginning with the extremities and ultimately causing death from paralysis of muscles of respiration. SYN *poliomyelitis*, *chronic anterior, palsy*, *wasting*.

a., trophoneurotic. Wasting due to disease of the nerves or nerve centers.

a., unilateral facial. Progressive a. of the facial tissues on one side only.

a., white. Wasting of nerve, leaving only white connective tissue.

atrophy, words perf. fo: antatrophic, atrophic, auantic, cataplasia, claw-foot, claw-hand, macies, trophoneurosis, wasting palsy.

atrop'ic [G. a-, priv. + *tropē*, turn]. Displaced.

a'tropine sul'fate. USP. The salt of an alkaloid obtained from belladonna.

ACTION AND USES. Respiratory and circulatory stimulant, also used to overcome spasm of involuntary muscles, to check secretion, locally for its effects on the eye—externally as local anodyne.

DOSEAGE. $\frac{1}{16}$ gr. (0.0005 Gm.)

Atropine is used to dilate pupils before testing eyes for glasses, to relieve muscle spasm, and for many other systemic effects.

POISONING. **SYM.** Nervousness and excitability. Patient may be delirious. Face flushed, pupils widely dilated, throat dry, great thirst, and difficulty in swallowing, skin flushed and dry, delirium.

F. A. TREATMENT. Empty stomach with stomach pump rather than emetics. Precipitate by introducing tannic acid by the stomach tube, or use a dilute solution of iodine. These must be washed out. Ice caps to the head. Finely divided charcoal should be given to delay its absorption. Pilocarpine is a physiologic antagonist and is sometimes helpful.

In depressant stage, caffeine and artificial respiration should be used. SEE: *atropinism*, *atropinization*, *atropinize*.

at'ropinism, at'ropism. Atropine poisoning.

atropiniza'tion. Production of physiologic effect of atropine.

at'ropinize. To bring under the influence of atropine.

atten'tion [L. *attendere*, wait upon]. Power to focus on some phase of consciousness including some aspect of the world of reality.

a. reflex. Change in size of pupil when attention is suddenly fixed. SYN: *Pills's reflex*.

atten'uant [L. *attenuare*, to thin]. 1. Diluting, making thin or weak. 2. An agent that thins the blood.

attenuate. To render thin, or make less virulent.

atten'uated. 1. Diluted. 2. Pert. to reduced virulence of pathogenic micro-organism.

a. virus. One made less virulent.

attenua'tion. 1. Dilution. 2. Dynamiza-tion. 3. Lessening of virulence.

att'ic [G. *attikos*, upper part]. Upper portion of tympanic cavity above tympanic membrane.

a. disease. Chronic suppurative inflammation of attic.

att'ic'itis [" + -itis, inflammation]. Inflammation of tympanic attic.

atticoantrotro'omy [" + *antron*, antrum, + *tomē*, cutting]. Operation to remove contents of the attic and mastoid antrum.

attico'omy [" + *tomē*, a cutting]. Surgical opening of tympanic attic.

att'itude [L. *attitudo*, posture]. Bodily posture(s), esp. the stereotype seen in catatonia* and the theatric expression often seen in hysteria.

a. of combat. The rigid, defensive attitude of the corpse, due to contractions caused by fear, fire, etc.

a., crucifixion. Body rigid with arms at right angles, seen in conditions of hysteroepilepsy.

- a., defense.** Position automatically assumed to avert pain.
- a., forced.** Abnormal position due to disease or contractures.
- a., frozen.** Stiffness of gait, seen in amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.
- a., illogical.** Peculiar attitudes caused by disease, esp. hysterolepilepsy.
- a., passionate, a., passionate.** Theatrical or dramatic gestures and expressions of face and figure assumed by hysteric patients.
- a., stereotyped.** Position taken and held for a long period, seen frequently in mental diseases.
- attol'lens** [L *attolere*, to lift up]. Raising or lifting up
- attrac'tion** [L *attrahō*, to draw toward]. Tendency of particles to approach each other.
- a., capillary.** The force by which liquids rise in fine tubes, or through pores of loose material
- attrahens** (at-ia'hens) [L *attrahere*, draw toward]. Drawing forward, as a muscle.
- attrax'in.** Hypothetical substance in solutions supposed to exert chemotactic influence on certain body cells
- attrition** (at-rish'un) [L *attritō*, a rubbing against]. 1 A chafing or abrasion. 2 Any friction that breaks the skin.
- atylosis** (at-1o'sis) [G. *at-*, priv. + *tylosis*, a callus]. Nontypical tuberculosis
- atyp'ical** [' + *typos*, conformed to a type]. Deviating from the normal.
- Au.** Symb for gold (*aurum*).
- A. u. or Ä.** Abbr for Angstrom's unit
- autantic** (aw-an'tik) [G *avantikos*, wasted]. Wasted away SYN *atrophic*.
- au'digram** [L *audire*, to hear, + G. *gramma*, drawing]. Chart of variations of acuteness of hearing.
- audile** (aw'dil). 1 Pert to hearing. 2. Ear-minded 3 Psy One whose mental images are auditory SEE *visile* and *motile*.
- audiogram** (aw'di-o-gram) [L *audire*, to hear, + G *gramma*, drawing]. Record of the audiometer
- audiometer** [' + + G *metron*, measure]. A delicate instrument for testing hearing, consists of a thermoionic tube circuit in which the tube is placed into oscillation. By varying the electrical constants of the circuit, one may make the emitted tone assume various pitches
- audiometry.** Testing of the hearing sense.
- audiphone** (aw'di-fon) [L *audire* + G. *phōnē*, voice]. Instrument for conveying sound to auditory nerve through the teeth or a bone
- audition** [L *auditiō*, hearing]. Hearing.
- a., colored.** Color sensation is perceived when certain sounds reach ear.
- a., mental.** The recollection of a sound based on previous auditory impressions
- a., m. verbal.** Mental a., the sounds being words.
- auditive** (aw'di-tiv). One who is auditory minded, depending upon hearing in learning, or recall
- au'ditogno'sis** [L *auditiō*, hearing, + *gnōsis*, knowledge]. 1. Understanding and interpretation of sounds 2 Diagnosis by percussion and auscultation.
- aud'itoco'ulogy'ric reflex.** The sudden turning of the head and eyes in direction of an alarming sound.
- aud'itory.** Pert to the sense of hearing.
- a. canal** (*meatus acusticus externus*). 1. The external canal, about 2.5 cm from the concha to the tympanic membrane.
2. The internal canal from posterior surface of petrous portion of temporal bone to internal ear.
- a. nerve** (*n. acusticus*). The 8th pair of cranial nerves, it is a sensory nerve with two sets of fibers (a) cochlear n. (of hearing), and (b) vestibular n. (of equilibrium), the latter having three branches, the sup, inf, and middle br
- a. reflex.** Blinking of the eyes upon the sudden unexpected production of a sound
- a., m. verbal.** Mental a., the sounds being words. [cochlea.
- a. feeth.** Toothlike projections in the
- a. tube.** Eustachian tube, q.v.
- aud'itus.** The power or the sense of hearing
- Auenbrugger's sign** (ow'en-broog-er's). Epigastric prominence due to marked pericardial effusion
- Auerbach's plexus.** A plexus of sympathetic nerve fibers situated bet. the longitudinal and circular fibers of the muscular coat of the stomach and intestines. Also called the *plexus myentericus*
- Auer's bodies.** Rodlike bodies in lymphocytes in leukemia
- Aufrecht's sign** (ow'f'rekht's). Diminished breathing sound heard above the jugular notch in tracheal stenosis
- augment** (aug'ment) [L *augmentum*, increase] 1 To add to or increase. 2. The increasing stage of a fever, or of an acute disease
- augmen'tor.** Increasing
- a. nerves.** Those increasing force and rapidity of the heartbeat
- aula** (aw'lā) [G *aulē*, hall]. Ant part of third ventricle
- aulatela** (aw-lā'tē-lā) [' + *tela*, web]. Membrane covering the aula
- auli'plex'us** [' + L *plectere*, to twist]. Aulic part of choroid plexus
- aulix** (aw'liks) [L *aulix*, furrow]. Monro's sulcus
- au'ra** [L *aura*, breeze]. The preepileptic phenomenon
- Visual sensation of fire is rather characteristic but sound sense of movement of a part, or even dream states known as intellectual auras, occur. A hysterical "attack" may present a similar phenomenon at its onset
- aural** (aw'ral) [L *auris*, the ear]. 1. Pert. to the ear 2 Pert to an aura.
- auranti'asis** [L *aurantium*, orange]. Yellowish skin color due to eating large quantities of oranges
- auran'tium** [L] Orange
- aureomycin.** A golden-color antibiotic from the *Actinomycetes*, a species of the genus *Streptomyces*, or *S. aureofaciens*. The best all-round of the mold extracts, except for tuberculosis and typhoid. An effective agent in peritonitis.
- Uses Effective on viruses Lymphogranuloma venereum, psittacosis, typhus, rickettsial pox, spotted fever, external infections of the eye
- auric** (aw'rik) [L *aurum*, gold]. Pert. to gold (*aurum*).
- auricle, auricula** (aw'rik-l, -u-lā) [L *auricula*, the ear] (BNA) 1. The external ear, pinna or flap 2 (atrium, BNA).
- (1) The protruding portion of the external ear which surrounds the opening of the external acoustic meatus; the pinna (2) A small conical pouch forming a portion of the right and left atria of the heart. Each projects from the upper anterior portion of each

atrium (3) A term commonly used erroneously for the atrium

The right auricle receives the venous (purple) blood from the entire body through the vena cava and the left auricle receives the arterial (red) blood from the lungs through the pulmonary veins

auricular. 1 Rel. to the auricle of the ear. 2 Pert. to the auricles of the heart and its nerves and arteries.

SEE *polyotia*.

a. fibrillation. Irregular and rapid contractions of the auricles working independently of the ventricles. Instead of the contraction beginning at the sino-auricular node and being conducted along the bundle of His, to the ventricles, there is a rapid succession of beats at the auricles. Contraction of the auricular muscle causes the waves to pass round and round the auricle. There is no auricular diastole or auricular heartbeat

Etiol. Degeneration of cardiac muscle. Occurs in late stages of mitral disease of heart, after strain of the degenerated cardiac muscle, and in acute rheumatism in children

Treatment. Digitalis or quinidine

a. ventricular tract. A neuromuscular bundle of nerve fibers which pass as the bundle of His* from the right auricle into the ventricle. SEE *pulse and heart*.

auricula're (Pl *auricula'ria*) A craniometric point at center of opening of external auditory canal

auriculocervical nerve reflex. Congestion of ear on same side resulting from stimulation of distal end of divided auriculocervical nerve

auriculopalpebral reflex. Closure of an eye resulting from stimulation by heat or some tactile irritant on the ext. auditory meatus or deeper portions of canal up to the tympanum. SYN *Kisch's reflex*.

auriculoventricular [L *auricula*, the ear, + *ventriculus* belly] Pert. to both auricle and ventricle. SYN *atrioventricular*

a. bundle. A fascicular bundle which forms part of the myocardium, and is made up of the bundle of His* Tawara's node,* and the Purkinje network*

auriform (aw'ri-form) [L *auris*, ear, + *forma*, shape] Ear shaped

auriginous (aw-ri-jin-us) [L *auriginosis*, golden] Pert. to jaundice

aurilave (aw'ri-lav) [L *auris*, ear, + *lavare*, to wash]. An apparatus for cleansing the ear

auripuncture (aw'ri-punk-tur) [+ *punctura*, puncture] Puncture of tympanic membrane

auris (aw'ris) [L] The ear

auriscalp, **auriscalpium** [L *auris*, ear, + *scalpere*, to scrape] 1 Scraping instrument to remove foreign matter from ear 2 Earpick

auriscope (aw'ris-kop) [+ G *skopein*, to view] Instrument for making an aural examination

aurist (aw'rist). Ear specialist. SYN: *otologist*.

aurist'ics. Art of treating ear diseases.

auristil'lae [L] Ear drops.

aurococcus (aw'ro-kok'us) [L *aurum*, gold, + G *kokkos*, berry] Pyogenic microbe forming golden cultures found in boils, abscesses, carbuncles, pyemia, etc. SYN *Staphylococcus pyogenes aureus*.

aurometer (aw-rom'et-er) [L *auris*, ear, + G *metron*, measure] Instrument which measures hearing of each ear.

aurother'apy [L *aurum*, gold, + G. *therapeia*, treatment] Treatment of disease by adm. of gold salts.

aurum (aw'rūm) [L] Gold

auscult', **auscultate** [L *auscultare*, listen to] To examine by auscultation

auscultation (aws-kul-ta'shun) Process of listening for sounds produced in some of the body cavities, esp chest and abdomen, in order to detect or judge some abnormal condition

INSTRUMENTS Stethoscope or phonendoscope

PROCEDURE (Immediate a) The chest should have some soft, thin covering which will not interfere with the transmission of sound or itself produce sound from the movements of the thoracic walls to which it is applied. A soft towel answers well. When chest is covered with hair moisten latter as otherwise it will produce friction sounds, resembling rales. Auscult all over chest anteriorly and posteriorly, on full inspiration, full expiration, and after coughing. In comparing the two sides auscult symmetrical parts. Parts should be in perfect repose. Position of examiner as unrestrained as possible, lest sounds of his own blood vessels be confused with sounds from within the subject

a., immediate. When ear is applied directly to bared or thinly covered surface

a., mediate. When sounds are conducted from the surface to ear through an instrument

auscultation, words pert. to: abdominal a., egophony, auscult, auscultatory, bruisement, bruit, cat's purr, chest, egophony, fremitus, heart, lung, percussion, râles, souffle, uterus, vocal resonance

auscultatory. Pert. to auscultation

a. percussion. Auscultation at the same time percussion is made

auscultoplec'trum [L *auscultare*, listen to, + G *plektron*, hammer] Instrument used for both auscultation and percussion

autacoid (aw'ta-koyd) [G *autos*, self, + *akos*, remedy] Any chemical substance which is produced normally by chemical reactions within a given tissue, is released into the blood, and affects the activity of some remote tissue whither it is carried

Thus during digestion the autacoid *secretin** is formed in the mucosa of the duodenum, is carried in the blood to the pancreas, where it causes secretion. An autacoid (excitatory a.) which can thus excite activity is called a *hormone*.* If it depresses activity (inhibitory a.) it is called a *chalone**

autarciesiology (aw-tar-sē-si-ol'o-jī) [+ *arkein*, to protect, + *logos*, study]. Branch of immunology pert. to autarcesis

autarcesis (aw-tar-sē-sis). Resistance to infection through natural immunity

autarcetic (aw-tar-set'ik). Pert. to autarcesis

autoauscultation (aw-teck'os-kop) [G *autos*, self, + *echos*, sound, + *skopein*, to inspect]. Instrument for auto-auscultation

autemesia (aw-tem-e'si-ā) [+ *emēsis*, vomiting]. Vomiting without apparent cause.

autism (aw'tizm) [+ + *ismos*, condition of] Psy Mental introversion in which the attention or interest is fastened upon the victim's own ego. A self-centered mental state from which reality tends to be excluded.

autistic (aw-tist'ik) 1 Self-centered 2 Daydreaming, phantasy of wish fulfillment

auto- [G] Prefix Self, as *autoinjection*. **autoactivation** [G *autos*, self, + L *activus*, acting] Gland activation by its own secretion

autoagglutination [+ + L *agglutinäre*, adhere to] Blood corpuscle agglutination of an individual by his own serum

autoanal'ysis [+ + *analysein*, break down] Patient's own analysis of mental state underlying his mental disorder

autoan'tibody [+ + *anti*, against, + O E *bodig*, body] Antibody acting against products of one in whom it is formed

autoantitox'in [+ + + *toxikon*, poison]. Antitoxin produced by body itself

autoaudible [+ + L *audire*, to hear]. Audible to oneself, pert to sounds produced in one's own body

autoblast [+ + *blastos* germ]. Independent cell, as a bacterium

autocatalysis (aw-to-kat-al'is-is) [+ + *katalyein*, to dissolve] Production of substances by enzymes which increase their activity

autocatheterism [+ + *katheterismos*, a letting down into] Passage of the catheter upon oneself

autochthonous (aw-tok'tho-nus) [+ + *chthon*, earth] Found where developed

a. ideas, Ideas which compel attention, which are not in harmony with one's character, and which arise spontaneously, including auditory hallucinations

autocinesia, **autocinesis** (aw-to-sin-e-si-a, -e-sis) [+ + *kinesis*, motion] Voluntary movement

autoclasis (aw'tok'la-sis) [+ + *klasis*, a breaking] Destruction of a part from internal causes

autoclave (aw-to-klave) [+ + L *clavis*, a key] Apparatus for sterilization by steam under 20 lb per sq in at 260° F

autocondensation [+ + L *con*, together, + *densäre*, to make thick] A method of applying high frequency currents for therapeutic purposes

autoconduc'tion [+ + L *con*, together, + *ducere*, lead] A method, formerly much in vogue in France, of administering high frequency currents

autocystoplasty [+ + *kystis*, bladder, + *plassein*, to mold] Plastic repair of bladder with grafts from patient's own body

autocytolysis (aw-to-si-to'l'i-sin) [+ + *kytos*, cell, + *lysis*, dissolution] Agent destroying erythrocytes SYN *autolysin*

autocytolysis (aw-to-si-to'l'i-sis) [+ + + *lycin*, break down] Self-digestion or self-destruction of cells

autoder'mic [+ + *derma*, skin] Pert to one's own skin, esp rel to dermatoplasty, * with patient's own skin

autodiagno'sis [+ + *dia*, through, + *gignoskein*, to know] Diagnosis of one's own disease

autodiges'tion [+ + L *dis*, apart, + *gerere*, to carry] Self digestion SYN *autopepsia*

autodrain'age [+ + A S *dränmeagan*, strain] Drainage of a cavity by sending the fluid through a channel made in patient's own tissues

autoecholalia (aw'to-ek-o-la'l'i-ä) [+ + *echö*, echo, + *laläa*, babble] Repetition of words of one's own statements

autoecic (aw-te'sik) [+ + *oikos*, house]. Pert to parasite always infesting the same organism

autoerot'ic [+ + *erötkos*, relating to love]. Attracted sexually to oneself

autoerot'icism [+ + + *ismos*, condition of] Self-love sexually, apart from masturbation. SYN *autoerotism*

autoerotism (aw'tö-ër-öt'izm) [+ + + *ismos*, condition of]. The spontaneous generation of sexual emotion in the absence of an external stimulus, normally or abnormally, and apart from masturbation SFE *eroticism*

autofundoscope (aw-to-fun'do-sköp) [+ + L *fundus*, bottom, + G *skopein*, to examine] Apparatus for autoexamination of eye vessels about macular region

autogenesis (aw-to-jen'e-sis) [+ + *genesis*, production]. Abiogenesis, self-production, spontaneous generation

autogenetic (aw-to-jen-et'ik) Pert to self-production or autogenesis

autogenic (aw-to-jen'ik) Rel. to self production SYN *autogenetic*

autogenous (aw-toi-en-us) 1 Self-producing 2 Originating within the body 3 Denoting a vaccine from a culture of bacteria from the patient who is to be inoculated with it

a. vaccines, Culture infected material from lesion and isolate the organism present in largest numbers Subculture this Wash these cultures into a physiological saline solution Add phenol as preservative Sterilize

Dosage: 0.1 cc initial dose subcutaneously Increase 0.1 to 0.2 cc each dose at three-day intervals to 1 to 2 cc per dose according to the reaction obtained

autograft [G *autos*, self, + L *graphein*, knifed] A graft taken from one part of a person's body to fill in another part

autographism [+ + *graphein*, to write] Nervous state in which tracings made upon the skin leave wheals

autohem'ic [+ + *aima*, blood]. Done with one's own blood

autohemol'ysin [+ + *aima*, blood, + *lysis*, dissolution] Antibody acting on corpuscles of individual in whose blood it is formed

autohemolysis, Hemolysis of a person's blood corpuscles by his own serum

autohemother'apy [G *autos*, self, + *aima*, blood, + *therapeia*, treatment] Treatment by withdrawal and injection of patient's own blood

autoimmuniza'tion [+ + L *immunis*, safe]. Immunization produced by an attack of the disease

autoinfec'tion [+ + L *inhære*, to dye]. Infection by bacteria present within one's own body

autoinfu'sion [+ + L *in*, into, + *fundere*, to pour] Forcing blood from extremities to body by applying Esmarch bandages

autoinocula'tion [+ + L *inoculare* to in-graft] Secondary infection from disease focus already present in body

autointoxica'tion [+ + L *in*, into, + G *toxikon*, poison] A condition produced by poisonous products, set free within the body SEE *autophytization*

Erroneously thought to be poisoning due to faulty digestive processes SFE: food poisoning, intoxication

autokinesis (aw-to-kin-e'sis) [+ + *kinesis*, motion] Voluntary action

autokinet'ic, Being able to move voluntarily

autolesion (aw-to-le'shun) [G *autos*, self, + L *laedere*, to wound] Injury self-inflicted

autolysate (aw-to-lī-sāt) [“ + *lysis*, solution] Specific product of autolysis

autolysin (aw-to-lī-sin) Agent in serum destroying erythrocytes

autolysis. The self-solution or self-digestion which occurs in tissues or cells by ferment in the cells themselves, even after death and in the absence of putrefactive bacteria

autolytic. Rel to autolysis See *enzymes*.
automatic [G *automatos*, self acting]. Spontaneous, involuntary.

autom'atin. Hypothetical heart substance which is supposed to be the natural excitant of the heartbeat.

automatinogen [G *automatos*, self acting, + *gennan*, to produce] Heart substance which is activated into automatin

automatism (aw-tom'ā-tizim) [“ + *ismos*, condition of] Automatic actions or behavior without conscious purpose or knowledge

The subject, though amnesic, appears normal to an observer but the “real” personality is “latent” during a secondary state or period of automatism, usually a hysterical trance. The patient is not responsible for his acts and must not be left for a second. He may carry out complicated acts without any idea of them and any after memory.

automatograph [“ + *graphem*, to write]. Instrument which records automatic movements

automy'sopho'bia [G *autos*, self, + *mysos*, dirt, + *phobos*, fear] Morbid dread of personal uncleanness

autonephrectomy [“ + *nephros*, kidney, + *ektomē*, excision] Ureteral stricture, completely closing it

autonomic (aw-to-nom'ik) [“ + *nomos*, law] Spontaneous, self-controlling. See *autonomous*, *autonomy*, *autopathy*.

a. **nervous system**. A part of the nervous system which is concerned with control of involuntary bodily functions. It controls function of glands, smooth muscle tissue and the heart. It is commonly defined so as to include the *sympathetic* or *thoracolumbar* division and the *parasympathetic* or *craniosacral* division

THE SYMPATHETIC SYSTEM, which includes. The paired ganglionated sympathetic trunk, its connections (*rami communicantes*) with the thoracic and lumbar parts of the spinal cord, the large and small splanchnic nerves, and certain ganglia in the abdomen (e. g., the mesenteric ganglia)

THE PARASYMPATHETIC SYSTEM (or autonomic system proper). Certain fibers of some cranial nerves such as the motor fibers of the vagus. Other fibers connected with the sacral part of the spinal cord

It is best to use the word “autonomic” only in connection with efferent fibers, sensory fibers coming from the viscera and passing through the above named ganglia and trunks to reach the cord may be called “visceral afferents.”

GENERAL FUNCTIONS OF THE AUTONOMIC SYSTEM: 1 Stimulating sympathetic fibers usually produces vasoconstriction in the part supplied, general rise in blood pressure, erection of the hairs, gooseflesh, pupillary dilation, secretion of small quantities of thick saliva, depression of gastrointestinal activity, and acceleration of the heart. 2 Stimulating parasympathetic nerves generally produces vasodilation of the part supplied,

general fall in blood pressure, contraction of the pupil, copious secretion of thin saliva, increased gastrointestinal activity, and slowing of the heart. SEE. *autonomotropic*, *nervous system*.

auton'omin. A hormone supposed to correlate endocrine gland activity, inhibiting or stimulating secretions of each according to systemic need

autonomotrop'ic [G *autos*, self, + *nomos*, law, + *tropēa*, turning] Drawn to the autonomic nervous system

auton'omous. Independent of external influences

auton'omy. Functional independence

autop'athy [G *autos*, self, + *pathos*, disease] A disease originating without apparent external cause

autopep'sia [“ + *pepten*, to digest] Digestion by self, as of gastric wall by its own secretion

autopha'gia, **autoph'agy** [“ + *phagein*, to eat] Biting oneself

autophil (aw'to-fil) [“ + *philein*, to love]. Person having sensitive autonomic nervous system.

autophilia (aw-to-fil'ī-ā) Narcissism, *q. v.* Self-love

autophobia (aw-to-fō'bī-ā) [G *autos*, self, + *phobos*, fear] 1 A psychoneurotic fear of being alone 2 Abnormal fear of being egotistical

autophonia (aw-to-fō'nī-ā) [“ + *phonos*, murder] Suicide

autophony (aw-tof'on-ī) [“ + *phōnē*, voice] The vibration and echolike reproduction of the patient's own voice, breath sounds, and murmurs

autoplasmoth'ery [“ + *plasma*, a thing formed, + *therapeia*, treatment] Treatment through injecting patient's own blood plasma

autoplas'tic [“ + *plassein*, to form] Psy. Rel to psychic modifications in adapting oneself to reality

autoplasty (aw-to-plas-tī) [“ + *plassein*, to form] A grafting of fresh parts taken from the patient's body for the repair of wounds

autoprecipitin (aw-to-pre-sip'tī-tin) [“ + *L. praecipitare*, to cast down] Precipitin active against serum of animal that was injected

autopsia (aw-top'sī-ā) [“ + *opsis*, view]. 1 An exploratory incision to determine cause of a disorder or nature of a disease 2 Autopsy

autopsy (aw'top-sī) Examination of the organs of a dead body to determine cause of death, or pathological conditions.

autopsycho'sis [G *autos*, self, + *psychē*, the soul]. Mental disease in which patient's ideas about himself are disordered

autopyother'apy [“ + *pyon*, pus, + *therapeia*, treatment] 1 Treatment of disease by adm of patient's own pathological excretions. 2 Self-treatment

autoreinfu'sion [“ + *L. re*, back, + *in-* into, + *fundere*, to pour]. Intravenous injection of patient's blood which has been effused in his body cavities.

autor'haphy [“ + *raphe*, suture]. Wound closure by tissue taken from edges of the wound

autoseptic'e'mia [“ + *sēpsis*, decay, + *aima*, blood] Septicemia from poisons existing within the organism.

autoseroanalysis [“ + *L. serum*, whey, + *G. dia*, through, + *gnōsis*, knowledge]. Diagnosis through serum from patient's blood.

aut'o-ser"o-sal'var-san [' + " + salvar-san]. Blood serum from patient after salvarsan injection used on the patient himself.

autoserother'apy [' + " + G *therapeia*, treatment]. Treatment by hypodermic injection of patient's own blood serum

autose'rous. Pert to autoserum

autose'rum. Serum obtained from patient's own blood or cerebrospinal fluid

autosuggestibil'ity [G *autos*, self, + L *suggestere*, to suggest]. Peculiar lack of resistance to any suggestion that may be offered.

autosugges'tion. Acceptance of an idea uninfluenced by others that induces mental or physical action or change

Psy 1 Hysteroid aggravation of actual injury 2 Persistence into normal consciousness of impressions occurring during secondary states See *hypnotism*.

autosynnoia (aw-to-sin-noy'ä) [G *autos*, self, + *syn*, with, + *nous*, mind] Psy Intense concentration to the extent of loss of interest in the outside world a state of introversion

autotem'nous [' + *temnein*, to divide]. Pert to cells propagating by spontaneous division

autother'apy [' + *therapeia*, treatment]. 1 Spontaneous cure 2 Treatment of disease by administering patient's own pathological secretions

autotomy (aw-tot-o-mi) [' + *tomë*, a cutting] A surgical operation performed by oneself

autotopnosia (aw-to-top-no'zï-ä) [' + *topos*, place, + *gnosis*, knowledge] Inability to orient various parts of body correctly

autotoxe'mia, **autotoxoc'sis** [' + *toxikon*, poison, + *ama*, blood] Self-poisoning due to absorption of ferment or poison generated within the body

autotox'in. Poison generated within the body upon which it acts

autotransform'er [G *autos*, self, + L *trans*, across, + *forma*, form] A transformer that has part of its turns common to both primary and secondary circuits SLE *transformer*.

autotransfusion (aw-to-trans-fu'shun) [' + " + *fundere*, pour] 1 Bandaging the limbs to force the blood to the vital centers 2 A method of treating internal hemorrhage by returning the patient's own extravasated blood to the circulation

The apparatus required is a beaker, glass rod, two cups or small bowls, a funnel, and 250 cc ampules of 2% sodium citrate, the quantity being used is 10 cc for each 90 cc of blood. The apparatus for giving intravenous saline is also prepared, together with some physiological salt solution (0.9%). After opening the abdomen, the blood is allowed to run into the cup, which is then emptied into the beaker containing the sodium citrate

The mixture is continually stirred by the nurse. After discovering and arresting the cause of the hemorrhage, the rest of the blood is bailed out, and the citrated blood now filtered through several layers of gauze (15-20) over the glass funnel into the saline flask, so that it enters the blood vessel with the saline CONTRA (1) Obviously infected blood, (2) stale blood, i.e., when the bleeding has been going on for several days.

autotransplanta'tion [' + " + *plantäre*, to plant]. Transferring a piece of tissue from one part to another in same person

autotrophic (aw-to-trof'ik) [' + *trophë*, nourishment]. Self nourishing; pert. to green plants and bacteria which form pro. and carbo from inorganic salts and carbon dioxide

autotuber'culin [' + L *tuberculum*, a swelling]. Tuberculin prepared from cultures of patient's own sputum

autotyphization (aw-to-ti-fiz-a'shun) [' + *typhos*, fever]. Production of state resembling typhoid fever, due to auto-intoxication

autourother'apy [' + *ouron*, urine, + *therapeia*, therapy] Treatment of various allergic diseases by injections of the patient's own urine

autovaccina'tion [' + *vacca*, cow]. Vaccination with autovaccine *

autovac'cine. Vaccine prepared from virus developed in patient's own body

autoxida'tion [G *autos*, self, + *oxys*, acid, + *gennan*, to produce] Spontaneous combining with oxygen

auxanography (awks-an-og'rä-fi) [G *auxein*, to increase, + *graphein*, to write] Determination of most suitable medium for bacterial cultivation

auxanology (awks-an-ol'o-jî) [' + *logos*, study] Scientific study of growth

auxesis (awks-e'sis) [G *auxein*, to increase] Enlarged in bulk, or size

auxet'ic. Promoting proliferation in leukocytes and other cells

auxiliary (awks-i-lit'ik) [G *auxein*, to increase, + *lyein*, dissolve] Favoring lysis (2), q 1.

auximone (awks'im-on) [' + *ormanein*, to excite] Vitaminlike substance favoring growth in plants

aux'in. Plant-sprout and human urine hormone promoting growth in plant cells and tissues

auxocyte (awks'o-sit) [G *auxein*, to increase, + *kytos*, cell]. Cell taking part in growth

auxoglic (awks'ö-glük) [' + *glukus*, sweet] A group of tasteless atoms which combine with gluciphores to form sweet-tasting compounds

auxol'ogy [' + *logos*, study]. Scientific study of growth of organisms

auxotroph (awks'ö-trof) A mutant or other organism needing a specific factor for growth

a'va, **a'va-ka'va**. 1 Intoxicating beverage 2 Drug used in cystitis, gout and wasting illnesses SYN *kara*.

av'alanche theory [F *avalanche*, descent]. Theory that nervous impulses increase in intensity in passing efferent nerves

avasculariza'tion [G *a-*, priv + L *vascularis*, having vessels] Expulsion of blood, as by use of Esmarch bandage

Avell'i's syndrome. Paralysis of one-half of soft palate, the pharynx, larynx, and loss of pain and heat and cold sensation on opp side

averse depression. Depression accompanied by defective judgment and rut-formation, esp in the presenile period

avertin (a-ver'tin) A tribromethanol, is a white, crystalline substance with a melting point at 79° to 80° C (174° to 176° F), and is 3½% soluble in water at a temperature of 40° C Used as a basal narcotic SYN *tribromoethanol*

It is evanescent under steam, and should be protected from light and air. The dissolving of avertin in water must be carried out at a moderate temperature (95° to 104° F) to prevent it

breaking up, as at a higher temperature hydrobromic acid is split off and dibrom-acetaldehyde is formed, the latter causes severe injury to the bowel, and must be avoided at all costs. It is prevented by the use of a special test, viz., 5 cc of a 2½% avetin solution are placed in a clean test tube shortly before the time for the injection, and 1 to 2 drops of an aqueous (1:1000) solution of Congo-red are added. The color must be of a pure orange red. When badly made, the color tends towards blue, such solutions are dangerous to the patient.

The 2½% tested solution is passed into the rectum at body heat 30 minutes before the operation, if possible, in a quiet, dark room. Morphia, 1/6 to 1/3 gr., is given by some authorities, but is not advised as a routine.

The bowel is emptied the previous evening by means of an enema or aperient. It is most important to regulate the dosage to the body weight. This is estimated at 0.08 to 0.1 Gm. (1/4 to 1/2 gr.) avetin per Kg. body weight in 2½% aqueous solution. In this strength the solution is quickly absorbed by the mucous membrane, becomes detoxicated through chemical action with glycuronic acid, and is excreted in this form through the kidneys in from 6 to 12 hours.

Sleep ensues in from 5-20 minutes after rectal adm. without any stage of excitation, and awakening occurs as from natural sleep. Respiration is slowed, but effect of heart and blood vessels is unimportant with a normal dose. It decreases intraocular pressure with no increase in intraauricular pressure.

aviator's disease. Vasomotor disturbances, headache, and drowsiness seen in aviators.

avidin (av-id'in) [L. *avidus*, greedy]. A proteinlike substance isolated from egg-white. Said to be an inhibitor of biotin.* A B vitamin named Vit H.

avirulent (ā-vir'u-lent) [G. *a-*, priv. + L. *virus*, poison]. Without virulence.

avitaminosis (ā-vi-tā-mi-nō'sis) ['] + L. *vita*, life, + *amin*. Disease due to lack of vitamins in the diet, a deficiency disease. SEE *avitaminotic*, *vitamin*.

avitaminotic (ā-vi-tam-in-ō'tik) Pert to or affected with avitaminosis.*

avivement (ā-vēv-mōn') [Fr. *avivement*, made alive again]. Refreshing of edges of a wound by operation to hasten healing.

avocado (āv'o-kā'dō) [Portuguese *abacado*]. Pearshaped, green fruit, alligator pear. Average serving 85 grams. Pro 1.8, Fat 17.0, Carbo 5.1, Ca 0.040, P 0.050, Fe 0.006. Contains Vit. C. Good source Vit. A and G, very good source Vit. B.

Avogadro's law. Equal volumes of gases contain equal numbers of molecules, pressure and temperature being same.

A's number. Number of molecules in one gram-molecular weight of a compound.

avoirdupois' measure [Fr. *avoir*, to have, + *du*, of the, + *pois*, weight]. A system of weighing or measuring all coarse and heavy articles. 7000 grains equal one pound. Some medicines are bought and sold by avoirdupois weight.

Dry Measure

16 drams (dr) equal	1 ounce (oz)
16 ounces equal	1 pound (lb)
25 pounds equal	1 quarter (qr.)
4 quarters equal	100 weight (wt)
20 cwt equal	1 ton (T)

Liquid Measure

2 pints equal	1 quart equals 57½ cubic inches
4 quarts equal	1 gallon equals 231 cubic inches

To find the capacity of a vessel or space in gallons, divide the contents in cubic inches by 231 for liquid gallons, or by 268.8 for dry gallons.

To reduce gallons to inches, multiply the given number of liquid gallons by 231, then change to higher denominations if required. The dry gallon (half-peck) contains 268.8 cu. in. Six dry gallons are equal to nearly seven liquid gallons.

The bushel contains 2150.42 cu. in. and is a cylindrical measure 18½ in. in diameter and 8 in. deep. Measures of capacity are all cubic measures. The number of pounds in a bushel depends upon the article contained therein. SEE *apothecaries' measure*, *household measures*, *metric system*, *Troy weight*.

avulsion (a-vul'shun) [G. *a-*, priv. + L. *avulsio*, a turning away] 1. A turning away from as in disgust. 2. A tearing away forcibly of a part or structure. If surgical repair is necessary, merely apply a sterile dressing.

axanthopsia (aks-an-thop'si-ā) [G. *a-*, priv. + *xanthos*, yellow + *opsis*, vision]. Yellow blindness. In or pert to an axis.

axial (aks'i-āl) [L. *axis*, level]. Situated a. **skeleton**. Head and trunk.

axifugal (aks-if'u-gal) ['] + *fugere*, to flee]. Receding from the center. SYN. *centrifugal*.*

axilemma [L. *axis*, pivot, + G. *lemma*, husk]. Sheath of an axis cylinder.

axilla (Pl. *axillae*) [L. *axilla*, little pivot]. The armpit. [a-ril'ar-y].

axillar (aks'i-lar) Pert to axilla. SYN: **axillary** (aks'i-lar-i). Pert to the axilla.

axion [G. *axon*, axis]. Brain and spinal cord. The cerebrospinal axis.

axioplasm (aks'i-o-plazm) ['] + *plasma*, a thing formed]. Neuroplasm of an axis cylinder.

ax'ipetal [L. *axis*, pivot, + *petere*, to seek]. Directed toward the axis. SYN. *axopetal*.

ax'is. The second cervical vertebra* or backbone.

a., **basiscranial**. A connecting bastion and gonion. [to gonion]

a., **basifacial**. A from subnasal point

a., **binauricular**. A bet the 2 auricular points.

a., **celiac**. Celiac artery from abdominal aorta.

a., **cerebrospinal**. Central nervous system.

a., **cylinder**. Nerve fiber core. SYN. *axon*, *neuraxon*.

a., **frontal**. Imaginary line running transversely through the center of the eyeball.

a., **neural**. SEE *cerebrospinal a.*

a., **optic**. Line of vision.

a., **sagittal**. Imaginary line running through the eyeball anteroposteriorly.

axis cylinder process. Axon, *q.v.*, or neuraxon. The conducting portion of a nerve fiber. SEE *axilemma*, *axioplasm*, *axite*, *axofugal*, *axopetal*, *axoplasm*, *axospongium*.

axis traction (ak'sis trak'shun). Traction made on the fetus in the direction of the birth canal.

a. f. **forceps**. Device used to aid in traction made on the fetus.

axite (aks'it) Any terminal filament of an axis cylinder.

axo- (aks'o) [G.]. Prefix Axis.

axodendrife (aks-o-den'drit) [G. *axôn*, axis, + *dendron*, tree] Process given off from a nerve cell axon (not an axis cylinder)

axofugal (aks-of'u-gal) ["" + L *fugere*, to flee] Extending from an axis cylinder process

axolemma ["" + *lemma*, husk]. Axis cylinder sheath SYN *axilemma*.

axolysis (aks-ol'i-sis) ["" + *lyein*, to dissolve] Destruction of the axis cylinder of a nerve

ax'on, **ax'one** [G *axôn*, axis] 1 The neuraxon or axis cylinder process, the conducting part of a nerve cell 2 The cerebrospinal axis 3 The body axis. SEE *nerve*.

axone (aks'o-nem) [G *axôn*, axis, + *néma*, a thread] Axial thread of a chromosome

axoneuron (aks-o-nu'rôn) ["" + *neuron*, snew] A nerve cell of the cerebrospinal system

axonometer (aks-o-nom'e-ter) ["" + *metron*, a measure] Device for determining the axis of astigmatism

axopetal (aks-op'et-âl) ["" + *petere*, to seek] Directed toward an axis cylinder process.

axophag (aks'o-fâj) ["" + *phagēin*, to eat] Glia cell found in myelin excavations in myelitis

axoplasm ["" + *plasma*, a thing formed] Material surrounding fibrils of axis cylinder.

axospongium (aks-o-spon'ji-um) ["" + *spoggos*, sponge] The fine fibrillar network of axis cylinder of a nerve cell

axungia (aks-un ji-â) [L *axis*, axis, + *ungere*, to grease]. 1 Laird 2 Internal body fat

Ayerza's disease (â-yer'sâ) One characterized by dyspnea, chronic cyanosis, erythema, enlargement of spleen and liver, and hyperplasia of bone

Az. Abbr. for azote.

aza'lein [L *azalea*, azalea]. A red dye. SYN. *fuchsin*.

azo-. Prefix indicating substance from a hydrocarbon by replacement by nitrogen of a part of the hydrogen

azoamyl (az-o-am'i-lî) [G *a-*, priv. + *zôon*, animal, + *amylon*, starch] Diminution of amount of glycogen stored up in the liver.

azochloramid (â-zo-klor'â-mid) A stable, chlorine substance, crystalline and yellow in appearance, soluble in water or triacetin, etc

USES As an antiseptic in various infections, including fungi

Dosage Used in solutions of 1 500

azo-compounds. Organic substances of which an example is azobenzene, $C_6H_5N=NC_6H_5$.

They are related to aniline, and include important dyes and indicators. The color changes shown by dimethylaminoazobenzene $C_6H_5N=NC_6H_4N(CH_3)_2$ are given under "Indicators."

azoic (az-o'ik) [G *a-*, priv. + *zôē*, life]. Containing no living organisms

azoospermia (ah-zo-o-sper'mî-â) ["" + *zôon*, animal, + *sperma*, seed] Deficient vitality of the spermatozoa or their absence

azopro'fein ["" + "" + *prôtos*, first]. A horse serum protein

azoru'bin S. A dark red dye excreted in the bile after intravenous injection Test of hepatic function

azotation (az-o-ta'shun) [azote, nitrogen]. Nitrogen absorption from the air

az'ote [G *a-*, priv. + *zôe*, life, so named by Lavoier because it cannot support life] Nitrogen

azotemia (az-o-tē'mî-â) ["" + *aima*, blood]. Presence of nitrogenous bodies in the blood SYN *uremia*.

azotene'sis ["" + *enesis*, injection] Disease due to excess of nitrogen in system. EX *scurvy*, *gangrene*.

azotifica'tion. Atmospheric nitrogen fixation

azotized (az'ot-izd) Containing nitrogen. **azotom'eter** [azote, nitrogen, + *metron*, measure] Instrument measuring amount of uric acid and urea in urine

azotorrhea (az-o-to-re'â) ["" + *roia*, flow] Excess of nitrogenous matter in the feces or urine

azotu'ria ["" + *ouron*, urine]. Increase of urea in the urine

Az'ec type. Microcephalic idiocy *

azurophil(e) (azh-u-ro-fil) [M E *azure*, azure, + G *philein*, to love] Staining readily with azure dye

azurophil'ia. Condition in which some blood cells have azurophil granules

azygos (az'i-gos) [G *a-*, priv. + *zygos*, yoke] Occurring singly, not in pairs.

azygous (az'ig-us) Single, not paired

a. veins. Three unpaired veins of the abdomen and thorax A major arises from *vena cava inferior* through the aortic orifice of the diaphragm and the post mediastinum, ending in the *vena cava superior*.

azymia (a-zî'mî-â) [G *a-*, priv. + *zymē*, ferment] State of being without a ferment

azymic, azymous (â-zî'mik, -mus). 1 Unfermented or unfermented 2 Denoting the absence of a ferment.

B

Ba. Symb barium

Bab'bitt metal. Antifriction alloy used occasionally in dentistry

Babcock's test. PSY The difference between a vocabulary and a nonvocabulary test indicating the degree of mental deterioration

Ba'bes-Ernst bodies. Metachromatic* bodies seen in bacterial protoplasm

Babe'sia. A genus of Protozoa belonging to the class Sporozoa which are parasitic in cattle, sheep, horses, dogs and other vertebrates. They infest red blood cells bringing about their destruction with resulting hemoglobinuria. They are transmitted by ticks of the genus *Boophilus*

B. bigemina. The causative organism of Texas fever or red-water fever in cattle

B. ovis. Causes hemoglobinuria and jaundice in sheep

babesi'sis. Infection caused by a species of *Babesia*.

Babinski's reflex [L *reflextere*, to turn back]. Extension of the great toe (extensor plantar) on stroking sole of foot, sometimes a flexion of the other toes when irritation is applied to the sole of the foot. It indicates a lesion of the pyramidal tract and is found in organic hemiplegia,* diseases of nervous system, but not in hysteria

B.'s ear-reflex. Inclination of head to diseased side, in middle and internal ear diseases, when galvanic electrode is placed near the ear and when galvanic current is closed

B.'s method. Producing reflex contraction of Achilles tendon by tapping it with patient kneeling on a chair

B.'s sign. A loss or diminished reflex produced by the Achilles tendon. It is found in sciatica, not in hysteric sciatica.

bacca (bak'ă) [L *berry*] A berry.

Baccell'i's sign (băt-chel'ēz). Good conduction of a whisper through nonpurulent effusions. Shows a serious pleuritic exudate

bacchia (bak'e-ă) Acne rosacea *

bacciform (bak'si-form) [L *bacca*, berry, + *forma*, form]. Berry-shaped, corall

ba'cillac (bas'il-ăk) [L *bacillus*, rod]. Milk preparation sourced by *Lactobacillus acidophilus*

ba'cillae'mia [' + G. *aima*, blood]. Bacteremia *

bacillar, bacillary (bas'il-ar, bas'il-ar-i) Pert to or caused by bacilli or rodlike forms

B. layer. Rod-and-cone retinal layer **ba'cille'mia** [L *bacillus*, rod, + G. *aima*, blood]. Presence of bacilli in the blood

ba'cill'icidal, bacill'icid'ic [' + *caedere*, to kill] Destructive to bacilli

bacillicide (bas-il'is-id) An agent destructive to bacilli.

bacill'iculture [L *bacillus*, rod, + *cultura*, cultivation]. 1. Propagation of bacilli. 2. Culture containing bacilli

bacil'iform [' + *forma*, form]. Resembling a bacillus in shape

bacilliparous (ba-sil-ip'ar-us) [' + *parere*, to produce]. Producing bacilli

bacillogen'ic, bacillogenous (ba-sil-oj'en-us) [' + G. *gennan*, to produce]. 1.

Producing bacilli. 2. Originating in bacilli

bacillopho'bia [' + G. *phobos*, fear] Morbid fear of bacilli

bacillo'sis [' + G. -osis, infection]. Condition due to infection by bacilli

bacillum (bas-il'um). 1. Sponge holder. 2. A stick

bacilluria (bas-il-u'ri-ă) [L *bacillus*, rod, + G. *ouron*, urine]. Bacilli in the urine, though *B. coli* to *Escherichia coli* and *B. typhosus* to *Salmonella typhosus*.

SYM *B. coli* reaches urine through the blood stream. Urine contains much mucus but is acid when passed, becomes alkaline on standing. Rise in temperature, malaise, later cystitis and possible pyelitis

TREATMENT Drugs and antiseptics which make urine alternately acid and alkaline. Blood fluids, light, nonstimulating diet, avoid fatigue, rest during day, bed before night meal. Antibiotics

bacillus (pl *bacilli*) A rod-shaped microorganism belonging to the Schizomycetes

b. acid-fast. One very resistant to decoloring effect of acids after staining

b. Bordet-Gengou. *Hemophilus pertussis*. Cause of whooping cough

b. colon. *Escherichia coli* A non-pathogenic intestinal form

b. butter. *Mycobacterium butyricum*

b. comma. *Vibrio comma*. The cause of cholera

b. Doderlein's. A large gram-positive bacillus usually present in the vagina. Considered identical with *Lactobacillus acidophilus*. Probably responsible for the acidity of the vagina

b. Ducrey's. *Hemophilus ducreyi*. The cause of soft chancre or chancroid infection of the genitalia

b. Friedlander's. *Klebsiella pneumoniae*. Cause of lobar pneumonia

b. gas gangrene. *Clostridium perfringens*

b. Hansen's. *Mycobacterium leprae*. Cause of leprosy

b. Kleb's Loeffler. *Corynebacterium diphtheria*. Cause of diphtheria

b. Morgan's. *Proteus morganii*. Isolated from patients with summer diarrhea

b. Pfeiffer's. *Hemophilus influenzae*

b. Schmitz. *Shigella ambigua*. A cause of dysentery

b. Shiga. *Shigella dysenteriae*. The first dysentery bacillus described

Bacillus. A genus of bacteria belonging to the family Bacillaceae. All species of the genus are rod-shaped and produce endospores. Some are motile, others are not. Motile forms bear flagella on all sides (peritrichous). They may occur singly or in chains. Some species develop capsules. All are aerobic and are usually gram-positive. Most are saprophytic, some are pathogenic.

B. abortus (Bang's) *Brucella abortus*. The causative organism of contagious abortion in cattle (Bang's disease)

B. acid lactici. *Streptococcus lactis*. A non-pathogenic organism occurring naturally in sour milk.

B. acidophilus. *Lactobacillus acidophilus*. A non-pathogenic species found in the intestines of warm blooded animals. Used in the preparation of acidophilus milk which is used therapeutically in the treatment of certain digestive disorders. Considered to be identical with Doderlein's bacillus, q.v.

B. aerogenes capsulatus. *Clostridium welchii* (*C. perfringens*). An anaerobic toxin-producing bacillus, considered to be the most important cause of gaseous gangrene. It is a normal inhabitant of the human intestine and is used as an indicator of fecal pollution of water.

B. anthracis. An aerobic, spore-forming bacillus, pathogenic for man and lower animals, being the causative agent of anthrax, q.v.

B. botulinus. *Clostridium botulinum*. A saprophytic organism which grows under anaerobic conditions in decaying vegetable matter. In incompletely sterilized cans of food, it produces a potent endotoxin which, when ingested by man, causes botulism, a highly fatal form of food poisoning.

B. enteritidis. *Salmonella enteritidis*, q.v.

B. faecalis alcaligenes. *Alcaligenes faecalis*. A non-pathogenic normal inhabitant of the digestive tract.

B. mucosus capsulatus. *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (Friedlander's bacillus). The causative agent of a severe type of pneumonia (lobar pneumonia). Also found frequently in sputa of patients suffering from bronchitis.

B. paratyphosus A. *Salmonella paratyphi A*.

B. paratyphosus B. *Salmonella paratyphi B*.

B. paratyphosus C. *Salmonella paratyphi C*. Causative agents of types of paratyphoid fever.

B. perfringens. *Clostridium welchii*

B. pertussis. *Hemophilus pertussis*. The causative agent of whooping cough.

B. phlegmonis emphysematosae. *Clostridium welchii*.

B. subtilis. The common hay bacillus.

B. suisepithecus. *Pasteurella suisepithecus*. The causative agent of swine plague.

bacitracin (bās-i-trā'sin). An antibiotic from *Bacillus subtilis* (hay bacillus), obtained from a wound in a patient named Tracy. Active against cocci and anaerobes. It may have an irritant effect upon the kidney. Its use is now confined to local application in skin infections. It does not produce skin sensitization.

back-pressure arm-lift artificial respiration.

Place the victim prone (face down) with elbows bent, one hand on the other, head to one side, cheek resting on folded hands. Kneel on one knee—or both, if you achieve better balance—at the victim's head. A Place your hands on the flat of the victim's back, below the armpit, with your thumbs barely touching, fingers spread outward and downward. B Rock forward slowly, keeping your elbows straight, until your arms are nearly vertical, thus exerting a steady downward pressure. C Now rock backward, releasing pressure. Slide your hands outward to grasp the victim's arms just above the elbows. Continue to rock backward. D As you rock backward, raise and pull the victim's arms toward you until you feel tension in his

shoulders. Start over with step A. Repeat the full cycle about 12 times a minute. *Important* When the victim begins to breathe on his own, synchronize your efforts with his breathing until he breathes strongly. Then stop.

bacteremia (bāk-tēr-ēm'i-ā) [*G. bakterion*, staff, + *aima*, blood] Bacteriemia; bacteria in the blood.

Bacteria. Unicellular, plant-like microorganisms, lacking chlorophyll (*Classification*. See accompanying chart).

Shape. There are three principal types: (1) the *spherical* or *coccus* form. When appearing singly, they are called *micrococci*, when in pairs, *diplococci*, when in irregular clusters, *staphylococci*, when in chains, *streptococci*, when in regular groups of eight, *sarcinae*. (2) the *rod-shaped* form known as *bacillus*. When the rods are somewhat oval, they are called *coccobacilli*, when attached end to end forming a chain, *streptobacilli*. (3) the *spiral* form. When the spiral organism is rigid it is called a *spirillum*, when flexible, a *spirochete*, when forming a curved rod, a *ribrio*. (4) *involution* forms. Most bacteria are relatively constant in form in growing cultures, but in old cultures or cultures grown under adverse environmental conditions, aberrant forms such as oversized and Y-shaped individuals appear. These are considered by some to be involution or degenerating forms, by others to be stages in complex life cycles.

Characteristics

Size. An average rod-shaped bacterium measures about 2 microns in length and 0.5 microns in diameter. They vary in size from 0.5 x 0.2 (the influenza bacillus) to 40-60 microns in length by 4-5 microns in width (*B. butschlii*).

Motility. Some bacteria are incapable of movement (all cocci) but most bacilli and spiral forms exhibit independent movement. The power of locomotion depends on the possession of one or more flagella, slender whip-like appendages. Bacteria having no flagella are called *atrichous*, those having a single flagellum at one end, *monotrichous*, those having flagella at each end, *amphitrichous*, those having a tuft at one end, *lophotrichous*, those having flagella protruding from all surfaces of the cell, *peritrichous*.

Capsules. Many bacteria possess a capsule, a layer of slimy mucoid substance which surrounds each cell. The presence of a capsule is associated with the virulence of certain pathogenic forms.

Spores. Certain species of the rod-shaped bacteria have the ability to develop an encysted or resting stage known as a *spore* or *endospore*. The size, shape, and position of the spore within the cell are characteristic of particular species. Spores are *terminal*, if formed at the end of a cell; *central*, if formed in the center, *subterminal*, if formed between the center and end. Spore-formation is common among the bacilli but does not occur in the cocci or spiral forms. Bacterial spores are remarkably resistant to heat, drying, and the action of disinfectants. Few pathogenic bacteria form spores, the anthrax and tetanus organisms being exceptions. Unfavorable environmental conditions favor spore-formation.

Reproduction. Binary fission is the usual mode of reproduction. Budding,

branching, filamentous growth, and the development of conidia and gonidia also occur

Colony formation A group of bacteria growing in one place is called a colony. A colony is usually composed of the descendants of a single cell. Colonies differ in shape, size, color, texture, type of margin, and in other characteristics. Each species of bacteria has a characteristic type of colony formation. Sometimes a single species may produce two types of colonies, one the *smooth* or *S-type*, the other the *rough* or *R-type*. Sometimes colonies contain clear spots and have a moth-eaten appearance. Such colonies are called *plaques* and are thought to be due to the lytic action of bacteriophage.

Food requirements Bacteria possess no chlorophyll hence cannot carry on photosynthesis. A few can obtain their energy from inorganic substances. These are termed *autotrophic* and include many of the soil bacteria. The majority derive their nourishment from organic material and are termed *heterotrophic*. If they live on living organisms, they are called *parasites*; if their food is from nonliving organic matter, they are called *saprophytes*. If bacteria produce disease in their host, they are *pathogenic*.

Oxygen requirements Most bacteria require free or atmospheric oxygen. These are called *aerobes*. Bacteria living in the absence of atmospheric oxygen are called *anaerobes*. Those showing a preference for free oxygen and yet are capable of living in its absence are called *facultative anaerobes*, those which grow only in the absence of oxygen are called *obligate anaerobes*.

Temperature requirements Most bacteria grow best at moderate temperatures. These are called *mesophilic*. Cold-loving bacteria which thrive in temperatures below 10° C are called *psychrophilic*, those which thrive in high temperatures even up to 85° C are called *thermophilic*. The optimum temperature for most saprophytes is around 25° C, for most pathogens, 37° C.

Activities of Bacteria

Enzyme production Bacteria produce enzymes which act on complex food molecules breaking them down into simpler materials capable of assimilation. *Carbohydrases* act on sugars breaking them down to alcohol and carbon dioxide, a process called *fermentation*. *Proteolytic enzymes* bring about the decomposition of proteins with the formation of ill-smelling products, a process called *putrefaction*. The term "decay" is applied to the decomposition of organic substances in the presence of air without the formation of unpleasant odors. *Putrefaction* is the decomposition of organic substances, especially nitrogenous substances, in the absence of air and with resulting unpleasant odors. Bacteria are the principal agents of decay and putrefaction.

Toxin production Many bacteria produce poisonous substances called *toxins*, which are of two types, (1) *exotoxins* which diffuse from the bacterial cell into the surrounding medium and (2) *endotoxins*, which are liberated only when the bacterial cell dies and disintegrates. Bacteria well known for their toxin production are the diphtheria, tetanus, and botulinus organisms.

Miscellaneous activities Some bacteria produce pigments, some produce light appearing *luminescent* at night. Many chemical substances are produced as a result of bacterial activity, among them acids, gases, alcohol, aldehydes, ammonia, indol. Pathogenic forms produce hemolysins, leucocidins, coagulases, and fibrinolysins. Soil bacteria play an important rôle in various phases of the nitrogen cycle (nitrification, nitrogen fixation, and denitrification).

Methods of Studying Bacteria The principal methods used in the study of bacteria are

(1) Examination of unstained bacteria in a hanging-drop preparation. Dark-field illumination is necessary to see extremely small forms.

(2) **Staining methods** General stains, differential stains, stains for special bacteria, and stains for specific parts are employed. Of the differential stains, Gram's method and staining for acid-fast bacteria are the most widely used. Bacteria fall into these groups: *Gram-positive bacteria*. Those which retain the stain. *Gram-negative bacteria*. Those which are decolorized. *Acid-fast bacteria*. Those which, when stained with certain dyes, retain the stain even when treated with an acid.

(3) **Cultural methods** In which the bacteria are grown on various culture media. Media may be *synthetic* or *nonsynthetic*. In the former, the exact composition of the medium is known, in the latter, the constituents are uncertain. Media, on the basis of consistency, may be *liquid* (nutrient broth, milk, blood serum), *liquid-solid media* (which consist of liquid media made solid by addition of gelatin or agar-agar), *nonliquefiable solid media* (potato, carrot, starch paste).

(4) **Animal inoculation**

(5) **Immunological methods**

(6) **Sterilization methods**

Sterilization is the process of rendering any material free of living microorganisms. It may be accomplished by physical or chemical means. The use of chemical agents is usually designated *disinfection*. Physical agents employed are heat, light and filtration. Sterilization may be accomplished in a flame, in a hot-air oven (150°-170° C for one hour), in steaming steam (100° C for 20 min or longer) or by steam under pressure (10-15 lbs.) in an autoclave (121° C for 20 min). Ultraviolet light is destructive to bacteria. Filtration is accomplished by the use of cotton or by special filters (Berkefeld, Pasteur, Chamberlain) of unglazed porcelain.

Chemical Agents

Chemical agents which inhibit bacterial growth are called *antiseptics*, those which kill are called *germicides* or *bactericides*. Among disinfectants are strong acids and alkalies, metallic salts (bichloride of mercury), halogens (chlorine, iodine), oxidizing agents (hydrogen peroxide), organic compounds (phenol, formaldehyde, salicylic acid), and other substances such as boric acid. Substances used in the treatment of germ diseases are called *chemotherapeutic agents*. They include the sulfonamide compounds and the antibiotics.

Bacteriaceae (bák-te-ri-a'se-e). Family of *Eubacteriales* with rod-shaped cells without endospores.

There are 21 genera, some parasitic and some saprophytic.

Classification of Bacteria

as suggested by the Committee of the Society of American Bacteriologists

Kingdom: Plants. Phylum: Thallophyta. Class: Schizomycetes.

Order	Family	Tribe	Genus
Eubacteriales nonbranching	Nitrobacteriaceae (nonparasitic)		
	Coccaceae (spherical).	Streptococcaceae (pairs or chains). Neisseriae Micrococcaceae (single, pairs or clusters).	Diplococcus Streptococcus. Neisseria Staphylococcus Gaffkya (tetrads) Micrococcus Sarcina
	Spirillaceae (elongate, curved).		Vibrio (includes V cholerae). Spirillum
	Bacteriaceae (rods, form no endospores).		Pseudomonas (incl. b pyocyaneus) Pasteurella (incl plague b) Klebsiella (incl pneumobacillus) Hemophilus (incl influenza b). Escherichia (incl. b coli). Aerobacter. Proteus Salmonella (incl. paratyphoid b). Eberthella (incl. typhoid b) Shigella (incl. dysentery b) Brucella (incl b. of undulant fever) Alcaligenes. Bacteroides
	Bacillaceae (rods producing spores)		Bacillus Clostridium (incl. b of gas gangrene)
Actinomycetales elongated, filamentous form branches related to plants.	Actinomycetaceae		Leptotricha. Actinomyces
	Mycobacteriaceae.		Mycobacterium (incl. b. tuberculosis) Corynebacterium (incl b diphtheriae). Fusiformis
Chlamydobacteriales sheathed, resemble algae (plants).			
Thiobacteriales, sulfur bacteria from water			
Myxobacteriales, slimy, found on decay.			
Spirochaetales spirals, related to animal protozoa.	Spirochaetaceae.		Spirochaeta. Saprospira. Cristispira. Borrelia (incl. Sp. of relapsing fever). Treponema (incl. Sp. of syphilis). Leptospira.

bacterial action (in digestive tract). It begins during the first day of birth. Over one hundred million bacteria supposed to be in large intestine of adult

B. acidophilus decreases intestinal putrefaction Lactose, dextrin, fruits, vegetables, and milk favor cultures of intestinal flora and hygiene Bacteria in the cow's digestive tract have been found to form Vitamins B and C
b. digestion. This takes place in the colon in which there are no secreting glands Fermentive bacteria here change carbohydrates into carbon dioxide, alcohol, and lactic acid Cellulose only may be acted upon by bacteria Putrefying bacteria are found in the lower part of the colon where poisonous decomposition-products are produced

b. resistance Development of resistance to a drug by an organism previously susceptible to it It is much more apt to develop when streptomycin is used

bactericide (bak-ter'i-sid) [G *baktêrion*, rod, + *L. cadere*, to kill] That which destroys bacteria

bacteriemia (bak-ter-i-e'm'i-â) [“ + *aima*, blood] Living bacteria in the blood

bacterine (bak-ter-en). A bacterial vaccine

bacterio-. Prefix. Pert to bacteria.

bacteriogenic (bak-tê-re-ô-jen'ik) [G *baktêrion*, rod, + *gennan*, to produce]. Caused by bacteria

bacteriologic, bacteriologic [“ + *logos*, study] Pert to bacteriology

bacteriologist. One versed in bacteriology.

bacteriology. Science of microorganisms

bacteriolysis (bak-te-ri-ol'i-sis-in) [G *baktêrion*, rod, + *lysis*, solution] A substance which is capable of bringing about the dissolution of bacteria More specifically, an antibody produced within the body of an animal which causes the dissolution or lysis of bacteria They develop as a result of bacterial infection The reaction is the result of the interaction of two factors (1) a thermolabile substance known as *complement* or *alexin* present in blood serum and (2) an *antibody* (also called immune body, immune substance, or sensitizer)

bacteriolysis (bak-tê-rê-ôl'i-sis) The disintegration of bacteria generally by a specific antibody

bacteriolytic (bak-te'r'i-o-lit'ik). Pert. to bacteriolysis

bacterioopsonin [G *baktêrion*, rod, + *opsônion*, to prepare food for]. An opsonin acting on bacteria

bacteriophage (bâk-tê-r'i-ô-fâi) [“ + *phagên*, to eat] Nonspecific agent destructive to bacteria, normally present in the intestinal tract, esp of those recovering from a bacterial disease, also found in urine, pus, blood, etc

A virus, an ultramicroscopic live agent The present tendency is to consider it as an enzymelike substance.

bacteriophagia. Destruction of bacteria by lytic agents

bacterioprecipitin [“ + *L. praecipitare*, to cast down] Precipitin occurring in bacteria-treated serum

bacteriopro'tein [“ + *protos*, first]. One of the proteins in bacteria bodies

bacterioscopy. Microscopic examination of bacteria

bacteriosis (bak-tê-ri-ô'sis). 1. Infection by bacteria 2. The action of bacteria in the system

bacteriosolvent [G. *baktêrion*, rod, + *L. solvens*, dissolving] Agent causing lysis or solution of bacteria.

bacteriostasis (bak-tê-ri-os'tâs-is) [“ + *stasis*, a stopping]. The arrest of bacterial growth

bacte'riostat. An agent inhibiting bacterial growth

bacteriotox'ic [G. *baktêrion*, rod, + *toxikon*, poison] 1 Toxic to bacteria. 2. Due to bacterial toxins

bacteriotoxin. Toxin specifically destructive to bacteria.

bacteriotropin (bak-te're-ot'ro-pin) [“ + *tropê*, a turning] An immune opsonin—a blood constituent that, by combining with bacterial cells, renders these cells more vulnerable to phagocytes

Bacterium. A genus of bacteria belonging to the family *Bacteriaceae* *Anthr. Bact*

B. aerogenes. SYN *Acrobacter aerogenes* Commonly found in sour milk

B. aet'rycke. SYN *Salmonella typhimurium* Common cause of food poisoning

B. ambigua. SYN *Shigella ambigua* (Schmitz) bacillus

B. cholerae-suis. SYN *Salmonella cholerae-suis* An animal (pig) pathogen.

B. coli. SYN *Escherichia coli* Universally found in the digestive tract of man and higher animals Nonpathogenic

B. dysenteriae. SYN *Shigella dysenteriae* (Shiga bacillus) A cause of bacillary dysentery

B. enteritidis. SYN *Salmonella enteritidis*

B. friedlander. Friedlander's bacillus

B. parady'senteriae. SYN *Shigella flexneri* A dysentery bacillus

B. paratyphosum A. SYN *Salmonella paratyphi* A

B. paratyphosum B. SYN *Salmonella paratyphi* B

B. pneumoniae. SYN Friedlander's bacillus (*Klebsiella pneumoniae*)

B. suipe'ster. SYN *Salmonella cholerae-suis*

B. tularense. SYN *Pasteurella tularensis* Causative agent of tularemia

B. typhi-murium. SYN *Salmonella typhimurium*

B. typhosum. SYN *Eberthella typhi*. The typhoid bacillus

bacteriuria [G *baktêrion*, rod, + *ouron*, urine] Passage of bacteria in the urine.

bacteroid (bak-ter-oid) [“ + *eidos*, appearance] Like a bacterium

baculiform (bak-u'l-i-form) [L. *baculum*, rod, + *forma*, shape] Rod-shaped.

bag, hydrat'atic [F. *baque*, sack] Ob-

Rubber or silk bag which is inserted into the uterine cavity and then distended with fluid in order to initiate labor and aid in dilatation of cervix

The types of bags most frequently used are those of Barnes, Bowman, Champetier, de Ribes, and Voorhees.

b. Pol'itzer's. Soft rubber bag for middle ear inflation

bag-of-waters. The amnion * The membrane enclosing the *liquor amni* and the fetus

It is applied sometimes to that portion of the membrane protruding into the *os uteri*. It is the inner embryonic membrane, the *chorion** being the outer envelope.

baker [A S *baran*, cook by dry heat]. Two or more electric lamps mounted in semicircular containers, called electric light bakers

baker leg. Knock knee; genu valgum

Baker's cyst. One containing synovial fluid

communicating with synovial fluid of a joint.

baker's dermatitis. Eczematous affection of hand caused by yeast SEE *baker's itch*.

baker's itch. Manual eczema from irritation of yeast SEE *baker's dermatitis*.

baker's stigmata. Manual callosities from kneading dough

BAL. Abbr for British Anti-Lewisite, originally developed for use against lewisite, a poisonous gas of chemical warfare BAL is administered both by ointment to offset cutaneous burns by lewisite and by intramuscular injection in the treatment of poisoning due to arsenic, mercury, cadmium, or gold

Dosage. 3 mg per kg of body weight intramuscularly every 4 hours for 48 hours, then every 6 hours for 24 hours, then every 12 hours for 10 days or until full recovery SYN *dimercaprol*

bal'aneu'tics [G. *balaneucin*, to attend at the bath] The study of giving baths for therapeutic purposes

balanic (ba-lan'ik) [G. *balanos*, glans] Pert to the glans clitoridis* or glans penis *

balanism (bal'an-izm) [+ -ism*, condition of] Gynecological treatment by use of pessaries or suppositories

balanitis (bal-an-'tis) [+ -itis, inflammation] Inflammation of the glans penis, infectious or gonococcal, and of mucous membrane beneath it with purulent discharge. The prepuce is often affected

balano- (bal-an-o) [G] Prefix Pert to the glans penis

bal'anoblennorrh'e'a [G *balanos*, glans, + *blennos*, mucus, + *roia* flow] Gonorrhoeal inflammation of the external glans penis

balanoplasty (bal-an-o-plas'ti) [+ -plasty, to form] Plastic surgery of glans penis

balanoposthitis (bal-an-o-pos-thi'tis) [+ -posth*, prepuce, + -itis, inflammation] Inflammation of the glans penis and prepuce, balanitis *

balanoprep'u'tial. Pert to glans penis and

balanorrhagia (bal'an-o-ra'ji-a) [G *balanos*, glans, + *ragnumai*, flow forth] Hemorrhage from glans penis

balanorrhoea (bal-an-o-ic'a) [+ -roia, flow] Balanitis with purulent discharge

baldness [ME *balled*, without hair] Lack of hair on head RS *acomia alopecia*

Balkan frame. A framework (usually wood) to fit over a bed so that weights may be suspended from it to produce the desired continuous traction and yet permit freedom of motion while maintaining immobilization of the desired part being treated

ball-and-socket joint. Joint in which one rounded bone head fits into cavity of another bone. SYN *enarthrosis* *

ballism (bal'izm) [G *ballismos*, jumping about] 1. Condition characterized by jerking, twisting movements 2 Paralysis agitans *

ballis'tics [G *ballein*, to throw] Science of curves of projectiles

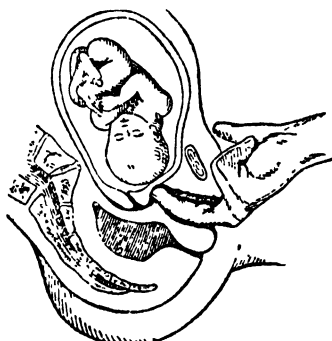
ballistopho'bia [+ -phobos, fear]. Morbid fear of missiles.

balloon'ing [It *ballone*, great ball]. The distention of a cavity, as vagina, by air or otherwise for examination.

ballot'able [Fr *balloter*, to toss about]. Capable of showing the ballottement* phenomenon.

ballottement (bal-ot-mon'). The rebound of a fetal extremity when displaced by

the examining finger either through abdominal wall or vagina.



BALLOTTEMENT

ball thrombus. A normal clot in the antemortem heart SEE *thrombus*

balm [G *balsamon* balsam] 1 A balsam. 2 A soothing or healing ointment

b. of Gilead. 1 Mecca balsam from *Commiphora opobalsamum*, probably Biblical mvrhr 2 Balsam fir, source of Canadian balsam 3 Poplar bud resin

balneary (bal'ne-a-ri) [L *balneum*, bath]. Institution for adm. of balneotherapy

balneog'raphy [+ G *graphein*, to write]. Treatise on mineral springs and baths

balneology (bal-ne-ol'o-j'i) [+ G. *logos*, study] The science of treating disease by baths

balneotherapeutics (bal'ne-o-ther-a-pu'tiks) [+ G *therapeutikē*, treatment]. Treatment of disease by baths. SYN. *balneotherapy* *

balneotherapy (bal-ne-o-ther-a-pl) [+ G *therapeia*, treatment] The treatment of disease by baths [bath.

bal'neum (pl *bal'nea*) [L a bath]. A

b. are'nae. A sand bath

b. lu'teum. A mud bath

balop'ticon [G *ballein*, to throw, + *optikos*, pert to sight] Apparatus for projecting image of an opaque object on a screen

bal'sam. Oleoresin or resin containing aromatic acids or essential oils

balsam of Peru [G. *balsamon*, balsam]. USP. A dark-brown, viscid, resinous liquid. ACTION AND USES. Locally same as benzoin. May be used full strength or in ointment.

DOSAGE 15 gr (10 Gm)

balsam'ic. 1 Pert to balsam. 2. Aromatic.

b. tincture. Compound tincture of benzoin

Bal'ser's fatty necrosis. Pancreatitis with fatty necrotic areas in interlobular tissue, and sometimes in pericardial fat and bone marrow

banana oil, poisoning [Sp *banana*]. Resulting from amyl acetate used as a vehicle for suspending metals for the purpose of painting with metals, as gilding

SYM. The effect may not be felt until in the fresh air for several minutes, when victim becomes dizzy, weak, and falls unconscious

TREATMENT. If unconscious, wrap in a blanket; fan face gently Give stimulants Administration of oxygen desirable Artificial respiration may be desirable.

banana. COMP. AV. SERVING 125 Gm. E P Pro 1 6%, Fat 0 8%, Carbo. 26 2%. FUEL VALUE 100 grams give 99 calories. ASH CONTS Ca 0 009, Mg 0 028, K 0 401, Na 0 034, P 0 031, Cl 0 125, S 0 010, Fe 0 00064. A base forming food. Alkaline reserve 5 6 cc per 100 grams or 5 6 per 100 cal. VITAMINS Vit A and B, fair to good, C to E fair in sprouted bananas, G fair.

band'age [ME *band*, *band*] Piece of gauze or other material for application to a limb or other portion of the body.

Bandages are made up of various types and materials and are used for the following purposes: (1) Hold dressing in place (2) to apply pressure to a part, (3) to immobilize a part, (4) to obliterate cavities, (5) to give support to an injured area, (6) to aid in checking hemorrhages.

Types: (a) Roller bandages. (b) Triangular bandages. (c) The four-tailed and many-tailed (scultetus) bandages. (d) The quadrangular bandage. (e) The elastic bandage (elastic knit, rubber, or combinations). (f) The adhesive. (g) Elastic adhesive. (h) Newer cohesive proprietary bandage under various trade names, such as Sterila Str, Sanilastic, Bandtex, etc. (i) The impregnated bandages, such as plaster of Paris, water glass (sodium silicate), starch, etc. (j) Rubber bandages. The most important bandages are the following:

b., abdomen (Tri-b). A single wide cravat or several narrow ones may be used to hold dressing in place, or to exert a moderate pressure. A folded towel or handkerchief should be used to keep it from digging into the flesh.

b., amputation-stump (Tri-b). This is made in a similar way to the open hand bandage, the limb being laid on the base of the bandage.

b., ankle. One loop is brought around the sole of foot, and the other around the ankle and tied in front or side.

b., axilla. This is a spica-type turn starting under the affected axilla, crossing over the shoulder of the affected side and making the long loop under the opposite armpit.

b., back (Tri-b). Open Bandage to the Back. This is applied the same as the chest-bandage the point being placed above the scapula of the injured side.

b., Barton's. For the lower jaw. A double figure of eight b.

b., Borch's. An eye bandage covering both eyes.

b., breasts. (Roller bandages.) Suspensory bandages and compresses for the breasts.

b., buttocks. Use (1) "T" or double "T" binder or (2) open triangle.

b., capeline. A bandage applied to the head or shoulder, or to a stump, like a cap or hood.

b., chalk. A bandage made of immovable stiffening with a mixture of chalk and gum.

b., chest. (Roller bandages.) Figure of eight (spica), many tailed (scultetus), and Tri-b (open chest) are used.

b., circular. A bandage applied in circular turns about a part.

b., cohesive. Material under various trade names which has an intense power of sticking to itself, but not to other substances. Used to make encircling applications about fingers, extremities, etc., or to build up pads.

b., cravat. Triangular b folded to form a band around the injured part.

This is done by pulling the point over towards the base, folding the base over the point and then folding again. This makes a bandage wide enough to cover a large knee. When folded a 2nd time, it is wide enough to make the cravat bandage of the elbow. Folded a 3rd time it could be used in making a figure-of-eight for the foot, ankle, hand, wrist, head, etc. It is an effective bandage in arresting hemorrhages, retaining splints, dressings, and poultices. The center of the cravat should be laid against the affected part, the ends of the cravat carried around the limb and tied over the center of the base. When used to retain splints, it should be tied on the outer side of the limb and against the splint, thus preventing the knot from irritating the skin. When used to retain a dressing in the axilla, the center of the cravat should be placed under the arm and the ends carried upward and crossed over the shoulder and tied in the axillary space of the opposite side, thus forming a figure-of-eight. The cravat can also be used as a sling when only a simple support is needed.

In using cravats for ties or splints, care should be taken so that the knots do not pass over and press unduly on the surface of the limb. Knots should be placed where they are easily found and not subject to pressure, the ends should be neatly tucked in. All knots should be square or reef knots.

b., c., elbow. Bend the elbow about 45 degrees. Place center of bandage over point of elbow. Bring 1 end around forearm, and the other end around upper arm. Pull tight and tie.

b., c., for fist, clenched (or Squire's diagonal figure-of-eight). This is a hand bandage to arrest bleeding or to make pressure. The wrist is laid on the center of the cravat, 1 end is brought around over the fist and back to the starting point, and the same procedure is then repeated with the other end. The 2 ends are pulled tight, twisted, and carried around the fist again so as to make pressure on the flexed fingers.

b., c., for fracture of clavicle. First put a soft pad (2x4 in.) in the forepart of the axilla. A sling made by placing the point of the open bandage on the affected shoulder, the hand and wrist laid on it, are directed toward the opposite shoulder, the point brought over and tucked underneath the wrist and hand. The ends are then lifted and the bandage is laid flat on the chest, the covered hand is carried up on the shoulder, the ends are brought together in the back and tied, the tightness being decided by how high the shoulder should be carried. A cravat bandage is then applied horizontally above the broad part of the elbow, and tied over a pad on the opposite side of the chest. Tightening this cravat pushes out the shoulder.

b., c., sling (for hand and upper arm). This is used for the support of the hand and in fracture of the upper arm. The wrist is laid upon the center of the cravat bandage, the forearm being held at right angle, and the 2 ends are carried around the neck and tied. **SEE: binder.**

b., crucial. Same as T-bandage.

b., demigauntlet. A bandage that covers the hand, but leaves the fingers uncovered

b., Desault's (de-sôz'). A special immobilizing bandage of the collarbone or shoulders, using 3 rollers (1) incorporating arm, (2) incorporating trunk and shoulders, and (3) incorporating forearm and left shoulder

b., ear. (Roller bandages) *T-bandage for the Ear.* A piece is sewed across the right angle of the T-bandage large enough to suit the occasion

b., elastic. Bandages which have the property of stretching and hence making compression when correctly applied. Usually made of special weaves or of rubber to be applied over swollen extremities or joints, or on the chest in emphysema, or on fractured ribs, or for supporting varicose veins, etc.

b., von Esmarch's (es'marks) (1) Triangular bandage, *q.v.* (2) Rubber bandage wrapped about an extremity after elevation from its periphery toward the heart to force blood out of the extremity, prior to operation or to increase circulating blood. On removal for surgery, a proximal band is left in place to prevent blood returning to the extremity

b., eyes. One to retain dressings. The simple roller bandage for one eye or the monocle or crossed b. The binocular or crossed bandage for both eyes (2 inches by 6 yards)

b., figure-of-eight. A bandage in which the turns cross each other like the figure 8. To retain dressings or to exert pressure. For joints or to leave joint uncovered, to fix splints for the foot or hand, for the great toe and for sprains or hemorrhage

b., finger. (Roller bandage) Oblique fixation at wrist optional at start

b., foot. *Open bandage of the Foot* (Tri-b) The foot should be placed on the triangle with the base backward and behind the ankle the apex is carried upward over the top of the foot. The ends are brought forward, folded once or twice, crossed, and carried around the foot and tied on top

b., forearm. (Tri-b). *Open sling bandage.* For support of the forearm

b., fourtailed. A strip of cloth with each end split into two. Tails used to cover prominences as elbow, chin, nose, knee, etc.

b., Fricke's. A special immobilizing bandage of the male genitalia

b., Galen's. A bandage with each end split in three pieces, the middle placed on the crown of the head, the two anterior strips are fastened at the back of the neck, the posterior (two) ones on the forehead, and the two middle ones are tied under the chin

b., Garretson's. A bandage for the lower jaw, running above the forehead and back again to cross under the occiput and ending under the chin

b., Genga's. Same as Theden's bandage.

b., Gibson's. A roller or cravat bandage for fracture of the lower jaw.

b., groin. (Special bandage) This bandage is most easily applied with the patient standing or lying on a pelvic rest (an inverted basin is satisfactory). A spica bandage, that is, a figure-of-eight with unequal loop, encircles the trunk and (c) the crossing is either placed anteriorly or lateral-ward. To bandage both groins the double spica is

used. Such a double bandage is used principally in applying a plaster cast

b., Hamilton's. A compound bandage for lower jaw, composed of a leather string with straps of linen webbing

b., hand. (Roller bandages 1 inch wide) *Demigauntlet Bandage for the Hand.* To hold a dressing on the back of the hand. For thumb and hand, the ascending spica of the thumb, with spiral of the hand is used. A Tri-bandage for open b. of the hand. A descending spica is used for the thumb and figure-of-eight b. for amputation stump or clenched fist

b., head. Single recurrent roller capeline or skull cap. *Scalp.* The double roller recurrent bandage for the scalp. *Skull (segmental skull cap).* Any of the quadrants of the skull may be bandaged. *Head (open bandages of).* Use Tri-b. or shawl b. *Tommy head b.* Place center of narrow (cravat under chin, bring ends to top of head and tie single knot. Have patient or an assistant hold ends, and separate knot which forms two loops, place one low on back of head and bring the other forward over forehead, eyes, or chin as necessary, adjust if symmetrical and tie ends on top of head

b., heel. The Tri-bandage is used

b., Heliodorus'. A T-bandage

b., hip. (Tri-b) *Open Bandage of the Hip.* A cravat bandage or other band is tied around the waist, the point of another bandage is slipped under that and rolled or pinned directly above the position of the wound. The base is rolled up, the ends carried around the thigh, crossed and tied

b., Hippocrates'. Same as capeline bandage

b., Hueter's. A spica bandage for the perineum.

b., immovable. A bandage for immobilizing a part

b., impregnated. Wide meshed bandage. Material impregnated with substances as plaster of Paris, water glass (sodium silicate), starch, etc., which have the power of solidifying after application—used to make molds or immobilize parts of the body

b., "inacta." Dispersive electrode for surgical diathermy consisting of a fine copper gauze bandage

b., knee. The knee cravat, the Tri-bandage, and the figure-of-eight are all used

b., knotted. To exert pressure on a compress or pad over a bleeding wound

b., Langier's. A many-tailed paper bandage

b., Larrey's. A many-tailed bandage with edges glued together

b., leg. Fix the initial end by a circular or oblique fixation at the ankle or with a figure-of-eight of the foot and ankle

b., Malissonneuve's (ma-zon-nûv') A plaster of Paris bandage made of folded cloth held in place by other bandages

b., many-tailed. For trunk and limbs. A piece of roller to which slips are stitched in an imbricated fashion. One with ends split. *See four-tailed bandage, scultetus bandage, etc.*

b., Martin's. Roller bandage of rubber used to make pressure on an extremity as for varicose veins, etc., and for exsanguination, as Esmarch bandage, *q.v.*

b., neck. (Roller bandages) *Spica for the Neck:* Bandage, 2½ inches by 8 yards.

Bandage for Use After Operations on the Thyroid Gland. Roller bandage, 2½ inches by 9 yards. **Adhesive Plaster Bandage for Use After Thyroidectomy:** Used to hold dressing on wound in place, and so far has proved more satisfactory. Apply a small dressing to center of strip, and then apply to back of neck. **Special Bandage.** A double loop bandage of the head and neck is made by using a figure-of-eight turn.

b., oblique. A bandage applied obliquely to a limb without reverses.

b., plaster. A bandage stiffened with a paste of plaster of Paris, which sets and becomes very hard.

b., postoperative. (Dressing.) This is a simple divergent or convergent spica of figure-of-eight bandage.

b., pressure. A bandage for applying pressure, usually used to stop hemorrhage.

b., protective. A bandage for the purpose of covering a part or of keeping dressings in place.

b., quadrangular. A towel, large handkerchief, etc., folded variously and applied as a bandage, as of head, chest, breast, abdomen, etc.

b., recurrent. A bandage over the end of a stump.

b., reversed. One applied to a limb in such a way that the roller is inverted or half twisted at each turn, so as to make it fit smoothly.

b., Ribble's. The spica of the instep.

b., Richet's (re-shaz'). A bandage of plaster of Paris to which a little gelatin has been added.

b., roller. A long strip of soft material usually from ½ to 6 inches wide and 2 to 5 yards long rolled on its short axis. When rolled from both ends to meet at center it is called a "double headed roller."

Size. More common sizes of roller bandages are as follows:

	Width	Length
Arm	1 5 to 2 5 inches,	8 to 12 yds.
Chest	3 " 4 "	6 " 8 "
Finger	75 "	1 " 2 "
Foot	2 5 "	4 " 5 "
Hand	1 "	3 " 5 "
Head	2 to 2 5 "	5 " 7 "
Leg	2 5 "	6 " 10 "
Penis	75 "	2 " 3 "
Shoulder	2 5 "	8 " 12 "
Thigh	3 "	6 " 9 "
Toes	.75 "	1 " 2 "
Trunk	3 to 4 "	8 " 12 "

Bandage Roller. For rolling and re-rolling bandages.

See bandages of special parts.

b., rubber. A roller bandage of rubber used for pressure as in swollen parts for immobilization, etc.

b., sanilastic. *See cohesive bandage.*

b., scultetus. Many-tailed bandage. A succession of interlocking, overlapping bands originally used to enclose a rigid support against a fractured extremity, but now used without the splint or impregnated as a supporting bandage of the abdomen, or lower extremity.

b., shoulder. (Tri-b.) *Open Bandage of the Shoulder* (Useca); *Spica Bandage.* *Shoulder and Neck.* Shawl bandage of both shoulders and neck. *Special Bandage.* Figure-of-eight bandage is used.

b., silica. A bandage rendered firm by treatment with sodium silicate.

b., spica. When a number of figure-of-eight turns are applied, each a little

higher or lower, overlapping a portion of each preceding turn so as to give an imbricated appearance, it is called a spica. For breast, shoulder, limbs, thumb, and great toe. For support, to exert pressure, or to retain dressings. Also for hernia at the groin.

b., spiral reverse. Technic of folding a bandage on itself, during application, to make it fit more uniformly. These reverse folds may be necessary every turn or less depending on contour of part being bandaged.

b., sterilastic. *See cohesive bandage.*

b., suspensory. A bandage for supporting the scrotum.

b., T. One shaped like the letter T. For the perineum and, in certain cases, for the head.

b., tailed. One with ends split.

b., Theden's. A roller bandage applied from below upward over a graduated compress to control hemorrhage.

b., toe. Small bandage should be used, about 2 inches wide.

b., triangular. (von Esmarch bandage.) A 36- to 42-inch square, usually muslin cut diagonally, makes two triangular bandages. Frequently used in First Aid.

b., Velpeau (vel-pōz'). A special immobilizing roller bandage which incorporates the shoulder, arm and forearm.

See adhesive, binders, cast, cravat, slings.

band forms [M E a band, + L. *jorma*, shape] Neutrophil granular leukocytes with bandlike or horseshoe shaped nuclei. Constitute about 4 per cent of total leukocytes.

Bandl's ring. Line of depression corresponding to site of internal os uteri, sometimes felt just above pubis during labor pains.

bandy leg. Bowleg. *SYN genu varum.*

Banti's disease. A syndrome combining anemia, splenic enlargement, hemorrhages, and ultimately cirrhosis of liver.

baptorrhæa (bap-toi-e'a) An infectious discharge from a mucous membrane.

baragnosis (bar-ag-no'is) [G *baros*, weight, + *o-*, priv + *gnōsis*, knowledge] Inability to estimate weights.

Barba'does leg. Disease marked by hypertrophy of skin and subcutaneous tissue, due to obstruction of circulation in lymphatic or blood vessels. *SYN. elephantiasis, pachydermia.*

barber's itch. Fungous affection of the bearded portions of face and neck. *SYN: Tinea sycosis.*

Etiol. Due to *Trichophyton tonsurans*.

SYM. Tubercles on hairy parts of face which involve the hair follicles, with suppuration in center of tubercles. Hair dry, brittle, and loose.

b., rash. Barber's itch. *See sycosis.*

barbital (bar-bit'al) [diethylbarbituric acid] (Veronal) USP. Uses As sedative and hypnotic in simple insomnia, neurasthenia, and sleeplessness of hysteria.

DOSAGE. 5 gr. (0.3 Gm) in hot water or milk.

POISONING. *SYM.* Increasing drowsiness, followed by profound sleep and later coma. Respiration and pulse slowed.

F A. TREATMENT. Evacuate stomach, follow by gastric lavage, with strong, warm, black coffee, leave coffee in stomach; stimulants of all types. Intravenous hypertonic glucose is of very great benefit. Promote perspiration.

b. sodium. (soluble barbital, medicinal). USP. Has same properties as barbital but because of greater solubility, more rapidly absorbed. Dosage: 5 gr. (0.3 Gm.).

barbitalem. Acute or chronic poisoning from use of barbital or its derivatives. *SYN* *barbiturism, q.v*

barbitulism (bar-bit'ul-izm) Poisoning from use of barbital or its derivatives. *SYN* *barbitalem, barbiturism.*

barbiturate. Barbituric acid salt

barbiturics. Derivatives of barbituric acid such as *luminal* (phenobarbital), *barbital* (veronal), *dial*, *amytal*, *alional*, and many others. They are narcotics and hypnotics varying from mild sedation to profound sleep. They are not analgesics or anesthetics. They depress respiration rate and volume and, to lesser extent, create circulatory depression with symptoms of shock. May produce excitement and delirium. Used as preanesthetic medication. Dose is according to weight of patient. Adm by mouth, rectum, or hypodermic injection. Effect minimized by patient's excitement.

NP AFTER CARE. While unconscious, place on side unless an air-way has been inserted, when patient may lie on back. Watch for quiet breathing and gray color of face which should be reported at once to surgeon. Have oxygen ready. Never leave patient while unconscious.

barbiturism (bar-bit-tu-rizm). Acute or chronic poisoning from use of veronal, luminal, or any barbituric acid derivatives. *SYN* *barbitulism.*

SYM. Headache, chills, fever, cutaneous eruption.

barbotage (bar-ho-tāzh') [Fr *barboter*, to dabble]. Spinal anesthesia by withdrawal of spinal fluid to which the drug is added before reinsertion.

baesthesia (bar-es-the'zi-ā) [G. *baros*, weight, + *aesthesia*, perception]. The pressure sense.

baesthesiometer (bar-es-the-si-om'ē-ter) [" + " + *metron*, measure]. Instrument for determining sensibility to pressure in different parts of body.

ba'ric [G. *baros*, weight]. Pert. to barium.

barium (ba'ri-um). *SYMS.* Ba. A metallic element of the alkali group. Atomic weight 136.4. Barium sulfate is used for taking x-ray pictures of the abdominal tract.

b. compounds. **POISONING.** Largely used in the paint industries to kill pests, to color fireworks and in the form of soluble barium sulfate to visualize the hollow viscera in x-ray examinations. Poisoning occasionally comes from using the soluble salts in place of the insoluble sulfate.

SYM. Gastrointestinal irritation, pain, vomiting, convulsions, paralyses, and cardiac failures.

F A TREATMENT. Precipitate with epsom salts (magnesium sulfate), or Glauber's salts (sodium sulfate). Stimulants. Keep patient warm, increase fluid intake.

bark [Dan *bark*]. The outer cover of the woody parts of a plant. *Ex cascara sagrada, cinchona, wild cherry.*

Barkov's ligaments (bar'kovs). Ant. and post. ligaments of elbow.

barley [AS *baerlic*, barley]. *COMP.* (pearled b.). *AV.* SERVING 30 grams. *PRO* 2.6%, *FAT* 0.3%, *CARBO* 23.2%. *FUEL VALUE:* 100 Gm. give 351 calories. *ASH CONST:* Rich in minerals. Ca 0.020, Mg

0.070, K 0.241, Na 0.031, P 0.400, Cl 0.016, S 0.120, Fe 0.002. *VITAMINS:* (whole b.) A and B present, but C practically absent. *ACTION.* Easy to digest. Laxative due to cellulose content. *SEE cereals.*

Barlow's disease. Infantile scurvy,* a deficiency disease, occurs in bottle-fed babies who lack other foods.

SYM. Failure to gain weight, tenderness of extremities, hemorrhage of gums, susceptibility to infections, paleness, lack of appetite.

TREATMENT. Vitamin foods in forms assimilable by infants.

barm [AS *beorma*, yeast]. Yeast.

Barnes' bag or dilator. Rubber bag used to induce premature labor by dilating uterine cervix.

B.'s curve. The segment of a circle whose center is the sacral promontory.

baro- [G.] Prefix Weight, heaviness.

barognosis (bar-og-no'sis) [G. *baros*, weight, + *gnōsis*, knowledge]. The ability to estimate weights. *OPP* *baragnosis*.

barograph (bar'o-graf) [" + *graphein*, to write]. Self-registering barometer.

baromachrometer (bar-o-ma-ki-om'et-er) [" + *makros*, long, + *metron*, measure].

Instrument for measuring and weighing infants at time of birth.

bar'oscope [" + *skopēn*, to examine]. Instrument noting atmospheric pressure variations, without accurately weighing them.

bar'ospirometer [" + *spirare*, to breathe]. Apparatus producing artificial respiration by means of all pressure variations in a closed chamber.

barotaxis [" + *taxis*, turning]. Proto-

plasmic reaction to any form of pressure.

barot'ropism [" + *trōpē*, turning].

Protoplasmic reaction to any form of pressure. *SYN* *barotaxis*.

bar'el chest. A form of thorax resembling a cylinder.

bar'en [ME *barain*, uncultivated land].

Sterile, incapable of producing offspring.

Bartholin's abscess (bar-to-lin'iz). This develops when B's glands* are affected in gonorrhea and when they become occluded in an acute inflammatory process.

B.'s cysts. In chronic inflammation of B's glands* cysts are commonly formed. Carcinoma is rare.

B.'s ducts. Large ducts of the sublingual salivary gland. They parallel

Wharton's duct* and open with it.

B.'s glands. Two small compound, racemose, mucous glands, pea to bean size, situated beneath the vestibule, one on each side of the vaginal opening and at the base of the labia majora. They lie under the constrictor muscles of the vagina. Their ducts open up on the sides of the vestibule and are 1.5 to 2 cm. in length. They secrete an odoriferous, yellowish, mucous fluid upon the inner surface of the vagina and labia majora, acting as a lubricant for copulation.

bartholinitis (bar-to-lin-i'tis) [Bartholin + G. *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of a vulvovaginal gland.

bartonellosis (bar'to-nel-lo'sis). *SEX.* Oroya fever.

Baruch's law. Water has a sedative effect when its temperature is the same as that of the skin, and a stimulating effect when it is below or above the skin temperature.

B.'s sign. When rectal temperature remains high after a 15-minute bath in water at 75° F. it points to typhoid fever.

baruria (bar-u'ri-ä) [G *baros*, weight, + *ouron*, urine]. Urine having a high specific gravity.

bary- [G.]. Prefix Heavy, dull, hard

barycoëia (bar-i-e-koy-ä) [G. *barykōia*, deafness] Hardness of hearing, deafness

baryesthesia (bar-i-es-the'zi-ä) [G *barys*, heavy, + *aisthēsis*, feeling]. The pressure sense SYN *baresthesia*.

baryglossia (bar-i-glos'i-ä) [+ *glōssa*, tongue]. Having a slow, thick utterance.

barylalia (bar-i-la'li-ä) [+ *lalia*, speech]. Indistinct, husky speech

baryodmia (bar-i-od'mi-ä) [+ *odmē*, stench] Disagreeable, heavy odor

baryodynïa (bar-i-ö-din'i-ä) [+ *odynē*, pain] Severe pain

baryphonia (bar-i-fö-ni-ä) [+ *phōnē*, voice]. Difficulty in speaking words.

baryta, **barytes**. Barium oxide, BaO; caustic and poisonous

barythymia (bar-i-thi'mi-ä) [G. *barys*, heavy, + *thymos*, mind] Sullen, gloomy, or melancholy state of mind

basal [G *basis*, base]. Denoting the direction toward the base of anything.

bas'al. 1 Pert to the base of anything, the base 2 Of primary importance

b. ganglia. The optic *thalamus* and *corpus striatum* located in the floor of the lateral ventricles of the brain

basal metabolism [G *basis*, base, + *metabolē*, change] The minimal amount of energy or number of calories sufficient to support the basic metabolic processes of a resting individual in the postabsorptive state, the *basal metabolic rate*.

The metabolic processes are maintenance of respiration, body temperature, peristalsis, circulation, function of glands, etc

Zero is used as the normal standard of measurement of basal metabolic rate, above or below, but this varies according to locality, condition of patient, and laboratory technique Determination of zero point should be verified by determination of 25 normal persons

A formula given by Read is pulse rate plus 0.75 pulse pressure minus 72 equals basal metabolic rate It is measured by amount of oxygen taken from the air or by skin radiation

Excess energy above that necessary to sustain the body is called *free energy* or *marginal metabolism*

Measured according to surface radiation, the basal metabolic rate drops from 50 calories per hour per sq meter of surface at 12 years old to at least 40 calories at 17 years old, which rate is maintained until about 35 years old. It slowly decreases until 50 and goes much lower at 60 years of age

The brain seems to regulate the expenditure of energy and perhaps its generation through connection with the endocrines The required brain energy necessary to produce intellectual activity is much less than the amount of physical energy necessary to produce physical activity

Dnc Increased **b. m.** Seen in fevers, pregnancy, leukemia, decompensation, and esp in hyperthyroidism; from plus 25 to plus 75. **Low b. m.** Indicates hypothyroidism, minus 25 to minus 40, pathological obesity, cachexia, myxedema. **ES anabolism, catabolism, metabolism.**

bascula'tion [Fr. *basculer*, to swing]. 1. Replacement of a retroverted uterus by swinging it into place. 2. Systolic recoil of the heart.

base [G *basis*, base] 1. The lower part of anything. 2. The principal substance in a mixture. 3 (Chem) A compound containing a metal or the ammonium radical combined with the *hydroxyl* (OH) radical in general, any substance which will neutralize an acid. SYN *alkali* Bases react with acids to form salts, turn red litmus blue, and have a bitter taste Strong bases feel slippery and are corrosive to human tissues Ex Sodium hydroxide (NaOH) (lye or caustic soda), potassium hydroxide (KOH) (caustic potash)

This includes (a) compounds of metallic elements, as *e. g.*, sodium hydroxide, and (b) various complex nonmetallic substances such as ammonia, the amines,* and the alkaloids. Such substances are detected in solution by the colors they give with *indicators, q.v.*

b. of heart. Heart surface back and upward, containing pulmonary vein and vena cavae openings

baseball finger. Results from violent backward dislocation of the terminal phalanx onto the dorsum of the middle phalanx, as when a finger is struck on its tip when extended

Basedow's disease (baz'e-do). Grave's disease, exophthalmic goiter.

B.'s syndrome. Flashes of heat, sweating crisis, tachycardia

basement membrane [G *basis* + L. *membrana*, membrane]. A thin layer of solid substance underlying the epithelium of mucous surfaces, a part of the corium * **SLT membranes**

base'plate. Plastic material for making dental trial plates

bas-fond (bah-fawn') [Fr *bas*, low, + *fond*, bottom] A lundus

bas-i-, basio- [G] Prefixes base.

bas'ial [G *basis*, base] Pert to the basion.

basiarachnitis (ba-si-ai-ak-ni'tis) [+ *arachne*, spider, + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of the arachnoid membrane at base of brain

basiarachnoiditis (ba-si-ar-ak-noy-di'tis) [+ + *eidos*, form, + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of the arachnoid membrane at base of brain SYN *basiarachnitis*

basibregmat'ic axis [+ *bregmatic*, pl. front of head, + *axis*, pivot] Vertical line from the basion to junction of coronal and sagittal sutures

bas'ic. 1 Possessing properties opposite to those of an acid 2 Fundamental.

b. diet. Protein 1 Gm per Kg ideal body weight Emphasize milk, all vegetables, all fruits except prunes, plums, cranberries, and possibly grapes. Limit meat, cereals, eggs.

b. salt. A compound formed when only part of the hydroxide radicals of a base are replaced by the acid radical of an acid

basicity (ba-sis'i-ti). 1 Basic in character 2 The combining power of an acid; the valence It is expressed by a number indicating number of hydrogen atoms replaceable by a base

basicra'nial axis [G. *basis*, foundation, + *kranion*, skull, + *axis*, pivot]. Straight line from the basion to point of angle of mandible.

basifa'cial axis [+ L. *facies*, face, + G. *axis*, pivot]. Straight line from the point of angle of mandible to the subnasal point.

basihyal, basihyoid (ba-si-hi'al, -oyd) [+ *oidēs*, hyoid]. The body of the hyoid

arch or either of the two bones forming it.

basilar. Basal, pert to a base

basil'eral [G *basis*, foundation, + *L. lateralis*, pert. to the side]. Both lateral and basilar

basilem'ma [' + *lemma*, rind]. 1 Basement membrane 2 Basis supporting framework of nervous tissue of cerebrospinal axis

basil'ic. Prominent, important

b. vein. Large vein on inner side of biceps Usually chosen for intravenous injection or for withdrawal of blood

basilysis (bas-il'i-sis) [G *basis*, base, + *lysis* loosening]. Crushing the fetal head in labor

basilyst tractor (ba-sil-ist) Instrument devised by Sir A R Simpson consisting of three blades for perforating the fetal head and obtaining a substantial grasp to facilitate delivery of the child

basio'ccipital bone (bas-i-ok-sip'i-tal) [G *basis*, base, + *L. occiput*, head, + *AS. bān*, bone] Basilar process of occipital bone

basioglossus (bas-i-o-glos'us) [' + *glossa*, tongue] Part of hyoglossus muscle attached to base of hyoid bone

ba'sion. Point at middle border of the foramen magnum

basio'tic [G *basis*, base, + *ous*, ear]. Pert to base of ear

basiotribe (ba-si-o-trib) [' + *tribeim*, to crush] Instrument for crushing the fetal head

basiotripsy (ba-si-o-trib'si). Crushing fetal head

basiphobia (bas-i-fō'bi-ā) [' + *phobos*, fear] Fear of walking

basirrhinal fissure (bas-i-ri'nal) [G *basis*, + *ris* nose] 1 Pert to base of brain and to the nose 2 A cerebral fissure at base of olfactory lobe

basis (ba'sis) Base

b. cranil. Base of skull.

basisphenoid (bas-i-sfē'noid) [G *basis*, base, + *sphēn*, wedge, + *eidos*, form]. Lower portion of sphenoid bone

basisy'vian fissure. Transverse basilar portion or stem of Sylvian fissure

basket cell. A multipolar ganglion cell in outermost gray layer of cerebellum

ba'sograph [G *basis*, a walking, + *graphein*, to write] Device for registering abnormalities of gait

basophilic (bas'o-fil or fil) [G *basis*, base, + *philein* to love] (a) In histology, applied to cells or parts of cells which are readily stained with basic dyes like methylene blue, (b) A type of white blood cell (leukocyte) characterized by possession of coarse granules which stain intensely with basic dyes. Constitute 0.5-1% of leukocytes. Their function is unknown They increase in certain pathological conditions (Hodgkin's disease, smallpox, chicken pox, myelocytic leukemia), (c) a type of cell found in the ant lobe of the hypophysis

basophilic (bas-o-fil'i-ā). 1 A pathological condition of the blood in which the erythrocytes develop basophilic granules 2 A condition in which many mast cells are present

basophilic (ba-so-fil'ik) Pert. to method of staining various cells

basophilism. Condition characterized by excessive numbers of basophils

b. pituitary. A clinica syndrome (Cushing's disease) characterized by basophilic invasion or adenoma of the pituitary gland. SEE *Cushing's disease*

basophobia (bas-ō-fō'bi-ā) [G. *basis*, base,

+ *phobos*, fear]. 1 Emotional inability to stand or walk without muscle impairment 2. Abnormal fear of walking.

bass deaf'ness. Deafness to bass notes, the higher ones being heard.

Bassini's operation (bah-si'niz). One for inguinal hernia

bas'tard [OFr *batard*, bastard] 1. One born out of wedlock 2 Not legitimate.

Bastedo's sign (bās-tē'dō) (W A Bastedo, physician, New York, born 1873) Tenderness and pain in right iliac fossa on inflation of the colon with air in chronic appendicitis

B.'s rule. One for dosage for children from one to twelve years old For child of x years, adult dose is multiplied by x plus 3

30

bath [AS *baeth*, bath]. The medium and method of cleansing the body or any part of it, or to treat it therapeutically, as with air, light, steam, vapor, water, etc

Room Temperature Water Temperature Should Be

Below 76° F 94-96° F

Above 76° F 92-94° F

On hot summer days 90° F

If Rectal Temperature Is Bath Water Should Be

103° F 90° F

104° F 86° F

104.5° F 82° F

105° F 76° F

105.5° F 70-60° F

Baths May Be Indicated At

Cold 45- 65° F

Cool 65- 75° F

Tepid 75- 85° F

Warm 85- 95° F

Hot 95-105° F

Very Hot 105-110° F

The general cleansing bath for a bed patient may be from 110°-115° F. with a room temperature of 75°-80° F

THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF Warm and Hot Baths and Applications They soothe the cutaneous nerves, and nerves of internal organs in reflex relation with the skin areas to which heat is applied

Gradually Elevated Hot Tub and Vapor Baths They relax all the muscles of the body.

Brief Hot Tub and Shower Baths They relieve fatigue but may cause cerebral congestion and wakefulness unless cold compresses are used on the head

Hot Baths They relax tissues, including the capillaries of the skin, drawing blood from the deeper tissues. They also relieve pain. They stimulate the nerves.

Cold Baths and Applications They abstract heat and stimulate reaction, especially if followed by frictions and percussion. They contract the small blood vessels when applied locally

Cold and Hot Applications One followed by the other causes revulsion, relieving congestion of internal organs.

b., acid. 5 oz hydrochloric acid or 1 gal vinegar to 30 gal water.

b., air. Therapeutic use of air, warmed or vaporized, on the nude body

b., alcohol. Use of alcohol on patient, as a stimulant and dehydratescent, in dilute form

b., alkaline. For chronic rheumatism. 1 lb sodium bicarbonate or washing soda to 30 gal water.

b., alum. Use of alum in washing solution, as an astringent.

b., animal. Therapeutic use of a recently killed animal or its pelt on a patient.

- b., antipyretic.** SEE *Brand b.*
- b., antiseptic.** For irritating, offensive, and parasitic skin diseases. SEE *carbolic, creosote, sulfur baths*
- b., aromatic.** One to which some volatile oil or perfume is added, or some herb.
- b., arsenical.** Weak solution in tepid bath
- b., arthritic.** Alum, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., to 30 gal. water, or boric acid solution, $2\frac{1}{2}\%$, made by adding 2-3 lb boric acid to 30 gal. water. Tannic acid only as ordered. Amount of any of these baths must be specified by physician and amount checked
- b., astringent.** Bathing in liquid containing an astringent
- b., blanket.** One in which wet pack and blankets are used
- b., blood.** One using fresh animal blood.
- b., bog.** Peaty mud bath, for therapeutic purposes
- b., borax.** Glycerin and borax solution for bathing
- b., box.** One in which patient is completely enclosed in box except for his head
- b., bran.** 2-3 lb. bran to 30 gal. water, or 3-5 lb. malt or starch to 1 gal. water added to full bath at 95° F. to 96° F., may be used to stop itching
- b., Brand.** Full bath of 65° F. combined with strong friction in the water, used in typhoid fever
- b., brine.** 7 lb. sea salt to 30 gal. water
- b., bubble.** Mechanical production in a bathtub of water of tiny air bubbles by (1) an air distributor which consists of a number of metal tubes through which the air passes to the water, (2) an air pump, and (3) an electric motor that drives the pump.
- b., cabinet.** Exposure of the skin of the body except the head, to heat from electric lamps, live steam, steam radiators, or electric heaters. Bath cabinets are constructed of wood, marble, or steel
- b., camphor.** Bath in air charged with camphor.
- b., carbolic.** Strength 1-100. Mix 48 oz pure carbolic in 5 pt. boiling water, putting it into bath before 30 gal. water are added, to make sure of mixing.
- b., carbon dioxide.** An effervescent saline bath consisting of water, salts, and CO₂. The natural CO₂ baths are known as Nauheim baths, and approach closely CO₂ baths in their therapeutic effects.
- b., cold.** One used for stimulation, being followed by brisk rub
- b., cold plunge.** Tub bath with water at 65-79° F. duration $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minutes, with bather using friction while in water
- b., colloid.** One containing bran, gelatin, starch, etc., for treatment of dermatitis.
- b., continuous.** One that is administered for hours, days, weeks, or months. It is a continuous, flowing bath if the prescribed temperature is maintained by keeping a stream of water flowing through the tub
- b., contrasted.** Used for hands or feet. Two large basins or pails of sufficient depth, filled with water, one as hot as can be borne, the other as cold as can be borne. Change or add hot and cold water frequently to keep temperatures same as in beginning. Put part to be

- treated in hot water for 1 minute, then into cold for $\frac{1}{2}$ minute, then again into hot water. Repeat for prescribed length of time, ending with cold water
- b., creosote.** 1-2 drams creosote to 30 gal. water, to which 10 oz. glycerine are sometimes added
- b., douche.** Large jets of water sprayed on the body
- b., drip sheet.** Modified sheet bath.
- b., earth.** Bathing in warmed earth or sand.
- b., electric light.** Exposure of the nude body, except the head, to rays from a large number of electric lights placed on the inside walls of a cabinet
- b., electrotherapeutic.** An electric current sent through water in which the patient lies, or in which a limb is immersed. Only a faradic current is used for a faradic bath
- b., emollient.** Used for irritation and inflammation of skin, and after erysipelas. SEE *glycerin, linseed, oatmeal, powdered borax starch baths*
- b., foam.** Tub bath to which has been added an extract of a saponin containing vegetable fiber, and through this mixture, O or CO₂ is driven through porous wood or the foam is produced mechanically.
- b., foot.** Immersion of feet and legs to a depth of 4 inches above ankles in water at 98° F. The temperature of the water is increased
- b., full.** The whole body except the head is immersed in water
- b., galvanic.** Entire body or one or more limbs immersed in large tub or several smaller basins made of insulating material (porcelain or wood), with electrodes consisting of metal plates in wooden frame to prevent direct contact with patient's body. Motor generators generally preferable to wall plates, or other not ground-free sources of current.
- b., glycerin.** 10 oz to 30 gal. water
- b., half.** Tub bath with about 18 inches of water, the temperature depends on the case and the desired action
- b., Heller.** Form of hydroelectric bath
- b., herb.** One to 2 pounds of herbs, such as chamomile, wild thyme, or spearmint, are tied in bag, boiled with 1 gal. of water, and the decoction added to the full bath
- b., hip.** SEE *sitz b.*
- b., hot.** Tub bath with the water covering the body to a little above the nipples, and temperature gradually raised from 90° F. to desired degree (to 108° F.)
- b., hot air.** Exposure of entire body except head to hot air contained in a bath cabinet
- b., hydroelectric.** Application of faradic, galvanic, or sinusoidal current conducted to the patient through water.
- b., hyperthermal.** One in which the body except head is immersed in water from 105-120° F. for 1 to 2 minutes.
- b., immersion.** Free tub bath.
- b., incandescent light.** SEE *electric light b.*
- b., internal.** Introduction of large amounts of water into rectum and stomach
- b., kinetotherapeutic.** Bath given for underwater exercises of weak or partially paralyzed muscles
- b., linseed.** 1-2 lb. to 30 gal. water. Boll emollient in a tied muslin bag, and add the mucilage to the 30 gal. water.
- b., lukewarm.** Bath in which patient's

whole body except head is submerged in water, temperature, 94-96° F., duration 15-60 minutes.

b., medicated. Bath to which bran, oatmeal, starch, sodium bicarbonate, epsom salts, pine products, tar, sulfur, potassium permanganate, or salt is added.

b., milk. Bath taken in milk, as an emollient or cosmetic.

b., mud. Old form of applying moist heat which depends on availability of certain soils heated by thermal springs or artificially.

b., mustard. For irritant effect, and to draw blood from deeper parts, as in a febrile cold, infantile convulsions, infantile diarrhea, and for shock. A heaping tablespoonful of fresh mustard for each gallon of water. In adults it is used as a hot foot bath.

b., Nauheim (naw'him) A bath in which the human body is immersed in warm water and subjected to the action of carbon dioxide gas.

b., neutral. One in which no circulatory or thermic reaction occurs, temperature 92-97° F.

b., neutral sitz. Same as hot sitz bath, except temperature between 92-97° F. and foot bath, 104-110° F., duration 15-60 minutes.

b., oatmeal. 2-3 lb to 30 gal water.

b., oxygen. Given by introducing O into the bath through a special device consisting of a metal plate provided with bamboo reeds which are connected to an oxygen tank or by generating the O by chemicals.

b., paraffin. Member is immersed in warm paraffin, 140-150° F., withdrawn, immersed again, withdrawn repeatedly until it is encased. For larger joints, may be applied with paint brush. Apparatus is manufactured in which extremity may remain in bath of paraffin, temperature 130-135° F., equipped with electric heating coils, controlled by a switch and thermostat, lined with insulating material.

b., Peng. A form of foam bath, *q.v.*

b., pine needle. One-half to 1 lb extract pine needles added to a bath covering the whole body to the chin, temperature 93-98° F., duration 20 minutes.

b., powdered borax. One-half lb to 30 gal water, 5 oz glycerine may be added.

b., reducing. One given to reduce patient's temperature.

b., Russian. Warm vapor bath followed by rubbing and cold plunge.

b., saline. Given in artificial sea water made by dissolving 8 lb of sea salt, or a mixture of 7 lb of sodium chloride and ½ lb of magnesium sulfate in 30 gal. of water.

b., Sandor. A form of foam bath, *q.v.*

b., Schnee. Four cell hydroelectric bath.

b., seawater or salt. Antipruritic.

b., sedative. A prolonged warm bath.

Continuous flow of water may be used. Use air cushion and back rest.

b., sheet. Given by wrapping the patient in a sheet previously dipped in water 80-90° F., and rubbing the whole body with vigorous strokes on the sheet, until all parts of the sheet feel warm.

b., shower. Water sprayed down upon the body from an overhead source.

b., sitz. Immersion of thighs, buttocks, and abdomen below the umbilicus in water. In a hot sitz bath the water is first 92° F. and elevated to 108° F., duration 3 to 10 minutes.

b., sponge. One in which patient's body is moistened with washcloth or sponge.

b., starch. 1 lb mixed in cold water, pouring boiling water to make starch mucilage, which add to 30 gal. water.

b., steam. Given in a chamber into which steam under low pressure is allowed to escape. Disadvantage is that patient must breathe hot, moist air. Better form of application is that in which subject sits in cabinet or lies in box with head outside.

b., stimulating. One which increases cutaneous effect, used for tonic purposes. See *brine, cold, and mustard baths.* [water]

b., sulfur. 2 or 3 oz. sulfur to 30 gal.

b., sweat. One given to induce perspiration, as in temperature reduction.

b., tonic. One which, through its stimulation of the cutaneous nerves and the response of the autonomic nervous system, quickens the circulation of the blood throughout the body.

b., towel. Given by applying towels dipped in water 70-80° F. to arms, legs, ant and post surfaces of trunk successively, removing towel, drying part.

b., vapor. Exposure of skin of body except head to vapor. Sometimes the vapor is impregnated with substances thought to possess therapeutic value, as sulfur, mercury, or camphor.

b., whirlpool. Continuous localized douches for the arm and leg. Water 105-120° F. from a thermostatic mixer is given a swirling motion in special reservoir as it mixes with air forced through an aerator.

b., Ziemssen (tsem'sen) Tub bath at 88° F., cold water added slowly until temperature reaches 65° F., patient is rubbed vigorously, duration 20-30 minutes or until chilled.

bathes'the'sia [G *bathys*, deep, + *aisthēsis*, perception] Consciousness of joints, muscles, and organs beneath the skin. **SYN** *bathyesthesia*.

bath'mic [G. *bathmos*, a step]. Pert to the vital force controlling nutritional function.

bath'mism [“ + *ismos*, condition of] Force regulating nutrition and growth.

bathmotropic [“ + *trepen*, to turn] Promoting excitability of tissues in response to stimuli.

bathopho'bia [G *bathos*, height, + *phobos*, fear] A fear of high objects.

bath'yanesthe'sia [G *bathys*, deep, + *ana-*, priv + *aisthēsis*, perception]. Loss of deep sensibility.

bathycar'dia [“ + *kardia*, heart]. A fixed abnormally low position of the heart.

bathyesthesia (bath'-es-the'-zi-ā) [“ + *aisthēsis*, sensation]. A consciousness of muscles, joints, and organs under skin.

bathygastry (bath'-i-gas-trī) [“ + *gaster*, stomach] Abnormally low stomach. **SYN** *Gastroptosis*.

bathyhyperesthesia (bath'-i-hī'per-es-the'-zi-ā) [“ + *yper*, above, + *aisthēsis*, sensation]. Sensitiveness of muscular tissues and deep structures.

batono'ma [G *batos*, height, + *ōma*, tumor] A tumor supposed to be caused by vegetable organisms of higher grade than bacteria.

batophobia (bat-ō-fo-bī-ā) [“ + *phobos*, fear]. 1. Acrophobia, fear of heights. 2. Dread of anything high.

batrachoplasty (bat'rak-o-plās-tī) [G *batrachos*, frog, + *plassen*, to form]. Plastic operation for ranula.

battarism (bat'ā-rizm). Stuttering.

battery [Fr *battre*, to beat]. Device for generating galvanic currents by chemical action

Battery's operation. Excision of healthy ovaries to induce menopause or for other therapeutic purposes

bauchstiel (bowch'shtee) The abdominal pedicle by which the embryo is attached to the chorionic membrane

Baudelocque's diameter (bo-dloks') Distance bet the depression just beneath the spine of the last lumbar vertebra and the ant. and upper margin of the *symphysis pubis*. The ext. conjugate diameter

B.'s method. Manipulation to convert a face presentation into one of the vertex

Bauer qualimeter. Instrument for measuring intensity and penetrating power of roentgen rays through various metals. SEE *penetrometer*

Bauhin's valve (bo-inz') Ileocecal valve, **baunscheidtism** (bown'shid-izm) Acupuncture for producing counterirritation.

Bavarian splint. A splint of plaster of Paris between two flannel cloths

Bayle's disease. A general paralysis described in 1822 by Antoine Bayle

bayonet leg. Backward dislocation at knee joint of tibia and fibula

Bazin's disease (bah-zanz') 1. Buccal psoriasis. Purple or reddish nodules on legs which may ulcerate 2. Erythema induratum

B. C. G. Abbr. *Calmette-Guérin bacillus*

B. C. G. vaccine. (a) Bovine tubercle bacilli are attenuated by long growth over many years with many transfers in a bile-containing artificial medium. (b) a single subcutaneous injection is given to infants who live in a tuberculous environment

b. d. Abbr. *L. bis die*, twice a day

bellometer (del-lom'et-er) [G. *bellula*, leech, + *metron*, measure] Artificial substitute for a leech

beaded [A.S. *bed*, prayer] Referring to disjointed colonies along the inoculation line in a streak or stab

beads, rachitic. Visible swelling where the ribs join their cartilages, seen in rickets "Rachitic rosary"

bead test. A method of testing the activity of the digestive process in different parts of the alimentary tract. Beads covered with different types of food are attached by a thread and enclosed in a capsule which the patient swallows after a meal. The time taken for elimination of the beads per rectum is noted, and the remaining food on the beads is carefully examined

beaker (bek-er) [O.F. *becke* beak] Glass vessel with wide mouth for mixing or holding liquids

beans [A.S.] Comp. There are many varieties of beans, but their composition is practically the same. They are heavy in cellulose and have a higher percentage of fats than peas and other lentils, although not so easily digested. All legumes are digested better as a part of a mixed diet

b... kidney are a good source of B and contain A, but lack in C and G

b... navy. Canned. Vit. C 5 units per oz., 45 units per 100 cal. Navy b., *dried* or *canned*, contain Vit. A, and are a good source of Vit. B, but C and G are lacking

b... string. The carbohydrates of string beans are made up of both nuclein and of inosite which do not produce glucose. They contain 92% water. A good source of Vit. A, C and G and Vit. B, excellent

bearing down. The expulsive effort of a parturient woman, in second stage of labor

beat [A.S. *beatan* to strike] A pulsation or throb resulting from contraction of the heart, or the passage of blood through a vessel

b... apex. Stole of the heart beat felt by the hand when held over the fifth intercostal space on left of chest wall

b... ectopic. One beginning at a place other than sinoauricular node

b... forced. Extrasystole brought on by artificial heart stimulation

b... premature. An extrasystole

beat knee. A subcutaneous connective tissue inflammation over the patella

Beccaria's sign (bek-ka'ri-a's). Occipital pulsation in pregnancy

Constituents of Beans

NUTRIENTS	Pro.	Fat	Carbo.	Cals. per lb.
baked (canned) ..	6.9%	2.5%	19.6%	583
dried ..	22.5%	1.8%	59.6%	1565
lima, dried ..	18.1%	1.5%	65.9%	1586
lima, fresh ...	7.1%	7%	22.0%	557
string, fresh ..	2.3%	3%	7.4%	184

Ash Constituents

	Ca	Mg	K	Na	P	Cl	S	Fe
dried .....	.160	.56	1.229	.097	.471	.032	.215	.0079
kidney (dried) ..	.132	.139	1.144	.041	.475	.041	.227	.0079
lima (dried) ..	.071	.188	1.741	.249	.338	.026	.161	.0086
lima (fresh) ..	.028	.070	.613	.088	.133	.009	.057	.0024
string (fresh) ..	.046	.025	.247	.019	.052	.024	.030	.0010

BASE-FORMING ELEMENTS (alkalinity) *Dried b* 18.0 cc per 100 Gm., 5.0 per 100 cal. *String b fresh* 5.4 cc per 100 Gm., 13 per 100 cal. *Lima b dried* 41 cc. per 100 Gm., 122 cc per 100 cal. *Fresh*, 14 cc per 100 Gm., 12 cc per 100 cal.

Fuel Value

	Gm.	Cal.	Gm.	Cal.
baked	78	—	100	—
dried	29	—	100	—
lima (dried) ..	28	—	100	—
lima (fresh) ..	81	—	100	—
string (fresh) ..	248	—	100	—

bechesthesis (bek-es'thes-is) [G. *bēx*, cough, + *aisthesis*, feeling]. A feeling in the throat causing one to cough.

bech'ic. 1 Controlling a cough 2. A cough medicine

Bechterew-Mendel reflex (bekh'te-rev). A reflex indicating a lesion of the pyramidal tract, and manifested when the cuboid bone is tapped, causing a flexion of the 4 outer toes.

Bechterew's reflex (bēk'tēr-ēv). 1 Contraction of facial muscles due to irritation of nasal mucosa. 2 Dilatation of pupil on exposure to light 3 Plantar flexion of foot 4. Flexion of foot in dorsal direction and flexive movement of knee and hip following passive flexion of toes and plantar extension of foot. 5 Contraction of lower abdominal muscles when skin of inner surface of thigh is stroked.

Béclard's hernia (bā-klārs'). Hernia through opening for the saphenous vein.

bed [A.S. *bedd*, bed] A piece of furniture for rest of body

How to MAKE AN OCCUPIED BED

1. Assemble all necessary articles; place clean linens on back of chair at bedside
2. Tell the patient what you are going to do, check temperature of room and adjust windows if necessary
3. Loosen all bedclothes, remove and fold spread and all but one blanket. Hang on back of chair. Remove top sheet from under remaining blanket. Place in laundry bag or fold and place on seat of chair to form receiver for dirty linens
4. Turn patient away from you, if possible, and insure safety by placing chair or bedrail for security
5. Fold draw sheet to patient's back, straighten rubber draw sheet and fold likewise. Bottom sheet is also folded in neat, flat folds to center of bed
6. Place clean bottom sheet on exposed half of mattress, folding neatly to center creases. Tuck top of sheet under head of mattress, miter corner and tuck under mattress to foot of bed. Sheet must cover mattress completely.
7. Pull rubber draw sheet out, straighten and place clean draw sheet with center crease to patient's back. Fold top of clean draw sheet over top edge of rubber sheet and tuck both securely under mattress
8. Assist patient to roll toward you, under blanket, to clean side of bed. Again insure safety. Proceed to other side of bed. Remove soiled draw sheet and bottom sheet and place in first piece of soiled linen on chair. Pull through clean bottom sheet, rubber sheet, and draw sheet. Proceed as for first side, tightening draw sheet to avoid any wrinkles. Ask patient to raise buttocks, if possible
9. Remove pillows, remove pillow cases, and replace cases with clean ones. Pull mattress to head of bed, replace pillows and adjust to patient's comfort
10. Place clean top sheet, wide hem to top, over blanket; draw blanket

out from under sheet and replace with top of blanket well over patient's shoulders

Put on spread and turn top hem of sheet over spread at least 8 inches

11. Remake foot of bed, allowing sufficient room for feet and toes of patient to move freely

Remove soiled linens. Avoid shaking any bedclothes in order to prevent spreading dust which is a possible source of infection. Place signal light for patient, straighten room and evaluate comfort and appearance carefully.

b., air. One inflatable with air

b. blocking. Placing bedblocks under bed to raise it at head or foot

Foot of b. raised (a) In shock; (b) bleeding from lower limbs, (c) edema of lower limbs, vulva, or scrotum, (d) some cases of hemorrhoids, (e) to retain enema or aid high colonic injection, (f) when weight is used on lower limbs, (g) in reduction of inguinal hernia

Head of b. raised (a) To drain abdomen or pelvis, (b) to aid respiration, (c) in treatment for bleeding from head, neck, or upper chest

b. case. Hysteria with refusal to leave the bed

b. fast, b. ridden. Unable or unwilling to leave the bed

b., fracture. One for patients with fracture

b., Gatch. An adjustable bed which provides elevation of the back and knees

b., hydrostatic. A water bed

b., metabolic. One arranged to catch the feces and urine

b. rest. A device for propping up patients in bed

b., water. A rubber mattress filled with water. USSR Prevention of bed sores

bedbug (*Cimex lectularius*) [" + M.E. *bugge*, swollen] An insect which injects an irritating substance causing a purpuric* reaction, or an urticarial* wheal

TREATMENT Antipruritic lotions containing phenol, camphor, and menthol. Dusting of guaiacal powder bet the sheets is a preventive measure

b. poison. Usually contains combinations of mercury, nicotine, fluorides, arsenic, or strychnine as principal ingredients, the names of which usually appear on the container

SYM Gastrointestinal irritation, abdominal cramping

F A TREATMENT Wash out stomach and give large quantities of milk and egg whites

Bednar's aph'thæ. Minute yellowish patches on either side of the palate of the newly born

bedpan [A.S. *bedd*, bed, + *panna*, flat vessel] Device for receiving fecal and urinal discharges from patient confined to the bed

bedsore [" + O.E. *sære*, open wound]. Pressure sore. SYN. *decubitus*.*

Decubitus consists of ulceration and gangrene of a localized area, due to pressure which limits the nutrition of the affected area by

1. Inducing a passive congestion in the veins and capillaries surrounding it, thereby restricting the inflow of fresh blood to the part.

2. By squeezing the lymph from its contact with the cells. It is likely to

develop and become serious when spinal cord lesion lowers tissue resistance.

CAUSE Continued pressure. **PREDISPOSING CAUSES** (1) Any factor which interferes with the circulation (2) Prolonged fever. (3) Emaciation (4) Obesity. (5) Paralysis (6) Old age or senility. (7) Poorly made beds (8) Lack of cleanliness (9) Bruising (10) Too infrequent change of positions (11) Cardiac diseases, nephritis, diabetes, anemia, etc

LOCATION The body prominences thinly covered with flesh, as: (1) The end of the spine (2) The buttocks (3) The heels (4) Elbows (5) Shoulder blades (6) Back of the head and ears in children

TREATMENT (1) Best nursing care, as prevention is easier than a cure (2) Prophylactic measures in keeping the bed dry and clean (3) Relieving the pressure as soon as the first signs of redness appear (4) Report to the attending physician at once (5) Use the prescribed medication as directed (6) Keep affected part covered by soft gauze held in place by narrow adhesive straps which will facilitate changing of dressings without further irritating the skin. (7) If nurse is thrown on her own resource for treatment, apply alcohol and massage the surrounding area at least three times a day

When massaging, keep the fingers or hand still on the part you are massaging and move the tissues. Do not rub the skin as it may break. Zinc oxide may be gently massaged over the affected area. A solution of alum which has been dissolved by alcohol is also very effective. Balsam of Peru is also extensively used. An electric heater may be used to keep the skin warm.

A fresh 5% solution of tannic acid in water may be sprayed on the sore every hour, or gauze saturated in the solution may be applied, keeping the gauze wet with the solution. Discontinue when the sore is covered with a thick tannic layer, which will be in about 12 hours. It may be applied at first showing of redness of skin. The sore should be sterilized, before using tannic acid, if badly infected.

bed-wetting. Name for habit of young children of wetting bed at night. **SYN** enuresis, *q. v.*

beef [*Fr* *boeuf*, flesh] **COMP** Protein Nitrogen is the essential characteristic of beef, it being richer in this element than any other food excepting cheese. The fatter the beef the smaller the percentage of nitrogen.

	Purins	%	Gr.
Beef ribs	113		7.96
Steak	206		14.45
Sirloin	130		9.13

CARBO Very deficient. They are principally in the form of glycogen or animal sugar. **FATS** Second only to butter, sugar, bread, rice and pulse. Half its calory value is derived from albumin, an inferior source of energy. **MINERALS.** Very deficient in salts, although the phosphates are superabundant. Chloride of sodium (salt) is almost nil, and meat may be considered a dechlorinated food. **NUTRIENTS** Depend upon the amount of fat.

	Av. SERVING	230 Gm	Cal.
	Pro %	Fat %	per lb.
Porterhouse	21.9	20.4	1230
Sirloin	18.9	18.5	1099
Tenderloin	16.2	24.4	1290

beer [*A.S.* *beor*, fermented drink]. Fermented alcoholic beverage from a malt infusion of barley, malt or hops, with aid of brewer's yeast.

Contains about 4% alcohol, 1% sugar, 3% dextrin with small amount of lactic acid, glycerine, and inorganic salts.

ASH CONST (in grams per 100 cal): Ca 0.008, P 0.061, Fe 0.00217, CaO 0.011, P₂O₅ 0.140. **CALORIES** 500 per qt

Beer's operation. Flap operation for cataract or artificial pupil.

bee sting [*AS* *beo*, bee, + *stingan*, to pierce]. The sting, which is barbed, is usually left in the wound. Plain, mottled redness, and edema result. In the aged, phlebitis, erysipelas, and other septic conditions may occur. The remedy is as stated for insect bites. **RS** *apimination*.

beestings (best'ings) [*AS* *bysting*, puffed up]. Colostrum*, first milk after parturition.

beetle disease. **SEE** scarabiasis.

beets (red) [*L.* *beta*, beet]. **COMP** Rich in sugar. Calory value less than carrots, turnips, or salsify and less in fat. They contain oxalic acid. **NUTRIENTS** **AV. SERVING** 100 Gm. **Prot** 1.6, **Fat** 0.1, **Carbo** 8.8. **Vit A+**, **B+**, **C**, **G+**. **FUEL VALUE** 100 Gm.—39 cal. **ASH CONST** Ca 0.029, Mg 0.021, K 0.353, Na 0.093, P 0.039, Cl 0.058, S 0.016, Fe 0.0006. **Fresh Beets** They are base-forming, alkalinity being 10.9 cc per 100 Gm., or 23.6 per 100 cal. **Prot** 2.0, **Fat** 0.3, **Carbo** 4.2 per 100 Gm. **Vit A+**, **B+++**, **G+++**. **ACTION** Boiled beets hard to digest. Boiled easier to digest. Slightly laxative.

begma [*G* cough] 1 A cough. 2 Expecterated matter.

behaviorism. A theory of conduct which regards normal and abnormal behavior as the result of conditioned reflexes quite apart from the concept of will. It does not apply to conditions resulting from structural disease.

behavior reflex. One acquired as result of training and repetition.

Behring's law. Serum of an immunized person confers immunity on another into whom diphtheria antitoxin is injected.

belch [*AS* *baeleian*, to eructate] Escape of gas from the stomach through the mouth, to eructate.

belching. Raising of gas from the stomach. **Error** Gastric fermentation, air swallowing, gas-containing foods, foods or drinks taken simultaneously and containing acid and alkaline substances. **RS** *eructation*, *rectus*.

belemnoid [*G* *belemnus* dart, + *eidos*, shape]. Dart shaped, styloid.

belladonna (*bel'-a-don'-a*) [*It* fair lady] (Deadly Nightshade). **USP** The dried leaves and roots of *Atropa belladonna*, the active principle of which is atropine.

ACTION AND USES Same as atropine. **DOSAGE** (Leaf) . . . 1 m (0.06 cc) (Root) = $\frac{3}{4}$ m (0.05 cc)

b. and atropine poisons. These include stramonium, hyoscyamus, scopolamine, belladonna, and atropine.

SYM Poisoning from them is attended by extreme dryness of mouth and throat, due to paralysis of the chorda tympani nerve which diminishes supply of saliva, huskiness of the voice, redness of tongue, great thirst, difficulty in swallowing, and marked dilatation of the pupils making the eyes prominent, brilliant, staring, and interfering with accommodation of the eye, making near

vision difficult or impossible. Distant vision is unimpaired. Hallucinations, dizziness, vertigo, excitement, and delirium are usually present. The patient may be violent or merely hilarious. Nausea is common, the pulse is at first strong, but later becomes weak and rapid or even imperceptible. Respirations become increased at first, but may be depressed later. The skin is dry and may be hot, and occasionally erythema is present. These symptoms may come on in susceptible patients when these drugs are given in ordinary dosage, but an excessive amount is usually required.

Treatment. If drug is swallowed give an emetic or use stomach pump. Morphine usually given as an antidote. Stimulants if necessary, strong, black coffee. Artificial respiration may be required.

Bellini's ducts (bel-lī'nī). The excretory tubules of the kidneys.

B.'s ligament. A fasciculus of capsular ligament of the hip reaching the great trochanter.

Bell-Magendie's law. That ant spinal nerve roots only contain motor fibers and post roots sensory fibers.

bell-metal resonance. A metal-like sound heard in pneumothorax.

Belloc's cannula or sound (bel-loks'). An instrument for drawing in a plug through nostril and mouth in epistaxis.

bell sound. Bell metal resonance.

Bell's disease. Acute delirious mania, acute periencephalitis.

B.'s law. Post spinal nerve roots are sensory and ant ones motor.

B.'s nerves. Internal and external respiratory nerves.

B.'s paralysis. Facial motor lower neuron paralysis affecting 7th cranial nerve.

Sym. Pain or tenderness behind ear and at side of neck followed by complete paralysis of facial muscles. Face expressionless, upper eyelids droop, lower lids sag, as well as corners of mouth. Fluid trickles out of mouth, and tears run down face. Lasts for few weeks to a few months and recovery usually takes place.

NP. Heat to affected side. Bathe eye and keep covered with a pad. Mouth must be kept clean. Light massage as recovery sets in. Teach patient to move facial muscles by frowning, grinning, whistling, etc.

B.'s spasm. Convulsive facial tic.

belly [AS *baēla*, bag]. Abdomen, stomach.

b. ache. Colic, gastricalgia.

b. button. Umbilicus.

b. of muscle. Nontendinous thick central part of a muscle.

belonephobia [G *belonē*, needle, + *phobos*, fear]. Morbid fear of sharp-pointed objects.

belonoid (bel'o-noid) [G *belonē*, needle, + *eidos*, shape]. Needle shaped.

belonoskiacopy (bel-o-no-ski-as'ko-pī) [" + *skia*, shadow, + *skopein*, to examine]. Subjective retinoscopy by means of shadows and movements to determine refraction.

benadryl (ben'a-dryl). A drug effective in common allergies, preventing ill effects of histamine released from body cells during an attack of allergy.

Bence-Jones' albumose. Protein bodies appearing in the urine of persons suffering from disease of the bone marrow.

On heating the urine, a precipitate forms at about 60° C., this disappears

on further heating to the boiling point, and reappears on cooling at 60° C.

Bendien's test. A precipitation test carried out in varying concentrations of blood serum and colloidal vanadic acid, reputed to be of diagnostic value in cancer.

bends [raisson disease]. Pain and weakness caused by increased atmospheric pressure.

This brings about the absorption of atmospheric gases other than oxygen, particularly nitrogen. Release of pressure releases this nitrogen from solution in the blood and causes formation of gas bubbles in the tissues.

Treatment. Decompression, or increased pressure reapplied until nitrogen is redissolved in the blood, when gradual cessation of pressure is induced.

benecceptor (be'ne-sep-to-r) [L *benē*, well, + *capere*, to take]. A nerve organ for the reception and transmission of beneficial stimuli.

Benedict's solution. A solution used to test for the presence of glucose. It consists of

B. test. Place 5 ml of Benedict's sol in a test tube and heat to boiling. Add 8-10 drops of urine. Mix and boil vigorously. Let cool slowly. Positive reaction indicated by turbidity of solution due to formation of a precipitate, which is greenish, yellow or brick-red depending on amount of glucose present.

Ben'edikt's syndrome. Hemiplegia with oculomotor paralysis and clonic spasm on opp side.

benign (be-'n) [L *benignus*, mild]. 1 Not recurrent. 2 Not malignant.

b. stupor. A stupor, sometimes seen in the depression of manic-depressive psychosis.

benignant [L *benignus*, mild]. 1 Not malignant. 2 Not recurrent. **Syn** benign.

Benzedrine (ben-ze-drēn') Trade name for *amphetamine*. A colorless mobile liquid, producing local effects similar to those of ephedrine.

Uses. In head colds, by shrinking of the nasal mucosa, sinusitis, hay fever, asthma. Should be used with caution.

CONTRA. Cardiovascular disease.

Dosage. As a spray, 1% solution in liquid petrolatum, as an inhalant, one or two inhalations through each nostril at hourly intervals. Continued use should be guarded against sleeplessness and restlessness may be the result.

b. sulfate. A white, odorless powder, a cerebral stimulant, similar in its action to caffeine.

Uses. In the treatment of narcolepsy, and certain depressive psychopathic conditions. Its use should be under the strict supervision of the physician, and the same degree of caution should be exercised as with ephedrine.

Dosage. Average, 10 mg.

benzene, or **benzol** [L *benzinum*] C_6H_6 . A volatile liquid, immiscible with water, able to dissolve fats.

Important theoretically because it is the simplest member of the *aromatic* series of hydrocarbons, and useful practically because, prepared in the distillation of coal tar, it serves in the synthesis of innumerable dyes, drugs, etc. The phenyl radical, C_6H_5 , will be recognized in the formulae for *phenol*, dimethylaminoazobenzene (which see under *azo-compounds*), and benzoic acid.

Dosage. 2-10 m (0.12-0.6 cc.).

benzidine test. A test used to determine the presence of blood. Prepare benzidine sol as follows: to a sat solution of benzidine in glacial acetic acid, add equal volume of 3% hydrogen peroxide. Appearance of a blue color indicates presence of blood.

benzidine test diet. This consists of milk, crackers and rice.

An iron free diet, its purpose being to free the alimentary tract of any iron; often the stool is tested for iron. Since no iron was in the food, if any is present in the food masses, it must have come from only one source, the hemoglobin of the blood. Such a result is a positive test of bleeding into the intestinal tract, and an evidence of an ulcer. Patients should be watched to be sure that they eat nothing but those foods which are served at the prescribed times.

benzoate. Any salt of benzoic acid.

benzocaine (benz-o-kain'). Nontoxic local anesthetic. *SILE anesthesin.*

DOSEAGE 5 gr (0.3 Gm.)

benzoic acid, USP. May be obtained by sublimation from gum benzoin.

ACTION AND USES. Antiseptic, stimulant and diuretic.

DOSEAGE 5-15 gr (0.3-1.0 Gm.)

benzoin (ben'zoin, -zo-in) [L. *benzoinum*]. USP. A balsamic resin from *styrax* b.

ACTION AND USES. A parasiticide, as a protective for ulcers, bedsores, etc.; promotes granulation when applied to wounds. Tr. benzoin comp., which is 10% benzoin, is used for inflamed mucous membrane of the throat and bronchi—by inhalation.

ben'zol [L. *benzinum*]. Same as benzene. Widely used in industry as from coal tar distillation, manufacture of motor fuels, rubber industry, manufacture of cans, lacquer and paint trades.

b. poisoning. *SYM.* Acute poisoning from exposure to high concentrations: Dizziness, weakness, followed by unconsciousness. *CHRONIC poisoning from prolonged contact.* Leads to aplastic anemia, various hemorrhages from any orifice or into skin, weakness, anorexia, headache.

F A TREATMENT. Artificial respiration when indicated, repeated blood transfusions, oxygen inhalations. Otherwise symptomatic treatment.

Bérard's aneurysm (bā-rars'). An arterio-venous aneurysm in the tissues surrounding the injured vein.

Bérard's ligament (ba-rōz'). Pericardial suspensory ligament.

B.'s valve. Krause's* valve. Fold of mucous membrane at beginning of nasal duct.

Ber'covitz test. For pregnancy. Several drops of patient's citrated blood instilled into one eye, if contraction or dilatation of the pupil occurs, sometimes the two eyes alternately, pregnancy is assumed.

Bergeron's chorea (bair-zhē-rawn'). A hysterical type of chorea.

Bergmann's incision. One in flank for exposing the kidney.

Beriberi. A clinical syndrome associated with faulty nutrition, endemic in Oriental countries. May be acute or chronic.

Error. Deficiency in thiamine (vitamin B₁). There is a definite relationship between beriberi and an unbalanced diet, especially one rich in decorticated cereals.

SYM. Multiple neuritis; weakness and wasting of body tissue; palpitation;

shortness of breath, dropsy of feet and legs.

TREATMENT. Rest in bed, good hygiene, food rich in Vitamin B, fruit and vegetables. *PROG.* Good.

Bernard's canal or duct (ber-nar'). An accessory pancreatic duct. *Ductus pancreaticus accessorius.* BNA.

B.'s granular layer. Inner layer in cells lining acini of pancreas.

Bernreuter test (bern'rū-ter). A "yes" and "no" test of 125 questions, used to ascertain the attitudes and interest of a patient.

bertillonage (ber'tē-yon-āj). Physical measurement for identification of criminals.

Bertin, Bertini, columns of (ber'tan). Renal cortical columns supporting the blood vessels in the kidneys. The part that separates the medullary pyramids.

B.'s ligament. Iliofemoral ligament.

besoin de respirer (ba-zwan de res-pli-ra') [Fr. need to breathe]. Sensation inducing act of breathing.

bestiality (bes-ti-al'ti-ti) [L. *bestia*, beast]. Coition with an animal.

beta. Second letter of Greek alphabet. Used as a prefix to chemical words to note isomeric variety or position in compounds of substituted groups.

Beta rays. Negatively charged particles emitted by radium, more penetrating than alpha rays. Absorbed by 1 mm. lead or 0.6 mm. platinum.

beta test (ba'ta). An army group intelligence test used with those unable to read English.

betacism [G. *beta*, the letter b]. Speech defect giving the *b* sound to other consonants.

betaine hydrochloride (bē-tain'). A colorless crystalline substance, containing 23% hydrochloric acid, and obtained from an alkaloid found in the beet, and other plants.

USES. A convenient method of administering hydrochloric acid, and for the same purpose.

DOSEAGE 8 gr (0.5 Gm.) dissolved in water, which corresponds to about 18 m. dilute hydrochloric acid USP.

betalin S (bā'ta-lin). Synthetic vitamin B₁. 1 mg. contains 400 Sherman units.

betanaphthol (be-tā-naf'thol). Occurs as a colorless or buff colored crystalline powder, with faint odor of phenol.

ACTION AND USES. Several times more antiseptic than phenol, irritating to mucous membrane when applied in solution, used externally in ointment 1 to 10%, internally, as intestinal antiseptic, but should be used with caution because of irritating effects on kidneys.

DOSEAGE 4 gr (0.25 Gm.)

betazin (be-taks'in). Synthetic crystalline vitamin B₁ hydrochloride.

USES. In the various conditions due to deficiency of vitamin B₁, as beriberi, muscular weakness, etc.

DOSEAGE Orally, from 1 to 5 mg. daily. Intramuscularly, from 1 to 10 mg.

Betz cell. A form of giant pyramidal cell in the cortical motor area.

bex (bēks) [G. *bēz*, cough]. A cough or condition characterized by a cough.

b. convulsiva. Whooping cough.

bezoar (bē-zō'ar) (Persian). A concretion from the stomachs and intestines of animals, and also in man as a hair-ball (*trichobezoar*), hair and vegetable fiber-ball (*trichophytobezoar*), and food-ball (*phytobezoar*).

Bezold's abscess (be'zolt's). Mastoiditis which involves the tip cell, causing abscess underneath insertion of sternocleidomastoid muscle

Bi. CHEM. Symb for bismuth

bi- [L *bis*, two] Prefix Two, double, twice, as *deep*

biartic'ular [bī'ar-ti-cu-lus, joint] Pert. to two joints, diarthric

bibasic (bi-ba'sik) [bī + G *basis*, foundation] Pert. to an acid with two hydrogen atoms replaceable by bases to form salts

bibulous (bib'u-lus) [L. *bibere*, to drink] Absorbent

bicam'eral [L *bis*, two, + *camera*, a chamber] Having two cavities or hollows, esp. an abscess divided by a septum

bicap'sular [bī' + *capsula*, container] Having a double capsule

bicar'bonate [bī' + *carbonate*] A salt resulting from the incomplete neutralization of carbonic acid or from the passing of an excess of carbon dioxide into a solution of a base

Sodium bicarbonate is NaHCO_3 , calcium bicarbonate is $\text{CaH}_2(\text{CO}_3)_2$. A carbonate composed of 2 equivalents of carbonic acid and 1 of a base

b. *blood*. That in the blood An alkali reserve index

bicarbonatemia (bi-kar-bō-nā-tī-mī-ā) Bicarbonate in the blood

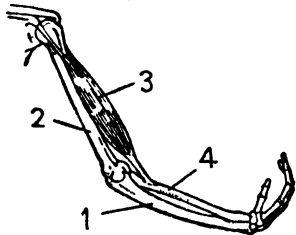
bicard'ioqram [bī' + G *kardia*, heart, + *gramma*, a writing] A cardiogram curve representing the combined effects of the right and left ventricles

bicellular (bi-sel-u-lar) [bī' + *cellularis*, little cell] 1 Composed of two cells 2 Having two chambers or compartments

biceps [bī' + *caput*, head] Two-headed, in front of humerus and behind femur

b. *brachii*. Muscle of the upper arm, having two heads Flexes and supinates forearm

b. *femoris*. Muscle of the thigh
b. *reflex*. Biceps muscle contraction when tendon is percussed



BICEPS

1 Ulna 2 Humerus 3 Biceps 4 Radius

bicep'tor [bī' + *capere*, to take] A receptor having two complementophilic groups

Bichat's canal (bi-shas') The subarachnoid canal extending from third ventricle to middle of B's fissure carrying the veins of Galen

B's fat ball or pad. Mass of fat behind the buccinator muscle

B's fissure. The horseshoe fissure separating cerebrum from cerebellum.

B's foramen. Same as B's canal

B's ligament. Lower fasciculus of post. sacrotailac ligament

B's membrane. *Lamina basalis*

B's tunic. The tunica intima of the blood vessels

bichloride of mercury (bi-klo'id) (corrosive mercuric chloride). A crystalline salt, Hg Cl_2 SEE *mercuric chloride*

POISONING SYM Intense burning of throat, mouth, and abdomen, difficulty or inability to swallow, mucous membrane of mouth and throat stained white, resembling boiled meat Nausea and vomiting, usually bloody Temperature below normal, collapse ensues

TREATMENT Use stomach pump or an emetic Give white of eggs or milk Follow with soothing drinks, such as barley water or flour and water Apply heat to abdomen Stimulate

bicho (bē'chō) Epidemic gangrenous proctitis

biciliate (bi-sil'i-āt) [L *bis* two, + G. *kyla*, eyelids] Having two cilia

bicip'ital [L *biceps*, two heads] 1 Pert. to a biceps muscle 2 Having two heads.

Bi.(CO.). Bismuth carbonate

bicon'cave [L *bis*, two, + *concarus*, concave] Concave on each side, as a lens

bicon'vex [bī' + *convexus*, rounded raised surface] Convex on two sides, as a lens.

bicorn'uate, **bicornuous** [bī' + *cornutus*, horned] Having two processes or hornlike projections

b. *uterus*. Anomalous uterus resulting from incomplete union of the Mullerian ducts May be double or single organ with two horns

bicor'onal [bī' + G *korōnē*, crown]. Pert. to the two coronas

bicor'porate [bī' + *corpus*, body] Having two bodies

bicuspid [bī' + *cuspis*, point] Having two cusps or prongs

b. *valves*. Valves bet the left ventricle and left auricle (atrium) SEE: *heart*.

bicuspid (bi-kus'pid). One of 2 teeth above and below on each side between the molars and canines

b. i. d. Abbr for *bis in die* twice daily

Bidder's ganglion. One of two ganglia or cardiac nerves

bidermo'ma [L *bis*, two, + G *derma*, skin, + *-oma* tumor] A teratoid growth having two germ layers deridroma

bidet (bi-det') [Fr a small horse] A receptacle with attachments for giving injections, for a hip bath or sitz bath, or for washing the genitals or for douching.

biduous (bid-u-us) [L *bis* two, + *diēs*, a day] Continuing for two days

Biederman's sign (be'der-mans) Dusky redness of the lower ant. pillars of fauces in certain cases of syphilis

bier merin. Hormone in gastric juice. SYN *adysin*.

Bier's cup (beers) A clear glass cup provided with a pump and bulb named after the inventor

Its use is to induce hyperemia where there is pronounced external inflammation These cups vary in size, the smallest ones are used for carbuncles, the largest of such a diameter as will enclose an extremity of the body, as an arm or a foot

bifa'cial ([L *bis*, two, + *faciēs*, face]. Having similar opposite surfaces

bi'fid [bī' + *fidere*, to cleave]. Cleft or split into two parts

b. *spine*. Congenital fissure of vertebral column.

b. *tongue*. Cleft tongue

bifo'cal [bī' + *focus*, hearth]. Having two foci, as b. eyeglasses.

bifo'rate [bī' + *fora*, opening] With two openings

bifurcate (bi-fur'kate) [bī' + *furca*, fork]. Having two branches or divisions; forked

bifur'cated. Having two branches, forked.

bifurcation (bi-fŭr-kā'shŭn) [L. bis, two, + *furca*, fork] A separation into 2 branches, the point of forking

Bigelow's ligament. The iliofemoral ligament, Y-ligament

B's septum. Bony tissue layer under neck of femur SYN *calcar femorale*

bigeminal [L. *bigeminum*, twin]. Double, paired

b. bodies. Either of the two anterior eminences of the corpora quadrigemina

b. pulse. Pulse in which beats are in groups of two with pause in between groups. SEE *pulse*, b.

bigeminum. A bigeminal body.

bigeminy (bi-jēm'in-i) [L. *bigeminum*, twin] Pulse marked by occurrence of 2 beats close together followed by a pause before next pair of beats SYN *pulse*, *bigeminal*.

bilabé (bi'láb) [L. bis, two, + *labium*, lip] Device used for urethral extraction of vesical calculi

bilateral [' + *latus*, side] Pert to, affecting, or rel to two sides of the body.

b. symmetry. Symmetry of paired organs. SYN *bilateralism*

bilateralism (bi-lat'fr-ál-izm) [' + + + *ismos*, condition] Arrangement on 2 sides, symmetry

bile (bil) [L. *bilis*, bile]. A secretion of the liver.

It is a thick, brightly colored, greenish, viscid fluid with a bitter taste which passes into the common bile duct and then into the duodenum as needed. The bile from the liver is straw color, while that from the gallbladder varies from yellow to brown and green. There are more solids in green bile and it is mixed with mucus.

It is also stored in the gallbladder, drawn upon as needed, and discharged into the duodenum. Contraction of the gall bladder brought about by a hormone, cholecystokinin, produced by the duodenum, its secretion being brought about by the entrance of fatty foods (esp egg yolk and cream) into the duodenum. Added to water, bile decreases surface tension, giving a foamy solution favoring the emulsification of fats and oils, this action is due to the bile salts, mainly sodium glycocholate and taurocholate.

Comp The bile pigments (principally bilirubin* and biliverdin*) are responsible for the variety of the colors observed. In addition, bile contains cholesterol, lecithin, mucin, and other organic and inorganic substances. The bile does not contain any important enzymes.

Funct Its importance as a digestive juice is due to its emulsifying action which facilitates the digestion of fats in the intestines by pancreatic steapsin, plus a further effect of the bile salts which form compounds with the fatty acids and are necessary for their absorption. Bile also stimulates peristalsis.

Normally the ejection of bile only occurs during duodenal digestion. Bile is both an antiseptic and a purgative. About 1800-2000 cc are secreted per 24 hr in the normal adult. SEE *gallbladder*.

PATH Interference with the flow of bile produces jaundice, resulting in unabsorbed fats being found in the feces. In such instances, fats should be restricted in the diet. Gallstones also may be produced in the gallbladder when the free flow of bile from the gallbladder is checked, or when pathological conditions impede bile production.

TEST FOR IN URINE There are several methods of testing for bile in the urine.

1 **Gmelin's Test**: 1 in. of concentrated nitric acid is carefully overlaid with the suspected urine. Bile is present when there is a play of colors at the junction of the fluids. This test can also be carried out by pouring some urine onto blotting or filter paper, and then placing a drop of concentrated nitric acid on the moist paper. From the spreading edge of the drop of acid will develop a ring of various colors in which green predominates and forms the outer band.

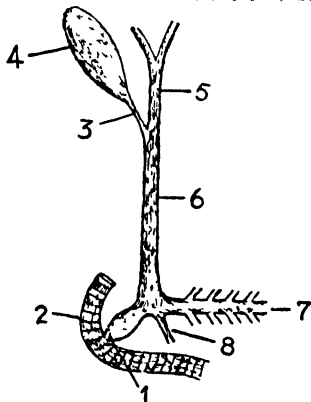
2 **Iodine Test** Take an inch of the suspected urine in a test tube and carefully overlay it with dilute tincture of iodine. A bright green ring will appear at the junction of the fluids, if bile is present.

RS *acholia*, *acholuria*, "bilir-" words, *cacocholia*, *calciobilia* "chol-" words, *hypercholia*, *oligocholia*, *stercobilin*, *urobilin*, *urobilinogen*.

b. acids. Complex acids, of which cholic, choleic, glycocholic, and taurocholic acids are examples, and which occur as salts (e. g., sodium taurocholate) in bile. They give bile its foamy character, are important in the digestion of fats in the intestine, and are reabsorbed from the intestine so as to be used again by the liver, this circulation of the bile acids is called the "enterohepatic circulation."

HAY'S TEST For Some urine is placed in a watchglass, and a little powdered sulfur is thrown on the surface. If bile acids are present, the sulfur sinks, due to the lowering of the surface tension by the bile salts.

b. ducts. Intercellular biliary passages conveying the bile from the liver to the hepatic duct which joins the duct from the gallbladder (cystic duct), to form the common bile duct (ductus choledochus), and which enters the duodenum about 3 inches (7.5 cm) below



BILE AND PANCREATIC DUCTS

1. Ampulla of Vater. 2. Duodenum. 3. Cystic duct. 4. Gallbladder. 5. Hepatic duct. 6. Common bile duct. 7. Duct of Wirsung. 8. Duct of Santorini.

the pylorus. SEE: *hepatic d.*, *cystic d.*, *common bile d.*, *gallbladder*.

b. pigments. Complex, highly colored substances found in bile, derived

from the red pigment (hemoglobin) of the blood, and imparting the brown color to intestinal contents and feces. Ex *bilirubin*, *biliverdin*.

In estimating the concentration of bile pigment in the blood (*Van den Bergh test*), sulfanilic acid is added to the blood serum. If a great excess of bilirubin is present, a purple color is formed. This is called a *direct reaction*, and is said to indicate obstructive jaundice. If the amount of bilirubin is smaller, alcohol must be added to bring out the purple color. This is called an *indirect reaction*, and is said to be indicative of hemolytic jaundice. By comparing the color produced with a standard color, the amount of bilirubin in the blood serum may be estimated, the normal amount is about 2 mg per 100 cc of serum.

b. salts. Alkali salts of bile. Sodium glycocholate and sodium taurocholate.

bilharzia (bil-har'zi-ä) A parasitic fluke in blood supply of the liver. The eggs are found in great numbers in bladder or rectum.

bili- [L.] Prefix Pert to bile.

biliary (bil'i-ar-i). Pert. to or conveying bile.

RS *bile*, *bile ducts*, *common bile duct*, *cystic duct*, *gallbladder*, *hepatic duct*, *liver*.

b. calculus. Cholelithiasis. Formation of stone in any of the biliary passages or in the gallbladder.

b. colic. Pain caused by the pressure or passing of gallstones.

b. ducts. Passages conveying bile from liver to hepatic duct. See *bile ducts*.

biliation (bil-i-a'shun) Excretion or secretion of bile.

bilifecia (bil-if-e'i-ä) [L. *bilis*, bile, + *faeces*, excrement] Presence of bile in the feces.

bilification [+ *facere*, to make] The formation of bile.

biliflavine [+ *flavus*, yellow] A yellow pigment derived from biliverdin.

bilifulvine [+ *fulvus*, tawny] Biliverdin mixed with other substances.



BILIARY TRACT

1. Pancreas. 2. Common bile duct. 3. Cystic duct. 4. Gallbladder. 5. Hepatic duct. 6. Liver. 7. Portal vein. 8. Hepatic artery. 9. Stomach.

bilifuscin (bil-i-fus'in) [+ *fuscus*, brown]. A dark green pigment in gallstones.

biligenesis (bil-i-jen'ë-sis) [+ *G. genesis*, origin] The formation of bile.

biligenetic. Forming bile.

biligenic (bil-i-jen'ik). Forming bile. SYN: *biligenetic*.

bilihumin [L. *bilis*, bile, + *humus*, earth]. A dark residue after applying solvents to bile or gallstones.

bi'lin. Mixture of sodium glycocholate and sodium taurocholate extracted from bile.

bilineurin (bil'i-nü'r'in) [L. *bilis*, bile, + *G. neuron*, nerve] $C_6H_5NO_2$. A toxic ptomaine from organic substances; choline.

bilious. 1 Pert to bile. 2 Afflicted with biliousness.

b. fever. Fever with vomiting of bile.

b. remittent. SEE *b. fever*.

biliousness (bil'yus-nes) 1 A symptom due to disordered condition of the liver causing constipation, headache, loss of appetite, and vomiting of bile. 2 Excess of bile, bilious fever. Fever with vomiting of bile.

TREATMENT. Rest in bed, saline cathartics, light diet, vegetable soup, fish, meat sparingly, no eggs, constitutional remedies.

biliphoen (bil-i-fe'in) [L. *bilis*, bile, + *G. phaos*, tawny]. An impure bilirubin.

biliprasin [+ *G. prasin*, leek-green]. Green pigment similar to bilirubin.

bilipurpin, **bilipurpurin** [+ *purpur*, purple] A purple pigment derived from biliverdin.

bilirachia (bil-i-ra'ki-ä) [+ *G. rachis*, spine] Bile in the spinal fluid.

bilirubin (bil-i-ru-bin) [+ *ruber*, red] ($C_{42}H_{64}N_2O_6$). The orange-colored or yellowish pigment in bile.

It is carried to the liver by the blood, the product of degenerated hemoglobin in bone marrow, in the spleen, and elsewhere. It is chemically changed in the liver and excreted in the bile through the duodenum. As it passes through the intestines it is converted into urobilinogen by the coli bacteria, most of it being excreted through the feces to which it gives then color. If urobilinogen passes into the circulation it is excreted through the urine if the kidneys remain intact. RS *bile pigments*, *cholepyrrhin*.

bilirubinemia (bil-i-roo-bin-e'mi-ä) [+ *G. aima*, blood] Bilirubin in blood.

bilirubinuria [+ *G. ouron*, urine]. Bilirubin in urine.

bilis [L.] Bile.

b. bovina, **b. bulbata**. Oxgall, used as laxative, cholagogue and intestinal antiseptic. SYN *fel bovis*.

bilitherapy [+ *G. therapia*, treatment]. Treatment with bile salts.

biluria (bil-i-nü'i-ä) [+ *G. ouron*, urine] Bile in the urine.

biliverdin (bil-i-ver'din) [+ *viridis*, green] A greenish pigment in bile formed in oxidation of bilirubin. RS: *bilifulvin*, *bilipurpin*, *cholesterdin*.

bilocular [L. *bis*, two, + *loculus*, cell]. 1. Having two cells. 2. Divided into compartments.

bilon (bil-ron'). Iron bile salts.

Use. In oral management of biliary dysfunction.

DOSAGE. 15 to 60 gr. daily (0.97-3.9 Gm.).

bimanual [L. *bis*, two, + *manus*, hand]. With both hands, with two hands, as *b. palpation*.

bimaxillary [G *bios*, life, + L *maxillaris*, pert. to the jaw] Pert. to or afflicting both jaws

binary (bi'nar-i) [L *binarius*, of two] 1. Compounded of two elements 2 Separating into two branches

b. acid. One containing hydrogen and one other element.

binaural [L *bini*, two, + *auris*, ear]. Pert. to or having two ears

b. arc. The arc from one aural point to another across top of cranium

binauricular [' + *auricula*, little ear]. Pert. to or having two ears. SYN *binaural*.

binder [A S *bindan*, to tie up]. A broad bandage, most commonly used as an encircling support of abdomen or chest

b., abdominal. A wide band fastened snugly about the abdomen for support

b., chest. A broad band used for encircling the chest to apply heat, dressings, or pressure, and supporting the breasts. Improved by using shoulder straps to keep from slipping.

b., double T. A horizontal band about the waist to which two vertical bands are attached in back, brought around leg and again fastened to horizontal band. Holds dressings about perineum or genitalia (esp. male)

b., obstetrical. A broad bandage encircling entire abdomen from ribs to pelvis, affording support

b., T. Two strips of material fastened together, resembling a T, used as a bandage to hold a dressing on perineum of women, or vertex of head, etc.

b. towel. A towel encircling abdomen or chest with ends pinned or sewed together for support

blind web. 1 Connective tissue 2 Tissue forming framework of brain and spinal cord SYN *neuroglia*.

Binet age (bi-na') Intellect as measured by the Binet-Simon tests as compared with the age of a normal child. The Binet age of an idiot is 1-2 yr, the imbecile, 3-9 yr, the moron, 8-12 yr

binocular [L *bini*, two, + *oculus*, eye] Pert. to both eyes

b. vision. Normal vision and use of

binotic [' + G *ous*, ear] Pert. to or having two ears. SYN *binaural* *

binovular [' + *ovum*, egg] Derived from or pert. to two ova

binuclear, binucleate [' + L *nucleus*, kernel] Having two nuclei

binucleolate (bi-nū-kle-o-lāt) [' + *nucleolus*, small nut] Having two nucleoli

bio [G] Prefix Life

bio-assay [G *bios*, life, + O Fr *essayer*, to try] Estimation of strength of a drug

bioblast [' + *blastos*, germ] A corpuscle that has not yet become a cell, micella

biocatalyst (bi-o-kat'al-ist) [' + *katalaîn*, to dissolve] An enzyme, a biochemical catalyst

biochemistry [' + *chēmeia*, chemistry] The chemistry of living things, the science of the chemical changes accompanying the vital functions of plants and animals

biochemorphic (bi'o-kem-or'fik) [' + " + *morphe*, shape]. Pert. to the relation bet. biologic action of drugs and foods and their chemical constitution.

bioclimorphology (bi'o-kē-mor-fol'o-jī) [' + " + " + *logos*, study]. Science of chemical structure of substances as related to their action on the body.

bioclimatology (bi'o-kli-ma-tol'o-jī) [' + *klima*, climate, + *logos*, study] Relations of climate to life.

biocolloid (bi-o-kol'oid) [' + *kollōdēs*, glutinous] A colloid in animal or vegetable organism

biocytoculture [' + *kytos*, cell, + L *cultura*, cultivation] A culture made from live leukocyte bearing pus.

biocytoneurology (bi-o-si-to-nu-rol'o-jī) [' + " + *neuron*, nerve, + *logos*, study] The science of living nerve cells

biodynamies [' + *dynamis*, force]. The science of living force of energy

biodyne. A group of natural substances secreted by cells and having the function of regulating the growth and metabolism of the cells. They are secreted by cells into the intercellular fluid and act directly on neighboring cells

b. ointment. Preparation containing 3% proliferation-stimulating biodynes from liver, 1% respiratory-stimulating biodynes from yeast, and phenyl mercuric nitrate 1 20,000, in a special lanolin-petrolatum base. Uses. Externally, for the local treatment of burns and wounds.

biogen (bi'o-jen) [' + *gennan*, to generate] 1 Protoplasm 2 Assumed substance of a spiritual body

biogenesis [' + *genesis*, origin] Begetting living things from living things opp. to spontaneous generation

biogenetic. Pert. to biogenesis

biokinetics [G *bios*, life, + *kinētikos*, moving] The science of changes in developing organisms. [Pert. to biology.]

biologic, biological [' + *logos*, study].

biologicals. 1 Complex substances of organic origin, depending for their action on the processes effecting immunity, used esp. in diagnosis and treatment of disease, as vaccines, serums, or antigens 2 Complex products, of organic or synthetic origin, obtained or standardized by biological methods, as insulin

biologist. A professional student of or a specialist in biology

biology (bi-ol'o-jī) [G *bios*, life, + *logos*, study] Science of life and living things RS "abio-" words, *genesis*, *orthogenesis* [living organisms]

b., dynamic. Science of activities of

b., static. Science of structures and potentialities of living organisms

biolysis (bi-ol'is-is) [G *bios*, life, + *lysis*, dissolution] Devitalization or destruction of living tissue by action of living organisms.

biolytic (bi-o-lit'ik) Capable of destroying

biometer (bi-om'et-er) [' + *metron*, measure] Instrument for measuring sounds

biometrics. Biometry

biometry [G *bios*, life, + *metron*, measure] 1 Application of statistics to biological facts 2 Computation of life expectancy [organism.]

bion (bi'on) [G *biōn*, living] Any living

bienergy (bi-on'er-jī) [G *bios*, life, + *ergon*, work] Vital energy or force.

bionomics (bi'ō-nōm'iks) [' + *nomos*, law] Branch of science dealing with the relations of organisms to their environment. SYN *ecology*.

bionomy. The science pert. to vital functions. [G *bios*, life, + *nomos*, disease]. Any disease due to pathogenic organisms.

biophagism, biophagy (bi-ōf'ā-jizm, -ā-jī) [' + *phagein*, to eat]. Absorbing nourishment from living matter [matter]

biophagous. Feeding on nonparasitic

biophilia (bi-o-flī'ā) [' + *philein*, to love]. Instinct of self-preservation.

biophore (bi'o-fōr) [' + *phoros*, bearing]. The ultimate unit having vital energy.

biophylac'tic [*"* + *phylax*, a guard]. Tending to preserve life

biophysics (bi-o-fiz'iks) [*"* + *physikos*, natural] Vital process phenomena

biophysiol'ogy [*"* + *"* + *logos*, study]. Study of morphology and physiology

bi'oplasm [*"* + *plasma*, matter]. Proto-plasm. Living substance SEE. *biogen*.

bioplas'mic. Pert to bioplasm.

bioplas'min [G *bios*, life, + *plasma*, matter] A hypothetical substance contained in every living cell, essential to its life.

bioplast (bi-o-plast) [*"* + *plassein*, to form] The cellular unit

bioplas'tic. Pert to a bioplast

bi'opsy [G *bios*, life, + *opsis*, vision]. Excision of a small piece of tissue for microscopic examination

bios (bi'os) [G] Life

bios'copy [G *bios*, life, + *skopein*, to examine] Examination to determine life.

biose (bi'os) A saccharide

biospectrom'etry [G *bios*, life, + L *spectrum*, image, + G *metron*, measure]. Clinical spectrometry to determine presence of foreign matter

biospectros'copy [*"* + *"* + G *skopein*, to examine] The clinical spectroscopy of living tissue [ence of metabolism]

biostat'ics [*"* + *statikos*, standing] Sci-
biotax'is, **biotaxy** [G *bios*, life, + *taxis*, arrangement] 1 The selecting and arranging activity of living cells. 2 Systematic classification of living organisms [laws of living organisms]

biot'ics [G *biotikos*, living] Pert to the

biotin (bi-ot'in) [G *bios*, life, vital] A B vitamin named Vit H. The most powerful life substance known and a great stimulator. It is active in concentrations of one part to four hundred billion parts. It, with avidin,* seems to maintain an equilibrium of vital forces. Lack of this equilibrium may be the cause of disease

biotomy (bi-ot'o-mi) [G *bios*, life, + *tomē*, incision] Operation on living animals for pathological or physiological study. SYN *vivisection*.

biotox'in [*"* + *toxikon*, poison] A toxin from living tissues and juices

biotrip'sis [*"* + *tripsis*, rubbing]. A condition of the skin seen in old people in which skin wears away

May be smooth, pigmented, shiny, esp. on forehead, backs of hands, and shin.

biotropism (bi-ot'ro-plizm) [*"* + *tropē*, turning] Increased virulence resulting from therapeutic procedures

Biot's breathing or respiration (bi'ōs'). Rapid breathing with rhythmical pauses. Unfavorable in meningitis

bio'type [G *bios*, life, + *typos*, mark]. Fundamental constitution of an organism or those possessing it

bio'ular twins [L *bis*, two, + *ovulum*, ovum] Twins from two separate ova

bi'para [L *bis*, two, + *parēre*, to give birth]. Woman who has had two labors.

bi'parasitic [L *bis*, two, + G *para*, beside, + *sitos*, food] Pert to parasite living upon another parasite

bi'paren'tal [*"* + *parēre*, to bring forth]. Derived from both parents.

bi'parous. Giving birth to two at a time.

bi'pol'ar [*"* + *polus*, a pole]. 1. Having 2 poles or processes. 2 Pert to the use of 2 poles in electrotherapeutic treatments.

When referring to an alternating current, **biterminal** should be used.

b. nerve cell. Cell with 2 processes.

b. version. Braxton Hicks v.; a combined one. Changing a *cephalic* position into a *podalic* one, or *vice versa*, by

placing 1 hand on fundus of uterus and 2 fingers of other hand in cervix

B. I. P. P. The letters stand for *bismuth*, *iodoform*, *paraffin paste* A paste used during the first World War

It is used for deep septic cavities. The wound is first thoroughly irrigated to clear it of pus, and then the cavity is swabbed out quite dry (this last is an important point). The paste is spread on ribbon gauze and packed, not too tightly, into the cavity until it is filled up. Outer dressings of sterile gauze and wool are applied, and these are not removed for two or three days.

biramous (bi-ra'mus) [*"* + *ramus*, a branch] Possessing two branches

Birdsall punch. Modification of the caulk punch for using the cutting current for excision of the prostatic median bar.

birefrac'tive, **birefrin'gent** [L *bis*, two, + *refrangere*, to break up]. Splitting a ray of light in two

birth [ME *byrthe*, birth]. Act of being born. Passage of a child from uterus

b., **complete**. The instant of complete separation of the body of the infant from that of the mother, regardless of cord or placenta detached

b. control. Any method used to prevent conception, such as artificial devices used by the male or the female

Rhythmic control consists of abstinence from copulation excepting during a certain period following menstruation, after the descent of the ova and before the next menses. Any change in periodicity necessitates the establishment of a new period of sterility

b., **cross**. With fetus across the uterus

b., **dry**. Birth following premature rupture of the fetal membrane

b., **live**. An infant showing one of the three evidences of life (breathing, heart action, movements of a voluntary muscle) after complete birth [injury]

b., **mark**. Nevus, mark from birth

b., **palsy**. Paraplegia or hemiplegia caused by birth injury. Injury to some shoulder muscles may cause Erb's palsy

b., **premature**. One bet 7th month and term

b., **still**. An infant not exhibiting evidence of life after complete birth

bisacro'mial [L *bis*, two, + G *akron*, point, + *ōmos*, shoulder]. Pert. to both acromial processes

bisection (bi-sek'shun) [*"* + *sectiō*, a cutting]. Division into 2 parts

bisex'ual [*"* + *sezus*, sex]. Hermaphroditic, having imperfect genitalia of both sexes in one person

bisferious (bis-fer'i-us) [*"* + *ferire*, to beat]. Having two beats; dicrotic

bisiliac (bis-il'i-āk) [*"* + *ilium*, ilium]. Pert to the two most distant points of the two iliac crests

bis in d., bis in die [L]. Twice a day

bismarsen (bis-mar'sen). A bismuth derivative of arsphenamine containing approximately 13% arsenic and 24% bismuth

Uses: Same as arsphenamine, but said to be slower in its action

DOSAGE: Initial, 0.1 Gm intramuscularly, succeeding doses, 1½-3 gr (0.1-0.2 Gm) at weekly intervals, a few drops of a 2% solution of butyn should be added to lessen the pain on administration.

bismosol (biz'mo-sol). A solution of potassium sodium bismuthotartarate (containing 35% bismuth)

Uses: In treatment of syphilis.

DOSAGE: Intramuscularly 15 m (1.0 cc.)

every 2 to 7 days for 20 doses; after interval of 1 month a second course may be given.

bismuth (biz'muth) [L. *bismuthum*]. A drug used as a protective for inflamed surfaces, and as an opaque medium for x-ray visualization.

POISONING SYM Metallic taste, foul breath, fever, gastrointestinal irritation. Bismuth line at gum margin, ulcerative process of gums and mouth, headache. Albuminuria, resembles lead poisoning with an absence of the blood changes and paralyses

F A TREATMENT Removal of source of bismuth, gastric lavage, saline cathartic, treat symptomatically

b. sodium tartrate. Contains 72.7 to 73.9% bismuth. Uses In treatment of syphilis. Dosage: $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. (0.03 Gm.) intramuscularly.

b. subcarbonate. USP. Uses As an antacid. See bismuth subnitrate. INCOMPATIBILITIES Sulfides, acids, acid salts. Dosage 15 gr. (1 Gm.).

b. subgallate (Dermatol) USP. A bright yellow powder without odor or taste. Uses First introduced for treatment of skin diseases. General use—same as bismuth subnitrate. Dosage: 15 gr. (1 Gm.)

b. subnitrate. USP. Occurs as heavy white odorless powder. INCOMPATIBILITIES Acids, tannins, and sulfides. Uses: Astringent, protective antiseptic. Dosage 15 gr. (1 Gm.)

bistoury (bis'to-ri) [Fr. *bistouri*, surgical knife]. Small surgical knife used in minor operations; special varieties are tenotomes, gum lancets, hernia knives, and lithotomy bistouries

bite (bit) [AS *bitan*, to bite]. 1. To cut with the teeth. 2. A puncture by an insect. 3. Occlusion of the teeth

b., close, closed. One in which lower incisors lie behind upper incisors

b., end-to-end. One in which incisors of both jaws meet along cutting edge when jaw is closed

b., open. One in which labial teeth cannot come together.

b., over. One in which upper incisors overlap lower ones when jaws are closed.

bitelock. Device for retaining position biterims outside the mouth

bitemporal [L. *bis*, two, + *temporalis*, pert. to a temple] Pert. to both temples or temporal bones

bite plate. A plate to support a biterim.

biterim. A rim of wax placed on base plate as a guide for inserting artificial teeth

biterminal [L. *bis*, two, + *terminalis*, pert. to an end] Using an alternating current and two poles in electrotherapeutic treatment. See *bipolar*.

bites. Injuries in which body surfaces are torn by insects or animals, resulting in abrasions, punctured, or lacerated wounds

PREVENTION Aromatic oils, especially oil of citronella and smoke of all kinds

SYM May be evidence of a wound usually surrounded by a zone of redness and swelling, often accompanied by pain, itching, or throbbing. Often become infected and may contain specific noxious materials as bacteria or venom of rabies

F A TREATMENT If suspected of poison, apply tourniquet first. Induce bleeding to wash out foreign material. Apply antiseptic, sterile dressing.

RS: bee stings, bedbugs, bot flies, cat bites, chiggers, dog bites, fleas, freezing, frost, hornet, human bites, insects, name of, poisonous fish, scorpions, snakes, spiders, tarantulas, and wasps.

b. insect. They contain an acid substance resembling formic acid and consequently are relieved by alkalies, as ammonia water, baking soda paste or even soap paste rubbed on

Others, such as the bee, wasp, and hornet, contain unknown organic substances for which there is no specific antidote (Remove the "stinger" if one is present). Poisonous spiders (especially the "black widow"), *q.v.*, scorpions, *q.v.*, tarantulas, *q.v.*, poison fish, *q.v.*, etc., should have the tourniquet applied promptly, incise with any sharp instrument, and cauterize with heat or chemically (nitric acid or silver nitrate). Successive incisions are necessary if swelling progresses. Do not remove tourniquet too soon, use caution in removal.

Bitot's spots. Triangular, shiny, gray spots on the conjunctiva seen in vitamin A deficiency

bitter (bit'er) [AS *biter*, strong] 1. Having a disagreeable taste. 2. Sensation of taste stimulated by strong disagreeable flavor

bitterling fish (for pregnancy). A Japanese carplike fish is placed in a quart of fresh water with 2 teaspoonfuls of a woman's urine. A long tubular oviduct will grow from the fish's belly if the woman is pregnant

bit'ters [AS *biter*, strong] Herb tonic for stimulating the tone of gastrointestinal mucous membrane

b., aromatic. Substances having aromatic properties [digestive mucosa.

b., simple. Those which stimulate the

b., styptic. Those with styptic and astringent properties

bi'uret [L. *bis*, two, + *urea*]. A crystalline decomposition derivative of urea

b. reaction. Rose to violet coloring in an aqueous solution of protein, when dilute solution of copper sulfate and sodium hydroxide are added to it

b. test. Use of above reaction to detect presence of urea or any soluble protein. See *test, b.*

bivalent (bi-vă'lent) [L. *bis*, two, + *valens*, powerful] 1. Having a valence of 2. 2. Biol. Double, as a chromosome consisting of 2 joined chromosomes. 3. A bivalent chromosome

biven'ter [' + *venter*, belly]. A muscle with two bellies, pert. to several muscles.

biven'tral. Diaphragic, with two bellies

Bizzozzeri's corpuscles (bit-sol'tser-os) Nucleated red blood cells, round or elliptical

Cjerrum screen. Tangent plane for mapping field of vision, esp. central and paracentral scotomata

B. sign. One seen in glaucoma, a sickle-shaped blind spot usually found in central zone of the visual field. See *sign.*

black (blăk) [AS. *blæc*, dark]. 1. Devoid of color, reflecting no light. 2. Marked by dark pigmentation.

b. blood. Impure or venous blood.

b. body. Phrys. A body that absorbs all radiation falling upon it

b. cancer. An abnormal deposit of black matter in various parts of the body in melanosis.

b. death. A contagious, malignant disease, as the bubonic plague.

b. eye. Subcutaneous extravasation of blood into the eye or orbit, usually the result of injury. **SYM** Pain, swelling, discoloration. **TREATMENT** Cold applications with pressure for 12 to 24 hr.—tends to prevent swelling. Later, apply heat and frequent gentle massage directed toward periphery.

b. head. Comedo *

b. measles. A severe type of measles in which the eruption is very dark due to hemorrhage under the skin

b. tongue. Presence of dark patch on back of tongue caused by microphytes. **SYN** *glossophytia*

b. vomit. The vomiting of black matter as in yellow fever

blackberries [“ + *berie*, berry] **NUTRIENTS:**

A. P. Prot 1.03, Fat 0.08, Carbo. 6.3 per serving. **FUEL VALUE** 100 Gm.—58 cal. **ASH CONST** Ca 0.017, Mg 0.021, K 0.169, Na 0.007, P 0.034, Cl 0.010, S 0.020, Fe 0.0006. **AV. SERVING** 75 Gm

blackout. 1 Temporary loss of consciousness. 2 Temporary loss of vision in aviators due to changing course at high speed.

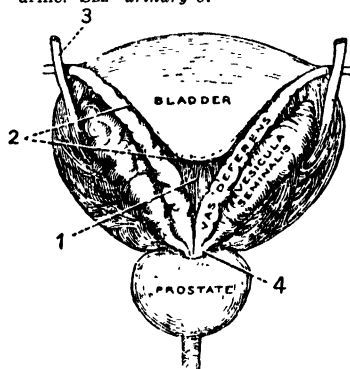
blackwater fever [“ + *waeter*, water] **Hemoglobinuria** * A pernicious, fatal, infectious malarial fever due to the destruction of the red blood cells by the malarial organism.

SYM There is a marked *hematuria* * also jaundice and vomiting. The urine is dark, containing blood.

TREATMENT Similar to that for typhoid. Keep mouth clean. Guard against suppression of urine. Rectal feeding may be necessary.

black widow [“ + *AS weoduwe*, widow]. *Lactrodectus mactans*. A poisonous spider *

bladder [*AS. blaedre*, bladder] 1 A membranous sac or receptacle for a secretion, as the *gallbladder*, *q.v.* 2 The vesicle which acts as a reservoir for urine. **SEE** *urinary b.*



THE MALE BLADDER (rear view)

1 External trigone. 2 Line of reflection of the peritoneum. 3 Left ureter. 4 Ejaculatory duct of right side.

b., atony of. Inability to urinate, due to lack of muscular tone

b., catarrh of. Cystitis.

b., exstrophy of. The nonclosure of the bladder.

b., irritable. Marked by a constant desire to urinate.

b., nervous. Irritable b. with incomplete urination.

b., stammering of. Interruption of urination *

b., urinary (vesica urinaria). The muscular, membranous, distensible reservoir for the urine, which it receives from the kidneys through the ureters, and which it discharges from the body through the urethra * It has no function other than that of a reservoir.

ANAT It is covered with peritoneum and lined with mucous membrane, made up of a vault, two lateral walls, a fundus (the pouch above and behind the trigone*), and a trigone (at the base); the urethral orifice is called the neck.

The bladder is supported by numerous ligaments, supplied by the sup. middle, and inf. vesical arteries, and numerous veins and lymphatics, and innervated with nerves derived from the third and fourth sacral by way of the hypogastric plexus.

It is situated in the ant. part of the pelvic cavity, in front of the ant. wall of the vagina and the uterus, and in the male it lies in front of the rectum. It is about 5x3x5 in. in size and has a storage capacity in health of 1/2 to 1 pt., although it may be greatly distended.

PHYS An average of 40 to 50 oz. of urine are secreted within a 24-hr. period. Inability to empty the bladder is known as "retention" and may call for catheterization. Sphincter muscles control retention within the bladder.

PALPATION Of The bladder cannot be palpated when empty. When full it appears as a tumor in the hypogastric region, which, on palpation, is smooth and oval.

PERCUSSION Of. When containing urine its rounded margin is easily made out by observing the tympanic sound of the intestines on one hand, and dull sound of the bladder on the other.

b.-worm. Larval type of tapeworm. **bland** [*L. blandus*, soft]. Soothing, mild.

b. diet. One soothing in flavor and texture, all food which causes chemical, mechanical, or thermal irritation is avoided.

Blandin's glands (*blan-dāns'*). *Glandula lingualis* ant. or Nuhn's glands. Glands near tip of tongue.

-blast. A suffix used to designate a cell or a structure which gives rise to a definitive structure. **Ex** *epiblast*, *erythroblast*, *fibroblast*.

blast [*G. blastos*, germ]. A nucleated erythrocyte, also called an *erythroblast*. Normally these are not found in the circulating blood, since the red cells lose their nucleus on leaving the bone marrow. In certain blood diseases, such as pernicious anemia, large numbers of nucleated cells may appear in the blood over the period of a few days. This is known as a *blood crisis*.

blast. A violent movement of air such as accompanies the explosion of a shell or bomb, a violent sound as the blast of a horn.

b. injury. A clinical condition which follows severe non-penetrating chest injuries. Effects may vary slight respiratory distress to cessation of respiration.

blaste'ma [*G. blastēma*, sprout] Immature material from which cells and tissues are formed.

blas'tid, blas'tide [*G. blastos*, germ]. Marking site of the nucleus in the impregnated ovum.

blasto- [G] Prefix Germ or bud
blastocoele (blas'to-sēl) [G *blastos*, germ, + *kōlos*, hollow] The cavity of the blastula, an embryonic stage of development; the segmentation cavity
blastochyle (blas'to-kīl) [G *blastos*, germ, + *chylōs*, juice] Blastocelic fluid
blastocyst (blas'to-sist) [+ *kystis*, bag] A stage in the development of a mammalian embryo which follows the morula. It consists of an outer layer or trophoblast to which is attached an inner cell mass. The enclosed cavity is the blastocoele. The whole is called blastodermic vesicle or blastocyst
blas'tocyte [+ *kytos*, cell]. The morula after change into a cyst
blas'toderm [+ *derma*, skin] A disk of cells (*germinal disk* or *blastodisk*) which develops on the surface of the yolk in an avian or reptilian egg from which the embryo develops, also applied to the embryonic disk of mammalian embryos, a disk of cells lying between the yolk sac and the amniotic cavity from which the embryo develops. From the blastoderm, the three germ layers, *ectoderm*, *mesoderm* and *endoderm* arise
blastoderm'ic vesicle. A blastocyst
blastogen'esis [G *blastos*, germ, + *genesis*, generation] 1. Multiplication by budding. 2. Transmission of characteristics from parents to offspring by the germ cells
blas'tolysis [+ *lysis*, dissolution] Lysis or destruction of a germ cell
blas'toma (pl. *blastomata*) [+ *-ōma*, tumor] A granular tumor formed by a single type of tissue, including *fibromas* and *chondromas*
blastomere (blas'to-mere) [+ *meros*, a part] One of the cells resulting from the cleavage or segmentation of a fertilized ovum
blastomero'tomy [+ *+ tomē*, incision] Destruction of blastomeres
Blastomyces (blās'to-mī-sez) (pl. *blastomyces*) [G *blastos*, germ, + *mykes*, fungus] A genus of yeasts with a morphological similarity to the *Saccharomyces*. *Blastomyces* refers to those yeasts which are pathogens to man and animals
B. coccidioid'es (*Coccidioides immitis*) The pathogen of coccidioidal granuloma. Its reproduction in the tissues of infected animals is by endosporeulation
B. dermatit'idis. The pathogen causing in man blastomycotic dermatitis and in some instances generalized blastomycosis
B. farcimino'sus. The pathogen causing blastomycotic epizootic lymphangitis in horses
blastomycetes (blas-to-mī-sē'tēs) [+ *mykes*, fungus] Saccharomycetes, budding fungi, yeast fungi
blastomycosis [+ *mykēs*, fungus]. A disease caused by budding yeast fungi in the tissues
blastopore (blas'to-pōr) [+ *poros*, passageway] The small opening into the archenteron made by invagination of the blastula
blas'tosphere [+ *sphaira*, circle] Blastula or germinal vesicle
blas'tospore [+ *sporos*, seed] A thallospore formed by budding from a hypha
blastula (blas'tu-lā). An early stage in the development of an ovum consisting of a hollow sphere of cells enclosing a cavity, the blastocoele. In large-yolked eggs, the blastocoele is reduced to a narrow slit. In mammalian development, the blastocyst or blasto-

dermic vesicle corresponds to the blastula of lower forms
blas'tular. Pert to a blastula.
blastulation (blas-tu-lā'shun). The formation of the blastula or blastosphere
Blat'ta orienta'lis [L] The common cockroach
Blaud's pills. Named after a French physician. Contents are sulfate of iron and carbonate of potash. Their use is indicated in anemia, amenorrhea, etc.
 INCOMPATIBILITIES. Tea (tannin)
bleaching powder (blēsh'ing) [A.S. *blac-can*, to pale] Chlorinated lime
blear-eye. Marginal blepharitis. Chronic inflammation of margins of eyelids
bleb. Elevation of the epidermis, irregularly shaped. A blister or a bulla
 They vary in size from a bean to a goose egg and they contain serous or seropurulent, or bloody fluid. A primary skin lesion. They occur in *dermatitis herpetiformis*, *pemphigus*, and *syphilis*.
 See *bullae*
bleeder [A.S. *bledan*, to bleed] One who bleeds an abnormal amount. See *hemophilia*
blee'der's disease. Congenital blood condition marked by inability of blood to coagulate. Syn *hemophilia*
bleeding (blēd'ing) [A.S. *bledan*, to bleed]. 1. Emitting blood. 2. Process of emitting blood, or a hemorrhage or operation of letting blood
 The plasma of the blood, when exposed to air, changes its character to fibrin which entangles the corpuscles and forms a blood clot. For this reason wounds should not be washed with water. Calcium salts are essential to clotting of the blood and they are often given before an operation for this purpose. They contract the cardiac muscles of the heart. See *hemorrhage*, *blood clotting*
b., arterial. This is indicated by bleeding in spuits. Color, bright red
 TREATMENT. Pressure with fingers above at nearest pressure point bet it and heart. Locate drainage artery and apply digital pressure above it until bandaged. Elevate with patient recumbent
b. time. About 3 minutes or less
b., venous. Flow continuous. Color of blood, dark red
 TREATMENT. Patient recumbent. Pressure below wound with wound bet heart and hand. Bandage over wound above and below
blen'na [G *blennos*, mucus] Mucus
blennadenitis (blen-ad-en-'tis) [+ *adēn*, gland, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of mucous glands
blennolytria (blen-el-tī-'l-ā) [+ *elytron*, vagina] An abnormal white mucous discharge from vagina or cervical canal. Syn *leukorrhoea*
blennemesis (blen-em'es-is) [+ *emesis*, vomiting] Vomiting of mucus
blennenteritis (blen-en-ter-'tis) [+ *enteron*, intestine, + *-itis*, inflammation] Enteritis accompanied by a flow of mucus
blennisthemia (blen-isth'mī-ā) [+ *isthmus*, neck] Catarrh of the pharynx.
blenno- [G.] Prefix Pert to mucus
blennocystitis (blen-o-sis-tī-'tis) [G. *blennos*, mucus, + *kystis*, bag, + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of the urinary bladder
blennogenic, or blennogenous (blen-o-jen-'ik, or blen-o-jen-us) [+ *gennan*, to produce] Secreting mucus.

blennoid (blen'oid). Like mucus; mucoid.
blennometritis (blen-o-me-tri'tis) [G *blennos*, mucus, + *mētra*, womb, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the uterus

blennophlogisma, **blennophlogosis** (blen-o-flo-jis'mā, blen-o-flo-jo'sis) [' + *phloz*, flame, + *gennan*, to produce]. Inflammation of a mucous membrane

blennophthalmia (blen-off-thal'mi-ā) [' + *ophthalmos*, eye]. Catarrhal conjunctivitis

blennoptysis (blen-op'tis-is) [' + *ptyein*, to spit]. Expectoration of mucus from the bronchi.

blennorrhagia (blen-or-a'ji-ā) [' + *rēgnūnai*, to break forth] 1 A discharge from mucous membranes, esp gonorrheal discharges from the genital or urinary tract 2 Gonorrhea

b. of conjunctiva. ΟΡΗΤΗ Adult form: gonorrheal ophthalmia.

b. of lacrimal sac. A chronic catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the lacrimal sac, resulting in retention of the mucous secretion and tears. **Prog** Depends upon the degree. **Treatment** Probe lacrimal apparatus and leave free passage for secretion. Indicated remedies.

Infantile form *ophthalmia neonatorum*. **Treatment**: Prophylactic

blennorrhagic (blen-o-ra'i'ki). Pert to blennorrhoea, blennorrhoeal.

blennorrhoea (blen-or-ē'ā) [G. *blennos*, mucus, + *roia*, flow]. Discharge from mucous membranes, esp gonorrheal discharge from genital or urinary tract. **Syn** *blennorrhagia*.

blennorrhoeal (blen-o-re'āl). Blennorrhagic; pert. to blennorrhoea

blennorrhinia (blen-or-in'i-ā) [G *blennos*, mucus, + *ris*, nose] Coryza. Catarrh of the nasal passages.

blennosis (blen-o'sis). Any disease of a mucous membrane

blennostasis (blen-os'tas-is) [G. *blennos*, mucus, + *stasis*, a halt]. The checking of any mucous discharge.

blennostatic. Diminishing mucous secretion

blennostromous (blen-o-stru'mus) [G. *blennos*, mucus, + *L struma*, scrofula]. Pert to gonorrhea and scrofula.

blennothorax (blen-o-tho'raks) [' + *thōraz*, chest]. Pulmonary catarrh

blennotorrhea (blen-ot-or-ē'ā) [' + *ous*, ear, + *roia*, flow] A discharge of mucus from the ear

blennurethria (blen-u-rē'thri-ā) [' + *ourēthra*, urethra]. Gonorrhea of the urethra

blennuria (blen-nu'ri-ā) [' + *ouron*, urine] Excess of mucus in the urine

blepharadenitis (blef-ar-ad-en-i'tis) [G. *blepharon*, eyelid, + *aden*, gland, + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of the meiboman glands **Syn** *blepharoadenitis*.

BLEEDING: ARREST OF

For Wounds of the Face

Artery	Bone Against Which Pressure Is Applied	Course	Spot to Apply Pressure
Temporal	Temporal bone	Upwards of 1/2 in. in front of ear	Against bony prominence immediately in front of the ear or on temple
Facial	Low part of lower maxilla	Across the jaw diagonally upward from below	An inch in front of angle of lower jaw on the face
Carotid	Cervical vertebrae	From outer upper edge of sternum to angle of jaw	Deeply down and backwards an inch to the side of the prominence of the windpipe

For Wounds of the Upper Extremity

Subclavian	First rib behind clavicle	Across middle of first rib to armpit	Deeply down and backwards over center of clavicle against first rib—(depress the shoulder first).
Axillary	Head of humerus	Descends across outer side of armpit to inside of humerus	High up in the armpit against upper part of humerus
Brachial	Shaft of humerus	Along inner side of humerus under edge of biceps muscle	Against shaft of humerus by pulling aside and gripping biceps, pressing deep down tips of fingers against the bone

For Wounds of the Lower Extremity

(a) Femoral	Brim of pelvis	Down the thigh from the pelvis to the knee from a point midway bet iliac spine and symphysis pubis to inner side of end of femur at knee joint	Against brim of pelvis, midway bet iliac spine and symphysis pubis
(b) Femoral	Shaft of femur		High up on the inner side of the thigh, about 3 inches below brim of pelvis, over the line given in the direction of the knee
Posterior Tibial	Inner side of tibia, low down above ankle	Downwards to foot in hollow just behind the prominence of inner ankle	For wounds in the sole of the foot against the tibia in center of the hollow behind the inner ankle

blepharal (blef'ar-al). Pert. to an eyelid.
blepharodema (blef'ar-ê-de'mă) [G. *blepharon*, eyelid, + *oidēma*, swelling]. Swelling of the eyelids.

blepharolosis (blef'ar-el-o'sis) [" + *eilein*, to roll]. Ingrowing eyelashes.

blepharism [" + *ismos*, condition of]. Twitching of the eyelids.

blepharitis (blef'ar-'tis) [" + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the edges of the eyelids involving hair follicles and glands opening on surface, ulcerative and nonulcerative.

ETIOI. Astigmatism, excessive use of the eyes, constant exposure to dust, smoke or overbright light, much weeping, etc. Found in conjunctivitis,* measles,* and in catarrhal affections of eye.

SYM. Lids red, tender, and sore, with sticky exudate, ulcers on edges, lids may become inverted, lashes falling out, and epiphoria* occurring. Styes and meibomian cysts are associated with the condition.

NP. Bathe lids with borax and warm water to remove crusts. Ointment to edges. Good food, cod liver oil.

RS. *blear-eye*, *madarosis*.

b. ciliaris, **b. marginalis**. Inflammation affecting the ciliary margins of the eyelids.

b. squamosa. B. with scaling.

b. ulcerosa. B. with ulceration.

blepharo- (blef'ar-o) [G.]. Prefix. Pert. to the eyelid.

blepharoadenitis (blef'ar-o-ad-en-'tis) [G. *blepharon*, eyelid, + *aden*, gland, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of meibomian glands.

blepharoadenoma (blef'ar-o-ad-e-no'mă) [" + *-oma*, tumor]. Adenoma or glandular tumor of eyelid.

blepharotheroma (blef'ar-o-ath-ê-ro'mă) [" + *athērē*, thick fluid, + *-oma*, tumor]. Sebaceous cyst of an eyelid.

blepharochalasis (blef'ar-o-kal'us-is) [" + *chalasis*, relaxation]. Relaxation of skin of eyelid due to loss of elasticity following edematous swellings, such as in recurrent angioneurotic edema of lids.

bleph'arochromidrosis [" + *chrōma*, color, + *idrōs*, sweat]. Discolored sweat of the eyelid.

bleph'aroclonus [" + *klonōs*, tumult]. Clonic spasm of muscles of the eye.

blepharconjunctivitis (blef'ar-o-con-junc-tif'itis) [" + *L conjunctiva*, + *G. -itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of eyelids and conjunctiva.

blepharodistasis (blef'ar-o-di-as'tas-is) [" + *diastasis*, separation]. Excessive separation of eyelids.

blepharolithiasis (blef'ar-o-lith-'iās-is) [" + *lithos*, stone]. Concretions within the eyelid.

blepharoncus (blef'ar-on'kus) [G. *blepharon*, eyelid, + *ogkos*, tumor]. Tumor of the eyelid.

blepharon (blef'ar-on). The eyelid; palpebra.

blepharopachynsis (blef'ar-o-pă-kin'sis) [" + *pachynsis*, thickening]. Thickening of the eyelid.

blepharophimosis (blef'ar-o-fi-mo'sis) [" + *phimōsis*, narrowing]. Narrowing of slit between eyelids at external angle of eye due to angle being covered by vertical fold of skin.

blepharophryplasty (blef'ā-rō'fri-plas-tī) [" + *ophrys*, eyebrow, + *plassein*, to mold]. Plastic operation for restoration of eyelid and eyebrow.

bleph'aroplast [" + *plassein*, to form]. A minute mass of chromatin in a cell forming the base of a flagellum.

blepharoplasty (blef'ar-o-plas-tī) [" + *plassein*, to form]. Plastic operation upon the eyelid.

blepharoplegia (blef'ar-o-ple'jī-ă) [G. *blepharon*, eyelid, + *plēgē*, a stroke]. Paralysis of an eyelid.

blepharoptosis (blef'ar-op-to'sis) [" + *ptōsis*, a falling]. Drooping of the upper eyelid.

blepharopyorrhea (blef'ār-o-pī-or-ê'ă) [" + *pyon*, pus, + *roia*, flow]. Pus flowing from the eyelid.

blepharorrhaphy (blef'ā-roi'răf-ī) [" + *rappē*, seam]. Reducing length of palpebral fissure by stitching margins of eyelids at outer canthus.

blepharorhea (blef'ār-or-ê'ă) [" + *roia*, flow]. Discharge from the eyelid.

blepharospasm (blef'ar-o-spazm) [" + *spasmos*, spasm]. A twitching or spasmodic contraction of the orbicularis palpebrarum muscle due to habit spasm, eyestrain or nervous irritability.

blepharosphincterectomy (blef'ar-o-sfink-ter-êk'to-mī) [" + *sphinktēr*, a constrictor, + *ektomē*, excision]. Excision of part of the orbicularis palpebrarum to relieve pressure of eyelid on cornea.

blepharostat (blef'ar-o-stat) [" + *istanai*, cause to stand]. Device for separating the eyelids during an operation.

blepharostenosis (blef'ar-o-sten-o'sis) [" + *stenosis*, a narrowing]. Narrowing of the palpebral slit through inability to open the eye normally.

blepharosynechia (blef'ar-o-si-nek'ī-ă) [" + *syncheia*, a holding together]. Permanent adhesion of the eyelids.

blepharotomy (blef'ar-o'to-mī) [" + *tomē*, a cutting]. Cutting of eyelid.

blepsopathia (blep-so-path'ī-ă) [G. *blepsis*, sight, + *pathos*, disease]. Eyestrain.

Blessig's groove. A mark in the embryonic eye indicating the *ora serrata*, or retinal anterior edge. SEE *groove*.

blind [A.S. *blind*, unable to see]. Without sight.

blindness [A.S. *blind*, unable to see]. Amaurosis; loss of sight.

b., color. Inability to distinguish one or more primary colors.

b., day. Inability to see in daylight; hemeralopia.

b., letter. Inability to understand the meaning of letters, a form of aphasia.

b., night. Nyctalopia, inability to see at night.

b., psychic. Sight without recognition due to brain lesion.

b., snow. ETIOI. Glare of sunlight upon the snow, temporary.

b., word. Inability to understand written or printed words.

blindness, words pert. to: albelesia, acatamathesia, achloropsia, "achro-" words, aglaukopsia, amanthiopsy, amaurosis, amauiotic, aphemesthesia, axanthopsia, acritochromacy, blind spot, blindness, chionolepsia, color, hemeralopia, hemiachromatopsia, hemianopia, meropia, mild b., night b., nyctamblyopia, nyctophobia, nyctotryphosis, trianopia, typhology, word b., xanthochoropia.

blind spot [A.S. *blind*, unable to see, + ME *spot*, small bit]. Physiological scotoma situated 15° to outside of fixation point, corresponds to entrance of optic nerve in eye. SYN. optic disc.

blister [ME *blester*, a swelling]. 1. A bleb or vesicle containing serum, sometimes caused by a pressure. 2. A collec-

tion of fluid below the epidermis, usually the result of a burn.

TREATMENT: Mild antiseptic, protective dressing if extremely painful due to pressure, may be aseptically punctured and then treated as a wound. *See* causes, as burn, scald, etc. An agent producing a bleb *RS vesicle, vesicular*.

b., blood. Small subcutaneous or intracutaneous extravasation of blood due to rupture of blood vessels

TREATMENT Apply antiseptic and a firm dressing with moderate pressure to aid in stopping extravasation and hasten absorption. Sometimes desirable to puncture aseptically and aspirate.

b., fly. Known as *cantharides* and Spanish fly *b.*, the therapeutic value of which consists in the irritation which it produces, drawing a large amount of blood to an area, thereby relieving the congestion, and improving the circulation.

b., flying. One to be used in more than 1 place

b., water. One containing water

NP Swab with alcohol sponge and puncture with sterile needle, aspirate fluid at base of blister. Use sterile cotton to absorb fluid. Bandage tightly with sterile gauze and adhesive strip

bloated (*blöt'ed*) [*AS blötian*, to swell up] Swollen or distended beyond normal size, as by serum, water, gas, etc.

block [*O Fr bloc*, a piece of wood, an obstruction] 1 To deaden all sensory impressions in a nerve, or in the nerve trunk and roots of the spinal cord through the use of an anesthetic for operative purposes. 2 To obstruct. 3. An obstruction or stoppage

b., heart. Interferences with the heart's contraction, causing disassociation of the auricular and ventricular

rhythms. Due to failure of the contractile impulses to pass through the conductile tissue (*atrio-ventricular node and bundle of His*).

blocking. 1 Interruption in free association during psychoanalysis as a defense against unpleasant ideas

2 *Psy* A sudden, unaccountable stoppage of speech or thought. May be due to a conflict or painful thought, and exhibited in dementia praecox

3 Process of obstructing or deadening, as a nerve

Blondlot rays (*blon-lo'*). Rays of shorter wave length but which resemble light, making certain bodies luminous, also called *n-rays*.

blood [*AS blōd*]. The fluid that circulates through the heart, arteries, veins, and capillaries carrying nourishment and oxygen to the tissues and taking away waste matter and carbon dioxide

FUNCT (a) Nutrition and respiration of tissues located far from the food and air supplies, (b) transportation of waste from the tissues to the excretory organs, (c) chemical and thermal coordination of the body, (d) defense against infection through the action of antibodies* and phagocytes*

COMP Human blood is composed of a fluid part (*plasma**) in which are suspended red and white corpuscles,* platelets* and fat globules. Blood consists of 22% solids and 78% water.

The amount of blood in man, measured in pints, can be computed approximately by dividing the weight in pounds by 14, using the metric system, an adult weighing 70 Kg has a blood volume of about 5.5 liters. Its specific gravity varies from 1.055 to 1.062, the corpuscles being heavier and plasma lighter than this

Blood	Water 78%	Proteins	18.5%
		Glucose	0.1
Blood	Solids 22%	Lipids (fats)	1.5
		Salts (inorganic)	1.5
		Waste products, etc	0.5

Constituents in Blood

Blood	Cells	{ Red blood cells (Erythrocytes)			— or —		
		{ White blood cells (Leukocytes)					
		{ Platelets					
	Plasma	{ Water					
		Gases	{ Oxygen				
			{ Carbon dioxide				
			{ Nitrogen				
		Foods	{ Carbohydrate (Glucose)				
			{ Fat (fatty acids)				
			{ Protein (amino acids)				
		Blood proteins	{ Serum albumin				
	{ Serum globulin						
	{ Fibrinogen						
	Salts	{ Chlorides		} — of — {			{ Sodium
{ Bicarbonates		{ Calcium					
{ Sulfates			{ Potassium				
{ Phosphates						{ Magnesium	
Protective substances	{ Antitoxin						
	{ Opsonins						
	{ Agglutinin						
	{ Bacteriolysins						
Autacoids (internal secretions from ductless glands)							
Waste	{ Urea		{ Hypoxanthine				
	{ Uric acid			{ Guanine			
	{ Creatinine					{ Adenine	
	{ Xanthine				{ Carnine		

In passing through the lungs the blood gives up carbon dioxide; after leaving the heart it is carried to the tissues as arterial blood, and then returned to the heart. It moves in the principal arteries at the rate of a foot per second and it makes the circuit of the vascular system in about 20 seconds. It constitutes 1/14 of the body weight. SEE: *circulation*.

CHARACTERISTICS: It has a peculiar odor. Arterial blood is bright red or scarlet; the venous blood dark red or crimson.

b., chemical analysis. Specimens should be obtained in the morning before eating or drinking.

If refrigerated they may be kept for a number of days, but samples should be sent to the laboratory as soon as taken. 10 to 20 cc of venous blood are ordinarily sufficient. 0.25 to 1 cc. of finger blood for micro-Folin blood sugar test. If placed in a container, 2 drops of a 20% solution of potassium oxalate should be added for an ounce of blood. This serves as an anticoagulant. It should then be mixed by shaking. Hemoglobin is low in anemia. Creatinine, urea, and nonprotein nitrogen are high in nephritis, as is uric acid. Blood sugar is high in diabetes. Cholesterol is low in anemia and high in nephrosis.

b., clotting of. The process whereby blood changes into a jellylike, nonfluid mass. Blood plasma normally contains fibrinogen, a protein. When blood is exposed to air, foreign substances, or juices from injured tissues, a new substance, thrombin, appears in it. Thrombin converts fibrinogen into the insoluble

fibrin, a stringy, elastic substance that forms a meshwork in which the corpuscles are caught. Calcium deficiency causes tendency to slow clotting.

RS *athrombia, blood, blood clot, coagulation, c. time test, hemophilia.*

b., constituents. The preceding tables give pertinent data on this subject.

b., defibrinated. If whole blood is stirred in a dish, e.g., with a stick of wood, the stringy, elastic fibrin comes out on the stirrer, it can be washed until white. The remaining thick, red blood can no longer clot, and is called defibrinated blood.

If it is centrifuged, the clear liquid which now appears in the upper half of the centrifuged tube is called *serum*, this differs from plasma chiefly in that it contains no more fibrinogen (the parent substance of fibrin). The corpuscles are in the lower half of the tube.

Excess of fibrin in the blood indicates excessive intake, esp. of albuminous foods, a factor in increased coagulation. Excess of urea in the blood frequently found in renal retention such as in Bright's disease. Excess uric acid indicates increased protein metabolism or retention, or both. Uric acid in the blood and urine indicates fermentation of waste products in system and impaired condition of eliminating organs. Hemoglobin is low in anemia. Creatine, urea and nonprotein nitrogen are high in nephritis, as is uric acid. Blood sugar is high in diabetes. Cholesterol is low in anemia and high in nephrosis.

RS *b. c casts, b. clct, b count, b. examination, b. grouping, b. platelets, b.*

Clinically Significant Blood Constituents*

Blood Constituents Tested for Per 100 cc. of Blood	Normal Range	Beginning Pathologic Range Below is indicated by a (—) sign, and above by a (+) sign	Pathologic Range	Significance
Hemoglobin	14-17 Gm	—12	3-23	Low in anemia
Nonprotein nitrogen (N P N.)	25-35 mg.	+35	20-400	High in nephritis
Urea nitrogen	12-15 mg.	+20	5-350	High in nephritis
Creatinine	1-2 mg.	+3.5	to 34	High in nephritis
Uric acid	1-3.5 mg.	+4	to 27	High in nephritis, gout
Blood sugar	70-120 mg	+150	40-1300	High in diabetes
CO ₂ capacity	50-70% by volume	—45	5-130	Low in nephritis, acidosis
Cholesterol	140-170 mg.	—130 +170	60-1000	High in nephritis, low in anemia
Calcium as calcium	9-11 mg.	—8	3-20	Low in tetanus, stages of nephritis
Inorganic phosphorus as phosphorus				Low in rickets High in stages of nephritis
Adult	2.5-4 mg.		2-40	
Children	4-6 mg.	—4		
Chlorides as NaCl.				High in nephritis, with edema, nephritis, eclampsia, low in pneumonia
Plasma	570-620 mg.	—500	300-850	
Whole blood	450-520 mg.	—450	120-700	High in hemolytic anemia. Indicates liver disturbances
Icterus index (terms of 1 10,000 potassium dichromate)	4-6 mg	+10	10-225	

* Myers: *Jr. Am. Med. Assoc.*, July 21, 1928.

poisoning, b. pressure, erythrocytes, leukocytes.

blood, words pert. to: acapnia, acetone-mia, acetonuria, achrocythemia, acidemia, adrenalinemia, aeration, afflux, albukalin, albuminosis, albumosemia, aleucemia, -ic, aleukemia, -ic, alexin, alkalemia, aminosis, amylenia, anadrome, anemia, -ic, anhydremia, anoxemia, apocrenosis, apoplasmia, apostaxis, an-thocyuinemia, atmospherization, blood-attenuant, "auto-" words, avasculariza-tion, bacteriemia, basophilia, beat, bends, bilirubinemia, bleeding, buffer, buffer salts, cacemia, calcemia, "carbo-" words, carotenemia, carotenosis, cell-color ratio, chloridemia, chloruremia, "chole-" words, "cine-" words, circula-tion, clotting, coagulum, coagulation, -time test, coagulin, color index, co-sanguinity, diapedesis, differential blood count, dyscrasia, exsanguinate, ex-sanguine, fibrin, fibrinogen, glycemia, glycosemia, grouping, "hema-" words, "hemo-" words, hydremia, hyperemia, hypoglycemia, icteric index, inemia, inosemia, inosite, lithiasis, melanemia, melitemia, necemia, occult, oligemia, opsonic index, opsonins, oxalemia, oxy-genation, oxyhemoglobin, pachemia, plasma, platelet, poikilocytes, -osis, poly-morphonuclear, prothrombin, regurgita-tion, revulsion, sapremia, spanemia, "thromb-" words, transfusion, transuda-tion, revulsion, sapremia, spanemia.

blood bank. Storing place for reserve blood kept for emergency transfusions.

Person donating blood generally bet. 21 and 50 years, with negative history of syphilis, chronic alcoholism and recent illness.

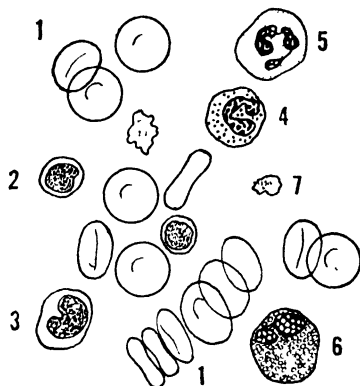
Blood is mixed with sodium citrate, physiological saline solution and glu-cose, and is then stored at 4° C (39° F). Used up to 3 weeks after storage, but preferably should not be older than 5 days.

blood cell [AS *blōd*, blood, + L *cella*, small chamber]. Minute body in the blood of 2 types, erythrocyte,* or red cell, and leukocyte,* or white cell.

b. c. casts. Masses of red cells molded by the renal tubules, the blood origi-nating from the glomeruli. Abnormal microscopic body in the urine composed of coagulated serum covered with red blood cells.

blood cell, words pert. to: achromatocyte, achromatolysis, aglobulia, aleukia, aleu-kocytosis, anemia, anerythrocyte, an-erythroplasia, anerythroplastic, anihema-tosis, anhemolytic, anisocytosis, Arnett's classification of neutrophils, bioblast, Bizzozzero's c., blast, blood cell, cell color

ratio, crenation, erythrocytes, erythro-penia, "hem-" words, hypercythemia, "leuc-" words, "leuk-" words, megal-o-blasts, normoblast, oligochromemia, oli-gocythemia, ozonophore, phagocyte, -osis, polycythemia, spanemia



1 Red blood cells 2 Immature (nucleated) red blood cell 3 Lym-phocyte 4 Eosinophil 5 Neutrophilic leukocyte 6 Basophil 7 Blood platelet

blood clot ["" + OE *clott*, a mass] Co-agulated mass of blood. SYN *coagulum*. It is the result of prothrombin (zymo-gen, or mother's enzyme), when it forms an enzyme or ferment called *thrombin* by combining with calcium salts in the blood, the thrombin acting on fibrino-gen. The latter coagulates on exposure to the air and changes into fibrin. Coag-ulation Time Normal, 2 to 8 minutes. SFF *buffy coat*, *clotting*, *coagulation*.

blood corpuscles. The solid or cellular elements in the blood. SEE *erythrocytes*, *leukocytes*.

blood count. Enumeration of the red cor-puscles and the leukocytes per cu mm.

A blood count shows the variation of the different cells in number per cubic millimeter of blood, and in the charac-ter and type of the different cells.

Normally in each cu mm of blood there are an average of five million erythrocytes in the male and four and a half million in the female. Altitude increases the number. The leukocytes average 5,000 to 9,000 per cu mm.

Tabular Summary of Blood Corpuscles

Cells	Nucleus	Cytoplasm		Average diameter (Microns)	Number per cmm.
		Color	Granules		
Erythrocytes or red blood corpuscles	Absent	Red	None	7.3	4,500,000 to 5,000,000
Platelets	?	None	None	3	200,000 to 900,000
Leukocytes or white blood corpuscles	Varies with different types	None	Varies with different types	13	5,000 to 9,000

blood dust

blood examinations

A laboratory technician makes the count, which is done microscopically. A ruled area is used by which the different cells are counted in small squares. The percentage of different cells may be calculated from any number counted, but it is best to count not less than 200. Pathologic cells are also looked for, and platelets, and hemoglobin tests are also made.

MADE
A DIFFERENTIAL BLOOD COUNT This is an examination of the blood by stained specimens to ascertain the characteristic of the red cells and the variety of the white ones

Some blood diseases, and inflammatory conditions may be recognized in this way. In a differential count, the varieties of the leukocytes and their percentages should be Polymorphonuclears, 65-70%, small mononuclears, 20-30%, large mononuclears, 4-8%, transi-

tionals, 1/3%; basophils, 1/4-1/2%; eosinophils, 1/2-2%, platelets, 300,000 per cu mm.

















blood dust. Minute colorless bodies in the blood, particles of the blood corpuscle.
Syn: *hemoconia*.

blood examinations. They may be (a) morphological,* (b) chemical, (c) physical, (d) bacteriological, and (e) serological*.

Blood is difficult to study because it so promptly clots unless anticoagulants are added to it. SEE *b constituents*.

WHAT THE EXAMINER LOOKS FOR The number and character of the red blood cells, the percentage of hemoglobin, the coagulation time,* the number and character of white blood cells, the presence of parasites, also the amount of sugar, urea, urea-nitrogen, nonprotein nitrogen, creatinin, and uric acid. Complement fixation tests are made for sus-

Method of Testing Blood Groups

Serum of Group	Agglutinin in Serum	Recipient Red Blood Cells of Group				Remarks
		O	A	B	AB	
O	Anti-A and Anti-B					Cells of Group O <i>not</i> agglutinated by any sera. Contains no agglutinable substances. <i>Universal Donors</i> (45% of adults).
A	Anti-B					Cells of Group A agglutinated by sera of Groups O and B (40% adults).
B	Anti-A					Cells of Group B agglutinated by sera of Groups O and A (10% adults).
AB	None					Cells of Group AB agglutinated by sera of Groups O, A, B. Serum of Group AB contains no isoagglutinins. <i>Universal recipient</i> (5% adults).

When recipient is Group O, select Donor from Group O

	O,	or	A
	A,		O or A

"	"	"	"	B,	"	"	"	"	O or B
"	"	"	"	AB,	"	"	"	"	O A B AB

" " " " AB, " " " " O, A, B, AB

The Average Blood Pressure of Old Men				
Age	Number Examined	Systolic Pressure	Diastolic Pressure	Pulse Pressure
65-69	11	145	81	63
70-74	10	166	91	75
75-79	14	159	89	77
80-84	11	163	84	80
85-89	0			
90-94	4	145	81	65

The Average Blood Pressure of Old Women				
Age	Number Examined	Systolic Pressure	Diastolic Pressure	Pulse Pressure
65-69	21	154	83	71
70-74	29	158	83	72
75-79	24	170	88	81
80-84	16	183	85	91
85-89	7	170	90	77
90-94	3	137	80	53

pected gonorrhea, and Wassermann for syphilitic infection. Culture should be made if bacteria are suspected.

CHEMICAL FINDINGS The first figures indicate the normal, the second figures indicate beginning pathology (amount in mg per 100 cc of blood) Sugar 70-100, P, 120, nonprotein nitrogen, 25-35, P., 40, urea nitrogen, 10-15, P., 20; creatinin, 1-2, P, 3, uric acid, 1-3, P, 4, Co₂ combining power, 55-75, P., 45; cholesterol, 150-190, P, 200, sodium chloride, 45-500, P, 400-550 plus

Whenever blood is to be collected from a vein the following points should be observed

1 The syringe and needle should be not only sterile, but either dry or washed out with sterile normal saline solution. In particular the syringe should contain no trace of alcohol or ether, and preferably no distilled water.

2 The blood withdrawn is put into test tubes which are sterile and either (a) plain dry or (b) oxalated (*i. e.*, containing a small quantity of sodium or potassium oxalate powder). (a) Plain tubes are required for Wassermann reaction, Widal and other agglutination reactions, v d Bergh reaction, blood calcium. (b) Oxalated tubes are required for Blood sugar, blood urea, nonprotein nitrogen (N P N), etc.

3 Immediately the blood has been expelled from the syringe, this and the needle should be washed out with normal saline or cold water. In this way "jamming" of the piston is avoided.

blood groups. Scientific findings show that all human bloods fall within four groups, the fourth one being a rare group.

On examining the serum and cells of a number of bloods, Landsteiner (1901) found that the reactions of serum and cells did not occur in a helterskoler manner, but fell into three groups, a fourth one being discovered later. It was also found that the blood group properties were inherited, and that the distribution differs among various races. Prior to these discoveries blood transfusions* were often followed by severe symptoms or death.

In selecting a donor it is essential to know that the donor and the recipient are compatible as to their blood grouping, and a retyping of their blood is made for this purpose. When a donor is used over any extensive period retyping is necessary.

Due to confusion from two classifications (Jansky & Moss), blood groups are now represented by letters indicating their serological characteristics. (See table on B-33)

INCOMPATIBILITY This is indicated if there is any clumping or agglutination seen with naked eye.

bloodless. Without blood

b. operation. One by which the blood is expelled by compresses from the part which is to be operated upon, or by electrocautery.

blood motes. Minute colorless particles in the blood, bits of blood corpuscles. Syn blood dust, hemaconia.

blood platelets. Small, colorless bodies in circulating blood, averaging about 3 microns in diameter which in shed blood tend to agglutinate into small clusters. They may originate from giant bone-marrow cells (megakaryocytes). They play an important rôle in clotting through release of thrombo-

kinase which in presence of calcium reacts with prothrombin to form thrombin.

The normal number in circulating b, is about 250,000 to 300,000 per cmm. Reduction below normal is called *thrombocytopenia*. In certain forms of hemophilia, they are abnormally stable and fail to release thrombokinase, thus increasing coagulation time.

blood poisoning. The entrance of noxious materials, such as bacteria and their toxic products, into the blood stream. SEE *pyemia*, *sopremia*, *septicemia*, *toxemia*.

blood pressure. As popularly used, the pressure existing in the large arteries at the height of the pulse wave, the systolic intraarterial pressure.

More generally, the pressure exerted by the blood on the wall of any vessel. This pressure reaches its highest values in the left ventricle during systole, it is lower successively in the left arteries, capillaries, and veins, and sinks to sub-atmospheric values in the large veins during diastole.

The systolic arterial blood pressure itself rises during activity or excitement and falls during sleep. In the normal, relaxed, sitting adult, it is likely to be between 110 and 145 mm of mercury.

The following findings are considered abnormal (1) Systolic pressure persistently above 150, (2) diastolic pressure persistently above 100, (3) pulse pressure constantly greater than 50. Blood pressure varies with age, sex, altitude, muscular development, and according to states of worry and fatigue. It is lower in women than in men, low in childhood and high in advancing age as a rule. SEE *Normal blood pressure*.

b. p., children's. This is much lower than in adults. Differences in rate of growth varying at different ages are factors in children's blood pressure. Dr. H. G. Richey gives the approximate normal or, perhaps, better said, the average blood pressure at different ages of childhood at the foot of this page.

b. p., diastolic. Lowest point to which it drops between beats. Average in brachial artery of adult is 60 to 90 mm.

b. p., normal. Should show a high systolic pressure of about 145 mm with 10 mm less for women. Normal diastolic pressure, 60 mm to 90 mm, 120 mm. average systolic pressure at the age of 20, and 1/2 mm for each year above that age, which would give 135 mm as normal systolic pressure for a man of about 50. Arterial pressure is not uniform. Most published findings are the results of tests made before the technic of measuring blood pressure was perfected, and before the modern instruments for the purpose existed. Unfortunately, then, such findings cannot be depended upon except in a general way. Life insurance companies have compiled tabulations of blood pressure at different ages. One table presents the above figures.

b. p., systolic. The highest point caused by the contraction of the heart. 120 to 145 mm.

RS *aniseray*, *anisopsia*, *arteriotomy*, *diastole*, *hyperpiesia*, *hypertension*, *hypotension*, *pulse pressure*, *systole*.

blood shot. Locally congested with blood.

blood smear. Drop of blood spread on a slide for purpose of examination.

For the easy recognition of white cells, it is essential that a good smear be made. This is easily done as follows. Cover glasses three-quarters of an inch square must be perfectly clean and lint free. This is accomplished by cleaning them with hydrochloric acid for 24 hr. They are then washed in water and placed in alcohol. A silk cloth is used to dry them. The finger should never come in contact with the flat sides of the glasses.

A small drop of blood the size of the head of a pin is taken on 1 of these cover glasses which in turn is placed upon a second similar film. If they are clean, the blood runs out, covering the entire surfaces in apposition. Just before this movement of the blood stops, the films are gently pulled apart and allowed to dry in the air.

blood sugar. Sugar in the form of about 0.08 to 0.12% dextrose in the blood or about 80-120 mg per 100 cc of blood.

It rises after a meal but not more than 160 mg per 100 cc of blood but this may vary. Above this amt sugar enters the urine. Dextrose is half as sweet as cane sugar.

b. s. test. Increased sugar content of the blood, or presence of sugar in the urine indicates faulty metabolism and diabetes. The urine may be free of sugar but the blood sugar may have increased, which necessitates a test being made.

A wound is very slow to heal if there is an excess amt of blood sugar present. An abnormal amt in the blood may bring about an occlusion of the blood vessels, thus interfering with nourishment of the tissues which produces gangrene in diabetes and increases susceptibility to infections. Arteriosclerosis also may be induced by an excessive amt of sugar in the blood.

blood test. To ascertain contents of the blood.

Blood Urea. For this test 10 cc of blood are withdrawn into a sterile test

tube containing a few crystals of calcium oxalate.

UREA CONCENTRATION TEST. The patient has a drink at midnight and nothing afterwards. At 6 A. M. the patient passes urine. The amt is recorded and a specimen put up. 15 Gm of urea dissolved in 100 cc of water are taken, and afterwards 4 specimens of urine are obtained at hourly intervals, the whole of each specimen being kept. In the second and third specimens the urine should contain 2% of urea.

UREA CLEARANCE TEST. This test gives more accurate information as to the efficiency of the kidney than the above. It shows the amt of blood cleared of urea in a given time. It is carried out bet breakfast and lunch as follows.

The bladder is completely emptied. Exactly one hr after the bladder is again emptied. The specimen of urine obtained is kept. One hr after, this is repeated. Blood for blood urea, is withdrawn at the end of the first hr. No coffee is allowed for breakfast. Tea is sometimes allowed.

BLOOD SUGAR TOLERANCE CURVE. The fasting level of blood sugar is normally 80-120 mg in 100 cc. If large amts of carbohydrate are taken the sugar in the blood rises as high as 170 mg. The sugar level falls to fasting level within 2 hr.

TEST. No food or drink after 9 P. M. the evening before. In the morning blood is withdrawn and the amt of glucose estimated. This represents the fasting level. The patient then empties the bladder completely and drinks a solution of 50 Gm of glucose in 100 cc of water flavored with lemon juice. Blood is taken every half hr for 2 1/2 hr. The bladder is emptied one hr and 2 hr after taking the glucose. The urine is tested. In health neither specimen contains sugar. A prolonged curve indicates impaired carbohydrate metabolism.

INTERPRETATION. In a normal person, blood sugar level rises to 170-180 mg

Normal Blood Pressure

Age	Systolic Range			Diastolic Range			
	Mini- mum	Aver- age	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Aver- age	Maxi- mum	Pulse Pressure
15-19	135	117	129	73	77	81	40
20-24	108	120	132	75	79	83	41
25-29	109	121	133	76	80	84	41
30-34	110	122	134	77	81	85	41
35-39	110	123	135	78	82	86	41
40-44	112	125	137	79	83	87	42
45-49	115	127	139	80	84	88	43
50-54	116	129	142	81	85	89	44
55-59	118	131	144	82	86	90	45
60-64	121	134	147	83	87	91	47

Boys

5 Years of Age	About 80
6 Years of Age	About 85
7 Years of Age	About 89
8 Years of Age	About 92
9 Years of Age	About 95
10 Years of Age	A Little Over 95
11 Years of Age	About 96
12 Years of Age	About 98
13 Years of Age	About 101
14 Years of Age	About 106
15 Years of Age	About 110
16 Years of Age	About 112
17 Years of Age	About 112
18 Years of Age	About 113
19 Years of Age	About 117

Girls

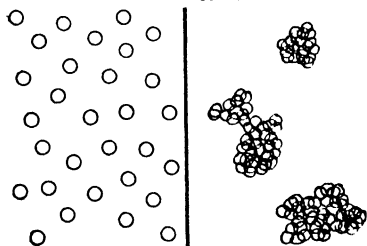
5 Years of Age	About 85
6 Years of Age	About 86
7 Years of Age	About 89
8 Years of Age	About 92
9 Years of Age	About 93
10 Years of Age	About 96
11 Years of Age	About 100
12 Years of Age	About 102
13 Years of Age	About 103
14 Years of Age	About 104
15 Years of Age	About 106
16 Years of Age	About 107
17 Years of Age	About 103
18 Years of Age	About 101
19 Years of Age	About 105

and then drops to fasting blood level (100 mg or less) within two to three hours. In a diabetic or a person with impaired sugar tolerance, blood sugar may exceed 180 mg and appear in urine. The curve is prolonged and drops slowly and tends to remain above fasting blood sugar level. In hypoparathyroidism, the curve is lower than normal and blood sugar may fall to low levels (40-60 mg) four to six hours after administration of glucose.

b., test for, in urine. Take 1 in. of urine in a test tube and add 1 or 2 drops of tincture of guaiacum. Carefully overlay this with $\frac{1}{2}$ in. of ozonic ether. Hold the tube in the hand to warm it for a few minutes. Blood is indicated by the appearance of a blue line at the junction of the fluids.

blood transfusion. The transference of the blood of one person into the blood vessels of another. In direct or immediate transfusion, the blood is transferred without being exposed to air, in indirect or mediate transfusion, the blood is collected in a receptacle from the donor before transfusion.

blood typing. Determination of which agglutinins are present in an individual's blood. Usually, only A, B, and Rh agglutinins are determined. SEE blood groups and typing.



BLOOD TYPING (Direct)

The red blood cells of the donor are mixed with the serum of the recipient. **Left:** Compatibility, no agglutination. **Right:** Incompatibility with formation of clumps. This donor cannot be used.

bloody flux. Dysentery.

bloody sweat. Excretion of blood or blood pigment through the sweat glands. Syn *hematidrosis*.

bloody vomit. A result of rupture of the blood vessels of the upper alimentary tract due to injury, disease, or swallowing of blood.

TREATMENT. Do not give stimulants, nothing by mouth. Keep patient quiet and lying down. Cold applications to lower chest and upper abdomen.

bloody weeping. Hemorrhage from conjunctiva.

Blot's perforator (blōs). Instrument used to perforate the fetal skull to facilitate its delivery.

blow fly. Flesh fly that deposits its eggs in flesh, *Musca vomitoria*.

blowing respiration. Bellows murmur, bruit de soufflet.

blowpipe. A tube through which a gas is passed under pressure, the gas being directed upon a flame, it is employed to concentrate and intensify the heat of the flame.

blows (blōz). A disease of hogs occurring in northern Ireland. Characterized by

marked anemia. It is noninfectious and its etiology unknown.

blue [O.Fr. *bleu*, blue]. 1. A primary color of the spectrum, sky color, azure. 2. Cyanotic.

b. baby. A child born with a very blue color due to mixture of the venous and arterial blood through a defect in the heart.

b., brilliant cresyl. A dye used in staining blood.

b., Evans. A dye, injected intravenously, for determining blood volume.

b. mass. A compound pill of mercury.

b., methylene. A dye used for staining tissues, also used as an indicator.

b. ointment. Mercurial ointment.

b. stone. POISONING (copper sulfate).

Sym. Vomiting which is bluish and which turns darker on addition of ammonia. Pain and cramps in upper part of the abdomen. Convulsions. Pulse first strong and rapid, and later feeble. **Treatment.** Empty stomach by means of a stomach tube or an emetic. Give large quantities of milk or the white of eggs in water. Follow with barley water or gruel or similar demulcent.

b., toluidine. A metachromatic dye used as a stain for tissues.

b. vitriol. SEE copper sulfate.

blueberries [" + AS *berrie*, berry]. **Av.** SERVING: 100 Gm. **Pro.** 0.6, **Fat.** 0.6, **Carbo.** 15.1 per serving. **Ash.** CONSER: Ca 0.020, Mg 0.007, K 0.051, Na 0.016, P 0.008, Cl 0.008, S 0.011, Fe 0.0009.

bluecomb (blō'komb). A disease of turkeys characterized by cyanosis. It is due to infection with *Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae*.

bluefish [" + AS *fisc*, fish]. **NUTRIENTS.** A. P. Prot 19.4, Fat 12. **FUEL VALUE:** 100 Gm.—88 cal.

Blumberg's sign. The occurrence of a sharp acute pain when the examiner presses his hand over McBurney's point and then releases the hand pressure suddenly. This sign is indicative of peritoneal inflammation.

Blumenau's nucleus (blō'men-ows). Outer part of the cuneate fasciculus.

Blumenbach's clivus. Sloping part of sphenoid bone behind post clinoid processes.

Blumenthal's disease. Leukemia in which there is an excessive amount of immature blood cells—both red and white—in the blood.

blush'ing [AS *blýscan*, to be red]. Rush of blood to the face caused by embarrassment or other emotion. SEE *rubedo*.

Blyth's test. A test for the detection of lead in drinking water. In the presence of lead a white precipitate forms on the addition of a small amount of alcoholic tincture of cochineal to the water to be tested.

B. M. A. Abbr for British Medical Association.

B. M. R. Abbr for basal metabolism rate.

B. M. S. Abbr for Bachelor of Medical Science.

BNA. Abbr for *Basile nomina anatomica*, an anatomical nomenclature adopted by the German Anatomical Society in 1895, at Basle, Switzerland. It includes some 4500 terms.

Boas motor meal. Test for tonicity of bowels.

If the morning after an Ewald-Boas test meal was given, lavage shows the stomach to be empty, there is normal motility.

B. point. A tender spot left of the 12th dorsal vertebra in cases of gastric ulcer. [drochloric acid in gastric juice.

B. reagent. Formula for testing hy-

B. sign. The presence of lactic acid in the gastric contents.

B. test meal. This is a nonlactic-acid-containing meal. It consists of 30 Gm. of rolled oats boiled in 500 cc. salted water, or two shredded wheat biscuits with 300 cc. of water. This is used as a test of lactic acid. If the patient is to be given the above mentioned test meal, the stomach should be lavaged* the night before.

Bochdalek's ganglion (bok'dal-ek) Ganglion of plexus of dental nerve in the maxilla above the canine tooth

Bo'do. A genus of protozoan organisms. Some are parasitic in man's intestines.

body [AS *bodg*, body] Soma, corpus. 1. The physical man. 2. The trunk without the head and extremities. 3. The principal part of anything. 4. A small organ or a structure within an organ.

EXAMINATION. The nude body is examined and both sides compared. Physical examination is made by *inspection*, *palpation*, *manipulation*, *mensuration*, and *auscultation*, *q r* Chemical and microscopic examination may be made of the blood, sputum, feces, urine, cerebrospinal fluids, and other fluids of the body. X-ray, or ioentgen ray, is also used, and checked with clinical findings. The cardiograph is used for determining heart rhythms.

b., aortic. Two small bodies located in the arch of the aorta which contain the endings of the aortic nerve. They are chemoreceptors, responding to changes in the chemical content of the blood esp., changes in CO₂ content and H-ion concentration.

b., basal. A basal granule or blepharoblast. A small granule usually present at the base of a flagellum protozoa.

b., Call-Exner. Darkly staining bodies found in growing follicles of the ovary. Also called vacuoles of Call-Exner.

b., carotid. A flat structure at the bifurcation of the common carotid artery. Contains epitheloid cells which serve as chemo receptors, responding to changes in carbon dioxide and oxygen content of the blood and to changes in pH.

b., cavernous. One of three cylindrical bodies of erectile tissue found in the penis. SEE corpora cavernosum.

b., cavities. The thorax, abdomen, and pelvis.

b., cell. The main portion of a cell, esp. a neuron, the portion that contains the nucleus.

b., cells. Somatic cells. Any cells of the body excepting the reproductive or germinal cells.

b., chromaffin. A number of bodies composed principally of chromaffin cells, *q v* which lie serially arranged along both sides of the dorsal aorta. Also called *paraganghonic bodies*. They are ectodermal in origin, having the same origin as cells of the sympathetic ganglia.

b., chromatoid. Darkly staining bodies found in the encysted forms of parasitic amebae. Thought to serve as reserve food. They disappear as cysts grow older.

b., chromophilic. One of the granular bodies in cytoplasm of a nerve cell which stain readily with basic dyes.

b., ciliary. A structure in the eye consisting of the ciliary muscle and

ciliary processes. Functions in accommodation.

b., coccygeal. A mass of tissue consisting of one or several small nodules located at tip of coccyx. It contains an arteriovenous anastomosis. Its function is unknown.

b., Donovan's. Organism supposedly causing granuloma inguinale.

b., geniculate, lateral. Two bodies forming elevations on the lateral portion of the posterior part of the thalamus. Each is the termination of afferent fibers from the retina which they receive through the optic nerves and tracts.

b., geniculate, medial. Two bodies lying in the posterior part of the dorsal thalamus, connected by the commissure of Gudden. Each receives fibers from the acoustic center of the medulla and from the inferior colliculus through the brachium.

b., Hassalls. Hassall's corpuscle, found in the medulla of the thymus.

b., Hensen's. A modified Golgi net found in the hair cells of the organ of Corti of the ear.

b., inclusion. Cell inclusions. Non-living substances in the protoplasm of a cell.

b., ketone. One of a number of substances which increase in the blood as a result of faulty fat metabolism. Among them are B-hydroxybutyric acid, acetoacetic acid, and acetone. They increase in diabetes mellitus and are the primary cause of acidosis. They may also occur in other metabolic disturbances.

b., Leishman-Donovan. Small bodies found in the spleen and liver of victims of kala-azar or dum-dum fever. Now known to be *Leishmania donovani*, causative organism of the disease. They are found both within and outside of living cells and in circulating blood.

b., Malpighian. (1) A renal corpuscle consisting of a glomerulus enclosed in Bowman's capsule. (2) A lymph nodule found in the spleen.

b., mammillary. A rounded body of gray matter found in the diencephalon. It forms a rounded eminence projecting into the anterior portion of the interpeduncular fossa. Their nuclei constitute an important relay station for olfactory impulse.

b., medullary. The deeper white matter of the cerebellum enclosed within the cortex.

b., metachromic. Metachromic granule, *q i*

b., Negri. Inclusion bodies found in the cells of the central nervous system of animals infected with rabies. They are acidophilic masses appearing in large ganglion cells or in cells of the brain esp. those of the hippocampus and cerebellum.

b., Nissl. Also called Nissl granules or chromophil substance. Conspicuous structures in nerve cells demonstrated by selective staining. They are absent in the axon and axon-hillock. They show changes under various physiological conditions and in pathological conditions may dissolve and disappear (chromatolysis).

b., Pacchionian. Arachnoid granulation. Numerous small ovoid or villus-like projections of the subarachnoid membrane of the brain. They may project into the superior sagittal sinus as arachnoid villi or they may press against the outer dura and grow into

the inner plate of the cranium forming ovoid depressions

b., perineal. The mass of tissue which separates the anus from the vestibule and the lower part of the vagina

b., pineal. The epiphysis, a dorsal outgrowth of the diencephalon. Also called pineal gland

b., pituitary. The hypophysis; pituitary gland. *q v*

b., polar. A small cell produced in cogenesis resulting from the divisions of the primary and secondary oocytes. It has no functional significance

b., postbranchial. Ultimobranchial bodies. Two bodies which develop from the post. wall of the 4th pharyngeal pouch. They become incorporated into the thyroid gland

b., psammoma. Laminated calcareous bodies seen in certain types of tumors. Terms also applied to sand-like bodies (brain sand) bound in the pineal body

b., restiform. The inferior cerebellar peduncles. Two bands of fibers which connect the medulla with the cerebellum

b., tigroid. The chromophil substance of neurons, Nissl bodies

b., of vertebra. A short column of bone forming the weight-supporting portion of a vertebra. From its dorso-lateral surfaces project the roots of the arch of a vertebra

b., vitreous. A jelly-like body within the eye which fills the space between the lens and the retina. It is colorless, structureless, and transparent

b., Wolffian. The mesonephros or middle kidney of the embryo

body fluids, words pert. to: anastasis, anhydremia, anorihorhea, apocrenosis, ascites, colliquation, colloid, extravasation, flux, humor, humoral, hydrorrhea, hypoaciduria, hypochlorhydria, oligohydria, protoplasm, stagnation, succorhea.

body mechanics. Mechanical correlation of the various systems of the body.

body substances, words pert. to: activator, adenine, addisin, agglutinin, aggrassin, allergen, allergenic, alloxuremia, alloxuria, antibacterins, antithrombin, apepsima, ash, aquamedin, autacoid, autotoxin, bacteriolysin, buffer salts, chalone, collagen, collemia, cephalin, ketogenesis, ketonemia, ketones, ketosis, lactacidogen, lecithin, leukomaine, lime, lipacidemia, lipaciduria, lipemia, lysine, melanosis, melaururia, opsonins, oxygenase, parenchymatous, phosphates, purins, trephones, wax, xanthine

Boeck's sarcoid (becks) A multiple benign one of a superficial nature esp on arms, face, or shoulders

boil [*AS byl*, a swelling]. A furuncle. An acute circumscribed inflammation of the subcutaneous layers of the skin, gland, or hair follicle

The deeper tissue inflammation is so severe that blood clots in the vessels and the center dies. This is the cause of the acuteness of the pain, the dead core is ultimately thrown off. Contrary to general opinion, boils do not arise from "bad blood," but are the result of local infection due to an invasion of bacteria from the outside

TREATMENT. As cold contracts the peripheral vessels, decreasing the amt. of blood in the region and reducing the pain, ice is the first thing to apply. Wet dressing by salt solution should be applied. Clothing should not rub the af-

fected parts. Sunshine, fresh air, exercise out of doors.

Vaccine from pus of one of the boils is sometimes used. Painting with colorless tincture of iodine followed by application of electricity, esp when abscess on face appears. Collodion with $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 gr salicylic acid to the dram is also used over affected area. Injections every day for 6 days, of a pint of dextrose solution

Diet A diet of green vegetables, fruit, whole wheat cereals, and milk, little meat, drink plenty of water. See *furuncle*, *furunculosis*

boiling. Vaporization of a liquid

1 Boiling water destroys organic impurities 2 Boiling toughens and hardens albumin in eggs 3 Boiling toughens fibrin and dissolves tissues in meat 4 Boiling bursts starch granules 5 Boiling softens cellulose in cereals and vegetables

b., point. The degree of heat required to bring a liquid to a boil. It depends upon the liquid. Water boils at 212° F. (100° C) under ordinary conditions. To kill microorganisms water should be boiled 3-15 minutes. Aeration (pouring from one vessel to another) will overcome the flat taste of boiled water

bolometer [*G bolē*, a throw, + *metron*, measure] 1 Device for measuring the force of the heat beat apart from blood pressure 2 An instrument for gauging minute degrees of radiant heat

bolus [*G bolos*, a mass] A pill-shaped mass [food ready to swallow]

b., alimentary. A mass of masticated

bond. A mark or short line bet atoms to indicate the number and attachments of the valencies of an atom giving a graphic representation of arrangement of the atoms of elements in the molecules of compounds, as, H-Cl

bone [*AS bān*, bone]. The hardest connective tissue that forms the framework of the body (1) Osseous tissue. A specialized form of dense connective tissue consisting of bone cells (*osteocytes*) embedded in a *matrix* consisting of calcified intercellular substance (2) An individual unit of the skeleton. Bones give shape to and support the body. They also serve as a storage place for mineral salts and play an important rôle in the formation of blood cells

It consists of about 50% water, and 50% solid matter, the solids being chiefly cartilage hardened by impregnation with inorganic salts, esp carbonate and phosphate of lime. The proportion of lime in bone gradually increases and in old age there is such a large proportion that the bones are brittle and break easily

They surround and protect some vital organs, and give points of attachment for the muscles, serving as levers and making movement possible.

The outer surface is less porous than the inner, and is called the compact tissue, the more porous portion is called cancellous tissue. The compact tissue is tunnelled by a central canal containing marrow, and fine branching canals. In these canals run small blood vessels and lymphatics for the maintenance and repair of bone tissue. This is known as the Haversian system or canals. The exterior covering of the bone, or periosteum, serves to extend the blood supply to the bone. According to their shape, bones are classified as *flat*, *irregular*, *long*, and *short*.

CAVITIES: Depressions, openings, and cavities in bones consist of a *fissure*, a *foramen*, a *meatus* or *canal*, a *sinus* and *antrum*, *groove* or *sulcus*, and a *fossa*.

FORAMEN. Opening for blood vessels or nerves.

fossa A concavity

fissure A slitlike opening

meatus A tubelike passage

sinus (a) Air cavity within a bone.

(b) A groove lodging a blood sinus.

sulcus A groove

PROCESSES Enlargements or protrusions

crest A ridge

condyle A rounded process for articulation

head Rounded end of a bone separated from the body by a constricted region the neck

spine A pointed process

trochanter A very large process.

tubercle A small rounded one

tuberosity A large rounded p

b., ankle. The astragalus or talus

b., breast. The sternum

b., carpal. One of the wrist bones (navicular).

b., membrane. The intramembranous b.

b., perichondral. One formed beneath the perichondrium

b., periosteal. One formed by osteoblasts of the periosteum

b., ping pong. The thin shell of osseous tissue covering a giant cell sarcoma in a bone

b., replacement. Cartilage b, one which replaces cartilage

b., sesamoid. One which develops in tendon, as the patella

b., spongy. Cancellous bone

b., sutural. A Wormian b

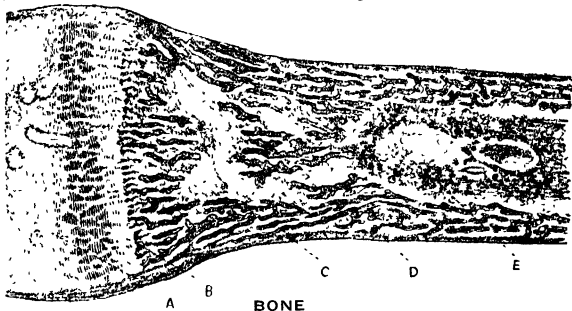
b., thigh. The femur

b., Wormian. A small irregularly-shaped b, often found in the sutures of the cranium

Names of principal bones See Appendix, also *skeleton*

bone cell. One in osseous tissue or bone. It may be (a) an osteoblast or bone-forming cell, (b) an osteocyte which lies within a lacuna in bone matrix, or (c) an osteoclast, a giant, multinucleated cell occupying deep grooves (Howship's lacunae)

bone graft. A piece of bone taken either



General view. Longitudinal section of the femur of a six months human fetus.
A Epiphyseal cartilage B Epiphyseal line C. Bone substance. D. Periosteum.
E Medullary canal

b., cancellous. A spongy bone in which the matrix forms connecting bars and plates, partially enclosing many intercommunicating spaces filled with bone marrow

b., cartilage. Endochondral bone which develops from cartilage

b., cavalry. Rider's b. Bony formation in adductor magnus femoris

b., collar. The clavicle

b., compact. Dense, hard bone with microscopic spaces

b., cotyloid. One which during development forms a part of medial portion of the acetabulum. It fuses with the pubis

b., cranial. A b. of the cranium or brain case

b., cyst. B tumor of cystic variety

b., dermal. A membrane bone

b., endochondral. Cartilaginous b

b., epipferic. A small, scalelike b which occupies the sphenoidal fontanelle

b., Inca. An incarial b

b., incarial. The interparietal b, part of the occipital b

b., incisive. Part of maxilla bearing the incisor teeth

n., intracartilaginous. Cartilage or endochondral b

b., innominate. Hip b, composed of the ilium, ischium, and pubis

from some animal (foreign) or the body of the patient in which it is to be used (autogenous) and placed so as to encourage its growth and union with the bone it is being placed in contact with

bone grafting. Transplanting a healthy bone to replace missing or defective bone

bonelet. A small bone.

bone marrow. Medulla or soft tissues in the hollow of long bones and in the extremities of long bones. See *marrow*.

bone reflex. Any res. ult of bone percussion

bone reflex. A reflex action resulting from tapping or percussion; actually a tendon or muscle reflex

Bonnet's capsule (bon-nä'). Tenon's capsule.

bo'ny. Resembling or of the nature of bone. SYN *osseous*.

boopia (bo-opi-ä) (G *bous*, ox, + *ōps*, eye). Ox-eyes observed in hysteria.

booster. A device, consisting essentially of a small induction coil with adjustable core, for increasing the electromotive force of an alternating current circuit, or a device, such as a dynamo, in series to increase the voltage of a direct current circuit.

bo'rate. A basic salt of boric acid.

bo'rated. That to which borax has been added.

borax [L.]. A sodium salt of a form of boric acid.

It is found in some arid regions, and is made by combining a complex boric acid with sodium borate. Its chief use is as a detergent and water softener; also a weak antiseptic.

borborygmus (bor-bor-ig'mus) (pl. *borborygmi*) [G. *borborygmus*, rumbling in the bowels]. A gurgling, splashing sound heard over the large intestine, intestinal flatus.

PATH. Its absence may denote such obstruction of the bowels as torsion, volvulus, or strangulated hernia. In nervous persons denotes a form of indigestion. Associated with diarrhea and may arise in constipation.

border. The outer part or edge, boundary.

b., brush. A brushlike structure found on the free surface of epithelial cells in the proximal convoluted portion of a renal tubule. It consists of nonmotile hairs.

b. cells. Those in the stomach from which the secretion of acid takes place. They are fewer in number at the cardiac and pyloric ends of the stomach.

b., striated. A modified layer of the surface protoplasm of columnar epithelial cells lining the intestine. It consists of regular, perpendicular striations consisting of minute protoplasmic processes.

Bordet's theory (bor'das). That bacteriolytic sera owe their action to (a) an antibody and (b) alexin.

boric acid (boric acid, *acidum boricum*). An odorless, white, crystalline powder obtained by condensation and evaporation from certain mineral salts.

In solution it is used as mild antiseptic wash, esp. for the eyes, mouth, and bladder. As an ointment it is valuable in dressing burns, blisters, etc. When large doses are accidentally taken by mouth, as in children, it may be poisonous.

SYM. Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea.

TREATMENT. Wash out stomach. Give saline cathartic and large volumes of water. Stimulants as necessary.

bo'ris'm. Symptoms caused by internal use of borax or boron compounds.

boroglycerol (bo-ro-glis'er-öl). A liquid made by heating boroglycerid and glycerin.

borolyptol (bo-ro-lip'töl). An antiseptic compound of formaldehyde, eucalyptus, myrrh, storax, etc.

bo'ron [L. *borum*]. **SYMS.** B. At weight, 11. A nonmetallic element, with oxygen it forms boric acid.

Borrelia (bor-rel'i-ä). A genus of spirochetes including organisms responsible for relapsing fever.

B. vincent'i. A species found in Vincent's angina.

Borsieri's line (bor-si-ä-r'i's). In the early stage of scarlet fever, a line drawn on the skin with the finger nail leaves a white mark which quickly turns red and becomes smaller in size. See *scarlatina*.

bess [O Fr. *bœce*, a swelling]. A circumscribed roundish protuberance, as that of a humpback.

bos'selated. Marked by numerous bosses.

bossella'tion. One or more small bosses.

Bossi's dilator (bos'si). Metal instrument used to dilate the cervix by means of force.

Botal's (Botal'lo's) **duct.** The ductus arteriosus.

B.'s foramen. Orifice bet the two atria of the fetal heart.

B.'s ligament. Relic of the ductus arteriosus.

bot flies. Flies belonging to the families *Gastrophilidae*, *Cuterebridae*, and *Oestridae*. The adults are free-living but the larvae or maggots are parasitic, living on the flesh of their host, producing *myiasis*. The larvae are called *bots*, certain species of which live in the skin forming cystlike lumps called *warbles*. Others form boil-like swellings. Some infest the sinuses of the skull (sheep bot), others the stomach and intestine (horse bot). Human infestation is rare.

TREATMENT. Manually squeezing out the mature "grubs" and application of antiseptics. Grubs can be killed by application of a lanolin ointment (78 ml.), water (9 ml.), benzene hexachloride (9 ml.), rotenone extract (1 ml.), or 5% rotenone extract in linseed oil.

bothrenchyma (both-ten'ki-mä) [G. *bothrion*, pit, + *ecchyma*, an infusion]. Tissue that is pitted.

botryoid (bot'ri-oid) [G. *botrys*, bunch of grapes, + *eidos*, appearance]. Resembling a bunch of grapes.

Botryomyces (bot'ri-o-mi'sez) [+ *mykēs*, fungus]. A genus of fission fungi or bacteria.

bot'lie nose. Acne rosacea of the nose.

botuliform (bot-u'li-form) [L. *botulus*, sausage, + *forma*, shape]. Shaped like a sausage.

botulin'ic acid. A toxin found in putrid **botulism** (böt'ü-lizm). A severe form of food poisoning from food containing the *botulinus* toxin, produced by *Clostridium botulinum*. This organism is widely found in the soil. Cases of human botulism are usually associated with development of the bacteria under anaerobic conditions in improperly canned foods, esp. meats and nonacid vegetables. The toxin is a powerful exotoxin. It is very thermolabile losing its toxic properties when exposed to temperatures of 75 C-85 C. for 30 m. or boiling for 10 m.

POISONING. The toxin has a selective action on the central nervous system. In fatal cases, cardiac and respiratory failure occur through involvement of the medullary centers. Paralysis may occur, esp. that of the pharyngeal muscles, leading to difficulty in swallowing.

SYM. Intense abdominal cramping, headache, general malaise, difficulty in swallowing, distorted vision, thick speech, nausea, repeated spells of vomiting, later, intense diarrhea, collapse, shock, perhaps unconsciousness. Death may result in from 3 to 7 days.

TREATMENT. Permit vomiting for a while, and give large volumes of fluid bet. attacks, preferably salt water (teaspoonful to a pint), atropine, or belladonna in repeated small doses. Apply heat to abdomen. Stimulants, as hot, sweetened coffee and tea. Cathartics are generally superfluous. Botulinus antitoxin is effective in early stages. A formal toxoid (types A and B) provides active immunization.

B.'s coefficient. Proportion of fluid to solids in urine.

Bouchut's method (boo-shus'). Intubation of larynx.

B.'s respiration. Expiration longer than inspiration in children with bronchopneumonia.

B.'s tube. One used for intubation.
bougie (boo-zhē) [F *bougie*, candle] Instrument for exploring and dilating canals, esp. the male urethra

b., armed. One with caustic attached.

b., filiform. One of very small size

b., obstetrical. GYN Rubber catheter inserted bet. the fetal membranes and the uterine wall for instituting labor.

bouillon (boo-yawn') [F. *bouillir*, to boil]. Clear beef broth.

b. culture. Bouillon used as a basis for a bacteriological culture

boulimia (boo-him'i-ä) [G *bous*, ox, + *limos*, hunger] Abnormal hunger sensation a short time after a meal SYN *bulimia*, *q v.*

bouquet (boo-kä') [F *nosegay*] 1 The aroma of a wine 2 A cluster of anything, esp. of blood vessels or nerves

Bourdin's paste (boor-dans'). A caustic mixture of nitric acid and sublimed sulfur

Bourdon's test (boor-don') One administered to determine the alertness of attention, time and accuracy being requisite

Certain letters on a printed page are to be crossed out by the subject

bourdonnement (boor-dön-mon') [Fr a droning]. A humming sound

boutonnière operation (boo-tön-yär') [F. *buttonhole*] 1 Incision through perineum behind an impervious stricture 2 A buttonhole-like opening in a membrane.

boutons terminaux. Bulblike expansions at the tip of axons which come into synaptic contact with the cell bodies of other neurons

bo'vine [L *bovinus*, pert to a cow] Pert. to cattle

b. lymph. Vaccine virus from a heifer.
bo'vinoid [' + *eidos*, resemblance] Like that of cattle

bowel [OFr *boel*, intestine, from L. *botellus*, little sausage] The intestine

RS colon, evacuate, feces, intestines, rectum, sigmoid, stool.

b. movement. Evacuation of feces. SYN stool, defecation

NUMBER OF This varies in normal individuals, some having a movement after each meal, others 1 in the morning and 1 at night, and still others only 1 a day. Proper nursing will do much to aid the patient in regular elimination

bowleg. A bending outward of the lower limb Bandy leg, genu* varum

Bowman's capsule. The expanded end of a renal tubule or nephron which invests a glomerulus, the two constituting the renal or Malpighian corpuscle. It consists of a visceral layer closely applied to the glomerulus, and an outer parietal layer. It functions as a filter in the formation of urine

B.'s glands. Branched tubuloalveolar glands located in the lamina propria of the olfactory membrane which serves to keep the olfactory surface moist

b. membrane. Thin homogeneous membrane separating corneal epithelium from corneal substance SYN *membrane*.

boxnote. A hollow sound heard on percussion in emphysema

box splint. One for fractures below the knee.

Boyer's bursa (bwä-yas'). One ant. to the thyrohyoid membrane

B.'s cyst. A subhyoid cyst

Boyle's law. The volume of a given mass of gas, at any given temperature, varies inversely as the pressure it bears.

Boze'man-Fritsch catheter. Double-current uterine catheter with several openings at tip

B. P., B. Ph. Abbr. for *British Pharmacopeia*.

Br. CHEM SYMB: bromine. BACT: Abbr. for *Brucella*.

bra'chia. Pl of *brachium*, arm
brachial (bra'ki-al) [G. *brachiön*, arm]. Pert to the arm

b. artery. Main a. of arm. Continuation of the axillary artery on the inside of the arm.

b. glands. Lymphatic glands of the arm

b. plexus. Network of lower cervical and upper dorsal spinal nerves supplying arm, forearm and hand SEE *nerve plexuses*

b. veins. Those accompanying the brachial artery

brachialgia (bra'ki-al'i-ä) [' + *algos*, pain]. Intense pain in the arm

brachio [G] Prefix Pert to the brachium

brachiocephalic (bra-ki-ö-sef-al'ik) [G. *brachiön*, arm, + *kephalē*, head]. Pert. to arm and head

brachiorural (bra-ki-o-kru'al) [' + L. *cruralis*, pert to the leg] Pert to arm and leg

brachio'cubital [' + L. *cubitus*, forearm]. Pert to the arm and forearm

brachio'cylosis (bra-ki-o-sil-o'sis) [' + *kylōsis*, a bending] Curvature of the arm

brachio'facial [' + L. *facialis*, pert. to face] Pert to arm and face

brachioncus (bra-ki-on'kus) [' + *ogkos*, a swelling] A chronic, hard swelling of the arm

brachiotomy (bra-ki-ot'o-mi) [' + *tomē*, a cutting] Surgical removal or cutting of an arm of the fetus to facilitate delivery

bra'chium [L. from G. *brachiön*, arm] 1. The upper arm from shoulder to elbow.

2 One of the white tracts of the brain

brachy [G *brachys* short] Prefix Short.

brachybasia (brä-ki-ba'si-ä) [' + *basis*, walking] A slow, shuffling gait seen in partial paraplegia SYN *gait*

brachycardia (brak-i-kar'di-ä) [' + *kardia*, heart] Slowness of heart action SYN *bradycardia*, *q v*

brachycephalic, brachycephalous (brak-i-sef-al'ik, -al-us) [' + *kephalē*, head]. Having a head disproportionately short.

brachyceph'alism, brachyceph'aly. Shortness of the head

brachydactylia (brak-i-dak-til'i-ä) [G *brachys*, short, + *dactylos*, finger]. Shortness of the fingers

brachygnathia (brak-ig-na'thi-ä) [' + *gnathos*, jaw] Abnormal shortness or recession of under jaw

brachymetropia (brak-i-me-trop'i-ä) [' + *metron*, measure, + *opsis*, sight]. Myopia, nearsightedness

brachymetropic (brak-i-me-trop'ik). Nearsighted, myopic

brachyphalan'gia. Shortness of phalanges.

brachypnea (brak-ip-ne'ä) [G *brachys*, short, + *pnoē*, breathing] Shortness of breath

brachyran'ic [' + *ouranos*, roof of mouth] Having a short palate, or a palatomaxillary index over 115

bradesthesia (brad-es-the'zi-ä) [G *bradys*, slow, + *aisthēsis*, sensation] Blunted perception SYN *bradyesthesia*, *q v*

Bradford frame. An oblong frame, about 7 x 3, made of 1 in. pipe, covered with canvas strips which run from one side

of the frame to the other and which are movable, thus permitting the patient to urinate and defecate without moving the spine or changing position.

brady- [G *bradys*, slow]. Prefix: Slow, as *bradycardia*.

bradyacusia (brad-i-ak-oo'si-ä) [“ + *akouein*, to hear] Hardness of hearing.

bradyarthria (brad-i-ar'thri-ä) [“ + *arthron*, articulation] Bradylalia, unusual slowness of articulation of words.

bradycardia (brad-i-kar'di-ä) [“ + *kardia*, heart]. Slow heart action. SEE: *arrhythmia*, *tachycardia*.

b. sinus. A sinus rhythm with a rate below 60 in an adult, or below 70 in a child.

bradycardic. Pert to bradycardia.

bradycinesia (brad-i-sin-e'si-ä) [G. *bradys*, slow + *kinēsis*, movement]. Extreme slowness of movement. SEE: *bradykinesia*.

bradycrotic (brad-i-krot'ik). Pert to slowness of pulse.

bradydiastole (brad-i-di-as'to-le) [G. *bradys*, slow, + *diastole*, dilatation]. Prolongation of the diastolic pause, as in myocardial lesions.

bradycoia (brad-i-ek-oi-ä) [G. *bradykooos*, hard of hearing] Hardness of hearing.

bradyesthesia (brad-i-es-the'zi-ä) [G. *bradys*, slow, + *aisthēsis*, perception]. Blunted perception.

bradyglossia (brad-i-glos'i-ä) [“ + *glōssa*, tongue] Unusual slowness of speech. SYN *bradylalia*, *bradyarthria*, *bradylogia*, *bradyphasia*, *bradyphemia*.

bradykinesia (brad-i-kin-e'si-ä) [“ + *kinēsis*, motion]. Extreme slowness of movement.

bradykinetic (brad-i-kin-et'ik). Relating to slow movements.

A slow motion picture exhibiting details very plainly is used for analysis of the patient.

bradylalia (brad-i-la'i-ä) [G. *bradys*, slow, + *lalein*, to talk]. Slowness of utterance. ETIOL Brain lesion. SEE: *speech*.

bradylexia (brad-i-lex'i-ä) [“ + *lexis*, word]. Slowness in reading due to a brain disorder.

bradylogia (brad-i-lo'i-ä) [“ + *logos*, speech] Unusual slowness of speech. SYN *bradylalia*, *bradyphasia*, *bradyphemia*.

bradypepsia (brad-i-pep'si-ä) [“ + *pepsis*, digestion] Slow digestion.

bradyphagia (brad-i-fa'ji-ä) [“ + *phagein*, to eat] Slowness in eating.

bradyphasia (brad-i-fa'zi-ä) [“ + *phasis*, speech] Extreme slowness of speech. SYN *bradylalia*, *bradylogia*, *bradyphemia*.

bradyphemia (brad-i-fe'mi-ä) [“ + *phēmē*, speech] Unusual slowness of utterance of words. SYN *bradylalia*.

bradyphrasia (brad-i-fra'zi-ä) [“ + *phrasis*, utterance] Slowness of speech; seen in some types of mental disease.

bradyphrenia [“ + *phrēn*, mind] Slowness of mental activity as a result of epidemic encephalitis.

bradypnea (brad-ip-ne'ä) [“ + *pnoē*, breathing] Abnormally slow breathing.

bradypermatism (brad-i-sper'mat-izm) [“ + *sperma*, semen]. Abnormally slow emission of semen.

bradysphygmia (brad-i-sfīg'mi-ä) [“ + *sphygmōs*, pulse]. Abnormally slow pulse.

bradystal'sis [“ + *stalsis*, constriction]. Slow peristalsis.

bradytocia (brad-i-to'si-ä) [“ + *tokos*, childbirth]. Slow parturition.

bradyuria (brad-i-u'i-ä) [“ + *ouron*, urine] Slowness in passing urine.

braidism (bra'dizm). Hypnotism.

brain [A S *braegen*]. A large, soft mass of nerve tissue contained within the cranium, the *encephalon*.

structure: It is composed of neurons which are nerve cells, and neuroglia or supporting cells. The brain consists of gray and white matter. Gray matter is composed principally of nerve-cell bodies and is concentrated in the cerebral cortex and the nuclei and basal ganglia. White matter is composed of nerve-cell processes which form tracts or commissures connecting various parts of the brain with each other.

It consists of 5 parts: the *cerebrum*, *cerebellum*, *pons*, *Vulvula*, *medulla oblongata*, *q v* and *myelobium*. The cerebrum represents seven-eighths of the weight of the brain.

LOBES 1. Frontal 2. Parietal 3. Occipital 4. Temporal 5. Insula 6. Limbic, *q v*.

GLANDS Pineal, pituitary.

MEMBRANES Meninges, consisting of the dura mater (external), arachnoid (middle), and pia mater (internal).

NERVES Cranial, *q v* SEE Appendix, pages 53, 55.

The subdivisions of the brain are *dienecephalon*. This includes the epithalamus, thalamus, and hypothalamus (optic chiasma, hypophysis, tuber cinereum, and maxillary bodies).

mesencephalon. This includes the corpora quadrigemina, tegmentum, and crura cerebri.

telencephalon. This includes the cerebrum and pons.

myelencephalon. This includes the medulla oblongata.

telencephalon. This includes the rhinencephalon, corpora striata, and cerebrum (cerebral cortex).

ventricles. The cavities of the brain are (a) the lateral ventricles (1 and 2) which lie in the cerebral hemispheres; (b) the third ventricle of the dienecephalon, and (c) the fourth ventricle of the medulla. The first and second communicate with the third by the interventricular foramina, the third with the fourth by the cerebral canal (aqueduct Sylvius), the fourth with the subarachnoid spaces by the two foramina of Luschka and the foramina of Magendie. The ventricles are filled with cerebrospinal fluid which is formed by the choroid plexuses in the walls and roofs of the ventricles.

functions: The brain is the primary center for regulating and coordinating body activities. Sensory impulses are received through afferent nerves, these register as sensations which are the basis for perception. It is the seat of consciousness, thought, memory, reason, judgment, and emotion. Motor impulses are discharged through efferent nerves to muscles, and glands initiating activities. Through reflex centers automatic control of body-activities is maintained. The most important reflex centers are the *cardiac*, *vasomotor*, and *respiratory* centers, which regulate circulation and respiration.

For illustrations of the brain SEE: *Central Nervous System* (C-28) *Cerebrum* (C-32); *Nerve Cell Cerebral Corte* (N-12).

The weight of brain and cord is about

1350-1400 Gm., of which total the cord represents 2%. SEE *spinal cord*.

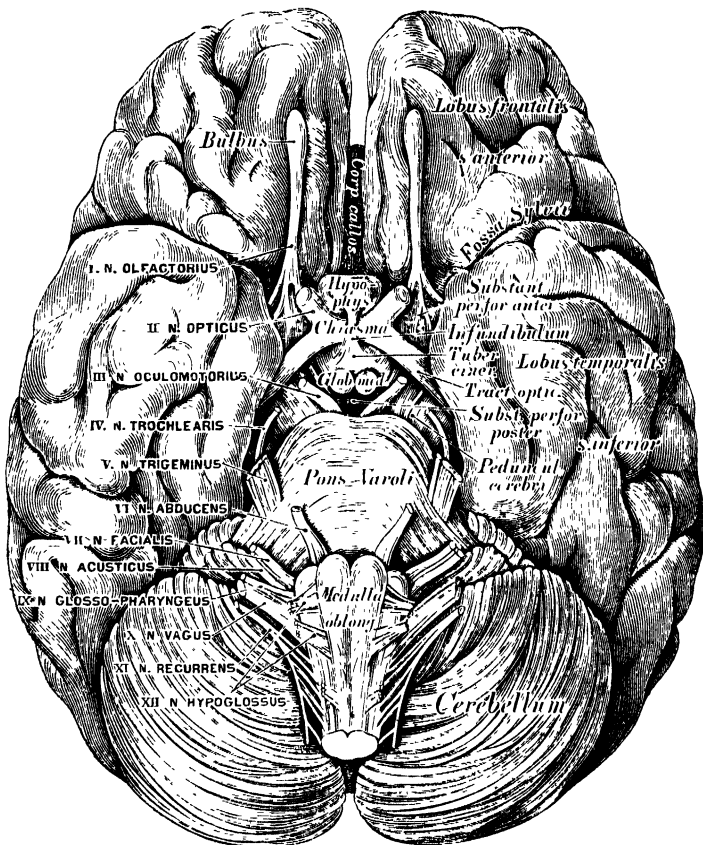
For picture of brain areas, see diagram under *Nervous System, Central*.

b., fever. Meningitis

b. stem. All the brain except the cerebellum and cerebrum. It includes the medulla oblongata, pons, midbrain, and thalamus

b. sand. Laminated bodies consist-

PATH General symptoms due to increased intracranial pressure are distinguished from the focal symptoms which vary with the actual structures implicated by the growth. The general symptoms are headache, the change in the retina recognized by ophthalmoscopic examination as "choked disc," and by vomiting (without nausea). Mental changes (esp. dullness), epileptiform



BASE OF THE BRAIN

ing principally of phosphates, and carbonates of calcium, and magnesium found in the pineal body called *corpora arenacea*.

b. tumor. Usually used inexactly to describe any intracranial mass, neoplastic, cystic, inflammatory (abscess), or gummatous. Except the latter, treatment depends on surgery and this on accurate diagnosis, the earlier the better. Here great difficulties may arise due to the inadequate signs of tumor or the simulation of these signs by diffuse diseases such as multiple sclerosis, paresis, internal hydrocephalus, kidney disease, and plumbism.

convulsions, giddiness, are often general but may be localized signs, these latter are very variable. In addition, history and cranial x-ray are of great value. The injection of air into the ventricles prior to x-ray is known as pneumo-ventriculography.

brains (beef). AV. SERVING: 230 Gm. Pro. 22.1, Fat 21.4, Carbo 2.5 per serving. Vit G+ They contain Vit. A. They contain lecithin but are poor in nuclein.

brain storm [A S. braegen, + storm, violent weather]. Temporary outburst of mental excitement, often maniacal, esp. in paranoia.

Brain's reflex. Extension of flexed arm on assuming quadrupedal posture

branchial (brang'ki-ál) [G. *brachia*, gills]. Pert. to gills

b. arches. Five pairs of arched structures which form the lateral and ventral walls of the pharynx of the embryo. They are partially separated from each other externally by the branchial clefts, internally by the pharyngeal pouches. The fifth arch is rudimentary. They play an important rôle in the formation of structures of the face and neck. The first is the *mandibular arch*, the second the *hyoid arch*. They are also called the visceral arches.

b. clefts. A series of openings between the branchial arches. They become functional gill slits in fishes.

b. grooves. A series of furrows separating the branchial arches. They are homologous to the branchial clefts of fishes and amphibians.

b. muscles. Those which develop in the branchial arches.

branchiogenous (brang-ki-oi'en-us) [" + *gennan*, to generate]. Having origin in a branchial cleft

branchiomer (brang-ki-ô-mēr'ik) Of or pertaining to the branchial arches

branchiomerism (brang-ki-oi'm'er-iz-m) [" + *meros*, part]. Segmental division of the endoderm

brandy. Spirituous liquor distilled from wine and containing about 50% alcohol by volume

branks (brangks) [F. *branques*, pl. branches] Mumps

Brasdor's operation (brah-doi's) Ligation of an artery below an aneurysm

brash [F. *breche*, attack]. 1 A cutaneous eruption. 2 Pyrosis

b., water. Acidity of the mouth.

brass founders' a'gue. Tremors due to zinc poison from inhalation

brass poisoning. Due to the inhalation of fumes of zinc and zinc oxide with destruction of tissue in respiratory passage

SYM. Dryness and burning in respiratory tract, cough, headache, chills, rarely fatal

TREATMENT Entirely symptomatic, inhalations of humidified air make patient more comfortable

Brauch-Romberg symptom (browkh-rom'-berg). A sign of ataxia, swaying of body when eyes are closed and feet held together.

Braun's hook (browns). Instrument for fracturing clavicle or to assist in decapitation of the fetal head

Braune's canal (brow'nehs) The parturient canal formed by the uterus, dilated cervix and vulva

B.'s ring. A point, supposedly 10 cm above the margins of the dilated external os. The portion above this ring possesses thin walls, while the remainder forms a thin walled tube

braw'ny induration. Pathological hardening and thickening of tissues

Braxton Hicks sign. Intermittent painless uterine contractions observed every 5-15 minutes throughout pregnancy, after uterine body becomes palpable

Brazil nuts. Av. SERVING 30 Gm. Prot. 5.0, Fat 20.0 Carbo. 2.0 per serving. FUEL VALUE: 100 Gm—714 cal

bread [A S] A food made from flour or meal, yeast, baking powder, etc., by moistening, kneading, and baking.

COMP. Starch, 40% to 60%, according to method of making. It undergoes car-

bonic fermentation. Baking the starch in the crumb forms a starchy paste and unites with the gluten, while in the crust, dextrin is produced by heat, with partial caramelization. The gluten forms nitrogen and it is accompanied by cereal, which peptonizes the nitrogenous matter. Phosphorated lecithin makes up the fats. Potassium and magnesium are well represented. The ash is acid.

b. paste. Bacterial culture medium.

breakbone fever. Acute epidemic febrile disease. SEE *dengue*.

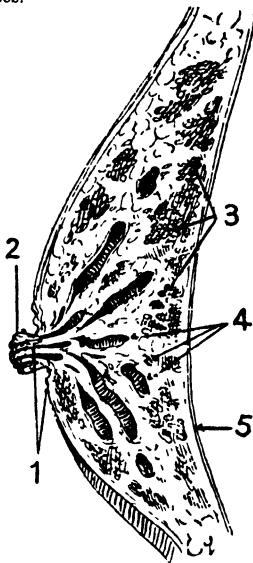
breast [A S *breŭst*]. 1. The upper ant. aspect of the chest. 2. One of the mammary glands. A gland consists of 15-20 lobules divided into smaller ones with cavities or alveoli, the cells of which abstract from the blood the milk-forming substances.

PATH: Tumors may be benign or malignant. Simplest one is *fibroadenoma*; others are *lipoma* and *cystic adenoma*. Malignant ones are usually *carcinoma*. Early surgery is necessary. A painful breast is usually due to mastitis.*

CHANGES IN PREGNANCY 6-12½ weeks, fullness and tenderness, erectile tissues in nipples, nodules felt, pigment deposited around nipple (primary areola), and few drops of fluid may be squeezed out. 16-20½ weeks (secondary areola), small, whitish spots in pigmentation.

PREVENTIVE CARE Most complications of the breast during the puerperal period will not occur if proper care is given.

POINTS TO OBSERVE 1. Prevent infection of the infant's mouth from improper cleansing and unclean nursing articles. This infection can be carried to the nipples and breasts when the infant nurses.



BREAST, SECTION

1 Lactiferous ducts 2 Papilla or nipple of breast 3 Lobules of secreting alveoli 4 Lactiferous sinuses 5. Pectoral fascia

2. Care for the breasts aseptically: by proper cleansing of the nipples, the application of sterile dressings, and proper cleansing of the nurse's hands.

3. Early treatment of soreness, cracks and fissures (a) By the use of sterile nipple shield while the baby nurses, which in most cases is inadequate treatment, (b) by taking the baby off the breast and pumping them at the time the baby would be due to nurse. Pumping should be done under very low pressure, and should be repeated until the nipple is well healed. This does away with the danger of infection from the infant's mouth and prevents him from making matters worse by his terrific nursing suction. Antiseptic oil, ointments, etc., may be used to favor the healing process.

4. Limit the nursing period during the first 3 days when no breast milk is available and during the engorgement period when the breasts are extremely sensitive from congestion and distention with milk. The use of the electric pump is stressed during this time.

5. Avoid bruising of the breasts. The use of the electric breast pump in place of brutal manual massage during the extreme sensitive period will prevent this.

6. Keep the nipples soft to avoid cracking. Applications which harden them predispose to cracking.

7. Avoid "caking" of the breasts by the use of the breast pump to remove any excess milk which may plug the ducts. In the home it will be necessary to resort to the hand breast pump or proper manual expression of the milk.

8. Proper support of the breast with a binder which pulls upward and inward. Do not bind tightly enough to restrict circulation.

9. Use ice bags during the engorgement period and when there is any tenderness. The ice bags are particularly soothing to cracked nipples as they relieve congestion.

CARE WHEN ABSCESS OCCURS 1. Avoid carrying infection. When abscesses occur and drainage has been established, there is danger of carrying infection on your hands to other parts of the mother's body. The nurse must protect the mother, herself, and other patients in the department by the use of proper technique. Gloves should be worn during the dressings and they should be boiled immediately after their removal. Dressings should be disposed of at once and before removing the gloves.

2. Remember the infant's milk supply is endangered. The infant is taken off the affected breast, but sometimes is permitted to nurse the normal breast. At other times pumping of the good breast is ordered during the height of the infection. Nursing orders will, of course, vary with the physician, but the infant's food intake must be kept up if necessary by artificial means.

3. Remember that an abscess may not only impair the function of the breast at this time but may also affect it in subsequent pregnancies.

RS *Clark's bodies, mamma, mammary glands, mamilla, mammillation, "mast-" words, nipple scirrhus, sternum.*

b., chicken; b., pigeon. Deformity in which chest is protruding, caused by rickets or obstructed respiration in infancy.

b. milk. Mother's milk. **SEE** *colostrum.*

b. pump. One to draw milk from the female breast.

breath (brēth) [A.S. *braeth*, odor]. The air inhaled and exhaled in act of respiration.

DIAG. Foul odor indicates neglect of mouth or teeth, improper diet, constipation, neglect of exercise, use of drugs, alcohol or tobacco. It also depends upon the food ingested, and may indicate stomatitis, necrosis of jaw, caries of teeth, tonsillitis, diphtheria, gangrene and abscess of the lungs, fetid bronchitis, bronchiectasis, pyothorax, catarrh, diabetes, kidney disease, and other disorders.

Urinous odor Indicates uremia.
Sweetish odor (that of ripe apples): Found in diabetes mellitus, esp. during coma.

Odor of carnivorous animals: Noted in critical illness, in acidosis and alkalosis.

RS *air, brachypnea, breathing, bronopnea, bronchi, lungs, oxygen, respiration, ventilation.*

b., rattling and shortness of. Edema; presence of fluids in the air passages.

b., sighing. Air hunger. Occurs in internal hemorrhage.

NP Watch for after abdominal operations and in typhoid fever.

breath (brēth) [A.S. *braeth*]. 1. To inhale and exhale air, to respire. 2. To inject by breathing.

breathing (brēth'ing) [A.S. *braeth*, odor]. Act of inhaling and exhaling air. **SYN:** *respiration.*

This act includes the process of inspiration, or drawing the air into the lungs, and expiration, the forcing out of the air which is caused by the alternate expansion and contraction of the walls of the chest and the lungs.

The normal rate of breathing is **Men**, 16-18 per m., **women**, 18-20 per m.; **children**, 20-26 per m., **infants**, 30-35 per m. The ratio to pulse in breathing is usually about 1 to 4. In women and children, breathing is largely thoracic or costal, in men and in old of both sexes, it is largely abdominal, or diaphragmatic. Restricted abdominal breathing is observed in pregnancy, in abdominal tumors and effusions; in peritonitis, in diaphragmatic pleurisy; in paralysis of the phrenic nerve from pressure or bulbar disease and occasionally in hysterical abdomen.

SEE *apnea, asphyxia, Cheyne-Stokes respiration, drowning, dyspnea, orthopnea, shidor, unconsciousness.*

AVENTRIOUS SOUNDS: Friction sounds produced by the rubbing together of roughened pleural surfaces, may be heard both in inspiration and expiration and often resemble subcrepitant râles, but are more superficial and localized than the latter, and are not modified by cough or deep inspiration.

Metallic tinkling: Silvery bell-like sounds heard at intervals over a pneumohydrothorax or large cavity. Speaking, coughing and deep breathing usually induce them. Must not be confounded with similar sound produced by liquids in the stomach.

Râles: Abnormal bubbling sounds heard in air cells or bronchial tubes, *q.v.*

Succussion-splash or hippocratic succussion: A splashing sound produced by

the presence of air and liquid in the chest, may be elicited by gently shaking the patient while auscultating. Nearly always indicates either a hydro- or a pyopneumothorax, although it has been detected over very large cavities. Air and liquid in stomach produce similar sounds. *See respiration, also heart, for auscultation.*

AUSCULTATION OF RESPIRATORY ORGANS. Normal respiration. Vesicular breathing is heard over the body of the lungs and is characterized by a soft, breezy inspiration, and a short, low pitched expiration. Normally, expiration is not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ as long as inspiration. Auscultation over trachea or main bronchi in the interscapula space yields bronchial breathing.

MODIFICATION OF THE RESPIRATORY MURMUR. Amphoric and cavernous breathing. These two are almost identical. Sounds loud, expiration prolonged and hollow. Pitch amphoric breathing a little higher than cavernous. May be imitated by blowing over the mouth of an empty jar. Heard in (a) Phthisical or bronchiectatic cavities, (b) pneumothorax, when the opening to the lung is patulous, (c) area of consolidation near a large bronchus, (d) sometimes over lung compressed by a moderate effusion.

b., asthmatic. Harsh breathing with a prolonged wheezing expiration. Is heard all over the chest.

b., bronchial or tubular. Harsh breathing with a prolonged high pitched expiration which has sometimes a tubular quality. Heard over (1) Phthisical consolidation, (2) pneumonic consolidation, (3) lung which is compressed, (4) rarely over a lung infiltrated with a tumor growth.

b., clogged wheel or jerky. Respiratory murmur not continuous, but broken into waves, not indicative of any special disease, but frequently observed in bronchitis and in incipient phthisis.

b. of emphysema. Weak with prolonged, low pitched or inaudible expiration.

b., exaggerated. Almost same peculiarity as puerile. Heard over lung that is doing extra work necessitated by some impairment of its fellow.

b., odorous. Due to drugs, alcohol, tobacco, diabetes, kidney disease.

b., puerile. Type heard normally over lungs of children, loud expiration, higher pitched than in vesicular breathing and almost as long as inspiration.

b., rapid. In pneumonia, high fevers, or interference with oxygenation.

b., slow. Found in narcotic poisoning, sleep, or rest, and in cases of brain compression.

b., stertorous. Due to a relaxation of the palate and is characterized by a deep snoring sound on inspiration. It is most always present in apoplexy, the cheeks puff out with each breath on expiration. It is not regarded as a serious symptom, although it may indicate brain or nerve pressure. It is found in deep sleep and in coma.

b., weak or shallow. Noted (a) When chest walls are thick; (b) in the old and feeble, (c) in emphysema; (d) in pleural effusion; (e) in incipient phthisis; (f) in painful affections of the chest, like pleurodynia and beginning pleurisy; (g) in pulmonary edema.

breath and breathing, words pert. to: anapnea, anapneic, anhelation, anhelitus, anhelose, anima, apnea, asthma,

asthmatic, Aufrecht's sign, besoin de respirer, brachypnea, bradypnea, bromopnea, carbonometry, dyspnea, eupnea, exhalation, expiration, halitosis, halitus, hyperpnea, inhalation, inspiration, insufflate, orthopnea, ozostomia, respiration, respiratory center, stertorous.

bredouillement (bra-dwê-mon') [Fr.]. Pronunciation of only part of a word due to rapid utterance.

breech [A.S. *brēc*, buttocks]. The nates, or buttocks.

b. presentation. The presentation of the buttocks instead of the head in childbirth. Occurs in 1/60 of all full-time labors.

breeze [Fr. *brise*, wind]. A movement of air.

b., static. If a dry stick is brought near a patient on an insulated platform receiving a charge from a static machine, the charge will pass gradually to the conductor from the patient in the form of a bluish brush.

bregma (breg-mă) [G front of head]. That point on the skull where the coronal and sagittal sutures join. The ant. fontanelle in the fetus and young infant.

bregmatic. Pert. to the bregma.

bregmofac reflex. Reduced heart rate following pressure on post. fontanel.

Breisky's disease (brî'skis). Atrophy of the vulva. Kraurosis vulvae.

Brenner tumor. A benign fibroepithelioma of the ovary.

branzkatechuria (brents'kat'ek-in-u'ri-ă) [Ger. *brenz*, burnt, + *catechin*, + G. *ouron*, urine]. Alkaptonuria. Condition in which alkapton is present in urine, causing it to darken on standing.

brick dust. A red deposit of urates in the urine.

bricklayers' cramp. A neurosis with inco-ordination of muscles of the hand when using the trowel.

b. itch. Eczema from lime mortar.

brickmakers' disease. Hookworm disease. Ankylostomiasis, uncinariasis.

bridge [A.S. *brycg*]. 1. Narrow band of tissue. 2. Dental plate fastened to a tooth at each end.

b. of nose. The ridge formed by the nasal bones.

bridgework (brij-werk). A partial plate held in place by permanent attachments to other teeth.

b., fixed. Partial plates held by crowns or inlays fastened to the natural teeth.

b., removable. Partial plates held by clasps which permit their removal.

Bright's disease. A generic term for acute and chronic disease of the kidneys. It is usually associated with dropsy and albuminuria. Known also as *nephritis*.

brim [A.S. *seashore*]. 1. An edge or margin. 2. Brim of pelvis. Superior aperture of the lesser or true pelvis, the inlet. Formed by the iliopectineal line of the innominate bone and the sacral promontory. Oval-shaped in the female; heart-shaped in the male.

brisement forcé (brêz-mon') [Fr. crushing]. Breaking, by forcible means, of adhesions.

Brissaud's reflex (brîs-sos'). Contraction of fascial femoris muscle following tickling of sole of foot.

British thermal unit. Amount of heat necessary to raise the temperature of one pound of water 1 degree F. *See: calorie.*

broach [A.S. *brochel*]. A dental instrument for enlarging a tooth canal or for removing the pulp.

broad ligament. A transverse fold of peritoneum arising from floor of the

pelvic cavity between the bladder and rectum, dividing the minor pelvis into ant. and post. compartments. In its median portion lies the uterus to which it is attached on both sides. Its free superior border contains the uterine tube. A lateral portion of the upper border forms the suspensory ligament of the ovary.

Broadbent's sign. A visible retraction of the left side and back in region of 11th and 12th ribs synchronous with the cardiac systole, in adheient pericardium.

Bro'ca's area. On left side of brain, controlling movements of tongue, lips, vocal cords, or motor speech area. Loss of speech due to hemorrhage from this area. Area parolfactoria.

B.'s convolution. Third left frontal convolution.

B.'s fissure. One surrounding B.'s convolution.

broccoli. Av. SERVING: 120 Gm Pro 4.0, Fat 0.2, Carbo 5.0 per serving Ca 0.122, P 0.059, Fe 0.0001. Vit. A+++ , B++ , C+ , G++ .

Brodie's abscess. An abscess of the head of the tibia, or it may be an abscess of any bone.

Exfol. It is usually of tubercular origin or from subacute infection.

Sym. May be aching pains in area, followed by slight swelling and tenderness on movement. Symptoms less acute but similar to osteomyelitis.

brokaw ring. Rubber tubing ring threaded with catgut for intestinal anastomosis.

brom-, bromo- [G. *brōmos*, stench] Prefixes. Presence of bromine.

bro'melin [L. *bromelia*, pineapple] Ferment allied to trypsin; found in pineapple juice.

It digests 1500 times its weight of proteins.

bromides (bro'mīds) [G. *brōmos*, stench] Salts of biomine.

They are nerve depressants. Adm by mouth or rectum.

POISONING. **Sym.** Fetid breath, mental dullness, depression, weakness, skin eruptions, tremors, headache, vertigo. In large doses exhaustion and cardiac failure.

P. A. TREATMENT. Evacuate stomach, administer protective mucilaginous drinks, as flour, starch, rice, oatmeal or barley water.

bromidrophobia (bro-mīd-ros-i-fō-bī-ā) [“ + *idrōs*, sweat, + *phobos*, fear] Abnormal fear of personal odors, accompanied by hallucinations.

bromidrosis (brom-i-dro'sis) [“ + *idrōs*, sweat]. Fetid or offensive sweat. It occurs mostly on feet, groins, and axillae.

Exfol. Symptomatic or idiopathic.

Sym. Presence of asafetida, musk, copaliba, urea in sweat. In localized forms, decomposition of sweat after excretion, or as a result of contamination by *B. foetidus*.

NP. Cleanliness, use of an antiseptic, daily change of clothing, deodorant antiseptic powders.

RS. *anhidrosis*, *chromidrosis*, *hyperidrosis*, *ozochrotia*, *uridrosis*.

bromism, brominism (bro'mīzm, bro'mīn-izm) [“ + *ismos*, state of] The results of prolonged use of bromides.

Sym. Apathy, somnolence, coldness, headache, feeble heart action, pallor, anorexia, acne, and loss of sexual power.

bro'moder'ma [“ + G. *derma*, skin]. Acne-like eruption due to chronic bromide poisoning.

bromo"hyperhidro'sis [“ + *yper*, over, + *idrōs*, perspiration]. Fetid and excessive sweat. SEE. *bromidrosis*.

bromo"iodism [“ + iodine, + G. *ismos*, state of]. Poisoning from bromoiodides.

bromomania (bro-mo-ma'nī-ā) [“ + G. *mania*, insanity]. Insanity caused by use of bromides.

bromomenorrhea (bro-mo-men-or-e'ā) [“ + *mēnes*, menses, + *roia*, flow]. Offensive and disordered menstruation.

bromopnea (brom-op-ne'ā) [“ + *pnoē*, breath] Offensive breath.

bromo seltzer (bro'mo selt'zer). A proprietary headache powder.

POISONING. TREATMENT. Same as for acetanilid, q.v.

bromural (bro'mur'al). A white, crystalline substance, α-nombromisovalerylurea derived from bromine.

USFS. As a nerve sedative, in mild cases of insomnia, producing sleep of short duration; its action usually ceases after 3 to 5 hours.

DOSAGE. As nerve sedative, 5 gr. (0.3 Gm.) 3 times a day. As hypnotic, 10 gr. (0.6 Gm.)

bronchadenitis (brōnk'ad-en-i'tis) [G. *brōgchia*, bronchia, + *adēn*, gland, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of bronchial glands.

bronchi (brōn'ki) (sing. *bronchus*). The primary divisions of the trachea, divides opp 3rd dorsal vertebra. The right bronchus is shorter and more vertical than the left one.

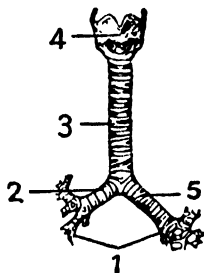
They penetrate the lungs, one for the right and the other for the left lung, and terminate in the bronchioles or bronchial tubes.

B., foreign bodies in. May cause various diseases of bronchi, large objects leading to collapse of the lung. Metal bodies, if small, may produce no symptoms. Beans, nuts, seeds, etc., may cause pneumonia, bronchitis or lung abscess.

Sym. Choking and gagging, immediately. Later, symptoms of bronchitis, atelectasis, pneumonia or lung abscess.

Prog. Good, if removed before complications. Better in case of metallic objects than in vegetable bodies.

TREATMENT. Removal through bronchoscope.



BRONCHI AND TRACHEA

1. Bronchioles. 2. Right bronchus. 3. Trachea. 4. Larynx. 5. Left bronchus.

bronchi, words pert. to: alveobronchitis, bronchadenitis, bronchial tubes, bronchiectasis, bronchioles, bronchitis, bronchocele, bronchopneumonia, bronchorrhea, bronchoscopy, bronchostenosis, bronchotomy, bronchus, "bronch-" words, Charcot-Robin crystals, mesobronchitis, râles.

bronchia (bron'kī-ā) [G. *bronchos*] The divisions of the bronchi.

bronchial (bron'ke-ā) Pert. to the bronchi or bronchioles.

b. crises. Paroxysm of coughing in locomotor ataxia

b. glands. Mucous or mixed glands in the bronchi or bronchioles.

b. tree. Bronchi and bronchial tubes.

b. tubes. The smaller divisions of the bronchi

RS: *bronchi, bronchioli, bronchitis, bronchus.*

bronchiectasia (bron-kī-ark'shī-ā) [G. *bronchos, bronchial tubes, + L. arcāre, to compress*] Bronchial tube stenosis

bronchiectasis (bron-kī-ek'tas-īs) [“ + *ektasis, dilatation*]. Dilatation of a bronchus or bronchi, usually secreting large amounts of offensive pus

ETIOI. Acquired or congenital, on one or both sides of chest. Chronic bronchitis, tuberculosis, whooping cough. Blocking or narrowing of a bronchus, due to pressure or foreign body. A complication of empyema and chronic pulmonary tuberculosis

SYM Cough, dyspnea, expectoration of large amounts of foul smelling secretion, esp. in the morning Sputum is dark; a pint may be expectorated with first morning attack. When expectorated it settles in 3 layers. (a) Bottom one that is thick and which contains pus cells, (b) a middle layer of brownish fluid, (c) an upper layer of froth

NP Maintain resistance. Position to assist drainage.

bronchiectatic (bron-kī-ek-tāt'ik) [“ + *ektasis, dilatation*] Pert. to bronchiectasis.

bronchiloquy (bron-kī-lō'kwī) [“ + *L. loqui, to speak*]. Unusual vocal resonance over a bronchus covered with consolidated lung tissue

bronchiocele (bron'kī-o-sēl) [“ + *kēlē, tumor*] Circumscribed dilatation of a bronchus

bronchiocrisis (bron-kī-o-kri'sis) [“ + *crisis, separation*] Bronchial crisis.

bronchiogenic (bron-kī-o-jen'ik) [“ + *gen-ēnā, to originate*] Having origin in the bronchi

bronchiolectasis (bron'kī-o-lek'ta-sis) [L. *bronchiolus, air passage, + G. ktasis, dilatation*] Dilatation of the bronchioles; capillary bronchiectasis.

bronchioles, bronchioli (bron'kī-ōls, -ō'li) [L. *bronchiolus, air passage*] The smaller divisions of the bronchi. They lack cartilage

Each one terminates in the atrium, an elongated sacculi, each of which is covered with alveoli or air cells.

b., respiratory. The last division of the bronchial tree. They are branches of terminal bronchioles and lead to alveolar ducts leading to the alveoli

b., terminal. Next to the last subdivision of a bronchial, leading to the respiratory bronchioles

bronchiolitis (bron-kī-o-lī'tis) [“ + *G. -itis, inflammation*]. Inflammation of the bronchioles [exudation.

b., exudativa. A form with fibrinous

b., vesicular. Bronchopneumonia.

bronchiospasm [G. *bronchos, + spasmos, fit*] Spasmodic narrowing of the lumen of the bronchial tubes.

bronchiostenosis [“ + *stenōsis, a narrowing*]. Narrowing of the bronchial tubes. SYN: *bronchiectasia.*

bronchismus [“ + *ismos, state of*]. Spasmodic narrowing of the lumen of the bronchial tubes. SYN: *bronchiospasm.*

bronchitic. Pert. to bronchitis.

bronchitis (bron-kītis) [G. *bronchos, bronchos, + itis, inflammation*]. Inflammation of bronchial mucous membrane

ETIOI. Usually results from exposure to cold, the inhalation of irritating substances from acute germ diseases

SYM Cough, expectorations, moist and dry rales, fever of 100° F, pain over sternum.

b., acute catarrhal. Chilliness, malaise Soreness and constriction behind sternum, increased by coughing; slight fever, 100°-102° F Cough at first dry and painful, later mucopurulent expectoration which becomes free as inflammation subsides

PROG Favorable In old, young, and feeble there is danger of its leading to capillary bronchitis or catarrhal pneumonia

TREATMENT Abortive: Use hot foot baths, hot drinks, steam inhalations, good nourishment Internal remedies

b., capillary. An inflammation of the smaller bronchi, generally secondary to simple b

SYM Severe spells of coughing, rapid respiration—30 to 80 per minute, dyspnea, high fever—104°-105° F., weak, rapid pulse Later lips become blue, extremities cold, mind dull

PROG In young children very grave. May develop into bronchopneumonia.

TREATMENT Absolute rest. Temp. of room kept uniformly at 70° or 75° F.—atmosphere kept moist by steam Internal medication.

b., chronic. Persistent cough, mucopurulent expectoration Soreness behind sternum Fever absent unless disease is severe, dyspnea on exertion

NP Whenever possible it is advisable for an elderly person with chronic bronchitis to move to a dry, warm climate, especially during the winter. The ward or room in the hospital should be kept warm Bowels should be kept open and constipation avoided Diet should be nourishing and the doctor may order codliver oil as well as expectorants and respiratory antiseptics

b., fetid. Bronchitis with foul-smelling expectoration

b., fibrinous. A primary inflammatory disease of the bronchi associated with formation of false membrane.

SYM Acute and chronic forms are recognized Acute is rare, manifests symptoms of acute b., but sputum contains fibrinous casts and there is marked dyspnea. Chronic form characterized by severe cough, dyspnea, and the expectoration of fibrinous plugs. Often lasts a few weeks, then disappears, to return again at definite periods.

PROG: Guarded, in acute may cause death from suffocation.

TREATMENT Moist atmosphere of room during acute attack, and uniformly warm. Internal remedies

b., putrid. Chronic form with foul-smelling sputum.

b., rheumatic. Severe cough in paroxysms, expectoration of scanty, tenacious mucus; aching pains in chest, does not yield to ordinary treatment for bronchitis.

bronchium (brong'kī-um) (pl. *bronchia*) [L. *bronchus*] A bronchial tube.

broncho- [G. *bronchos, windpipe*]. Prefix: Rel. to the bronchi.

bronchoadenitis [' + *adēn*, gland, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of bronchial glands. *SYN* *bronchadenitis*.

broncho'blennorrh'e'a [' + *blennos*, mucus, + *rota*, flow]. Copious, thick sputum accompanying chronic bronchitis.

bronchocele (bron'ko-sēl) [' + *kēlē*, tumor]. Gout, esp cystic gout.

bronchoclysis (bron-kok'li-sis) [' + *klysis*, washing]. Introduction of a medicated solution into the bronchi.

bron'choconstric'tion [' + *L* *constringere*, to draw together]. Constriction of the lumen of the bronchi.

bron'chodilata'tion [' + *L* *dilatāre*, to open]. Dilatation of a bronchus.

bronchoegophony (bron-ko-ē-gof'o-nī) [' + *ag-*, goat, + *phōnē*, voice]. Egobronchophony, a goatlike sound.

bronchogenic (bron-ko-jen'ik) [' + *gen-*, to originate]. Having origin in the bronchi.

bron'chogram [' + *gramma*, a writing]. A roentgenogram of the lungs and bronchi.

bronchog'raphy [' + *graphein*, to write]. Radiography of the bronchi, making a bronchogram.

broncholith (bron'ko-lith) [' + *lithos*, stone]. Calculus in the bronchus or bronchial tube.

broncholithiasis (bron-ko-lith-i'ā-sis) [' + *lithos*, stone]. Calculi in the bronchi.

bronchomoniliasis (bron-ko-mon-il-i'ā-sis) [' + *L* *monile*, necklace of chains]. Infection of the bronchial membrane with a species of *Monilia*.

bronehomo'tor [' + *L* *motus*, moving]. 1 Causing change of caliber of the bronchi. 2 An agent causing such a change.

bronchomycosis (bron-ko-mi-ko'sis) [' + *mykes*, fungus]. Any bronchial disease due to microbes or fungus.

bronchopathy (bron-kop'ath-l) [' + *pathos*, disease]. Any disease of the air passages.

bronchophony (bron-kof'o-nī) [' + *phōnē*, voice]. The voice as heard over a normal bronchus.

b., whispered. Bronchophony when patient whispers.

bronchoplasty (bron'ko-plas-tī) [' + *plasma*, to form]. Operation of closing tracheal fistula.

bronchoplegia (bron-ko-ple'ji-ā) [' + *plēgē*, stroke]. Paralysis of the bronchial tubes.

bronchopneumonia (bron-ko-nu-mo'ne-a) [' + *pneumōna*, lung inflammation]. Inflammation of the terminal bronchioles and alveoli.

ETIO. Usually a sequel of bronchitis, or resulting from influenza, eruptive fevers of childhood, and other diseases. The pneumococcus is present and, to a lesser degree, the staphylococcus and influenza bacillus. Pneumonic patches around a bronchus which contains gray mucus, and an exudate somewhat like that found in lobar pneumonia fill the air vesicles.

SYM. Cough and expectoration, respiration short and shallow—from 50 to 75 per minute. Cyanosis may ensue. Nostrils dilate with each inspiration, and in children the temperature reaches 103° or 105° F; before death, 108° F. Pulse, 140. Vomiting and diarrhea; gradually falling temperature. Duration, 2 to 3 weeks. Improvement may be followed by increased severity as new patches form. In the aged many of these symptoms are

absent; slight cough and little sputum; temperature, 100° to 101° F. may or may not be in evidence. Gradually falling strength and increase of dyspnea. The bedridden are susceptible.

PROC. Depends upon age. Mortality greater in the very young and the very old. Childhood mortality, 30 to 50%.

NP. Hygienic. Room, 65° to 70° F, moistened with steam. Flannel next to skin. Cold sponge bath, wet pack, and compresses over chest. Stimulation in cyanosis and mustard plaster over chest or back to draw circulation to the surface. Oxygen inhalations. Liquid or semiliquid food. Beware of relapse.

bron'chopul'monary [' + *L* *pulmonarius*, pert to lung]. Pert to bronchi and lungs.

bronchorrhagia (bron-kor-a'ji-ā) [' + *rēgnunai*, to break forth]. Bronchial hemorrhage.

bron'chor'raphy [' + *raphē*, suture]. Suturing of a wound of the bronchus.

bronchorrhea (bron-ko-rē-ā) [' + *rota*, flow]. Abnormal secretion from the bronchial mucous membrane, sometimes very offensive (fetid bronchitis*).

bronchorrhoeus (bron-kor-on'kus) [' + *rogchos*, snore]. A bronchial rale.

bronchoscope (bron'ko-skop) [' + *skopein*, to examine]. An instrument for examining the interior of a bronchus.

bronchoscopy (bron-kos'kō-pī) [Examination of the bronchi through a bronchoscope].

bronchosis [G *bronchos*, windpipe, + *L* *sinus*, a hollow, + *G. -itis*, inflammation]. Infection of bronchi and sinuses at the same time.

bron'chospasm [' + *spasmos*, a spasm]. Spasm of the bronchus.

bronchospirochetosis (bron-ko-spi-rō-kē-to'sis) [' + *spira*, coil, + *chaitē*, wavy hair]. Hemorrhagic bronchitis, bronchopulmonary spirochetosis resulting from spirochetes.

bronchostenosis (bron-ko-sten-o'sis) [' + *stenōsis*, a narrowing]. Narrowing of a bronchus.

bronchos'tomy [' + *stoma*, mouth]. Formation from without of an opening into a bronchus.

bron'chotet'any [' + *tetanos*, tetanus]. Extreme dyspnea due to spasm in the bronchi preventing access of air.

bronchotome (bron'ko-tom) [' + *tomē*, incision]. Instrument for making an incision of the trachea.

bronchotomy (bron-ko'to-mī) [Incision of a bronchus, the larynx, or trachea].

NP. Dressing borosalicilic acid powder. Temperature of room 80° F. and atmosphere saturated with steam.

bron'chotracheal [G *bronchos*, windpipe, + *trachea*, trachea]. Pert. to both bronchi and trachea.

bron'chotyphoid [' + *typhos*, fever, + *eidos*, resemblance]. Typhoid fever marked by severe bronchitis in initial stage.

bron'chotyphus [' + *typhos*, fever]. Typhus fever accompanied by bronchial catarrh.

bron'chovesic'ular [' + *L* *vesicula*, small bladder]. Pert. to bronchial tubes and air passages of the lungs.

bronchus (bron'kus) (pl *bronchi*) [G. *bronchos*]. One of the 2 large branches of the trachea.

The trachea proper terminates at the level of the 2nd ribs, or 4th dorsal vertebra. The right b. differs considerably from the left b. *See* *bronchi*.

bronzed skin. A characteristic symptom of Addison's disease which is due to inflammation of the suprarenal capsules.

brood capsule. Cystlike bodies which develop within a hydatid cyst of *Echinococcus granulosus*. Each contains from 3 to 30 scolices.

brossage (brös-sazh') [Fr. brushing]. Brushing the averted eyelids with stiff brush, to remove granulations, as in trachoma.

Brouha's test (broo'äs). A test for pregnancy.

Daily injection of immature mice of male sex with urine of patient. If, after 10 days, mice have sexual gland secretion, pregnancy of patient is assumed.

brow'ache [A.S. brū, brow, + aken, to hurt]. Supraorbital neuralgia, migraine.

Brownian movement. Bact. Oscillatory movement distinguished from self motility of living microorganisms.

Brown-Séquard's paralysis (sa-kars'). Reflex flaccid paraplegia occurring during some urinary tract affections.

B.-S.'s syndrome. Anesthesia of one side of the body and paralysis and hyperesthesia of the other side, found in unilateral compression of the spinal cord.

brow presentation. When the brow or face of the infant comes first on presentation in labor, makes birth almost impossible. Cesarean section indicated.

Brucella (bru-sel'ä). A genus of bacteria, nonmotile, nonsporing, aerobic, gram negative, and pathogenic to man causing undulant fever and contagions and abortion in cattle, hogs, and goats.

brucell'ar. Pert to Brucella.

brucell'in. A vaccine made from several species of Brucella.

brucellosis (bru-sel-o'sis) [brucella + -osis]. Infection with Brucella. Undulant fever.

Bruce's septicemia. Malta fever.

Bruce's membrane. A glassy membrane of the uvea of the eye lying between the choroid membrane and the pigmented epithelium of the retina.

brucine (bru'sin). A poisonous alkaloid from *Strychnos nux vomica* and other *Strychnos* species. Similar to but less powerful than strychnine, *q.v.*

Bruening electric head-cabinet (bru'ning). Apparatus to apply infrared radiation over face and sinus areas.

bruise [Fr. bruiser, to break]. An injury with diffuse effusion into subcutaneous tissue, and in which skin is discolored but not broken.

b. of head, chest, and abdomen. May be associated with internal injuries.

Sym: Pain, swelling, tenderness, discoloration. **NP:** Mild antiseptic if skin is scratched. Cold applications with pressure. Later, heat and massage.

b. of or confusion of breast. **Sym:** Pain, swelling, discoloration. **NP:** Apply cold applications and snug bandage with pressure and elevation. Later, heat and gently massage. **See:** contusion.

bruissement (bru-ës-mon') [Fr. droning noise]. A purring sound heard in auscultation.

bruit (broo'ë) [Fr. noise]. An adventitious sound of venous or arterial origin heard on auscultation.

b. de craquement. Cracking.

b. de diable. 1. The venous hum of anemia. 2. Subjective tinnitus of chlorotic patients and a humming hallucination of hearing in the insane.

b. de frottement. Frictionlike sound.

b., placental. A purring or blowing noise heard in the pregnant uterus due to fetal circulation of blood, and synchronous with the maternal pulse.

b. de pot fêlé. Cracked pot sound.

b. de râpe. Rasping.

b. de soufflet. Bellows sound.

Brunner's glands. Compound glands of the duodenum and upper jejunum. Also known as duodenal glands.

They are imbedded in the submucous tissue and lined with columnar epithelium. They are similar to the pyloric glands of stomach. They secrete intestinal juice.

brush discharge. In electrotherapeutics, the discharge from a static machine (less commonly from a high frequency apparatus), having a disruptiveconvective character and peculiarities that can be produced by the passage of an electrical current through a resistance such as a tube containing glycerine or a damp (or "green") wooden wand. **See:** static breeze.

Brussels sprouts. **AV. SERVING.** 100 Gm. **Pro** 4.4, **Fat** 0.5, **Carbo.** 7.6 per serving. **Ca** 0.027, **Mg** 0.040, **K** 0.375, **Na** 0.004, **P** 0.120, **Cl** 0.040, **S** 0.194, **Fe** 0.0011. **Vit.** A++, B++, C++.

bruxism (brüks'izm). Grinding of the teeth, esp. during sleep, sometimes a manifestation of a neurosis.

Byce's test. A second vaccination after 5th or 6th day from appearance of vesicles of previous vaccination as a test of latter.

bubo (bu'bo) [G. *boubōn*, groin]. Suppuration of a lymphatic gland, particularly in the axilla or groin, of chancroidal, tuberculous, gonorrheal or syphilitic origin.

It is also seen in diseases due to a typhoid poison, or to the absorption of pus by lymphatics which drain into the glands, as in the bubonic plague.

TREATMENT Chancroidal. Puncture of suppuration points, pus squeezed out and iodoform emulsion injected. **Tuberculous:** Multiple small incisions followed by curettage, ensuing ulceration treated by Bier's cups. Enucleation of infected nodes is contraindicated. Hygienic regimen **Gonorrheal** Incision and drainage.

bubonadenitis (bu-bon-ad-en-i'tis) [' + aden, gland, + -itis, inflammation]. Inflammation of an inguinal gland.

bubon'algia [' + algos, pain]. Pain in the groin.

bubon d'emblée (bu-boh' dähm-blä') [Fr.]. Venereal bubo appearing without previous lesion.

bubon'ic plague [' + L. *plāga*, epidemic]. A very fatal, acute, infectious disease, common in the Orient, esp. India. The Black Death of the Middle Ages.

Etiol. Caused by *Pasteurella pestis*, usually carried by rats and fleas, which is imparted to human beings by bite of the rat-flea. It is characterized by enlargement of lymphatic glands, severe toxic symptoms, accompanied by intense adenitis or pneumonia.

bubonocèle (bu-bon-o-sèl) [' + *kèlè*, tumor]. Inguinal hernia.

bubonocercus (bu-bon-on'küs) [' + *ogchos*, tumor]. A swelling in the inguinal region.

bubonopanus (bu-bon-o-pa'nus) [' + L. *panus*, swelling]. An inguinal bubo.

bucar'dia [G. *bous*, ox, + *kardia*, heart]. Severe hypertrophy of the heart.

bucca (buk'a) [L. mouth, cheek]. 1. The mouth. 2. Hollow part of the cheek.

buc'cal. Pert. to the cheek or mouth.

b. cavity. The mouth.

b. glands. Small glands situated in the mucous membranes of the mouth which secrete saliva.

buccella'tion [L. *buccella*, morsel]. Hemostasis by use of a lint pad or compress.

buccinatolabialis (buk-sin-at-o-lā-bi-a'lis) [L. *buccinator*, trumpeter, + *labialis*, pert. to the lips]. The buccinator and orbicularis oris as one.

buccinator (buk-sin-a'tor) [L. *buccinator*, trumpeter]. The muscle of the cheek. SEE: *muscles*.

buccversion (buk-o-ver'shun) [L. *bucca*, mouth, + *versio*, a turning]. Position of part buccal to line of occlusion, said of a tooth.

buccula (buk-ū-lā) [L. a little cheek]. A double chin.

Buck's extension. An apparatus consisting of a weight and pulley for applying extension to a limb.

buckwheat flour. AV. SERVING (cooked): 115 Gm Pro. 9.4, Fat 1.4, Carbo. 84.4 per serving. Ca 0.039, Mg 0.048, K 0.130, Na 0.027, P 0.226, Cl 0.012, S 0.071, Fe 0.0021.

bucnemia (buk-ne'mī-ā) [G. *bous*, ox, + *knēmē*, leg] Inflammation of the leg; elephantiasis

budding [M.E. *budde*, to swell] A form of fission in which the mother cell puts out budlike processes containing their proportion of chromatin, which then separate and become individual cells. SEE *gemmation*.

Burger's disease (bur'gers). A disorder affecting the muscles and blood vessels of the legs

ETIOI. Thickening and chronic inflammation of blood vessel walls in the leg. Some formation of clots may obtain. Spasm of muscles of blood vessel walls. Allergy as a cause is suspected. Over 80% of cases are tobacco addicts. Many afflicted are susceptible to hay fever and asthma.

SYM. Cramps in legs but not to be confused with those occurring in the aged. Legs give out, esp. when walking. Gangrene may set in and amputation may be necessary.

TREATMENT. Hydrotherapy, hot and cold water alternately applied. Heat of various kinds. Discontinue use of tobacco. Make allergy tests, surgery. SEE: *thromboangitis obliterans*.

buffer (būf'ēr) [Fr. *bufte*, blow] 1. A substance, esp. a salt of the blood, tending to preserve original hydrogen-ion concentration of its solution, upon adding an acid or base 2. A substance tending to offset reaction of an agent administered in conjunction with it.

It is determined by the carbon dioxide which the blood will take. This regulates the balance bet. a condition of normal alkalinity and any tendency toward acidosis

b. action. A buffer reaction with the excess acid or alkali bringing about the production of substances less acid or alkaline. As a result there is little or no change in the pH of the solution.

b. blood. One present in the blood. The principal buffers are: carbonic acid, carbonates and bicarbonates, monobasic and dibasic phosphates, proteins, and alkali protinates. Hemoglobin is an important protein buffer.

b. food values. The ability of foods to combine with base or acid without changing their reaction.

Suitable in high gastric acidity, malnutrition, infectious and deficiency diseases, and in low acid content of the stomach. Milk, eggs, and meat have a high buffer value, and cereals, fruits, and vegetables a low buffer value. **Excess acid foods**: Meat, fish, cereals. **Excess alkaline foods**: Most fruits and vegetables, milk and some nuts. **Neutral foods**: Butter, cream, cornstarch, sugar, tapioca, most oils and fats.

b. salts. Substances in the blood which act as a buffer.

buffy coat [Fr. *bufe*, buffalo]. Light stratum of a blood clot when coagulation is delayed.

bug (M.E. *bugge*, swollen). A term applied loosely to any small insect or Arthropod, more specifically a member of the Order, *Heteroptera* which includes the squash bug, chinch bug, and bed bug. They have sucking mouth parts, incomplete metamorphosis, and two pairs of wings, the fore part being half membranous. The following bugs are of medical importance.

b. assassin. One belonging to the Family, *Triatomidae*. Many are predaceous, others are blood-sucking. *Pan-tastromgulus*, *Triatoma*, and *Rhodnius* are vectors of trypanosome diseases (Chaga's disease) in man.

b. bed. A member of the Family *Cimicidae*, esp. those of the Genus *Cimex*.

b. kissing. Several species of the Family, *Reduviidae*, *Melanolestes picipes* is the common kissing bug, or black corsair.

b. red. The larvae of mites of the Family *Trombiculidae*, commonly called "chiggers".

buggery (bug'er-i) [Fr. *bugrerie*, heresy]. Unnatural sexual relations through the anus. SYN: *sodomy*.

Buhl's disease (bools). Epidemic hemoglobinuria if associated with acute fatty degeneration. SEE: *Winckel's disease*.

bulb [G. *bolbos*, a bulbous root]. An expansion of a canal, vessel or organ, esp. the medulla oblongata

b. aortic. Dilated portion of the truncus arteriosus in the embryo which gives rise to the roots of the aorta and pulmonary arteries

b., duodenal. Upper duodenal area just beyond pylorus.

b. of the eye. The eyeball.

b., hair. The expanded portion at the lower end of the hair root.

b., olfactory. The ant. enlargement of the olfactory tract.

b., terminal of Krause. An encapsulated sensory nerve ending similar in structure to the corpuscles of Pacini. Also called corpuscle of Golgi-Manzoni.

b. of the urethra. The post. portion of the spongy body.

bul'bar. 1. Pert. to a bulb. 2. Shaped like a bulb. 3. Pert. to the medulla oblongata.

b. paralysis. Paralysis due to changes in motor centers of the oblongata. SEE: *paralysis*.

bul'biform [G. *bolbos*, bulbous root, + L. *forma*, shape]. Shaped like a bulb.

bulbitis (bul-bi'tis) [+ -itis, inflammation]. Inflammation of the urethra in its bulbous portion.

bul'bi vestib'uli (pl.). The glands of Bartholin.

Two glands an inch long, one on each side of the urogenital space, composed of erectile tissue and veins which, when engorged, narrow the vaginal orifice.

bulbocavernosus [G. *bolbos*, + L. *cavernosus*, hollow]. Ejaculator seminis; accelerator urinae, sphincter vaginae muscle. **bulbocavernosus reflex**. Contraction of bulbocavernosus muscle on percussing dorsum of penis.

bulbomimic reflex. Contraction of facial muscles following pressure on eyeball.

bulbonuclear [' + L. *nucleus*, kernel]. Pert. to the nuclei in the medulla oblongata.

bulbourethral glands (bul'bo-u-re'thral) [' + *ourethra*, urethra]. Cowper's glands.

Two small glands about the size of a pea, one on each side of the prostate gland, each with a duct about 1 inch (2.5 cm.) long, terminating in the wall of the urethra. They secrete a viscid fluid forming part of the seminal fluid.

RS: prostate gland, semen, testicle, urethra.

bulbus [G. *balbos*, bulbous root]. SEE: bulb

b. corpus cavernosum. Bulb of the urethra. A bulbous swelling of the corpus cavernosum at base of the penis.

b. vestibuli. Two oval masses of erectile tissue lying beneath the vestibule and resting on the urogenital diaphragm. They are homologous to the bulbous cavernosum urethra of the male.

bulis (bu-le'sis) [G. *boulis*, a willing]. An act of the will.

bulimia (bu-lim'i-ā) [G. *bous*, ox, + *limos*, hunger]. Hunger experienced a short time after a meal; morbid hunger.

Observe if the appetite arises only when presented with food, or if it exists but disappears at sight of food, or after a few mouthfuls have been taken. SEE: appetite, taste.

bulimic. Pert to bulimia.

bulla (bul'la) (pl. *bullae*) [L. a bubble]. A large blister or skin vesicle filled with fluid, a bleb, q.v.

b. ethmoidalis. A rounded projection into the middle meatus of the nose underneath the middle turbinate bone, formed by an ant. ethmoid cell.

b. ossea. The dilated portion of the bony external meatus of the ear. SEE: pompholyx.

bullate (bul'āt). Said of a surface growth which appears blistered because of convex prominences.

bullation (bul-a'shun) [L. *bulla*, a bubble]. 1. Division into small compartments. 2. Inflation.

Buller's shield. Watch glass securely held in place by adhesive plaster, or junction of skin and plaster sealed with collodion. Used over nonaffected eye as protection from affected eye.

bullet wound. Puncture wound from a bullet. SEE: wounds.

bullous (bul'us) [L. *bulla*, bubble]. Having the nature of a bulla.

bun'dle. A group of fibers; a fasciculus.

b. Arnold's. The frontopontile tract. It passes from the cerebral cortex of frontal lobe through the internal capsule and cerebral peduncle to the pons.

b. atrioventricular, auriculoventricular. Bundle of His.

b. Brechterew's. The spino-olivary fasciculus or Helweg's bundle.

b. of His. Small bundle of fibers passing from auricle to ventricular musculature and septum.

b. Schultze's. Comma-shaped path of fibers in middle of spinal cord's fasciculus cuneatus.

b. of Turck. The temporopontile tract. Fibers pass from the cerebral

cortex of temporal lobe and perminate in the pons.

bundle-branch block. A form of heart block in which the two ventricles contract independently of each other.

bunoid (bun'i-oid) [G. *bounion*, turnip, + *eidos*, resemblance] Round, as a tumor.

bunion (bun'yun) [*Hallux valgus*] [G. *bounion*, turnip]. Inflammation and thickening of the bursa of the joint of the big toe.

bunogaster (bu-no-gas'ter) [G. *bounos*, mound, + *gaster*, belly]. Protrusion of the abdomen.

Bunsen burner. A burner named after its inventor.

It has an adjustment by which the air holes at the bottom of the tube can be closed or open and the flame made either luminous or nonluminous. If the holes are closed, the flame burns luminously, i. e., it will give light but a relatively small amount of heat. Its action may be reversed by the opening of the holes.

buphthalmia, buphthalmos (bup-thal'mi-ā, -mos) [G. *bous*, ox, + *ophthalmos*, eye]. Condition of infantile glaucoma resulting in uniform enlargement of eye.

Disease may stop spontaneously or continue until it produces blindness.

TREATMENT. Iridectomy, sclerotomy, miotics. SEE: *hydrophthalmos*.

Burdach's tracts. Continuation of dorso-lateral column of spinal cord into medulla oblongata SYN *cuneate fasciculus*.

buret, burette [Fr. small holder for fluid]. A graduated tube for measuring a reagent.

burn (būrn) [A.S. *brinnan*, to burn]. The effect of undue exposure to heat, chemicals or electricity. Burns are classified into three degrees or more according to the extent and depth covered.

b., first degree This may be more or less superficial, involving only the superficial layers of the skin. It is marked by redness or hyperemia. Shock may occur.

b., second degree: The deeper layers of the skin may be involved. Vesication, the vesicles varying in size. If the corium is not involved and if infection remains absent, scarring will not result.

b., third degree: Destruction of the epidermis and part of corium occurs; the most painful type of burn. Healing requires two to four weeks.

b., fourth degree: This involves the destruction of the entire integument.

b., fifth degree The muscles are encroached upon, and the scar is deeper, firmer, and immobile. It may break down and ulcerate.

b., sixth degree: The tissues are carbonized; most frequently the fingers and toes.

First degree burns may be fatal if two-thirds of the body surface is involved; second degree burns involving one-seventh of the body surface in adults; in a child one-tenth of the body surface may be serious.

The three critical stages are (a) the period of irritation (the first twenty-four to forty-eight hours); (b) the period of reaction and inflammation (from second day to second week); (c) the period of exhaustion and suppuration (from second week to convalescence).

TREATMENT: Old family remedies for burns are now considered useless if not harmful. There are many different treatments for burns, but recent research discards most or all of them. For instance, burns treated with tannic acid

may become infected seriously, and liver damage also may occur. Wet or moist dressings hidden from the air may become infected, or healing may be delayed.

In severe burns shock is always present and may cause death. Morphine is administered immediately, followed by intravenous injections of whole blood and of salt solutions to prevent shock. When pain has eased, charred clothing is removed and burned area is gently washed with a detergent. The body or part is then wrapped with thick layers of gauze applied under pressure. More morphine and more salt solution may be necessary and as much as 300,000 units of penicillin. The patient is placed on a clean sheet after bandages are removed, and exposed to the air.

On the second day another injection of penicillin is given, and again on the third day. No applications of any kind are given. Whole blood is better than plasma,* although a plasma extender may be used if whole blood is not available. Deep burns will not heal themselves without skin-grafting. Third degree burns should have grafts within a month; otherwise, infections, chronic anemia, and permanent deformities may result.

For deep third degree burns, a modified form of absorptive pressure dressing, thinner than the original form, and without medication, should be used, under only mild pressure. These now may be had 22 by 18 inches, and 22 by 36 inches.

The open-air exposure causes healing to take place much quicker than with pressure dressings. The fever period is decreased and infection is greatly lessened. **Precautions.** 1. Never allow a person whose clothing is burning to run. Make him lie down and roll. Wrap him in a rug, blanket, or anything within reach and smother the flames. Be careful not to allow him to inhale the smoke. Cut away the clothing, taking care not to pull any portion of the skin away. 2. Do not open any blisters, as this increases the chance for infections.

Complications (in burns and scalds): Sloughing, gangrene, erysipelas, nephritis, pneumonia, or intestinal disturbances; sudden attacks of rigor, vomiting, rise of temperature or convulsions are all suspicious symptoms. A superficial burn covering a large part of the body is more serious than a small, deep one, unless important nerves and blood vessels are involved. If two-thirds of the skin are destroyed, death may be expected, even in a burn of the first degree. Shock must always be anticipated regardless of degree of burn.

Forms

b., acid. Due to exposure to corrosive acids, as sulfuric, hydrochloric, nitric, etc. **P. A. TREATMENT:** Wash with large volumes of water; apply dilute alkalies, as baking soda (sodium bicarbonate) paste, soap solution dressing, chalk paste, etc. Follow with a bland oil or ointment.

b., alkali. Due to caustic alkalies, as lye, caustic potash (potassium hydroxide), caustic soda (sodium hydroxide), etc. **Sym.** Painful lesion of skin often associated with gelatinization of tissue. **P. A. TREATMENT:** Wash with large volumes of water. Follow by wet dressings of dilute acid, as citron fruit juices, weak vinegar, dilute acetic acid, etc. Later dress with bland ointments or oils,

or irrigate with boric acid solution. Follow by instillation of liquid paraffin or other bland oil.

b., brush. A combined burn and abrasion resulting from friction. **TREATMENT:** Like abrasion, *q.v.*

b., chemical. Injuries due to the action of corrosive or irritating chemicals, as acid burns, *q.v.*, alkali burns, *q.v.*

Burns from chemical acids or alkalies should be treated by flushing the surface with water, thereby removing all traces of the drug. Remember that usually an acid counteracts an alkali, so that weak vinegar, weak ammonia, or a solution of sodium bicarbonate is always safe. A carbolic acid burn is almost always counteracted by alcohol. Never use oil as it helps in the absorption of acid. If lime gets into the eye, flush the eye with water and follow with a solution of weak vinegar.

b., electric. A result of exposure to electricity. The extent of destruction is much greater than that evidenced by initial inspection. **TREATMENT.** SEE: *electric injuries.*

b. of eye. **P. A. TREATMENT.** Wash well with warm water and instill bland oil, as sweet oil or paraffin oil. SEE: *lye.*

b., fireworks, from. Such injuries are usually burns, *q.v.*, often with imbedded foreign bodies and a high incidence of infection and tetanus which should be prevented by meticulous care of injury and use of antitetanic serum.

b., flash. Lesion from electric arc.

b., gunpowder, from. Often followed by tetanus which should be prevented by administration of antitetanic serum and meticulous care of injury.

b., heat. From exposure to heat, steam, electric arc, or spark. SEE: *acetic, electric injuries, eschar, heat cramps, heat exhaustion, heat stroke, sunburn.*

Burns' amaurosis [*G. amaurosis*, to darken]. Dimness of sight or blindness following sexual excesses.

bur'rowing. The formation of (1) A subcutaneous tunnel made by a parasite, or (2) a fistula or sinus containing pus.

bur'sa [*G.* a leather sac]. A sac or pouch in connective tissue chiefly about joints.

Usually lined with synovial membrane to reduce friction, esp. found bet. tendons and bony prominences, and other places where there is excessive friction.

RS. *Boyer's b. bursal, bursitis, bursology, bursectomy, bursolitis, bursopathy, Calori's b.*

bur'sal. Pert. to a bursa.

bursa'lis [*L. bursalis*, pert. to a bursa]. Obturator internus muscle.

bursalogy (ber-sal'o-ji) [*G. bursa*, leather sac, + *logos*, study]. Anatomy, pathology, and physiology of bursae.

bursectomy (ber-sek'to-mi) [*' + ektomē*, excision]. Excision of a bursa.

burs'itis [*' + -itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of a bursa.

Inflammation bet. patella and structures over it (prepatellar bursa) is known as "housemaid's knee."

VARIETIES. Simple, suppurative, acute, chronic, and specific due to some known organism.

TREATMENT. Painting skin with iodine. Adenyltic acid injections. Application of figure-of-eight bandage. Post. leg splint; otherwise surgery.

bur'solith [*' + lithos*, stone]. A calculus formed in a bursa.

bursop'athy [' + *pathos*, disease]. Any pathological condition of a bursa
bursula (bur'sū-lā) [L. *bursula*, little sac]. A small bursa.

b. testium. The scrotum.

Burton's line. A blue line along the margin of the gums visible in chronic lead poisoning.

butacaine sulfate (bū'tā-kān). USP syn. for *butyn*

butane (bu'tan). C_4H_{10} . An anesthetic from petroleum.

butesin (bu'tes-in). A white, crystalline powder, derived from aminobenzoic acid, and having an action similar to anesthesin. SYN USP, *butyl aminobenzoate*.
 Use As a local anesthetic

DOSAGE. As a dusting powder, pure or diluted, may also be used in form of troches, ointment, or suppository; internally, from 1½ to 3 gr (0.1-0.2 Gm.).

b. picrate (pik'rāt). A yellow powder combining anesthetic action of butesin and antiseptic effect of picric acid

USES As 1% ointment in treatment of burns and ulcers

butter [G. *bouturon*]. COMP. It consists largely of butter fat which is made up of stearin. Butyric, palmitic, and oleic acid are the acids found in butter fat
 Av. SERVING 10 Gm. Pro. 0.1, Fat 8.5 per serving, Ca 0.015, Mg 0.001, K 0.014, Na 0.788, P 0.017, Cl 1.212, S 0.010, Fe 0.0002 Vit. A+++, D+, E+.

buttermilk. Av. SERVING. 240 Gm. Pro. 7.9, Fat 9.1, Carbo. 10.8 per serving Ca 0.105, Mg 0.016, K 0.151, Na 0.064, P 0.097, Cl 0.089, S 0.026, Fe 0.00025. Vit. A+, B++, C+ variable, G+++.

butternuts. Av. SERVING 20 Gm. Pro. 5.6, Fat 12.2, Carbo. 0.7 per serving. Vit. A+, B++.

buttocks (but'uks) [ME *butte*, thick end]. The gluteal prominence, commonly called the "seat" or "rump"

RS *breech*, *clunes*, *gluteal*, *nates*, *rump*.

button anastomosis. One made to unite severed portions of the hollow viscera without suture. Devised by Murphy.

button forceps. Those for holding parts of an anastomosis button while it is being adjusted and placed

buttonhole. A straight cut through the wall of a cavity

b. fracture. Perforation of a bone by a missile.

b., mitral. Contraction of any orifice to a slit, as that of the heart

b. operation. Boutonnière's operation. An artificial slit in a membrane.

button suture. One for preventing a suture from cutting through or into underlying tissue. VARIETIES *Getchell's*, *lead*, *Powell's* and *silver wire*. Also perforated shot.

butyl aminobenzoate. USP syn. for *butesin*, q.v.

butylchloral hydrate (bu'til-klo'ral hi'drāt). A preparation similar in action to chloral, but said to be less depressant and more analgesic

USES. Recommended for relief of facial neuralgia

DOSAGE. 5 to 20 gr. (0.3 to 1.3 Gm.).

butyn (bu'tin). A colorless, odorless, solid substance derived from coal tar.

ACTION AND USES. A local anesthetic "proposed" as a substitute for cocaine and novocaine in surface anesthesia, being more promptly absorbed. May be sterilized by boiling.

DOSAGE. For its anesthetic action in eye, nose, or throat, 1 to 2%.

butyraceous (bu-tir-a'shus) [G. *bouturon*, butter]. Containing or resembling butter.

butyrate (bu'tir-āt). A salt of butyric acid.

butyric acid. A rancid, viscid acid found in butter and animal excretions.

butyrin (bū'tir-in). A soft, yellowish, semiliquid fat which gives butter its flavor. It represents 5% of butter fat.

butyroid (bu'tir-oid) [G. *bouturon*, butter, + *eidos*, appearance]. Having the appearance or consistency of butter.

butyrometer (bu-tir-om'e-ter) [' + *metron*, measure]. Device for estimating amt of butter fat of milk.

butyrous (bu'tir-us). Of butterlike consistency

bwamba fever. A So. Amer disease probably due to a filtrable virus. Onset is sudden, headache, backache, and fever persist for 5-7 days. Nonfatal.

Byrd-Dew method. One for resuscitating newborn child suffering from asphyxia. Operator supports supine child on palms of his hands, allowing head to fall backward. By supination of forearms, operator flexes child's body and effects expiration. By pronation of arms, body is again extended, causing inspiration.

bys'ma [G. plug]. A plug or tampon.

byssa'ceous. Resembling flaxlike threads.

byssino'sis [G. *byssos*, cotton, + *-osis*]. Pulmonary condition from inhalation of cotton dust

byssocausis (bis-o-kaw'sis) [' + *kausts*, burning]. Cauterization by moxa; moxibustion.

bys'soid [' + *eidos*, form]. Consisting of a filamentous fringe, the filaments being of unequal length

byssophthisis (bis-o-this'is) [' + *phthisis*, a wasting away]. Pulmonary condition caused by inhalation of cotton dust. SYN *byssinosis*.

byssus (bis'us) [G. *byssos*, cotton]. The growth of hair on the pubic region.

byth'us [G. *bythus*, depth]. The lower abdominal region.

C. **SYMB:** Carbon Abbr. for conglus (gal-lon), compound, centigrade, Celsius, cloud, closure, etc.

C. Abbr. *L. centum*, one hundred Also, *L. cum*, without.

C_a **population.** Those who are the products of imperfect development, mentally or physically

Ca. **SYMB** Calcium, abbr for cathode.

cabagin. Vitamin U

cabbage [Fr. *caboche*, to make a swelling] A leafy vegetable, growing in a head Raw cabbage Av. SERVING 85 Gm Pro 12, Fat 0.2, Carbo 36 per serving. Ca 0.045, Mg 0.015, K 0.247, Na 0.027, P 0.029, Cl 0.024, S 0.066, Fe 0.0011. A base-forming food ACTION Heavy and hard to digest May cause flatulence Raw, it serves as an appetizer

Cabot's ring bodies. Ring shaped bodies sometimes seen in red blood cells in pernicious anemia, lymphatic leukemia, and lead poisoning

CaC₂. Calcium carbide

cacaeometer (kak-ä-er-om'ë-ter) [G. *kakos*, bad, + *acr*, air, + *metron*, measure] Instrument for testing impurity of air [Malignant anthrax]

cacanthrax [' + *anthrax*, carbuncle].

cacao (kä-kä'o) [Mexican from Spanish *cacahuatl*, seed] Theobroma Seed used to prepare cacao butter, chocolate, and cocoa SEE *cocoa*.

cacation (kak-a'shun) [L. *cadere*, to go to stool] Defecation, going to stool.

cachatory (kak'at-or-i) Accompanied by diarrhea or excessive bowel movements

caemia (kas-e'mi-a) [G. *kakos*, bad, + *aima*, blood]. A poor condition of the blood

cacergasia (kas-er-gä'si-ä) [' + *ergasia*, work]. Defective functioning, mentally or physically

cacesthesia (kak-es-the'zi-ä) [' + *aisthēsis*, sensation] 1. Disorder of sensibility, morbid or otherwise 2. Malaise

caché (kash-a') [Fr. covered]. A lead cone covered with paper layers, with mica bottom, used for applying radiotherapy, radium or any radioactive substance.

cachectic (kä-kek'tik) [G. *kakos*, ill, + *ecris*, habit] Pert to cachexia.

cachet (kä-shä') [Fr. a seal]. Two concave pieces of wafer (rice paper) bet. which is placed medicine to be administered, the margins being pressed together so they will adhere

cachexia (ka-keks'i-ä) [G. *kakos*, ill, + *ecris*, habit] A state of ill health, malnutrition, and wasting

It occurs in malignancies, advanced pulmonary tuberculosis, when excessive suppuration is present, in chronic cases of certain poisoning, toxemia, and in severe hyperthyroidism.

c., cancerous. C. caused by cancerous condition

c., lymphatic. C. caused by Hodg-kin's disease of the lymph nodes.

c., malarial. C. due to chronic malaria.

c., pachydermic. C. due to myxedemic condition

c., pituitary. Group of symptoms caused by atrophy of pituitary gland, including emaciation, premature aging, atrophy of genitals with loss of sec-

ondary sex characteristics and lowering of basal metabolic rate. **SYN:** *Simmond's disease*.

c., splenetic. C. caused by disease of the spleen **SYN** *pseudoleukocythemia*.

c., strumipriva or **c., thyroopriva.** Adult type of thyroid activity due to surgical removal of the thyroid gland.

c., thyroid. Goiter

cachinnation (kak-in-a'shun) [L. *cachinnare*, to laugh aloud] Hysterical laughter.

CaCl₂. Calcium chloride; a bleaching powder

Ca(ClO)₂. Calcium chlorate.

CaCO₃. Calcium carbonate, chalk.

CaC₂O₄. Calcium oxalate

cacocholia (kak-o-ko'lli-ä) [G. *kakos*, bad, + *cholē*, bile] Abnormal condition of bile

cacochylia (kak-o-ki'lli-ä) [' + *chylōs*, chyle] Impaired digestion

cacochymia [' + *chymos*, chyme]. 1. Disordered metabolism 2. Cacochylia.

cacocypia (kak-o-ko'pl-ä) [' + *kolpos*, vagina] 1. Diseased condition of the vagina 2. Gangrene of the vulva

cadodontia (kak-o-don'ti-ä) [' + *odous*, odont-, tooth] Bad teeth

cacoethes (kak-o-e'thes) [' + *ēthos*, character] 1. Any bad habit, propensity, or disorder 2. A malignant ulcer.

cacoethic (kak-o-eth'ik). Malignant.

cacogenesis (kak-o-jen'ē-sis) [G. *kakos*, bad, + *genesis*, development] Any abnormal development or growth

cacogenic. Pert to race degeneration

cacogenics [G. *kakos*, bad, + *gennan*, to produce] Race degeneration.

cacogeusia (kak-o-gü'si-ä) [' + *geusis*, taste] A bad taste

cacoglossia (kak-o-glos'ti-ä) [' + *glōssa*, tongue] Gangrene of tongue

cacomorphia (kak-o-mor'fi-ä) [' + *morphē*, form] Malformation, deformity.

caconychia (kak-o-nik'i-ä) [' + *onyx*, nail] Disease of the nails

cacop'athy [' + *pathos*, disease]. Malignant disease, a severe disorder

cacophonia (kak-o-fo'ni-ä) [' + *phōnē*, voice]. An altered, or abnormal voice

cacoplasia (kak-o-plä'zi-ä) [' + *plassein*, to form]. The formation of diseased structures

cacoplas'tic [' + *plastikos*, formed]. 1. Pert. to or causing morbid growth. 2. Incapable of normal development or formation

cacorrhythmic (kak-o-rith'mik) [' + *rhythmos*, rhythm]. Showing irregularity of rhythm

cacorrhinia (kak-or-in'ti-ä) [' + *ris*, nose]. Any disease of the nose

cacosmia (kä-kos'mi-ä) [' + *osmē*, smell]. A form of parosmia * Imaginary foul odors which do not exist

cacosphyxia (kak-os-fiks'i-ä) [' + *sphyxis*, pulse] A disordered pulse

cacothenics (kä-ko-then'iks) [' + *thēnia*, state of being]. Racial degeneration from bad environment.

cacothymia (kak-o-thi'mi-ä) [' + *thymos*, spirit]. A disorder of the mind, moral depravity, insane morbidity of temper.

cacotrichia (kak-o-trik'i-ä) [' + *trix*, hair]. A diseased state of the hair.

cacot'rophy [' + *trophē*, nourishment]. Malnutrition.

cacozyme (kak'o-zīm) [' + *zymē*, leaven].

A ferment capable of inducing a disease. **cacumen** (kak-u'men) [L. *cacumina*, summit]. Part of cerebellum below the declivis.

cadaver (kād-av'er) (pl. *cadav'era*) [L. corpse, from *cadere*, to fall]. A dead body, a corpse. **SEE: cleavage lines.**

cadaveric (kā-dav'er-ik). Pert. to a dead body.

cadaverous (kā-dav'er-us). Resembling a corpse.

caduca (kad-dū'kā) [L. *caducus*, falling off]. Thickened membrane of the uterus.

cadu'ceus [L. a herald's wand]. The wand of Hermes or Mercury; used as a symbol of the medical profession.

caducity (kad-u'sl-tī) [L. *caducus*, falling off]. Feebleness or senility of old age.

cadu'cous membrane. Mucous membrane which develops at conception and envelops the impregnated ovum. **SYN: decidua.**

caffeine, caffeina (ka'fē-in, -ā) [L.]. **USP.** $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2$. An alkaloid of coffee and tea that is a stimulant and a diuretic.

About 1½ gr. are found in a strong cup of coffee. It is chemically identical with theine found in tea.

ACTION AND USES Diuretic, cardiac, and respiratory stimulant.

DOSAGE. 1-5 gr. (0.065-0.32 Gm.).

INCOMPATIBILITIES Alkalies, tannic acid, quinine sulfate.

c. citrated. **USP.** A mixture of caffeine and citric acid, containing about 52% caffeine. Possesses same properties as caffeine, but more likely to disagree with the digestive functions.

DOSAGE From 3-8 gr. (0.2-0.5 Gm.).

INCOMPATIBILITIES Sodium salicylate.

c. with sodium benzoate. **USP.** A mixture of equal parts of caffeine and sodium benzoate.

ACTION AND USES. Same as caffeine.

DOSAGE 5 gr (0.3 Gm.) *Hypoderm.*, 3-7½ gr (0.2-0.5 cc.). [sodium salicylate.

INCOMPATIBILITIES Potassium citrate, **c. s. salicylate.** **NF.** A mixture of caffeine with sodium salicylate, containing about 52% caffeine.

DOSAGE 5 gr (0.2 Gm.)

USES. Same as caffeine sodium benzoate.

caffeinism (ka'fē-in-izm) [L. *caffaina*]. Chronic effects of excessive use of coffee.

SYM: Sudden flushing of the face, palpitation of the heart, trembling, general depression, anxiety, insomnia, and nervousness.

CaH₂O₂. Calcium hydroxide; slaked lime.

calinotophobia (ki-no-to-fo'bi-ā) [G. *kaimotēs*, novelty, + *phobos*, fear]. Inability to adapt oneself to a new environment or to anything new. **SEE: nostomania.**

calisson disease (ka'son) [Fr. *cuisse*, a box, from L. *capsa*, box]. A condition induced in divers subject to too rapid reduction of air pressure after coming to the surface and after breathing compressed air in caissons.

SYM: Condition may manifest itself on reaching the surface or several hours after. Pains in joints followed by motor and sensory paralysis in lower extremities; bladder and rectum sometimes involved; sometimes hemiplegia instead of paraplegia; gastralgia and vomiting common. In severe cases coma develops and death ensues in a few hours. Ordinarily

restored in few days or weeks. **SEE: bends, diver's paralysis, tunnel disease.**

caked breast. A stagnation of milk in the secreting ducts.

Cal. Abbr. of large calory.

cal. Abbr. of small calory.

calage (kal-azh') [Fr. wedging]. Fixation of body in a berth by means of pillows to prevent movement and so to relieve seasickness.

calamine, prepared (ka'la-mīn). A pink powder, containing zinc oxide with small amt. of ferric oxide.

USES: Externally in various skin conditions, as a protective and astringent, as an ointment, or in combination with zinc oxide and lime water, as a lotion.

calca'neal, calca'nean [L. *calcaneus*, heel bone]. Pert. to the calcaneum.

calcanodnyia (kal-ka-ne-o-din'i-ā) [' + G. *odynē*, pain]. Pain in the heel.

calcaneum, calcaneus (kal-ka-ne-um, -us) [L. *calcaneus*, heel bone]. 1. The heel bone, or *os calcis*. It articulates anteriorly with the cuboid bone, and with the astragalus above. 2. Talipes calcaneus, *q.v.*

calcanodnyia (kal-kan-o-din'i-ā) [' + *odynē*, pain]. Pain in the heel when standing or walking.

cal'car [L. a spur]. A spurlike process.

c. avis. Hippocampus minor, lower of two elevations on inner wall of post. horn of lateral ventricle of brain.

c. femorale. A bony spur that strengthens the femoral neck.

calca'rea [L. *calx*, lime]. Lime.

calcareous (kal-ka're-us) [L. *calcartus*, pert. to lime]. Of the nature of lime; chalky.

calcarine (kal'kar-in) [L. *calcar*, spur]. Spurshaped.

calcaluriia (kal-ka-r-i-u'ri-ā) [L. *calcartus*, pert. to lime, + G. *ouron*, urine]. Calcium salts in the urine.

calcaroid (kal'kar-oid) [' + G. *eidos*, appearance]. Calciumlike deposit in brain tissue.

calcemia (kal-se'mī-ā) [' + G. *aima*, blood]. Excess of calcium in the blood.

calci'bia (kal-si-bī'i-ā) [' + *bilis*, bile]. Calcium in the bile.

cal'cic (kal'sik). Pert. to calcium or lime.

calci'cosis (kal-si-ko'sis) [L. *calx*, lime, + G. *-ōsis*, infection]. Pneumoconiosis caused by inhaling dust from limestone, esp by marblecutters.

calcidin (kal'si-dīn). A combination of calcium and iodine, containing 15% of the latter.

USES: Has been recommended as an alterative and expectorant in colds and minor irritations of the respiratory tract.

DOSAGE. From 1-3 gr. (0.065-0.2 Gm.) in hot water every 15 to 30 minutes to be effective, larger doses for iodine effect.

calcif'ferous (kal-sif'er-us) [' + *ferre*, to carry]. Containing calcium, chalk, or lime.

calci'fic (kal-sif'ik) [' + *facere*, to make]. Forming lime.

calci'fication [' + *facere*, to make]. Deposit of lime salts in the tissues; normally in bone.

calci'gerous (kal-sij'er-us) [' + *gerere*, to bear]. Containing lime or lime salts.

c. tubes. Dentinal tubules of dentin.

calcigrade (kal'sig-rād) [L. *calcis*, heel, + *gradus*, walking]. Walking on the heels.

calclm'eter [L. *calz*, lime, + G. *metron*, measure]. Device for measuring the calcium in the blood.

calcina'tion [L. *calcinare*, to char]. Expulsion of water and animal matter by heat.

calcine (kal'sin). To cause calcination.

calcinorrhachia (kal-sin-or-ra'ki-ä) [L. *calz*, lime, + *rachis*, spine]. Calcium in the spinal fluid.

calcino'sis [' + G. *-osis*, infection]. Deposit of lime salts in tissues.

calcipectic (kal-si-pek'tik) [' + G. *pēgnunai*, to fix]. Pert. to calcipexis.

calciopenia (kal-si-pe'ni-ä) [' + G. *penia*, poverty]. Calcium deficiency in body tissues and fluids.

calcipectis, calcipexy (kal-si-pēk'sis, -pēks'i) [' + *pēgnunai*, to fix]. The fixation of calcium in body tissues.

calciophilia (kal-si-fil'i-ä) [' + *philein*, to love]. Tendency to calcification.

calcioprivia (kal-si-priv'i-ä) [' + *privus*, without]. Deficiency or absence of calcium.

calcioprivic (kal-si-priv'ik). Pert to deficiency or absence of calcium in the body.

calcis, os [L.]. Heel bone

calcium [L. *calz*, lime] SYMB Ca Atomic weight, 40.09 Silver-white metallic element, the basis of limestone

Lime is its oxide Calcium phosphate constitutes 75% of the body ash, and about 85% of mineral matter in bones

FUNCTION Calcium must be carried by the blood in solution before being available for bone growth. Unless certain activating substances, such as vitamin D, are present, increased calcium intake does not affect the tissues or blood calcium. The secretions of the parathyroid glands are a factor in the utilization of calcium, making it possible for the blood to carry dissolved calcium. Cholesterol seems to stimulate these glands. Ultraviolet rays upon a cow's diet have raised the amt. of calcium in its milk 25%. Calcium stabilizes tissue cells and seems to affect, if not control, allergy or sensitization

Quantities of bread, rice, oatmeal, and maize in the diet decrease absorption of calcium and phosphorus, and the alkalinity of the small intestines promotes the formation of insoluble salts.

Calcium is necessary for (a) coagulation of the blood, (b) to give firmness and rigidity to bones and teeth, (c) as a preventive of rickets, (d) as an ion balance, (e) as essential to lactation, (f) for activating enzymes, (g) for the functions of the muscles, nerves, and heart

Calcium is taken into the body as a constituent of various foods. While much of it may prove insoluble and escape absorption, some of it passes through the intestine into the blood, where it can be found by chemical tests. Its level here is likely to be 9 to 11 mg. per 100 cc. If the calcium in the blood rises above this level, the patient feels depressed and his heart is slow; if the calcium sinks below these figures and approaches, say, 4 mg. per 100 cc. the patient suffers from twitching, spasms and convulsions. Blood deprived of its calcium will not clot, and milk without calcium will not curdle.

Calcium is deposited in the bones, but can be mobilized again to keep the blood level constant when there is a period of insufficient intake. At any given time the body of an adult contains about 700 Gm. of calcium phosphate; of this, 120

Gm. are the element calcium. Ordinarily, an adult takes in more than 0.5 Gm. of calcium per day. In the long run, therefore, one should find a total of 0.5 Gm. of Ca in a combined 24-hour sample of urine and feces.

SOURCES *Excellent* Cheese, cream, milks, chard, cauliflower, egg yolk, kale, molasses, beans, rhubarb. *Good*: Almonds, beets, bran, cabbage, celery, carrots, chocolate, dates, figs, kohlrabi, lettuce, lemons, oatmeal, oranges, pineapples, parsnips, raspberries, spinach, shell fish, turnips, rutabagas, oysters, water cress, walnuts

SEE: *acalcerosis*, "calci-" words.

c. carbonate. CaCO_3 (precipitated chalk). USP. A fine, white, tasteless and odorless powder

ACTION AND USES An antacid, also antidote to corrosive acid poisoning.

DOSEAGE 15 gr. (1 Gm.)

c. chloride (CaCl_2) USP. A very deliquescent salt occurring as translucent crystals having a sharp saline taste.

ACTION AND USES To raise the calcium content of the blood temporarily and increase coagulation time.

DOSEAGE 15 gr. (1 Gm.)

INCOMPATIBILITIES Ephedrine

c. deficiency. SYM Brittle bones and their poor development, including the teeth, dental caries, rickets, tetany, heart atony, hyperirritability, excessive bleeding

DIAG Normal content in blood is 9-10 5 mg. per 100 cc. of blood. It is low in convulsions and in allergic disorders.

c. gluconate. A granular or white powder without odor or taste, containing an equivalent of 8-9% calcium.

ACTION AND USES Same as calcium chloride, more pleasant to taste, and nonirritating when given hypodermically or intravenously

DOSEAGE Orally, 75 gr. (5 Gm.); intramuscularly or intravenously, 15 gr. (1 Gm.)

c., high diet. A normal adequate diet including 1½ qt milk and all other foods high in calcium. Cheese is used frequently instead of meat

c. lactate. USP. A white, odorless and nearly tasteless powder, less irritating than the chloride

USES Same as the chloride.

DOSEAGE 15 gr. (1 Gm.)

c., low diet. Milk, cheese, and other foods high in calcium are avoided.

c. oxide [*calz*, lime] USP. Occurs as white or grayish-white hard mass.

ACTION AND USES Germicide and disinfectant; used only in preparation of lime water.

calcium phosphate precipitated. A white, amorphous powder

USES As an antacid in treatment of gastric hyperacidity

DOSEAGE 15 gr. (1 Gm.)

cal'cold [' + G. *eidos*, resemblance]. Neoplasm of the tooth pulp.

calciopherous (kal-ko'fer-us) [' + G. *phoros*, bearing]. Containing or producing lime or any salts of calcium.

calciopherite (kal-kos-fer'it) [' + G. *sphaira*, a sphere] One of many small calcareous bodies found in tumors, nervous tissue, the thyroid, and prostate.

calcreose (kal'kre-ozē). A chemical combination of creosote and lime containing approximately 50% creosote

ACTION AND USES: Same as creosote.

DOSEAGE: 15-32 gr. (1.0-2.00 Gm.)

calculary (kal'ku-lä-rī) [L. *calculus*, pebble]. Pert. to calculus.

cal'culi. Pl. of calculus, *q.v.*

calculifragous [L. *calculus*, pebble, + *frangere*, to break] Breaking or reducing a stone in the bladder.

calculo'sis [L. + G. -*osis*, infection] Having a calculus.

calculus (kal'ku-lus). Like a calculus.

calculus (kal'ku-lus) [L. pebble]. (Pl. *calculi*). Commonly called "stone"; any abnormal concretion within the animal body, and usually composed of mineral salts.

Present in kidneys, ureter, bladder, urethra, usually formed of crystalline, urinary salts held together by viscid organic matter, and forming a laminated structure, composed of a nucleus about which are concentric layers of material.

Types. *Primary.* Developing in acid urine without antecedent inflammation. *Secondary.* Developing in alkaline urine as a result of inflammation. Commonly composed of urates, oxalate of lime, and uric acid.

Etiol. *Primary.* Obscure. Hereditary tendency with uric acid diathesis, predisposing cause being crystals in urine. *Secondary.* Infection with cocci that split urea into ammonia and carbon dioxide.

c., biliary. Cholelithiasis*, gallstones. SEE gall bladder.

c., hemic. One formed of coagulated blood.

c., pancreatic. Stone in the pancreas, *q.v.*

c., renal. Stone in the kidney.

Sym. Urinary retention, sudden and paroxysmal renal colic, ulceration with possibly perforation, ureteral stricture, inflammation of various degrees. If formed *in situ*, symptoms are gradual in character with gleet becoming worse, perleurethritis, suppuration, fistulization.

Prog. Serious in uræmic stage.

Treatment. *Prophylactic.* Relief of retention, low nitrogenous diet, exercise, elimination, dilution of urine by water ingestion. *Palliative.* Pycelotomy* when feasible to drain kidney. *Radical.* Operation.

c., salivary. Stone in salivary duct. Usually affects duct of submaxillary gland.

Sym. Obstructs flow of saliva, causing severe pain and swelling of gland, esp. when eating.

Treatment. Removal of stone by surgery.

c., urinary. Stone in the urethra.

Sym. Sudden stoppage of flow of urine with sharp pain if stone comes from bladder, and, if firmly impacted, complete retention or dysuria*.

Treatment. Extraction or urethrotomy*.

c., vesical. Stone in the bladder.

Sym. Frequency of urination, pain, diurnal hematuria increased by exercise are suggestive.

Prog. Unless stone is small enough to pass by urethra it will remain with cystitis the result.

Treatment. Operation.

calculus, words pert. to: antilithic, aortolith, "calcu-" words, cardiolith, "chol-" words, concretion, gravel, "lith-" words. **calefacient** (kal-ê-fa'shent) [L. *calere*, to be warm, + *facere*, to make] Conveying or that which conveys a sense of warmth when applied to a part of the body.

calf [A.S. *cealf*] The swelling on back part of the leg below the knee formed by the gastrocnemius and soleus muscles.

calf's foot jelly. AV. SERVING: 45 Gm.

Pro. 1.9, Carbo 7.8 per serving.

cal'iber [Fr. *calibre*, diameter of bore of gun] The diameter of any orifice or opening.

calibra'tion [Fr. *calibre*, diameter of bore of gun] Estimation of the caliber of an opening.

calibrator (kal'ib-ra-tor). Instrument for measuring openings.

c., anastomosis. One for determining size of opening to be united by anastomosis.

c., vaginal. One for determining degree of vaginal relaxation.

calic'ulus [L. *calyculus*, small cup]. A cup-shaped structure.

c. grafted. A taste bud.

c. ophthalmicus. (BNA.) The optic cup.

caliectasis (kal-i-ek'tas-is) [G. *kalix*, cup, + *ektasis*, dilatation] Dilatation of the renal calyx.

caliga'tion [L. *caligo*, darkness]. Dimness of vision, caligo.

cali'go [L. darkness]. Dimness of vision. **Syn.** *caligation*.*

caliper(s) (kal'ip-er) [corruption from *caliber*] 1. Instrument for measuring diameters, as those of chest or pelvis. 2. A mechanical apparatus to aid patients who are suffering from fractures of the legs to walk.

Calliphora vomitoria. Common blowfly sometimes causing myiasis disorders.

callisec'tion [L. *callus*, insensitive, + *sectio*, a cutting]. Vivisection under anesthesia.

Cal'lisen's operation. Lumbar colotomy for an artificial anus.

callomania (kal-lo-ma'ni-ä) [G. *kalos*, beautiful, + *mania*, madness] Belief in one's own beauty, a delusion of the insane.

callo'sal [L. *callus*, tough substance]. Pert. to the corpus *callosum*.

callosity, callositas (kal-os'it-i, -as) [L. *callösus*, thick-skinned] Circumscribed thickening and hypertrophy of the horny layer of the skin.

Etiol. Friction, pressure, or other irritation, oval or elongated, on flexor surfaces of hands and feet, grayish or brownish and slightly elevated, with smooth, burnished surfaces.

Treatment. Temporary removal by salicylic acid, caustic potash, or careful shaving. Permanent removal only by removal of cause. SEE *porosis*.

callosomarginal [L. *callus*, tough, + *margo*, margin]. Pert. to the corpus callosum and marginal gyrus, marking sulcus bet. them.

callosum (kal-o'sum) [L. *callösus*, hard]. The great commissure of the brain bet. the cerebral hemispheres. **Syn:** *corpus callosum*.

callous (kal'us) [L. *callus*, hard]. Hard; like a callus.

cal'fus. Hypertrophied thickening of circumscribed area of horny layer of skin; *callosity*.* 2. The osseous material thrown out bet. ends of a fractured bone.

c., definitive. Cartilage found bet. 2 ends of a fractured bone.

c., provisional. Temporary deposit bet. ends of a fractured bone.

cal'mant [ME *calme*, from G. *kaumē*, noon heat, referring to the hour of siesta]. 1. A soothing or calming medicine; sedative. 2. Of a soothing nature. **cal'mative.** 1. Sedative; soothing. 2. An agent that acts as a sedative.

Calmette's reaction (kal-mets'). Slight injection of conjunctiva in one with an

calomel

infective disease upon introduction of toxins of same disease. *SYN: ophthalmic reaction, q.v.*

calomel (kal'o-mel) [G. *kalos*, beautiful, + *melas*, black] Mercurous chloride, q.v.
Dosage: Laxative (fractional), 2½ gr. (0.15 Gm.).

calor (ka'lor) [L. *heat*]. 1. Heat. 2. Moderate heat of fever; with *rubor*, *tumor*, *dolor*, it represents the 4 classical signs of inflammation.

c. anima'lis. Normal heat of the body.
calora'diance [L. *calor*, heat, + *radiāre*, to shine] Giving out heat rays

calorescence (kal-or-es'ens). Producing by means of a lens incandescence of a body.

Calori's bursa (kal-o'rēz) One bet. arch of aorta and trachea.

caloric (kal-or'ik) [L. *calor*, heat]. 1. Heat. 2. Relating to heat,* or to a calory* [of the body].

caloricity (kal-or-is'ti-l). Heating power

C-5

caloripuncture

calorie (kāl'or-ē) [L. *calor*, heat]. A unit of heat. *SYN: calory, q.v.*

calorificient (kal-or-i-fa'shent) [L. *calor*, heat, + *facere*, to make]. Producing heat

calorific (kal-or-if'ik). Producing heat; calorificient *

calorigenet'ic [L. *calor*, heat, + G. *gen-nan*, to produce]. Pert. to heat production or its increase. *SYN: calorigenic.*

calorigen'ic. Pert. to heat production or its increase

calorimeter (kal-or-im'e-ter) [L. *calor*, heat, + G. *metron*, measure] Instrument for determining heat of bodies.

calorimetry (kal-or-im'e-tri). A calory measure of heat thrown off by the body under different conditions

caloripuncture (kal-o'ri-punk'tur) [L. *calor*, heat, + *punctura*, a piercing]. Use of heated needles in cauterization by puncture. *SYN: ignipuncture.*

CALORY EQUIVALENTS

	Ergs	Gm.-cm.	Ft.-lb.	Cal.	Kw.-hr.
1 erg	= 1.000	= 1.02x10 ⁻⁷	= 7.37x10 ⁻⁸	= 2.39x10 ⁻¹¹	= 2.77x10 ⁻¹⁴
1 Gm.-cm.	= 9.81x10 ²	= 1.000	= 7.23x10 ⁻³	= 2.34x10 ⁻⁸	= 2.73x10 ⁻¹¹
1 ft.-lb.	= 1.36x10 ⁷	= 1.38x10 ⁴	= 1.000	= 3.23x10 ⁻⁴	= 3.76x10 ⁻⁷
1 calory	= 4.18x10 ¹⁰	= 4.26x10 ⁷	= 3.08x10 ³	= 1.000	= 1.17x10 ⁻³
1 kw.-hr.	= 3.61x10 ¹³	= 3.66x10 ¹⁰	= 2.66x10 ⁶	= 8.58x10 ²	= 1.000

ACTIVITY

Calory Needs

Sleeping	0.93	} Calories per kilogram per hour
Sitting at rest	1.43	
Standing relaxed	1.5	
Walking	2.0	
Light exercise	2.43	
Moderate exercise	4.14	

If a day's schedule of activities is recorded the energy expenditure can be estimated. For example, a student nurse might figure her caloric needs as follows
 Student's weight—120 pounds—22—55 kilograms.

Caloric Requirements of Infants and Young Children

They have been estimated as follows

1st month	20 calories, one at 6, 9, 12, 3, 6, 10, and 2 o'clock
2nd month	35 calories, the same as above
3rd month and after	45 calories, one at 6, 10, 2, 6, and 10 o'clock
3rd year	35 calories for each pound of weight

Calories Required per 24 Hours—Langworthy

Man at very hard muscular work	5,500
Man at moderate muscular work	3,400
Man at moderate to light muscular work	3,050
Man at light muscular work (sedentary)	2,700
Man without muscular work	2,450

Calories Expended

Activity	Kg.	Hours	Per Kg.	Per Hr.	Total
Sleeping	55	x 8	x	0.93	= 410
Sitting in class	2 hr.				
at meals	2 hr.				
studying	1 hr.				
writing	1 hr.				
reading	1 hr.				
Standing	55	x 3	x	1.5	= 250
Walking	55	x 1	x	2.0	= 110
Light exercise	55	x 4	x	2.43	= 535
Total					1935

The Heat Value of Foods per Gram or 15.43 Troy Grains

One Gm.	Large Cal.	Small Cal.	Physiological Value
Protein	5.7	5,711	4.1
Fat	9.3	9,365	9.3
Carbohydrates	4.1	4,182	4.1

cal'ory, or gram-cal'ory [L. *calor*, heat]. The amount of heat necessary to raise the temperature of one gram of water one degree Centigrade.

In dietetics and metabolism a unit 1000 times as large is used; it is called the kilogram-calory, large calory, or simply Calory (capitalized). By the law of conservation of energy, a calory can be converted, under certain conditions, into other forms of energy in definite proportions; the conversion factors for

various energy units are given in the above table. See *therm, thermal*.

Calot's solution. Solution of creosote, iodoform, ether, olive oil and gualacol, used externally on painless granulations of fistulas and in chronic otorrhea. See: *solution*.

calva'ria [L. human skull]. Skull cap; cranium, skull.

calvities (kal-vish'ēz) [L. *calvus*, bald]. Baldness, alopecia.*

Food Units in Calories Required Daily per Normal Height, Weight and Surface—Boys and Girls

NOTE—First figures for boys; second for girls

Age	Height In.	Weight Lb.	Surface Sq. Ft.	Calories
5.....	41 57	41 09	7 9	816.2
.....	41.29	39.66	7.7	784.5
6.....	43 75	45 17	8 3	855.9
.....	43 35	43.28	8.1	831.9
7.....	45 74	49.07	8.8	912.4
.....	45 52	47 46	8 5	881.7
8.....	47 76	53 92	9 4	981.1
.....	47.58	52 04	9.2	957.1
9.....	49 69	59.23	9 9	1043.7
.....	49.37	57 07	9 7	1018.5
10.....	51 58	65 30	10.5	1117.5
.....	51.34	62.35	10 2	1081.0
11.....	53 33	70.18	11.0	1178.2
.....	53 42	68 84	10 7	1148.5
12.....	55.11	76 92	11.16	1254.8
.....	55 88	78 31	11 8	1276 8
13.....	57 21	84 85	12 4	1352 6
14.....	59.88	94 91	13.4	1471.3

Food Units in Calories Required Daily per Normal Height, Weight and Surface—Men and Women

NOTE—First figures for men; second for women

Height Inches	Weight Lbs.	Surface Sq. Ft.	Proteins	Calories		Total
				Fats	Carbo- hydrates	
59.....	119	14 82	179	537	1074	1790
60.....	122	15 03	183	549	1098	1830
61.....	131	15 92	197	591	1182	1970
62.....	124	15 29	186	558	1116	1860
62.....	133	16 06	200	600	1200	2000
63.....	127	15.50	191	573	1146	1910
63.....	136	16 27	204	612	1224	2040
64.....	131	15 92	197	591	1182	1970
64.....	140	16.55	210	630	1260	2100
65.....	134	16.13	201	603	1206	2010
65.....	143	16 76	215	645	1290	2150
66.....	139	16 48	209	627	1254	2090
66.....	147	17 06	221	663	1326	2210
67.....	143	16.76	215	645	1290	2150
67.....	152	17 40	228	684	1368	2280
68.....	147	17 06	221	663	1326	2210
68.....	157	17 76	236	708	1416	2360
69.....	151	17 34	227	681	1362	2270
69.....	162	18.12	243	729	1458	2430
70.....	155	17 64	232	696	1392	2320
70.....	167	18 48	251	753	1506	2510
71.....	159	17.92	239	717	1434	2390
71.....	173	18.91	260	780	1560	2600
72.....	179	19.34	269	807	1614	2690
73.....	185	19.89	278	834	1668	2780
74.....	192	20 33	288	864	1728	2880
75.....	200	20 88	300	900	1800	3000

calix (kalks) [L. lime]. 1. Lime. 2. The heel.

c. chlorinata. Chlorinated lime. Used as a deodorant and disinfectant.

c. sulfurata. Sulfurated lime. Used as a depilatory.

c. usta, c. viva. Burnt lime, quicklime.

calyciform (ka-lis't-form) [G. *kalix*, cup, + *L. forma*, shape]. Cup-shaped.

calyculus (kal-ik'u-lus) (pl. *calyculi*) [L. little cup]. In anat. a cup- or bud-shaped structure

c. gustatorii. Taste bud.

calyx (ka'lix) [G. *kalix*, cup]. Any cup-like division of the kidney pelvis. The minor calyces enclose the tips of the renal pyramids, receiving the urine from the papillary ducts which open at their tips

c. major. One of the major subdivisions of the renal pelvis, two or three in number

c. minor. A subdivision of a major calyx, each terminating in relation to one to three papillae

Camerer's law. Two children of same weight but different ages require same amt. of food

camisole (kam'i-sōl) [Fr. little shirt, from Italian, *camisa*, shirt]. A straitjacket used for restraining violent mental patients.

Cambridge reaction (kam'ij). Urinal reaction in pancreatic disease

The result is a light yellow flocculent precipitation in a few hours following test.

camphor [G. *kamphora*]. USP. A gum obtained from an evergreen tree native to China and Japan.

ACTION AND USES. Locally, a mild irritant, internally, a circulatory and respiratory stimulant

DOSAGE. 3 m (0.2 cc.) hypodermically; subcutaneously, 3 m (0.2 cc.)

c. ice. Cosmetic preparation used for mild eruptions and for toilet

camphorated. Combined with or containing camphor.

c. oil. Liniment containing camphor.

camphoromania (kam-for-o-ma'ni-ā) [G. *kamphora*, camphor, + *mania*, madness]. Abnormal craving for camphor.

campimeter (kamp-im'e-ter) [L. *campus*, field, + *G. metron*, measure]. Device for measuring field of vision

campimetry (kam-pim'et-ri). Measurement of field of vision. **SYN.** *perimetry*.

campospasm [G. *kampē*, a bending, + *spasmos*, spasm]. 1. Abnormal flexing of the body. 2. Static deformity produced in war.

campocor'mia [G. *kamptos*, bent, + *kormos*, body]. Abnormal flexing of body. **SYN.** *campospasm*.

camptodactylia (kamp-to-dak-til't-ā) [" + *dactylos*, finger]. Permanent flexion of fingers or toes

camp'tospasm [" + *spasmos*, spasm]. Campocormia; forward trunk flexion seen in soldiers.

canal. A narrow tube, channel, or passageway. **SEE ALSO** *duct, groove, space, foramen*.

c. adductor. Hunter's canal, a triangular space lying beneath the sartorius muscle and between the adductor longus and the vastus medialis muscles. It extends from the apex of the femoral triangle to the popliteal space and transmits the femoral vessels and the saphenous nerve.

c. Alcock's. A canal on the pelvic surface of the obturator internus muscle formed by the obturator fascia. It transmits the pudendal vessels and nerve.

c. alimentary. The digestive tract from mouth to anus.

c. alveolar, inferior. A canal located in the mandible for transmitting blood vessels and nerves to the lower teeth.

c. alveolar, superior. A canal in the maxilla for transmitting blood vessels and nerves to the upper teeth

c. anal. The terminal portion of the rectum opening at the anus.

c. auditory, external. The external auditory meatus, transmits sound waves

c. auditory, internal. A canal in the petrous portion of the temporal bone which transmits the acoustic and facial nerves and the acoustic artery

c. birth. Parturient canal, passageway through which the fetus passes in parturition, specifically the uterus and vagina

c. carotid. A canal in the petrous portion of the temporal bone which transmits int. carotid artery and the int. carotid plexus of sympathetic nerves

c. central. A small canal lying in the center of the spinal cord extending from the fourth ventricle to the conus medullaris. Contains cerebrospinal fluid

c. cervical. Canal in cervix of uterus extending from internal to external os

c. cochlear, spiral. A part of the bony labyrinth of the ear. A spiral tube about 30 mm long making two and three-quarters turns about a central bony axis, the modiolus. Contains the scala tympani, scala vestibuli, and cochlear duct

c. condylar (*condylloid*) A canal in the occipital bone which transmits emissary vein from the transverse sinus. Opens anterior to the occipital condyle

c. craniopharyngeal. A canal in the sphenoid bone of a fetus which contains the stalk of Rathke's pouch

c. ethmoid. Two grooves running transversely across the lateral mass of the ethmoid bone to the cribriform plate. Lie between ethmoid and frontal bones. The *anterior ethmoidal canal* transmits the anterior ethmoidal vessels and nerve, the *posterior ethmoidal canal* transmits the posterior ethmoidal vessels and nerve

c. facial. A canal in the internal acoustic meatus of the temporal bone which transmits the facial nerve

c. femoral. The medial division of the femoral sheath. It is a short compartment about 1.5 cm long lying behind the inguinal ligament. Contains some lymphatic vessels and a lymph node

c. gastric. A longitudinal groove on the inner surface of the stomach following the lesser curvature. Extends from esophagus to pylorus.

c. Haversian. Minute canals found in compact bone which contain blood and lymph vessels, nerves, and sometimes marrow. Each is surrounded by lamellae of bone comprising a Haversian system. **SEE** *bone*

c. hyaloid. A canal in the vitreous body of the eye extending from the optic papilla to the post surface of lens. It serves as a lymph channel. In the fetus it transmits the hyaline artery to the lens.

c. hypoglossal. A canal in the occipital bone which transmits the hypoglossal nerve and a branch of the post. meningeal artery.

c. incisive. A short canal in the maxillary bone leading from incisive fossa in roof of mouth to the floor of nasal cavity. Transmits nasopalatine nerve and branches of the greater palatine arteries to the nasal fossa.

c. infraorbital. A canal in the maxilla lying in the floor of the orbit which transmits the infraorbital nerve and vessels. It terminates anteriorly at the infraorbital foramen.

c. inguinal. A slit in the lower lateral portion of the abdominal wall, extending from the abdominal inguinal ring to the subcutaneous inguinal ring. It is an oblique passageway about 1½ inches long and serves in the male to transmit the spermatic cord and the ilioinguinal nerve and in the female the round ligament of the uterus and the ilioinguinal nerve. It forms a channel through which an inguinal hernia descends.

c. intestinal. The alimentary canal from stomach to anus.

c. lacrimal. The lacrimal duct, q.v.

c. mandibular. The inferior alveolar canal, q.v.

c. maxillary. The superior alveolar canal, q.v.

c. medullary. The marrow cavity of a long bone. Contains yellow marrow.

c. membranous semicircular canals. See semicircular ducts.

c. nasolacrimal. A canal lying between the lacrimal bone and the inferior nasal conchae. Contains the nasolacrimal duct.

c. Nuck's. In the female, a persistent peritoneal pouch corresponding to the vaginal process of the male.

c. nutritive. An opening on the surface of compact bone through which blood vessels gain access to the medullary cavity of long bones. Also transmits veins.

c. obturator. An opening in the obturator membrane of the hip-bone which transmits the obturator vessels and nerve.

c. pharyngeal. A canal between sphenoid and palatine bones for transmission of branches of sphenopalatine vessels.

c. portal. The connective tissue (continuation of Glissons capsule) and its contained vessels (interlobular branches of hepatic artery, portal vein, and bile duct and lymphatic vessel) located between adjoining liver lobules.

c. pterygoid. A canal of the sphenoid bone transmitting pterygoid vessels and nerve. Also called canal of Vidian.

c. pterygopalatine. A canal lying between maxillary and palatine bones which transmits descending palatine nerves and artery.

c. pulp. The central cavity of a tooth filled with pulp. Contains blood vessels and sensory nerve endings.

c. sacral. Cavity within the sacrum, a continuation of the vertebral canal.

c. Schlemm's. A space or series of spaces at the junction of the sclera and the cornea of the eye into which aqueous humor is drained from the anterior chamber through the pectinate villi.

c. semicircular. The portion of the bony labyrinth of the ear which encloses the three semicircular ducts. There are three, the superior, posterior, and lateral which open into the vestibule. They are enclosed within the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

c. spinal. The vertebral canal.

c. spiral cochlear. See: cochlear canal.

c. spiral (of the modiolus). A series of irregular spaces which follows the course of the attached margin of the osseous spiral lamina to the modiolus. They serve for the transmission of nerves and blood vessels. The spiral ganglion lies in the spiral canal.

c., uterine. The cavity of the uterus.

c. uterocervical. The cavity of the cervix of the uterus.

c. uterovaginal. The combined cavity of the uterus and vagina.

c. vaginal. The cavity of the vagina.

c. vertebral. The cavity formed by the foramina of the vertebral column. Also called spinal canal, neural canal. It contains the spinal cord and its meninges.

c. Volkmann's. Small canals found in bone through which blood vessels pass from the periosteum. They connect with the blood vessels of Haversian canals or the marrow cavity.

c. zygomatico-orbital. A canal in the zygomatic or malar bone that transmits branches of the zygomatic nerve and the lacrimal artery.

canalicular (kan-al-ik'u-lar) [L. *canaliculus*, pert. to a small canal]. Pert. to a canaliculus.

canaliculi (kan-al-ik'u-li) [L. pl. small channel] (sing. *canaliculus*). Small canals, esp. those opening into the lacunae of bones.

canaliculus (kã-nal-ik'u-lus). A small channel or canal.

c. lacrimalis. Lacrimal canal carrying tears from eyes to nose. Extends from puncta to lacrimal sac.

canalis [L.]. A canal or channel.

c. arteriosus. Blood vessel connecting pulmonary artery and the aorta in the fetus.

c. venosus. Duct connecting the umbilical vein in hepatic region to the ascending vena cava.

canalization (ka-nal-i-zã'shun). Formation of channels in tissue.

can'cellated [L. *cancellus*, lattice]. Reticulated, latticelike.

cancelli (kan-sel'i) [L. *cancellus*, lattice]. Reticulations forming spongy tissue of bones.

can'cellous [L. *cancellus*, a grating]. Having a reticular or latticework structure, as the spongy tissue of bone.

cancellus (kãn-sel'us) [L. a lattice]. An osseous plate of which cancellous bone is composed.

cancer (kan'ser) [L. a crab, ulcer]. 1 A malignant tumor of epithelial origin. 2 Specifically hyperplasia of epithelial or gland cell with infiltration and destruction of tissue.

Etiol. Origin unknown. May be caused by various forms of chronic irritation. **Sym.** Persistent discharge from a sore that doesn't heal, discharge or bleeding from the nipples, blood in the stools or urine or blood-tinged vaginal discharge, persistent, unexplained indigestion or lack of appetite, persistent pain in the part; a lump esp. in the breast, change in a wart or mole; loss of weight, persistent cough or hoarseness.

Treatment: Surgery, radium and x-rays are the only recognized effective methods of treatment for cancer.

Method still in experimental stage is refrigeration in cases of advanced malignant metastases, which has thus far

caused alleviation of pain, temporary improvement of the general state of the patients and histological changes in the primary and secondary carcinomatous growths. Also cobra venom injected for pain. A refrigerating blanket is sometimes used in place of cracked ice.

Early diagnosis and application of proper method or combination of methods are necessary for complete cure.

NP. Small pillows and sandbags to relieve strained muscles. Cradles to hold bedclothes away from painful parts. Light bedclothes, 1 wool blanket instead of several cotton ones. Olive oil added to rubbing alcohol prevents chafing and rawness. Bland, neutral soap should be used for bathing.

Destroy odors by using chloride of lime in 1 000 suspension in bedpans, for dressings, but not for the skin. Apply mixture containing 0.5 Gm pepsin, 0.2 cc diluted hydrochloric acid in 100 cc of distilled water to cancerous wounds to remove dead tissue and destroy odor.

Cater to individual idiosyncrasies. Do not deny particular foods unless there is a good reason for it. Serve 4 to 6 small meals. Attractively decorated trays stimulate appetite in patient. Diet with minimum of 2000 calories per day.

Keep patient cheerful. Talk and soothe patient out of complaint when possible. Censor talk of visitors so that cheerful attitude will be maintained, and literature as well.

Heat and cold and properly applied splints, to reduce motion and relax muscles, will often relieve pain.

See that bowels function at least every 2 days.

c., adenoid. Malignant variety with tubular cylinders with a lining of epithelium.

c., black. Cancer with dark pigmentation.

c., breast. Scirrhus, hard, and medullary soft.

c. cell. Cell composing cancerous epithelium.

c., hard. C composed of fibrous tissue.

c., lips. Epithelioma, usually in men, smokers and on lower lip.

c., scirrhus. *See* **hard c.**

c., stomach. Colloid, epithelial, hard or soft. Usually at pyloric end and lesser curvature. *Sym* Pain, dyspepsia; emaciation. Constipation and vomiting.

cancer, words pert. to: adenocarcinoma, apinoid, Bendish's test, "canc-" words, "carcin-" words, carcinoma, cauliflower excrescence, chimney-sweeps' c. colloma, epithelioma, sarcoma, scirrhus.

cancerate (kan'ser-ät). Cancerous, developing into cancer.

cancerigenic (kan-ser-i-jen'ik) [L. *cancer*, ulcer, + G. *gennan*, to produce]. Causing or capable of producing cancer.

cancerine (kan'ser-ën). A ptomaine obtained from urine in uterine carcinoma.

cancerism (kan'ser-izm) [L. *cancer*, ulcer, + G. *ismos*, condition]. Tendency to cancerous formation; cancerous diathesis.

cancerocidal (kan'ser-o-si'dal) [" + *caedere*, to kill]. Destructive to cancer cells.

canceroderm (kan'ser-o-derm) [" + G. *derma*, skin]. Telangiectasis of skin on chest and abdomen sometimes seen in cancer.

cancerogenic (kan'ser-o-jen'ik) [" + G. *gennan*, to produce]. Cancerigenic.* Causing or producing cancer.

cancerology (kan-ser-o-lo-jî) [" + G.

logos, study]. The science of cancer. *Syn:* *cancerology*.

canceromyces (kan-ser-o-mi'sëz) [" + G. *mykës*, fungus]. An organism bet a mycete and a mould considered by Niesen as a cause of cancer.

cancerophobîa [" + G. *phobos*, fear]. Morbid fear of cancer.

cancerous. Pert to malignant growth.

cancriform (kang'kri-form) [L. *cancer*, ulcer, + *forma*, appearance]. Having the appearance of cancer.

cancroid (kan'kroid) [" + G. *eidōs*, appearance]. 1. Like a cancer. 2. A type of keloid * 3. Epithelioma.*

cancerology (kang-krolo-jî) [" + G. *logos*, study]. The study of cancer. *Syn.* *cancerology*.

cancrum (kang'krum) [L. *cancer*, ulcer]. A rapidly spreading ulcer.

c. na'si. Gangrenous inflammation of nasal membranes.

c. o'ris. Gangrenous stomatitis, noma. *NP.* Cleanse mouth not less than every 2 hours, the oftener the better. Fluids by mouth, nasal feeding.

c. puden'di. Ulceration of vulva.

Candida. A genus of yeast-like fungi which develop a pseudomycellum and reproduce by budding. They are the primary etiologic agents for many mycotic infections in man.

C. albicans. *Syn.* *Oidium albicans*, *Monilia albicans*. A small oval, budding fungus which is the primary etiologic organism of moniliasis (candidiasis).

candidiasis. Infection with any species of *Candida*. *Syn.* *Moniliasis*.

candle, international. A unit of luminosity.

c. power. Amt. of light thrown out by a lighted candle, measured in international candles. *See* *unit, light unit*.

canescent (kan-es'ent) [L. *canus*, gray]. Grayish in color.

cane sugar. Sucrose. Table sugar obtained from sugar cane. *See* *saccharose*.

canine [L. *caninus*, pert to a dog]. 1. Pert to a dog. 2. Pert to the canine teeth or the 4 teeth known as the eye-teeth (upper and lower) bet the incisors and molars. 3. A canine tooth.

c. appetite. Abnormal hunger a short time after eating. *Syn.* *bulimia*.*

c. eminence. Ridge on ant. surface of sup. maxilla.

c. fossa. Depression on sup. maxilla external to the c. eminence.

c. tooth. Tooth situated bet. incisors and 1st premolar. *See:* *dentition, tooth*.

canities (kan-ish'i-ëz) [L. gray hair]. Congenital (rare) or acquired whiteness of the hair.

Acquired form may develop rapidly or slowly, in elderly (*canities senilis*) or in early adult life (*canities praematura*), partial or complete.

Error: Hereditary tendency, prolonged fevers, wasting diseases, worry, overwork, grief, anxiety, nervous shock. In localized type, nerve injury.

canker (kang'ker) [L. *cancer*, ulcer]. Thrush; white spots on mucous membrane of the mouth, aphthae, noma, gangrenous stomatitis.

cannula (kan'u-lä) [L. a small reed]. A tube or sheath enclosing a trocar, the tube allowing the escape of fluid after withdrawal of the trocar.

cantaloupe [I. *cantalupo*]. *Comp:* Contains considerable cellulose. *Av.* *Serv-ing.* 100 Gm. *Pro.* 0.6, *Fat* 0.2, *Carbo.* 5.7 per serving. *Ca* 0.017, *Mg* 0.012, *K*

0.235, Na 0.061, P 0.015, Cl 0.041, S 0.014, Fe 0.0003. ACTION: May cause flatulence.

Cantani's diet (kân-tâ-nêz). Exclusive meat diet in diabetes mellitus.

can'thal [G. *kanthos*, angle]. Pert. to a canthus.

cantharidal [G. *kantharos*, beetle, + *eidos*, form]. Pert. to or containing cantharides.

cantharides (kan-thar'id-êz) [' + *eidos*, form]. USP Dried insects of the species *Cantharis vesicatorin* obtained from Spain or Russia. SYN *Spanish fly*.

ACTION AND USES. Locally, an irritant, as a vesicant in the form of a plaster. Its use has been almost entirely discontinued.

canthectomy (kan-thek'to-mi) [G. *kanthos*, canthus, + *ektomê*, excision]. Excision of a canthus.

canthitis (kan-thi'tis) [' + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of a canthus.

cantholysis (kan-thol'is-is) [' + *lysis*, a loosening] Incision of a canthus to widen palpebral slit.

canthoplasty (kan'tho-plas-ti) [' + *plastin*, to form] Plastic surgery of canthus of the eye. Enlargement of palpebral fissure by division of the external canthus.

canthorraphy (kan-thor'â-fl) [' + *raphê*, suture]. Suturing of canthus.

canthotomy (kan-tho'to-mi) [' + *tomê*, a cutting] Division of canthus.

can'thus [G. *kanthos*, angle]. The angle at either end of the slit bet the eyelids, external, internal. BNA *Commissura palpebrarum*.

can'tus gal'li [L. cock-crowing]. Children's disease marked by spasm of the larynx followed by noisy inspiration. SYN *laryngismus stridulus*.

CaO. Calcium oxide, quicklime, calx.

CaOC. Abbr for cathodal or negative opening contracture.

cap (kâp) [A.S. *caeppe*, hood] 1 A covering. SYN *tegumentum* 2 First part of the duodenum. SYN *pyloric cap*.

c., knee-. Bone in front of the knee. SYN *patella*, *q.v.*

capac'itance [L. *capacitâs*, the taking]. That property of a system of conductors and dielectrics which permits the storage of electric charges. For units of capacitance. SEE *farad*.

capac'itor. A device used primarily because it possesses the property of capacitance.

It consists of two conducting surfaces separated by a nonconductor or dielectric.

capac'ity. 1. Capability. 2. Cubic content. 3. Holding power. SEE *capacitance*.

c., unit of. Unit of electrical capacity. Capacity of a condenser which, charged with 1 coulomb, gives a potential of 1 volt. SYN *farad*.

capeline (kap'e-lin) [Fr a hat] A bandage used for the head, or the stump of an amputated limb.

capiat (ka'pi-âl) [L. "let it take"] An instrument for removing placental remnants, etc., from the uterus.

capillarectasia (kap'il-lar-ek-ta'si-â) [L. *capillaris*, hairlike, + *G. êktasis*, dilatation] Dilatation of capillary vessels.

capillaries (kap'il-lâ-rêz) 1 Minute blood vessels. 2 Small lymphatic ducts. SEE: *capillary*.

cap'illariomo'tor [L. *capillaris*, hairlike, + *motus*, moving]. Vasomotor, esp pert. to the capillaries.

capillari'tis [' + *G. -itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of the capillaries; telangiitis.

capillar'ity. Process by which a liquid's surface, at the point of contact with a solid, is elevated or lowered. SYN: *capillary attraction*.

capillaro'p'athy [L. *capillaris*, hairlike, + *G. pathos*, disease]. Capillary disorders or disease.

capillaro'scopy [' + *G. skopein*, to examine]. Examination of capillaries for diagnostic purposes.

cap'illary [L. *capillaris*, hairlike] 1. Minute blood vessel, 0.008 mm. in diameter, finer than a hair, carrying blood and forming the capillary system. Capillaries connect the smallest arteries (arterioles) with the smallest veins (venules). 2. One of the small lymphatic ducts which allow passage of nutrient matter and oxygen from the blood to the tissues, and of waste matter from the tissues into the blood. 3. Pert. to a hair; hairlike.

c., arterial. The very small vessels which are the terminal branches of the arterioles or metarterioles.

c. attraction. The relative results attending the mutual attraction (cohesion) bet the molecules of a liquid, and their attraction by a touching solid (adhesion), according to which the fluids rise above or sink away from their level about the sides of the containing vessel, or of capillary tubes or rods or plates immersed in them. When the fluid rises, the phenomenon is known as *attraction*, and cohesion dominates, when it sinks, the phenomenon is styled *repulsion*, and adhesion dominates. (*The Practical Standard Dictionary*.)

c., bile. Intercellular biliary passageways which convey bile from liver cells to the interlobular bile ducts.

c., blood. Minute blood vessels which convey blood from the arterioles to the venules. They form an anastomosing network which brings the blood into intimate relationship to the tissue cells. Their wall consists of a single layer of squamous cells called *endothelium* through which blood and oxygen diffuse to the tissue and products of metabolic activity enter the blood stream. They average about 8 microns in diameter.

c., lymphatic. The smallest lymphatic vessels. They are thin-walled tubes forming a dense network in most tissues of the body. They differ from blood capillaries in that they are generally slightly larger in diameter and end blindly. They collect tissue fluid from the tissues. Lymph capillaries unite to form larger lymphatic vessels.

c. permeability. The ability of substances to diffuse through capillary walls into the tissue spaces. It is influenced by anoxia, adrenal cortical hormone and the concentration of calons in the blood.

c. venous. The minute vessels which convey blood from a capillary network into the small veins or venules.

capilliculture (kap-il'i-kul-chur) [L. *capillus*, hair, + *cultura*, cultivation]. Systematic treatment for improvement of the hair.

capillose (kap'il-os). Hairy.

capillus (kap-il'us) [L.]. 1. A hair, esp. of the head. 2. A filament. 3. A hair's breadth: 1/10-1/12 of a line.

capitration (kap-is-tra'shun) [L. *capistrare*, to halter]. 1. Narrowing of opening of prepuce, so that it cannot be retracted behind the glans penis. SYN: *phimosis*. 2. Lockjaw. SYN: *trismus*.

cap'ital [L. *capitalis*, pert. to the head].

1. Pert. to the head. 2. Of great importance to life.

cap'itate [L. *caput*, head]. Headshaped; having a rounded extremity.

c. bone. Third bone in distal row of carpus. SYN *os capitatum*.

capit'atum (kap'-it-ä'tum). Third bone in distal row of carpus. SYN *os magnum*.

capitel'um [L. dim. of *caput*, head]. BNA. *Capitulum humeri*. The round eminence at lower end of the humerus articulating with radius, its radial head.

capitones (kap'-it-ön-éz) [L.]. Fetuses with heads too large for normal delivery.

capitular (kä-pit'u-lar) [L. dim. of *caput*, head] Pert. to a capitulum

capit'ulum. A small, rounded articular end of a bone

c. fibulae. The proximal extremity or head of the fibula, articulates with tibia

c. humeri. Rounded prominence at distal end of humerus Articulates with the radius

c. mallei. The head or large rounded extremity of the malleus, bears facet for the incus

c. stapedis. The head of the stapes, articulated with lenticular process of incus

capotement (kä-pöt-mon') [Fr.] A sound like splashing in the stomach.

cap'reolate, **cap'reolar** [L. *capreolus*, a tendril]. Spiral or tendril shaped

c. vessels. Spermatic vessels

capric (kap'rik) [L. *caper*, a goat] 1. Pert. to a goat 2. Having the odor of a goat

caprizant (kap'ri-zant) [L. *caprizans*, leaping, from *caper*, goat]. Leaping or irregular pulse.

caprokol (kap'ro-kol). A resinous compound relatively nontoxic, and having a phenol coefficient of over 70

c. solution (S. T. 37). A 1 1000 solution of caprokol

Uses In treatment of ear, nose, and throat, or topically as wet dressing for cuts, burns, or open wounds Used in either full strength or diluted with 1 or 2 parts warm water

Dosage: 2½-10 m (0.15-0.6 Gm)

capsicum (kap'si-kum) USP Cayenne pepper, dried, ripe fruit of capsicum.

Action and Uses Carminative, stimulant and rubefacient

Dosage 1 m (0.06 cc)

cap'sitis (kap-si'tis) [L. *capsa*, small box] Capsulitis of crystalline lens

capsul'omy [" + G. *tomē*, a cutting] Incision through Tenon's capsule

cap'sula [L. dim. *capsa*, box] Any capsule, esp. the internal capsule of the brain

c. articul'aris. Capsule of a joint.

c. bul'bi. Tenon's capsule

c. fibro'sa hep'atis. Glisson's capsule

c. glomer'uli. Bowman's capsule; malpighian capsule

c. len'tis. Crystalline lens.

cap'sular. Pert. to a capsule

c. ligament. A ligament which surrounds a movable joint

capsula'tion. Enclosure in a capsule.

cap'sule [L. *capsula*, small box]. 1. A membranous bag or a covering enveloping a part 2. A gelatinous shell for administering medicine

c., auditory. Embryonic cartilaginous capsule which becomes ext. ear

c. of Bowman. The glomerular capsule of the kidneys.

c., brain (external of). A thin layer of white matter which separates the claustrum from the putamen

c., brain (internal of). A broad band of fibers white matter which separates the lentiform nucleus on lateral side from the caudate nucleus and thalamus on the medial side

c. cartilage. The layer of matrix forms the innermost portion of the wall of a lacuna enclosing a single cell of a group of cartilage cells. It is basophilic

c., Glisson's. An outer capsule of fibrous tissue in which is invested the liver, its ducts and vessels

c., joint. The fibrous tissues enclosing a joint

c., lane. A transparent, structureless membrane which surrounds and encloses the lens of the eye

c., nasal; **c., optic**. Embryonic cartilage developing into nose and eyes.

c. spinal ganglion cells (of). A thin nucleated sheath investing the cell bodies of sensory neurons in the spinal ganglia. It is continuous with the neurilemma of the associated nerve fiber

c. suprarenal or adrenal. "A tough connective tissue capsule which encloses the adrenal gland"

Function To supply the vasoconstrictor hormone, called epinephrine

NERVE SUPPLY From the solar and renal plexuses

BLOOD SUPPLY From branches coming from the renal artery and aorta

c. of Tenon. The *fascia bulbi*, a serous sac enveloping the eyeball, forming a socket in which it rotates

capsulec'tomy [" + G. *ectomē*, excision]. Excision of a capsule

capsul'itis [" + G. *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of a capsule

capsulocil'iary [" + *ciliaris*, pert. to the eyelashes] Pert. to capsule of lens and ciliary structures

cap'suloplas'ty [" + G. *plassein*, to mold]. Plastic surgery of a capsule, esp. one of a joint

capsulorrhaphy (kap-su-lor'ä-fl) [" + G. *rhaphe*, suture] Suture of a joint capsule or of a tear in a capsule.

capsulotomy (kap-su-lo-tōm) [" + G. *temnein*, to cut]. Instrument for incising into capsule of crystalline lens

capsulotomy (kap-su-lot'o-mi) [" + G. *temnein*, to cut]. Cutting of capsule of crystalline lens

caption (kap-tä'shun) [L. *captatiō*, seizure] The first stage of hypnosis.

caput (ka'put) (pl. *cap'ita*) [L.]. 1. The head 2. The upper part of an organ.

c. coli. Cecum, colonic head

c. cornus. Enlarged portion of post. horn of spinal cord's gray matter

c. cornus [*caput columnae posterioris*]. "Lies between the apex and cervix"

c. gallinaginis. Round protuberance on urethral floor SYN *verumontanum*.

c. Medusae. Plexus of veins about the umbilicus in 1 form of cirrhosis of the liver indicating obstruction.

c. obstipum. Wryneck

c. succedaneum. Swelling produced on the presenting part of the fetal head during labor. It may be mistaken for the bag-of-waters

Etiol. Effusion of serum into cellular tissue of exposed scalp through venous interference from pressure.

carbamide (kar'bä-mid). Urea or one of its derivatives. USP. SYN: *urea*.

carbarsone (kar'bar-sôn). A white, crystalline, odorless solid, derived from arsenic acid; contains about 28% arsenic, having a chemical structure resembling triparamide

Uses: In the treatment of amebic dysentery. While it is claimed to be less toxic than acetarsone, reactions common to arsenic compounds may occur. While visual disturbances appear to be rare, the possibility of this occurrence should be kept in mind during the therapeutic use of the drug

Dosage. *Orally* for adults, 3½ gr. (0.25 Gm.) twice a day for 10 days

As a retention enema for adults, 30 gr. (2 Gm.) dissolved in 200 cc. of warm 2% sodium bicarbonate solution, every other night, for a maximum of 5 doses, if necessary. Oral administration should be interrupted during this interval

carbohemla (kar-bo-he'ml-ä) [L. *carbo*, carbon, + G. *aima*, blood]. Incomplete carbon dioxide elimination from blood

carbohydrates (' + G. *gār*, water). The monosaccharoses, disaccharoses, and polysaccharoses. A class of organic compounds so called because in them the hydrogen and oxygen are in the same ratio as they are in water, so that the group can be represented by the formula $C_xH_yO_y$.

Glucose, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, and sucrose, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, are typical carbohydrates, but the group also includes the noncrystalline dextrins and starches

c. foods. These contain only carbon combined with hydrogen and oxygen, such as sugars, starch, and cellulose. 98% of animal carbohydrates is digested 97% of vegetable carbohydrates is digested.

CLASSIFICATION (1) Starches—Starch does not remain in the body as starch, but is transformed or converted into sugar. They form fat in the body and

produce heat and energy in the body.

See: classification of starches. (2) Sugars—These consist of various kinds, forming: (a) Fat; (b) heat and energy. (3) Glycogen—This may be called animal starch. It is stored as reserve material by the liver and muscles and is readily converted into sugar as needed for the production of heat and energy.

(4) Gums—Little is known of the animal gums and they are apparently unimportant. (5) Cellulose—This is the fiber of plants and vegetable cells and not a constituent of the body, but it is usually classified among vegetable food values as a carbohydrate.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES (1) Reducing properties, (2) hydrolysis, (3) fermentation, (4) oxidation.

FUNCTION: With the exception of cellulose, to provide energy and heat. Excess is stored in the body as fat, and a small amount as glycogen is stored in the liver for future use. They are quickly absorbed. Insulin, a secretion of the pancreas, is necessary for the utilization of carbohydrates by the body.

See carbohydrateuria, cellulose, starches.

c. high diet. Large amounts of carbohydrate 0.65 Gm. pro per Kg ideal body weight. Bet meal nourishments.

carbohydraturia (' + " + *ouron*, urine)

Sugar in the urine **SYN glycosuria.**

carbolic acid [L. *carbo*, coal, + *oleum*, oil] (Phenol C_6H_5OH) Colorless crystalline coal tar derivative which is a poisonous antiseptic and disinfectant

Used very freely as an antiseptic and as a dressing for wounds, but it must be considered as a dangerous antiseptic, although not as powerful a one as generally supposed.

DOSAGE 1 gr (0.06 Gm.)

It is not (chemically) an acid, but an alcohol. It should not be used on the skin for any length of time, esp. when

Classification of Important Carbohydrates

Classification	Examples	Some Properties
Monosaccharides (monoses) ($C_6H_{10}O_5$) H_2O or $C_6H_{12}O_6$	Glucose Fructose	Crystalline, sweet, very soluble. Readily absorbed.
Disaccharides (dloses) ($C_6H_{10}O_5$) $_2$ H_2O or $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$ hydrolyzed to simple sugars.	Sucrose Lactose Maltose	Crystalline, sweet, soluble, digestible.
Polysaccharides (polyoses) ($C_6H_{10}O_5$) $_n$ composed of many molecules of simple sugars (Since the molecular weight is unknown, n refers to an unknown number of these groups, the exact molecular weight being undetermined.)	Starch Dextrin Cellulose Glycogen	Amorphous, with little or no flavor, less soluble. Vary in solubility and digestibility. Form colloidal solutions which cannot be dialyzed.

Digestion of Carbohydrates

Enzyme	Found in	Carbohydrates	End-product
Sucrase (invertase) Maltase Lactase	Intestine Intestine Intestine	Sucrose Maltose Lactose	Glucose and fructose Glucose Glucose and galactose
Salivary amylase (ptyalin)	Saliva (mouth)	Starch	Dextrin to maltose
Pancreatic amylase (amyllopsin)	Pancreas	Starch	Dextrin to maltose

other antiseptics are available. Its use on skin surfaces may cause capillary destruction, cutting off circulation, and perhaps inducing gangrene. One should be very careful, then, in handling this dangerous antiseptic.

Carbolized petrolatum may produce unfortunate results if continued as an application. Any mixture of carbolic acid with other substances, such as camphor, should be avoided.

Tissue changes may take place as a result of its use without one's immediate knowledge, as carbolic acid produces a local anesthesia. The first indications of its destructive qualities are a whitening or grayish-white and wrinkled appearance of the skin. This becomes darker and the skin may turn black if application is not removed. If the hands or the skin are moistened with the acid it must not be allowed to dry, but it should be washed off immediately. Some are more susceptible to capillary destruction than are others.

Lister employed it as a spray to kill bacteria on the patient's skin and on the doctor's hands, and on surgical instruments. The burning produced by carbolic acid may be neutralized by an application of grain alcohol. *See phenol*.
NP Carbolic Acid Solutions, Usual Strengths of

Stock Solution Equal parts of pure carbolic acid and glycerine

1 IN 20 SOLUTION 1 ounce of pure carbolic or 2 ounces of stock solution in 1 pint of water

1 IN 40 SOLUTION 1 ounce of pure carbolic or 2 ounces of stock solution in 1 quart of water

To make a 1 in 20 solution into a 1 in 40 solution add an equal quantity of water

To make a 1 in 20 solution into a 1 in 60 solution, add 2 parts of water to 1 part of the 1 in 20 solution

To make a 1 in 20 solution into a 1 in 80 solution, add 3 parts of water to 1 part of the 1 in 20 solution

carbolicism (kar'bo-lizm) [*"* + *"* + *G ismos*, condition]. Poisoning by carbolic acid

car'bolize [*"* + *oleum*, oil]. To add or mix with carbolic acid

carboku'ria [*"* + *"* + *G. ouron*, urine]. Phenol in the urine

car'bon [*L. carbo*, carbon or coal] **SYMS** C. This nonmetallic element is the characteristic constituent of organic compounds

A common form is coal. It is found in all living things in its various forms and combinations. It is the basis of all organic matter and makes life possible through a number of combinations with hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen. In foods it is a fuel creating animal heat, as fats. The diamond is crystallized carbon. Atomic weight 12. *See. arc lamp*.

car'bonate [*L. carbo*, carbon]. A salt of carbonic acid.

c. of soda. Sodium carbonate commercially in crude form, as washing soda. The free alkali present is irritating and in larger concentrations has the effect of sodium hydroxide, *q. v.*

car'bon diox'ide. A colorless, pungent, and acid-tasting gas (CO₂), heavier than air, generally produced in the combustion, decomposition, or fermentation of carbon or its compounds, and found in the air and exhaled by all animals.

The final product of combustion of carbon in food, which the body exhales through the lungs, or eliminates through the kidneys in urine, or in perspiration through the skin.

It is also given off by decomposition of vegetable or animal matter, or formed by alcoholic fermentation, as in rising bread. It is necessary to all plant life and it is absorbed directly from the air.

Although a waste product, in small quantities (up to about 5%) in inspired air, it stimulates respiration; in greater quantities, it produces an uncomfortable degree of hyperpnea with mental confusion.

Although not supposed to be poisonous, it will cause death by suffocation. Over 500,000,000 tons are passed into the air per year, but as it is used by green plants, the air content is kept down to about 0.03%. One sq yd of leaf surface can absorb the carbon dioxide from 2500 liters of air in 1 hour. An acre of trees uses 4½ tons a year.

c. d. combining power test. This test, done on blood serum, is a determination of the amount of carbon dioxide which the blood serum can hold in chemical combination.

The blood serum is saturated with carbon dioxide by blowing one's breath into it, removing the carbon dioxide by producing a vacuum, and measuring its volume directly. It is used to detect acidosis or alkalosis and to determine their degree. Carbon dioxide in solution forms a weak acid (H₂CO₃), and the amount of this acid which the blood serum can take up is a measure of its reserve power to prevent the occurrence of acidosis. The normal amount is from 50 to 75 cc for each 100 cc of blood (usually expressed as 50-75 volumes %). Values below 50 indicate acidosis, above 75 alkalosis.

c. d. inhalation. Carbon dioxide mixed with oxygen for inhalation stimulates breathing the same way as increased carbon dioxide production from exercise. Inhalation of oxygen and carbon dioxide is used as an accessory during artificial respiration and as a continuation of resuscitation after spontaneous breathing has returned.

c. d. poisoning. This gas is most commonly used in carbonated drinks and commercially used in dry ice, of itself, it is rarely fatal, unless the patient is in a closed space. It is a profound respiratory stimulant.

SYM Violent increased breathing; sensation of pressure in the head, ringing in ears, acid taste in mouth, slight burning in nose. Within a short time, respiration almost ceases and patient becomes unconscious.

TREATMENT Remove to fresh air, administer artificial respiration, inhalation of oxygen.

c. d. test. The alkalinity reserve in the plasma is indicated by the volume percentage of carbon dioxide in the blood. Acidosis shows a percentage below 50, while in coma it is as low as 20. Acidosis indicates faulty metabolism. Diacetic acid is produced as the result of accumulated fatty acids, the product of incomplete oxidation of fats. A test is often made before an operation and the patient treated if acidosis is present, as a mild acidosis might develop into a

very acute one from the effect of the ether.

c. d. [solid] therapy. Solid carbon dioxide (CO₂ snow) is used for therapeutic refrigeration. Solid CO₂ has a temperature of -80° C. Application to skin 1-2 seconds causes superficial frostbite, 4-5 seconds a blister, 10-15 seconds superficial necrosis, 15-45 seconds ulceration. Now used mostly for certain nevi and warts, occasionally for telangiectasia* and lupus erythematosus.

carbonemia (kar-bo-ne'mi-ä) [L. *carbo*, carbon, + G. *aima*, blood] Excess accumulation of carbonic acid in the blood

carbonic. Pert. to carbon

c. acid. Acid resulting from mixture of carbon dioxide and water

c. a. gas. A colorless, pungent, acid-tasting gas, heavier than air, produced in the combustion of carbon or its compounds, and found in the air exhaled by all animals. SEE: carbon dioxide.

carbonize. To char

carbon monoxide. An insidious poisonous gas. It is a colorless, tasteless, odorless gas, gives no warning of its presence, and it is widely distributed as the result of imperfect combustion and oxidation. (CO)

It is found in the exhaust gas from all combustion engines, such as automobiles, airplanes, and gasoline motors which are used extensively on farms. It is likewise present in illuminating gas and it results from the inefficient and incomplete combustion of coal. It is found in sewers, cellars, and mines.

Poisoning may take place even from small amounts inhaled over a long period of time, or from large amounts inhaled over a short time. For example, driving a closed automobile, or parking in an automobile with motor running may result fatally from the inhalation of these noxious fumes, from leaking exhausts and exhaust heaters, or from operating a gasoline motor in an enclosed area, such as a closed garage or basement.

Poisoning from carbon monoxide is produced as a result of a chemical combination of this gas with the hemoglobin of the blood, thus preventing the blood from carrying oxygen to the tissues, and since this combination is a relatively stable one, such a patient may need oxygen administration for prolonged periods in addition to artificial respiration.

SYM. The symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning are somewhat variable. Respiration is deep and difficult. There may be reddish patches of color about the face and chest. The mucous membrane may have a brighter red hue than normal. The pulse initially may be slowed but it soon becomes increased. There may be pounding of the heart, dizziness is frequent, although the muscular system is often affected so that the extremities may fail. There may be singing in the ear, throbbing in the temples, and faintness and nausea. If the patient is still breathing when found, he usually recovers when brought into the fresh air and given stimulants.

TREATMENT. The administration of 4 to 10% of carbon dioxide gas seems to stimulate respiration effectively in these patients. If breathing has stopped, artificial respiration must be instituted immediately and maintained for a long time. Oxygen should be obtained promptly and used in conjunction with artificial respiration. The intravenous

administration of methylene blue is now being used very successfully as an antidote. Moderate doses of x-rays are helpful.

COMPLICATIONS: When such patients recover, they often have some nervous system involvement, including various types of paralysis, blindness, or interference with sensation, or muscular spasms, or twitches, for an indefinite period of time. Most of these complications disappear in time, but occasionally they remain permanently.

carbonometry [L. *carbo*, carbon, + G. *metron*, measure]. Determination of presence and amt. of carbon dioxide exhaled

carbon tetrachloride (tet-ra-chlo'rid). USP. A clear, colorless liquid, with ethereal odor resembling chloroform; not inflammable. (CCl₄)

Uses. Although having narcotic and anesthetic properties resembling chloroform, it is too toxic to be suitable as an anesthetic. Recently came into use as a vermifuge in the treatment of hookworm disease, and other intestinal parasites. Also as a stain remover, type cleaner, etc.

DOSAGE. Adult, single dose 40 m (2.5 cc.), best given in capsule on empty stomach, and followed by a saline purge within 3 hours, or may be given in magnesium sulfate solution. Precaution should be taken in not administering to alcoholics nor to patients low in calcium reserve.

POISONING. Toxic effects due to prolonged inhalation.

SYM. Irritation of eyes, nose, and throat, headache, nausea, anorexia, weakness.

F. A. TREATMENT. Oxygen inhalation, coffee, keep patient warm. Treat symptomatically.

carbonuria [L. *carbo*, carbon, + G. *ouron*, urine]. The presence or excretion of carbon dioxide or its compounds in the urine.

carbonyl (kar'bon-il) [' + G. *ylē*, matter]. A characteristic group of aldehydes and ketones R-C=O.

R

carboxyl (kar-box'il). The characteristic group of an organic acid R-C $\begin{smallmatrix} \diagup \\ \text{O} \end{smallmatrix}$ $\begin{smallmatrix} \diagdown \\ \text{OH} \end{smallmatrix}$

carboxyhemoglobin (kar-bok'si-hem-o-glo'bin) [L. *carbo*, carbon, + G. *oxy*, acid, + *aima*, blood, + L. *globus*, sphere]. Compound formed by carbon monoxide and hemoglobin in poisoning by carbon monoxide.

carboxylase (kar-boks'i-läs). An enzyme which brings about the removal of the carboxyl group (COOH) from amino acids, an enzyme found in brewer's yeast which catalyzes the decarboxylation of pyruvic acid with the production of acetaldehyde and carbon dioxide. In the body this requires the presence of vitamin B₆ (thiamine) which acts as a coenzyme.

carbuncle, carbunculus (kar'bung-kl, -ku-lus) [L. *carbunculus*, little coal]. A circumscribed inflammation of the skin and deeper tissues which terminates in a slough and suppuration and is accompanied by marked constitutional symptoms.

Error: *Staphylococcus pyogenes aureus* most common exciting agent. Predisposing factors the same as in furuncle.* Occurs more frequently in men, and in adults than children. Diabetics are particularly susceptible.

SYM: It is characterized by a painful node at first covered by a tight, reddened skin which later becomes thin and perforates, discharging pus through several openings. Most commonly found on nape of neck, on back, or on buttocks.

Prog: Depends upon age and general condition of patient, the young and vigorous recovering promptly. When on the scalp, death usually follows from thrombosis and embolism, and in elderly and debilitated from exhaustion and sepsis.

TREATMENT: General health cared for, elimination free. Autogenous vaccines. Hot, moist dressings (antiseptic) followed by radical cross shaped incision under gas anesthesia when tumor is fluctuant. Pockets to be cleaned out and packed with moist iodoform gauze. X-ray therapy and electrocautery have been employed. Blood sugar should be checked.

NP: Area cleaned and dressed frequently. Strict isolation of utensils, towels, and dishes. If localized areas are not well drained, pyemia may ensue. Infection of deeper veins may occur, or mastoiditis in regions of head and neck.

See *anthracia, anthracoma, anthracosis, 2. charbon.*

carbuncular. Pert. to a carbuncle.

carbunculosis (kar-bun-ku-lo'sis). Appearance of several carbuncles in succession.

Carcassonne's ligament (kar-kā-sun's) The deep perineal fascia. Colles's fascia.

carcinectomy (kar-sin-ek'to-mī) [G. *karkinos*, crab cancer, + *ektomē*, excision] The excision of a cancerous growth.

carcinelcosis (kar-sin-el-ko'sis) [" + *elkōsis*, ulceration] An ulcer of a cancerous nature.

carcinogenesis (kar'sin-o-jen'e-sis) [" + *genesis*, production] The production or origin of cancer.

carcinogenic (kar'sin-o-jen'ik). Causing cancer.

carcinoid [G. *karkinos*, cancer, + *eidos*, resemblance] An epithelial growth resembling a cancer, but having a benign course.

carcinolysis (kar-sin-ol'is-is) [" + *lysis*, destruction] Destruction of carcinoma cells.

carcinolytic (kar-sin-o-lit'ik). Destructive to cancer cells.

carcinoma (kar-sin-o-mā) [" + *-ōma*, tumor]. An epithelial cell new growth or malignant tumor, enclosed in connective tissue, and tending to infiltrate and give rise to metastases. **Syn** Cancer.

It may affect almost any organ or part of the body and spread through the blood stream.

Etiol: Unknown. Irritated surfaces, and extremes of temperature may be held responsible. **Sym.** absent in early stage.

Sym Stomach Skin muddy, pale, or slightly jaundiced. Emaciation and loss of weight progressive. Increased resistance over stomach. Inguinal and supraclavicular glands may be palpated. Leukocytosis or relative increase in polynuclear cells. Deficiency of free HCl and presence of lactic acid. Secondary anemic characteristics, blood count not below 1,000,000.

Prog. Favorable if found early.

c., epithelial. Epithelial cell cancer.

c., glandular. C. with cells of the secreting variety. **See** *adenocarcinoma.*

c., lipomatous. C. with fatty tissue.

c., melanotic. C. containing melanin.

c. ossificans, c. osteoid. C. with bony deposit.

c. sarcomatodes. C. showing transition to sarcomatous type.

c., scirrhous. C. with firm structural form.

c., squamous. C. arising from the squamous epithelium.

carcinomatophobia (kar-sin-o'mā-to-fō-bl-ā) [G. *karkinos*, cancer, + *-ōma*, tumor, + *phobos*, fear]. Morbid fear of carcinoma.

carcinomatosis (kar-si-no-ma-to'sis) [" + *-ōsis*, infection]. The condition giving rise to carcinomata.

carcinomatus (kar-sin-o-mā-tus). Pert. to or affected with cancer.

carcinomectomy [G. *karkinos*, cancer, + *-ōma*, tumor, + *ektomē*, excision] Excision of a cancer.

carcinomelcosis (kar'sin-o-mel-ko'sis) [" + *elkōsis*, ulceration] An ulcerating cancer.

carcinophobia [" + *phobos*, fear] Morbid fear of cancer.

carcinosarcoma [" + *sarx*, flesh, + *-ōma*, tumor] A mixed tumor of carcinoma and sarcoma.

carcinosectomy (kar-sin-o-sek'to-mī) [" + *ektomē*, excision]. Excision of a cancer.

carcinosis (kar-sin-o'sis) [" + *-ōsis*, infection]. 1. Tendency to the development of malignant disease. 2. A form of carcinoma, beginning generally in the uterus, or the stomach, and spreading to the peritoneum.

carcinous (kar-sin-us). Pert. to or of the nature of carcinoma. **Syn** *cancerous.*

cardamom, cardamon [G. *kardamōmōn*]. Dried ripe fruit of *Elettaria repens*, used as an aromatic and carminative.

Cardarelli's sign (kar-dā-rel'lis) Tracheal tugging significant of aneurysm of aorta.

cardia (kar'di-ā) [G.]. 1. The heart. 2. Upper orifice (esophageal) of stomach connecting with the esophagus. **See** *heart.*

cardiac [G. *kardia*, heart] 1 Pert to the heart or esophageal orifice of the stomach. 2 One afflicted with heart disease. 3. A heart tonic.

c. arrhythmia. **See** *arrhythmia.*

c. atrophy. Fatty degeneration of the heart.

c. compensation. The ability of the heart through its reserve power to compensate for impaired functioning of its valves.

c. cycle. The period from the beginning of one beat of the heart to the beginning of the next succeeding beat, including the *systole*, or contraction of the auricles and ventricles propelling the blood onward, and the *diastole*, the period during which the cavities are being refilled with blood.

The auricles contract immediately before the ventricles. The ordinary cycle lasts 8/10 of a second with the heart beating at 72 times per minute. The *auricular systole* lasts 0.1 second; the *ventricular systole*, 0.3 second, and the *diastole*, 0.4 second, thus allowing the heart to rest about 50% of the time. Heart action is also inhibited by the action of the vagus nerve.

RS: *circulation, diastole, heart, systole.*

c. diet. Variable. Maintenance without labor upon heart.

Avoid gas-producing foods, such as cabbage, onions, turnips, beans, and bulky foods causing distention and pres-

sure upon heart. Fluid intake restricted to 1500 cc. or less. Eliminate salt if edema is present. Small quantities of food at a time Karrell diet, *q.v.*

c. diet, Smith. A variation of the Karrell diet. Maintenance protein (2/3 to 1 Gm. per Kg.) mostly milk or eggs. The calories made adequate by addition of some cream by the liberal use of carbohydrates. Fluids limited, salt restricted in cases complicated with edema. For the first few days diet is liquid, milk and cream, orange juice and added sugars. After that soft foods are added, pureed vegetables, fruits, toast, cereal, carbohydrate pushed by use of sugars, jelly, honey or sugar candy.

Advantages. An adequate diet, foods may be varied so diet is not so monotonous. The emphasis on carbohydrates is beneficial.

c. hypertrophy. Enlargement of the heart. SEE heart, hypertrophy of

c. insufficiency. Inadequate cardiac output due to failure of the heart to function properly, as in valvular deficiency

c. movements. Those caused by the movement of the air in the lungs from the pulsation of the heart.

c. output. The amount of blood discharged from the left (or right) ventricle per minute. Also called *minute volume*. For an average adult with pulse rate of 70, cardiac output is approximately 4 liters

c. plexus. *Plexus cardiacus*. SEE *plexuses* in Appendix.

c. reflex. A reflex in which the response is a change in cardiac rate. Stimulation of sensory nerve endings in the wall of the carotid sinus by increased arterial blood pressure reflexly slows the heart (Marey's law), stimulation of vagus fibers in the right side of the heart by increased venous return reflexly increases heart rate (Bainbridge's reflex)

c. reserve. The capacity of the heart to increase cardiac output and raise blood pressure above basal pressure to meet body requirements

cardiactia (kar-dī-ak'tī-ā) [G. *kardia*, heart, + *L. actio*, function]. Cardiac stenosis

cardiagra (kar-dī-a-grā) ["" + *agra*, seizure] Serious pains in the chest of a constricting nature. SEE: *angina pectoris*.

cardialgia (kar-dī-al'jī-ā) ["" + *algos*, pain]. Pain at the pit of the stomach or region of the heart, usually occurring in paroxysms.

cardiameter ["" + *metron*, measure]. Device for marking position of the cardia.

cardiomorpha ["" + *morphe*, form]. Malformation of the heart.

cardianastrophe (kar-dī-an-as'tro-fī) ["" + *anastrophe*, reversal of position]. Congenital transposition of the heart to the right side. SYN *dextrocardia*.

cardianesthesia ["" + *anaesthesia*, lack of sensation]. Lack of sensation in the heart

cardianeuria (kar-dī-ā-nu'ī-ā) ["" + *aneuros*, without nerves]. Lack of nerve stimulus to the heart

cardianeuryisma (kar-dī-an-u-riz'mā) ["" + *aneurysma*, a widening]. Aneurysm of the heart

cardiant (kar'dī-ant). 1. Affecting, or that which affects the heart. 2. A cardiac stimulant.

cardiaortic (kar-dī-a-or'tīk) [G. *kardia*, heart, + *aortē*, aorta]. Pert. to the heart and the aorta.

cardiasthenia (kar-dī-as-the'nī-ā) ["" + *astheneia*, weakness]. Type of neurasthenia with predominance of cardiac symptoms.

cardiasthma (kar-dī-az'mā) ["" + *asthma*, panting]. Dyspnea due to heart disease.

cardiataxia (kar-dī-ā-taks'ī-ā) ["" + *ataxia*, lack of order]. Incoordination of the heart contractions, very irregular heart action.

cardiatrophia (kar-dī-at-ro'fī-ā) ["" + *atrophia*, lack of nourishment]. Atrophy of the heart

cardiechema (kar-dī-ek-e'mā) ["" + *ēchō*, echo]. A heart sound.

cardiectasis, cardiectasis (kar-dī-ek-ta'sī-ā, -sis) ["" + *ektasis*, dilatation]. Dilatation of the heart.

cardiectomy (kar-dī-ek'to-mī) ["" + *ektomē*, excision]. Excision of the cardiac end of the stomach.

cardielcosis (kar-dī-el-ko'sis) ["" + *elkōsis*, ulceration]. Ulceration of the heart.

cardiemphtaxia (kar-dī-em-fraks'ī-ā) ["" + *emphraxia*, a stoppage]. Obstruction of the blood flow in the heart

cardiethmoliposis (kar-dī-eth-mo-lip-o'sis) ["" + *ethmos*, sieve, + *lipos*, fat]. Fat in connective tissue of the heart

cardieuryisma (kar-dī-u-riz'mā) ["" + *euryis*, wide]. Dilatation of the heart.

cardinal [L. *cardinalis*, important]. Principal, as the cardinal symptoms, temperature, pulse, respiration.

cardio- [G. *kardia*, heart]. Prefix Pert. to the cardia or heart

cardioaccelerator ["" + *L. accelerāre*, to hasten]. That which increases the rate of the heart beat

cardioangiolog (kar'dī-o-an-jī-ol-o-jī) ["" + *aggeion*, vessel, + *logos*, study]. The science of the heart and blood vessels.

cardiaortic (kar'dī-o-ā-or'tīk) ["" + *aortē*, aorta] Pert. to the heart and the aortic artery

cardiocele (kar'dī-o-sēl) ["" + *kēlē*, tumor] Hernia of the heart

cardiocentesis (kar-dī-o-sen-te'sis) ["" + *kentēsis*, puncture] Surgical puncture of the heart to relieve engorgement of one of its chambers

cardiocinetic (kar'dī-o-sin-et'īk) ["" + *kinesis*, motion] Influencing heart action

cardioclasis (kar-dī-o-kla'zī-ā) ["" + *klasis*, break]. Rupture of the heart.

cardiodemia (kar-dī-o-dē'mī-ā) ["" + *dēmos*, fat] Fatty degeneration of the heart

cardiodilator ["" + *L. dilatāre*, to enlarge] Device for dilating the cardia.

cardiodiosis ["" + *dia*, through, + *-ōsis*, infection] Dilating the cardiac end of the stomach

cardiodynia (kar-dī-o-dīn'ī-ā) ["" + *odynē*, pain] Pain in the region of the heart.

cardiogenic ["" + *gennan*, to produce]. Having origin in the heart itself.

cardiogram ["" + *gramma*, mark]. A tracing of movements of the heart.

A simple tracing which can be made by placing a thistle tube over the apex of the heart in thin people and connecting it to a tambour, of which the lever writes on moving paper.

cardiograph (kar'dī-o-grāf) ["" + *graphen*, to write]. A device for registering heart pulsations in graphic form.

cardiographic. Pert to cardiography.

cardiography. Recording the heart movements.

cardiohepatic [G. *kardia*, heart, + *epar*, liver]. Pert. to heart and liver.

car'dioinhib'itory [' + L. *inhibere*, to check]. Slowing action of the heart.
cardiokinet'ic [' + *kinēsis*, motion]. Influencing action of the heart.
car'diolith [' + *lithos*, stone]. A concretion or calculus in the heart.
cardiol'ogist [' + *logos*, study]. A specialist in treatment of heart disease.
cardiol'ogy. The science of the heart.
cardiol'ysis [G. *kardia*, heart, + *lysis*, loosening]. A lysis acting on heart muscle.
cardiolysis (kar-di-ol'-is-is) [' + *lysis*, loosening]. Freeing pericardial adhesions to surrounding tissues, involving resection of the ribs and sternum.
cardiomalacia (kar-di-o-mal-a'si-ā) [' + *malakia*, softening]. Softening of the heart walls.
cardiomegaly (kar-di-o-meg'a-ly) [' + *megas*, large]. Hypertrophy of the heart.
cardiometer (kar-di-om'ē-ter) [' + *metron*, measure]. Device for locating impulse or apex of the heart's beat.
cardiomot'il'ity [' + L. *motilis*, moving]. The ability of the heart to function.
cardiomyoliposis (kar'di-o-mi'ō-li-po'sis) [' + *mys*, muscle, + *lipos*, fat]. Fatty degeneration of the heart.
cardiomyot'omy [' + *tomē*, a cutting]. Severing the constricting muscle of the heart to relieve cardiospasm.
cardioncus (kar-di-on'kus) [' + *ogkos*, tumor]. Heart aneurysm or a. of the aorta near the heart.
cardionecro'sis [' + *nekros*, dead]. Necrosis of the heart.
cardionephric (kar-di-o-nef'rik) [' + *nephros*, kidney]. Pert. to heart and kidney.
cardioneu'ral [' + *neuron*, nerve]. Pert. to nervous control of the heart.
cardioneuro'sis [' + *neuron*, nerve]. Functional neurosis with cardiac symptoms.
cardiopalmus (kar-di-o-pāl'mus) [' + *palmos*, palpitation]. Palpitation of the heart.
cardiop'aludism [' + L. *palus*, marsh, + G. *ismos*]. Irregularity of heart action resulting from malaria.
car'diopath [' + *pathos*, disease]. One with heart disease.
cardiopathy (kar-di-op'ath-l). Any disease of the heart.
cardiopericard'i'tis [' + *peri*, around, + *kardia*, heart, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of myocardium and pericardium.
cardiophobia (kar'di-o-fo'bi-ā) [' + *phobos*, fear]. Morbid fear of heart disease.
cardiophone (kar'di-o-fōn) [' + *phōnē*, voice]. Device for listening to sound of the heart.
cardiophtharsis (kar-di-of-thar'sis) [' + *phthisis*, wasting]. Destruction of the heart's substance.
cardioplasty (kar-di-o-plas'ti) [' + *plassein*, to form]. Operation of the stomach to relieve cardiospasm.
cardoplegia (kar-di-o-plē'gi-ā) [' + *plēgē*, stroke]. Paralysis of the heart.
cardiopneumat'ic [' + *pneuma*, breath]. Pert. to the heart and the lungs.
cardiopneumograph (kar-di-o-nu'mo-graf) [' + *graphēin*, to write]. Device for recording motion of heart and lungs.
cardiopsis (kar-di-op-to'sis) [' + *piōsis*, falling]. Prolapsus of the heart.
cardiopl'monary [' + L. *pulmō*, lung]. Pert. to both heart and lungs.
car'diopuncture [' + L. *punctura*, piercing]. Surgical puncture of the heart.
SYN: cardiocentesis.

cardiopylor'ic [' + *pyloros*, gatekeeper]. Pert. to the cardiac and pyloric ends of the stomach.
cardiore'nal [' + L. *renalis*, pert. to kidney]. Pert. to both heart and kidneys.
cardiorrhaphy (kar-di-or'af-l) [' + *raphē*, a suture]. Suturing of the heart muscle.
cardiorrhexis (kar-di-or-reks'is) [' + *rēxis*, rupture]. Heart rupture.
cardiosclerosis (kar-di-o-sklē-ro'sis) [' + *sklērosis*, hardening]. Hardening of the cardiac tissues and arteries.
car'dioscope [' + *skopein*, to examine]. Instrument for listening to heart sounds.
SYN: cardiophone.
cardiospasm (kar'di-ō-spazm) [' + *spasmos*, spasm]. 1 Heart spasm. 2 Spasm of the cardiac sphincter of the stomach. The esophagus fails to open properly. Tube dilates from retention of large quantities of food.
ETIOL Pressure or ulceration with scar formation.
SYM: Regurgitation, esp at night.
TREATMENT: Dilatation. Also relieved by injection of thiamin chloride.
cardiosphygmograph [' + *sphygmōs*, throbbing, + *graphēin*, to write]. Instrument for graphically recording movements of the heart and pulse.
cardiostenosis (kar-di-o-sten-o'sis) [' + *stenōsis*, narrowing]. Heart constriction and its development.
cardiosym'physis [' + *symphysis*, growing together]. Destruction of pericardial sac by adhesions.
cardiotachometer (kar'di-o-tak-om'et-er) [' + *takos*, speed, + *metron*, measure]. An instrument for determining rapidity of heart beat.
cardiother'apy [' + *therapeia*, treatment]. The treatment of cardiac diseases.
cardiotomy (kar-di-o-tō-mi) [' + *temnein*, to cut]. Incision of the heart.
cardioton'ic [' + *tonos*, tone]. Increasing tonicity of the heart.
cardiotoxic (kar-di-ō-toks'ik) [' + *toxikon*, poisoning]. Exercising a poisonous effect upon or through the heart.
cardiotromus (kar-di-ō-tro-mūs) [' + *tromos*, trembling]. Heart flutterings.
cardiotrophother'apy [' + *trophē*, nourishment, + *therapeia*, treatment]. Nutritional treatment of heart disorders.
cardiovalvul'i'tis [' + L. *valvula*, valve, + G. *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of valves of the heart. Valvular endocarditis.
cardiovalvulotome (kar-di-o-val'vū-lo-tōm) [' + *tomē*, cut]. An instrument for excising part of a valve, esp. the mitral valve.
cardiovas'cular [' + L. *vasculum*, small vessel]. Pert. to the heart and blood vessels.
C. reflex. Sympathetic increase in heart rate when increased pressure in or distention of great veins occurs.
cardiovasology (kar'di-o-vas-o'lo-jī) [' + L. *vas*, vessel, + G. *logos*, study]. Science of the heart and blood vessels.
SYN: cardioangiology.
cardi'tis [' + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the heart muscles.
ETIOL: Gonococcal, pneumococcal, streptococcal, or due to rheumatism, or to the influenza virus.
Cardile membrane (kar'gil). One made from the ox's peritoneum to prevent surgical adhesions.
caribi (kar-'bi). Epidemic gangrenous proctitis.
carlicous (kar'ik-us) [L. *carica*, fig]. Fig-shaped.

carles (ka'rez) [L. rottenness]. Decay and death of a bone or tooth associated with inflammation and the formation of abscesses in the periosteum and surrounding tissues. A progressive decalcification of the enamel and dentine of a tooth, as a result of fermentation of carbohydrates. The etiology is not fully known. Early detection and dental fillings offer the best form of control. Fluorine is assumed to promote resistance to dental caries during the stage of tooth formation.

Chronic abscess, tuberculosis, and bacterial invasion of teeth are examples. In caries the bone melts away, while in necrosis large pieces of bone are discharged. Deficiency of vitamins A and G has a direct influence upon caries of the teeth.

c. fungo'sa. A tuberculosis of bone.

c., necrotic. Caries with pieces of bone in a suppurative cavity.

c. sic'ca. Dry tuberculosis of ends of bones and joints unaccompanied by fluid or swelling.

carina (kar-i'ná) [L. keel of a boat]. A keel-like structure, esp the vertebral column of the fetus and the sternum.

carinate (kar'in-át). Keelshaped, resembling the bottom of a boat.

carious (ka'ri-us) [L. *caries*, rottenness]. 1. Affected with or relating to caries. 2. Having pits or perforations. SEE *caries*.

carmin'ative [L. *carminäre*, to cleanse]. An agent that will remove gases from the gastrointestinal tract. Ex. *asafoetida*, *peppermint*, *cardamon*.

c. enema. Given to relieve distention caused by flatulence and also to stimulate peristalsis.

car'nal (kar'nal) [L. *carō*, *carnis*, flesh]. Relating to the flesh. [sexual practices]

c. knowledge. Having awareness of

carneous (kar'ne-us) [L. *carneus*, fleshy]. Fleshy

c. columns. *Columnae carnae*. Muscular projections from inner coat of the heart ventricles.

carnification (kar-nif-ik-a'shun) [L. *carō*, *carnis*, flesh, + *facere*, to make]. Denoting alteration of tissues, esp. pulmonary tissue.

carniformis (kar-ni-form'is) [' + *forma*, appearance]. Fleshlike in appearance.

carnitine. Vitamin B₁

carnivorous (kar-niv'or-us) [' + *voräre*, to devour] Flesh eating.

carnopho'bia [' + G. *phobos*, fear]. Abnormal aversion to meat.

carnose (kar'nos). Having the consistency of or resembling flesh

carnosity (kar-nos'it-i) [L. *carnositās*, fleshiness] An excrescence resembling flesh, a fleshy growth.

caro (ka'ro) [L.] Flesh. [lations.

c. luxurians. Excessive spongy granu-

carot'enase [G. *karōton*, carrot]. An enzyme that converts carotene into vitamin A.

carotene (car'o-tēn) (pro-vitamin.) A yellow crystalline pigment present in various plant and animal tissues. It is abundant in yellow vegetables (carrots, squash, corn). It exists in three isomeric forms, alpha, beta, and gamma-carotene which along with cryptoxanthine, are the precursors of vitamin A. Carotene is stored in the liver and kidney and converted to vitamin A in the liver.

carotens'mia [G. *karōton*, carrot, + *aima*, blood]. Carotene in the blood.

caroteno'sis [' + -ōsis, infection]. Pigmentation of tissues caused by carotene in the blood.

carotic (kar-ot'ik) [G. *karoun*, to stupefy]. 1. Carotid. 2. Resembling stupor; stupefying. 3. A sleep-producing drug.

carot'id [G. *karōtides*, from *karos*, heavy with sleep, because ancient Greeks believed the carotid arteries caused sleep]. The principal artery of the neck. It divides into the right and left branches.

c. body. SEE *body*, *carotid*.

c. sinus. A dilated area at the bifurcation of the common carotid artery which is richly supplied with sensory nerve endings of the sinus branch of the vagus nerve. These when stimulated by distention of the vessel wall brought about by a rise in blood pressure, bring about reflex vasodilation and a slowing of the heart rate.

carotid'nyia (kar-ot-i-din'i-á) [' + *odynē*, pain]. Pain elicited by pressure on the common carotid artery.

caro'tin [G. *karōton*, carrot]. A coloring matter in carrots, a lipochrome.

Vitamin A is manufactured from this substance by body. It is probably responsible for vitamin in highly colored vegetables, butter, egg yolk. Not found in animal livers. Its chemical structure is unknown. SEE *carotene*

car'ot'inase. A ferment converting carotin into vitamin A. SYN. *carotenase*.

carotinem'ia (kā-ro-tin-e-mi-á) [G. *karōton*, carrot, + *aima*, blood]. Carotin in excess, causing yellowish skin.

caro'tinoid [' + *eidos*, form]. Having the qualities of carotin

carpagra (kar-pag'rā) [G. *karpos*, wrist, + *agra*, seizure]. Sudden wrist pain.

car'pal [G. *karpos*, wrist]. Pertaining to the carpus or wrist

c. articulation. Wrist joint.

car'pale (kar-pa'lē) Any wrist bone.

carpec'tomy [G. *karpos*, wrist, + *ektomē*, excision]. Excision of the carpus or portion of it.

carphologia, **carphology** (kar-fo-lo'i-lī-ā, -fol'ō-gi) [G. *karphos*, chaff, + *legein*, to pluck]. Involuntary picking at bed clothes, seen esp. in febrile or exhaustive delirium, of the low muttering type. SYN *tilmus*

A grave symptom in cases of extreme exhaustion or approaching death

carpi'tis [G. *karpos*, wrist, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of a carpal joint or joints.

carpo- [G.] Prefix. Pert. to the carpus.

car'pometacar'pal [G. *karpos*, wrist, + *meta*, beyond, + *karpos*]. Pert. to both carpus and metacarpus

carpo'pe'dal [' + L. *pēs*, *ped*, foot]. Pert. to wrist, foot, feet, or hands.

c. spasm. Spasm of the hands and feet, sometimes seen in laryngismus stridulus, q.v.

carpo'p'osis (kar-pop-to'sis) [' + *ptōsis*, a falling]. Wrist drop.

carpus (kar'pus) [G. *karpos*]. The 8 bones of the wrist.

SEE "carpus" words, *pisiform*, *scaphoid*, *skeleton*, *wrist*, *wrist clonus*, *wrist drop*.

carre'au (kar-ā') [Fr.]. Tuberculosis and scrofulosis of organs of digestion.

Carrel-Dakin treatment. Method of wound irrigation first utilized by Dr. Alexis Carrel and Dr. Henry Dakin in 1915.

Most suitable for deep septic wounds. A special apparatus is necessary. A glass receptacle for the solution constructed on the principle of a thermos flask for maintaining a constant tem-

perature. From this leads a rubber tube, attached to a glass connection piece, from which are suspended several perforated fine gauge rubber tubes. Each is tied at the lower end, and perforated for about half its length. Any number of tubes can be used, depending on size of wound. The flow is regulated so that a slow dropping occurs continually, thus keeping the wound constantly bathed. A Dakin's special solution of sodium hypochlorite (0.45-0.50%) is used. It decomposes under light. Must be kept in dark bottle and not be older than 36-72 hours.

carrier [Fr. *carrier*, to bear] 1. One who, or that which carries disease germs 2. That which carries anything

One may be immune to a certain germ, such as diphtheria bacilli, and yet be a "carrier" of it to others. In diphtheria, may number 1 to every 75 persons. Carriers spread infantile paralysis, cerebrospinal meningitis, septic sore throat and typhoid, cholera, amebiasis and diphtheria. From 0.5% to 11.6% of typhoid patients become "carriers" (The tsetse fly is a vector of African sleeping sickness, the anopheles mosquitoes are vectors of malaria, and the stegomyia mosquito is a carrier of yellow fever.) Typhoid bacillus can be harbored for years in gall bladder and discharged at intervals through the feces.

See: vector, vector.

CLASSIFICATION. *Animal Carriers.* Some microorganisms may be carried from an animal to man by direct contact, indirect transfer, or by intermediary hosts.

Air-borne Infection. Pathogenic organisms in the respiratory tract, discharged from the mouth or nose, may be borne on the air and settle on food, clothing, walls and floors, and if they are of the type which resists drying for a long period they may remain virulent until transmitted to another person. Coughing, sneezing, and expectorating may be responsible for "droplet infection," as may expectorations.

Contact Infection. This is the result of transmission from person to person, as in kissing, coming in contact with those afflicted with communicable diseases, or with utensils handled by one with an infection.

Food-borne Infection. Bacteria may be communicated through food. Root and salad vegetables may carry bacteria from the soil or from manure. Cooking safeguards by destroying microorganisms on food.

Human Carriers. Some parasites may live in or upon the body of those who themselves do not suffer from them, but may be carried by them to others. Carriers may be (a) *Contact carriers*, or those who never show symptoms; (b) *incubationary carriers*, or those in whom the infection is starting but has not completed the incubation period, and (c) *convalescent carriers*, or those who have recovered but who still harbor the organism causing their disease.

Insect Vectors. An insect may act as a physical carrier, as the housefly, which may transmit the typhoid bacillus, or one that acts as an active intermediate host, such as the Anopheles mosquito, which transmits malaria.

Prenatal Infection: This is the result of the fetus being infected from the mother's blood stream, or from continuity with the maternal membranes.

Soil-borne Infection: Soil-borne, spore-forming organisms commonly enter the body through wounds, as in tetanus and gas gangrene.

Water-borne Infection. Organisms producing typhoid, dysentery, cholera, and amebic infections may be carried through a water supply, or water in public pools used for bathing. These organisms may pass into the water from the feces of an infected person and be communicated to others.

c., acute. Patient who is a carrier only during and just subsequent to the convalescent period.

c., chain saw. Instrument for carrying one end of a thread around a bone to be cut.

c., chronic. Individual carrying the disease-producing organism for a long period of time or permanently.

c., drainage tube. Instrument for placing drainage tubes in narrow or deep seated tracts.

c., ligament. Flat needlelike instrument for drawing ligament through perforations made in the fascia.

c., ligature. 1. for carrying ligatures. **c., renal.** 1. for introduction into kidneys. Flexible ones, about 20 in. long.

c., suppository bladder. 1. for depositing suppositories, etc., in the bladder.

c., temporary. Healthy individual who has not had the disease, but nevertheless carries the organism in his body.

c., urethral. 1. for introductions into ureters. Flexible ones, about 12 in. long.

Carron oil (kar'on) [From Carron Iron Works, England] A mixture of linseed oil and lime water used as a dressing in treatment of burns.

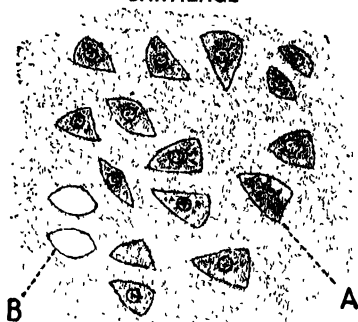
car'rots [G. *karōton*, carrot] **COMP.** Carbohydrates are high. They are principally represented by cane sugar. Carrots are valuable for their salts, 20.7% of their mineral substances escape assimilation. They contain 10% of sugar, 50% of which is lost in cooking, 39% of protein lost in digestion. They are richer in sugar but poorer in starch than potatoes and turnips. **AV. SERVING** 120 Gm. **PRO.** 1.3, **FAT** 0.5, **CARBO** 9.8 in av. serving. **VIT.** A + + +, B + +, C + +, D +, G + +, **Ca** 0.056, **Mg** 0.021, **K** 0.287, **Na** 0.101, **P** 0.046, **Cl** 0.036, **S** 0.022, **Fe** 0.00064. **ACTION.** The nutritive power is small. In large quantities they form a pasty, soft salt. Intestinal absorption is more defective than is the case with potatoes. They should be served with butter or cream to make up some of their deficiencies.

car sickness. Sickness induced by riding in cars. **SYM.** Similar to seasickness.

cartilage (kar'til-ā) [L. *cartilago*, gristle]. A type of dense connective tissue consisting of cells embedded in a ground substance or matrix. The matrix is firm and compact rendering it capable of withstanding considerable pressure or tension. Cartilage has a white or gray color, is semitransparent, and is nonvascular. The cells lie in cavities called lacunae. They may be single or in groups of two, three, or four.

Cartilage constitutes a part of the skeleton occurring in the costal cartilages of the ribs, the nasal septum, in the external ear and lining the Eustachian tube, in the wall of the larynx, in the trachea and bronchi, between bodies of the vertebrae, and covering the articular surfaces of bones. It forms the major portion of the embryonic skeleton.

CARTILAGE



HYALINE CARTILAGE

Section of articular cartilage of the frog A, Shrunken cartilage cells B, Lacuna

c. articular. Hyaline cartilage covering the articular surfaces of bones

c. hyaline. A bluish-white glassy translucent cartilage. The matrix appears homogeneous although it contains collagenous fibers forming a fine-like network. The walls of the lacunae stain intensely with basic dyes. Hyaline cartilage is flexible and slightly elastic. Its surface is covered by the *perichondrium* except on articular surfaces. Found in articular cartilage, in costal cartilages, in septum of nose, in larynx and trachea

c., white fibro. Bundles of white fibers pervading the intercellular substance and containing bet. them the cartilage cells. This cartilage joins bones together.

c., yellow or elastic. A network of yellow elastic fibers, holding cartilage cells, and pervading intercellular substance. Found in the epiglottis, the external ear, the auditory tube, strengthening them and maintaining their shape.



FIBROUS CARTILAGE

Section of intervertebral cartilage, calf's tail. A, Perichondrium.

cartilage, words pert. to: achondroplasia, arthrochondritis, arytenoiditis, "cartilag-" words, "chondr-" words, crico-arytenoid, cricoid, enchondroma, gristle, semilunar, y-cartilage.

cartilagin (kar-til'aj-in) [L. *cartilagō*, gristle]. A characteristic principle of hyaline cartilage.

cartilagification (kar-til-aj-in-if-ik-a'-shun) ["" + *facere*, to make]. Cartilage formation or chondrification, the development of cartilage from undifferentiated tissue

cartilagoid (kar-til-aj'in-old) ["" + G. *eidos*, form]. Resembling cartilage.

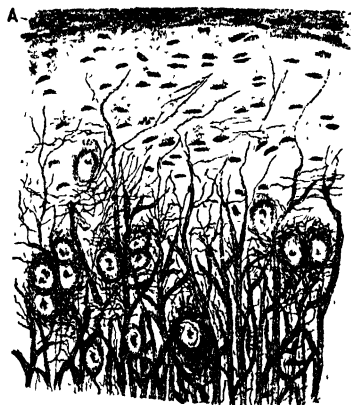
cartilaginous (kar-til-aj'in-us). Pert. to or consisting of cartilage.

cartila'go [L.]. Cartilage

car'uncle [L. *caruncula*, dim. *carō*, flesh].

A small fleshy growth

c., lacrimal. *Caruncula lacrymalis*. One found on the conjunctiva near the inner canthus. A small, reddish elevation of modified skin.



ELASTIC CARTILAGE

External ear, calf. A, Perichondrium

c., urethral. *Carunculae myrtiformes*. A small, red, papillary growth, highly vascular, sometimes found at the urinary meatus in females. It is characterized by pain on urination and is very sensitive to friction

caruncula (kar-ung'ku-lā) (pl *carunculāe*) [L.]. A tiny, fleshy protuberance. **SYN:** *caruncle*.

c. myrtiformes. Shreds of the ruptured hymen. **SEE** *caruncle*.

carus (ka'rus) [G. *karos*, torpor]. A lethargic, deep sleep

c. catalept'ica. Catalepsy.

c. ecsta'sis. A trance, or catalepsy.

c. lethar'gus. Lethargy.

caryenchyma (kar-I-en'ki-mā) [G. *karyon*, nucleus, + *en*, in, + *chymos*, juice]. The fluid portion of the protoplasm of a nucleus

caryocinesis, caryokinesis (kar'I-o-sin-e'-sis) ["" + *kinēsis*, movement]. Nuclear changes in cell division. **SYN:** *karyokinesis*.

caryogenesis (kar-I-o-jen'es-is) ["" + *genesis*, production]. The development of a cell nucleus.

caryogenic (kar-I-o-jen'ik) ["" + *gennan*, to produce]. Pert. to the cell nucleus.

caryolebic (kar-i-o-lo'biik) [⁺ + *L. lobus*, lobe]. Having a lobeshaped nucleus.

caryolymph (kar-i-o-limf) [⁺ + *L. lymph*, lymph]. The nuclear fluidlike substance.

caryolysis (kar-i-o-lis-is) [⁺ + *lysis*, loosening]. The disappearance of the nucleus of a cell, liquification of the nucleus as occurs in degenerating of irradiated tumor cells.

caryomito'sis. Nuclear changes in cell division. SYN *caryocinesis*.

cascara sagrada (kas-kar'ā sag-rā'dā). USP. The dried bark of *Rhamnus purshiana*, a small tree grown on western U. S. coast, and in parts of South America. The bark is seldom used, either extract or fluid extract being preferable.

Dosage. From 15 gr. (1.0 Gm.).

c. s., aromatic fluid extract. USP. Dosage. From 20 to 60 m (12-4.0 cc.). INCOMPATIBILITIES Ferric chloride, alkalies, hydrochloric acid, quinine

c. s., extract. USP. Dosage: From 2 to 8 gr. (0.13-0.5 Gm.).

c. s., fluid extract. USP. Uses Mild laxative, less pleasant, but more efficient than the aromatic fluid extract. Dosage From 10 to 30 m (0.6-2 cc.)

case [*L. casus*, happening]. A particular example of a disease, incorrectly a patient.

c. brain. The calvaria; cranium, skull cap.

c. fatality rate. Number per thousand of fatal terminations from a disease or operation

c. taking. A record of symptoms and history pert to a patient SEE *casuistics*

caseate (ka'se-at) [*L. caseus*, cheese] 1. To undergo cheesy degeneration. 2 A lactate.

caseation (ka-se-a'shun) [*L. caseus*, cheese]. 1. Process of converting necrotic tissue into a granular amorphous mass resembling cheese 2 Precipitation of casein during coagulation of milk

casein (ka'se-in) [*L. caseus*, cheese]. The principal protein in milk, seen in milk curds

It supplies all of the amino acids necessary for body tissue. It is a derived

albumin. When coagulated by rennin or acid it becomes one of the principal ingredients of cheese. SEE *caseinogen*.

c., vegetable. A protein in beans, peas, and other legumes SYN *legumin*. **caseinogen** (ka-se-in'o-jen) [⁺ + *G. genan*, to produce] The principal protein in milk from which casein is derived.

It is the substance in solution and casein* is the result of its precipitation Its conversion into casein is the essential process in the curdling of milk.

caseose (ka'se-os). The product of gastric digestion of casein

caseous (ka'se-us). Resembling cheese; pert to transformation of tissues into a cheesy mass.

CaSO₄. Calcium sulfate

casoid (ka'soyd) [*L. caseus*, cheese, + *G. eidos*, form]. Bread made of a meal prepared from casein for diabetics.

Casoni's reaction (kā-so'nī'zi). Appearance of a white papule on skin at site of an injection of fluid from a hydatid cyst; if it remains and increases after operation, another cyst remains

cassava (kas-ah'vā) [*Sp. cazabe*, starch].

1 Tapioca 2 The manioc plant

casserian ganglion. Ganglion of sensory root of 5th cranial nerve Term used erroneously for gasserian ganglion. SEE *gasserian ganglion*

cast [M.E. *casten*, to carry]. 1. A solid mold of a part, usually applied *in situ* for immobilization, as in fractures, dislocations and other severe injuries.

Most often made of plaster of Paris, sodium silicate, starch, or dextrine which is rubbed into crinoline, then soaked in water, carefully applied to the part and allowed to harden

2 Plastic or fibrous material thrown off in various pathological conditions, the product of effusion It is molded to the shape of the part in which it has been accumulated According to source, casts are classified as bronchial, intestinal, nasal, esophageal, renal, tracheal, urethral and vaginal, as to constituents, classified as bloody, fatty, fibrinous, granular, hyaline, mucous and waxy.

How to RECOGNIZE They have a limiting membrane enclosing a matrix or substance in which are epithelial cells, pus cells, red blood cells, granules, and fat globules From these latter characters they take their name as epithelial casts, red blood casts, etc Casts usually have square ends, their diameter is the same throughout, and usually they do not bend or twist. Their ends are not pointed.

c., bacterial. Formed from a hyaline matrix filled with these elements. Their presence indicates their origin, the kidneys.

c., bloody. Same as bacterial casts, *q.v.*

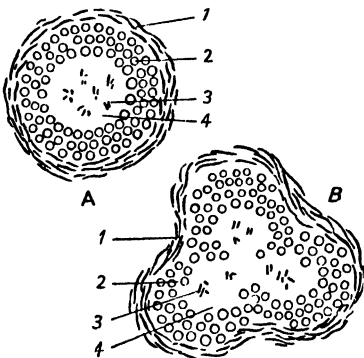
c., broad. Same as "renal failure" casts, *q.v.*

c., bronchial. Seen in sputum of cases with asthma and some cases of bronchitis.

c., epithelial. Contain cells from inner lining of uriniferous tubules. Seen in acute nephritis.

c., fatty. Those containing epithelium that has undergone degenerative changes, found in very advanced cases of renal degeneration

c., fibrinous. Yellowish-brown, sometimes with ragged fractures, and highly refractile.



CASEATION

Diagram illustrating A, Single tubercle, B, Three tubercles running together to produce a large central area of caseation 1 Fibrous tissue. 2. Inflammatory cells (lymphocytes). 3. Tubercle bacilli. 4 Caseous material.

c., granular. Of varying sizes and made up of albumin and white blood cells, and of serious import in nephritis in its acute and chronic forms.

c., hyaline. Pale cylinders with rounded edges and variable size. Found in irritating conditions of the kidneys, nephritis, and its varying forms.

c., pseudo. These are epithelial cells swollen and held in groups, resembling casts. Alkaline urine has a tendency to dissolve casts.

c., pus. Found in urine in suppuration of kidney.

c., "renal failure." Those occurring only in last stages of severe renal disease.

c., urinary. Those found in the urine. They may be *hyaline casts*.

c., uterine. Those from the uterus passed in exfoliative endometritis or membranous dysmenorrhea.

c., waxy. Light yellowish, well defined, with tendency to split transversely, found in some cases of amyloid degeneration, and advanced nephritis.

castor oil [Oleum ricini] A fixed oil expressed from the seed of the plant.

Uses Most valuable and extensively used active purgative in medicine. Esp desirable in treatment of diarrhea, dysentery, and acute digestive disturbances, often used as a cathartic after parturition and major operations. A somewhat neglected use of this drug is to arrest vomiting due to gastric irritation. The first dose may be vomited, but, if repeated immediately, the second or third dose is almost certain to be retained and have a beneficial effect. Externally, it is used in the treatment of burns, ulcers, and chronic indurative skin diseases, and in such eye conditions as burns and diphtheritic conjunctivitis.

ACTION: Efficient purgative, followed by a tendency to check intestinal activity.

DOSE 4 drams (15 cc.), for adults; 1 dram (4 cc.), for children.

Adm Give cold with fruit juices, brandy, whiskey, or sodium carbonate.

NP For adults, a little black coffee just before and after the oil. For children, cover dessert spoon with sugar, pour in oil and powder with sugar. Give drink of milk just before and after.

cast·rate [L. *castrare*, to prune] 1. To remove the testicles or ovaries. 2. One who has been castrated. **See** *spay*.

cast·rated. Sexed, emasculated.

castration (kas-tra'shun) [L. *castrare*, to prune]. Emasculation, excision of the testicles or ovaries, the analogy of *spay*. **SEE** *oophorectomy*, *orchotomy*, *testectomy*.

c. complex. Morbid fear of castration **casualty** (kaz'u-al-ti) [L. *casualis*, accidental]. 1. Accident causing injury or death. 2. One so disabled, as a soldier.

casuistics (kaz-ü-is'tiks) [L. *casus*, a case]. Study of pathological cases.

cata- [G.]. Prefix Down or downward, against, or according to, as *catabolism*.

catabasis (kat-ab'as-is) [G. *kata*, down, + *basis*, going]. The decline of a disease.

catabatic [G.]. Pert. to catabasis.*

catabolic (kat-'ä-bi-ot'ik) [G. *kata*, down, + *bios*, life] Used up in the performance of the vital processes.

catabol·ergy [G. *katabolē*, a casting down, + *ergon*, work]. The energy expended by catabolic processes. [olism.

catabolic (kat-a-bol'ik). Pert. to catabolism. Any product of catabolism.

catabolism (ca-tab'o-lizm) [G. *katabolē*, a casting down]. One of the two metabolic changes, the other being *anabolism*.

Catabolism is the disintegration of living cells into simpler substances, most of which are excreted. Complex molecules are split into smaller ones, others by hydrolysis, with the absorption of water, into simpler ones, and by oxidation. It is the opposite of anabolism, *q.v.* Together they represent metabolism, *q.v.* **See** *catastate*, *disintegration*.

catabolite (kat-ab'o-lit). Any catabolism product. **SVN** *catabolism*.

cataclasis (kat-'ä-clas'is) [G. *kata*, down, + *klasis*, a break] A fracture.

catacleisis (kat-ak-li'sis) ['' + *kleisis*, closure]. Closure of eyelids by spasm or adhesion.

catacrot'ic ['' + *krotos*, beat]. Manifesting the downstroke of a pulse tracing interrupted by an upstroke.

catacrotism (kat-ak'ro-tizm) ['' + '' + *ismos*]. A pulse with one or more secondary expansions of artery following main beat.

catadirotic (kat-a-di-krot'ik) ['' + *dis*, twice, + *krotos*, beat]. Manifesting 1 or more secondary expansions of a pulse.

catadi'crotism ['' + '' + '' + *ismos*]. Two minor expansions following the main beat of an artery.

catadioptric (kat-'ä-di-op'trik) ['' + *diopsesthai*, to see through]. Pert. to refraction and reflection of light.

catadrome (kat-'ad-röm) ['' + *dromos*, running]. The onset or the decline of a disease.

catagenesis (kat-'ä-jen-es-is) ['' + *genesis*, production]. Retrogression or involution.

catagma (kat-ag'mä) [G. *kata*, down, + *agmos*, fracture] A fracture, a broken bone.

catalase (kat'a-läs) An enzyme present in cells esp anaerobic bacteria which catalyses the decomposition of hydrogen peroxide to water and oxygen.

catalepsy (kat'al-ep-si) [G. *kata*, down, + *lēpsis*, seizure]. 1. A neurosis characterized by a loss of sensibility and voluntary movements without any perceptible alteration in circulation. 2. Abnormal condition of muscular rigidity and loss of will, accompanied by hysterical coma. 3. Muscular rigidity occurring under hypnosis.*

Any form of sustained immobility and stupor, esp. the waxy flexibility (*flextibilitas cerea*) seen typically in schizophrenia.*

catalept'ic. Pert to catalepsy.

cataleptiform (kat-al-ep'ti-form) [G. *kata*, down, + *lēpsis*, seizure, + L. *forma*, shape]. Having the form of catalepsy.

catalept'oid ['' + '' + *eidos*, resemblance]. Resembling or simulating catalepsy.

catalysis (kat-al'is-is) [G. *katalysis*, dissolution] Decomposition produced chemically by a substance not affected by the reaction.

catalyst (kat'al-ist) [G. *katalysis*, dissolution]. 1. An agent producing catalysis. 2. An agent employed to speed or maintain a reaction in which it does not participate. **SEE** *catalytic agent*.

catalytic (kat-al-it'ik) [G. *katalysis*, dissolution]. Pert. to catalysis.*

c. agent. A material or substance that, without itself reacting or undergoing change, induces a reaction that cannot take place without its presence.

catalyzer (kat'al-i-zer) [G. *kata*, down, + *lysis*, loosening]. An agent which speeds or maintains a reaction in which it does not take part, a catalyst*.

catamenia (kat-a-me'nî-ă) [' + *mên*, month]. The menses. Periodic menstrual discharge of blood from the uterus.

catamenial. Pert. to the menses or catamenia.

catamnesia (kat-am-ne'sis) [G. *kata*, down, + *mnēmē*, memory]. A patient's history, after first being seen by physician, including all subsequent examinations. See *anamnesis*.

cataphasia (kat-a-fa'zî-ă) [' + *phasis*, speech]. A speech disorder causing an involuntary repetition of the same word.

cataphora (kat-af'o-ră) [G. *kataphora*, lethargy]. Lethargy with short remissions.

cataphoresis (kat-a-for-e'sis) [G. *kata*, down, + *phoresis*, being carried]. The transmission of electronegative ions or drugs into the body tissues or through a membrane by use of an electric current.

cataphoria (kat-af-o'ri-ă) [' + *pherein*, to bear]. Tendency of visual axes to incline below the horizontal plane.

cataphoric. Pert. to cataphora or cataphoresis.

cataphrenia [G. *kata*, down, + *phrên*, mind]. A dementia type tending to recovery but which shows mental debility.

cataphylaxis (kat-ă-flî-laks'is) [' + *phylaxis*, guard]. The process of carrying antibodies, leukocytes, etc., to the site of an infection.

cataplasia (kat-ă-pla'zî-ă) [' + *plassem*, to form]. Degenerative change in tissues or cells.

cataplasia (kat-ap'las-is) [' + *plassem*, to form]. 1. The period of decline in life. 2. Application of a coating or a plaster.

cataplasm [G. *kataplassem*, to spread over]. A poultice, q.v.

The most commonly used are flaxseed, onion, bread and milk, and bran. They are used as counterirritants, drawing the blood to the surface of the body, thereby removing deep seated inflammation.

cataplectic (kat-ă-plek'tik) [G. *kata*, down, + *plêxis*, stroke]. Pert. to cataplexy.

cataplexy, cataplexia (kat'a-pleks-i, -pleks'î-a) [' + *plêxis*, stroke]. A form of sudden shock, accompanied by loss of muscular tone, without loss of consciousness, the patient falling to the floor.

Etiol. May be the result of intense emotion or the sudden onset of a disease or rarely a part of a narcoleptic* attack.

catapsois (kat-ap-to'sis) [' + *plôsis*, a falling]. Ptoxis, apoplexy, epilepsy, paralysis.

cataract [G. *katarraktês*, a rushing down]. Opacity of lens of eye or its capsule or both.

Varieties: Capsular, polar, lamellar, nuclear, cortical, morgagnian (fluid cataract with hard nucleus). Also, congenital, infantile, traumatic, diabetic, and senile, occurring bet 50-60 years.

STAGES (a) Incipient stage (spoke-shaped opacities, cloudlike opacities, opacity of cortex or nucleus) (b) Stage of swelling, or immature stage (swollen lens, shallow ant. chamber). (c) Mature stage (lens shrinks due to loss of fluid and becomes opaque, ant. chamber regains its normal depth, no shadow

thrown by iris or lens with focal illumination). (d) Hypermature stage (lens becomes either solid and shrunken or soft and liquid).

Etiol. General diseases (diabetes); occupation (glass blowers); traumatic (concussion, foreign bodies, electric shock); ocular diseases cause complicated or secondary cataracts (iridocyclitis, choroiditis, high myopia, glaucoma).

TREATMENT A Extraction, intracapsular, extracapsular. 1. Combined (with iridectomy). 2. Simple (without iridectomy). B Discussion.

C., operation for. NP Preoperative Shampoo hair if possible, braid in two braids at side of head. Postoperative Avoid turning, jarring, or startling patient. Sand bags at sides of head to prevent turning until permitted. Knee roll and small pillow under small of back to relieve strain. Tie hands loosely with soft bandage at night to prevent patient touching eyes in sleep, explain reason to patient to prevent fright. Dressing A mydriatic, antiseptic lint, petrolatum, antiseptic cotton, narrow flannel roller bandage to keep dressings in place or strip of knitted black yarn 2 inches wide and long enough to cover both eyes. **cataractous** (kat-ar-ak'tus) Affected with or of the nature of a cataract.

catarrh (ka-tar') [G. *katarrhein*, to flow down]. Inflammation of mucous membrane.

See *blennorrhina*, *coryza*, *rheum*, *rhinitis*.

C., dry. Severe spells of coughing with little or no expectoration. Generally seen in the old in association with emphysema or asthma.

SEQUELAE Emphysema, bronchiectases, and dilation of right ventricle.

Prog Perfect recovery rarely attainable, but not incompatible with long life.

TREATMENT Careful regulation of the hygiene. Constitutional.

C., epidemic. Influenza.

C., gastric. Gastritis.

C., intestinal. Enteritis.

C., nasal. Coryza.

C., pulmonary. Bronchitis.

C., uterine. Endometritis.

C., vernal. A chronic form of conjunctivitis occurring usually in spring and summer. Must be differentiated from trachoma and follicular conjunctivitis.

C., vesical. Cystitis.

catarrhal (kat-ă'ral). Of the nature of or pert. to catarrh.

catastalsis (kat-as-tal'sis) [G. *kata*, down, + *stalsis*, contraction]. Downward contraction of stomach during digestion; not preceded by a wave of inhibition.

catastaltic (kat-as-tal'tik) 1. A nerve impulse passing from above downward. 2. An astringent. 3. A sedative or inhibitory agent. 4. Inhibiting, restraining.

catastasis (kat-as'tas-is) [G. *kata*, down, + *stasis*, halt]. Decline or quieting of symptoms. Restoration of a part.

catastate (kat-as-tăt) [G. *katastatos*, settled down]. One of a succession of catabolic conditions or substances, each being less complex, more stable, and exhibiting less functional activity than its predecessor.

catastatic. Pert. to catastasis or a catastate.

catatonía [G. *kata*, down, + *tonos*, tension]. 1. A phase of schizophrenia in which the patient is unresponsive. The tendency to assume and remain in a

fixed posture, refusal to move or talk are characteristic of this phase. 2. Stupor

catatonic. Stuporous; pert. to catatonia.
catatonic (kat-ā-tri-krot'ik) [G. *kata*, down, + *treis*, three, + *krotos*, beat]. Manifesting a third impulse in the descending stroke of the sphygmogram.

catatonicism (kat-ā-tri-kro-tizm) [" + " + *krotos*, beat]. State in which the pulse is catatonic.

catatropia (kat-ā-tro-pi-ā) [" + *trepein*, to turn]. Having both eyes turned downward.

cat bite. Usually a punctured or lacerated wound, potentially infected with bacteria.

Frequently infected wounds follow even under careful management. If animals are rabid, may lead to hydrophobia.

TREATMENT Generously applied antiseptic to all parts of bite. Consider cautery and debridement. Antirabies treatment when indicated. Sterile dressings.

RS. bites, dog bites, galeophobia, galeophobia, human bites, insect bites, insect stings, snake bites.

cat'electrotonus [G. *kata*, down, + *ēlektron*, amber, + *tonos*, tension]. The state of increased excitability produced in a nerve or muscle in the region near the cathode during the passage of an electric current.

catenating (kat'en-āt'ing) [L. *catena*, chain]. Linking or connecting, as one disease associated with another.

catenoid (kat'en-oid) [" + G. *eidōs*, resemblance]. Chainlike, pert. to protozoan colonies whose individuals are joined end-to-end.

cat'gut [A.S. *catia*, to whelp, + *guttas*, to pour]. Sheep's intestine twisted for use as an absorbable ligature.

catharma (kath-ar'mā) [G. *katharein*, to purge]. Product or result of purging.

catharsis [G. *katharsis*, purification]. 1. Purgative action of the bowels. 2. The Freudian method of freeing the mind by recalling the patient's memory of an event or experience that was the exciting cause of a psychoneurosis, abreaction, q.v.

cathartic [G. *kathartikos*, purging]. An active purgative, usually producing several evacuations which may or may not be accompanied by pain or tenesmus.

Ex. Castor oil, calomel, cascara sagrada. See *purgative*.

cathedral glass. Window glass substitute for transmitting antirachitic rays of sunlight.

catheresis (kath-er'e-sis) [G. *kathairesis*, destruction]. 1. Weakness resulting from medication. 2. Caustic or feebly caustic action.

cathartic (kath-e-re'tik) [G. *kathartikos*, destruction]. 1. Weakening. 2. Slightly caustic.

catheterization (kath'e-ri-za'shun) [G. *katharein*, to destroy]. Act of weakening by medication.

catheter (kath'et-er) [G. *katheter*, a tube placed down into]. A tube for evacuating or injecting fluids. Made of elastic, elastic web, rubber, glass, and metal.

c., double channel. One providing for inflow and outflow.

c., elbowed. One which has an acute bend near the beak. **USES:** Cases of enlarged prostate.

c., eustachian. One for injection into eustachian tube through nasal passages.

c., female. One about 5 inches long.

c., indwelling. One which keeps its position in the ureter.

c., male. One for bladder evacuation. 12-13 inches long.

c., prostatic. One designed to pass prostatic obstruction. 15-16 inches long.

c., self-retaining. One which can be retained at will, effecting bladder drainage.

c., vertebrated. One in sections to be fitted together, so that it is flexible.

c., winged. One with little flaps at each side of beak to aid in retaining it in the bladder.

catheter fever. Reactionary rise in temperature from passing of a catheter or urethral bougie.

catheterization (kath'et-er-i-za'shun) [G. *katheterismos*, an inserting of a catheter]. Use or passage of a catheter.

c., cardiac. The passage of a catheter into the heart through an arm vein and blood vessels leading into the heart for the purpose of obtaining cardiac blood samples, detection of abnormalities, and determination of intracardiac pressure.

c., urinary bladder. Introduction of a catheter through the urethra into the bladder for withdrawal of urine.

NP Treatment should be explained to patient who lies on back with knees drawn up, slightly separated, pillows under head and shoulders to relax abdominal muscles, feet flat on bed. Place screen around bed, tray at right side within reach. Arrange top covers so they may be separated with elbow. This is an aseptic procedure. scrub hands and place sterile towels, one above and one below vulva of female patient. Separate labia with first and second finger of left hand and pick up sterile cotton balls dipped in soap solution with right hand. Use downward stroke on one side of vulva, discard cotton ball and proceed to cleanse area, swabbing orifice of meatus last.

Sterile receiver is placed bet patient's legs. Nurse holds catheter about inch from open end, drains water from it, inspects for flaws, and inserts it into meatus of urethra, being careful not to touch any other part of vulval surface. Insert gently until urine begins to flow, holding it steadily until flow ceases. By withdrawing it slowly more urine may flow. Repeat until catheter is withdrawn.

Place finger over open end, invert over receiver and empty. Dry patient and cover. Report findings and condition of patient, also time. **SEE:** *auto-catherism*.

catheterize (kath'e-ter-iz). To draw the urine through a catheter.

cathetometer [G. *kathetos*, vertical height, + *metron*, meter]. Device to aid in the reading of thermometers.

cathexis (kath-eks'is) [G. *kathexis*, retention]. The emotional or mental energy imparted to an idea.

cath'odal [G. *kathodos*, downward path]. Pert. to the cathode.

cath'ode [G. *kathodos*, from *kata*, down, + *odos*, way]. The negative pole, as opposed to the anode, or positive pole.

c., dark space. The nonluminescent region which envelops and follows the outline of the cathode in a discharge tube at moderately low pressures.

c. stream. Negatively charged electrons, sent out as particles from the cathode in discharges through the vacuum. *See* **cathode rays**.
cathod'ic. Pert to a cathode.
cathodograph [G *kathodos*, downward path, + *graphein*, to write]. An x-ray picture; skiagraph.
catholicon (ka-thol'i-kōn) [G. *katholikos*, universal]. A remedy for all diseases; a panacea.
cation (kat'i-on) [G. *katiōn*, descending]. The name given by Faraday to the element or elements of an electrolyte in electrochemical decomposition appearing at the negative pole, or cathode.
cattin (kat'in). Surgical knife with double edges.
catochus (kat'o-kus). 1. Coma vigil, catalepsy 2 A trance; deathlike.
cathoptric (kat-op'trik) [G. *katoptikos*, reflecting]. Pert. to reflected light or mirrors.
cathotophobia (kat-op-trō-fō'bl-ā) [G. *katopteron*, mirror, + *phobos*, fear]. Morbid fear of mirrors or of breaking them. [purgative].
cathoteric (kat-o-ter'ik). A cathartic or **cat scratch disease**. Nonbacterial regional lymphadenitis. Unknown etiology but often follows cat scratches.
cat's-eye pupil. A slitlike pupil.
cat's purr. Purring bruit due to mitral disease.
catulotic (kat-ul-ot'ik) [G. *kata*, down, + *oulē*, scar]. Tending to cause cicatrization.
cat unit. Amount of a drug, per Kg of animal's weight, required to kill it, when injected intravenously.
cauda [L tail]. 1 Tail. The lower part of an anatomical structure 2 Corcyx 3 The penis 4 Insertion of a muscle 5 The clitoris. [less The Vermis
c. cerebelli. Cerebellar taillike process.
c. coccygea. The coccyx. [cord
c. equina. Termination of spinal
c. striati. Taillike post extremity of corpus striatum
caudad (kaw'dad) [+ *ad*, toward] Toward the tail, in a post direction
caudal (kaw'dal) [L *caudalis*, pert to a tail] 1 Pert to any tail-like structure 2 Inferior in position
caudate (kaw'dāt) [L *caudātus*, having a tail]. Possessing a tail
caudation (kaw-da'shun) [L *cauda*, tail]. 1 A lengthened or elongated clitoris. 2 Having a tail or tails.
caudle (kaw'dl) [Fr *caudel*, warm] A nutritious food made of egg, gruel, sherry, and flavoring.
caul (kawl) [Fr. *cale*, a small cap]. 1. The great omentum 2 Membranes or portions of the amnion covering head of fetus at birth.
cauliflower [L. *caulis*, cabbage, + *flos*, florist, flower]. Av. Serving 125 Gm Fr 23, Fat 0.6, Carbo. 3.9 per serving. Ca 0.123, Mg 0.014, K 0.222, Na 0.068, P 0.061, Cl 0.050, S 0.086, Fe 0.0006 per serving Vit A+, D++, C+++, G+++. A base forming food Alkaline reserve 53 cc per 100 Gm, 17.5 per 100 cal. Action Laxative
cauliflower ear. Malformation of auricle due to injury, as seen in boxers
c. excrescence. Condyloma of the cervix uteri.
cauloplegia (kaw-lo-ple'ji-ā) [G. *kaulos*, stalk, + *plēgē*, stroke]. Paralysis of the penis
cauma (kaw'mā) [G. *kauma*, burn]. An inflammatory fever; pyrexia, heat, fever.

c. enteritis. An acute intestinal catarrh.
caumesthesia (kaw-mes-the'zi-ā) [+ *aisthēsis*, sensation]. A sense of heat without cause of same.
causalgia (kaw-sal'ji-ā) [G. *kausis*, heat, + *algos*, pain]. Intense burning pain with a glossy skin.
cause. That which induces or brings about a particular condition, result, or effect.
c. constitutional. One that is inherent within the body
c. predisposing. One which favors but does not directly induce an effect.
c. primary. The immediate or precipitating cause
causoma (kaw-so'mā) [+ *-ōma*, swelling] A burning, an inflammation of a burning nature
caustic (kaw'stik) [G. *kaustikos*, capable of burning 1 Corrosive and burning. 2 An agent that will destroy living tissue Ex silver nitrate, potassium hydroxide, nitric acid.
c. potash. Potassium hydroxide, q.v.
c. soda. Sodium hydroxide, q.v.
cauterant (kaw'ter-ant) [G. *kautēr*, a burner] 1 Escharotic, caustic 2 A caustic agent
cauterization (kaw-ter-i-za'shun) [G. *kautēriazein*, to burn]. Burning a part, cautery
RS byssocausis, chemocautery, electrocautery, galvanocautery, moxibustion, ustion, zestocausis.
c., actual. By hot iron. Atmocausis. By steam
c., chemical. Cautery by electrolysis. By chemical means
c., electrical. By platinum wires heated to incandescence by an electric current, galvanocautery
c., potential. By applying a corrosive substance
cauterize (kaw'ter-iz) [G. *kautēriazein*, to burn]. To burn with a cautery, or to apply one.
cauterodyne [+ *dynamis*, power]. A radio knife for bloodless surgery
It is a small penicillite tube with a wire coil in place of a blade It seals minor blood vessels Used for cancer and gopher operations
cautery (kaw'ter-i) [G. *kautēr*, a burner]. A means of destroying tissue by electricity, heat, or corrosive chemicals. Used in potentially infected wounds; to destroy exuberant granulations (proud flesh) or some neoplasms Thermo-cautery consists of red hot or white hot object, usually piece of wire or pointed metallic instrument, heated in a flame or with electricity (electrocautery, galvanocautery)
cava (ka'vah) [L hollow] 1 Vena cava 2 The vulva 3 Any cavity
ca'val. Pert. to the vena cava
cav'airy bone. Rider's bone, bony deposit in the adductor muscles of the thigh.
cavascop (kav'ā-skōp) [L *cavum*, hollow, + G. *skopein*, to examine]. Instrument for examining cavities.
cavernil'oquy [L *caverna*, a hollow, + *loqui*, to speak]. Low pitched sound over pulmonary structures.
caverni'tis [+ G. -itis, inflammation]. Inflammation of the corpus cavernosum penis.
caverno'ma [+ G. -ōma, tumor]. A cavernous angioma
cavernosi'tis [L. *cavernosus*, having hollows, + G. -itis, inflammation]. Inflammation of the corpora cavernosa.

cavernosum (kāv-ēr-nō'sūm). One of 2 erectile columns of the dorsum of the penis or clitoris. SYN *corpus cavernosum*.

cavernous (kāv-ēr-nūs) [L. *caverna*, a hollow] Containing hollow spaces.

c. angiola. A vascular tumor with many large spaces

c. body. Corpus cavernosum

c. rôle. Bubbling hollow sound.

c. resonance. Amphoric resonance

c. respiration. Hollow sound heard when there is a lung cavity.

c. rhoncus. A cavernous rale

c. sinus. Blood sinus on body of sphenoid bone

c. tumor. An angioma.

caviar' (Turkish *khavyâr*, salted roe). Av. SERVING 15 Gm. Pro. 4.5, Fat 3.0, Carbo 1.1 per serving. Ca 0.137, Mg 0.022, K 0.422, Na 0.874, P 0.176, Cl 1.819.

cav'itary [L. *cavitas*, hollow]. 1. Hollow, having or forming cavities. 2. Any nematode worm

cavita'tion [L. *cavitas*, a cavity]. Formation of a cavity EX Formation of lung cavity in tuberculosis

cavitis (ka-vi'tis) [L. *cavum*, hollow, + G. -itis, inflammation]. Inflammation of a vena cava.

cavity (kav'i-ti) [L. *cavitas*, hollow]. A hollow space, such as a body organ or the hole in a carious tooth

c., abdominal. The cavity of the peritoneum bet the diaphragm and pelvis

c., amniotic. That within the amnion

c., buccal. The mouth.

c., cotyloid. The acetabulum.

c., glenoid. Cavity in head of scapula, which holds the humerus

c., pelvic. One containing the bladder and rectum and the uterus in the female

c., pulp. One in a tooth containing the dental pulp and nerve termination

c., Rosenmuller's. One on either side of openings of eustachian tube

c., splanchic. One of three, the cranial, thoracic, and abdominal, including the pelvic cavity.

c., visceral. The splanchic cavity.

cavity, words pert. to: abdominal, achore-sis, acrocele, arachnoid, atresia, body, camera, "cav-" words, celom, celoma, celozoic, ctenis, cisterna, falling drop, fenestra, introitus, locular, -us, sinus, splanchic, thoracic, venter.

ca'vum [L. a hollow] A cavity or a hole **c. septi pellucid.** BNA Cavity of the 5th ventricle of the brain

c. tympani. Middle ear cavity.

ca'vus [L. hollow] Condition of exaggerated height of arch of foot. SYN. *talipes cavus*.

cavus. A hollow or cavity.

c. talipes. SEE *talipes cavus*

Cayenne pepper (kî-ên', kâ-ên'). Capsicum, q.v.

Cazenave's lupus (kahz-nāv'). 1. Lupus erythematosus 2. Pemphigus foliaceus

cc. Abbr. Cubic centimeter, about 16 minims.

CCl₄, CHO. Chloral.

c.cm. Abbr. for cubic centimeter.

Cd. Symb. of cadmium.

Ce. Symb. of cerium.

ceasmic (se-as'mik) [G. *keasma*, chip]. Pert. to an abnormal cleavage of parts or to a fissure.

ceblone (se'bl-ôn). SEE: *cevitamic acid*.

cecal (se'kal) [L. *caecalis*, pert. to blindness]. 1. Pert. to cecum. 2. Blind, terminating in a closed extremity.

cecectomy (se-sek'to-mi) [L. *caecum*, blindness, caecum, + G. *ektomē*, excision]. Removing part of or incision into the cecum

NP Preparation for appendectomy slightly modified.

cecitis (se-si'tis) [" + G. -itis, inflammation] Inflammation of the cecum.

cecoileostomy (se-ko-il-e-os'to-mi) [" + ileum, ileum, + G. *stoma*, opening]. Making an opening through the abdominal wall into the ileum at the ileocecal valve.

cecopexy (se'ko-peks-i) [" + G. *pēxis*, fixation]. Surgical fixation of the cecum to the abdominal wall

cecoplica'tion [" + *plica*, fold] Reduction of a dilated cecum by making a fold in its wall

cecop'tosis (se-kop-to'sis) [" + G. *ptōsis*, a drooping]. Falling displacement of the cecum.

cecosigmoidostomy (se-ko-sig-moid-os'to-mi) [" + G. *sigmoideōs*, shaped like letter S, + *stoma*, opening]. Formation of a communication bet the cecum and sigmoid

cecos'tomy [" + G. *stoma*, opening]. Surgical formation of a cecal fistula or artificial anus.

cecot'omy [" + G. *tomē*, a cutting]. Cutting into the cecum.

cecum (se'kum) [L. *caecum*]. A blind pouch at the junction of the small intestines with the ascending colon, and to which the ileum is attached.

It is slightly below the ileocecal valve and is about 2½ inches (6.3 cm.) deep. The ileocecal valve bet prevents the backward flow of feces into the intestines. The vermiform appendix is attached to the lower part of the cecum. SEE "cec-" words.

celarium (se-la'ri-um) [G. *kolos*, a hollow] The epithelium of the celom.

-cele [G. *hernia*, tumor]. Suffix A swelling.

celectome (se-lek'tōm) [G. *kēlē*, tumor, + *tomē*, a cutting]. Instrument for obtaining a piece of tissue from a tumor for examination

celery [Fr. *celeri*, from G. *selinon*, parsley] Av. SERVING (raw) 40 Gm. Pro. 0.4, Fat trace, Carbo 1.3. FUEL VALUE: 100 Gm.—18 cal. Very heavy in cellulose. VITAMINS A— to +, B++ , C++ . Ca 0.078, Mg 0.014, K 0.316, Na 0.084, P 0.037, Cl 0.156, S 0.022, Fe 0.0005. Copper, 0.1 mg. per Kg. of fresh celery. A base forming food. Alkalinity, 7.8 cc units per 100 Gm. 42 cc per 100 cal. ACTION. It is a stomach and heart stimulant, and is considered to be a nervine, a carminative and a diuretic

celiac (se'li-ak) [G. *kolia*, belly]. Rel. to the abdominal regions

c. artery. The first branch of the abdominal aorta. Branches supply the stomach, liver, spleen, duodenum, and pancreas.

c. axis. Same as *celiac artery*.

c. disease. Dilatation of the small and large intestines causing intestinal indigestion, and occurring in children and infants, usually bet. the 9th and 18th months; sometimes bet. the 3rd and 6th years

SYM First Type Porridgelike stools, large in volume Second Type Diarrhea; foul, large, frothy and acid stools.

Diet: No carbohydrates, esp. sugar, starches, potatoes, flour, grains, pastries, or puddings. No milk, fats, or cod-liver oil during first days of treatment. Ripe bananas, protein milk. Later frequent

feedings, meat juice. *Meal for Older Children:* Cottage cheese, egg white, fruits, orange juice, one vegetable at a time but no potatoes. Vitamin D, as viosterol. Maximum diet after 4 to 8 weeks 80-100 calories per lb. of food Diet period. One year.

Bread and cereals may be tried in small amounts 3 times a day, one at a time, 3 months apart, but they must be dropped at first signs of relapse.

c. plexus. Sympathetic plexus lying near the origin of celiac artery. See *plexuses*.

cellagra (se-ll-ag'rā) [+ *agra*, seizure]. Gouty affection of any abdominal organ

cellalgia [+ *algos*, pain] Abdominal pain

cellectasia (se-ll-ek-tā'st-ā) [+ *ektasis*, extension] Distention of the abdomen

celiectomy (se-ll-ek'to-mī) [+ *ektomē*, excision]. Removal of an abdominal organ

cellocentesis (se-ll-o-sen-te'sis) [+ *ken-tēsis*, puncture]. Puncture of the abdomen *SYN paracentesis*

cellicolpotomy (se-ll-o-kol-pot'o-mī) [+ *kolpos*, vagina, + *tomē*, incision] Vaginal opening into the abdomen for removing the products of ectopic pregnancy or of a tumor

celioelytrotomy (se-ll-o-el-i-trot'o-mī) [+ *elytron*, sheath, vagina, + *tomē*, incision]. Opening through the vagina into the abdomen

celioenterotomy (se-ll-ō-en-ter-ot'o-mī) [+ *enteron*, intestine, + *tomē*, incision] Incision in the abdominal wall to gain access to the abdomen

celiogastrostomy (se-ll-ō-gas-tros'to-mī) [+ *gaster*, stomach, + *stoma*, opening] Incision in the abdominal wall for making a gastric fistula

celiogastrofomy (se-ll-o-gas-trot'o-mī) [+ *tomē*, incision] Incision of stomach with abdominal section

celiohysterectomy (se-ll-o-his-ter-ek'to-mī) [+ *ysterā*, uterus, + *ektomē*, excision] Removal of uterus through an abdominal incision

celiohystero-oothectomy (se-ll-o-his-ter-o-o-the-sek'to-mī) [+ *oon*, ovum, + *thēkē*, box, + *ektomē*, excision] Removal of the uterus and the ovaries through an abdominal incision

celiohystero-salpingo-oothectomy (se-ll-o-his-ter-o-sal-pin-go-o-o-the-sek'to-mī) [+ *salpīgx*, tube, + *oon*, ovum, + *thēkē*, box, + *ektomē*, excision] Removal of the uterus, fallopian tubes, and ovaries through an abdominal incision

celiohysterotomy [+ *tomē*, incision] Opening into the uterus through an abdominal incision

celioma (se-ll-o-nā) [+ *-ōma*, tumor] An abdominal tumor

celiomyalgia [+ *mys*, muscle, + *algos*, pain] Rheumatic pain in muscles of the abdomen

celiomyomectomy (se-ll-o-mī-o-mek'to-mī) [+ *-ōma*, tumor, + *ektomē*, excision] Removal of fibroid tumors through an abdominal incision

celiomyotomy (se-ll-o-mī-o-mot'o-mī) [+ *tomē*, incision]. Incision of muscles of abdomen

celiomyositis (se-ll-o-mī-o-si'tis) [+ *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of muscles of the abdomen.

celioncus (se-ll-on'kus) [+ *ogkos*, tumor] An abdominal tumor.

celioparacentesis (se-ll-o-par-ā-sen-te'sis) [+ *para*, beside, + *ken-tēsis*, puncture]. Puncture of the abdomen.

celiopathy (se-ll-op'ath-I) [+ *pathos*, disease]. Any disease of the abdomen.

cellopyosis (se-ll-o-pi-o'sis) [+ *pyōsis*, suppuration]. Purulent peritonitis

celiorrhaphy (se-ll-or'af-I) [+ *raphē*, suture]. Suture of wound in the abdominal wall

celiosalpingectomy (se-ll-o-sal-pin-jek'to-mī) [+ *salpīgx*, tube, + *ektomē*, excision] Removal of the fallopian tubes through an abdominal incision

celiosalpingotomy (se-ll-o-sal-pin-got'o-mī) [+ *tomē*, incision] Opening of the fallopian tube through an abdominal incision

celioscope (se-ll-i-o-skōp) [+ *skopein*, to examine] Device for illumination of abdominal cavity

celioscopy (se-ll-i-os'ko-pī) [+ *skopein*, to examine] Use of the celioscope

celiotomy (se-ll-i-ot'o-mī) [+ *tomē*, incision] Surgical incision into the abdominal cavity

c., vaginal. Entering the abdomen through the vagina

celitis (se-li'tis) [+ *-itis*, inflammation] Peritonitis, abdominal inflammation

cell [L *cella*, a small chamber]. 1 A small, enclosed or partly enclosed cavity, such as an air cell 2 A mass of protoplasm containing a nucleus or nuclear material It is the unit of structure of all animals and plants and is the physical basis of all life processes

Cells and the products of cells comprise all the tissues of the body All functional activities of the body are carried on by cells The structure and form of a cell is closely correlated with its functioning Cells arise only from preexisting cells, new cells arising by cell division (mitosis or amitosis) Growth and development result from the increase in numbers of cells and the differentiation of cells into different types of tissues Reproduction is accomplished by specialized germ cells, the spermatozoa and ova, which contain in their nuclei the genes or determiners for hereditary characteristics

Cell inclusions or paraplasmic bodies include (1) *food substances* fat droplets, glycogen and protein granules (2) *chromophil substance* (Nissl bodies) (3) *pigment granules* (melanin) (4) *crystals* of various substances (5) *secretory granules*

Also present in the cytoplasm are submicroscopic bodies called *microsomes* demonstrated by differential centrifugation Their exact nature is unknown

Structure A typical cell, when killed, fixed and stained, exhibits a centrally located *nucleus* surrounded by *cytoplasm* (a) *Nucleus* The nucleus possesses a *nuclear membrane* which encloses a clear *nuclear sap* or *karyoplasm* within which are twisted filaments, *chromonemata*, which contain *chromatin*, a material which stains densely



CELL

From testicle of salamander showing: A, Nucleus with chromatin network. B, Centrosome. C, Centriole.

with basic stains. A network of fine filaments, the *linin net*, supports the chromonemata. Usually present are one or more densely staining bodies, the nucleoli. (b) *Cytoplasm*. This includes the cell protoplasm lying outside the nucleus. Its outermost layer constitutes the *cell membrane* which forms the limiting membrane of the cell. Within the ground substance of the cytoplasm are found cell *organoïds*, living components of the cell, and *inclusions* or *paraplastic substances* which are nonliving. Organoïds present in most cells include (1) *chondriosomes* or *mitochondria*, (2) Golgi apparatus, (3) *cell center* or *attraction sphere*, (4) *fibrils* (5) *plastids*, common in plant cells but usually lacking in animal cells.

A cell may produce other cells, and it has the power of exercising the vital processes of life. Cells of one tissue differ from those of other tissues, depending upon the function they perform. Those of one tissue in man are very similar to those of corresponding tissues in all mammals and in fish. The protoplasm of the cell without its nucleus is known as *cytoplasm*.

RB *amitosis*, *karyokinesis*, *mitosis*.

c., *adipose*. A fat cell

c., *blood*. Erythrocyte or leukocyte.

c., *body*. Part of the nerve cell or neuron which contains the cell nucleus and cytoplasm. See *nerve*

c., *daughter*. One from a parent cell

c., *endothelial*. A flat c. making up the lining membranes of vessels

c., *epithelial*. One forming epithelial surfaces of membranes and skin

c., *giant*. Large multinucleated cells found in bone marrow, a *megakaryocyte*. They are thought to give rise to blood platelets

c., *glia*. Spider or mossy cell in neuroglia tissue. SYN *neuroglia c*

c., *goblet*. Epithelial c. distended with mucus

c., *interstitial*, c., *Leydig's*. One of many found in connective tissue of the seminiferous tubules of the testes, and such tissues of the ovary which account for their internal secretion

c., *Kupffer's*. The reticuloendothelial cells which line the sinusoids of the liver

c., *mother*. One which gives rise to 2 or more daughter cells

c., *mucous*. (1) A cell which secretes mucus found in mucus secreting glands. (2) A goblet cell

c., *neuroglia*. Non-nervous cells found in the central nervous system and the retina of the eye. Includes astrocytes, oligodendrocytes, and microglia

c., *plasma*. A cell thought to be derived from large lymphocytes. They are found in serous membranes, lymphatic tissues and loose connective tissue

c., *prickle*. A cell possessing spine-like protoplasmic processes which connect with similar processes of adjoining cells. Found in the stratum germinativum of the epidermis

c., *pus*. Pyocyte, pus corpuscle.

c., *pyramidal*. A nerve cell of the cerebral cortex

c., *sickle*. An abnormal erythrocyte in anemia.

c., *spider*. An astrocyte.

c., *squamous*. Flat, scalelike, epithelial cell

Cellano factor (sél'án-ô fâkt'ôr). One rarely found lacking in the blood, 89 8

per cent have it. Named for woman by that name who did not have it

cellase (sél'as). An enzyme acting upon cellulose.

cell-color ratio. The product of dividing the percentage of hemoglobin into the number of red blood cells in a cc.

cellophane (sél'ô-fân). Thin, transparent, waterproof sheet of viscose.

Used as a wound dressing because it does not crack, is singularly free of infection, and wound can be seen without its removal.

cell-organ. A part of certain cells which may perform digestive functions. Ex: *cytosome*, *plastic*.

cel'lula (pl. *cellulae*) [L. little cell]. 1. A minute cell. 2. A small compartment.

cel'lular. 1. Pert to, composed of, or derived from cells. 2. Areolar; having interstices

cellulicidal (sél-u-lî-sî'dal) [' + *caedere*, to kill] Destructive to cells

cellulif'ugal [' + *fugere*, to flee]. Extending or moving away from a cell.

cellulin (sél'u-lîn) A carbohydrate forming the basis of vegetable fiber. SYN: *cellulose*.

cellulipetal (sél-u-lîp'et-al) [L. *cellula*, little cell, + *petere*, to seek]. Extending or moving toward a cell

cellulitis (sél-u-lî'tis) [' + G. *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of cellular or connective tissue, spreading as in erysipelas

A deep abscess, in pushing its way to the surface, may result in the formation of a *sinus* leading to an exit on the surface. If the inflammatory fluids are forced into the tissues, rather than being discharged on the surface, and inflammation of tissues results, the condition is known as *cellulitis* [pus]

c., *diffuse*. That accompanied with

c., *pelvic*. Parametritis, inflammation of the parametrium. * Occurs in puerperal fever, or septic conditions of the uterus and appendages

cellulof'ibrous [' + *fibra*, fiber]. Both cellular and fibrous

celluloneuritis (sél'u-lo-nû-rî'tis) [' + G. *neuron*, nerve, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of nerve cells

c., *acute anterior*. Polyn neuritis and Landry's paralysis

cellulose (sél'u-los) [L. *cellula*, little cell]. A fibrous form of carbohydrate constituting the supporting framework of plants, plant fiber

It stimulates peristalsis and aids in intestinal elimination. It is not ordinarily chemically changed or absorbed in digestion, remaining a polysaccharide.

IND. Atonic constipation due to lax muscular tone

CONTRA. Cellulose foods should not be eaten in acute intestinal troubles without the advice of a physician.

SEE. *cellulin*.

c. or *fiber containing foods*. Apples, apricots, asparagus, beans, beets, bran flakes, broccoli, cabbage, celery, mushrooms, oatmeal, onions, oranges, parsnips, prunes, spinach, turnips, wheat flakes, whole grains, whole wheat bread.

c., *high diet*. High residue diet, q.v.

cellulotox'ic [' + G. *toxikon*, poison]. 1. Poisonous to cells. 2. Caused by cell toxins.

cel'oglass. Window glass substitute for transmitting antirachitic rays of sunlight.

celol'ogy [G. *kêlê*, hernia, + *logos*, study]. The surgical study of hernias.

celom, celoma (se-'lom, se-lo-'mä) [G. *kōlōma*, a hollow]. The body cavity, esp. of the embryo The celom, *q.v.*

celonychia (se-lo-nik'i-ä) [G. *kōlos*, hollow, + *onyx*, *onych-*, nail]. Fingernails with concave outer surface.

celoschisis (se-los'ki-sis) [G. *kōlia*, belly, + *schisis*, fissure]. Congenital fissure of the abdominal wall.

celoscope (se-'los-kōp) [G. *kōilos*, hollow, + *skopein*, to examine]. Device for throwing light into a cavity

celosomia (se-lo-so'mi-ä) [G. *kēlē*, hernia, + *sōma*, body]. Congenital protrusion of viscera.

celotomy (se-lot'o-mī) [' + *tomē*, incision]. A cutting operation for strangulated hernia

celozoic [G. *kōlia*, belly, + *zōon*, animal]. Inhabiting any cavity of the body, such as parasitic protozoa

Celsius scale. The reverse of the centigrade scale, a degree Celsius being 1.8 degree Fahrenheit, the boiling point, F. 212°, being zero C, the freezing point, F. 32°, being 100° C

cementitis [L. *caementum*, cement, + G. *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the dental cementum.

cementoblast (se-men'to-blast) [' + G. *blastos*, germ]. A cell of the inner layer of the dental sac of a developing tooth. They deposit cementum *q.v.* upon the dentine of the root

cementoclasia [' + G. *klasis*, breaking]. Decay of the cementum of a tooth root.

cemento'ma [' + G. *-ōma*, tumor]. A tumor having its origin in the substantia ossea.

cementum. Thin layer of modified bone formed by cementoblasts and deposited upon the dentine of the root of a tooth, the substantia ossea. To it is attached the alveolar periosteum or periodontal membrane which binds the tooth to its socket

cenesthesia, cenesthesia (sen-es-the-'zī-ä, -sis) [G. *koinos*, common, + *aisthesis*, feeling]. 1 A hysterical condition resulting in loss of the consciousness of identity 2 The sense of pleasurable or painful existence in states of exaltation or depression. 3. The sensing of the normal functioning of the body organs.

cenesth'ic, cenesthet'ic [' + *aisthesis*, feeling]. Pert to cenesthesia

cenesthopathia (sen-es-tho-path'i-ä) [' + " + *pathos*, disease] (1) Malaise or a general feeling of lack of well-being in illness

cenophobia [G. *kenos*, empty, + *phobos*, fear]. Morbid fear of open spaces and of crowds SYN *agoraphobia*.

cenopsychic (sen-o-si'kik) [G. *kainos*, new, + *psychē*, mind]. Only recently appearing in mental development

cenosis (se-no'sis) [G. *kenos*, empty, + *-ōsis*, infection]. 1. Evacuation 2. Inanition

cenosite (se-'no-sit) [G. *koinos*, common, + *sitos*, food]. A microorganism not depending for life upon its host, but parasitic in character

cenotic (se-not'ik) [G. *kenos*, empty]. 1. Purgative; drastic 2 Pert to cenosis.

cenotophobia (se-no-to-'fo'bi-ä) [G. *kainos*, new, + *phobos*, fear]. Morbid aversion to new things and new ideas

cenotype (sen'o-tip) [G. *koinos*, common, + *typos*, a type]. An original type

cen'sor [L. *censere*, to judge]. Psy. A psychic inhibition that prevents abhorrent unconscious thoughts or impulses from seeking objective expression unless in a form unrecognized by consciousness.

center (sen'ter) [G. *kentron*, middle]. 1. Middle point of a body. 2. Nerve cells governing a function

c., accelerating. One in the medulla accelerating to the heart.

c., arm. One in cerebral cortex controlling arm movements

c., association. Center controlling associated movements

c., auditory. One for hearing, in the gyri in sylvian fissure

c., cardioinhibitory. Medullary center which slows heart action.

c., ciliospinal. One which dilates the pupils

c., deglutition. One which controls swallowing

c., diabetic. One in ant. half of floor of fourth ventricle, post. part; glycosuria excited by its puncture.

c., epiloic. Ossification center of mastoid process

c., erection. Found in lumbar region of spinal cord, controlled from oblongata

c., gustatory. One in cerebrum which controls taste

c., leg. One controlling leg movements, located in ascending frontal convolution

c., motor cortical. Nerve center controlling voluntary movement.

c., nerve. One of many in cerebrospinal or ganglionic nervous systems originating or controlling vital function.

c., ossification. Spot where ossification begins in bones

c., reflex. Cerebral center transforming sensory impressions into efferent motor ones

c., respiratory. Medullary center in fourth ventricle controlling breathing

c., spasm. At junction of medulla and pons, injury causes convulsions

c., speech. One for articulate speech memories, located in post. part of third left frontal convolution

c., sweat. Medullary center, subsidiary centers in spinal cord. Controls sweating

c., temperature. One controlling body temperature.

c., trophic. One of many located in cerebrospinal and sympathetic systems presiding over nutrition

c., visual. In occipital lobe. Controls sight

c., word. Cerebral center controlling perception of word meanings.

centesimal (sen-te'sim-äl) [L. *centesimus*, hundredth]. Divided into or rel. to hundredths

centesis (sen-te'sis) [G. *kentēsis*, puncture]. Puncture of a cavity

centigrade (sen-ti-gräd) [L. *centum*, a hundred, + *gradus*, a step]. A thermometer divided into 100° bet. the boiling and freezing point, which is 0 degree. SEE *thermometer*.

centigram [' + G. *gramma*, a small weight]. A measure of weight; the hundredth part of a gram; 0.15432 gr. SEE *metric measures*.

centiliter (sen'ti-le-ter) [' + G. *litra*, measure of wt.]. One-hundredth part of a liter; 10 cc

centimeter (sen'ti-me-ter) [' + G. *metron*, measure]. One-hundredth part of a meter; 2/5 of a linear inch (0.3937).

centinormal (sen-ti-nor'mäl) [' + *norma*, rule]. One-hundredth part of the normal, as the strength of a solution.

centrad (sen'trad) [G. *kentron*, center, + L. *ad*, toward]. Toward the center.

central (sen'tral). Situated at, or rel. to, a center.

c. bodies. Attraction center of a cell. *Syn.* *centrosome*.

c. nervous system. Brain and spinal cord, including their nerves and end organs, controlling voluntary acts. Also called cerebrospinal system, and voluntary nervous system.

Composed of nerve tissue which forms the brain, spinal cord and the nerves from both. Tissue is made up of gray and white matter. Gray matter is com-

posed of cells of nervous tissue, while the white matter is composed of nerve fibers from the cells. White matter in the brain and cord carries messages or impulses from the body, or outside world, to the cells or gray matter.

GENERAL FUNCTION OF CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM. Includes (1) Parts of the brain governing consciousness and mental activities; (2) parts of brain, spinal cord and their sensory and motor nerve fibers controlling skeletal muscles, and (3) end-organs of the body-wall. *See:* *autonomic, parasympathetic, and sympathetic nervous systems*.

centrophose (sen'tra-fōz) [*G. kentron, center + a-, priv. + phōs, light*]. A subjective sensation of a dark spot originating in the optic brain centers. *See:* *centrophose, chromophose*.

cen'tre. Center.

centric (sen'trik). Pert. to a center.

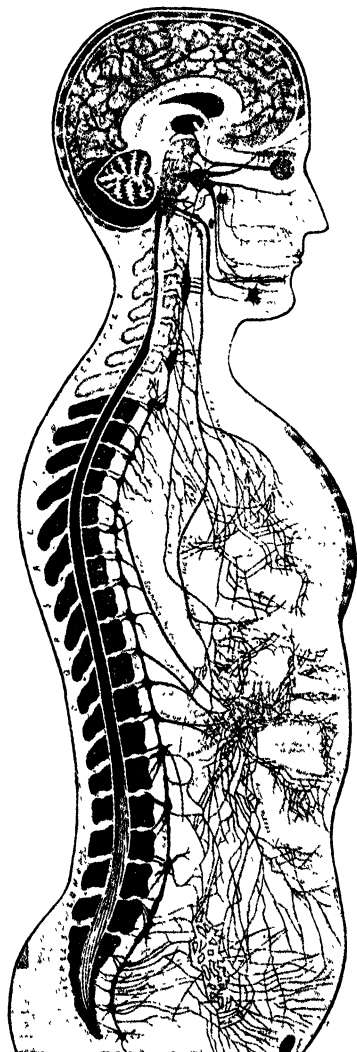
centriciput (sen'tris'i-put) [*G. kentron, center + L. caput, head*]. The central part of upper surface of skull, bet. the occiput and sinciput.

centrifugal (sen-trif'u-gal) [*" + L. fugere, to flee*]. Receding from the center.

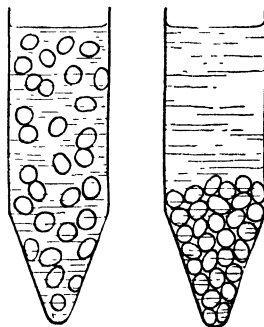
See: *axifugal, centrifuge*.

c. force. The force which impels a thing, or parts of it, outward from the center of rotation.

centrifuge (sen'tri-fūj). A machine for the separation of heavier materials from lighter ones, through the employment of centrifugal force.* Used in testing for solids in urine, corpuscles in blood, etc.



THE SYMPATHETIC NERVOUS SYSTEM



EFFECT OF CENTRIFUGING

Rapidly whirling a tube of blood in a centrifuge hastens sedimentation, and separates corpuscles from plasma. Generally 12 cc. of blood yield 6 cc. of packed corpuscles and 6 cc of supernatant plasma. (Highly schematic.)

centriole (sen'tri-ōl). A minute body found in the cell center or attraction sphere of a cell. Preceding mitosis it divides, forming two daughter centrioles (diplosomes). During mitosis the centrioles migrate to opposite poles of the cell and each form the center of the aster to which the spindle fibers are attached. *See:* *mitosis*.

centripetal (sen-trip'e-tal) [*G. kentron, center + L. petere, to seek*]. Toward the center.

centrocinesia (sen'tro-sin-e'zi-ā) [*" + kinesis, movement*]. Movement excited from central stimulation.

centrocinectic (sen'tro-sin-et'ik). Exciting motor action; pert. to centrocinesia.

centrocyte (sen'tro-sit) [G. *kentron*, center, + *kytos*, cell]. A cell having single and double, hematoxylin stainable, granules of varying size in its protoplasm.

centrodesmus (sen'tro-dez'mus) [" + *desmos*, a band]. The matter connecting the 2 centrosomes in a nucleus during mitosis.

centroleicithal (sen'tro-les'ith-al) [" + *leikithos*, yolk] "Term applied to ova with yolk centrally located"

centromere. A clear region on a chromosome which marks the junction of its two arms

centrophose (sēn'trō-fōz) [" + *phōs*, light]. A subjective sensation of a light spot having its origin in the optic brain centers. SEE *centrophose*.

centrosclerosis [" + *sklērosis*, hardening]. Ossification filling a bone cavity

centrosome [" + *sōma*, body]. The attraction center from which springs the reproductivity of a cell, central body. Structures that are generally double, associated with cell division and other cellular activities. SEE: *astrokinetic motions*, *centrosphere*.

centrosphere (sen'tro-sfēr) [" + *sphaera*, sphere]. The envelope encasing 2 centrosomes.

centrostaltic (sen'tro-stal'tik) [" + *stalsis*, contraction]. Pert to a center of motion.

centrother'apy [" + *therapeia*, therapy] Any local application that acts upon nerve centers

centrum (sen'trum) [L. from G. *kentron*, center]. 1 Any center, esp an anatomical one. 2 Body of a vertebra

c. semiova'le. A mass of white matter at center of each cerebral hemisphere

c. tendin'eum. Central tendon of the diaphragm

cephalad (sef'al-ad) [G. *kephalē*, head, + *L. ad*, toward] Toward the head.

cephalalgia (sef-ā-lal'jī-ā) [" + *algos*, pain]. Headache, pain in the head

A symptom of numerous diseases and disorders Commonly due to eyestrain and to gastrointestinal upset

cephalalgic (sef'al-al'jīk) [Of the nature of cephalalgia.

cephalea (sef'al-e'ā) [G. *kephalē*, head] Pain in the head, headache. SYN. *cephalalgia*.

cephaledema (sef-āl-ē-de'mā) [" + *oīdēma*, swelling]. Edema of the head

cephalemometer (sef-āl-ē-mom'et-er) [" + *metron*, measure] Apparatus for determining blood pressure in the head

cephalhematocele (sef'al-hem-at'o-sēl) [" + *aima*, blood, + *kēlē*, tumor] A bloody tumor communicating with the dural sinuses

cephalhematoma (sef'al-he-mā-to'mā) [" + *aima*, blood, + *ōma*, swelling] A subcutaneous swelling containing blood, often found on the head of a baby several days after birth, when delivery was accompanied by use of forceps. It becomes absorbed within 2-3 months RS: *caput succedaneum*.

cephal'ic. 1. Cranial; pert. to the head 2 Superior in position

c. version. Turning the fetus during labor so head will present

cephalin (sef'al-in) A substance resembling lecithin derived from brain substance of an animal. Uses Locally, to arrest hemorrhage

cephalitis (sef'al-i'tis) [G. *kephalē*, head, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the brain and membranes.

cephalocele (sef'al-o-sēl) [" + *kēlē*, hernia]. Brain hernia.

cephalocentesis (sef-ā-lo-sen-te'sis) [" + *kentēsis*, puncture]. Surgical puncture of cranium.

cephalodynia (sef-al-o-din'ī-ā) [" + *odynē*, pain]. Pain in the head; headache, cephalalgia

cephalohemometer (sef-al-o-hem-om'et-er) [" + *aima*, blood, + *metron*, measure]. Instrument for determining changes in intracranial blood pressure.

cephalo'ma [" + *ōma*, tumor]. A soft carcinoma.

cephalomenia (sef-ā-lo-me'nī-ā) [" + *mēn*, month] Vicarious menstruation from the nose or head

cephalomeningitis (sef-ā-lo-men-in-jī'tis) [" + *meninx*, membrane, + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of the cerebral meninges.

cephalometer (sef-al-om'et-er) [" + *metron*, measure]. Device for measuring the head

cephalometry (sef-al-om'e-trī). Measurement of the head

cephalomo'tor [G. *kephalē*, head, + *L. motus*, motion] Pert. to movements of the head

cephalone (sef'al-ōn) [" + *It. -one*, augmentative particle]. An idiot with a large head and sclerotic hyperplasia of the brain

cephalonia (sef-a-lo'nī-a). Macrocephaly with hypertrophy

cephalopathy (sef'al-op'ath-ī) [G. *kephalē*, head, + *pathos*, pain]. Any disease of the head or brain

cephaloplegia (sef'al-o-ple'gī-ā) [" + *plēgē* stroke]. Paralysis of muscles about head, or—less accurately—face

cephalorhachidian (sef'al-o-rā-kid'ī-an) [" + *rachis*, spine]. Pert. to the head and spine

cephaloscope (sef'al-o-skōp) [" + *skopein*, to examine]. Device for auscultation of the head

ceph'alostat [" + *statos*, placed]. Device for holding the head

cephalotome (sef'al-o-tōmī) [" + *tomē*, incision] Instrument for cutting the head of the fetus

cephalotomy (sef-āl-ot'o-mī) [" + *tomē*, cutting] Cutting the fetal head to facilitate delivery

cephalotractor (sef-al-o-trak'tor) [" + *L. tractus*, drawing along]. Obstetrical forceps.

cephalotribe (sef'al-o-trib) [" + *tribein*, to crush]. Instrument for crushing head of fetus.

cephalotripsy (sef'al-o-trip-sī) [" + *tribein*, to crush]. Crushing of fetal head in dystocia

cephalotrypsis (sef'al-o-trip-e'sis) [" + *trypsis*, a boring]. Removing a bone disk from the skull. SYN *trephination*.

ceptor (sep'tor) [L. *capere*, to take] A receptor

c., chemical. One which initiates chemical reactions in the body

c., contact. One which apprehends stimuli contributed by direct physical contact

c., distance. One which perceives stimuli at a distance, by aerial or ethereal forces

cera (se'ra) [L. from G. *kēros*]. Wax.

c. alba. White wax.

c. flava. Yellow wax

ceram'ics, dental [G. *keramos*, potters' clay]. The use of porcelain in dental work.

ceramodon'tia [" + *odous*, tooth]. Dental ceramics

ceramuria (ser-am-u'rī-ā) [' + *ouron*, urine]. Excessive phosphate excretion in urine. *Syn.* *phosphaturia*.

cerate (se-rat) [L. *ceratum*, from *cera*, wax]. Uncutuous substance of such consistency that it may be spread easily, at ordinary temperature, upon muslin or similar material, with a spatula, and yet not so soft as to liquefy and run when applied to the skin, not often prescribed. Three cerates are official.

ceratocoele (ser-ā-to-sel) [G. *keras*, horn, + *kēlē*, hernia]. Hernia of Descemet's membrane through outer layer of the cornea.

ceratofonus (ser-ā-ton'o-sus) [G. *keras*, cornea, + *nosos*, disease]. A disease of the cornea.

ceratofome (se-ra'to-tōm) [' + *tomē*, incision]. A knife for division of the cornea.

ceratum (se-ra'tum) [L. waxed]. An unctuous solid for application to the skin. *Syn.* *cerate*.

cercaria (ser-ka'ri-ā) [G. *kerkos*, tail]. A free-swimming stage in the development of a fluke or trematode. They develop within sporocysts or redia which parasitize snails or bivalve molluscs. The cercaria emerge from the mollusc and either (1) enter their final host directly or (2) encyst in an intermediate host which is eaten by the final host. In the latter case, the encysted tailless form is known as a *metacercaria*. *Ser.* *fluke, trematode*.

cerclage (sair-klazh') [Fr. an encircling]. Binding with metal wire of the ends of a fractured bone.

Cercomonas [G. *kerkos*, tail, + *monas*, unit]. A genus of free-living, opozoic, flagellate protozoa. May be present in stale specimens of feces or urine; Non-pathogenic.

cercomoniasis. Infestation with *Cercomonas intestinalis*. [like structure]

cercus (ser'kus) [G. *kerkos*, tail]. A hair-cerea *flexibilitas* (sēr-ē-ā flek-s-i-bil'it-as) [L. *cera*, wax, + *flexibilitas*, flexibility].

Psy. A condition in which the limbs can be molded into any desired position.

ce'reals [L. *Cerealis*, pert. to Ceres, goddess of agriculture]. Edible grains.

Comp. The composition of all cereals is of a similar character. The carbohydrates are in greater proportion than are the other properties. They are mostly in the form of starch (70-80%, oatmeal 67%), and about 10-15% protein.

The albumin is radically different from animal albumin, being a protein requiring a much longer time for the enzymes to digest it. Less of it is absorbed. Nuclein is only in the bran or skin.

Vitamin B abundant in bran. Vitamin E is found in the germ. Sodium chloride small, potash and phosphorus predominate. Magnesium abundant, lime sufficient. Iron found in the germ and outer layer. Water low. The cellulose nearly all lost in grinding and bolting. The whole grain contains about 1% fat.

Absorption of Cereals. Proteins, 85%; carbohydrates, 98%; fats, 90%.

Relative Value of the Organic Principles of Cereals

	Protein	Starch	Fats	Minerals
1st	Wheat	Rice	Oats	Barley
2nd	Barley	Corn	Oats	Wheat
3rd	Rye	Wheat	Barley	Wheat
4th	Oats	Rye	Rye	Rye
5th	Corn	Oats	Wheat	Corn
6th	Rice	Barley	Rice	Rice

ACTION: Cereals do not seem to generate uric acid. Their reaction is due to lectinin and amylaceous bodies. They are completely and rapidly digested and incite glandular and muscular activity of the stomach and of the pancreatic secretion. They are primarily foods for intestinal digestion. They are antiseptic and prevent putrefaction, retard the absorption of lactose and facilitate the production of lactic acid. They are not irritating to the kidneys because of the absence of xanthic bases and low albumin content. *Ser.* *name of each*.

cerebellar (ser-e-bel'lar) [L. *dim cerebrum*, brain]. Pert. to the cerebellum.

cerebellifugal [' + *fugere*, to flee]. Extending or proceeding from the cerebellum.

cerebellipetal [' + *petere*, to seek]. Extending toward the cerebellum.

cerebellitis (ser-ē-bel-i'tis) [' + G. *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the cerebellum.

cerebellospinal (ser-ē-bel-lo-spi'nal) [' + *spina*, a thorn]. Pert. to cerebellum and spinal cord.

cerebellum (ser-ē-bel'um) [L.] A portion of the brain forming the largest portion of the rhombencephalon. It lies dorsal to the pons and medulla oblongata, overhanging the latter. It consists of two lateral *cerebellar hemispheres* and a narrow medial portion, the *vermis*. It is connected to the brain stem by three pairs of fiber bundles, the inferior, middle and superior peduncles. The cerebellum is involved in synergic control of skeletal muscles and plays an important role in the coordination of voluntary muscular movements. It receives afferent impulses and discharges efferent impulse but does not serve as a reflex center in the usual sense, however it may intensify some reflexes and depress others.

cerebral (ser-ē-bral, ser-e'bral) [L. *cerebrum*, brain]. Pert. to the cerebrum.

c. hemorrhage. The result of rupture of a sclerosed or diseased blood vessel in brain. Often associated with high blood pressure. *RS* *apoplexy, hemiplegia*.

c. cortex reflex (ser-ē-bral kor'tēks). Pupillary contraction of both eyes, when a bright object is brought within field of vision.

cerebralgia (ser-ē-bral'ji-ā) [' + G. *algos*, pain]. Cephalalgia, headache.

cerebrasthenia (ser-ē-bras'tē-ni-ā) [' + *asthenia*, weakness]. Neurasthenia characterized by feelings of unreality, doubt and anxiety. *Syn.* *psychasthenia*.

cerebration (ser-ē-brash'un) [L. *cerebratio*, brain activity]. Mental action of the brain.

cerebriform (sēr-ēb'ri-form). Resembling the brain in form or structure.

cerebrifugal (ser-ē-brif'u-gal) [L. *cerebrum*, brain, + *fugere*, to flee]. Away from the brain; pert. to efferent nerve fibers.

cerebrin (ser-ē-brin). One of a number of fatty nitrogenous principles from nerve tissue, containing phosphorus.

cerebripetal [L. *cerebrum*, brain, + *petere*, to seek]. Proceeding toward the cerebrum, as nerve fibers or impulses.

cerebritis [' + G. *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the brain, esp. the cerebrum.

cerebroid (ser-ē-broid) [' + G. *eidos*, resemblance]. Cerebriform; resembling the brain substance.

cerebrology (ser-ē-brol'ō-jī) [“ + *G. logos*, science]. Science of the brain.

cerebroma (ser-ē-bro'mā) [“ + *G. -ōma*, tumor]. Brain hernia, any mass in the brain.

cerebromalacia (ser-ē-bro-mal-a'si-ā) [“ + *G. malakia*, softening]. Softening of the brain, esp. of the cerebrum.

cerebromeningitis (ser-e-bro'men-in-jī'tis) [“ + *G. mening*, membrane, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the cerebrum and its membranes.

cerebrometer (ser-e-brom'et-er) [“ + *G. metron*, measure]. Device for registering cerebral impulses.

cerebropathy (ser-e-brop'ath-i) [“ + *G. pathos*, disease]. Any disease of the brain, esp. cerebrum.

cerebrophysiology (ser'e-bro-fiz-i-ol'ō-jī) [“ + *G. physis*, nature, + *logos*, study]. Physiology of the brain.

cerebropontile (ser-e-bro-pon'tīl) [“ + *pons*, *pont-*, bridge]. Pert. to the cerebrum and pons Varoli.

cerebropsychosis (ser-e-bro-si-ko'sis) [“ + *psychōsis*, life]. Any mental disorder due to cerebral lesion.

cer'ebroscle'rosis [“ + *G. sklērōsis*, hardening]. Hardening of the brain, esp. of the cerebrum.

cerebroscope (ser-e'b-ro-skōp) [“ + *G. skopein*, to examine]. Instrument for brain diagnosis.

cerebroscopic (ser-e-bro-skop'ik). Pert. to cerebroscopy.

cerebroscopy (ser-e-bros'ko-plī) [“ + *G. skopein*, to examine]. Diagnostic use of the ophthalmoscope as applied to the brain.

cerebrose (ser'e-brōs). $C_6H_{12}O_6$, a compound (brain sugar) derived from brain tissue.

cerebroside (ser'e-bro-sid). A phosphorous-free class of compounds existing in the brain.

cerebrosis (ser-e-bro'sis) [*L. cerebrum*, brain, + *G. -ōsis*, infection]. Any brain disease. *SYN.* *encephalosis*.

cerebrospinal (ser'e-bro-spi'nal) [“ + *spina*, thorn]. Referring to the brain and spinal cord, as the cerebrospinal axis.

c. fever. Cerebrospinal meningitis. Inflammation of the meninges of the brain and spinal cord, sometimes called “spotted fever” because of rash on the body.

c. fluid. A water cushion protecting the brain and spinal cord from shock.

Shrinking or expanding of the cranial contents is usually quickly balanced by increase or decrease of this fluid. Possibly cell nourishment and the removal of waste are minor functions.

FORMATION OF The fluid is formed by the choroid plexuses of the lateral and third ventricles, that of the lateral ventricles passing through the foramen of Monro to the third, and through the aqueduct of Sylvius to the fourth ventricle. Here it may escape through the central foramen of Magendie, or the lateral foramen of Luschke into the *cisterna magna*, and so over the brain and cord surfaces, occupying the sub-arachnoid spaces. It is absorbed by the arachnoid villi and through the perineural lymph spaces of both brain and cord.

CHARACTERISTICS The fluid is watery, clear and colorless. Normally, the pressure of spinal fluid in a recumbent man (as determined by spinal puncture) is equivalent to 80-120 mm. of water; 200-300 mm. when sitting up. Amt: 100-150 cc. *Sp. Gr.* 1.006 to 1.008.

It shows from 1-6 cells per c.mm. (they should be counted at once and not remain in the fluid); not more than 0.03% protein (serum albumen and serum globulin, esp. the latter), and 0.05% of glucose, urea, and salts, varying with the site of puncture. Its concentration and alkaline reserve are similar to that of the blood. It does not clot in standing. Though the choroid plexuses can express certain blood constituents (e. g., chlorides), changes in blood sugar, chloride, or urea will manifest themselves quickly in the fluid as well. Otherwise, changes take place largely subsequent to secretion. Turbidity suggests an excessive cell count, if due to red blood cells. Centrifugalization will show a red deposit.

INDICATIONS Formation of a web after a clear fluid has stood is characteristic of tuberculous meningitis (rarely other inflammatory reactions).

It usually shows a yellowish discoloration due to blood from the subarachnoid spaces (in contrast to blood from trauma of puncture), though for a few days the cells may not be entirely disintegrated. A similar appearance may result from a spinal block above the point of puncture, the yellow to tan or greenish fluid spontaneously coagulating due to an excessive albumen content.

If the blocking is inflammatory (luectic) the cell count is high, but even here 10% of albumen is almost diagnostic of block and if the count is low, even a smaller percentage is very suggestive of this so-called “From syndrome.”

Cell count increases, esp. in inflammatory conditions. In lethargic encephalitis there may be none, in poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis it is often 40-50. The same is true of tabes paresis and syphilitic meningitis. Other types of meningitis show greater reactions and an abscess may show enormous increases. Here polymorphonuclear cells are to be recognized by special straining methods. Occasionally, tumor and other cells may be discovered. *SEE* *circulation*.

c. nervous system. Nervous system of brain and spinal cord. *SYN.* *central nervous system*, *q. v.*

c. puncture. Surgical puncture, usually at the fourth lumbar interspace, to remove a specimen of the fluid for clinical examination.

RS cerebrospinal fluid, cisternal puncture., spinal puncture.

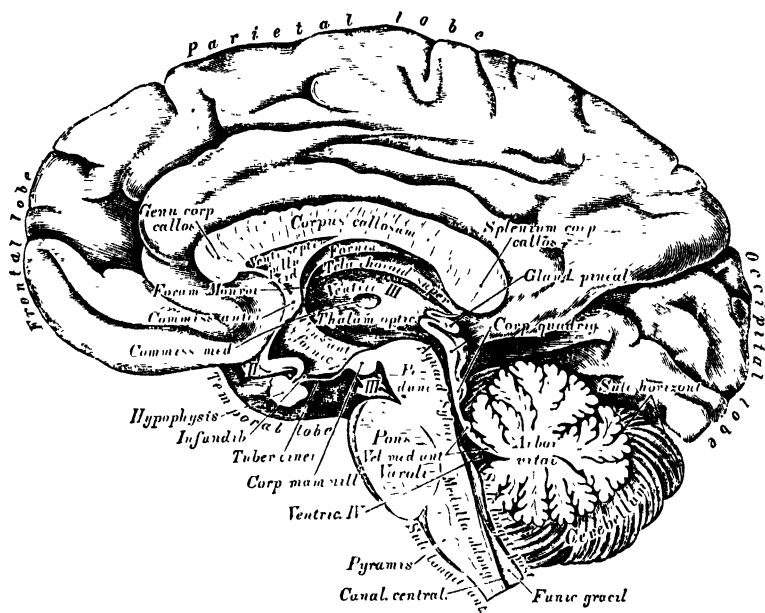
cerebrospinal. 1. Any agent affecting the brain and spinal cord. 2. Affecting the brain and spinal cord.

cerebrosuria (ser'e-bro-su'ri-ā) [*L. cerebrum*, brain, + *G. ouron*, urine]. Cerebrose in the urine.

cer'ebrot'omy [“ + *G. tomē*, incision]. 1. Incision of the brain to evacuate an abscess. 2. Dissection of the brain.

cerebrum (ser'e-brum, ser-e'b'rum) [*L.*]. The largest part of the brain consisting of two hemispheres separated by a deep longitudinal fissure. They are united by three commissures, the corpus callosum and the anterior and posterior hippocampal commissures. The surface of each hemisphere is thrown into numerous fold or convolutions called *gyri* separated by furrows called *fissures* or *sulci*.

c. areas. On the basis of function, several areas have been identified and located. Among them are: (a) *Motor projection areas* which give rise to fibers carrying efferent impulses to effector organs, the skeletal muscles. (b) *Sen-*



MEDIAN SAGITTAL SECTION OF THE BRAIN.

sory projection areas which receive impulses from sense organs or sensory receptors by way of the brain stem. These include the somesthetic, (visual, auditory, gustatory, and olfactory areas), (c) association areas, which are concerned with the higher mental faculties.

c. basal ganglia. These are masses of gray matter deeply embedded within each hemisphere. They are the caudate, lentiform, and amygdaloid nuclei and the claustrum.

c. embryology. The cerebrum develops from the telencephalon, the most anterior portion of the prosencephalon or forebrain.

c. fissures and sulci. Lateral cerebral fissure (of Sylvius), central sulcus (of Rolando), parieto-occipital fissure, calcarine fissure, cingulate sulcus, collateral fissure, sulcus circularis, longitudinal cerebral fissure.

c. functions. The cerebrum is concerned with sensations or the interpretation of sensory impulses, and all voluntary muscular activities, it is the seat of consciousness and is the center of the higher mental faculties such as memory, learning, reasoning, judgment, intelligence, and the emotions.

c. gyri. Superior, middle, and inferior frontal gyri, anterior and posterior central gyri; superior, middle and inferior temporal gyri, cingulate, lingual, fusiform, and hippocampal gyri.

c. lobes. The principal lobes frontal, parietal, occipital, temporal, and central (insula or island of Reil).

c. structure. Each cerebral hemisphere consists of three primary portions, the rhinencephalon or olfactory lobe, the corpus striatum, and the pallidum or cerebral cortex. The cortex is a

layer of gray matter that covers the surface of each hemisphere. The part covering the rhinencephalon and phylogenetically the oldest is called archipallium, the more recent and larger non-olfactory cortex is called neopallium.

c. ventricles. Within the cerebrum are two cavities, the lateral ventricles (Nos. 1 & 2) and the rostral portion of the third ventricle.

c. vertebral. The cavity formed by the foramina of the vertebral column. Also called spinal canal, neural canal. It contains the spinal cord and its meninges.

c. Volkmann's. Small canals found in bone through which blood vessels pass from the periosteum. They connect with the blood vessels of Haversian canals or the marrow cavity.

c. white matter. The white matter or medullary substance of each hemisphere consists of three kinds of fibers (1) commissural fibers which pass from one hemisphere to the other, (2) projection fibers which convey impulses to and from the cortex, and (3) association fibers which connect various parts of the cortex within one hemisphere.

c. zygomatico-orbital. A canal in the zygomatic or malar bone that transmits branches of the zygomatic nerve and the lacrimal artery.

ceroma (se-ro'mă) [L. *cera*, wax, + -ōma, mass]. A waxy tumor that has undergone amyloid degeneration.

ce'roplasty [L. *cera*, wax, + *plassein*, to mold]. Manufacture of anatomical models and pathological specimens in wax.

cerosis (se-ro'sis) [L. *cera*, wax, + -ōsis, infection]. Morbid condition of membranes resembling waxlike scales.

cer'tifiable. Pert. to infectious diseases which must be reported to the health authorities.

cerumen (se-rū'men) [L *cera*, wax]. The waxlike, soft brown secretion found in the external canal of the ear, inspissated, dried earwax.

ceru'minal. Pert. to the cerumen.

ceru'mino'sis [L *cera*, wax, + G. -ōsis, infection] Excessive wax formation

ceru'minous. Pert. to cerumen.

c. glands. Modified sweat glands in the skin lining the external auditory canal, which secrete a yellowish brown substance, cerumen

ceruse (se'rūs) [L *cerussa*]. White lead.

cervical (ser'vik-al) [L *cervicalis*, pert. to neck] 1. Pert. to the neck or to any cervix 2. GYN Pert. to the cervix uteri

c. plexus. That formed by loops joining the ant rami of first 4 cervical nerves, it receives communicating rami from the sympathetic ganglia **See plexus**.

c. region. That of the neck in relation to the position of the cervical vertebrae

c. vertebrae. First 7 bones of the spinal column. **See skeleton**.

cervicectomy (ser-vi-sek't-mē) [L *cervix*, neck, + G. *ektomē*, excision] Removal of the cervix uteri

cervicoplex (ser-vi't-pleks) [+ *plexus*, a braid, a thing twisted]. The cervical plexus *

cervicitis [+ G. -itis, inflammation]. Inflammation of the cervix uteri

May be induced by invasion of the gonococcus

cervico- [L] Prefix Pert. to the neck **cervicobra'chial** [+ G. *brachion*, arm] Pert. to the neck and arm

cervicobuc'al [+ *bucca*, cheek] Pert. to the buccal surface of neck of a molar or premolar tooth

cervicofa'cial [+ *faciēs*, face]. Pert. to the neck and face

cervicoves'ical [+ *vesica*, bladder]. Pert. to the cervix uteri and bladder.

cervimeter (ser-vi-me-ter) [L *cervix*, neck, + G. *metron*, measure] Instrument for measurement of cervix uteri

cervix (ser'viks) [L] The neck or a part of an organ resembling a neck **See: "cervico-" words**.

c. laceration of. There may be (a) Slight tearing in most primipara; (b) usually heals naturally, (c) deeper tears in manual dilatation and use of forceps, (d) breech presentation may be a cause, (e) balloon bag used if manual dilatation is indicated, (f) prophylactic treatment indicated, (g) many do not make immediate repair of cervix

c. uteri. Neck of the uterus. The lower part from the internal os, outward to the external os.

It is rounded and conical in shape, and a portion protrudes into the vagina. It is about 1 in long, penetrated by the cervical canal through which the fetus and menstrual fluids escape. It is apt to be torn in childbirth, in which case it must be sutured. Laceration may be post., ant., single and bilateral, stellate and incomplete. **See cauliflower excrescence**.

c. vesicae, c., vesical. Neck of the bladder

cesarean section (sē-zar'ē-ān) [L. Caesar, because he was supposed to have been born in this manner]. Removal of the fetus by means of an incision into

uterus, usually by way of abdominal wall.

May be performed by the vaginal or extraperitoneal or intraperitoneal abdominal routes, the vaginal operation being limited to those cases before the end of the 7th month of gestation, where no great difficulty would be encountered in the passage of the fetus.

CONSERVATIVE One in which the uterus is not removed. **Classical** The incision is made across the fundus of the uterus **Low Fundal** The incision is made through the contractile portion of the uterus from a point just above the reflection of the bladder upward for a space of 2-3 inches. **Laparotrachelotomy** Low cervical cesarean section The incision is made in the noncontractile lower uterine segment after stripping back the bladder flap. After removal of the fetus and placenta the uterus is sutured and the bladder flap is sewed up over the uterine scar, thus peritonealizing the scar **Extraperitoneal** An abdominal incision is made parallel to Poupart's ligament. The incision in the uterus is made extraperitoneally by pushing the bladder to the side **Portes Operation** A regular classical or low fundal operation is performed, but in closing the uterus is sutured to the abdominal wall in order that it may drain through the abdominal incision This operation is employed by the French in cases where the uterine cavity is infected, and at a later date when the infection has disappeared, the uterus may be closed and restored into the abdomen with closure of the abdominal wall

RADICAL Porro Cesarean section with removal of the uterus after the fetus has been taken out. This is a supracervical hysterectomy **Total** This is a total hysterectomy after the removal of the fetus, used in cases of badly lacerated cervixes or in cases of early carcinoma of the cervix.

c. s., absolute. Where the child cannot be delivered through the natural passages under any circumstances.

IND (1) Contraction of the bony pelvis with a conjugata vera diameter of less than 5.5 cm. (2) Exostoses of the bony pelvis completely obstructing the birth canal (3) Tumor masses of the soft parts which hinder the passage of the fetus (fibroid tumors, ovarian cysts). (4) At the present time *placenta praevia centralis* with a living child is considered an absolute indication. (5) Previous cesarean section without an absolute indication but where the postoperative course was stormy and a weakened uterine scar is suspected

c. s., relative. Where the child could be delivered through the natural passages, but where such a delivery might jeopardize the life of the mother or the child.

IND (1) Moderate degrees of contraction of the bony pelvis with a conjugata vera diameter of about 9.5 cm. (2) *Placenta praevia marginalis* or *lateralis* where the life of the child is of great importance (3) Transverse presentation of the fetus. (4) Oblique presentation of the fetus. (5) A large baby with a moderate degree of disproportion. (6) Habitual death of the fetus during the course of labor. (7) Impacted brow or face presentation where the fetus is alive. (8) Preclampsic toxemia in pa-

tients where a difficult labor is anticipated. (9) Carcinoma of the cervix with rigidity. (10) In cases where hysterectomy is indicated and is to be done in conjunction with the cesarean section. (11) In cases where oophorectomy is indicated. (12) In cases where sterilization is desired, although to allow that patient to deliver normally and sterilize through the vaginal route at a later time is more satisfactory. There are several varieties of cesarean section differing mainly in the technic employed.

cesarotomy (sez-â-rot'o-mî) [Caesar, + G. *tomê*, incision]. Cesarean* section.

Cestoda (ses-tôd'â) A subclass of the class Cestoidea, phylum Platyhelminthes, which includes the tapeworms. Have a scolex and a chain of segments (proglottids). Ex *Taenia*. They are intestinal parasites of man and other vertebrates.

cestode (ses-tôd) [G. *kestos*, girdle, + *eidos*, form]. A tapeworm, one of the Cestoda.

cestoid. Like a tapeworm.

Cestoidea (ses-toi'de-â) A class of flatworms of the phylum Platyhelminthes. Includes the tapeworms.

Cetraria (sê-trâ-ri-â). 1 A genus of lichens, chiefly found in northern latitudes. 2 *C. islandica*, or Iceland moss, a lichen used in treating lung and bowel disorders.

cevitamic acid (sev-i-tam'ik). Crystalline vitamin C. This acid was first introduced as ascorbic acid, and is found in abundance in citrus fruits, many vegetables, such as cabbages, tomatoes, paprika, spinach, etc. It may also be prepared from adrenal glands, and from fermentation of certain sugars.

Uses. Primarily, for prevention and in treatment of scurvy.

Dosage. As a protective in infants, 1/6 gr. (0.01 Gm.), corresponding to about 1 oz. fresh orange juice, adult, 5/6 gr. (0.05 Gm.). Intravenously, 1 1/2 gr. (0.1 Gm.) to 15 gr. (1 Gm.).

INCOMPATIBILITIES. Iron salts, alkalies, and it should be protected from heat and oxidation.

C. G. S. Abbr. for *centimeter-gram-second*, a name given to a system of units for distance, weight and time.

C₂H₄. Ethylene.

CH₄. Methane, marsh gas.

C₂H₂. Acetylene.

C₆H₆. Benzene.

Chaddock's reflexes (chad'dok). 1 Extension of great toe resulting from irritation around ext. malleolus. 2 Flexion of wrist and fanning of fingers when forearm is irritated above and near wrist.

chaeromania (ke-ro-man'i-â) [G. *chaerein*, to rejoice, + *mania*, madness]. Mania characterized by exaltation and cheerfulness. SYN *amenomania*.

chain [Fr. *chaîne*, from L. *catēna*, chain]. In bacteriology, 3 or more cells attached end to end. In chemistry, atoms held together by one affinity.

c. reflex. One in a consecutive series.

chalarosis (kal-ar-o'sis). Infection with *Chalara*, a fungus producing subcutaneous nodules which break down, forming ulcers.

chalaça (kal-a'zâ) [G. *sty*]. Inflammation of a meibomian gland causing small tumor of eyelid border. SYN *chalazion*.

chalazion (ka-la'zi-on) [G. dim. of *chalaça*, sty]. Small, hard tumor analogous to sebaceous cyst developing on the eyelids, formed by distention of a meibomian gland with secretion. A meibomian cyst. SEX: *chalaça*, *steatoma*.

chalcosis (kal-ko'sis) [G. *chalkos*, copper, + *-osis*, infection]. 1 Chronic poisoning from copper. 2. Copper deposits in lungs and tissues.

chalice cell (tshal'is) [G. *kaliz*, cup]. Crateriform shell remaining after mucus has been discharged from an epithelial cell. SYN *goblet cells*.

chalcosis (kal-i-ko'sis) [G. *chaliz*, limestone, + *-osis*, infection]. Lung disorder due to inhalation of stone particles. SYN *pneumoconiosis*, *q.*

chalinoplasty (kal-in'o-plas-tî) [G. *chalin*, corner of mouth, + *plassein*, to mold]. Plastic surgery of the mouth and lips, esp. of corners of mouth.

chalone (kal'on) [G. *chaloun*, to relax]. An autacoid that inhibits the action of a hormone* or which diminishes cellular activity. SEX *autacoid*.

chalybeate (kal-'ib'e-ât) [L. *chalybs*, from G. *chalybs*, steel]. 1 Pert. to or composed of iron, ferruginous. 2. Agent containing iron.

Chamberland filter (sham-ber-lan). An unglazed porcelain filter through which water can be forced under pressure. Intercepts all but ultramicroscopic microorganisms.

chamber (châm'ber) [G. *kamara*, vault]. Compartment or closed space.

c., anterior. The space bet. the cornea and iris.

c., aqueous. Ant and post chambers of the eye, containing the aqueous humor.

c., posterior. Space behind the iris, ant. to the lens.

c., vitreous. Cavity behind the lens in the eye containing the vitreous humor.

chamomile (kam'o-mî) [G. *chamamelon*, earth apple, so called from smell of its flowers]. Flowers of the *Anthemis* yielding a bluish volatile oil and a bitter infusion.

chancere (shang'ker) [Fr. anything that consumes, from L. *cancer*, ulcer]. A hard, syphilitic, primary ulcer. The first sign of syphilis.

INCUBATION. Two to 3 weeks.

SYM. Begins as erosion or papule which ulcerates superficially. Generally single, sometimes multiple. Has a scooped out appearance due to level or sloping edges which are adherent. It has a shining red or raw floor with some deposit. Induration constant. No pain. Slightly purulent secretion. Heals without leaving scar. May appear on the penis, urethra, eyelid, conjunctiva, and elsewhere. SEX *dualism*, 2.

c., hard; c., hunterian. Primary lesion of syphilis. SEX *chancere*.

c., simple; c., soft. A nonsyphilitic venereal ulcer. SYN *chancroid*.

c., true. SEX *hard c.*

chancroid (shang'kroyd) [+ G. *eidos*, form]. A nonsyphilitic venereal ulcer, highly infectious, a simple or soft chancre.

INCUBATION. Two to 3 days.

SYM. Begins with pustule or ulcer; multiple, abrupt edges; rough floor, yellow exudate, purulent secretion, sensitive and inflamed. Scar remains. Rapid progress. May affect the penis, urethra, vulva, or anus.

chancrous (shang'krus). Pert. to or of the nature of chancre.

change of life. The menopause; * climacteric.*

charbon (shar-bon') [Fr. coal]. Infection with *B. anthracis*. SYN: *anthrax*.

charcoal (shär'xôl) [ME *charken*, to creak, + *coal*]. Wood charcoal. USP. Very fine powder prepared from soft charred wood

ACTION AND USES: Internally for absorption of gas

Dosage: Activated 15 gr. (1.0 Gm.), purified animal 5 gr. (0.3 Gm.)

C. fumes. SEE *carbon monoxide*.

Charcot-Leyden crystals (shar-ko-lé'den). Elongated, double pyramid shaped crystals made up of spermine and found in the sputum of bronchial asthma

Charcot-Robin crystals (shar-co-ro-ban'). Tiny crystals found in blood in leukemia.

Charcot's arthropathy (shar-ko'). Joint effusion seen in locomotor ataxia

C.'s disease. Multiple cerebrospinal sclerosis with locomotor ataxia.

C.'s joint. Result of disease of the sympathetic innervation, producing atrophic disorder of a joint.

SYM Lightninglike pains, swelling and effusion of liquid into the joint. Marked instability of joint, destruction of bone, and dislocation

chard [Fr *carde*, from L *carduus*, artichoke]. Av. SERVING 100 Gm Pro 2.6, Fat 0.4, Carbo 4.8 per serving Vit A + + +, B + to + + FUEL VALUE: 100 Gm equal 38 cal Ca 0.150, Mg 0.071, K 0.318, Na 0.086, P 0.040, Cl 0.039, S 0.124, Fe 0.0025 A base forming food, alkalinity 5.8 cc per 100 Gm, 41 per 100 cal.

charlatan (shar'lā-tān) [Italian *ciarlatano*, seller of papal indulgences] A boasting pretender to special knowledge or ability, as in medicine **SYN** quack.

charlatanry (shar'lā-tān-rī) [Italian *ciarlataneria*]. Undue pretension to knowledge or skill or an instance of it **SYN** quackery.

Charles' law. All gases on heating expand equally, and on cooling contract equally, according to temperature relation. Same as Gay-Lussac's law

charley horse [slang] An athletic injury, usually a bruised or a torn muscle associated with cramping in the muscles

F. A. TREATMENT Cold applications

charpie (shar'pī) [Fr] Shreds of linen for dressing wounds

charta (kar'ta) [G *chartēs*, piece of paper] Preparation intended principally for external application, made either by saturating paper with medicinal substances or by applying the latter to the surface of the paper by the addition of some adhesive liquid

It should not be confounded with *chartula*, meaning "a little paper," folded so as to form a receptacle containing a dose of medicinal substance. There is no official paper

chart'ing. The making of a tabulated record of the progress of a disease, a clinical record

ITEMS TO RECORD Information about the patient and his treatment that may be gathered only by the nurse who is in constant attendance. The doctor may not sit at the bedside of the patient day and night, so he deputizes the nurse to gather the information he needs. Your notes then aid the doctor in making his diagnosis, and upon these notes of the patient's reactions and progress he bases his treatment. The nurse's responsibility for supplying this information is very great. Verbal reports are not sufficient; they take time, and make mistakes possible.

Record the following:

General: BATHS AND PACKS: Record an accurate description of medicinal baths

and packs, also reaction to same. Under treatments, chart hot and cold applications. [marks.]

BLOOD PRESSURE: Record under "RE-COUNTERIRRITATION: Chart under treatment. State length of time applied and to what part of the body.

DIET If patient is on regular diet, it is sufficient to chart *Breakfast, Dinner, and Supper*, but when on any other diet, chart exactly what the patient takes. The amount of liquids taken should be charted, not "Water P R N." 1. Hours of giving. 2. Kind: full, light, soft, liquid, special 3. Appetite good, poor, special likes and dislikes

DISCHARGE OR DEATH Chart discharge or death of patient, with hour and date of same

DRESSING ROOM The Dressing Room Nurse is responsible for the charting of anything out of the ordinary done in the dressing room, such as a hypodermic injection, the removal of sutures, insertion or removal of a drain, or the application or removal of plaster casts

DRESSINGS Chart the change of dressings on wounds and the amount and character of drainage, remark "Specimen Saved" if this has been done 1. Hour 2. By whom done 3. Stitches or drains removed 4. Patient's reaction if pained or shocked by dressing

DRUGS Any unfavorable reaction from drugs or treatments should be charted. Chart time when drugs or treatments are administered. All medicines, treatments, preparation, etc., are to be charted by the nurse who administers same, whether she has charge of the patient or not. Confine name of medicine and dose to the prescribed column. When administering soluble salts, dispensed in solution, state number of grains administered, not the amount of solution. The administration of medicines other than by mouth should be indicated, as *per hypodermic*, *per injection*, *per inunction*, or *per rectum*. Any prominent or unusual therapeutic action or idiosyncrasy resulting from a drug should be recorded as a "Remark." A special prescription is written in full in the medication column the first time it is given. After that, chart 1. Medicine or 1. Capsule, as the case may be. After first charting, chart the name of principal ingredient, adding the word "Compound." Note discontinuance of medicine or treatment as a "Remark."

EYE When the eye is treated for the first time, or when treatment is changed, chart the exact medication in detail; afterwards the remark "Eye treated" may be used.

FLUIDS 1. Hours of giving 2. Kind. 3. Amount. The amount should be totaled and the total charted every 12 hours.

HEAT Chart by whose order heat is applied to an unconscious patient, and who executed the order.

INFANT FEEDING The formula should be charted the first time; afterwards, amount given, and if regurgitated, approximate the amount.

LABORATORY 1. Hour. 2. Kind of specimen. 3. By whom taken. 4. By whom ordered (not necessary in case of routine urine specimen on admission).

MEDICATIONS 1. Hour of giving. 2. Kind; name of drug and preparation. 3. Amount. 4. By whom given. 5. Manner of giving: mouth, hypo, rectum, intravenous, etc. 6. Patient's reaction.

Charting, Latin Abbr. Which May Be Used in, and Their Meanings

Abbr.	Phrase	Meaning
a or aa.	ana	of each
abs. feb.	absente febre	when there is no fever
a c.	ante cibos	before eating
ad	ad	to, up to
ad effect.	ad effectum	until effectual
ad gr acid.	ad gratam aciditatem	to an agreeable acidity
ad gr gust.	ad gratum gustum	to an agreeable taste
ad lib.	ad libitum	at pleasure, as much as is needed
ad neut.	ad neutralizandum	to neutralization
ad sat.	ad saturandum	to saturation
adst feb.	adstante febre	when fever is present
ad us.	ad usum	according to custom
ad us. ext.	ad usum externum	for external use
aeq.	aequales	equal
ag feb.	aggreddente febre	when the fever increases
agit ante sum.	agita ante sumendum	shake before taking
alt dieb.	alternis diebus	every other day
alt. hor.	alternis horis	alternate hours
alt. noc.	alternis nocta	every other night
aq	aqua	water
aq bull.	aqua bulliens	boiling water
aq cal	aqua calida	warm water
aq dest.	aqua destillata	distilled water
aq ferv	aqua fervens	hot water
aq frig	aqua frigida	cold water
aq menth ptp.	aqua menthae piperitae	peppermint water
aq pur.	aqua pura	pure water
arg.	argentum	silver
bal.	balneum	bath
bal sin.	balneum sinapis	mustard bath
bib.	bibe	drink
b i d.	bis in die	twice daily
bis	bis	twice
bis in 7d.	bis in septem diebus	twice a week
b p.		blood pressure, boiling point
bull	bulliat	let it boil
C.		Centigrade
		calory
c.	cum	with
cap.	capsula	a capsule
cat.	cataplasma	a poultice
cc		cubic centimeter
chart.	charta	paper
cito disp.	cito dispensetur	let it be dispensed quickly
c m	cras mane	tomorrow morning
c.m.s.	cras mane sumendus	to be taken tomorrow morning
c.n.	cras nocte	tomorrow night
cochl. amp	cochleare amplum	tablespoonful
cochl infant.	cochleare infantis	teaspoonful
coch. mag.	cochleare magnum	a tablespoonful
coch. med.	cochleare medium	a dessertspoonful
coch parv.	cochleare parvum	a teaspoonful
comp.	compositus	compounded of
cong.	congius	a gallon
contra	contra	against
cont rem.	continuantur remedia	let the medicines be continued
c.v.	cras vespere	tomorrow night
cyath.	cyathus	glassful
cyath. vinos.	cyathus vinosus	wineglassful
D.	dosis	dose
d.	da	give
d d in d.	de die in diem	from day to day
decub.	decubitus	lying down
def	detur	let it be given
dieb. alt.	diebus alternis	on alternate days
dil.	dilue	dilute
dim.	dimidius	half
div.	divide	divide
div. in p. aeq.	divide in partes aequales	divide into equal parts
don.	donec	until
emp.	emplastrum	a plaster
en		enema
exhib.	exhibeatur	let it be given
ext.	extractum	extract
ext. liq.	extractum liquidum	liquid extract
Fahr.		Fahrenheit (temperature scale)
Fe.	ferrum	iron
f.h.	flat haustus	make a draught
f.m.	flat mistura	make a mixture
f.p.	flat pilula	make a pill

Charting, Latin Abbr. Which May Be Used in, and Their Meanings (Continued)

Abbr.	Phrase	Meaning
ft.	flat	let it be made
Gm.		gram
gr.	granum	grain
gtt.	gutta	a drop
h n	hac nocte	tonight
hor. som. or h. s.	hora somni	at bedtime
ind.	indies	daily
inf.	infusum	an infusion
inj.	injectio	an injection
liq.	liquor, oris	a liquor
m.	misc	mix
mod. praes.	modo praescripto	as prescribed
mor. dict.	more dicto	in the manner directed
mor. sol.	more solito	in the usual manner
n. b.	no'ta be'ne	note well
noct.	nocte	night
non rep.	non repetatur	do not repeat
O	octarius	a pint
o d.	oculus dexter	right eye
ol.	oleum	oil
o m.	omni mane	every morning
omn. bid	omnibus bidendis	every 2 days
omn. bih	omni bihoris	every 2 hours
omn. hor	omni hora	every hour
omn. noct	omni nocte	every night
o s	oculus sinister	left eye
p a a	parti affectae applicetur	let it be applied to the affected region
part. aeq	partes aequales	equal parts
post. cib. oi p c.	post cibos	after eating
p r	per rectum	by the rectum
p r. n.	pro re nata	as needed
pulv.	pulvis	a powder
p v	per vaginam	by the vagina
q i. d	qua'ter in die	four times a day
q l	quantum libet	as much as is wanted
q s.	quantum sufficiat	a sufficient quantity
q v	quantum volueris	at will
℞	recipe	take (thou)
rep	repetatur	let it be repeated
rep. sem.	repetatur semel	let it be repeated once only
s a	secundum artem	by skill
sig	signetur	let it be labeled
sing	singulorum	of each
s o. s.	si o'pus sit	if necessary
ss	semi	one-half
stat.	statim	at once
sum.	sumat or sumendum	let him take, or let it be taken
s v	spiritus vini	spirits of wine
s v gall	spiritus vini gallici	brandy
T.		temperature
tab.	tabella, tabellae	a tablet, tablets
t i d	ter in die	thrice daily
tinct. or tr	tinctura	tincture
ung	unguentum	ointment
ur.		urine

MENSTRUATION Note on nurse's notes. Note in red on temp. graph, using term "catamenia"

NURSING CARE 1. Hour. 2. Baths shampooos, larkspur cap. 3. Alcohol rubs, decubitus dressing 4. Special mouth care 5. Sitting up for first time 6. Out of bed for first time. 7. Walking for first time. (Treatments are also charted, but as treatments)

OPERATING ROOM Before taking chart from hall to operating room, the nurse is to assure herself that all laboratory reports are in the chart. She records second preparation for operation, and any other treatment given at that time. Record the name of interne or orderly who performs male catheterism.

OPERATIONS: 1. Name of operation. 2. Preparation for operation 3. Preliminary anesthetic if given by nurse or on ward 4. Hour of going to O. R. 5. Hour of return from O. R. 6. Condition on

return 7. Hour of recovery from anesthetic 8. Condition every half hour for next 3 or 4 hours, depending on state patient is in and severity of operation.

PHYSICIAN Record his visit. Doctor's orders must be recorded and time when they are carried out.

PHYSIOTHERAPY. Occupational Therapy 1. Hour of going for treatment 2. Hour of return. 3. Condition of patient.

POSTOPERATIVE: Changing position of postoperative patients should be recorded under "Remarks."

SPECIMENS. Record the taking of specimens of bloods, of exudates, transudates, etc., for examination. The result will be shown by the report of the pathologist.

SURGICAL PREPARATIONS. The nurse who does surgical preparations will sign her name after "Preliminary preparation of field of operation." Also observe the same rule for narcotics.

SYMPTOMS: Record accurate descriptions of all symptoms, such as *character of pulse and respiration, psychic condition, description of pain, and nature of any discharge*, etc. The remarks should be appropriate and well chosen. *Subjective* as well as *objective* symptoms should be recorded.

TIME Everything relating to the patient's progress should be charted as it occurs. Record the *hour* with all statements on charts. Record on the first line of the sheet the *day and date of admission*, whether the patient *walked in*, or was admitted *per ambulance*, and *condition* of patient. Four-hour graphic charts are kept for all surgical and obstetrical cases the first 3 days (time 8-12-4), and for all patients whose temperature is above normal. The T P R. of all other patients are charted at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M.

TREATMENTS. 1. Hour of giving. 2. Nature of treatment. 3. By whom given. 4. Patient's reaction.

VISITS OF CLERGYMAN (specially important in case of Roman Catholic patients) 1. Hour. 2. Name of clergyman. 3. Rite performed.

X-RAY 1 Hour 2. To x-ray room, or portable at bedside 3. Return from x-ray room 4. Condition of patient

MISCELLANEOUS Any sudden or marked change in patient's condition. Notification of patient's relatives and clergyman. Special charts are also provided for certain purposes, such as the temperature, pulse and respiration chart, an anesthesia chart, generally kept by the anesthetist, blood-pressure chart, used in conditions apt to affect the blood pressure, intake and output charts used in nephritis, and laboratory records usually filed with the patient's chart. If any laboratory records have been made and not filed with the chart, their existence should be noted on the clinical chart at the time made and also upon the final page of the chart.

Physical Symptoms 1 **APPETITE:** Good. Poor. Special likes or dislikes.

2 **CONVULSIONS** Type Duration. Consciousness lost Aura

3 **DEFECATION** SEE *Excretions and Feces*

4 **DIAPHORESIS** State whether slight, moderate, or profuse

5. **EMESIS** State the *amount, color, odor, consistency* of the vomitus, and *manner of ejecting* (SEL. Nausea)

6 **ENEMAS** Results and *unusual appearances*, distention before or after, describe *results* fully. Note whether or not flatus was expelled with the return of the enema. Chart the *solution, the strength, and amount* used. Also for douches and irrigations

7. **EXCRETIONS** Chart *time, character, and other facts*.

8. **FECES** Enema or natural movement. Amount Consistency. Abnormal constituents. Defecation accompanied by pain or tenesmus. [Rash.]

9 **GENERAL APPEARANCE** Color. Posture.

10. **HEMORRHAGES, DISCHARGES, ETC.:** Chart a *description*, etc. When unusual, *save specimens* for examination.

11. **NAUSEA** Accompanied by vomiting. Following certain foods, drugs or treatments

12 **NERVES:** All nervous symptoms, excitability, etc.

13. **PAIN:** Location. Time of onset. Character: Sharp, dull, burning, grinding, throbbing. Duration: Constant, for how long. Intermittent, intervals.

14. **PATHOLOGICAL CONDITIONS:** Vomiting, convulsions, etc. Record *time, duration, severity, general appearance* of patient before, during, and after the attack. T. P. R. immediately after, and *what was done* to relieve condition. Chart explanation as to the cause.

15. **PULSE:** Rate: beats per minute. Character: full, bounding, weak, thready, faint. Rhythm regular, irregular, intermittent.

16. **RESPIRATION** Rate per minute. Character: deep, shallow, difficult, easy, labored, quiet, stertorous, Cheyne-Stokes. Rhythm regular, irregular, gasping.

17. **SLEEP** Record should be made of the *hours of sleeping* during the day, as well as at night. If impossible to estimate same accurately, approximate it. *Time and amount* of sleep obtained by the patient should be noted, if possible.

18 **TEMPERATURE** If for some legitimate reason temperature is omitted, write *hour* in designated space, leave temperature space unmarked. When recording next temperature, bring line across this space to the adjoining and record the next temperature. By mouth, rectum or axilla Degree. Following chill, or treatment

19 T P R. Temperature, pulse and respiration taken as ordered. The nurse charts the T P R and general condition of the patient before going to the operating room, and the pulse and respiration with general condition upon return from the operating room.

20. **UNCONSCIOUSNESS OR COMA:** Time of onset Duration

21. **UNUSUAL CONDITIONS.** Chart these, such as appearance of blood, twitching, convulsions, coma, drowsiness, lethargy, unconsciousness

22 **URINE:** State *time* of voiding, the *amount, color and appearance*, whether voided or per catheter. Note time of beginning 24-hour specimen, when bladder is emptied for the purpose, this specimen is sent to laboratory for qualitative test. Remark the *ending* of 24-hour specimen. Note *amount* on chart and on laboratory label. Send specimen to the laboratory for all patients remaining in the hospital over night. At 7 P. M. and 7 A. M., day and night nurses remark whether or not very ill patients voided during the day or night. Immediately upon admission begin 24-hour specimen of urine for all diabetic patients. Check may be used in the urine column (a) When patient uses lavatory (b) When he voids with defecation. At all other times the amount of urine is to be charted (totaled every 12 hours and total charted also). Accompanied by pain or burning. Any abnormal appearance. Specimen to laboratory.

23. **VOMITING:** Cause. Forceful or projectile. Vomitus. Amount. Color. Odor. Consistency. Any unusual constituents

Mental Symptoms 1. Calmness. 2. Cheerfulness. 3. Delirium Kind 4. Depression: Degree. Apparent effect of visitors, etc., on. 5. Delusions, on what special subjects. 6. Hallucinations. 7. Illusions, on what special subjects. 8. Temper fits. 9. Willingness to cooperate. 10. Worry.

chartula (kar'tu-lă) [L. dim. of *charta*, piece of paper]. A paper containing a medicinal powder.

chaude-pisse (shôd-pês'). The burning sensation during urination in acute gonorrhea.

chauffage (sho-fazh') [Fr. *chauffer*, to heat]. A heated cautery at low temperature applied over a part about ¼ in. from it.

Chauffard's syndrome (sho-fars'). Peculiar symptoms of polyarticular joint disease with splenic and glandular enlargement in young children.

chaulmoogra, **chaulmugra**, **chaulmaugra** (tschawli-moo'gră, tschawli-mū'gră, tschawli-maw'gră). A vegetable oil used in treatment of leprosy, arthritis, and some chronic forms of dermatoses.

Chaussier's areola (sho-sl-ăs'). Indurated tissue around the lesion of a malignant pustule.

check. 1 To slow down or arrest the course of. 2 To verify

c. bite. Impression of teeth on plastic material to check articulation.

c. experiment. Control experiment, or one checked against another

cheek [A S. *cedē*, check]. Side of face forming lateral wall of mouth below eye
SEE: *bucca*, *buccal*, *buccinator*, *gena*, *malar bone*, *melitis*, *meloncus*. [icum.]

c. bone. The malar bone, *os zygomatic*.

c. muscle. Buccinator.

c. retractor. Device for enclosing cheek at the mouth's angle for properly exposing operating field

cheese [A S. *cēse*, from L. *caseus*, cheese]. The compressed casein of milk, flavored and altered by bacterial action

COMP. (American): Pro 28.8, Fat 35.9, Carbo. 0.3.

FUEL VALUE: 100 Gm equal 434 cal. Amer red cheese has a little greater food value than has pineapple cheese. Other classes are lower in food values

ASH CONST. Ca 0.931, Mg 0.037, K 0.089, Na 0.606, P 0.683, Cl 0.880, S 0.263, Fe 0.0013.

VITAMINS Vit A A very good source in whole milk cheese, 700 units per oz. or 560 per 100 cal. Cottage cheese contains the vitamins A, B, C, but G is lacking in all cheese.

ACTION: Cheese is slow to digest, but it is completely digested. Length of time in the cooking of cheese prolongs its digestion, but does not affect its digestibility. Over 97% of cheese is digested. SEE: *tyrogenous*, *tyroid*, *tyroma*.

cheilitis (ki-lit'is) [G. *cheilos*, lip, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the lip.

c. exfoliativa. Seborrheic dermatitis of the lips. SYM. Formation of slight, dry, adherent scales and crusts. Chronic. Exacerbates and improves at intervals. Progn. Obstinate and recurrent. TREATMENT: Ointments, lotions, x-rays.

cheilognathopalatoschisis (ki-lōg'năth-ō-păi-ă-tōs'ki-sis) [" + *gnathos*, jaw, + L. *palatum*, palate, + G. *schisis*, cleft]. Malformation in which there is a cleft in the hard and soft palate, upper jaw and in the lip.

cheiloplasty (ki-lō'-plas-ti) [" + *plassein*, to form]. Plastic operation upon the lips.

cheilosis (ki-lō'sis) [G. *cheilos*, lip, + *-osis*, disease]. Morbid condition of lips with reddened appearance and fissures at the angles, seen frequently in vitamin B deficiency, ariboflavinosis.*

cheilostomatoplasty (ki-lōs-to'mat-o-plas-ti) [" + *stoma*, mouth, + *plassein*, to form]. Plastic building up of mouth.

cheilotomy, **chilotomy** (ki-lōt'o-mi) [" + *tome*, incision]. Excision of part of the lip.

cheloid (ke'lōid) [G. *chêle*, claw, + *eidos*, form]. Keloid skin disease with fibrous growths at site of a scar.

chem'ic, **chem'ical** [G. *chêmeia*, chemistry.]. Pert to chemistry

c. balance of the body. Foods burned within the body may produce either an alkaline or an acid ash.

Foods, then, may be either acid or base forming. As the blood and tissues are slightly alkaline, foods should be base forming in order to produce an alkaline reserve. All cereals, meat, fish and eggs are acid producing, as are most nuts, cranberries, and rice. Alkali producing foods include most vegetables and fruits, also almonds and milk. SEE *acidosis*, *alkalosis*, *ash*, *body*.

c. change. A change in which a substance breaks up or combines with other substances to make new substances with new properties or characteristics. Ex. Oxygen and hydrogen combine together to form *water*. Sodium (a metal) and chlorine (a gas) combine together to form *sodium chloride*, or common salt. Oxygen combines with hemoglobin when the hemoglobin in the blood comes into contact with the oxygen in the air in the alveoli of the lungs to form *oxy-hemoglobin*. The difference can be seen by comparing the bright scarlet of the arterial blood containing oxyhemoglobin with the bluish color of the venous blood containing hemoglobin

c. compound. (1) A substance consisting of two or more chemical elements in definite proportions and in chemical combination and for which a chemical formula can be written. Ex: *water* H₂O, *salt* (NaCl). (2) A substance which can be separated by chemical means into simpler substances.

c. elements. Common gases are oxygen, carbon dioxide, and nitrogen. SEE: *element*.

c. elements (In the human body):

Oxygen	65.	%
Carbon	18.	%
Hydrogen	10	%
Nitrogen	3.0	%
Calcium	1.5	%
Phosphorus	1.0	%
Potassium	0.35	%
Sulfur	0.15	%
Chlorine	0.15	%
Magnesium	0.05	%
Iron	0.004	%
Iodine	0.00004%	

Also traces of copper, zinc, manganese, silicon, fluorine, and perhaps arsenic, nickel, cobalt, and aluminum. These elements must be supplied daily in the food. Traces of other minerals and of gases in the body are *arsenic*, *copper*, *iodine*, and *manganese*. Gases are *carbon dioxide*, *carbon monoxide*, and *methane*, q. v. SEE: *acid base balance*, *body*, *mineral elements*, *name of each element*.

c. reflex. A chemical reaction initiated by a chemical stimulus.

chemicocautery (kem-ik-o-kaw'ter-i) [G. *chêmeia*, chemistry, + *kautêrion*, branding iron]. Cauterization by chemical agents.

chemicogen'esis [" + *genesis*, production]. Chemical fertilization of an ovum.

Chemical Elements and Composition of the Human Body

These elements are supplied to the body day by day in the food provided by nature, or in air or water, natural foods supply them in about the proper proportion to maintain perfect health.

		Lb.	Oz.	Gr.
1	O ₂ .....Oxygen—A gas, will fill a space of 750 cubic feet	111	0	0
2	C ₁ .....Carbon—Constitutes fat, used for fuel to create animal heat	21	0	0
3	H ₂ .....Hydrogen—A gas, will fill a space of 3000 cubic feet	14	0	0
4	N ₂ .....Nitrogen—Basis of muscles and solid tissues, supplied by nitrates	3	8	0
5	Ca ₂ .....Calcium—The metallic base of lime, the bone base.....	2	0	0
6	P ₄ .....Phosphorus—All phosphates contain phosphorus	1	12	190
7	S ₈ .....Sulfur—All sulfates contain sulfur	0	2	210
8	Na ₂ .....Sodium (Sodium)—The base of all the salts of soda.....	0	2	116
9	Cl ₂ .....Chlorine—Constitutes with sodium, common salt.....	0	2	47
10	F ₂ .....Fluorine—Found combined in the bones	0	2	0
11	K ₂ .....Kalium (Potassium)—The base of all salts of potash.....	0	0	290
12	Fe ₂ .....Ferrum (Iron)	0	0	100
13	Mg ₂ .....Magnesium—The base of magnesia and magn salts.....	0	0	12
14	Si ₂ .....Silicon—The base of silex, found in hair, teeth, nails.....	0	0	2

The elements of a person weighing . . . 152 lbs.

† Positive (Alkali)

C—All things that have life contain carbon

‡ Negative (Acid)

O—½ of earth's crust, 8/9 of water, 1/5 of air.

H—1/9 of water N—4/5 of air.

The organic acids in the body combined with potassium undergo oxidation and are transformed into alkaline carbonates which render the urine and blood alkaline. They are found much more abundantly in vegetables than in animal food.

Compounds of the Human Body

The 17 combinations of these 14, or 16 elements, are all being used and consumed in the body continuously, and it is therefore necessary that they be supplied in proper food, or in pure air, or pure water.

		Lb.	Oz.	Gr.
1	H ₂ O .....Water, composed of oxygen and hydrogen	111	0	0
2	Gelatin .....Many tissues are composed of this	15	0	0
3	Fat, CHO .....Constitutes the adipose tissue.....	12	0	0
4	Ca ₂ PO ₄ .....Phosphate of lime, part of earthy matter of bones	5	13	0
5	Fibrin .....Forms the blood clot	4	4	3
6	Albumin .....Found in the blood and almost every organ.....	4	3	0
7	CaCO ₃ .....Carbonate of lime, also a part of the bones	1	0	0
8	Fe ₂ O ₂ H ₂ O .....Hemoglobin furnishes the coloring matter of the blood	0	9	150
9	CaF ₂ .....Fluoride of Calcium, found in bones.....	0	3	0
10	Na ₂ SO ₄ .....Sulfate of Soda, found in blood	0	1	170
11	Na ₂ CO ₃ .....Carbonate of Soda, found in blood and bones.....	0	1	72
12	K ₂ SO ₄ .....Sulfate of Potash, found in the blood.....	0	0	400
13	Na ₂ PO ₄ .....Phosphate of Soda } In brain and nerves ... {	0	0	400
14	K ₂ PO ₄ .....Phosphate of Potash }	0	0	100
15	NaCl .....Chloride of Sodium (common salt) in the blood ..	0	0	376
16	Mg ₂ PO ₄ .....Phosphate of Magnesia, in the bones with phosphate of lime	0	0	75
17	SiO ₂ .....Silica, found in the hair, teeth and nails	0	0	3

The proximate principles in a person weighing 152 lbs.

cheminosis (kem-in-o-'sis) ["" + -ōsis, infection]. Any disease caused by chemical agents

chemiotaxis (kem-i-o-taks-'is) ["" + taxis, arrangement]. Cellular repulsion and attraction.

chemise (she-mēz') [Fr. shirt]. Surgical dressing to prevent hemorrhage after surgery upon bladder or rectum.

chem'ism [G. *chēmeia*, chemistry, + *ismos*, condition]. Chemical energy.

chemist (kem-'ist). One trained in chemistry.

chem'istry [G. *chēmeia*, chemistry]. The science that treats of the molecular and atomic structure of matter.

chemokine'sis ["" + *kinēsis*, movement]. Increased energy incited by a chemical substance.

chemolysis (kem-ol-'is-is) ["" + *lysis*, dissolution]. Chemical decomposition or decay.

chemomorphosis (kem-o-mor-'fo-'sis) ["" + *morphē*, form]. Change of form as the result of chemical action.

chemopallidectomy (kēm-ō-pāl-i-dēk'tō-mi) Chemical injection of absolute alcohol in the brain to destroy the globus pallidus in Parkinson's disease.

chemophysiol'ogy ["" + *physis*, nature, + *logos*, understanding]. Physiologic chemistry.

chemorecep'tor ["" + L. *receptor*, receiver].

(1) Side chain in a living cell having an affinity for chemical substances and fixing them. (2) A sense organ or sensory nerve ending which is stimulated by a chemical substance

chemore'flex ["" + L. *reflectere*, to bend back]. Reflex resulting from chemical stimulus.

chemosis (ke-mo-'sis) [G. *chēmē*, cockleshell, + -ōsis, infection]. Swelling of conjunctiva about the cornea.

chemotactic (kem-o-tak'tik) [G. *chēmeia*, chemistry, + *taxis*, arranging] Pert. to chemotaxis.

chemotaxis (kem-o-tak'sis) [" + *taxis*, arrangement] Attraction and repulsion of living protoplasm to a chemical stimulus.

chemotherapy (kem-o-ther'a-pi) [" + *therapeia*, treatment] Application of chemical reagents in treatment of disease, that have a specific and toxic effect on microorganism causing the disease, without harming the patient.

chemotic (ke-mot'ik). Pert. to chemosis.

chemotropism (kem-ot'ro-pizm) [G. *chēmeia*, chemistry, + *tropos*, direction] Ability or impulse to progress or turn in a certain direction due to the influence of certain chemical stimuli SYN: *chemotaxis*.

chenopodium oil (ken-o-po'di-um). USP. Oil of American wormseed. Colorless, a pale yellow volatile oil with pungent, irritating odor.

ACTION AND USES Anthelmintic against hookworm.

DOSAGE From 5 to 15 m (0.3-1 cc.).

cherophobia (ker-o-fo'bi-ā) [G. *charrein*, to rejoice, + *phobos*, fear]. Morbid fear of and aversion to gaiety.

cherries [G. *kerasion*, the fruit]. COMP. Contain much cellulose. They contain citric and malic acids. AV. SERVING: 75 Gm. PRO 0.8, FAT 0.6, CARBO. 12.5 per serving. VIT A + +, B +, C + +. CA 0.019, MG 0.016, K 0.213, NA 0.023, P 0.031, CL 0.014, S 0.011, FE 0.0004. **ACTION** A drink made of cherry stems will act as a diuretic within an hour of its consumption. Cherries change uric acid into hippuric acid, and for this reason they are used in gout, but intestinal trouble may result from too free use.

chest [AS *cest*, a box] The thorax.

MENSURATION *Object* First, to ascertain the comparative bulk of the 2 sides, second, to ascertain amt of expansion and retraction accompanying inspiration and expiration of the 2 sides.

The points of measurement are the spinous processes behind and the median line in front on the level of the 6th costosternal articulation. The right side is from half an inch to an inch larger than the left.

When a pleural cavity is distended with air or fluid the measurement of the affected side may exceed that of the healthy side by 2 or 3 inches, after removal of the fluid there may be an equal diminution in the measurement of the affected side, as compared with the healthy one. In emphysema the total difference bet the fullest inspiration and fullest expiration on the affected side will scarcely exceed 1/16 of an inch, while on the other side there may be a difference of 2 or 3 inches. The list of affections in which variations in expansion are to be estimated by measure is the same as that referred to under **INSPECTION**.

PALPATION: Serves to detect any thoracic tenderness, edema, friction fremitus or râles, and to determine the vocal fremitus and amt of expansion. Edema of chest walls is recognized by "pitting" when pressure is made with finger. It may be observed in empyema, after the application of a blister, and in general dropsy.

The friction sound of pleurisy and harsh, sonorous râles can sometimes be detected by palpation. Thoracic tenderness is observed in pleurisy; in phthisis and pneumonia from being associated

with pleurisy; in pleurodynia, in intercostal neuralgia (confined to certain spots); and in surgical affections like caries, and fracture of the ribs, and in contusion and inflammation of the parietes.

PERCUSSION *Precautions* Place finger being used as a pleximeter firmly against chest and preferably parallel to ribs. Make finger which is used as plessor strike the one on chest perpendicularly, fix forearm, and use no more force than can be obtained from a gentle swing of the wrist. Percuss all parts of chest anteriorly and posteriorly, both in inspiration and expiration. In comparing sides be sure to percuss corresponding parts.

Normal Resonance On the right side pulmonary resonance extends from half an inch to an inch above the clavicle, downward to upper border of 6th rib in front, and to a line drawn through the 10th spinous process posteriorly. On left side pulmonary resonance extends from a half inch to an inch above the clavicle downward, within the mammary line to the 10th rib and posteriorly to a line drawn through the 10th spinous process.

Cracked Pot Sound Modified tympany, can be simulated by percussing over the cheek when mouth is partially open. May be normally heard over the chest of a crying infant. In the adult it usually indicates a cavity which has a free communication with a bronchus. Best detected by keeping ear near open mouth of patient while percussing.

Dullness or flatness is recognized in (1) Phthisical condition, (2) pneumonic consolidation, (3) pleural effusions of all kinds, except air, (4) collapse of lung, (5) congestion and edema of lung; (6) enlargement of liver or spleen (at base), (7) morbid growths in the lung.

Hyperresonance is observed in (1) Pneumothorax; (2) cavities, tuberculous or bronchiectatic, (3) emphysema; (4) lowered pulmonary tension in the initial stage of pneumonia, and above a pleural effusion (Skoda's resonance); (5) flatulent distention of the stomach or colon frequently observed over the left base. A *tympanitic note* is a hollow, drum-like sound, like that which is normally obtained by percussing the larynx or empty stomach. The above conditions are also capable of producing tympany.

Pitch Depends largely upon the volume of air, tension of walls of cavity, and upon size of opening that communicates with the cavity. The less the air the greater the tension, and the smaller the opening the higher will be the pitch of the note. In beginning phthisical consolidation, the note over the affected apex is higher pitched. It must be remembered that normally the note over the right apex is higher pitched than that over the left.

Resistance The greater the dullness the greater will be the resistance; therefore, there is always more resistance over a large pleural effusion than over a pneumonic or phthisical consolidation. RS: *barrel chest, breathing, Cheyne-Stokes respiration, fremitus, hydrothorax, pectoral, pectoralis, pectoriloquy, resonance, respiration, "thoraco-" words.*

c., emphysematous. In advanced emphysema thorax is short and round; anterior-posterior diameter is often as long as the transverse diameter; ribs are horizontal; angle formed by divergence of the costal margin from the sternum

is very obtuse or quite obliterated. Often termed "barrel shaped."

c. prominences and depressions. An unnatural prominence or depression is often observed over the lower part of the sternum and is generally congenital. The term "funnel" breast or "shoemaker's" breast (because it may result from pressure of tools) has been applied to the sternal depression.

A unilateral or local depression may be due to (a) Phthisical consolidation, (b) cavity; (c) pleurisy with fibrous adhesions

A unilateral or local prominence may be due to (a) Pleurisy with effusion, (b) pneumothorax, hydrothorax, haemothorax, (c) aneurysm or tumor, (d) compensatory emphysema, resulting from impairment of the opposite lung; (e) cardiac enlargements (left side); (f) enlargements of abdominal organs, esp liver and spleen

c., pththoid. Ant. post. diameter is short, thorax long and flat, ribs oblique. Scapula prominent, spaces above and below clavicles are depressed. Angle formed by divergence of the costal margins from the sternum is very acute

c., rachitic. May resemble pththoid, but usually sides are considerably flattened and sternum prominent, so term pigeon breast has been applied. The sternal ends of the ribs are enlarged or "beaded" and this characteristic has given rise to the term "rachitic rosary." It is often a circular construction of the thorax at level of the xiphoid cartilage. **See** *circulatory system*.

c. regions. Ant., post., and lateral. **Ant. Divisions** (R and L). Clavicular, infra- and supraclavicular, mammary and inframammary, upper and lower sternal. **Post. Divisions** (R and L). Scapular, infrascapular and interscapular. **Lateral Divisions** Axillary and infra-axillary

chest expansion, normal. In the male, 2 in., in the female, 2½ in. **Capacity** Normal male, 22 yr old, 5 ft. 8 in., 230 to 240 cu in. Normal female, 19 yr. old, 5 ft. 5 in., 145 to 150 cu in. Expansion denotes capacity of air taken into lungs and is estimated to average about 23 cu in. for each in. of height. This varies with age, the young adult having a greater capacity than the aged. Those given to exercise or physical work have a greater lung capacity than others

chestnut [M. E. *chesten*, from G. *kastanon*, chestnut]. **AV. SERVING** (Roasted) 50 Gm. **Pro** 2.6, **Fat** 2.3, **Carbo.** 17.7 per serving. **FUEL VALUE** 100 Gm. equal 244 cal. **VITAMINS** B+, G+. **Ca** 0.034, **Mg** 0.051, **K** 0.560, **Na** 0.065, **P** 0.093, **Cl** 0.006, **S** 0.068, **Fe** 0.0007

Cheyne-Stokes reflex (chān-stōks). Rhythmic acceleration, deepening, and stopping of breathing movements

Cheyne-Stokes respiration. An irregular type of arrhythmic breathing occurring in certain acute diseases of the central nervous system, heart, lungs, and in intoxications.

At first it is slow and shallow, then it increases in rapidity and depth until it

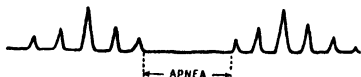


Diagram illustrating the respiratory movements in Cheyne-Stokes breathing.

reaches a maximum. Then it decreases gradually until it stops for 10 to 20 seconds, then repeating in the same manner. It frequently occurs before death. Associated with cerebral, cardiac, renal, and pulmonary affections.

chiasm, chiasma (ki'azm, ki-az'ma) [G. from *chiazen*, to mark with letter X]. 1. A crossing. 2. An incomplete crossing of the optic fibers (the outer fibers not crossing each other); the point of crossing of the fibers of the optic nerves.

chiasmometer (ki-as-tom'et-er) [G. *chiasmos*, crossed, + *metron*, measure] Instrument for measurement of deviation of optic axes.

chicken [A.S. *cicen*]. The flesh of domestic fowl cooked and served as food. **AV. SERVING** 230 Gm. **Pro** 49.6, **Fat** 5.8 per serving. **Ca** 0.058, **Mg** 0.118, **K** 1.694, **Na** 0.421, **P** 1.518, **Cl** 0.378, **S** 1.146, **Fe** 0.0150. **Vit. A** - to +, **B+**, **G+** **FUEL VALUE** 100 Gm equal 109 cal

c. breast. Abnormal prominence of the sternum **SYN** *pectus carinatum*.

c. fat clot. A yellowish blood clot.

chickenpox. A mild, contagious, infectious disease, marked by an eruption of vesicles on skin and mucous membranes. **See** *varicella*.

chickory [G. *kichora*]. **COMP.** Low in mineral values. **AV. SERVING** 16 Gm. **Pro** 0.3, **Fat** 0.1, **Carbo** 0.05 per serving. **ACTION** An aperient and stimulant. **See** *condiments*.

chig'gers. (1) The chigoe, jigger, or sand flea (*Tunga penetrans*). (2) Redbugs. The six-legged larvae of mites of the family Thrombiculidae, order Acarina of the class Arachnida. Also called rougets, harvest mites, scrub mites. They are parasitic on insects, various vertebrates, and man. Eggs are laid on the ground and hatch in about 12 days, after which they attach to host at first opportunity. The redbugs attach themselves to the surface of the skin and inject a salivary secretion which dissolves the surrounding tissues. A tubular structure, a *stylosome*, is developed which is used in ingesting the semi-digested tissue debris. The mites do not feed on blood. The most common species attacking humans in N. America is *Eutrombicula alfreddugesi*. The irritation is the result of sensitization to the injected saliva.

Treatment. Alcohol or camphor allays itching. Bathing with baking soda or ammonia gives relief. Protection against redbugs can be obtained by rubbing dibutyl phthalate or benzyl benzoate or a 50-50 mixture of the two in clothing.

chignon fungoid (shēn-yon'). A bacterial invasion of the hair.

chigo, chigre (chēgo, chē'grā) [Sp.]. A jigger or sand flea

chilblains (chil'blāns) [A.S. *cele*, cold, + *blegen*, to boil] Inflammation and swelling of the feet, toes, or fingers caused by cold.

SYM. Reddish, violaceous plaques or patches on hands and feet, occasionally the ears. Persistent, giving rise to smarting, burning, itching, esp when parts become warm. In severe types frostbite corresponds to second degree burns, showing vesicles, bullae, ulcer, and necrosis. **TREATMENT.** Stimulants followed by iron tonics.

NP. If circulation is not restored rub parts with warm hands; place patient in a cold room, give warm, nutritive drinks (no alcohol).

CHRONIC FORM: Warm, dry, woolen stockings should be worn, and thick, loose shoes. Wash the hands and feet daily in very hot water, drying quickly. Avoid sitting too close to a fire. For the itching, paint with tinct. iodine, or apply spirits of wine as a lotion, gently rubbed in. If broken, keep clean and covered with some soothing ointment, such as calamine, lanolin, or pure vaseline, spread on lint. The administration of calcium lactate is found to be of benefit in some cases.

To relieve inflammation and itching dissolve 3 drams of bicarbonate of soda in very hot water, then, holding a swab of wool in forceps, dab freely on and off the part for 10 minutes twice a day. Follow by rubbing in stainless iodine ointment.

child [A.S. *cild*]. A young person of either sex, bet. infancy and youth. *See* *pediatrics*, *pedophilia*, *puerile*, *puerilism*, *quadruplets*, *quintuplets*, *sibling*, *triplets*, *twins*

child/bed. Puerperium. Period during and immediately subsequent to parturition.

c. b. fever. Puerperal fever

Recently, vaccine has been injected into both sufferers from childbed fever and expectant mothers with excellent results. [child; parturition. *See* *labor*.

childbirth. The process of bringing forth a **child crowing**. Spasmodic closure of glottis, of brief duration, and succeeded by noisy inspiration. *Syn* *laryngismus stridulus*

chiloection [G. *cheilos*, lip, + *ektipos*, turning out] Eversion of the lip

chillitis (ki-l'i'tis) [" + -itis, inflammation]. Inflammation of the lips *See*: *cheilitis*

chill (chil) [A.S. *celr*, cold] A disturbance of the heat regulating mechanism of the body, accompanied by shivering and fall of temperature.

Chills accompany various diseases, esp. malaria, and are coarse or fine, diffuse, trembling, etc

Etiol. (a) Onset of an exanthema. (b) Formation of pus somewhere in the body. (c) Onset of diseases such as pneumonia. (d) Puerperal infection, when following 2 or 3 days after childbirth. (e) Postoperative chill indicative of complications or infection

Sym. A real chill is ushered in by extreme chilly sensation, chattering of the teeth and, in extreme cases, a marked tremor of the entire body and a rapidly rising temperature.

NP. (a) Make patient comfortable by supplying external heat and extra blanket. (b) Give hot drink when permitted or tolerated. (c) Give patient moral support. (d) Take temperature as soon as possible, then again about 20 minutes after chill subsides. (e) Chart a report to attending physician, length of duration, degree of severity, and temperature. *See*: *ague*.

c., nervous. Accompanied by a chilly sensation but not with fever. It may follow severe pain or extreme nervousness. It usually passes quickly and is seldom serious

chilolangioscopy (ki-lo-an-jl-os'ko-pli) [G. *cheilos*, lip, + *ageion*, vessel, + *skopein*, to examine]. Microscopical examination of the circulation in the lip

chilognathopalatoschisis (ki-log'nath-o-pal-at-os'kis-is) [" + *gnathos*, jaw, + *L. palatum*, palate, + *G. schisis*, fissure]. Fissure of the lip, palate, and alveolar process.

Chilomas'tix mesnli. A species of *Mastigophora* that is parasitic in the intestines. [+ *schisis*, fissure]. Harelip.

chiloschisis (ki-los'kis-is) [G. *cheilos*, lip, *chilostomatoplasty* (ki-los-to'ma-to-plas'-ti) [" + *stoma*, mouth, + *plassein*, to form]. Plastic operation for harelip.

chilotomy [" + *tome*, incision]. 1. Surgical removal of a portion of the lip for excision of a growth. 2. Cutting of an overgrowth at the articular end of a long bone to free its movement

chimney-sweeps' cancer. Epithelioma of the scrotum.

chin [A.S. *cin*, chin]. Point of the lower jaw; mentum, region below lower lip

c. cough. Whooping cough, *q. v.*

c. jerk. Reflex contraction of muscles of mastication on suddenly depressing the jaw.

c. reflex. Clonic movement resulting from percussing or stroking lower jaw.

chinfoon (kin'fo-fon) USP A derivative of sulfonic acid, containing approximately 27% iodine.

Uses In treatment of amebic dysentery, and as a substitute for iodoform in surgical dusting powders

Dosage Orally, for adults, from 4-15 gr (0.25-1 Gm) 3 times a day; rectally, 15-75 gr (1-5 Gm) dissolved in 200 cc. water. Treatment combining both has been used in acute cases and chronic ones, and course of treatment requiring from 7 to 14 days

INCOMPATIBILITIES Moisture, mineral acids, ferric chloride, and oxidizing agents

chionablepsia (ki-on-ab-lep'si-ä) [G. *chiôn*, snow, + *ablepsia*, blindness]. Snow blindness

chirapsia (ki-räp'si-ä) [G. *cheirapsia*, a touching with the hands]. Friction; massage

chirognostic (ki-rog-nos'tik) [G. *cheir*, hand, + *gnōstikos*, knowing] Having the ability to distinguish the right from the left

chirokinesesthesia (ki-ro-kin-es-the'si-ä) [" + *kinesis* movement, + *aisthēsis*, sensation] Subjective perception of motions of the hand

chiromegaly [" + *megas*, large]. Enlargement of the hands, wrists, or ankles

chiroplasty [" + *plassein*, to form]. A plastic operation on the hand

chiripodalgia (ki-ro-pod-al'ji-ä) [" + *pous*, foot, + *algos*, pain] Pain in hands and feet *Syn* *acrodyma*

chiroprodist (ki-ro-p'o-dist) [" + *pous*, foot] One who practices chiropody

chiropody (ki-ro-p'od-i) [" + *pous*, foot] Treatment of minor disorders of the feet

chirompopholyx (ki-ro-pom'fo-lik-s) [" + *pompholyx*, a bubble] Inflammatory disease of skin confined to hands and feet. *Syn* *pompholyx*, *q. v.*

Sym. Peculiar blebs or vesicles in groups.

chiropractic (ki-ro-prak'tik) [" + *L. practos*, done with the hand] A system of manipulative treatment which teaches that all diseases are caused by impingement on spinal nerves and can be corrected by spinal adjustments

chiropractor (ki-ro-prak'tor) One who practices chiropractic methods

chirospasm (ki-ro-spazm) [" + *spasmos*, spasm]. Spasmodic affection of muscles of hand, or writers' cramp.

chirurgery (ki-rur'je-ri) [" + *ergon*, work]. Surgery.

chirurgia (ki-rur'ji-ä). Surgery.

chirurgical (ki-rur'jik-al). Surgical.

chitinous (ki'tin-us) [G. *chitōn*, a tunic]. Pertaining to or composed of chitin.

c. degeneration. Amyloid degeneration

chloasma (klo-az'mā) [G. *chloazein*, to be green]. Pigmentary skin discolorations, usually those occurring in yellowish brown patches or spots

Error. Ordinarily nonpathological. In symptomatic types there may be abnormal physiologic function.

Sym. Areas rounded or oval with ill-defined margins, light yellow to black. In those due to external factors pigmentation develops only at sight of irritation or beyond. In symptomatic forms constitutional cause underlies

Treatment: Constitutional when indicated

c. gravidarum. Same as c. uterinum, q.v.

c. hepaticum. So-called "liver spot" following dyspepsia

c. idiopathic. C. caused by external agents, such as sun, heat, mechanical means, x-rays, etc

c. symptomatic. C. caused by various diseases, as syphilis or cancer

c. traumaticum. Skin discolorations from traumatic agencies

c. uterinum. Brown discolorations of skin in pregnancy.

chloracetization (klor-as-ēt-iz a'shun). Production of local anesthesia by chloroform and glacial acetic acid

chloralamide (klor'al-ām'id) A hypnotic safer than chloral

Dosage 15-45 gr (10-30 Gm.)

chloral hydrate (klor'al). USP. Colorless, transparent crystals having aromatic, slightly acid odor, and caustic, faintly bitter taste, soluble in alcohol and water

Action and Uses. As a hypnotic in insomnia due to nervous excitation

Dosage From 10-30 gr (0.65-2.0 Gm.)

Incompatibilities. In aqueous solution, acetanilid, alkaloids, borax, sodium bicarbonate, aromatic spirits of ammonia

Poisoning: *Sym.* Depresses and eventually paralyzes the central nervous system. There may be nausea and vomiting due to gastric irritation. Pulse is feeble, respirations are shallow and irregular, lassitude, weakness, dizziness, sleep

F. A. Treatment Dilute, then wash out stomach. Emetics do not work. Stimulants, esp coffee, caffeine, or tea should be given in large doses. Keep patient warm. Administer artificial respiration

chloramphenicol (klor-ām-phēn'i-cōl) USP *syn* for *chloromycetin*, q.v.

chloranemia (klor-an-e'mi-ā) [G. *chlōros*, green, + *a-*, priv. + *aima*, blood]. An anemia resembling that of chlorosis occurring in some diseases, such as cancer and tuberculosis

chlorate (klor'at). A salt of chloric acid. *See* potassium chlorate.

chlorbutanol. Colorless crystals, with taste and odor resembling camphor.

chlorbutol. Colorless crystals, with odor and taste resembling camphor. *See:* chlorobutanol

chlorcosane (klor-co-sān') (chlorinated paraffin). Used as a solvent for dichloramine T, q.v.

chloremia (klor-e'mi-ā) [G. *chlōros*, green, + *aima*, blood]. Anemia with diminution of hemoglobin and decrease in number of red corpuscles.

chlorephrosis (klor-ef-i-dro'sis) [" + *ephidrosis*, perspiration]. Greenish perspiration.

chloretone (klō'rē-tōn). Colorless crystals, resembling camphor in odor and taste. *See:* chlorobutanol

chlorhydria (klor-hi'drī-ā) [" + *ydōr*, water]. Excess of hydrochloric acid in stomach.

chloride (klō'rid) [G. *chlōros*, green]. A binary compound of chlorine; a salt of hydrochloric acid. Normal whole blood contains 450-500 mg. per 100 cc of blood, principally in the form of sodium chloride. Chlorides are increased in nephritis, eclampsia, anemia, and cardiac disease; decreased in fevers, diabetes, and pneumonia

Test for is determined on whole blood as a rule. Normal value for whole blood is 450-500 mg.; for blood plasma, 570-620 mg.; for blood serum 350-390 mg.

c., test for in urine. To a test tube half filled with urine is added a drop or 2 of nitric acid, which holds the phosphates in solution. Then a 3% solution of silver nitrate is added to the specimen, drop by drop, till about 6 drops have passed. This forms a white, curdy precipitate at once. The test should be compared with a known normal specimen of urine. *Diminished chlorides* are found in chronic nephritis, early stages of pneumonia, malignant disease, and in gastritis. Chlorides are increased in a diet rich in salt, in rickets, and hepatic cirrhosis.

chloridemia (klor-i-de'mi-ā) [" + *aima*, blood]. Chlorides in the blood.

chloridimeter [" + *metron*, measure]. An instrument for estimating amt. of chlorides in a fluid.

chloridimetry (klor-i-dim'e-tri). Determination of amt. of chlorides in the body fluids.

chloridrometer. Device for estimating amt. of chlorides in urine.

chloriduria (klor-id-ur'i-ā) [G. *chlōros*, green, + *ouron*, urine]. Presence or excess of chlorides in urine.

chlorinated (klor'in-ā-ted) [G. *chlōros*, green]. Impregnated with chlorine.

c. lime. Calcium hypochlorite widely used in solution as a bleach, as an antiseptic, and as a ringworm preventive.

chlorina'tion. Treatment of water by addition of chlorine and its compounds for the killing of bacteria. 0.15 to 0.7 parts are used for million gallons of water.

chlorine (klō'rēn) [G. *chlōros*, green]. *Symbs:* Cl. A highly irritating gas and destructive to the mucous membranes of the respiratory passage-ways. It is very poisonous and excessive inhalation may cause death. Carefully inhaling ammonia or alcohol will counteract the effects of chlorine inhalation. Chlorine is an active bleaching agent and germicide. Both of these effects are due to its oxidizing powers. It is used extensively in the purification of water supplies and for disinfection. It is a chemical element with an atomic weight of 35.4

FUNCTIONS: Chlorine is found combined with sodium in the blood and exercises some influence upon metabolism, and helps to maintain osmotic pressure, and aids in the regulation and stimulation of muscular action. The body fluids contain 0.85% salt solution. The inorganic salts keep in solution the proteins of the blood, milk, and other secretions. Chlorine is present in the hydrochloric acid of the gastric juice. It aids digestion, activates enzymes, and is essential to normal gastric secretion.

EXCRETION: The excretion of chlorine during a 31-day fast measured from 3.77 Gm. on the first day to 0.13 Gm. on the last day of the fast. It leaves the body in the form of chloride ions.

DEFICIENCY SYM (a) Hunger for salt, (b) loss of weight, (c) achlorhydria, (d) disturbances of digestion, (e) miner's cramps, (f) incomplete water retention.

c. preparations. Those used for disinfecting.

Chlorazene, or Dakin's solution, and other chlorine disinfectants are very effective in their germicidal power. As a disinfecting agent in washing dishes and utensils used by infected patients, 1/10 of 1% solution should be used, the dishes should then be washed well in soap and hot water and rinsed well, or boiled and then washed well after the boiling.

Stools For disinfection of the stools of patients, 5% or even stronger solutions may be used for one-half hour or longer. The utensil is set aside and covered while the solution functions. Dakin's solution is nonirritating and is used as a wound disinfectant, but it must be carefully prepared daily by the laboratory and used only when fresh.

chlorite (klo'rit). A salt of chlorous acid, used as a disinfectant and bleaching agent.

chloroanemia (klor-o-a-ne'mi-ä) [G. *chlōros*, green, + *a-*, priv., + *aima*, blood]. Anemia occurring in cachectic conditions. **SYN:** *chlorosis*.

chloroazodin (klōr-ō-āz-ō-dīn). USP Syn for *asochloramine*, a germicidal preparation of chlorine.

chlorobutanol (klō-ro-bū'tan-ol). USP (Chlorbutol, chloroton). Colorless crystals, with camphor odor and taste.

USES Antiseptic and local anesthetic, useful in relief of vomiting, and as a preservative in many pharmaceuticals.

DOSEAGE From 10 gr. (0.6 Gm.), preferably in capsule.

INCOMPATIBILITIES: Decomposed by alkalis, and should not be mixed with borax, carbonates, etc. Liquefies with menthol and phenol.

chloroform [L. *chloroformum*]. CHCl₃. USP. A heavy, clear, colorless liquid with strong ethereal odor formed by the action of chlorinated lime on methyl alcohol.

ACTION AND USES: A general anesthetic, more dangerous than ether. Locally an irritant used in liniments. Internally a carminative and anodyne.

DOSEAGE 5 m. (0.3 cc.)

c. anesthesia. For some time chloroform anesthesia was more popular than ether. It is 6 times as strong, but it was found to be more harmful.

When employed, the chloroform is well diluted with air. It is not inflammable except when mixed with alcohol, although volatile at low temperatures. It tends to decompose and to form hydrochloric acid and carbonyl chloride and the latter substance is supposed to cause after-sickness. Chloroform should be kept in dark bottles in a dark, cool place.

ADVANTAGES: The period of excitement following anesthesia is relatively short. It does not irritate the mucous membranes and it produces excellent muscular relaxation. Neither does it cause excessive secretion of the respiratory mucous membrane. It has a pleasant

odor and it acts more agreeably than some other anesthetics.

PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTION: When inhaled it is promptly absorbed through the mucous membranes of the respiratory tract. After being eliminated by the lungs it seems to remain unchanged.

DANGERS Dangerous symptoms may develop very suddenly. Circulatory depression may develop with cardiac arrest. It is a severe cardiac and respiratory depressant. It lowers chemical body pressure and body temperature, also blood pressure. It produces toxic changes in body chemistry, and is very detrimental to the bladder and kidney functioning. It should never be given without plenty of oxygen. In the proportion of 95% of air and 5% of chloroform. This form of anesthesia should not be used for a patient with a cardiac disease. Because it is not inflammable it may be used when work is to be done with a cautery, diathermy, or when the x-ray is used around the head or mouth. It also may be used in acute pulmonary pathology.

GENERAL REACTIONS: These include headache, nausea, vomiting, bronchial irritation and hysterical symptoms, but to a lesser extent than as a result of other anesthetics. Milk and lime water may allay vomiting and nausea, or lavage with a lukewarm solution of carbonate of soda. In stubborn cases a hypodermic injection of morphine, 1/4 gr (0.016 Gm.), may be ordered. **SEX:** *chloraceticization*, *chloroformin*, *chloroformism*.

chloroform min. A toxin extracted by chloroform from the tubercle bacilli.

chloroformism (klo'ro-form-izm). The habit of inhaling chloroform and the resulting symptoms.

chloroleukemia (klo-ro-lū-ke'mi-ä) [G. *chlōros*, green, + *leukos*, white, + *aima*, blood]. Leukemia with chlorosis.

chloroma (klo-ro'mä) [' + -ōma, growth]. A greenish sarcoma of the perosteum of cranial bones; "green cancer."

chloromycetin (klor-ō-mi-sē'tin). An antibiotic from a South American mold (*Streptomyces venezuelae*). Effective against epidemic typhus, Rocky Mountain spotted fever, undulant fever, urinary infections, bacillary dysenteries, whooping cough, psittacosis, virus pneumonia, scrub and murine typhus, rickettsialpox, and lymphogranuloma virus, and typhoid.

chloromyeloma (klo-ro-mi-cl-ō'mä) [' + *myelos*, marrow, + -ōma, growth]. Chloroma accompanied by multiple growths in bone marrow.

chloropenia (klo-ro-pe'ni-ä) [' + *penēs*, poor]. Deficiency in chlorine, hypochloremia.

chloropenic (klo-ro-pēn'ik). Deficient in chlorine.

chlorophane (klo'ro-fän) [G. *chlōros*, green, + *phainein*, to show]. A green-yellow pigment in the retina.

chlorophyll, chlorophyll (klo'ro-fil) [' + *phyllon*, leaf]. The green coloring matter in plants consisting of chlorophyll-a and chlorophyll-b. It acts as a catalytic agent in the process of photosynthesis in which carbon dioxide from the air reacts with water from the soil to form simple carbohydrates, which are used for energy or converted into more complex substances and stored.

chloro'pia [' + *opsis*, vision]. Vision in which all things appear green.

chloroplast. Small round green bodies found in the cells of leaves and stem of plants which are important in the process of photosynthesis. They possess a stroma and contain four pigments: chlorophyll-a, chlorophyll-b, carotin, and xanthophyll.

chloroplas'tid [' + *plastos*, form]. A chlorophyll granule.

chloroprivic (klor-o-priv'ik) [' + *L. privare*, to deprive of]. Lack of, or due to loss of, chlorides.

chlorop'sia [' + *opsis*, vision]. Vision in which all things seem green. SYN: *chloropia*.

chlorosarco'ma [' + *sarz*, flesh, + *-ōma*, tumor]. Sarcomatous form of chloroma.

chloro'sis [' + *-ōsis*, infection]. A form of anemia* in adolescent girls, perhaps due to faulty diet during puberty. Green sickness.

chlorotic (klo-rot'ik). Of the nature of or afflicted with chlorosis.

chloroxy'l (klō-roks'il). Cinchophen hydrochloride.

U.S.S. and DOSAGE: Same as cinchophen.

chlorpromazine. SEE: *Thorazine*.

chlorum (klor'um) [L.]. Official name of chlorine.

chloruremia (klor-ūr-re'mī-ā) [G. *chlōros*, green, + *ouron*, urine, + *aima*, blood]. Urinary chlorides retained in the blood.

chloru'ria [' + *ouron*, urine]. Chlorides in the urine.

chlo'ryl. Anesthetic mixture of ethyl and methyl chlorides.

Ch.M. Abbr. for *Chirurgiae magister*, Master of Surgery.

choana na'rium (ko-ā'na) [G. *choanē*, funnel]. Post nares or opening into the nasopharynx of the nasal fossa on both sides.

choanoid (ko'an-oyd) [' + *eidos*, shape]. Shaped like a funnel.

chocolate [Sp. from Mexican *choco*, cacao, + *latl*, water]. 1. Preparation made by grinding roasted cacao or theobroma seeds. 2. Beverage prepared by dissolving in water or milk. SEE: *cocoa*.

choked disk. Inflammation of the optic disk. Also called papillitis or optic neuritis. SEE: *disk*.

choking [A.S. *aceocian*, to suffocate]. Obstruction within respiratory passage or constriction about the neck, interfering with breathing and circulation of brain.

SYM. Face purple, eyes protrude, arms thrown about, coughing. Constriction and injury about neck, cyanosis, dizziness, unconsciousness.

TREATMENT. Remove constriction. Artificial respiration. Slap violently on back. Severe blow bet shoulders. With children, compress chest with the hands squeezing suddenly and vigorously. If foreign body in throat, such as meat, insert thumb and forefinger and try to grasp it. If child, grasp by legs and reverse head for a moment. If the article is swallowed, do not give purgative. If sharp or angular, give plenty of rye or other bread, potatoes, and cheese. If lodged in throat and breathing is possible, interference should be limited until professional aid is at hand. SEE: *foreign bodies (in throat)*.

cholo'g'ia [G. *cholē*, bile, + *agein*, to lead forth]. Excretion of bile from gallbladder.

chologogue (ko'lā-gog) [' + *agein*, to lead forth]. A purgative that stimulates the flow of bile. EX: *Calomel*, *inspissated oxgall*, *sodium glycocholate*, and *sodium taurocholate*.

cholangiogastrostomy (ko-lan'ji-o-gas-tros'to-mī) [' + *aggeion*, vessel, + *gaster*, stomach, + *stoma*, mouth]. Formation of a communication bet. a bile duct and the stomach.

cholangiography (ko-lan-ji-og'rā-fi) [' + " + *graphein*, to write]. X-ray or skiagraphic examination of the bile ducts.

cholangioma (ko-lan-ji-o'mā) [' + " + *-ōma*, tumor]. A tumor of the biliary ducts.

cholangiostomy (kol-an-ji-os'to-mī) [' + " + *stoma*, mouth]. The surgical formation of a fistula into the gallbladder.

cholangiotomy (kol-an-ji-ot'o-mī) [' + " + *tomē*, incision]. Incision of an intrahepatic bile duct for removal of gallstones.

cholangitis (ko-lan-ji'tis) [' + " + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the gall or bile duct. May be obstructive or catarrhal.

cholascos (ko-las'kos) [' + *askos*, bag]. Escape of bile into the peritoneal cavity.

cholecyst (kol'e-sist) [' + *kystis*, cyst].

A pear-shaped sac on the undersurface of the right lobe of the liver, the reservoir for the bile. SYN: *gallbladder*, *vesica fellea*.

cholecystalgia (ko-lē-sis-tal'ji-ā) [' + " + *algos*, pain]. Biliary colic.

cholecystectasia (ko-le-sis-tek-ta'zi-ā) [' + " + *ektasis*, dilatation]. Dilatation of the gallbladder.

cholecystectomy (ko-le-sis-tek'to-mī) [' + " + *ektomē*, excision]. Excision of a gallbladder.

cholecystendysis (ko-le-sis-ten'dī-sis) [' + " + *endysis*, entrance]. Removal of a gallstone by incision, suturing wound in gallbladder and abdominal wall.

cholecystenterorrhaphy (ko-le-sist-en-ter-or'ā-fi) [' + " + *enteron*, intestine, + *raphē*, suture]. Suture of gallbladder to intestinal wall.

cholecystenterostomy (ko-le-sist-en-ter-os'to-mī) [' + " + " + *stoma*, opening]. Suture of gallbladder to intestine.

cholecystic (ko-le-sis'tik) [' + *kystis*, cyst]. Pert to the gallbladder.

cholecystitis (ko-lē-sis-ti'tis) [' + " + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the gallbladder. It may be acute or chronic.

ETIO. Gallstones, bacteria, parasites, organic or inorganic substances. Extension of inflammation or growths from adjacent organs.

SYM. Distention through thickening of bile may give rise to pain and tenderness on palpation. Suppuration, ulceration, or gangrene may ensue. Jaundice appears when obstruction occurs.

TREATMENT. Principally dietetic, for which see *gallbladder*. Half teaspoonful Epsom salts in warm water on rising help to empty gallbladder. Fats in diet should be strictly limited. Surgery may be indicated.

NP: *Postoperative*. Fowler's position to aid drainage. Watch for shock and symptoms of pneumonia. Sodium bicarbonate solution if needed to prevent vomiting. Stomach may have to be washed out. Flatus tube or carminative* enema, to relieve abdominal distention. An aperient 1st night, a saline aperient 3rd morning. Fluids in abundance and light diet after bowels have acted. Change soiled dressings. Remove drainage tube when it ceases to function. Prevent infection.

cholecystnephrostomy (ko'le-sist-nef-ros'-to-mī) [" + " + *nephros*, kidney, + *stoma*, mouth]. Making an anastomosis of gallbladder into renal pelvis.

cholecystocolostomy (ko-le-sis-to-ko-los'-to-mī) [" + " + *kolon*, colon, + *stoma*, mouth]. Making a passage from gallbladder to colon.

cholecystocolotomy (ko-le-sis-to-ko-lot'o-mī) [" + " + " + *tomē*, incision]. Incision into gallbladder and colon.

cholecystoduodenostomy (kol-e-sis-to-du-o-den-os'to-mī) [" + " + *L. duodeni*, twelve, + *G. stoma*, mouth]. Surgical formation of a passage from gallbladder to duodenum.

cholecystogastrostomy (ko-le-sis-to-gas-tros'to-mī) [" + " + *gaster*, belly, + *stoma*, mouth]. Surgical formation of a passage from the gallbladder to the stomach.

cholecystogram [" + " + *gramma*, mark]. An x-ray picture of the gallbladder.

cholecystography (ko-le-sis-tog'rā-fi) [" + " + *graphein*, to write]. Examination of the gallbladder by x-ray.

cholecystostleostomy (ko-le-sis-to-ll-e-os'-to-mī) [" + " + *L. ileum* + *G. stoma*, mouth]. Forming a communication bet the gallbladder and ileum.

cholecystojejunostomy (ko-le-sis-to-je-junos'to-mī) [" + " + *L. jejunum*, empty, + *stoma*, mouth]. Forming a communication bet the gallbladder and jejunum.

cholecystokinin (ko'le-sis'tō-kī'nīn) [" + " + *kinein*, to move]. A hormone supposed to stimulate action of the gallbladder.

cholecystolithiasis (ko-le-sis-to-lith-ī'ā-sis) [" + " + *lithos*, stone]. Gallstones in the gallbladder.

cholecystolithripsy (ko-le-sis-to-lith'o-trip-sī) [" + " + " + *tripsis*, a crushing]. Crushing of a gallstone in the unopened gallbladder.

cholecystomy [" + " + *tomē*, incision]. Cutting into the gallbladder. *Syn:* *cholecystotomy*.

cholecystopathy (ko-le-sis-top'ā-thī) [" + " + *pathos*, disease]. Any gallbladder affection.

cholecystopexy (ko-le-sis'to-pek-sī) [" + " + *pēxis*, fixation]. Suturing the gallbladder to the abdominal wall.

cholecystoptosis (ko-le-sis-top-to'sis) [" + " + *ptōsis*, fall]. Displacement of the gallbladder downward.

cholecystorrhaphy (kō-lē-sis-tor'ā-fi) [" + " + *raphē*, suture]. Suturing of the gallbladder.

cholecystostomy (kol-e-sis-tos'to-mī) [" + " + *stoma*, opening]. Surgical formation of a permanent opening into gallbladder through abdominal wall.

cholecystotomy (ko-le-sis-tot'o-mī) [" + " + *tomē*, incision]. Incision of gallbladder through the abdominal walls for removal of gallstones.

choledochectasia (ko-led-o-kek-tā'zī-ā) [*G. choledochos*, common bile duct, + *ektasis*, distention]. Distention of the common bile duct or *ductus choledochus*.

choledochitis (ko-led-o-kī'tis) [" + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of common bile duct.

choledochoduodenostomy (ko-led'o-ko-du-o-den-os'to-mī) [" + *L. duodeni*, twelve, + *G. stoma*, opening]. Surgical communication bet. the common bile duct and duodenum.

choledochointerostomy (ko-led'o-ko-en-ter-os'to-mī) [" + *enteron*, intestine, + *stoma*, opening]. Surgical passage bet. common bile duct and intestine.

choledocholithiasis (ko-led'o-ko-lith-ī'ā-sis) [" + *lithos*, stone]. Calculi in the common bile duct.

choledocholithotomy (ko-le-do-ko-lith-ot'o-mī) [" + " + *tomē*, incision]. Removal of a gallstone through an incision of the bile duct.

choledocholithripsy (ko-led-o-ko-lith'o-trip-sī) [" + " + *tripsis*, a crushing]. Crushing of a gallstone in the common bile duct.

choledochoplasty (kol-e-do'ko-plas'tī) [" + *plassein*, to form]. Operation for repair of common bile duct.

choledochorrhaphy (ko-led-o-kor'ā-fi) [" + *raphē*, suture]. Suturing the severed ends of the common bile duct.

choledochostomy (kol-ed-o-ko'sto-mī) [" + *stoma*, mouth]. Surgical formation of an opening into common bile duct through abdominal wall.

choledochotomy (kol-ed-o-kot'o-mī) [" + *tomē*, incision]. Surgical incision of the common bile duct.

choledochus (ko-led-o-kus) [*G. cholē*, bile, + *dechesthai*, to receive]. The common bile duct. *Syn:* *ductus choledochus*.

choleemia (ko-le-he'mī-ā) [" + *aima*, blood]. Bile in the blood. *Syn:* *cholema*.

choleic (ko-le'ik). Cholic, pert to the bile.

cholēlith [*G. cholē*, bile, + *lithos*, stone]. A bile stone.

cholelithiasis (kol-e-lith-ī'as-is) [" + *lithos*, stone]. Formation of, or presence of calculi or bilestones in the gallbladder or gallduct.

They may remain dormant or be responsible for few symptoms.

Sym. Digestive disturbances; heaviness in right hypochondrium, tenderness on pressure over gallbladder. Gallstone colic when passing through bile duct if obstructed. Pain may radiate to back and right shoulder. Colic usually manifest when stomach is empty. Jaundice if flow of bile is obstructed. Pain may be associated with vomiting, acidity, and sweating. Gallbladder may be palpated if distended. [necessary.]

Treatment. If colic is severe, surgery.

cholelithic (ko-le-lith'ik). Pert. to or caused by biliary calculus.

cholelithotomy (kol-e-lith-ot'o-mī) [*G. cholē*, bile, + *lithos*, stone, + *tomē*, incision]. Removal of gallstones through a surgical incision.

cholelithotripsy (ko-le-lī-thot'rī-tī) [" + " + *L. tritus*, crushing]. Crushing of a biliary calculus.

cholemesis (kol-em'e-sis) [" + *emetn*, to vomit]. Bile in the vomitus.

cholemia (ko-le'mī-ā) [" + *aima*, blood]. Bile salts in the blood.

cholepathia (ko-le-path'ī-ā) [" + *pathos*, disease]. Faulty contractions of bile ducts.

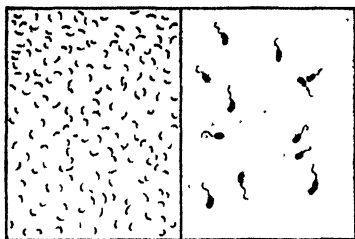
c. spas'tica. Spasmodic contraction of biliary ducts.

choleperitoneum (ko-le-per-ī-to-ne'mī) [" + *peri*, around, + *temein*, to stretch]. Bile in the peritoneum.

cholepyrrhin (ko-le-pir'in) [" + *pyrrhos*, flame colored]. Impure bilirubin. *Syn:* *biliphein*.

chol'era [" + *rein*, to flow]. An acute, specific, infectious disease characterized by diarrhea, painful cramps of muscles, and tendency to collapse. Also called *Asiatic c.*, *Indian c.*, *algid c.*, *asphyctic c.*, *epidemic c.*, *malignant c.*, and *pestilential c.*

Etiol. Causative organism, *Vibrio cholera* (also called *Vibrio coma*, *Spirillum cholerae asiaticae*, *Spirillum chol-*



CHOLERA VIBRIO

Left, smear from young culture; right (higher magnification), stain for flagella.

erae, comma bacillus) which is found in the stools. Transmission may be through water supply, foods, immune carriers, or from man to man, either direct or indirect. The only portal of infection is the alimentary tract.

INCUBATION: A few hours to 4 to 5 days.
SYM: Four stages are usually described as follows:

Invasion: At the conclusion of the incubation period there is malaise, headache, diarrhea, and anorexia. Headache and slight fever are present. May last a few days, and then subside. Under such circumstances, may be termed cholerae. Sometimes this stage is lacking entirely.

Evacuation: Purging, violent, vomiting, and muscular cramps. Stools loose, copious, and watery, and present a typical rice water appearance. Sometimes there are particles of blood, as well as mucus. Vomiting severe and persistent, material expelled may also resemble rice water. Muscular cramps commonly start in extremities, involve calves of legs, and later even arms, hands, feet, and trunk. Thirst unquenchable and hiccough sometimes develops. Signs of depression soon terminate in collapse. Duration of stage, 2 to 12 hours, seldom more.

Stage of Collapse: Almost complete arrest of circulation, eyes sunken, cheeks hollow, nose pinched, skin dry and wrinkled, body surface cold, covered with clammy sweat, breath cool, temperature in axilla 85-95° F, while in the rectum it may be 103° F. or more. Respirations quickened, pulse weak, systolic blood pressure from 50 to 60, urine suppressed, evacuation and cramps may continue. Mind usually clear until toward the close when coma develops. Stage lasts from few hours to 1 or 2 days, and generally ends in death.

Stage of Reaction: Sometimes, even when death seems imminent, surface temperature begins to rise, vomiting ceases, bowel evacuations become less frequent, more feculent* and convalescence is established. Complete recovery may ensue in from 1 to 2 weeks. Occasionally, typhoid symptoms set in, temperature goes from 106-107° F. and outcome is fatal. Sometimes in this stage, an erythematous eruption or one of the urticarial type appears, particularly on extremities. Such eruptions have no special significance.

Sx: anticholerin, "choler-" words.

c. infantum. An acute disease of childhood, accompanied by vomiting, purging, and collapse.

ETIOI: Inflammation of the gastrointestinal tract and possible disturbance of the sympathetic ganglia.

SYM. Onset gradual or abrupt. Diarrhea usually initial symptom. Stools thin, serous, musty odor, and alkaline reaction. Vomiting, everything rejected, thirst intense. Temperature 105-108° F., pulse rapid, feeble, urine scanty. Collapse follows and is indicated by pinched features, hollow eyes, sunken fontanelles, and cold body surface. Dehydration marked. Reaction may set in or death result from exhaustion. End may be characterized by symptoms of spurious hydrocephalus, restlessness, convulsions, irregular pupils, and coma, probably toxicemic, as there is no cerebral lesion.

PROG. Grave.

TREATMENT: Change of surroundings advisable. Fresh air and good hygienic surroundings most advantageous. Careful regulation of diet, which may be temporarily limited to barley water. If mother's health permits, breast feeding is preferable. Otherwise, utmost care and cleanliness are necessary in connection with artificial feeding.

c. morbus. An acute, sporadic disease, resembling cholera, but not excited by the comma bacillus of Koch.

SYM. Intense cramps in stomach, vomiting and purging of bilious material, moderate fever, and great prostration. In severe cases, discharges become serous and symptoms of collapse develop.

PROG. Favorable, death rarely occurs.

DURATION: Twenty-four to 48 hours.

TREATMENT: Hot applications to abdomen. Internal remedies, such as tincture of camphorated opium, are frequently helpful.

c. sicca. A term sometimes applied to a fulminating variety of cholera which occurs without vomiting or purging.

After death, intestines are found to contain rice water fluid not discharged during life on account of paralysis of muscular coat of the bowel.

COMPLICATIONS: Anuria, hyperpepsia, bronchopneumonia, parotitis, conjunctive keratitis, iritis, and gangrene of extremities.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAG. Cholera morbus, bacillary dysentery, food and metallic poisonings. Sometimes, cultural tests are necessary for definite diagnosis.

PROG. Most unfavorable in the old, young, and those suffering from chronic disease. Early collapse, cyanosis, and anuria are bad omens. Mortality averages about 50%.

TREATMENT: Prophylactic Quarantine, which should provide for screened enclosures. Protection of water supply, disinfection of stools and vomits, as well as contaminated articles. Personal cleanliness, esp of hands, and avoidance of uncooked foods.

Active: Absolute rest in bed and adequate warmth. Diet consists largely of barley water or whey. Use of cathartics inadvisable. Morphine of questionable value. Anticholera serum has met with little success. Atropine in doses of 0.01 gr., morning and night, seems helpful. In cases of collapse, normal salt solution at temperature of 88° in quantities of 500 cc. to 1000 cc. intravenously, should be given. Caffeine, sodium benzoate, camphor, and pituitary extract are also used.

IMMUNIZATION: Has been undertaken by a vaccine made from heat killed

cultures. It is administered subcutaneously in from 2 to 3 doses, beginning with 0.5 cc. and then 0.1 cc., each dose containing about 8,000,000 organisms per cc. The protection afforded usually lasts for at least 3 months.

choleraic (kol-ē-ra'ik). Pert. to cholera.

cholerase (kol'er-ās). The special bacteriolytic enzyme of cholera vibrio.

choleresis (kol'er-e'sis) [G. *cholē*, bile, + *ēresis*, removal]. The excretion of bile by the liver

choloretic (kol'er-et'ik). Pert. to choleresis, or any agent that increases excretion of bile by the liver.

choleric (kol'er-ik). Irritable; quick-tempered without apparent cause

cholericform (kol'er-i-form) [G. *cholē*, bile, + *rein*, to flow, + L. *forma*, shape]. Appearing like cholera

cholericogenous (kol'er-i-jen-us) [" + " + *gennan*, to produce]. Giving rise to cholera

cholérine (kol'er-ēn). A mild form or initial stages of Asiatic cholera.

cholérization (kol'er-i-za'shun) [G. *cholē*, bile, + *rein*, to flow]. Inoculation against cholera.

cholérophobia (kol'er-o-fō'be-a) [" + " + *phobos*, fear]. Morbid fear of acquiring cholera

cholerrhagia (kol'er-ra'jī-ā) [" + *rēgnanai*, to burst forth]. A flow of bile.

cholerithrin (kol'er-i-thrin) [" + *erythros*, red] 1. Cholera-red 2. Pigment in urine of tropical residents

cholesta'sia [" + *stasis*, stoppage]. Arrest of the bile excretion

chol'estat'ic. Caused by arrest of biliary excretion.

cholesteatoma (kol-es-te-ā-to'ma) [G. *cholē*, bile, + *stear*, fat, + *ōma*, tumor] 1. (Primary) A pearl tumor or pearly nodules in brain 2. (Secondary.) One of suppurative otitic origin in presence of marginal perforations. Fatty degeneration of epithelium containing cholesterol crystals caused by nature's effort to arrest suppuration. Chloroform test to determine green ring.

choles'terase [" + *stereos*, solid]. A cholesterol ferment

cholesteremia (ko-les-ter-e'mī-ā) [" + " + *ama*, blood]. Cholesterol in the blood

cholesterin (ko-les'ter-in) [" + *stereos*, solid] Sterol; solid alcohol combined with fatty acids, forming a crystalline fat from bile and nerve tissue

It is held in solution in bile by the bile salts and is insoluble in water. It is deposited in the urine in the form of irregular flat platelets. It occurs in nearly every living tissue and makes it possible for the cells to hold large quantities of water. It checks the fat splitting enzymes and regulates fat metabolism, and absorption. The bile acids are derived from its mother substance. It also makes possible immunization from snake venom and neutralizes it.

DOSAGE 3-5 gr. (0.2-0.3 Gm.).
DIAG: Normal content in blood is 150-170 mg. per each 100 cc of blood. It increases after heavy, fatty meals, in diabetes, in some degenerative disorders, in pregnancy, arteriosclerosis, and obstructive jaundice SEE "cholest-" words.

cholesterinemia (ko-les-ter-in-e'mī-ā) [" + " + *ama*, blood]. Presence of cholesterol in the blood. SYN: *cholesterolemia*.

cholesterinuria (ko-les-ter-in-u'ri-ā) [" + " + *ouron*, urine]. Passing of cholesterol in the urine.

cholesterol (ko-les'ter-ol) [" + *stereos*, solid]. A monatomic alcohol, $C_{27}H_{46}OH$, found in fats and oils, esp. in the bile, making up the greater part of gallstones. Also found in the brain, the yolk of eggs, and seeds of plants.

DOSAGE 3-5 gr (0.2-0.3 Gm.).

cholesterolemia (ko-les-ter-ol-e'mī-ā) [" + " + *ama*, blood]. Excess of cholesterol in the blood

cholesteroluria (ko-les-ter-ol-u'ri-ā) [" + " + *ouron*, urine]. Cholesterol in voided urine.

cholesterosis (ko-les-ter-o'sis) [" + " + *ōsis*, infection] Cholesterol deposition, esp. in excessive amounts, as in the gallbladder

choletelin (ko-let-el-in) [" + *telos*, end]. Yellow coloring derived from bilirubin.

choletherapy (ko-le-ther-ā-pi) [" + *therapeia*, treatment] Use of oxgall as a medicine [urine]. Bile in urine.

choleuria (ko-le-u'ri-ā) [" + *ouron*, cholesterol] (ko-le-ver'din) [" + L. *viridis*, green]. Green pigment appearing in gallstones and in urine in jaundice. SYN *biliverdin* *

choline (kōl'ēn) [G. *cholē*, bile]. A ptomaine found in bile and suprarenal extract, a decomposition product of lecithin essential for functioning of the liver. Claimed to be a Vit B complex.

cholinergic. Term applied to nerve endings which liberate acetylcholine

c. fibers. They include all preganglionic fibers (2) all postganglionic parasympathetic fibers (3) postganglionic sympathetic fibers to sweat glands (4) efferent fibers to skeletal muscle

cholochrome (ko'lo-krōm) [" + *chrōma*, color] Any bile pigment

cholethemothorax (ko-lo-hēm-o-tho'raks) [" + *ama*, blood, + *thōrax*, chest]. Bile and blood in the thorax.

chololith (kol'o-lith) [" + *lithos*, stone]. A gallstone, biliary calculus

chololithiasis (kol'o-lith-i'ās-is). Presence of concretions in the gallbladder SYN. *cholelithiasis*.

cholorrhea (kol-or-re-ā) [G. *cholē*, bile, + *roia*, flow]. Excessive secretion of bile.

choloscopy (ko-lo'sko-pi) [" + *skopetn*, to examine] Testing the biliary function.

cholosis (ko-lo'sis) [" + *ōsis*, infection]. A perversion of bile secretion.

choluria (ko-lu'ri-a) [" + *ouron*, urine]. Bile salts in the urine.

chondral (kon'dral) [G. *chondros*, cartilage]. Pert. to cartilage.

chondralgia (kon-dra'ljī-ā) [" + *algos*, pain] Pain in or around a cartilage.

chondralloplasia (kon'dral-o-pla'zī-ā) [" + *allos*, other, + *plassen*, to form]. Presence of cartilage in abnormal places.

chondrectomy (kon-drek'tō-mī) [" + *ektomē*, excision]. Surgical excision of a cartilage

chondric (kon'drik) [G. *chondros*, cartilage]. Pert. to cartilage.

chondrification (kon-dri-fi-ka'shun) [" + L. *facere*, to make]. Conversion into cartilage.

chon'drigen [" + *gennan*, to produce]. Basal substance of cartilage, which turns into chondrin on boiling. SYN: *chondrogen*.

chondrin (kon'drin) [G. *chondros*, cartilage]. Gelatinlike matter obtained by boiling cartilage.

chondriosome (kon'dri-o-sōm) [" + *sōma*, body]. A constituent of cytoplasm in the protoplasm of a cell. May be concerned in the production of germ cells.

chondritis (kon-dri'tis) ["" + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of cartilage.

chon'droadeno'ma ["" + *adēn*, gland, + *-ōma*, tumor]. Cartilaginous tissue in an adenoma.

chon'droangio'ma ["" + *aggeion*, vessel, + *-ōma*, tumor]. Cartilaginous elements in an angioma.

chondroblast (kon'dro-blast) ["" + *blastos*, germ] Cell of primitive cartilage in the embryo.

chondroclast (kon'dro-klast) ["" + *klastos*, broken into bits]. A cell concerned in the absorption of cartilage.

chondroconia (kon-dro-ko'ni-ā) ["" + *konis*, dust]. Reddish granules in myelocytes.

chondrocostal (kon-dro-kos'tal) ["" + *L. costa*, rib]. Pert. to costal cartilages.

chondrocranium (kon-dro-kra'ni-um) ["" + *kranion*, head]. The cartilaginous embryonic cranium before ossification.

chondrocyte (kon'dro-sit) ["" + *kytos*, cell]. A cartilage cell.

chondrodynia (kon-dro-din'i-ā) ["" + *odynē*, pain]. Pain in or about a cartilage.

chondrodysplasia (kon'dro-dis-pla'zi-ā) ["" + *dys*, bad, + *plassein*, to form] Abnormal cartilage growth.

chondrodystrophy (kon-dro-dis'tro-fi) ["" + *dys*, difficult, + *trophē*, nourishment] Defect in cartilage formation at epiphyses of long bones.

chondrofibroma (kon-dro-fibro'mā) ["" + *L. fibra*, fiber, + *G. -ōma*, tumor] A mixed tumor with elements of chondroma and fibroma.

chondrogen (kon'dro-jen) ["" + *gennan*, to produce]. The cement substance of cartilage.

chondrogenesis (kon-dro-jen'es-is) ["" + *genesis*, production] Formation of cartilage.

chondroid (kon'droid) ["" + *eidos*, resemblance]. Resembling cartilage, cartilaginous.

chondroituria (kon-dro-i-tu'ri-ā) ["" + *ouron*, urine] Chondroitine acid in urine.

chondrolipoma (kon-dro-lip-o'mā) ["" + *lipos*, fat, + *-ōma*, tumor] Cartilaginous and fatty tissue tumor.

chondrology (kon-dro'lo-jī) ["" + *logos*, study] The science of cartilages.

chondrolysis (kon-dro-li'sis) ["" + *lysis*, dissolution] The breaking down and absorption of cartilage.

chondroma ["" + *-ōma*, tumor]. A cartilaginous tumor of slow growth.

It may occur any place where there is cartilage. It causes no pain.

chondromalacia (kon-drō-mal-a'ci-ā) ["" + *malakia*, softening] Softness of any cartilage.

chondromalacosis (kon-drō-mal-ā-ko'sis) ["" + "" + *-ōsis*, infection] Cartilage softening. SYN *chondromalacia*.*

chondromatous (kon-dro'mā-tus) ["" + *-ōma*, tumor] Pert. to chondroma, or tumor of a cartilage.

chondromucoid (kon-dro-mu'koid) ["" + *L. mucus*, mucus, + *G. eidos*, form]. Mucin in cartilage.

chondromyoma (kon-dro-mi-o'mā) ["" + *mys*, muscle, + *-ōma*, tumor]. Myoma and cartilaginous neoplasm combined.

chondromyxoma (kon-dro-mik-sō'mā) ["" + *myxa*, mucus, + *-ōma*, tumor]. Chondroma with myxomatous elements.

chondromyxosarcoma (kon-dro-mik-sō-sar-ko'mā) ["" + *sarx*, flesh, + *-ōma*, tumor]. A cartilaginous and sarcomatous tumor.

chondropathology (kon-dro-path'ol-o-jī) ["" + *pathos*, disease, + *logos*, study of]. Pathology of cartilages.

chondropathy (kon-dro-path-i) ["" + *pathos*, disease]. Any disease of cartilage.

chondrophyte (kon'dro-fit) ["" + *phyton*, a growth]. A growth from articular cartilage.

chondroplast (kon'dro-plast) ["" + *plassein*, to mold]. Cell of primitive cartilage in the embryo. SYN. *chondroblast*.

chondroplas'tic. Pert. to plastic operations on cartilage.

chondroplasty (kon'dro-plas-tī) [G. *chondros*, cartilage, + *plassein*, to mold]. Plastic or reparative surgery on cartilage.

chondroporosis (kon-dro-po-ro'sis) ["" + *poros*, passage] The porous condition of cartilage, pathological or normal, during ossification.

chondroproteins (kon-dro-pro'te-ins) ["" + *prōtos*, first] A group of glucoproteins found in cartilage, tendons, and connective tissue.

chondrosarcoma (kon-dro-sar-ko'mā) ["" + *sarx*, flesh, + *-ōma*, tumor]. Cartilaginous sarcoma.

chondro'sis ["" + *-ōsis*, infection]. The development of cartilage.

chon'droster'nal ["" + *sternon*, chest]. Pert. to sternal cartilage.

chondrotome (kon'dro-tōm) ["" + *tomē*, a cutting] Device for dissection of cartilage.

chondrotomy (kon-diō'to-mī) ["" + *tomē*, incision]. Dissection or surgical division of cartilage.

chondroxiphoid (kon-dro-xi'foid) ["" + *xiphos*, sword, + *eidos*, form] Pert. to the ensiform cartilage or xiphoid.

chondrus (kon'drus) [G. *chondros*]. Cartilage.

Chopard's amputation (sho-pars'). Disarticulation at the midtarsal joint.

chor'da [G. *chordē*, cord]. A string or tendon.

c. dorsalis. The notochord.

c. gubernaculi. An embryonic structure forming a part of the gubernaculum testis in the male and the round ligament in the female.

c. obliqua. The oblique ligament, an oblique cord which connects the shafts of the radius and ulna. Extends from lateral side of tubercle of ulna to a point just below radial tuberosity.

c. tendinea. A small tendinous cord which connects the free edge of an atrioventricular valve to a papillary muscle.

c. tympani. A branch of the facial nerve which leaves the cranium through the stylomastoid foramen, transverse the tympanic cavity and joins a branch of the lingual nerve. Efferent fibers innervate the submaxillary and sublingual glands, afferent fibers convey taste impulses from ant. two thirds of the tongue.

c. umbilicalis. Umbilical cord connecting fetus and placenta.

c. Willisii. One of several fibrous cords across the superior longitudinal sinus.

chordal (kor'dal). Pert. to a chorda, esp. the notochord.

chordée (kor-de') [Fr. *cordé*]. Downward, painful curvature of the penis on erection in gonorrhea caused by inflammatory infiltration of the corpus spongiosum which interferes with its distensibility.

A common occurrence in gonorrhea as the result of trauma.

chorditis (kor-dit'is) [*G. chordē, cord, + -itis, inflammation*]. Inflammation of a cord, esp. the spermatic, or a vocal cord.

c. nodo'sa. Formation of small, whitish nodules on one or both vocal cords.

SYM: Hoarseness, inability of singers to register tones properly.

TREATMENT Vocal hygiene. Surgical removal of nodules if they do not respond to conservative therapy.

chordoskeleton (kor-do-skel'et-on) [*" + skeleton, a dried-up body*]. That part of the skeleton in the embryo formed about the primitive spinal cord.

chordotomy [*" + tomē, dissection*] Division of any cord to relieve pain.

chorea (ko-re'ā) [*G. choreia, dance*]. A nervous affection marked by muscular twitching.

SEE: *Bergeron's chorea, jactitation.*

c., electric. Progressively fatal spasmodic disorder

ETIO. Possibly of malarial origin. Occurs usually in Italy. **SYN** *Dubini's disease.*

c., epidemic. Religious emotional neurosis, manifest in the 14th century in Europe, exhibited in form of dancing mania. **SYN** *dancing mania.*

c. gravidum. A form seen in some pregnant women, usually in those who have had chorea before, esp. in their first pregnancy.

c., Huntington's. A hereditary and chronic form manifested in adult life

c., hyoscine. Movements simulating chorea, and sometimes accompanied by delirium, seen in acute hyoscine intoxication.

c., insaniens. Movements so violent patient is unable to walk, eat or even lie down

SYM Fever develops, mind becomes delirious. Death frequently results from exhaustion. This form usually observed in adults, and esp in primipara

PROC Frequently terminates fatally through exhaustion.

TREATMENT Quiet, hygienic life. Forced feeding. Severe cases complicating pregnancy will call for induction of premature labor. Constitutional remedies.

NP Rest in bed. Protect from injury by use of siderails. Light bed clothes, soft and free from wrinkles to avoid dermatitis. Isolation necessary. Visitors restricted; esp no children. If possible tub baths prolonged as sedative; warm water and hot sponging. Rhythmic breathing and rhythmic exercises as improvement sets in. Quietness. If violent, make bed on floor surrounded by bolsters. Rubber under sheets, soft blanket. Nourishing diet. Food in small pieces, as patient may not masticate. No glass utensils. Feed slowly. Precautions against bed sores. Mouth hygiene. Water bet. meals. Measure and test urine for albumin. No exertion.

c., major. C. with violent hysterical muscular action.

c., mimetic. C. due to imitative movements.

c., minor. Ordinary form of chorea.

c., posthemiplegic; c., postparalytic. Involuntary movements of patients subsequent to a hemiplegic attack.

c., rhythmic. C. with movements at regulated times.

c., senile. C. developing in senility.

c. Sydenham's. St. Vitus' dance. Occurs mostly in children.

SYM Lasts 6 to 8 weeks. Often accompanied with irritability, constipation, anemia, and loss of appetite; infectious. Movements of the head are irregular, and muscles of arms and face may be involved. Has a definite relation to scarlet fever, rheumatism and other infections.

PROC Usually recover in course of 2 or 3 months. Relapses not infrequent. Rare complication is death from heart disease. Among possible sequelae are imbecility and chronic chorea.

TREATMENT Rest of body and mind, remove child from school, place under most favorable hygienic conditions. Careful search should be made for reflex irritation as adherent prepuce, intestinal parasites, eyestrain, etc. All excitement avoided. Keep out of doors. Internal remedies

choreal (ko-re'al) Pert. to chorea.

choreic (ko-re'ik). Pert to or of nature of chorea

choreiform (ko-re'i'-form) [*G. choreia, dance, + L. forma, form*]. Of the nature of chorea

choreomania (ko-re-o-ma'ni-ā) [*" + mania, madness*] Epidemic chorea, as the dancing mania of the middle ages.

chorioadenoma (ko-ri-o-ad-en-o'mā) [*G. chorion, skin, + aden, gland, + -oma, tumor*] Adenoma of the chorion.

chorioangioma (ko-ri-o-an-jl-o'mā) [*" + aggron, vessel, + -oma, tumor*]. A vascular tumor of the chorion.

choriocapillaris (ko-ri'o-kap-il-la'ris) [*" + L. capillaris, hairlike*]. Capillary layer of choroid

choriocele (ko-ri-o-sēl) [*" + kēlē, hernia*]. A protrusion of the choroid coat of the eye through a defective sclera.

chorioepithelioma (ko-ri-o-ep-i-lle-o'mā) [*" + epi, upon, + thēlē, nipple, + -oma, tumor*] Excessive proliferation of chorionic epithelium. **SYN.** *syncytioma malignum.*

chorioid (ko-ri-oid). Vascular coat of eye bet sclera and retina **SYN** *choroid, q.v.*

chorioma (ko-ri-o'mā) (pl. *choriomata*) [*" + -oma, tumor*]. A tumor of the chorion

choriomeningitis (ko-ri-o-men-in-jl'itis) [*" + menigr, membrane, + -itis, inflammation*] Cerebral meningitis with cellular infiltration of the meninges.

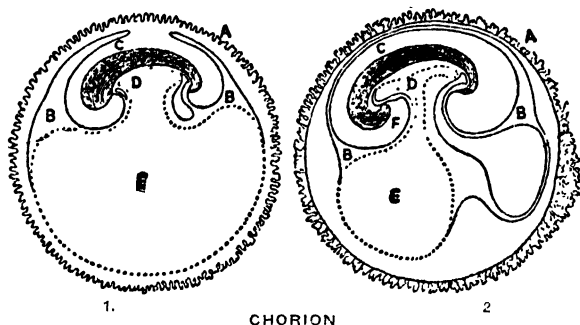
c., acute lymphocytic. Disease resembling epidemic encephalitis, ant. poliomyelitis, and meningitis

chorion (ko-ri-on) [*G.*]. Membrane developed from the external epiblastic layer and an internal mesoblastic layer which together form the wall of the primitive blastocyst

It lies bet the amnion and decidua reflexa and it envelops, protects, and supplies nourishment to the embryo. The epiblastic epithellum is the trophoblast.

This layer is rapidly differentiated into 2 layers, the cytotrophoblast which immediately surrounds the ovum (cells of Langhans), and the plasmotrophoblast which is undifferentiated protoplasm (syncytium), the cells of which erode the mucous membrane. The irregular trophoblastic buds are penetrated by mesoblastic tissue carrying with it fetal blood vessels and thus converting the buds into chorionic villi.

The cells of the villi are arranged in layers covering the vascular core of



CHORION

A, Chorion with villi. The villi are shown to be best developed in the part of the chorion to which the allantois is extending, this portion ultimately becomes the placenta. B, Extra-embryonic coelom. C, Amniotic cavity. D, Primitive gut or embryonic intestine. E, Yolk sac or umbilical vesicle.

mesoblast. (a) Layer of Langhans, inner layer of discrete cells. (b) Syncytium, outer layer of undifferentiated multinucleated protoplasm.

During the first few weeks of pregnancy, the entire surface of the ovum is covered with branching villi. The villi in contact with the decidua basalis rapidly multiply to form the *chorion frondosum*. Over the rest of the ovum the villi grow less rapidly and finally atrophy to disappear completely about the 4th month, this layer is called the *chorion laeve*.

SEE "chorio-" words.

c. epithelioma. Very malignant tumor of uterus occurring most commonly after a vesicular mole and sometimes after abortion.

chorionic (ko-ri-on'ik). Pert. to the chorion.

c. villi. The vascular projections from the chorion.

chorionitis (ko-ri-on-'it'is) [*G. chorion, skin, + -itis, inflammation*]. 1 Inflammation of the chorion. 2 Inflammation of the true skin, or corium.

chorio-retinitis (ko-ri-o-ret-'in-'it'is) [*" + L rete, network, + G -itis, inflammation*]. Inflammation of choroid and retina.

chorista (ko-ris'tā) [*G. chōristos, separated*]. An error of development showing separation from the rudiments in a developing embryo.

choristoma (ko-ris-to'mā) [*" + -ōma, tumor*]. A neoplasm due to overdevelopment of embryonic rudiments.

choroid (ko'roid) [*G. chorioeidēs, skinlike*]. Dark brown, vascular coat of eye bet. sclera and retina, extending from *ora serrata* to optic nerve.

Consists of blood vessels, united by connective tissue containing pigmented cells, and is made up of 5 layers: (1) suprachoroid; (2) layer of large vessels; (3) layer of medium sized vessels; (4) layer of capillaries; (5) *lamina vitrea* (homogeneous membrane placed next to pigmentary layer of retina).

FUNCTION: Nutrient organ for retina, vitreous, lens. SEE: *auptplexus*, "choroid-" words.

choroideremia (ko-roy-der-e'mī-ā) [*G. chorioeidēs, skinlike, + erēmia, destitution*]. Absence of the choroid coat of the eye.

choroiditis (ko-roid-'it'is) [*" + -itis, inflammation*]. Inflammation of choroid.

c., anterior. When outlets of exudation are at the choroidal periphery.

c., areolar. In which inflammation spreads from around the macula lutea.

c., central. Exudation is limited to the macula.

c., diffuse or disseminated. When the fundus is covered with spots.

c., exudative. When covered with patches of inflammation.

c., metastatic. When due to embolism.

c. serosa. Increase of fluids in eyeball raising intraocular pressure, resulting in atrophy of optic nerve and blindness. SYN: *glaucoma*.

c., suppurative. When suppuration occurs.

choroidocyclitis [*" + kyklos, a circle, + -itis, inflammation*]. Inflammation of the choroid coat and ciliary processes.

choroidiritis (ko-royd-o-i-ri'tis) [*" + iritis, + -itis, inflammation*]. Inflammation of the choroid coat and iris.

choroidoretinitis (ko-royd-o-ret-'in-'it'is) [*" + L rete, network, + G -itis, inflammation*]. Inflammation of choroid and retina.

choreomania (ko-ro-mā'nī-ā) [*G. choros, dance, + mania, madness*]. Epidemic dancing mania, choreomania.

Christian Science. A religion and system of healing disease of mind and body which teaches that all cause and effect is mental, and that sin, sickness, and death will be destroyed by a full understanding of the Divine Principle of Jesus' teachings and healing. (Webster's *New Int. Dictionary*, 2nd ed.)

Christison's formula. To estimate solids in urine per 1000 parts, multiply last 2 figures of specific gravity by 2.33.

Chrobak pelvis (kro'bak). A deformed pelvis caused by hip joint disease.

chromaffin (kro-mā'fin) [*G. chrōma, color, + L affinis, having affinity for*]. 1. Staining readily with chromium salts. 2. Noting pigmented cells forming medulla of the suprarenal glands and the paraganglia.

c. system, c. tissue. The mass of tissue forming paraganglia and medulla of suprarenal glands, which secretes adrenalin and stains readily with chromium salts.

Same kind of tissue is also found along abdominal aorta and in sympathetic nerves or ganglia. SEE: *suprarenal glands*.

chromometer (kro-mom'e-ter) ['' + *metron*, measure]. Device for determining the pigment in a substance.

chromometry (kro-mom'et-ri). The estimation of coloring matter.

chromopar'ic [G. *chrōma*, color; + *L. parēre*, produce]. Producing color; chromogenic.

chromopex'ic ['' + *pēxis*, fixation]. Fixing coloring matter, as the liver.

chromophage (kro'mo-fāj) ['' + *phagein*, to eat]. A phagocyte that destroys pigment believed to be present in the blanching of hair. SYN *pigmentophagocyte*.

chromophane (kro'mo-fān) ['' + *phainēin*, to show]. Retinal pigment.

chromophile (kro'mo-fil) ['' + *philein*, to love]. 1. Any structure that stains easily. 2. Staining readily.

chromophilic (kro-mo-fil'ik). Staining readily, chromophilous

chromophilous (kro-mof'il-us). Chromophilic.

chromophobe (krō'mō-fōb) [G. *chrōma*, color; + *phobos*, fear]. Resistant to stain or a cell which does not stain.

chromophor'ic [G. *chrōma*, color; + *pherein*, to bear]. Pert. to or bearing color

chromophose (kro'mo-fōz) ['' + *phōs*, light]. A subjective sensation of a spot of color in the eye. SEE *centrophose*, *centrophose*.

chromophytosis (kro-mo-fī-to'sis) ['' + *phyton*, plant; + *-ōsis*, infection]. Pigmentation of skin due to a vegetable parasite. Tinea, or pityriasis versicolor

chromoplasm ['' + *plasma*, matter]. The network of a cell nucleus.

chromoplas'tid ['' + *plastos*, formed]. A pigment granule in protoplasm.

chromoprotein (kro-mo-pro'tē-in) ['' + *protos*, first]. A pigmented conjugated protein made up of pigment and a simple protein, as hemoglobin

chromop'sia ['' + *opsis*, vision]. Chromatopsia, colored vision.

chromoptometer (kro-mop-tom'e-ter) ['' + *optēin*, to see; + *metron*, measure]. Instrument for determining keenness of color vision.

chro'moradiom'eter ['' + *L. radius*, ray; + *G. metron*, measure]. An instrument for measuring penetrative power of roentgen rays

chromoscope (krō-mō-skōp) ['' + *skopein*, to examine]. Instrument for determining color perception

chromoscopy (krō-mos'kō-pl) ['' + *skopein*, to examine]. 1. Examination for color vision. 2. Administration of dyes to stain the urine and in this manner make a diagnosis of kidney function.

chromosome (krō'mō-sōm) [G. *chrōma*, color; + *sōma*, body]. A microscopic rod, J- or V-shaped body which develops from the nuclear material of a cell and is especially conspicuous during mitosis. They stain deeply with basic dyes. They contain the genes or hereditary determiners.

The V-shaped, threadlike bodies formed by the breaking up of the chromatin network in the nucleus of a cell during mitotic division. From the network stage the chromatin assumes a tangled skein appearance, which again breaks into short, V-shaped lengths known as *chromosomes*. The number of chromosomes is constant for each species of animal. In man they number 48 or in 24 pairs, one derived from each parent. The germ cells, sperm and ova contain only one chromosome of each

pair. Their function is said to be concerned with the transmission of hereditary traits from the parents to their offspring, carrying the genes like beads on a string.

2. The unit of chromatin in the nucleus of a cell.

SEE *allosome*, *azoneme*, *heredity*.

c., accessory. An unpaired monosome, which does not divide, but goes into only 1 of the daughter cells. SYN: *allosome*, *heterochromosome*.

c., bivalent. Two chromosomes united temporarily.

c., sex. An accessory c, so named because it is thought to transmit sexual characteristics

c., X. The sex chromosome. Females possess two X-chromosomes in all somatic cells. The mature ovum contains one X-chromosome. In somatic cells of the male, the X-chromosome has a diminutive mate, the Y-chromosome. Half of the mature sperm contain the X-chromosome, half the Y-chromosome.

Zygotes are either XX or XY. XX zygotes developing into females. XY zygotes developing into males. The X-chromosomes contain the genes for sex-linked characters

c., Y. The Y-chromosome is usually devoid of genes and is absent in the male of certain animals (some insects and nematodes)

chro'mother'apy ['' + *therapeia*, treatment]. The use of colored light in the treatment of disease.

chromotox'ic ['' + *toxikon*, poison]. Caused by toxic action on the hemoglobin.

chromoureterosc'opy (kro-mo-ū-ret-er-os'ko-pi) ['' + *oureter*, ureter; + *skopein*, to examine]. Inspecting orifices of ureters after giving a substance to dye the urine.

chronaxia (kron-ak'si-ā) [G. *chronos*, time; + *axia*, value]. Time intensity relation of electrical stimuli

chronaximeter (kron-aks-im'et-er) ['' + '' + *metron*, measure]. Device for measuring chronaxia

chronaxy (kro'nak-si) ['' + *axia*, value]. A number expressing the sensitiveness of a nerve to electrical stimulation.

It is the minimum duration, measured in seconds, during which a current of prescribed strength must pass through a motor nerve in order to cause contraction in the associated muscle; the strength of direct current (the rheobasic voltage) which will just suffice if given an indefinite time is first determined, and exactly double this strength is taken for the final determinations

chron'ic [G. *chronos*, duration]. Long drawn out, applied to a disease that is not acute.

chronicity (kro-nis'it-i). State of being chronic

chronobiol'o'gy [G. *chronos*, time; + *bios*, life; + *logos*, study of]. Science of duration of life, and methods of prolonging it.

chronograph (kron'o-graf) ['' + *graphein*, to write]. Device for recording short intervals of time

chronological (krōn'ō-lōj'i-kāl) [G. *chronos*, time; + *logos*, understanding]. Occurring in natural sequence according to time.

c. age. The number of years of one's life.

By educators, for those 16 and over, assumed to be 16 years, no matter how much greater it may be. Determined by the results of intelligence tests. SEE: *age*, *intelligence quotient*.

chronoscope [G. *chronos*, time, + *skopein*, to examine] Device for measuring extremely short intervals of time.

chronotropic [' + *trepein*, to turn]. Pert. to all that modifies periodically recurring action, such as the heart beat.

c. fibers. Those which control contraction of the heart.

chronotropism [' + " + *ismos*, condition of]. Modification of periodical movements through external causes

chrysarobin (kris-ar-o'bin) (goa powder). USP A mixture of neutral principles obtained from a substance deposited in the wood of *Araroba*, a leguminous tree grown in South America

ACTION AND USES. Antiparasitic and an irritant. Employed in the treatment of fungous diseases of the skin in a 2 to 20% ointment.

INCOMPATIBILITIES. Turns brown on exposure to air, turns red in ammonia water, deep brown with nitric acid.

chthonophagia (thon-o-fa'j-l-ä) [G. *chthōn*, earth, + *phagein*, to eat]. Eating clay or dirt, geophagy

Chvostek's sign (shvos'teks). Local spasm following a tap on one side of face

chylangioma (ki-lan-ji-o-mä) [G. *chylos*, chyle, + *aggeion*, vessel, + *-oma*, tumor]. 1. Tumor of intestinal lymph vessels containing chyle 2 Retention of chyle in lymphatic vessels with dilatation.

chyle (kil) [G. *chylos*]. The milklike contents of the lacteals and lymphatic vessels of the intestine consisting of the products of digestion and principally absorbed fats. It is carried by the lymphatic vessels to the cisterna chyli and then by way of the thoracic duct to the left subclavian vein where it enters the blood stream. Four to five pounds are formed in 24 hours. Sp gr 1.015. Reaction is alkaline.

RS *achylia*, *achylosis*, *achyma*, *achymosis*, "chyl-" words, *cisterna chyli*, *oligochylia*, *receptaculum chyli*, *secretion*

chylemia (ki-le'mi-ä) [' + *atma*, blood]. Chyle in the peripheral circulation

chylidrosis (ki-li-dro'sis) [' + *idrōs*, sweat]. A milklike sweat resembling chyle

chylifacient (ki-li-fa'shent) [' + *L. facere*, to make] Forming chyle.

chylifaction (ki-li-fak'shun) [' + *L. facere*, to make] The formation of chyle

chylifactive (ki-lif-ak'tiv). Forming chyle; chylifacient

chyliferous (ki-lif'er-us) [G. *chylos*, chyle, + *L. ferre*, to carry] Carrying chyle

chylification (ki-li-fi-ka'shun) [' + *facere*, to make] Formation of chyle

chylöcele (ki'lo-sel) [' + *kēlē*, tumor]. Infused chyle in *tunica vaginalis testis*.

chyloderma (ki-lo-der'mä) [' + *derma*, skin]. Lymph accumulated in the enlarged lymphatic vessels and thickened skin of the scrotum, lymph scrotum; scrotal elephantiasis

chylology (ki-lo'l-o-ji) [' + *logos*, study of]. The study of chyle

chylomedastinum (ki-lo'me-di-as'tinum) [' + *L. mediastinum*, being in the middle] Chyle in the mediastinum.

chylomicron (ki-lo-mi'kron) [' + *mikros*, small]. Small particle of fat in the blood after digestion and absorption of fat in the food, and perceptible under a microscope

chylopericardium (ki-lo-per-i-kar'di-um) [' + *peri*, around, + *kardia*, heart]. Chyle in the pericardium.

chyloperitoneum [' + " + *teinein*, to stretch]. Effused chyle in peritoneal cavity.

chylophoric (ki-lo-for'ik) [' + *phoros*, bearing]. Conveying chyle; chyliferous.

chylopoiesis (ki-lo-pol-e'sis) [' + *poiesis*, production]. Formation of chyle and absorption by lacteals in the intestines.

SYN *chylification*.

chylopoietic (ki-lo-pol-et'ik) [' + *poiesis*, production] Pert to formation of chyle.

chylosis (ki-lo'sis) [' + *-osis*, infection]. Formation of chyle. **SYN.** *chylifaction*, *q.v.*

chylothorax [' + *thōrax*, chest]. Chyle in pleural cavities

chyloous (ki'lus) [G. *chylos*]. Pert. to or of the nature of chyle

chyluria (ki-lu'ri-ä) [' + *ouron*, urine]. Chyle or fat globules in the urine.

chyme (kim) [G. *chymos*, juice]. The mixture of partly digested food and digestive secretions found in the stomach and small intestine during digestion of a meal, it is a varicolored, thick, but nearly liquid mass. **SEE** "chym-" words, *enchyma*, *oligochymia*.

chymification [' + *L. facere*, to make]. 1. Formation of food into chyme. 2. Gastric digestion

chymosin (ki'mo-sin) [G. *chymos*, juice]. Milk curdling enzyme found chiefly in gastric juice. **SYN** *rennet*, *rennin*.

chymosinogen (ki-mo-sin'o-jen) [' + *genesis*, to produce]. A substance from which chymosin is formed

C. I. Abbr for color index; also chemotherapeutic index (parasitology)

CIBHA. Abbr for congenital inclusion body hemolytic anemia

chymotrypsin (ki'mo-trip'sin) A proteolytic enzyme of pancreatic secretion

cibistome (si-blis't-ōm) [G. *kibisis*, pouch, + *tomē*, a cut] Instrument for incision of capsule of the lens

cicatricial (sik-ä-trish'al) [L. *cicatrix*, scar] Pert to a cicatrix

cicatricotomy (sik-ä-trik-o'to-mi) [' + *G. tomē*, incision]. Incision of a cicatrix or scar

cicatrix (sik-ä-triks, sik-ä'triks) [L.]. A scar left by a healed wound

Lack of color is due to absence of pigmentation. Cicatricial tissue is less elastic than normal tissue, hence it usually presents a contracted appearance.

TREATMENT. Skin graft, carbon dioxide snow, x-rays, or radium

cicatrizant (sik-kat'riz-ant) [L. *cicatrix*, scar] Favoring or causing cicatrization.

cicatrization (sik-at-ri-za'shun) [L. *cicatrix*, scar]. Healing by scar formation. **SEE** *intention*

cicatrize [L. *cicatrix*, scar]. To heal by scar tissue

cilia (sil'i-ä) (sing. *cil'ium*) [L. pl.]. 1. Eyelashes 2 Hairlike processes projecting from epithelial cells, as in the bronchi, which wave mucus, pus, and dust particles upward. **SEE** *biciliate*.

ciliariscope (sil-i-ä'ri-skōp) [L. *ciliaris*, pert to eyelash, + *G. skopein*, to examine] Instrument for examination of the ciliary region of the eye.

ciliarectomy (sil-i-ä-r-o'to-mi) [' + *G. tomē*, incision]. Surgical section of the ciliary zone in glaucoma.

ciliary [L. *ciliaris*, pert. to eyelash]. 1. Pert. to any hairlike processes. 2. An eyelid, and eyelash

c. arteries. Branches of the ophthalmic artery which supply the choroid layer

c. body. Extends from base of iris to ant. part of choroid, consists of ciliary processes and ciliary muscle

c. ganglion. A ganglion lying in the posterior part of the orbit. Receives preganglionic fibers through the oculomotor nerve from the nucleus of Edinger-Westphal of the midbrain. From it six short ciliary nerves pass to the eyeball. Postganglionic fibers innervate the ciliary muscle, sphincter of the iris, and the smooth muscles of blood vessels of these structures and the cornea.

c. glands. Glands of Moll, a form of sweat glands of the eyelid

c. muscle. Accommodation muscle of eye.

c. processes. Consist of about 70 folds arranged meridionally so as to form a circle, have same structure as rest of choroid and secrete nutrient fluids which nourish neighboring parts, as cornea, lens, vitreous body. They also serve as points of attachment for the suspensory ligament of the lens.

c. reflex. Normal movement of pupil in accommodation of eye

cil'iate [L. *cilia*, eyelashes] Having hair-like projections resembling cilia

ciliated (sil'i-a-ted) Possessing cilia.

c. epithelium. Epithelium with hair-like processes on surface. They waft only in one direction and line the respiratory tract and fallopian tubes

cilicectomy (sil-i-ek'to-mi) [L. *cilium*, eyelash, + G. *ektomē*, excision]. Excision of portion of ciliary muscle, body, or border of eyelid

ciliospinal (sil-i-o-spi'nal) [+ *spina*, thorn] Pert to the ciliary body and spinal cord

c. center. Spinal cord center which controls dilatation of the pupil

c. reflex. Dilation of pupil following stimulation of the skin of the neck by pinching or scratching the skin

cilotomy (sil-i-to'o-mi) [+ G. *tomē*, incision] Section of the ciliary nerves

cilium (sil-i-um) [L.]. 1. An eyelash 2. Hairlike process of certain cells

ciliosis (sil-i-o'sis) [L.] Twitching of an eyelid, spasmodically

cimbia (sim'be-ā) [L.] Slender band of white fibers crossing the ventral surface of a cerebral peduncle

Cimex lectularius (si'meks lek-tū-la'ri-us). The bedbug

cinchona (sin-ko'nā) [Sp. *cinchon*, from Countess of Cinchon who was cured by bark in 1638] (Peruvian bark) USP. The dried bark of the tree cinchona, the source of quinine. Its preparation, the tincture and compound tincture, useful as a bitter tonic

DOSAGE 1 dram (4 cc).

cinchonism (sin-kon-izm) [+ G. *ismos*, condition of] Poisoning from cinchona or its alkaloids

cinchonize (sin'ko-niz) [Sp. *cinchon*]. To bring under the influence of cinchona or its alkaloids, esp. quinine

cinchophen (sin'ko-fen) (atophan). USP. Light yellow powder with slightly bitter taste, a dangerous drug to use.

ACTION AND USES. An analgesic in gout and acute arthritis, an antipyretic. Often toxic.

DOSAGE 15 m (10 cc).

c. poisoning. Out of 117 cases of poisoning reported there were 61 deaths.

Sym: Gastric irritation, nausea, vomiting, belching, heartburn, vertigo, weakness, diarrhea, itching, rash, jaundice,

stupor. When chronic it is often associated with profound liver damage. Those with gallbladder disease, inflammation, or cirrhosis of liver, the undernourished and those suffering from alcoholism are esp. susceptible

F A TREATMENT. Largely symptomatic. Wash out stomach, give large quantities of fluids and saline catharsis. Sugars, glucose, intravenously. Insulin if sugar appears in the urine

cinclisis (sin'klis-is) [G. *kiklisis*, a wagging]. Rapid winking, or quick, spasmodic movements of any part of the body

cincture sensation (sink'tūr) [L. *cinctura*, from *cingere*, *cinctum*, to gird] Sensation of a tight girdle about the waist. SYN *zonesthesia*

cinematics [G. *kinema*, motion]. Science of motion, kinematics

cinematography (sin-e-mat'o-rā-dī-og'ra-fī) [+ L. *radius*, ray, + G. *graphein*, to write]. Radiography of an organ in motion

cineplastics [G. *kinem*, to move, + *plastikos*, formed]. Formation after amputation of muscles of a stump, so that it is possible to impart motion and direction to an artificial limb

cinereaceous (sin-e-ra'shus) [L. *cinis*, ciner-, ash] Like ashes

cinerea (sin-e're-ā) [L. *cinerius*, ashen-hued] The gray matter of the brain and nervous system

cine'ral. Pert to gray matter of the nervous system

cineritious (sin-er-ish'us) [L. *cineritius*, ashen] Ashen, as the gray matter.

cinesalgia (sin-es-al'ji-ā) [G. *kinēsis*, motion, + *algos*, pain]. Pain caused by movement of muscles

cinesi- [G. *kinēsis*, motion] Prefix Motion. See also *kinesi-*.

cinesia (sin-e'si-ā) [G. *kinēsis*, motion]. Motion sickness, as car sickness, seasickness

cinesthesia (sin-es-the'zi-ā) [+ *aisthēsis*, sensation] 1 The sense of motion. 2 The false sense of moving in space

cinetocytopenia (si-net'o-si-to-pe'ni-ā) [+ *penia*, poverty] Having an abnormally small number of cinetocytes in the blood

cingulum (pl. *cin'gula*) (sin'gu-lum) [L. girdle] (1) A band of association fibers in the cingulate gyrus extending from anterior perforated substance posteriorly to the hippocampal gyrus (2) An eminence on the lingual surface of the incisor teeth especially the upper ones. It is situated near the gum. Also called *basal ridge*

cion (si'ōn) [G. *kiōn*, uvula] The uvula

cionitis [+ *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the uvula

cionoptosis (si-on-op-to'si-ā) [+ *ptōsis*, a falling] A lengthened uvula

cionotome (si-on'o-tōm) [+ *tomē*, incision] Instrument for excision of the uvula.

cionotomy (si-on-o'to-mi) [+ *tomē*, incision] Excision of uvula

circa (sir'kā) [L.]. Prefix: About.

circinate (sur'si-nat) [L. *circinatus*, made round] Circular.

circle [L. *circulus*, dim of *circus*, a ring]. Any ring-shaped structure

c. of diffusion. One or more on projection plane of an image not in focus of the lens

c. of Willis. Union of the ant. and post. cerebral arteries (branches of the

carotid) forming an anastomosis at base of the brain.

c., vascular. One around the mouth formed by inf. and sup. coronary arteries

circuit [*L. circuire*, to go around]. Course or path of an electric current.

c. breaker. A safety device for opening an electrical circuit, a switch.

c., closed. A circuit through which electricity is passing or can pass.

c., electric. The path through conductors by which an electric current passes

c., ground. Ground or earth as part of electric circuit.

c., high frequency. A spark gap, condenser, and the oscillatory transformer or resonator

c., magnetic. The closed path of magnetic lines, *e. g.*, the magnetic circuit of a transformer.

c., open. A circuit having some break in it so that current is not passing or cannot pass This break may be intentional, as an open switch, or accidental, as a blown fuse, a loose connection, or a broken wire.

c., short. An accidental overflow of current due to the establishment of a low resistance bypass

circular [*L. circularis*, pert to a ring]

1. Shaped like a circle. 2. Recurrent

c. insanity. That in which manic and depressive attacks follow one another without intervals of lucidity.

circulation [*L. circulatio*, movement in a circle] Movement in a circular course

c. of the aqueous humor of the eye. SEE. *aqueous*.

c. of bile salts. The sodium glycocholate and taurocholate found in hepatic bile pass with it into the intestine, where they are absorbed along with the fats. They therefore pass with the blood of the portal vein back to the liver, where they are again used in making fresh bile.

c. of the blood. The blood leaving the left ventricle enters the aorta, from which it escapes into the various large arteries It thus reaches the coronary

arteries of the heart itself and the arteries of the head, body wall, abdominal viscera, and extremities. Passing through the various capillary systems, it is gathered into veins, of which there are 2 systems. (1) Most veins empty their blood into the *venae cavae superior* and *inferior*. (2) The veins from the stomach, pancreas, spleen, and intestine unite to form the *vena portae*, which runs to the liver. Here it breaks up into a new capillary system, which drains through the hepatic veins into the *vena cava inferior* The combined blood of the *venae cavae* and the coronary veins enters the right atrium, passes through the right ventricle, and is forced out into the pulmonary artery. The pulmonary capillary system drains by way of the pulmonary veins into the left atrium and thence into the left ventricle

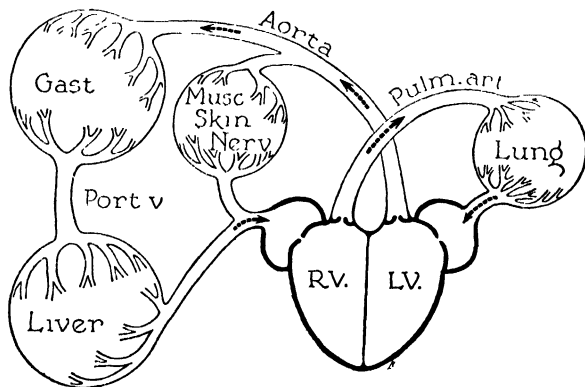
c. of the cerebrospinal fluid. SEE: *cerebrospinal*

c., collateral. C through small vessels which enlarge to compensate for an obstruction in the large vessels

c. coronary. Circulation through the muscular tissue of the heart Blood leaves the aorta through the *r. and l. coronary arteries* which supply the myocardium Blood passes through capillaries and is collected in veins most of which empty into the coronary sinus which opens into the right atrium A few of the small veins open directly into the atria and ventricles

c., enterohepatic. SEE *c. of bile salts*.

c. fetal. Circulation through the fetus Blood, oxygenated in the placenta passes through the umbilical vein and ductus venosus to the inferior vena cava and thence to the right atrium from which it may follow one of two courses (1) through the *foramen ovale* to the left atrium and thence through the aorta to the tissues or (2) through the right ventricle, pulmonary artery, and ductus arteriosus to the aorta, and thence to the tissues In either case the blood bypasses the lungs which are not functioning before birth Blood is returned to the placenta through the umbilical arteries which are continuations of the hypogastric arteries. At



CIRCULATION

General scheme of the circulation of blood in man. Beginning with the lung, the abbreviations follow in this order: LV, left ventricle. Gast, gastrointestinal organs; Port. v., portal vein; Musc., system of voluntary muscles; Nerv., nervous system; RV., right ventricle; Pulm. art., pulmonary artery.

birth or shortly after, the ductus arteriosus and the foramen ovale close establishing normal circulation. Failure of either to occur gives rise to a "blue baby".

c. of the lymph. Lymph is formed from the tissue fluid which fills the tissue spaces of the body. It is collected into lymph capillaries which carry the lymph to the larger lymph vessels. These converge to form one of two main trunks, the right lymphatic duct and the thoracic duct. The rt lymphatic duct drains the right side of the head, neck, and trunk and right upper extremity, the thoracic duct drains all the remaining portion of the body. The latter has its origin at the cisterna chyli which receives the lymphatics from the abdominal organs. It courses upward through the diaphragm and thorax and empties into the left subclavian artery near its junction with the l int jugular vein. The rt lymphatic duct empties into the rt subclavian vein. Lymph vessels have along their course lymph nodes which function as filtering structures filtering out bacteria and particulate substance preventing their entrance into the blood stream. Lymph flow is maintained by difference in pressure at the two ends of the system. Important accessory factors aiding the flow of lymph are breathing movements and muscular activities.

c., portal. Veins from the pancreas, spleen, stomach, intestines unite behind the pancreas and form the portal tube or vein. This takes blood, rich in the products of digestion, to the liver, where it breaks up into smaller vessels and capillaries.

c., pulmonary. The venous blood which is received into the right auricle passes through the tricuspid valve into the right ventricle. From there into the pulmonary artery, which divides into 2 branches, 1 going to each lung. (This is the only instance when an artery contains venous or dark blood deficient in oxygen.) The artery breaks up in the lung into capillaries, and here, by means of the hemoglobin in the red corpuscles, takes up oxygen from the inspired air. Red arterial blood returns to the heart by the 4 pulmonary veins, 2 from each lung entering the left auricle. (This is the only instance where veins contain oxygenated blood.)

c. rate. The minute volume or output of the heart per minute. In an average size adult with a pulse rate of 70, the amount is approximately 4 liters.

c., systemic. General circulation through the whole body except the lungs.

c., venous. C. of the blood via the veins.

circulation, words pert. to: adlemorrhysis, anangioplasic, angioneurosis, arterial c., arteries, chiloangiopathy, circulatory, enterohepatic (see *bile acids*), fetal, fuliginous, heart, hypoxiphysia, infarct.

circulation time. The time required by a particle of blood to make the complete circuit of both the systemic and pulmonary systems. Circulation time is determined by injecting a substance into a vein and timing its reappearance in arteries at the point of injection or some other point in the body. Such would necessitate the blood with the contained substance passing through veins to the heart and through the right atrium and ventricle, through the pulmonary circuit to the lungs and

back through the left atrium and ventricle, and then out through the aorta and arteries to the place where detected. Dyes such as fluorescein, methylene blue or substances such as potassium ferrocyanide or histamine have been used as tracers. Ave circulation time is 18 to 24 seconds. Circulation time is reduced in anemia and hyperthyroidism, increased in hypertension, myxedema, and cardiac failure.

c. time, pulmonary. The time required for blood to pass through the lungs. Ave time 11 seconds.

c. time test. Saccharin may be injected into a vein at the elbow. The patient says "sweet" the instant a sweet taste is detected in the mouth. The time, measured with a stop watch, bet. the injection and detection of the sweet taste is the time required for the blood to flow from the arm through the right auricle and ventricle, the lungs, back to the left side of the heart, and up to the capillaries of the tongue. This is the "arm to tongue" circulation time which normally is 10-15 seconds.

circulatory. Pert. to circulation.

c. system, inspection of. Inspection detects any abnormal centers of pulsation,* the apex* beat and its position, force, and extent, and any unnatural prominence over the precordial region. SEE: abdomen, apex beat, chest, heart, lungs, pulsation.

circum- [L.]. Prefix. Around, as *circumduction*.

circumarticular (sir'kum-ar-tik'ü-lar) [L. *circum*, around, + *articulus*, a joint]. Surrounding a joint. SYN *periarticular*.

circumcision (ser-kum-si'shun) [L. *circumcisio*, a cutting around] Removal of the end of the prepuce by a circular incision.

NP The foreskin is often tight after birth. It should be pulled back gently at the first bath to see that the meatus is clear, and then left alone for 8 days. After this, if still tight, it should be picked up in the thumb and finger and gently coaxed backwards twice a day. If it is inclined to bleed, smear it with an antiseptic ointment, such as yellow oxide of mercury. Care must be taken not to strip it backwards too far or constriction of the glans (paraphimosis) may occur. If tightness still persists or there is any difficulty in passing urine, a doctor should be consulted. Often the gentle passage of a probe by the doctor, underneath the skin of the prepuce, will obviate any need to circumcise. Strict asepsis must be maintained in the dressing of a circumcision. Pemphigoid skin rashes sometimes occur as a result of the infection of the wound.

PREPARATION FOR: Dorsal position. Screen. The patients are painted with alcohol (70%), picric acid, or mercuriochrome. Iodine is not used in genito-urinary surgery. Drape in a lithotomy sheet and 4 towels. SEE: *apellous*, *posthetomy*.

circumclulsion (ser-kum-klu'zhun) [L. *circumcludere*, to shut in]. Acupressure by use of a pin under an artery and a wire loop over it, attached to each end of the pin.

circumcor'neal [L. *circum*, around, + *corneus*, horny]. Around the cornea.

circumcres'cent [" + *creescere*, to grow]. Developing around or over a part.

circumduction (sir-kum-duk'shun) [" + *ducere*, to lead]. 1. The action or swing of a limb, such as the arm, in such a manner that it describes a coneshaped

figure, the apex of the cone being formed by the joint at the proximal end, while the complete circle is formed by the free distal end of the limb. 2 Circular movement of the eye.

circumflex (sir'kum-fleks) [“ + *flectere*, to bend]. Winding around, as a vessel.

circuminsular [“ + *insula*, island]. Surrounding the island of Reil.

circumintestinal [“ + *intestinalis*, pert. to intestine]. Around the intestine.

circumlental [“ + *lens*, lens]. Situated around the lens.

circumnuclear [“ + *nucleus*, kernel]. Surrounding the nucleus.

circumocular [“ + *oculus*, eye]. Surrounding the eye.

c. core. A nucleus.

circumoral [“ + *os*, or-, mouth]. Encircling the mouth.

c. pallor. White area around the mouth contrasting vividly with color of face, esp. seen in scarlet fever.

circumorbital (sir'kum-or-bit-äl) [“ + *orbita*, orbit]. Around an orbit.

circumpolarization [“ + *polaris*, polar]. The rotation of a ray of polarized light.

circumrenal [“ + *renalis*, pert. to kidney]. Around or about the kidney.

circumscribed [“ + *scribere*, to write]. Limited in space.

circumstantiality [L. *circumstantia*, a standing around]. The mention of irrelevant facts and details in conversation.

circumvalate [L. *circum*, around, + *val-läre*, to wall]. Surrounded by a wall or raised structure.

c. papillae. V-shaped row of papillae at base of tongue.

circus movements (ser'kus). “Contraction or excitation wave traveling continuously in circular fashion around a ring of muscle or through the wall of the heart” (Lewis).

cirrhonosis (sir-ron'o-sus) [G. *kirros*, tawny, + *nosos*, disease]. Disease of the fetus marked by a golden yellow color of the pleura and peritoneum.

cirrhosis (sir-ro'sis) [G. *kirros*, yellow, + *-osis*, infection]. An interstitial inflammation with hardening, granulation, and contraction of the tissues of an organ, more esp. the liver.

Etiol. Deposits of connective tissue about the blood vessels causing, through contraction, an obstruction of the portal circulation.

c., alcoholic. That of the liver due to alcoholism.

c., atrophic. One marked by atrophy of the liver. **SYM:** Early enlargement of liver. Tongue coated, anorexia, fullness and distress after eating, vomiting of frothy mucus, flatulence, constipation, and dark urine. Gradual shrinking of the organ, with ascites, hypertension, hemorrhoids. As obstruction becomes greater portal blood finds new channels, and the superficial abdominal veins enlarge, notably about the umbilicus, forming the so-called *caput medusae*. **PROG:** Unfavorable except in early stages.

c., biliary. Affecting the liver and gall-bladder. **Etiol.** Chronic retention of bile. **SYM:** Jaundice, hypochondriac fullness, urine dark and bile stained; stools, clay colored. Loss of strength, indigestion, fever irregularly. **Diet:** No special diet. Prohibit all alcoholic liquors.

c., fatty. C with fatty infiltration of the liver cells.

c., hypertrophic. In which the connective tissue hyperplasia starts from the periphery of the capillary bile ducts instead of from ramifications of portal vein as in atrophic form.

SYM: Jaundice marked, liver large, yellow, and surface smooth or finely granular, spleen swollen. Disease may last 1 or 2 years, but abrupt termination may occur at any time in convulsions and coma.

TREATMENT: Constitutional.

c. of liver. A chronic disease characterized anatomically by a hyperplasia of the connective tissue and destruction of the secreting cells shown chiefly by symptoms of portal obstruction. **See, c., atrophic.**

c. of lung. A chronic disease of the lung, characterized by an overgrowth of fibrous tissue.

SYM: Moderate dyspnea and chronic cough—expectoration may be slight but is often profuse and fetid from having been retained in bronchiectatic cavities—no fever, and general health may be preserved for many years.

PROG: Incurable—duration from 10 to 20 years.

TREATMENT: Palliative—consists in good hygiene and use of remedies directed to the bronchiectasis.

c., portal. C with inflammation and ensuing obstruction to portal circulation.

cirrhotic (sir-rot'ik). Pert to or affected with cirrhosis.

cirsectomy (sir-sek'to-mi) [G. *kirros*, varix, + *ektome*, excision]. Excision of a portion of a varicose vein.

cirsenchysis (sir-sen'ki-sis) [“ + *enchysis*, a pouring in]. Injection of varicose veins.

cirsocele (sir'so-sel) [“ + *kälē*, hernia]. Dilatation of veins of spermatic cord. **SYN:** *varicocele*.

cirsodesis (sir-sod'ē-sis) [“ + *desis*, ligation]. Ligation of varicose veins.

cirroid (sir'roid) [“ + *eidos*, resemblance]. Resembling a varix. **SYN:** *varicose*.

cirsocephalus (sir-som'fä-los) [“ + *omphalos*, navel]. Varicose veins around the navel.

cirsotome (sir'so-töm) [“ + *tomē*, incision]. Instrument for cutting varicose veins.

cirsotomy (sir-sot'o-mi) [“ + *tomē*, incision]. Treatment of a varicosity by multiple incisions.

cister'na, cis'tern [L. a vessel]. Any reservoir cavity.

c. chyli. **BNA:** *Receptaculum chyli*. A dilated sac into which is emptied the intestinal, 2 lumbar, and 2 descending lymphatic trunks, the origin of the thoracic duct.

c. subarachnoid. Wide spaces in the cranial cavity between the arachnoid and the pia mater. Contains cerebral spinal fluid.

cisternal (sis-ter'näl). Concerning a cavity filled with fluid.

c. puncture. A spinal puncture with a hollow needle bet the cervical vertebrae, through the dura mater into the cisterna at base of brain.

PURPOSE. (a) To inject a drug or a serum as in cerebral meningitis or cerebral syphilis, or (b) to remove excess spinal fluid and consequent pressure which inhibits the flow of spinal fluid to the lumbar region, esp. when the fluid cannot be obtained by lumbar puncture. **See:** *cerebrospinal fluid, spinal puncture*.

Citelli's syndrome. Poor memory, mental backwardness, insomnia or drowsiness, and lack of concentration in those with adenoids or phenoid sinusitis.

citochol reaction (sit'ō-kol). The use of concentrated cholesterolized extract of heart muscle as the antigen for a rapid flocculation test. [and a base

citrate (sit'rāt). Compound of citric acid
c. solution. Used to prevent clotting of blood that has been shed.

citrin (sit'rin). Vitamin P. Antiscorbatic in action and found in lemon juice

citron [L. *citrus*, juniper fruit] (candied).
AV. SERVING 75 Gm Pro. 1.1, Fat 1.1, Carbo 58.6 per serving. Ca 0.121, Mg 0.018, K 0.210, Na 0.011, P 0.033, Cl 0.003, S 0.020 No iron A base forming food, alkalinity 98 cc. per 100 Gm., 3.0 per 100 cal.

Cl. Symb of chlorine.

cladosporiasis (klad'o-spo-ri-o'sis) [G. *klados*, branch, + *sporos*, seed, + *-osis*, infection]. Infection with *Cladospodium*, a fungus, marked by appearance of gummatous nodules

cladotrichosis (klad-o-thri-kō'sis) [' + *thriz*, hair, + *-osis*, infection]. Infection with *Cladotrich*

clam. A bivalve belonging to the phylum Mollusca AV SERVING (round) 90 Gm Pro. 9.5, Fat 0.9, Carbo 4.7 AV SERVING (long) 60 Gm Pro 8.1, Fat 1.0, Carbo 1.7 ASH CONST. (round) Ca 0.106, Mg 0.098, K 0.131, Na 0.705, P 0.046, Cl 1.220, S 0.224 ASH CONST. (long) Ca 0.124, Mg 0.079, K 0.212, Na 0.500, P 0.122, Cl 0.910, S 0.213.

clamp (klamp) [Danish, *klamp*, hook]. Device for compression of vessels

clang [L. *clangere*, to peal]. A loud, metallic sound.

c. fin. A delicate tone

clap [A S. *claeppan*, to throb]. Popular term for gonorrhea

c. threads. Slimy threads of mucus and pus in urine during gonorrhea

clapotage, clapotement (klā-pō-tazh', klā-pōt-mon') [Fr.] Any splashing sound in succession of a dilated stomach

Clap-ton's lines. Green lines on dental margin of gums in copper poisoning.

clar'et stain or cheek [L. *clarētum*, light red]. Capillary nevus of cheek. SYN: *nevus flammeus*

clarificant (klar-if'ik-ant) [L. *clarus*, clear, + *facere*, to make] Any agent that clears the turbidity of a liquid

Clarke's bodies. Alveolar sarcomatous intranuclear bodies of breast.

C.'s column. Gray matter, the trophic center for the direct cerebellar tract, the vestibular column

clasmatoblast (klaz-mat'o-blast) [G. *klasma*, fragment, + *blastos*, germ]. A mast cell

clasmatocyte (klaz-mat'o-sit) [' + *kytos*, cell]. A large, wandering, uninucleated cell, with many branches

A fixed macrophage of loose connective tissue. They are capable of ingesting particulate material and have the property of electively storing certain dyes in colloidal solution. In inflammatory conditions they become actively ameboid.

clasmatocytosis (klaz-mat-o-sitō'sis) [' + ' + *-osis*, infection]. Breaking up of clasmatocytes and islands of granules formed from their debris.

clasmatodendro'sis [' + *dendron*, tree, + *-osis*, infection]. A breaking up of astrocytic protoplasmic expansions.

clasmato'sis [' + *-osis*, infection]. Crumbling into small bits; fragmentation, as of cells. [Joint in cerebral palsies.

clasp-knife rigidity. Spastic action in a **clastic** (klas'tik) [G. *klastos*, broken, from *klein*, to break]. Causing division into parts.

clastothrix (klas'to-thriks) [' + *thriz*, hair]. Brittleness of the hair. SYN: *trichorrhæsis*.

claudication (klaw-dī-ka'shun) [L. *claudicare*, to limp]. 1 Limping. 2 Loss of function, temporarily due to spasm (arterial) in brain or heart. 3. An obstruction.

c., intermittent. Arterial spasm with subsequent painful cramping of the legs and lameness.

Claudius' cells (klaw/dī-us). Large columnar cells external to the organ of Corti.

C.'s fossa. Small depression in post. part of pelvis, on either side, in which lies the ovary.

claustrophilia (klaws-tro-fil'ī-ā) [L. *claustrum*, a closed space, + G. *philein*, to love] Dread of being in an open space, as in neurasthenia or a morbid desire to be shut in with doors and windows closed.

claustrophobia (klaws-tro-fō-bī-ā) [' + *phobos*, fear] PSY Fear of being confined in any space, as in a locked room. Opp of *agoraphobia*.

claustrum (klaws'trum) [L. a closed space]. 1. A barrier. 2 Thin layer of gray matter separating the ext. capsule from the island of Reil

clausura (klaws-su'rā) [L. closure]. Atresia of a passage, closure.

clava (kla'vā) (pl *claræ*) [L. club]. Enlarged extremity of the *funiculus gracilis* in post. portion of medulla oblongata. *Tuberculum gracile* [Clubshaped]

clavate [L. *clavatus*, pert. to a club].

c. nucleus. Collection of nerve cells within the clava.

clavicle [L. *clavicula*, dim. of *clavis*, key]. The collarbone, a bone curved like the letter f, which articulates with the sternum and the scapula.

c., dislocation of. Forward. *Sternal end.* TREATMENT: (a) Knee placed against spine (b) Draw shoulders back. (c) Apply clavicle bandage with pad on dislocated end of bone

Outer Extremity. Bone upon upper surface of acromion, or upon ant. part of spine of the scapula. SYM: (a) Prominence upon surface of acromion which disappears when arm is raised. (b) Shoulders flattened, arm hanging close to trunk. TREATMENT: (a) Raise shoulder, draw backward. (b) Place pad in axilla, bringing elbow close to side. (c) Secure arm and forearm to chest with pad in axilla. (d) Pressure by pad and gutta percha plate on projecting clavicle strapped in place. SEE *yugulum*.

c., fracture of. SYM: (1) Swelling, pain, protuberance with sharp depression over the injured bone. (2) Patient supports arm at the elbow, arm useless.

F. A. TREATMENT: (a) Place ball of cloth, 1 or 2 handkerchiefs, tightly rolled, under armpit. (b) Apply arm sling. Bandage elbow to side, hand and forearm extending across the chest. (c) Or, lay patient on back, on the floor, with blanket beneath until medical aid arrives. This position keeps shoulders back and prevents broken ends of bone from rubbing.

TREATMENT (medical): (a) Have assistant draw arms and shoulders backward. (b) Raise shoulders and support in upward, backward, and outward direction. (c) Cover parts with adhesive plaster and bandage.

clavicular (kla-vik'u-lar). Pert. to the clavicle.

clavus (L. nail). 1. A corn or callosity. 2. A sharp head pain like the driving of a nail into the head.

clawfoot (klaw'fut). Muscular wasting with distortion, giving foot appearance of a claw. **SYN.** *pes cavus*.

clawhand. Muscular atrophy and clawlike flexion of fingers.

clearing agent. One that makes microscopical objects more transparent.

cleavage (kle'vej) [A.S. *cleofan*, to adhere]. 1 Splitting a complex molecule into 2 or more simpler ones. 2. Cell division following the fertilization of an egg. **SYN.** *segmentation*.

c. cell. The blastomere.

c., hydrolytic. Hydrolysis

c. lines. Those appearing in linear direction when a pin punctures a cadaver.

cleft [M.E. *clift*, crevice]. A fissure.

c. palate. A congenital palatine fissure forming a cavity for the nose and mouth.

c. sternum. A congenital fissure of the breastbone.

c. tongue. One with furrows.

cleide (kli'do) [G. *kleis*, clavicle]. Prefix Pert. to the clavicle.

cleidorrhexis (kli-do-rek'sis) [G. *kleis*, clavicle, + *rēxis*, rupture]. Fracture or bending the clavicles of the fetus for delivery.

cleidotomy (kli-dot'o-mi) [" + *tomē*, a cutting]. Dividing a fetal clavicle to facilitate delivery.

cleptoma'nia [G. *kleptein*, to steal, + *mania*, madness]. Impulsive stealing, the intrinsic value of the article not being the motive. **SYN.** *kleptomania*, *q.v.*

clergyman's sore throat. A form of granular pharyngitis.

Clevenger's fissure. *Sulcus temporalis inferior* bet 2nd and 3rd occipital convolutions

climacteric (kli-mak'ter-ik, kli-mak-ter-ik) [G. *klimakter*, a round of a ladder]. That period that marks the cessation of a woman's reproductive period.

Usually takes place bet. the ages of 44 and 48. Seldom before or after. **SEE:** *change of life*, *menopause*.

c., grand. The 63rd year

climatology [G. *klima*, climate, + *logos*, study of]. Branch of meteorology which is the study of climate and its relation to disease **SEE** *bioclimatology*.

climatherapy (kli-mat-ē-ther'ap-i) [" + *therapeia*, treatment]. Change of climate as a treatment of a disease.

climax [G. *klimax*, ladder]. Period of greatest intensity.

climograph [G. *klima*, climate, + *graphēn*, to write]. A graph of the effect of climate on health.

clinic (klin'ik) [G. *klinikos*, pert. to a bed].

1. Bedside examination. 2. A center for physical examination and treatment of ambulant patients living at home or who are not hospitalized.

clinical. 1. Pert. to the course of a disease, or the symptoms as opposed to anatomical changes. 2. Pert. to a clinic.

c. thermometer. One which measures body temperature.

They may be disinfected by first

cleansing with cotton and soap solution, using a rotary motion downward to bulb end. This removes adherent mucus which coagulates in some disinfectants, thereby retaining organisms. Rinse thoroughly in water and submerge in 70% alcohol for 10 minutes. Rinse before use. **SEE:** *thermometer*

c. unit. In biochemistry, a measure of the acidity of gastric juice. Thus, if it takes 24 cc. of N/10 NaOH to neutralize 100 cc of gastric juice, the juice is said to contain 24 clinical units; 100 clinical units = 0.3634% HCl.

clinician (klin-ish'an) [G. *klinikos*, pert. to a bed]. A practicing physician; clinician

clinodactylism (kli'no-dak'ti-lizm). Clinodactyly

clinodactyly (kli'no-dak'ti-le) [G. *klinein*, to bend + *dactylos*, finger]. Permanent deflection, either medial or lateral, of one or more fingers

clinoid (kli'noid) [G. *klinē*, bed, + *eidōs*, appearance]. Resembling a bed in shape.

c. processes. Three pairs of prominences on upper surface of sphenoid bone.

clinometer [G. *klinein*, to decline, + *metron*, measure]. Instrument for estimation of power of rotation of ocular muscles

clinoscope [" + *skopein*, to examine]. Instrument for measuring the weakness of ocular muscles

clinostatic [G. *klinē*, bed, + *stasis*, position]. Caused by assuming a recumbent position

clinostatism. The recumbent position.

cliscometer (klis-e-om'et-er) [G. *kliasis*, inclination, + *metron*, measure]. Device for measuring the female pelvic inclination

clithrophobia (klith-ro-fō'bi-ā) [G. *kleithra*, keyhole, + *phobos*, fear]. Morbid fear of being locked in.

clifton (klit'f-on) [G. *klitus*, slope]. A craniometric point in center of highest part of the clivus on the sphenoid bone.

clitoridaxe (klit-or-id-awk'sē) [G. *kleitōris*, clitoris, + *auxē*, increase]. Hypertrophy of the clitoris.

clitoridectomy (klit-or-i-dek'to-mi) [" + *ektomē*, excision]. Excision of clitoris.

clitoriditis (klit-or-id-i'tis) [" + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the clitoris

clitoridotomy (kli-tor-i-dot'ō-mi) [" + *tomē*, incision]. Incision of the clitoris.

clitoris (kli'tor-is) [G. *kleitōris*]. One of the organs of the female genitalia. It is an erectile structure located beneath the anterior labial commissure and partially hidden by the anterior ends of the labia minora. It is homologous to the penis of the male.

Structure. It consists of three parts: a body, two crura, and a glans. (a) The body, about an inch in length, consists of two fused corpora cavernosa. It extends from the pubic arch above to the glans below. (b) The two crura are continuations of the corpora cavernosa and serve to attach them to the inferior rami of the pubic bones. They are covered by the ischio-cavernosus muscles. (c) The glans which forms the free distal end is a small rounded tubercle composed of erectile tissue. It is highly sensitive. The glans is usually covered by a hood-like prepuce and its ventral surface is attached to the frenulum of the labia.

- c. crises.** Recurring crises of involuntary excess of sexual feeling culminating in a true orgasm with spasm of the clitoris followed by lancinating pains in the genital organs lasting for hours. Rare. *Etiol.* *Tubes dorsalis*.
- clitoris, words pert to:** anorthosis, balanitis, caudation, clitorism, corpora cavernosa, erectile, -ion, -or, frenulum, smegma.
- clitorism** (kilit'or-izm) [G. *kleititoris*, + *ismos*]. The counterpart of priapism. A long continued, painful condition in the female with recurring erection of the clitoris with an occasional orgasm. *Etiol.* Intense masturbation, hysteria, nymphomania, or excessive coitus.
- clitoritis** (kilit-o-r'i'tis) [' + -itis, inflammation]. Inflammation of the clitoris. *Syn:* *clitoriditis*.
- clivus** [L. a slope]. A surface that slopes, as the sphenoid bone.
- c. blumenbach'ii.** The slope at base of skull.
- cloaca** (klo-a'ka) [L. a sewer] 1. Cavity lined with endoderm at the posterior end of the body which serves as a common passageway for urinary, digestive and reproductive ducts. Present in adults of birds, reptiles and amphibia and in the embryos of all vertebrates. 2. An opening in the sheath covering necrosed bone.
- clonic** (klon'ik) [G. *klonos*, turmoil] Pert. to alternate contraction and relaxation of muscles.
- c. spasm.** One marked by muscular contraction and relaxation. Occurs in 2nd stage of epilepsy.
- clonicity** (klon-is'ti) [G. *klonos*, turmoil]. Being clonic.
- clonicotonic** (klon-i-ko-ton'ik) [' + *tonikos*, tone] Both clonic and tonic, as some forms of muscular spasm.
- clonism, clonism'us** [' + *ismos*, condition of]. Condition of being affected with clonic spasms, or a succession of them.
- clonograph** [' + *graphein*, to write]. An instrument for registering spasmodic movements.
- clonospasm** [' + *spasmos*, spasm] Rapid alternation of muscular contraction and relaxation.
- The rate is much slower than a tremor. In upper motor neurone paralysis, sharp flexion of ankle often produces ankle clonus.
- clonus** [G. *klonos*, turmoil] Spasmodic alternation of contraction and relaxation; opposite of *tonus*. *See:* *wrist clonus*.
- Cloquet's canal** (klo-käs'). An irregular passage (hyaloid) through center of the vitreous body in the fetus.
- closed core transformer.** A transformer having a continuous core of magnetic material (usually iron) without any air gap.
- Clostridium.** A genus of bacteria belonging to the family Bacillaceae. They are anaerobic, spore-forming rods and are widely distributed in nature. They are common in the soil and in the intestinal tract of man and animals, and are frequently found in wound infections. Several are pathogenic in man, being the primary causative agents for gaseous gangrene.
- Important species are:
- Cl. botulinum.** Grows in improperly processed food. Produces a powerful exotoxin, the cause of botulism, q.v.
- Cl. chauvel.** Cause of backleg (quarter evil, symptomatic anthrax) in cattle.

- Cl. histolyticum.** A proteolytic organism found in wounds. Has a liquifying effect on human tissues.
- Cl. novyi.** Found in cases of gaseous gangrene. Produces a strong, soluble exotoxin.
- Cl. perfringens.** *Syn:* *Cl. welchii*.
- Cl. septicum.** Found in cases of gangrene in man, cattle, hogs, and other domestic animals.
- Cl. sporogenes.** Frequently associated with other organisms in mixed gangrenous infections.
- Cl. tetani.** The causative organism of tetanus or lockjaw. Produces a powerful exotoxin, a portion of which affects nerve tissue, another portion is hemolytic.
- Cl. welchii.** The most important cause of gas gangrene in wound infections. Produces a number of distinct toxins.
- clot** (klót) [A.S. *clott*]. 1. To coagulate. 2. A thrombus; a coagulum, as of blood or lymph.
- See:* *blood, clotting of*.
- c. agony.** One formed in the heart when death ensues from prolonged heart failure.
- c. antemortem.** One formed in the heart or its cavities before death.
- c. blood.** A coagulum formed of blood.
- c. chicken fat.** A yellow-colored blood clot.
- c. currant jelly.** A clot of fibrin of reddish color and jellylike consistency.
- c. distal.** One formed in a vessel on distal side of a ligature.
- c. external.** One formed outside a blood vessel.
- c. heart.** A thrombus within the heart.
- c. internal.** One formed by solidification of blood.
- c. laminated.** One formed in a succession of layers filling an aneurysm.
- c. muscle.** One formed in coagulation of muscle plasma.
- c. passive.** One formed in the sac of an aneurysm.
- c. plastic.** One formed from the intima of an artery at the point of ligation.
- c. postmortem.** One formed in the heart or in a large blood vessel after death.
- c. proximal.** One formed on the proximal side of a ligature.
- c. stratified.** Thrombus consisting of layers of different colors.
- clothes louse.** *Pediculus corporis*; a body louse.
- cloth'ing** [A.S. *cláthan*, to clothe]. Clothes prevent use of too much fuel, a greater amt of carbon dioxide being given off when light clothing is worn.
- Air spaces in a fabric conserve heat. It is texture, not the material, that makes for warmth. Woolen fabrics lose in warmth when the material is matted down and the air spaces are destroyed. Wool and silk absorb more moisture than other fabrics but silk loses it more readily. Cotton and linen come next but linen loses moisture quicker than cotton. Open mesh is necessary to prevent chill from evaporation. Knitted fabrics absorb and dry more readily than woven fabrics of the same material. Temperature inside a hat worn by a man varies from 13° to 20° hotter than outside temperature. Body heat increased when moisture from wet garments cannot escape.
- clouding of consciousness.** *Psy:* A state of mental confusion characterized by insufficiency of perception and impaired attention, and resulting in loss of orienta-

tion of time and place, amnesia and ill-adjusted reactions. Occurs in toxic, febrile, and other deliria. *See*: *consciousness*

cloudy swelling. Degeneration in which the tissues swell and become turbid

clove-hitch. A knot consisting of 2 contiguous loops which are placed around an object, the ends of the cord being toward each other; used for making traction on a part for the reduction of dislocations or for restraining mental or delirious patients.

clove, oil of. USP. A volatile oil distilled from the dried flower buds of the clove tree. *Syn* *Caryophyllus*

Action and Uses. Antiseptic and aromatic. Useful also as an anodyne in dental practice

clown spine. *Spina bifida*. Congenital defect of spinal canal walls caused by lack of union bet. laminae of the vertebrae.

clownism. Grotesque actions and attitudes

clubbed fingers. Rounding of ends and swelling of fingers in children with congenital heart disease and in older children and adults with long standing pulmonary disease.

clubfoot. Nontraumatic foot deviation *See*: *kylosis, talipes*.

clubhand. Deformity of the hand resembling clubfoot.

clumping [*A.S. clumpre*, a lump]. 1. Adhesion of wound surfaces. 2 Clumping of microorganisms in a culture when specific immune serum is added *Syn* *agglutination*.

clunes [*L. pl.*] The buttocks; nates

clupeine (*kl'u-pē-en*) [*L. clupea*, herring]. A protamine from the spermatozoa of the herring

clysis (*kl'is*) [*G. klyzein*, to cleanse]. Injection of fluid for washing out the blood in a cavity

clyisma (*klis'mā*) [*G.*]. An enema.*

clyster [*G. klystēr*, enema]. Rectal injection or enema, a clyisma.

C. M. Abbr. for *chirurgus magister*, Master in Surgery

cm. Abbr. for *centimeter*.

cnemial (*ne'mi-al*) [*G. knēmīs*, leg]. Pert to the leg, esp the shin

cnemis (*ne'mis*) [*G. knēmīs*, leg]. Shin, lower leg, tibia.

cnemitis (*ne-mi'tis*) [*" + -itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the tibia.

CO₂. *Syms* Carbon dioxide.

CO₂ therapy. Therapeutic application of low temperatures with solid carbon dioxide. *See* *refrigeration*.

co'activity [*L. coactāre*, to force]. Action that aids an enzyme to function, as the action of bile salts upon lipase, but not the same as that incited by an activator.

Dialysis will remove the bile salts, whereas an active enzyme cannot be transformed back to an inactive zymogen, proving the difference bet. coactivity and activation.

coadunation (*ko-ad-u-na'shun*) [*L. co*, together, + *ad*, to, + *unus*, one]. Union or junction of dissimilar substances in 1 mass

coagglutina'tion [*" + agglutinans*, gluing]. Clumping by an antigen and the homologous antibody of the corpuscles of another organism

coagglu'tinin. An antibody that is effective on 2 or more organisms

coag'ula [*L. pl* a blood clot]. Plural of *coagulum*.

coagulable (*ko-ag'u-lā-bl*) [*L. coagulum*, blood clot]. Capable of clotting; apt to clot

coagulant (*ko-ag'u-lant*) [*L. coagulans*, congealing]. 1 That which causes a fluid to coagulate 2 Causing coagulation

coagulase (*ko-ag'u-lāz*) [*L. coagulum*, blood clot] Any enzyme, such as thrombin, which causes coagulation *See*: *coagulin*, *coagulum*

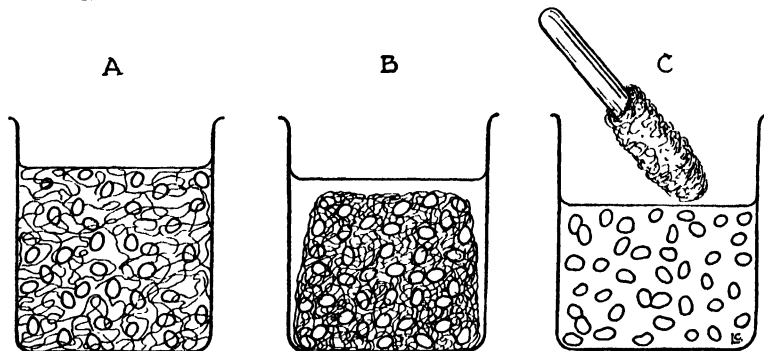
coag'ulate [*L. coagulare*, to congeal]. To lessen the properties of fluidity.

coag'ulated. Clotted or curdled

c. proteins. Derived proteins (insoluble), resulting from the action of alcohol on protein, or heat on p solutions

coagulation [*L. coagulatio*]. The process of clotting.

Coagulation depends upon the presence of five substances (1) prothrombin, (2) thrombin, (3) thromboplastin (thrombokinas), (4) calcium in ionic form, and (5) fibrinogen. Prothrombin is converted to thrombin by the action of thromboplastin in the presence of calcium ions. Thrombin then acts on the soluble fibrinogen of the plasma



COAGULATION AND DEFIBRINATION

A. A fresh clot contains fibrin threads, corpuscles, and serum. **B.** On standing, the fibrin contracts, retaining most of the corpuscles, but releasing some of the serum. **C.** If blood is stirred before and during the process of coagulation, the fibrin clings to the stirring rod and leaves the mixture of corpuscles and serum called defibrinated blood.

converting it to insoluble fibrin. The fibrin forms a meshwork of fibers in which the corpuscles of the blood become entangled thus forming a clot. Shrinkage of the fibrin causes the exudation of plasma minus fibrinogen which constitutes blood serum. When blood is shed through an injured vessel, thromboplastin is liberated from the injured tissues and from degenerating blood platelets. This initiates the clotting mechanism.

In schematic form, the clotting process is as follows: *prothrombin* + *thromboplastin* + *calcium ions* → *thrombin*

Thrombin + *fibrinogen* → *fibrin*.

Clotting is retarded by (1) cold, (2) smooth surfaces, (3) decalcifying substances such as citrates and oxalates, (4) neutral salts such as magnesium or sodium sulfate, (5) certain substances of biological origin such as hirudin, heparin, snake venoms, cysteine, and dicoumarol.

Clotting is hastened by (1) warming, (2) providing a rough surface, (3) use of chemical substance such as adrenalin, thrombin, thromboplastin.

coagulation time. "The time it takes for blood to clot when exposed to the air." This can be determined by (1) collecting blood in a small test tube and noting elapsed time from moment blood is shed to time it coagulates or (2) collecting blood in a small capillary tube and breaking off small pieces of the tube at 30 sec intervals. Coagulation is indicated by the appearance of fine threads of fibrin between the broken ends of the tube.

coagulative. Causing coagulation.

coagulin [L. *coagulare*, to congeal] A specific substance, produced in the body of an animal by an injection of a substance, which will cause quickened coagulation in that of another. **See** *coagulase*.

coaguloid (ko-ag'u-lin-oid) [" + G. *eidos*, form] A coagulin whose function has been destroyed by heating to 65°-70° C.

coagulometer (ko-ag-u-lom'et-er) [" + G. *metron*, measure] Device for measuring the blood's coagulability.

coaguloviscosimeter [" + *viscosus*, gummy, + G. *metron*, measure] An instrument for determining the rapidity of the coagulation of the blood.

coagulum [L.] 1 A blood clot. 2 A curd.

coalesce (ko-al-es') [L. *coalescere*, to grow together] To fuse; run or grow together.

coalescence [L. *coalescere*, to grow together]. Fusion or growing together of 2 or more parts of bodies.

coal tar. A tar that is produced in the destructive distillation of bituminous coal, as crude creosol.

coaptation [L. *coaptare*, to fit together] The adjustment of separate parts to each other, as the edges of fractures.

coarctate (ko-ark'tāt) [L. *coarctare*, to tighten]. To press or pressed together. **c. retina.** Funnel-shaped retina.

coarctation [L. *coarctatio*, a tightening]. 1. Compression of the walls of a vessel. 2. Shriveling. 3. A stricture.

coarctotomy (ko-ark-to'to-mi) [" + G. *tomē*, incision]. Cutting or division of a stricture.

cobra venom solution (kō'brā vē'n'ūm). Minute quantities of the secretion of the cobra in sterile physiological salt

solution, and standardized so that 1 cc. is equivalent to 5 mouse units.

Recommended to be effective in relieving severe pains of inoperable tumors, and other intractable pains.

Its action is said to be slower than that of morphine, but of longer duration, and does not produce addiction.

Dosage: Intramuscularly, 0.5 cc. for first dose, the next day 1 cc., and this dose be administered for 2 or 3 successive days until definite relief is noted, after which 1 cc. every other day, or at longer intervals, according to the judgment of the physician.

cocaine hydrochloride (ko-kān'). **USP.** The hydrochloride of an alkaloid obtained from *Erythroxylon coca*.

Chief Uses. Local anesthetic. A habit-forming drug. (0.015 Gm.).

Dosage. Topical application of ¼ gr. **Poisoning Sym:** Initially, a stimulation of the nervous system, with excitement, incoherent talking, restlessness, hallucinations, etc., followed by profound depression, nausea, dizziness, tingling of hands and feet, alterations of pulse, increased respirations, dilated pupils, occasionally convulsions, collapse, and death.

Treatment: When taken by mouth, evacuate stomach. Administer tannic acid, strong, black coffee, or strong tea to dilute the poison and act as a stimulant. Apply external heat. Slapping or moving the patient valuable, but should not be overdone. Artificial respiration and injection of adrenalin.

cocainism (ko-kān'izm) [L. *cocaina*, + G. *ismos*, condition of]. The habitual use of cocaine, more rare than morphinism.

Cocaine is often used with morphine, or as a substitute.

Sym. Slight headache and dizziness, followed by a feeling of well being and increased mental activity, which does not endure, no sensation of hunger or fatigue. The addict is witty and active, with vivid illusions and hallucinations, usually of the pleasing and wishful type. When the effect wears off, activity diminishes and mood fluctuates from well being to irritability, moroseness, and suspicion. Patient becomes neglectful of home, work, and social obligations, will associate with other habitués, or prostitutes, exhibit perversion, and may commit sexual crimes.

Prog. Usually due of cardiac failure, paralysis, or intercurrent disease due to debility. Abstinence produces gastric disturbances, and fearful hallucinations.

cocainization (ko-kān-i-zā'shun). Inducing analgesia by use of cocaine.

cocainize (ko-kān'iz). To put under the influence of cocaine.

cocainomania (ko-kān-o-ma'ne-ā) [L. *cocaina*, + G. *mania*, madness]. Intense desire for cocaine and its results.

Coccidia (kō-sid'i-ā). An order of protozoa belonging to the class Spermatozoa. All are intracellular parasites usually infecting epithelial cells of the intestine and associated glands. They are principally parasites of lower animals causing great economic loss among domestic and game animals. Practically all domestic animals suffer from coccidial disease. Only one species, *Isospora hominis* infects humans and the area of infestation is largely confined to the far East.

coccidioidomycosis (kõk-sid-i-oyd-õ-mí-kõ'sis) A coccidioidal granuloma SYN: "valley fever," desert rheumatism," "San Joaquin Valley fever"

Exists in two forms (1) *primary coccidioidomycosis* which is an acute, self-limiting disease involving only the respiratory organs and (2) *progressive coccidioidomycosis*, a chronic, diffuse, malignant disease that may involve almost any part of the body

Etiol. Caused by a pathogenic fungus, *Coccidioides immitis*

Progn. For the primary type, favorable, for the progressive type, grave, often fatal

coccidiosis (kok-sid-i-õ'sis) [G. dim of *kokkos*, berry, + -osis, infection] Nodular formations scattered over the body due to infestation with *Coccidium* and resulting symptoms

coccobacilli (kõk-õ-bä-síl't-ä). Bacilli which are short and thick and somewhat ovoid in form

coccogenous (kok-õj'en-us) [" + *gennan*, to produce]. Produced by cocci.

coccoid (kok'oid) [" + *eidōs*, appearance]. Resembling a micrococcus.

coccus (kok'us) (pl. cocci) [G. *kokkos*, berry]. A type of bacteria which is spherical or ovoid in form. When they appear singly they are designated *micrococci*, in pairs, *diplococci*, in clusters like bunches of grapes, *staphylococci*, in chains, *streptococci*, in cubical packets of eight, *sarcinae*. Many are pathogenic causing such diseases as septic sore throat, erysipelas, scarlet fever, rheumatic fever, pneumonia, gonorrhea, meningitis, and puerperal fever SEE *Bacteria*

coccyalgia (kok-sí-al'j-ä) [G. *kokkys*, coccyx, + *algos*, pain]. Pain in the coccyx

coccydynia (kok-sí-din't-ä) [" + *odynē*, pain]. Pain in or around the coccyx; coccyalgia.

Etiol: (a) Injury to bone of coccyx; (b) to soft parts around it; (c) disease of either, (d) hemorrhoids.

coccygeal (kok-síj'ë-al). Pert. to the coccyx.

coccygectomy (kok-sij-ek'to-mí). Excision of the coccyx

coccygodynia (kok-sí-go-din't-ä) [" + *odynē*, pain] Pain in the coccygeal region, coccyalgia.

coccydynia (kok-sí-o-din't-ä) [" + *odynē*, pain] Pain in region of coccyx. SYN: *coccygodynia*.

coccyx (kok'siks) [G. *kokkys*]. Last 4 bones of the spine. Usually ankylosed and articulating with the sacrum above.



Coccyx, posterior surface. 1. Cornu.

cochineal (koch'in-ël) [L. *coccinella*]. Dried female insect, used as carmine coloring matter for pharmaceutical products, and as a dye in laboratory work

Antispasmodic and anodyne, used in whooping cough and nervous affections

cochlea (kok'le-ä) [G. *kochliās*, a spiral] A winding cone-shaped tube forming a portion of the inner ear. It contains the *organ* or *Corti*, the receptor for hearing

The cochlea is coiled resembling a snail shell, winding two and three-quarters turns about a central bony axis, the *modiolus*. Projecting outward from the modiolus is a thin bony plate, the *spiral lamina*, which partially divides the cochlear canal into an upper passageway, the *scala vestibuli* and a lower one, the *scala tympani*. Lying between the two scales is the *cochlear duct*, in the floor of which lies the *spiral organ* (of Corti). The base of the cochlea adjoins the vestibule, at the cupulo or tip, the two scalae are joined at the *helicotrema*.

cochlear (kok'le-ar). Pert. to the cochlea.

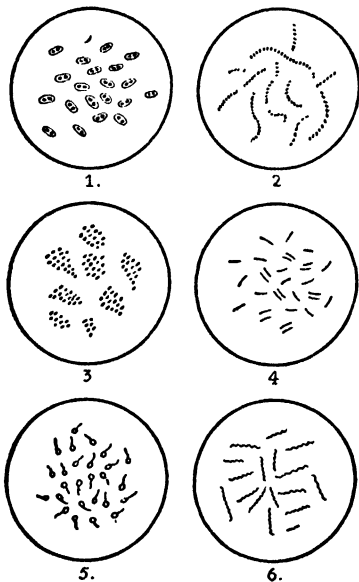
c. nerve. One supplying the cochlea.

cochleare (kok-le-a're) [G. *kochliarion*]. Spoonful.

cochleariform (kok-le-ar't-í-form) [" + L. *forma*, shape] Spoonshaped.

cochleitis (kok-le-i'tis) [G. *kochliās*, spiral, + -itis, inflammation]. Inflammation of the cochlea. SYN: *cochlitis*.

cochleoörbicular reflex (kok-le-o-or-bik'ular). Contraction of orbicularis palpebrarum muscle resulting from sudden noise being produced near ear.



TYPES OF BACTERIA

1. Diplococci. 2. Streptococci. 3. Staphylococci. 4. Bacilli. 5. Bacilli with spores. 6. Spirilla.

cochleopalpebral reflex (kok-lē-ō-pal'pē-bral). Contraction of orbicularis palpebrarum muscle resulting from sudden noise being produced near ear.

cochleovestibular (kok-lē-ō-ves-tib'ul-lar) [*G. cochliās*, spiral, + *L. vestibulum*, from *vestis*, garment]. Pert. to the cochlea and vestibule of the ear.

cochliitis (kok-li'tis) [' + -itis, inflammation]. Inflammation of the cochlea.

cockroach [*Sp. cucaracha*]. *Blattia orientalis* A common insect belonging to the order Orthoptera, which infests homes and eating places. They are swift-running omnivorous insects averaging about 2 cm in length. Through their dual contact with filth and food, they may transmit mechanically, bacteria, protozoan cysts, and helminth ova. Common genera are *Blattia*, *Blattella* and *Periplaneta*.

COCL. Abbr. for cathodal opening clonus.

co'coa [*Sp. coco*, from *G. kokkos*, berry]. 1 A substance prepared from the seed of cacao or theobroma, with all possible fat expressed. 2. The beverage made from 1.

COMP. A nerve food of real nutritive value. Contains albumin, fats, and carbohydrates. Much of the fat of cocoa butter is removed in making powdered chocolate and cocoa. Cane sugar represents the carbohydrates. Oxalates abound and phosphate and sulfate of potassium and of magnesium are found in the ash. Theobromine dimethylxanthine is the active principle but is heavier in chocolate than in cocoa. Its reaction is about the same as caffeine. Sugar is higher in chocolate. A cup of cocoa made of 10 Gm., and one of chocolate made of 15 Gm. contains

Cal. Theobromine Oxalates

Cocoa	74	0 13	0 045
Chocolate ..	74	0 19	0 012

Av. SERVING (cocoa). 5 Gm. Pro. 1.1, Fat 1.4, Carbo 1.9 per serving. Av. SERVING (chocolate). 30 Gm. Pro. 3.9, Fat 14.6, Carbo. 9.1 per serving. ASH CONST. (cocoa) Ca 0.112, Mg 0.420, K 0.900, Na 0.059, P 0.709, Cl 0.051, S 0.203, Fe 0.0027. ASH CONST. (chocolate) Ca 0.092, Mg 0.293, K 0.563, Na 0.012, P 0.455, Cl 0.051, S 0.085, Fe 0.0027.

cocoa butter (oil of theobroma). USP. The fat obtained from the roasted seed of theobroma or cacao. USES. Suppositories and in toilet preparations as a lubricant.

co'comalt. A trade product in powder form to be mixed with milk as a beverage.

COMP. Pro. 13.06%, Carbo 78.31%, Fat 3.68%, Fiber 0.74%, Ash 3.33%. ASH CONST. Ca 0.30, P 0.33, Fe 0.02. In 1 oz Ca 0.09, P 0.09, Fe 0.005 Gm. VITAMINS: D, 81 USP. Units per oz. A, B, G present in the beverage. FUEL VALUE Adds 115.5 cal to a glass of milk, making a total of 73% caloric value. It increases in a glass of milk Ca 37.5%, P 52.9%, Pro. 46.7%, Carbo. 201.5% and Fats 12.2%.

cocon'sciousness [*L. co*, together, + *conscious*, aware]. A conscious objective state in which subconscious impressions rise to the surface.

In dual* personality, one character (only) may be cognizant of the other.

co'contraction (kō-kon-trak'shun) [' + *contractio*, a drawing together]. Adjustment of 2 muscles during contraction, said of antagonist muscles in coordination.

co'conut [fruit of *Cocos nucifera*]. Considerable cellulose. Av. SERVING (dried):

100 Gm. Pro. 4.3, Fat 41.0, Carbo. 44.5 per serving. Av. SERVING (fresh): 50 Gm. Pro. 2.9, Fat 25.0, Carbo. 14.0. Dried: Ca 0.059, Mg 0.059, K 0.597, Na 0.073, P 0.155, Cl 0.239, S 0.056. Fresh Ca 0.024, Mg 0.020, K 0.300, Na 0.036, P 0.074, Cl 0.120, S 0.056. Vit. (in both): A+, B+, G++.

coconut milk. ASH CONST: Ca 0.020, Mg 0.009, K 0.144, P 0.010, S 0.008. No sodium, chlorine or iron.

coctolabile (kok-to-la'bīl) [*L. coctus*, cooked, + *labilis*, perishable]. Incapable of remaining unaltered when subject to boiling water.

coctoprecipitin (kok-to-pre-sip'it-in) [' + *præcipitare*, to cast down]. A precipitin produced by injecting a serum that has been boiled.

coctostabile (kok-to-stab'īl) [' + *stabilis*, resisting]. Incapable of being altered or destroyed by boiling water.

cod (salt) [*AS. codd*, small bag] Av. SERVING. 60 Gm. Pro 15.8, Fat 0.2 per serving. Vit. B+++. 100 Gm. equal 104 cal.

codeine (ko'de-in) [*L. codina*, from *G. kodeia*, poppyhead]. USP. An alkaloid obtained from opium.

ACTION AND USES. Analgesic, hypnotic sedative with effects resembling morphine.

DOSAGE: $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 gr. (0.015-0.13 Gm.).

POISONING SYM. Depression of central nervous system to the point of sleep.

TREATMENT. Similar to morphine.

INCOMPATIBILITIES. Ferrous iodide, Lugol's solution.

c. phosphate. USP. Phosphate of the alkaloid codeine with a preference because of its free solubility in water. DOSAGE. Same as codeine.

c. sulfate. USP. The sulfate of the alkaloid codeine. ACTION AND USES: Same as codeine. DOSAGE. Same as codeine.

Codivilla's extension (ko-di-vil'lā). One for fractures made by weight pulling on a nail passed through the lower end of the bone.

cod liver oil (oleum morrhuae) USP. A fixed oil obtained from the fresh livers of the cod fish. The official oil is standardized for its vitamin A and D content.

ACTION AND USES. Certain conditions of nutritive deficiency.

DOSAGE: $2\frac{1}{2}$ drams (10 cc.).

INCOMPATIBILITIES. Light and air, both being contributing factors toward rancidity.

coefficient (ko-ef-fish'ent) [*L. con*, together, + *efficere*, to produce]. A figure put before a chemical formula to express amt. or degree of normal change in a substance under stated conditions.

c. of absorption. Volume of gas absorbed by a unit volume of a liquid at 0° C. and a pressure of 760 mm.

c., Baumann's. Ratio of ethereal sulfates to all sulfates in urine.

c., biological. Amt. of potential energy used by body at rest.

c., Bouchard's. Ratio bet. amt. of urine and total solids of the urine.

c., Falta's. Percentage of ingested sugar eliminated from the system.

c., isefonic. Number showing the amt. of salt to be added to distilled water to prevent the destruction of erythrocytes when it is added to blood.

c., lethal. Concentration of disinfectant that will kill bacteria in the shortest length of time at 20-25° C.

c., urotoxic. Number showing toxicity of the urine: i. e. amt of toxic matter produced by 1 kg. of the poison in 24 hours.

coelom. The cavity in an embryo between the split layers of lateral mesoderm. In mammals it develops into the pleural, peritoneal, and pericardial cavities.

c. extra-embryonic. In man, the cavity in the developing blastocyst which lies between the mesoderm of the chorion and the mesoderm covering the amniotic cavity and yolk sac.

coenocyte. A multinucleated mass of protoplasm, a mass of protoplasm in which cell membranes are between the nuclei, as in striated muscle cells, a syncytium.

coenzyme [L. *co*, together, + G. *en*, with, + *zymē*, leaven]. Enzyme activators. **See** *coactivity*. A diffusible, heat stable substance of low molecular weight which when combined with an inactive protein, called *apoenzyme* forms an active compound or a complete enzyme called *holoenzyme*. Examples are adenylic acid, riboflavin, and coenzymes I and II.

coetaneous (ko-e-ta'ne-us) [+ *etās*, age]. Having the same age or date.

coexcitation (ko-ek-si-ta'shun) [+ *ex*, citare, to arouse]. Simultaneous excitation of 2 parts or bodies.

coferment (ko-fer'ment) [+ *fermentā*-tio, ferment]. A coenzyme.

coffee [L. *cafeā*]. Seed of the berry of *Coffea arabica*.

Comp. Coffee has no nutritive value unless it be as a nerve food, but it is the most powerful stimulant that can be safely taken into the system. It contains some nitrogenous material, cellulose, aromatic oils, and fatty substances, sugar and dextrin, potassium phosphate, and a few mineral substances. Caffeine is its essential principle and this is combined with caffeotannic acid, making it slightly antiseptic.

A cup of coffee contains 1½ gr of caffeine. This principle is a trimethyl xanthine and it is related to the purin bodies, so that coffee increases the production of urinary uric acid. Coffee sometimes causes mild but enduring cardiac pain which disappears if the beverage is withdrawn. The purins amount to 2%.

Av. SERVING 240 gr. **Pro** 0.5. **Carbo.** 34. Milk adds to its nutritive power and lowers the stimulating effect.

ACCTION Stomach. Action is light and aids digestion. Cold coffee with plenty of water does not fatigue the stomach. Even with dyspepsia strong coffee does not always prove baneful.

Circulation. Raises the tension of the vascular and nervous systems. Raises the temperature, modifies the heart beats. Relieves fatigue, stimulates activity, esp cerebral and muscular activity. Prevents sleep through increased cerebral stimulation. Whether it diminishes the consumption of albumin is a debatable question. While it increases the power of production it does so as a stimulant, which must be compensated for by rest and sleep.

Kidneys: It is a diuretic, producing uric acid and taxing the suprarenal capsules. Overdoses are toxic, causing caffeineism, *q.v.*

IND Use where a quick stimulation is necessary. As an antidote for morphine and opium, in acute alcoholism, and where it is necessary to keep one awake.

It is being used in Europe for low blood pressure.

CONTRA: Do not use in affections of the heart; in angina; hypertension; sclerosis; neurasthenia; dyspepsia; acne rosacea; psoriasis, uremia; gout; arthritis; liver complaints, and congestion of the visual organs, or when alkaloids or quinine sulfate are being administered. **See:** *chocolate*, *cocoa*, *tea*.

c.-ground vomit. Vomit similar to coffee in pigment and consistency, occurring in cancer of the stomach.

coffeurin (kof-e-u'rin) [+ *G. ouron*, urine]. A principle said to exist in urine after excess use of coffee.

The urine then becomes brownish, deep brown, or red, and has the odor of coffee.

cognition [L. *cognōscere*, to know]. Awareness, having perception and memory.

cog/wheel respiration. A sudden, brief halt in inspiration and expiration.

cohabitation [L. *cohabitare*, to dwell together]. 1. Sexual intercourse. 2. State of monogamy.

coherent (kō-hēr'ent). 1. Sticking together, as parts of bodies or fluids. 2. Consistent, making a logical whole.

cohesion [L. *cohaerere*, to adhere]. The property of adhering.

cohesive. Adhesive, sticky.

Cohnheim's fields. Irregular groups of fibrille seen in a cross section of a striated muscle fiber. Also called *Cohnheim's areas*.

Cohnheim's theory (kōn'hīmz). Theory that tumors result from embryonal cells not utilized for fetal development.

coil [L. *colligere*, to gather together]. 1. A spiral formed by winding some substance. 2. A coil of wire for passage of electric impulses.

c., Bris'fow. Small, portable faradic coil operated on 2 dry cells and the simple device of an iron core sliding in and out of the primary coil which allows a flexible regulation of the secondary current. It is used for muscle stimulation in weak but not paralyzed muscles.

c., choke. Coil of wire which may or may not be provided with a movable laminated iron core, used to limit the flow of current in alternating current circuits. An electrical device using the inductive properties of the alternating current to limit or retard the current entering or leaving an apparatus.

c., faradic. Device for the production of an induced current from a direct current source. Its essential parts are (1) a primary coil consisting of a few turns of insulated thick wire around a soft iron core, (2) a secondary coil consisting of many turns of insulated fine wire, (3) an interrupting device.

c., gland. Sweat gland.

c., induction. Large faradic coil.

c., Oudin (oo-dan'). A coil of fine wire with a large number of turns which increases voltage to such an extent that when the high frequency machine runs at full power there will be a corona discharge to the air from the Oudin (monoterminal) outlet.

c., primary. **See:** *faradic c.*
c., Ruhmkorff (rūm'korf). An apparatus consisting of 2 insulated coils, the primary made up of a few turns of coarse wire, the secondary consisting of many turns of fine wire, enclosing a core of soft iron wires. The primary coil is connected with current supply and an interrupter. Induction coil in which

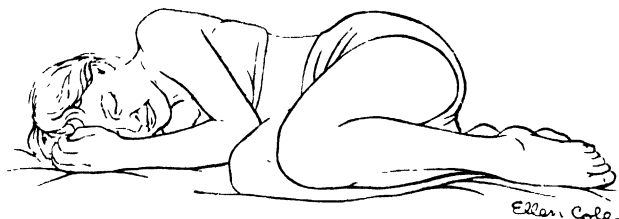
secondary coil is not movable but is fixed at point of maximum intensity.

c., secondary. SEE *faradic c.* or *high frequency*.

c., spark. Specially designed faradic coil for graduated muscular contraction by electrical muscle stimulation

c., Tesla. Coil in a modern diathermy apparatus magnetically coupled to the first coil, and the 2 together are known as the resonator

coiled posture. A natural position with some, but esp assumed in cerebral diseases, in hepatic, intestinal, or renal colic SEE *posture, illustration*, below.



COILED POSTURE.

collonychia (koy-lo-nik'i-ā) [G *kollos*, hollow, + *onyx*, *onych-*, nail] Nails that have a concave outer surface

coin counting. A sliding movement of tips of thumb and index finger over each other in paralysis aglans

c. test. A metal-like sound heard in pneumothorax SYN *bell metal resonance, q v*

coital (ko'i-tal) Pert to coition

coition (ko-ish'un) [L *coitus*, a uniting] Cohabitation Sexual intercourse* bet man and woman *Copulation, coitus, concubitus, q v*

coitophobia (ko-i-to-fo'bi-ā) [C + G *phobos*, fear] Morbid fear of the sexual act

coitus (ko'i-tus) [L a uniting] Coition, copulation, *q v*. Sexual intercourse bet man and woman

c., à la vache. C with woman in knee-chest position

c. interrup'tus. Withdrawal of the penis from the vagina before the seminal emission occurs

The practice leaves the ejection centers still hyperemic and the seminal vesicles not completely emptied, inducing an earlier return of the libido Chronic congestion of the prostate may also ensue The tissues of the female genitalia are not depleted for some time which may induce chronic congestion The psychic reaction in both sexes is unfavorable and may lead to a more or less permanent conflict.

c. reservatus. 1 Same as *c. interrup'tus* 2 Onanism *

colal'gia [G *kōlon*, + *algos*, pain] Pain in the colon

colation (ko-la'shun) [L *colatio*, from *colāre*, to strain] Straining, filtering

colauze (kol-awks'e) [G *kōlon*, + *auxē*, increase] Distention of the colon

colchicum (kol'chik-um) [G. *kolchikon*] Colchicum seed, USP The seed of a plant of the same name An antineuralgic and analgesic, sometimes used in acute gout

DOSAGE. From 3 m (0.2 cc.).

cold [A S *cold, ceald*]. 1. A catarrhal affection of the respiratory mucous membranes known as the common cold 2. The opposite of heat, *q v*

cold, common. An acute catarrhal inflammation of the upper respiratory tract. Also called *coryza, rhinitis*

ETIOLOGY Filterable virus or allergic and metabolic disturbances

SYMPTOMS Congestion of nasal mucosa with partial or complete occlusion of nostrils, continuous watery discharge with more or less continuous sniffing and blowing of nose Headaches and dull pains in the face and head

are common Constitutional symptoms may appear, such as fever, body aches, easy fatigability

TREATMENT Treatment is mainly for the relief of symptoms Spraying with ephedrine hydrochloride or inhalation of benzidine or menthol relieves congestion Coal-tar derivatives relieve malaise and aching Antihistamines are sometimes effective Codeine and papaverine in combination give relief in a high percentage of cases

c., asphyxia. Place body in cold room, rub with snow or ice water, use artificial respiration SEE *artificial respiration, asphyxia fr. cold, respiration*.

c., chest. Bronchitis * Inflammation of the bronchial mucous membranes

c. cream. USP White perfumed ointment used mainly as a cosmetic and for chapped skin, minor excoriations of the face, and herpes labialis

c., head. Coryza, * rhinitis * Acute catarrhal inflammation of the nasal mucous membranes

TREATMENT Vitamin A does not prevent or reduce severity Codeine and opium derivatives in combination have given relief in 71% of patients.

c. pack. Used to reduce temperature **c. sore.** Fever blister. Eruption of vesicles on an inflammatory base. SEE *herpes*.

colectomy (ko-lek'to-mī) [G. *kōlon*, + *ektomē*, excision] Excision of part of the colon

coleocele (ko'le-o-sēl) [G. *koleos*, sheath, vagina, + *kēlē*, hernia]. A vaginal hernia.

colecystitis (ko-le-o-sis-ti'tis) [C + *kystis*, bladder, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the vagina and bladder.

colect'omy [C + *tomē*, incision]. Incision into the pericardium or into the vagina.

colibacillemia (ko-li-bas-il-le'mī-ā) [G. *kōlon*, colon, + L. *bacillus*, little rod, + G *aima*, blood]. Colon bacillus in the blood.

colibacillo'sis [C + C + G *-ōsis*, infection]. Infection with the colon bacillus.

colibacilluria (ko-lī-bas-īl-u-rī-ā) [" + " + *G. ouron*, urine]. Colon bacillus in the urine.

colibacillus [" + *L. bacillus*, little rod]. The *Bacillus coli*.

colic (kol'ik) [*G. kōlikos*, pert. to the colon]. 1 Spasm in any hollow or tubular soft organ accompanied by pain. 2 Pert. to the colon.

See *cholecystalgia, tormina*.

c., biliary. In bile ducts usually associated with a gallstone

c., infantile. Occurring in infants, principally first few months. **Sym** Extremities cold, abdomen distended and hard

c., intestinal. Pain may occur throughout the abdomen and is frequently due to errors of diet

c., lead. Associated with lead poisoning, occupational, painters, etc Severe abdominal colic Lead line may be found on gums and basic stippling in red blood cells

c., menstrual. Abdominal pain during menses due to some uterine disorder

c., renal. In region of one of the kidneys and toward the thigh Pain radiates from kidney region around over abdomen into the groin It accompanies the passage of calculus Rigors pronounced

c., uterine. Painful menstruation. **SYN** *dysmenorrhoea*.

col'ica [L]. 1 Abdominal colic 2 Colic artery.

c. pictonum. Painter's colic.

c. scortorum. Abdominal pain in prostitutes

colicoll'itis [*G. kōlon*, colon, + *-itis*, inflammation] Colon inflammation due to *B. coli*.

colicople'gia [" + *piēgē*, stroke]. Lead poisoning with colic and lead paralysis

colicystitis (ko-lī-sis-tī'tis) [*G. kōlon*, colon bacillus, + *kystis*, bladder, + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of bladder. **ETIOL** *Bacillus coli*

colicystopyelitis (ko-lī-sis'to-pī-ē-lī'tis) [" + " + *pyelos*, pus, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of bladder and pelvis of kidney **ETIOL** *Bacillus coli*.

coliform [*L. colum*, sieve, + *forma*, form] 1. Sieve form, cribriform 2 Pert to microorganisms resembling the *Bacillus coli communis*

col'i infection. Infection with *Bacillus coli communis*.

colilysin (ko-lī-lī'sin) [*G. kōlon*, colon bacillus, + *lysis*, dissolution] A hemolysin formed by *Bacillus coli communis*.

colinephri'tis [" + *nephros*, kidney, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Nephritis caused by the colon bacillus

coliplication (ko-lī-pī-ka'shun) [" + *L. plica*, fold]. Operation for correcting a dilated colon

colipuncture (ko-lī-punk'tūr) [" + *L. punctura*, a piercing]. Puncture of the colon to relieve distention. **SYN**: *colocentesis*.

colipyyuria (ko-lī-pī-u-rī-ā) [" + *pyon*, pus, + *oureon*, urine] Pus in urine due to *Bacillus coli*.

colisep'sis [" + *sepsis*, putrefaction]. Infection caused by the colon bacillus.

colit'is [" + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the colon

c., mucous. Colitis accompanied by large quantities of mucus More common in women than in men and among nervous types. A secretory neurosis of the large intestine.

Sym: Attacks occur paroxysmally accompanied by constipation. Spastic, colicky pain in midabdomen. Tenacious, gelatinous mucus and shreds of mucous membrane may be passed.

c., ulcerative. Ulceration of inner lining of colon with dilatation.

Sym: Passage of watery, offensive stools with mucus and pus Abdominal pain, tenderness, or colic. Maybe temperature, intermittent or irregular fever. Hemorrhage and perforation may occur.

colitoxemia (ko-lī-toks-e'mī-ā) [" + *toxikon*, poison, + *aima*, blood]. Toxemia caused by the colon bacillus

colitoxico'sis [" + " + *-osis*, infection]. Systemic poisoning caused by the colon bacillus

colitoxin [" + *toxikon*, poison]. A toxin generated by the colon bacillus.

coliuria (ko-lī-u-rī-ā) [" + *oureon*, urine]. Presence of *Bacillus coli* in the urine. **SYN** *colibacilluria*.

collagen (kol'aj-en) [*G. kolla*, glue, + *gennan*, to produce] 1 A substance existing in the various tissues of the body, as in the white fibers of connective tissue 2 A protein which can be prepared from connective tissue (tendons, etc) and from which gelatin can be made

collagen disease. So called because all connective tissues are involved which may have a common origin in cell malformation, such as hardening of arteries, arthritis, rheumatic fever, and certain serious maladies, although symptoms and actions in each are different Connective-tissue fibers have conspicuous alterations in each of these diseases, although the collagen diseases may result from the same cell dysfunction in each case Disturbance in nuclei acid metabolism of the collagen-producing cells may be one of the factors in these changes

collapse [*L. collapsus*, fallen to pieces] 1. An abnormal retraction of the walls of an organ 2 A sudden failure of vital power due to reflex inhibition of the heart and respiratory system, or to loss of blood, low metabolism, or undue lowering of the blood pressure

The term *collapse* designates a profound degree of shock, *q.v.*, induced by functional inhibition of the vasomotor center, to distinguish it from the shock of exhaustion of the same center resulting from physical violence or impressions of fear Intense fear may induce a complete collapse, as is sometimes seen in a victim about to be executed.

Sym Similar to those of hemorrhage. The peripheral arteries are depleted of blood, and the velus, esp in the splanchnic region, are congested, apathy, extreme pallor, cold, clammy perspiration; thin, rapid pulse; fall of blood pressure; unconsciousness.

NP The head of bed, or head and shoulders of patient should be lowered. Hot blankets and hot water bottles may be placed about the patient's body. The arms and lower extremities may be bandaged in critical cases. The heart needs sugar The doctor may administer epinephrine into the circulation A physician should be called in all cases of collapse. Raise blood pressure.

c. of lung. Artificially induced by (a) Artificial pneumothorax; (b) thoracoplasty, or (c) avulsion of phrenic nerve.

collap'sing. Falling into extreme and sudden prostration resembling shock.

- c. pulse.** Pulse of aortic insufficiency or regurgitation; water-hammer pulse. **Syn:** *Corrigan's pulse*.
- collapsotherapy** [L. *collapsus*, fallen to pieces, + *G. therapeia*, treatment]. Treatment of pulmonary affections by unilateral pneumothorax and immobilization of affected lung.
- collar** (kol'ar) [L. *collum*, neck]. 1. A band worn round the neck. 2. Structure or marking formed like a neckband.
- c. of Venus, c., venereal.** Mottled appearance of the skin of the neck occasionally seen in syphilis. **Syn:** *melanoleukoderma coli*.
- collarbone.** The clavicle, *q v* SEE *jugulum*.
- collateral** [L. *con*, together, + *lateralis*, pert. to a side] 1. Accompanying, a side by side 2. Subordinate or secondary 3. Not related linearly. 4. An accessory nerve or blood vessel 5. A minute side branch of the axon or axis cylinder of a neuron which passes outward at right angles to the axon
- c. circulation.** That of small anastomosing vessels, esp. when a main artery is obstructed.
- c. eminence.** An elevation in the floor of the lateral ventricle
- c. fissure.** A fissure on the median surface of the cerebral hemisphere
- c. ganglia.** Ganglia of the sympathetic division of the autonomic nervous system, located near origins of the celiac and mesenteric arteries. Include the celiac and mesenteric ganglia. Also called *prevertebral ganglia*
- c. trigone.** The angle between the diverging inferior and posterior horns of the lateral ventricle
- collaterals** [L. *con*, together, + *lateralis*, pert. to a side] Minute side branches of processes of axon or axis cylinder processes.
- collecting plates.** The electronegative element of a galvanic battery.
- collecting tubules.** Small ducts which receive urine from several renal tubules and discharge it into papillary ducts which open into a renal calyx at the tip of a papilla
- collema** (kol-e'mi-ä) [*G. kolla*, glue, + *ama*, blood] A colloidal form of matter in the blood causing capillary obstruction.
- Colles' fascia** (kol'ez). Inner layer of superficial fascia of perineum
- C.'s fracture.** The transverse fracture of the distal end of radius (just above wrist) with displacement of hand backward and outward
- C.'s law.** A theory, long accepted (since the advent of the Wassermann test), that a syphilitic child, born of a mother who is not affected by the nursing child, may affect others. Later in life it has been demonstrated that the mother may show signs of late tertiary syphilis, although her Wassermann was negative at the birth of child.
- colliculectomy** (kol-lik'u-lek'to-mi) [L. *colliculus*, mound, + *G. ektomē*, excision]. Removal of the *colliculus seminalis*.
- colliculitis** ["" + *G. -itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the *colliculus seminalis*.
- colliculus** [L. mound] A little eminence
- c. anterior.** The more forward eminence on the lamina quadrigemina
- c. bulbi, c. bulbi intermedius.** Erectile tissue encircling the male urethra at the entrance to the bulb.
- c. cervicalls (urethrae muliebris).** The crest on the posterior wall of the female urethra.
- c. inferior.** One of two elevations forming the lower portion of the corpora quadrigemina of the midbrain.
- c. seminalis.** An oval enlargement on the crista urethralis, an elevation in the floor of the prostatic portion of the urethra. On its sides are the openings of the ejaculatory ducts and numerous ducts of the prostate gland
- c. superior.** One of two elevations forming the upper portion of the corpora quadrigemina of the midbrain.
- c. urethralis.** C. seminalis.
- collier's lung.** Pulmonary disease due to inhalation of coal dust. **Syn:** *anthracosis*.
- Colling's electrotome** [*G. elektron*, amber, friction of which produces electricity, + *tomé*, incision]. Apparatus for using cutting current to relieve fibrous obstruction of neck of bladder in prostatic hypertrophy by endovesical or transurethral operation
- Collip unit.** Dosage unit of parathyroid extract. One-one hundredth of the quantity necessary to increase by 5 mg the amount of calcium in 100 cc of blood after 15 hours in a dog weighing 20 Kg
- colliquation** (kol-i-kwa'shun) [L. *con*, together, + *liqueare*, to melt]. 1. Abnormal discharge of a body fluid 2. Softening of tissues to liquefaction. 3. A wasting
- colliquative** (ko-lik'wä-tiv) Pert to a liquid and excessive discharge, as a *c. diarrhea*
- collo'dium, collo'dion** [L. from *G. kollōdēs*, glutinous] Preparation intended for external use (protective for surgical dressings), having for its base a solution of pyroxylin or gun cotton, in a mixture of ether and alcohol. Two are official
- c., flexible.** USP A more elastic preparation of colloidum, containing camphor and castor oil
- colloid** (kol-oid) [*G. kollōdēs*, glutinous]. 1. Gelatinous, like glue, opposite of crystalloid * 2. A particle invisible to the naked eye, which instead of dissolving, is held in a state of suspension 3. Gelatinous substance developing in colloid degeneration and carcinoma. Colloids are insoluble, incapable of crystallization, and not diffusible through animal membranes
- A lessened amount of colloids results in increase of kidney stones. Acute physical distress depresses body-level of protective colloids, as do undersupply of Vitamin A or oversupply of Vitamin D, or a diet too rich in calcium, nitrogen, phosphates or alkali. **See kidney stone.**
- c. cancer.** One in which the tumor cells have a glue-like appearance
- c. chemistry.** This deals with such systems and substances, and with the problems of emulsions, mists, foams, and suspensions
- c. cyst.** A sac containing a jellylike
- c. degeneration.** A mucoid degeneration seen in the protoplasm of epithelial cells
- c. milium.** Colloid degeneration of the
- c. suspension.** A mixture holding particles in suspension, the forms of which change with the forces acting upon them, such as milk, fat etc
- c. thyroid.** Semi-fluid, jelly-like substance filling the follicles of the thyroid gland. It contains the thyroid hormone.
- colloidal** (kol-loyd'äl) Pert to a colloid.
- colloidal dispersion.** A mixture containing colloid particles which fail to settle out and are held in suspension. They are common in animal and plant tis-

sues, the protoplasm of cells being a colloidal mixture. Particles of colloidal dispersions are too large to pass through cell membranes and such dispersions usually appear cloudy.

colloidin (kol-i-oid'in) A jellylike substance seen in colloid degeneration.

colloidoclasia (kol-i-oid-o-kla'si-ä) [G. *kol-lôidês*, glutinous, + *klasis*, fracture] A rupture of the body's colloid equilibrium.

colloidopexy (kol-i-oid'o-pek-si) [' + *pêxis*, fixation]. Fixation of colloids during metabolism.

collo'ma [G. *kolla*, glue, + *-ôma*, tumor]. 1. A colloid degeneration of a cancer. 2. A cyst containing a gelatinous substance.

colonema (kol-o-ne'mä) [' + *nema*, yarn]. Tumor of mucoid tissue. *SYN.* *myxoma*, *myxosarcoma*.

colloplexia (kol-o-peks'i-ä) [L. *collum*, neck, + G. *pêxis*, fixation] Fixation of the cervix uteri.

col'lum [L. neck] 1. The necklike part of an organ. 2. The neck.

collutory (kol'lu-to-ri) [L. *colluere*, to rinse] A gargle or mouth wash.

collyrium (kol-lu'i-um) [G. *kollyrion*, an eyesalve] An eyewash.

colobo'ma [G. *koloboma*, a mutilation] A congenital fissure of the choroid iris, or eyelids.

colocentesis (ko-lo-sen-te-sis) [G. *kôlon*, colon, + *kentesis*, puncture] Surgical puncture of the colon to relieve distention.

colocholecystostomy (ko-lo-kol-e-sis-tos'-to-mi) [' + *chole*, bile, + *kystis*, bladder, + *stoma*, opening]. Surgical formation of a communication bet. colon and gallbladder. *SYN.* *cholecystocolostomy*.

colocleisis (ko-lo-kl'i'sis) [' + *kleisis*, closure] Occlusion of the colon.

coloclysis (ko-lok'li-sis) [' + *klysis*, washing] A colonic enema.

coloclyster (ko-lo-klis'ter) [' + *klyzein*, to cleanse] A colonic enema.

colocolostomy (ko-lo-kol-os-to-mi) [' + *kôlon*, colon, + *stoma*, mouth] Formation of a connection bet 2 portions of the colon.

colocynth (kol-o-sinth) [G. *kolokynthê*, fruit of *Citrullus colocynthis*] USP. Dried pulp of unripe colocynthis fruit.

ACTION AND USES A drastic hydragogue cathartic. Dosage 2 gr (0.12 Gm.)

colosenteritis (ko-lo-en-ter-i-tis) [G. *kôlon*, colon, + *enteron*, intestine, + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of mucous membrane of small and large intestines.

colofixation [' + L. *fixatio*, fixation]. Suspension of the colon in ptosis.

col'on [G. *kôlon*] The large intestine from the cecum to the rectum, 4 to 6 feet long, and divided into the ascending, the transverse, and the descending colon.

Beginning at the cecum, a pouch bet. the small intestines and the ascending colon, it passes the right kidney under the concave surface of the liver and lower part of the stomach to the spleen, descending past the left kidney to the sigmoid flexure.

c. bacteria. *Bacillus coli communis* is the most commonly found. Whatever digestion takes place in the colon is due to bacteria. A large number of fermentative bacteria are found in the middle portion of the colon. They change carbohydrates into carbon dioxide, alcohol, and lactic acid. This is the only way cellulose may be acted upon in the body. Putrefying bacteria are found in the lower part of the colon. These produce decomposition products which may be absorbed with toxic effect.

c. digestion. Mechanical Antiperistaltic waves move the food mass in the ascending colon back toward the cecum, which aids in further mixing it.

Chemical. No digestive enzymes are secreted in the colon, but an alkaline fluid aids in the completion of digestion begun in the small intestines. Those products of bacterial action which are absorbed into the blood stream are carried by the portal circulation to the liver before they get into the general circulation. There is also a great deal of water absorbed in the colon rather than in the small intestines. The fluids of the body are conserved in this way, and in spite of the large volumes of secretions (saliva, etc.) added to the food during its progress through the alimentary canal, the contents of the colon are gradually dehydrated until they assume the consistency of normal feces or even become quite hard.

SEE: absorption, colon, defecation.

colon, words pert. to: anus, appendices epiploicae, cecum, cholecystocolostomy, -otomy, colalgia, colitis, "colo-" words, diverticulitis, -ulum, haustra, -al, jejunum, pendulum movements, peristalsis, rectum, small intestines, vermiform appendix.

colalgia (ko-lon-al'i-ä) [G. *kôlon*, colon, + *algos*, pain] Pain in the colon.

colonic (ko-lon'ik) Pert. to the colon.

c. irrigation. Injection into the colon of a large amt. of fluid which is intended to fill colon and flush it.

Administered not to induce defecation but to wash out material situated above the defecation area and to lave the wall of the bowel as high as the water can be made to reach. Two primary methods: 1 tube, involving filling colon to capacity through a single tube and allowing liquid to run out through the same tube, and, 2-tube method, employing separate inflow and outflow tubes.

colanitis (ko-lon-i'tis) [G. *kôlon*, colon, + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of the colon. *SYN.* *colitis*.

colonom'eter [L. *colonia*, colony, + G. *metron*, measure] Device for estimating colonies of bacteria on a culture plate.

colonopexy (ko-lon-o-pek-si) [G. *kôlon*, colon, + *pêxis*, fixation] Process of attaching part of colon to abdominal wall.

colonorrhagia (ko'l'on-or-ra'i-ä) [' + *regnumai*, to burst forth] Hemorrhage from the colon.

colonorrhea (ko'l'on-or-re'ä) [' + *rota*, flow] Mucous colitis.

colonscope (ko-lon'o-skôp) [' + *skopein*, to examine]. Instrument for examination of the colon.

colonoscopy. Examination of upper portion of rectum with an elongated speculum.

col'ony [L. *colonia*]. A collection of microorganisms in a culture.

colopexos'tomy [G. *kôlon*, colon, + *pêxis*, fixation, + *stoma*, mouth]. Resection of the colon and fixation to abdominal wall to establish an artificial anus.

colopexotomy (ko-lo-peks-o'to-mi) [' + " + *tomê*, incision]. Incision and fixation of colon.

colopexy, colopexia (ko'lo-pek-si, ko-lo-peks'i-ä) [' + *pêxis*, fixation]. Fixation of the sigmoid or cecum to the abdominal wall by suture.

coloplication (ko-lo-pli-ka'shun) [' + L. *plica*, fold]. Making a fold in the colon to reduce its lumen.

coloproctitis [' + *prōktos*, anus, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Colonic and rectal inflammation

colorectostomy (ko-lo-prok-tos'to-mī) [' + " + *stoma*, opening] Making a communication bet a segment of colon and the rectum.

coloptosis (ko-lop-to'sī-ā) [' + *ptōsis*, dropping] Prolapsus of the colon, esp. of the transverse c

coloptosis (ko-lop-to'sis) [' + *ptōsis*, dropping] A downward displacement of the colon

colopuncture (ko'lo-punk-chur) [' + *L. punctura*, piercing] Puncturing the colon

col'or [L.] A visible quality, distinct from form, and light and shade

c. blindness. Inability to identify 1 or more of the primary colors Daltonism

c. hearing. A sense of color caused by a sound

c. index. The hemoglobin content of red blood cells compared with the normal, found by dividing the percentage of hemoglobin by that of erythrocytes *

It is an expression of the average amount of hemoglobin contained in each red cell. Normally this index is about 1, indices below 1 indicate that the red cells are abnormally small, above 1, that they are abnormally large. See *volume index*

color, words pert. to: *achromate*, -tic, -topsia, -tosis, *achromoderma*, "acro-" words, *albu*, *albedo*, *albicans*, *alochromism*, *alochromasia*, *anerythrospia*, *anisochromatic*, *aurantiasis*, -ium, *auric*, *canescent*, *carotene*, "chrom-" words, *flavescens*, *isochromatic*, *melanin*, *nigrescent*, *pigmentation*, *pigment-producing rays*, *rubescens*, *rubiginous*, *rubor*, *rufous*, *vermillion*, *versicolor*, *xanthic*

colorectitis (ko-lo-rek-tī'tis) [G. *kōlon*, colon, + *L. rectum*, + G. *-itis* inflammation] Inflammation of colon and rectum. SYN *coloprocitis*

colorectostomy (ko-lo-rek-tos'to-mī) [' + " + G. *stoma*, opening] Formation of passage bet. colon and rectum

colorimeter [L. *color*, color, + G. *metron*, measure] Instrument for measuring amt. of pigments

colostomy (ko-lost'o-mī) [G. *kōlon*, colon, + *stoma*, mouth] Incision of the colon for purpose of making a more or less permanent fistula in treatment of carcinomatous stenosis of lower portion of colon, and in cases of inoperable carcinoma of rectum

c. diet. A low residue diet *

c. inguinal. Incision of colon to form artificial anus

NP Change dressings *p.r.n.* Protect skin around opening from discharge by covering with sterile zinc oxide ointment. Remove ointment when cleaning with sterile sweet oil. Chart amt. and nature of discharge. Prevent impaction, watch diet orders, irrigate through upper or lower loop as ordered.

colostrotion [L. *colostrom*]. Infant diarrhea assumed to be caused by colostrom.

colostorrhoea (ko-lost-ror-re-ā) [' + G. *roia*, flow]. Abnormal secretion of colostrom

colost'rum [L.]. Secretion from the lactiferous glands before the onset of true lactation 2 or 3 days after delivery.

The secretion contains, mainly, serum and white blood corpuscles. So-called

"first milk" Av. amt. sugar 3%, fat 6%, salts 6.4%

colotomy (ko-lot'o-mī) [G. *kōlon*, colon, + *tomē*, incision] Incision of colon. SEE *Caulten's operation*.

colotyphoid [' + *typhos*, fever, + *eidos*, resemblance] Typhoid fever with ulceration of colon

colpalgia (kol-pal'jī-ā) [G. *kolpos*, vagina, + *algos*, pain] Vaginal pain.

colpatresia (kol-pat-re'zī-ā) [' + *a-*, priv. + *trēsis*, a perforation]. Occlusion or pathological closure of the vagina

colpectasia (kol-pek-ta'sī-ā) [' + *ektasis*, distention] Dilatation of the vagina

colpec tomy [' + *ektomē*, excision] Cutting out part of the vagina.

colpeurynter (kol-pu-rin'ter) [' + *eurynein*, to dilate] A bag for dilatation of the vagina sometimes used instead of the intracervical hydrostatic bag for the induction of labor

colpocurysis (kol-pu-ris-is) [' + *eurynein*, to widen]. Enlarging of the vagina by surgery

colpitis (kol-pī'tis) [' + *-itis*, inflammation] Vaginitis. Inflammation of the vagina

Etiol. Most often produced by bacterial invasion, particularly by the gonococcus. May be caused by chemical irritation through the use of too strong chemicals for douching, and from a highly acid urine. Foreign bodies in the vagina (pessaries, etc.) may produce colpitis when there is poor sex hygiene.

Sym. Free, purulent vaginal discharge, sometimes offensive and occasionally stained with blood. There is irritation of the vulva, frequency of micturition, and smarting pain on the passage of urine. The vaginal mucous membrane is reddened and there may be superficial ulceration.

Treatment. In general, colpitis is relieved by the use of cleansing douches after removing the etiological factors.

SEE *vaginitis*.

c. emphysematosa. Air bleb formation in the vagina as seen in *B. welchii* infection

c. mycotica. That due to the presence of yeasts and molds

c. senilis. That accompanied by atrophy of the mucous membrane with the formation of highly vascular papillae. Seen in elderly women who have passed the menopause

c., trichomonas. That due to the *Trichomonas vaginalis*. Characterized by punctate hemorrhagic spots in the vagina and a frothy yellowish leukorrhoea.

colpocele (kol'po-sēl) [' + *kēlē*, hernia]. Hernia into the vagina

colpoceliotomy (kol'po-se-lī-to'o-mī) [' + *kōilia*, belly, + *tomē*, a cut]. Entering the abdomen surgically through the vagina

colpocleisis (kol-po-klī'sis) [' + *kleisis*, a closure]. Operation of occluding the vagina

colpocystitis (kol-po-sis-tī'tis) [' + *kystis*, bladder, + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of vagina and bladder.

colpocystocele (kol-po-sis-to-sēl) [' + " + *kēlē*, hernia] Prolapse of the bladder into the vagina.

colpocystoplasty [' + " + *plassein*, to form]. Treatment of vesicovaginal fistula

colpocystosyrinx (kol'po-sis-to-sīr'inks) [' + " + *syrinx*, fistula]. Fistula bet. bladder and vagina.

colpocystotomy (kol-po-sis-to'to'-mī) [" + *tomē*, incision]. Cutting into the bladder through the vagina.

NP: Prevent bladder distention. Record intake and output. If retention catheter is present, irrigate twice daily with solution ordered and be sure catheter is kept draining. If female patient, keep clean and comfortable with external irrigations over the vulva.

colpocystoureterocystotomy (kol"po-sis"-to-u-re"ter-o-sis-to'to'-mī) [" + " + *ourēter*, ureter, + *kystis*, bladder, + *tomē*, incision] Incision into the ureter through the walls of the bladder and vagina.

colpodesmorrhaphia (kol-po-des-mor-a'-fi-ā) [" + *desmos*, band, + *raphē*, suture]. Repair of the vaginal sphincter.

colpodynia (kol-po-din'i-ā) [" + *odynē*, pain]. Pain in the vagina. SYN: *colpalgia*.

colpohyperplasia (kol-po-hi-per-pla'zi-ā) [" + *yper*, over, + *plasis*, a forming]. Excessive growth of mucous membrane of the vagina

c. *cystica*. Infectious inflammation of the vaginal walls which is characterized by the production of small blebs.

colpohysterec'tomy [" + *ystera*, uterus, + *ektomē*, excision] Removal of the uterus through the vagina

NP. Watch for vaginal packs and remove as ordered. Watch for retention catheters and care for per routine orders

colpohysteropexy (kol-po-his'ter-o-pek-si) [" + " + *pēxis*, fixation] Fixation of uterus through the vagina

colpohysterot'omy [" + " + *tomē*, incision]. Incision through the vagina into the uterus, as for excision of a fibroma.

colpomyomectomy (kol-po-mī-o-mek'to-mī) [" + *mys*, muscle, + *-ōma*, tumor, + *ektomē*, excision] Removal of a fibroid tumor of the uterus through the vagina

colpomyotomy (-mot'o-mī) [" + " + " + *tomē*, incision] Incision of uterus through the vagina for removal of tumor.

colpopathy (kol-pop'ā-thī) [" + *pathos*, disease] Any pathology of the vagina

colpoperineoplasty (kol-po-per-in-ē-o-plas-tī) [" + *perinaion*, perineum, + *plassein*, to form] Plastic operation on vagina and perineum.

NP. Irrigate perineum with warm sterile water b.i.d. and after bedpan. Warm glycerine dressings are often applied to relieve pain and discomfort. If leg holders are not convenient, fold a sheet in triangular shape, roll towards point, place under knees of patient, drawing them up, bring one end over shoulder and under opposite arm, and tie. After operation, a towel should be pinned around limbs to hold in position. Light diet for few days

colpoperineorrhaphy (kol-po-per-in'e-or'raf-i) [" + " + *raphē*, suture] Operation for mending perineal tears in vagina. SYN: *colpoperineoplasty*.

colpopexy [" + *pēxis*, fixation]. Suture of a relaxed and prolapsed vagina to the abdominal wall.

colpoplasty (kol'po-plas-tī) [" + *plassein*, to form] Plastic operation upon vagina.

colpopotosis (kol-pop-to'sis) [" + *ptōsis*, a falling]. Prolapse of the vagina.

colporrhagia (kol-po-ra'ji-ā) [" + *reg-nunai*, to burst forth] Excessive vaginal discharge. Vaginal hemorrhage.

colporrhaphy (kol-por'ā-fi) [" + *raphē*, suture] Suture of vagina.

colporrhexis (kol-por-reks'is) [" + *rēxis*, rupture]. Operative repair of defective vaginal floor

colposcope (kol'po-skōp) [" + *skopein*, to examine]. An instrument for examining the fornices of the vagina and cervix uteri.

col'pospasm, **colpospas'mus** [" + *spasmos*, spasm]. Spasm of the vagina. SYN: *vaginismus*.

col'posta [" + *L stāre*, to stand]. Device for holding a radium applicator in the vagina

colpostenosis (kol-po-sten-o'sis) [" + *stenōsis*, narrowing] Stenosis or narrowing of the vagina

colpostenotomy (kol-po-sten-o'to'-mī) [" + " + *tomē*, incision] A cutting operation for dilating the lumen in stricture of the vagina

colpotharm (kol'po-thurm) [" + *thermē*, heat] Electrical device introduced into the vagina to convey heat

colpotomy (kol-po'to-mī) [" + *tomē*, incision] An incision of the vagina

colpoureterocystotomy (kol-po-u-re"ter-o-sis-to'to'-mī) [" + *ourēter*, ureter, + *kystis*, + *tomē*, incision] Exposure of the ureteral orifices by incision through the walls of the vagina and bladder

colpoureterot'omy [" + " + *tomē*, incision] Incision of the ureter through the vagina

colpoxerosis (kol-po-zē-rō'sis) [" + *zērōsis*, dryness] Abnormal dryness of the vulva and vagina

columella (kol-ū-mel'lā) [L *dīm* of *columna*, column] 1 A column 2 Bact. Portion of the sporangiospore upon which are borne the spores.

c. *nas'al*. The ant part of the septum of nose; *concha nasalis*, a turbinate bone

column (kol'um) [L *columna*, pillar] A supporting anatomical part resembling a cylinder.

c., *anterior*. Ant portion of gray columns on either side of the spinal column

c. *of Clarke*. A group of column cells in the cervix of the post gray column of the spinal cord

c., *direct cerebellar*. A bandlike tract of ascending white fibers immediately in front of the line of entrance of the post. nerve roots on the posterolateral surface of the spinal cord

c. *of Goll*. Inner division of the white column of the spinal cord, contains sensory fibers.

c. *of Gowers*. Tract of ascending fibers ant to the direct cerebellar column, and on the lateral surface of the spinal cord.

c., *lateral*. Lateral white column of the spinal cord bet lines of entrance and exit of ant. and post. nerve roots.

c. *of Morgagni*. One of several vertical ridges in mucous membrane at junction of anus and rectum.

c., *posterior*. Post. portion of gray columns of spinal cord.

c., postero-vesicular. Same as column of Clarke.

c., respiratory. Longitudinal fibrous bundle starting at upper portion of medulla and running down to the 4th cervical nerve.

c., Sertoli's. A columnar figure in testicle formed by collections of Sertoli's cells

c., spinal. The line of vertebrae from the head to the pelvis, making up the bony flexible case for the spinal cord.

c. of Turck. A subdivision of the white column of the spinal cord

c., vesicular. Line of ganglion cells on inner side of post column

columnna (ko-lum'na) (pl. *columnnae*) [L]. A column or pillar.

c. adiposa. Fat column.

c. bertini. Interpyramidal extension or renal column supporting renal blood vessels

c. carnea. A muscular projection within the cardiac ventricles.

c. nasi. Nasal septum

c. rugarum vaginae. Fold of mucous membrane of the vagina which is arranged in a columnar fashion

columnar layer. Retinal rod-and-cone layer

columning (kol'um-ing). Introduction of tampons in vagina to support the prolapsed uterus

colyone (ko'll-on) [G. *kôlyein*, to hinder]. An autacoid which inhibits hormone or cellular activity Syn *chalone*.

colypeptic (ko-li-pep'tik) [" + *peptikos*, peptic] Slowing up digestive processes.

colyphrenia (kol-li-fre'n-l-ä) [" + *phrênê*, mind] Abnormal tendency to mental inhibition

colyseptic (ko-li-sep'tik) [" + *sepsis*, putrefaction] Antiseptic

colytic (ko-lit'ik) [G. *kôlyein*, to hinder] Inhibitory.

co'ma [G. *kôma*, a deep sleep] An abnormal deep stupor occurring in illness, or as a result of it, or it may be due to an injury. The patient cannot be aroused by external stimuli

Etiol. May be due to alcoholism, to hysteria, epilepsy, narcotics, poisons, gases, sunstroke, heat exhaustion, ure-

mia, or injury. More than 50% of cases are due to trauma to the head or circulatory accidents in the brain due to hypertension, sclerosis, thrombosis, tumor or abscess formation. The chief causes of coma are (a) Trauma, as in accidents, hemorrhage, and shock; (b) vascular disease, (c) organic disease of the central nervous system, (d) metabolic disorders, (e) acute infections of the brain or meninges, (f) acute infections and bacterial intoxications, as in fevers, botulism, and other diseases; (g) parasites, (h) the effects of drugs, alcohol, atropine, chloral, chloroform, cyanides, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, hyosine, phenols, paraldehyde, trional, sulphonal, veronal, ether, gases and various fumes; (i) extreme temperatures, (j) excessive loss of blood, (k) neurotic causes, as in malingering.

GENERAL TREATMENT First aid treatment should be strictly limited, patient should not be moved other than to slightly raise the head. Movement without aid of a physician is dangerous. The collar should be loosened. Cold compresses to head and hot ones to the spine and abdomen may be indicated. Stomach pump in case of poisoning indicated. Insulin injection for diabetic coma may be given unless the coma is due to too much insulin. Sugar may be administered if it can be taken. Urine should be examined for albumin, and dropsy looked for in pregnant women. In uremic coma, stimulate elimination. Lumbar puncture or bleeding may be necessary. Induce sweating. In hysteric coma no treatment is needed. The patient revives if ignored.

NP Test urine for cause, and for retention. Regulate bowels. Clean mouth, glycerine and borax may be used. Keep water out of trachea. Keep eyes cleansed. Apply an ointment to prevent lids from sticking together. Guard against bed sores. May have to be fed artificially. **SEX** *catochus*, *narcoma*.

c., alcoholic. Due to alcohol.

c., apoplectic. Due to cerebral hemorrhage or apoplexy, one side of body, or the extremities, 1 or more, will be paralyzed. No fever at first but 1 pupil may be larger than the other. Coma indi-

Diagnosis of Diabetic and Hypoglycemic Coma¹

	Diabetic Coma	Hypoglycemic Coma
Onset	Gradual.	Often sudden.
History	Often of acute infection in a diabetic or no previous history of diabetes.	Recent insulin injection, or inadequate meal or excessive exercise after insulin.
Skin	Flushed, dry.	Pale, sweating.
Tongue	Dry.	Moist.
Breath	Smell of acetone.	No acetone.
Respiration	Deep (air hunger).	Shallow.
Pulse	Rapid, feeble.	Normal or bounding.
Eye-ball Tension	Low.	Normal or raised.
Urine	Sugar and acetone.	None, unless bladder has not been emptied for some hours.
Blood Sugar	Raised [over 200].	Subnormal [40-70].
Blood Pressure	Low.	Normal.
Abdominal Pain	Common and often acute.	Sometimes sense of constriction.

¹ *Bears. Medicine for Nurses.*

cates pressure on the brain in most instances. SEE: *apoplexy*.

c., diabetic. Occurring in diabetes, due to presence of diacetic acid in system and to acidosis. Paralysis not present. **SYM:** Sweet breath, showers of short granular casts may appear in urine when diabetic coma is threatened by acidosis. Hyperglycemia is present, and softening of eyeballs may occur.

TREATMENT: Insulin has prevented diabetic coma to a large extent but an overdose may induce it. It must not be given if coma is due to insulin. An initial dose of 30-60 units may be given ($\frac{1}{2}$ intravenously, $\frac{1}{2}$ subcutaneously), followed at $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hr intervals by doses of 20 units or more subcutaneously. Examine urine hourly for dextrose, if urine is sugar-free, more dextrose must be given. More than 150 units in 12 hr. rarely needed. Young children usually require smaller doses and seldom more than 80 units in 12 hr. SEE: *insulin*.

c., uremic. The result of disturbed kidney metabolism, causing autointoxication through the retention of unknown substances in the blood and producing acidosis. Seen in nephritis as a result of lack of elimination of kidney toxins.

SYM: In general, respiration stertorous, face livid, skin dry, hard and rapid pulse, blood pressure raised, sphincters relaxed according to cause, urinous odor on breath, urine scanty and containing many casts and albumin. Complete retention may occur.

c. vigil. Delirious lethargy with open eyes and partial consciousness.

comatose. In a condition of coma.

comedo (kom'e-do) [pl. *comedones*] [L. a glutton] Blackhead, fleshworm. Discolored dried sebum plugging an excretory duct of the skin.

ERROR: Reflex or local disturbance causing increased activity of sebaceous glands. Constipation, dyspepsia, chlorosis, menstrual derangements are contributory factors. Also caused by the follicle or face mite, *Demodex folliculorum*, which lives in the hair follicles and sebaceous glands of various mammals.

SYM: Commonly affects the face, back, and ears; chronic, frequently associated with seborrheic dermatitis, or acne, usually during adolescence.

PROC: Obstinate and persistent, but amenable to treatment.

TREATMENT: Aside from removal of plugs, treatment is essentially that of acne, *q.v.*

comes (ko'mêz) [pl. *comites*] [L. companion]. A blood vessel which accompanies a nerve or another blood vessel.

comma bacillus [named from shape]. The causative organism of Asiatic cholera, *Vibrio cholerae asiaticae*.

comma tract. A longitudinal bundle of descending fibers in the *fasciculus cuneatus* of the spinal cord. Schultze's bundle.

commensal [L. *com*, together, + *mensa*, table] One of two organisms which live in an intimate, non-parasitic relationship, one to the other.

commensalism. The symbiotic relationship of two organisms of different spe-

cies in which neither is harmful to the other and one gains some benefit such as protection or nourishment. **EX:** Nonpathogenic bacteria in human intestine.

comminute (kom'in-üt) [*com* + *minuere*, to crumble] To break into pieces.

comminuted fracture. A crushed bone.

comminution (kom-in-u'shun) [L. *comminutio*, crumbling]. Reducing a solid body to varying sizes by grating, pulverizing, slicing, granulating, and by other processes. SEE: *attenuation*, *dynamization*.

commissura (pl. *commissurae*) [L. a joining together]. A commissure.

c. anterior alba. A narrow band of white substance near ant. median fissure of the spinal cord.

c. anterior cerebri. White bundle crossing from side to side in the ant. wall of the 3rd ventricle.

c. anterior grisea. Part of gray commissure in front of and bet. the *commissura anterior alba*.

c. brevis. Post. portion of inferior cerebellar vermiciform process.

c. hippocampi. A little triangular space bet. the diverging crura of the fornix.

c. magna. Corpus callosum *.

c. simplex. Lobule on superior vermiciform process of the cerebellum.

commissural. Pert. to a commissure.

commissure (kôm'i-shür) [L. *commissura*, a joining together]. 1. A transverse band of nerve fibers passing over the midline in the central nervous system. 2. A suture of the skull. 3. The coming together of two structures, as the lips, eyelids, or nymphae.

In gynecology the ant. and post. commissures of the vulva are used to denote its 2 ends. The ant. commissure passes immediately above the clitoris, the post. constitutes the ant. edge of the perineum.

common bile duct. Duct carrying bile to the duodenum and receiving it from the cystic and hepatic ducts. **SYN:** *ductus choledochus*. SEE: *bile*.

communicable disease. A disease which may be transmitted directly or indirectly from one individual to another.

communicable disease, words pert. to: alternate host, carriers, contagion, -ious, -ium, cowpox, endemic, epidemic, epidemiology, immune, -ity, immunologic diseases, immunology, incubation, infection, isolation, lues, microbe, micrococcus, microorganism, quarantine, transmissible, vection, vector.

communicans [L. *communicare*, to connect with] One of a number of communicating nerves or arteries.

c. hypoglossi. The descending branch of the 12th cranial nerve.

c. peronei. Fibular connecting nerve.

c. poplitei. Lateral sural cutaneous nerve.

c. Willisii. Transverse artery at back of arterial ring at base of brain; posterior and communicating artery.

commutator [L. *commutare*, to change]. Device for reversing electric current direction, usually segmental ring attached to dynamo on which brushes slide. Also similar hand operated devices.

Method of Transfer of Some Common Communicable Diseases

Disease	How the Bacteria Leave the Bodies of the Sick	How They May Be Transferred	How They May Enter the Bodies of the Well
Typhoid.	Feces and urine.	Direct contact. Hands of nurse or attendant Linen and all articles used by and about patient. Hands of "carriers" soiled by their own feces Water polluted by excreta Food grown in or washed with such water Milk diluted or milk cans washed with such water Flies	Through mouth in infected food or water and thence to intestinal tract.
Diphtheria	Sputum and discharges from nose and throat	Direct contact "Droplet infection" from patient coughing Hands of nurse Articles used by and about patient	Through mouth to throat or nose to throat.
Scarlet fever	Discharges from nose and throat	Direct contact Hands of nurse Articles used by and about patient	Through mouth and nose
Pneumonia	Sputum and discharges from nose and throat	Direct contact Hands of nurse Articles used by and about patient	Through mouth and nose to lungs.
Influenza	As pneumonia	As pneumonia	As pneumonia
Smallpox	Discharges from nose and throat Skin lesions	Direct contact Hands of nurse Articles used by and about patient	Thought to be through mucous membrane of respiratory tract
Syphilis	Infected tissues Lesions	Direct contact May be by kissing or by sexual intercourse Dishes, food, toilets, towels, bathtubs, drinking cups, etc	Directly into blood and tissues through breaks in skin or membrane
Tetanus	Excreta from infected herbivorous animals and man.	Soil, especially that with manure or feces in it Dust, etc Articles used about stables	Directly into blood stream through wounds (Is anaerobe and prefers deep, incised wound.)
Tuberculosis, Human.	Sputum Lesions. Feces.	Direct contact, such as kissing "Droplet infection" from person coughing with mouth uncovered Sputum from mouth to fingers, thence to food and other things Soiled dressings.	Through mouth to lungs and intestines From intestines via lymph channels to lymph vessels and to tissues
Tuberculosis, Bovine		Milk.	Same as Tuberculosis, Human.
Cholera.	Excreta from intestinal tract.	As in typhoid, through feces	As in typhoid, through mouth to intestinal tract.

Method of Transfer of Some Common Communicable Diseases (Continued)

Disease	How the Bacteria Leave the Bodies of the Sick	How They May Be Transferred	How They May Enter the Bodies of the Well
Dysentery.	As above.	As above.	As above.
Hookworm.	Feces.	Direct contact with soil polluted with feces. Eggs in feces hatch in sandy soil. Feces may also contaminate food.	Larvae enter through breaks in skin, specially skin of feet, and, after devious passage through the body, settle in the intestine.
Meningitis.	Discharges from nose and throat.	Direct contact. Hands of nurse or attendant Articles used by and about patient. Flies	Mouth and nose.
Infantile paralysis.	Discharges from nose and throat.	Direct contact. Hands of nurse or attendant	Through mouth and nose
Gonorrhea.	Lesions Discharges from infected mucous membranes.	Direct contact, as in sexual intercourse Towels, bathtubs, toilets, etc Hands of infected persons soiled with their own discharges Hands of attendant.	Directly onto mucous membrane Through breaks in membrane
Ophthalmia neonatorum (gonorrheal infection of eyes of newborn).	Pus discharges from eye.	Direct contact with infected areas, as vagina of infected mother during birth Other infected babies Hands of doctor or nurse. Linens, etc.	Directly on the conjunctiva.
Whooping cough.	Discharges from respiratory tract	Direct contact with persons affected	Mouth and nose.
Mumps.	Discharges from infected glands and mouth	Direct contact with persons affected	Mouth and nose
Measles	Like scarlet fever.	Like scarlet fever.	Like scarlet fever
Trachoma.	Discharges from infected eyes.	Direct contact. Hands, towels, handkerchiefs, possibly clothing	Directly on conjunctiva.
Leprosy.	Uncertain, may be from lesions Bacilli found in nodules which may break down, forming lesions.	Uncertain.	Uncertain

Comolli's sign (ko-mol'lis) A triangular swelling corresponding to the outline of the scapula when fractured

comose (ko'mōs) [L. *comōsus*, hairy].

Hairy Having much hair

compact' [L. *compactus*, joined together].

Dense, packed, solid

c. bone. Hard or dense bone which forms the superficial layer of all bones, in contrast to spongy or cancellous bone found chiefly in the ends of long bones

comparative anatomy. Human anatomy compared with that of animals.

compatibility [L. *con*, with, + *pati*, to suffer, + *habilis*, to fit]. State of suitability to be mixed or taken together without unfavorable results, as drugs

compatible. Not opposed to, able to mix with another substance without destructive changes.

compensating. Making up for a deficiency.

c. operation. Tenotomy of the associated antagonists in diplopia.

compensation [L. *cum*, with, + *pensare*, to weigh]. Making up for a defect, as cardiac circulation competent to meet

demands made upon it, regardless of valvular defect.

Psy. A far reaching psychic mechanism, best described by an example. The individual handicapped by a physical deformity or variation, or by a character defect, may escape the consciousness or revelation of the inferiority, by accomplishment resulting from compensatory ambition. More simple, the short man struts or the incompetent brags.

Sublimation* is often similar, but varies in the sense that the substitution of a higher (social goal) gratifies the infrasocial drive by replacement—rather than the going to the opposite extreme in a merely camouflaging manner.

c., failure of. Inability of heart muscle to cope with cardiac defect with ensuing muscle exhaustion. It indicates a diseased heart muscle.

ETIOI. Diseased myocardium; back pressure, due to mitral regurgitation, mitral or aortic stenosis, or aortic regurgitation.

complément [L. *complere*, to complete]. A substance or body producing bacteriolysis or hemolysis which, by means of an amoebocyte, is connected with a bacterial or animal cell.

It is present in all sera. Strictly speaking, c is not an antibody, but a natural property of blood.

RS. albumin, antialerin, antialbumate, antialbumin, anticomplement, Ehrlich's theory.

c. unit. Smallest quantity of complement required for hemolysis of a given amount of red blood corpuscles with 1 amoebocyte unit present.

complemental, complementary. Supplying something that is lacking.

c. air. Amt. of air (1600 cc. or 3 pt.) that can be inspired over and above the tidal air by the deepest inspiration. **See** air.

c. colors. Any 2 primary colors which, when blended, produce white light.

complementoid [L. *complere*, to complete, + *G. eidos*, form] A complement, the lysis-causing power of which has been destroyed.

complementophil (kom-ple-ment'o-fl) [" + *G. philein*, to love] Having the power to combine with a complement.

complex [L. *complexus*, woven together].

1 **Psy.** A subconscious idea (or group of ideas) which have become associated with a repressed wish or emotional experience and which may influence behavior although the person may not have any appreciation of the connection between the repressed desire and his thoughts or actions. 2 All the ideas, feelings, and sensations connected with a subject. 3 Intricate.

In Freudian psychology a grouping of ideas with an emotional background. These may be harmless, and the individual fully aware of them, e.g., an artist sees every object with a view to a possible picture, and is said to have established a complex for art. Often, however, the complex is aroused by some painful emotional reaction, such as fright or excessive grief, which, instead of being allowed a natural outlet, becomes unconsciously repressed, and later manifests itself in some abnormality of mind or behavior. According to Freud, the best method of determining the complex is through the medium of psy-

choanalysis. Jung and Rivers, however, suggest finding out the complex by a series of time and reaction tests. **See:** *Oedipus* and *Electra* c.

RS: castration complex, inferiority c., Jocasta c., superiority c.

c., castration. Morbid fear of being castrated.

c., inferiority. A repressed state of mind in which one feels himself inferior to others.

c., superiority. Exaggerated conviction of one's own superiority; also pretense of being superior to compensate for a supposed inferiority.

complexus [L.]. 1 The total indications or phenomena of a morbid state. 2 Semispinalis capitis muscle.

complication [L. *cum*, with, + *placere*, to fold]. An added difficulty; a complex state. A disease or accident superimposed upon another without being specially related, yet affecting or modifying the prognosis of the original disease, e.g., pneumonia is a complication of measles, and is the cause of many deaths from that disease.

component. A constituent part of.

compos mentis [L.]. Of sound mind; sane.

compound [L. *componere*, to place together] A substance composed of two or more elements combined in definite proportions by weight and having specific properties of its own.

Compounds are formed in plants and animals and are of two types, organic and inorganic.

c. astigmatism. Myopia of both vertical and horizontal meridians.

c. cathartic pills. Ones composed of calomel, colocynth, gamboge, and jalap.

c. fracture. One having an open wound into seat of fracture.

c., inorganic. One of many compounds which, in general, contain no carbon.

c. microscope. One consisting of 2 or more lenses.

c. organic. A compound containing carbon. Examples are carbohydrates, proteins, and fats.

compress (kom'pres) [L. *compressus*, squeezed together] 1 Cloth, wet or dry, folded and applied firmly to a part to prevent hemorrhage or to relieve inflammation, made of cotton, oakum, marine lint, jute, etc. 2 (kõm-près'). To press together into smaller space. 3. To close by squeezing together, as a wound.

c., abdominal. Three folds of linen reaching from sternum to pubis, overlapping sides of abdomen, wrung out of the water at 70° F., held in place by flannel binder little wider than linen, long enough to reach around the body.

c., chest. Application of 2 pieces of old linen of sufficient size to fit the entire chest from the clavicles down to the umbilicus, wrung out of water at 60° F., and covered with flannel.

c., cold. Linen cloth, several layers dipped in cold water, slightly wrung out, applied to given part. To secure constant temperature, compress is frequently renewed, ice bag or aluminum coil through which ice water is circulating is placed on it. Duration, 30-60 minutes.

c., forehead. A soft towel wrung out of water below 60° F. renewed at least every 2 minutes.

c., hot. Linen cloth folded into several layers, dipped in hot water (107-115° F.) slightly wrung out and placed on part to be treated, covered with a piece of flannel, large enough to overlap the linen slightly. Temperature is maintained at constant level by renewing compress or by coil through which hot water (107-115° F.) is circulating.

c., neck. Application of a soft towel wrung out of water bet 42-60° F

c., precordial. Pad of 4 layers of linen cloth, moistened in water 60-65° F., is applied over the heart region. On this is placed a coil through which water at 60-65° F. is circulating. This water temperature is reduced until ice water is used. Duration, 10-45 minutes. Twice daily.

c., Priessnitz. Cold wet compress

c., spinal. Usually the application of a soft cloth wrung out of ice water, renewed every 2-3 minutes. Applied to cervical region for meningitis, cerebral congestion and nervous asthenia, dorsal region for hysterical vomiting and to lumbar region for renal and uterine hemorrhage

c., throat. Application of 2 strips of linen 3 inches wide and long enough to reach from beneath 1 ear under the chin to the opposite ear, wrung out of water at 60° F., a piece of flannel 1/4 inch wider covers it and overlaps at top of head

c., trunk. Consists of 3 folds of linen from axilla to pubis and reaching around the trunk, wrung out of water 60-75° F., covering with flannel bandage secured by pins. Changed every hour

c., wet. Application of 2 or more folds of old linen wrung out of water at prescribed temperatures and covered with flannel

compression [L *compressio*, a compression]. A squeezing together, state of being pressed together

c., atrophy. That in a part due to steady compression

c. of the brain. Same as cerebral compression, *q.v.*

c., cerebral. Pressure on the brain produced by increased intracranial fluids, embolism, thrombosis, tumors, and skull fractures. More serious than concussion *

Sym. Deep unconsciousness, full, bounding pulse, deep, stertorous, slow respiration, flushed face, high blood pressure, pupils varying in size. Temperature may rise and there may be retention or incontinence of urine and feces. **Danger Signals.** Cheyne-Stokes respiration, rise in temperature, quickening of pulse.

NP. Watch for change of symptoms, pulse, respiration, color, urine, and bed sores, also convulsions, bleeding from ears and nose, and oozing at back of throat, or for cerebrospinal fluid from ears, which may indicate fracture. Constant care of mouth and eyes. **See:** *circumcision*

c., digital. Arterial compression by means of the fingers

c., myelitis. That due to pressure on the spinal cord, often due to a tumor.

compressor. 1. Instrument for making pressure on a part. 2. Contraction of a muscle, causing compression of another structure

compulsion [L *compulsio*, an urging]. Act performed to relieve fear connected with obsession; dictation by the patient's

subconscious, arising against the subject's wishes and, if denied, causing uneasiness. Impulsive actions, on the contrary, often seem to express the personality

c., neurosis. Obsession or psychoneurosis urging one to perform an absurd act or to say something silly.

compulsive. Exercising or applying compulsion

c., ideas. Psy. An idea that continues to suggest against one's will the commitment of an overt act, such as murder or suicide

compulsive. Compelling action against one's will

c., movements. Movements caused by injury to a nerve center

con- [L]. Prefix Together with, as *congenital*.

conarium (ko-na'ri-um) [G *konarion*, a little cone] The pineal gland *Corpus pineale* (BNA)

conation (ko-na'shun) [L *conatio*, an attempt] Any desire or impulse compelling action

concassation (kon-kas-a'shun) [L *con*, with, + *quassere*, to crush] 1. Shaking of a precipitate in a bottle or pulverizing by beating. 2. Mental distress

Concato's disease (kon-ká'tōs) Progressive inflammation of serous membranes. Eriol. Tuberculosis

concave (kon'kāv) [L *con*, with, + *cavus*, hollow] Having a spherically depressed or hollow surface

concavity [" + *cauitas*, a hollow] A hollowed surface, with curved, bowl-like sides

conca'vocon'cave [" + *cavus*, hollow, + *con*, with, + *cavus*, hollow]. Concave on opposing sides

conca'vocon'vex [" + " + *convexus*, vaulted] Concave on 1 side and convex on opp surface

concentration (kon-sen-tra'shun) [L *concentratio*, in the center] 1. Increase in strength of a fluid by evaporation. 2. Medicine strengthened by evaporation. 3. Fixation of mind on 1 subject to exclusion of all other thoughts

con'cept [L *conceptum*, something devised] An idea

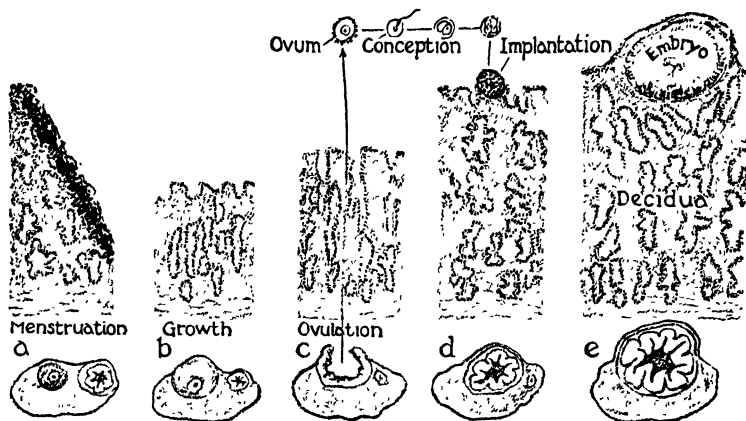
concep'tion [L *conceptio*, a conceiving] The union of the male sperm and the ovum of the female; fertilization

With a cycle of 28 days, menstruation normally lasts 5 days followed by a period of repair and proliferation of 9 days. During this time a woman is usually sterile as ovulation has not occurred. Conception is most likely to occur during the 14-18th days of the cycle. During this period, the ovum is discharged from the follicle and makes its way through the Fallopian tube to the uterus. If fertilization does not occur during this time the ovum disintegrates and for the remaining portion of the menstrual cycle (the ten days preceding menstruation) conception is very unlikely to occur

concha (kong'ká) [G. *koche*, shell]. 1. The outer ear or the pinna. 2. The inferior turbinated bone. 3. Patella. 4. Vulva.

c., auricularae. A concavity on the median surface of the auricle of the ear, divided by a ridge into the upper *cymba conchae* and a lower *cavum conchae*. The latter leads to the ext. auditory meatus

c., bullosa. Turbinated bone expansion, during chronic rhinitis.



MENSTRUATION, CONCEPTION, AND IMPLANTATION

(a) Menstruation (b) Growth (c) Ovulation, ovum becomes impregnated (d) Ovum in morula stage becomes implanted Endometrium in pregravid stage, corpus luteum of pregnancy developing (e) Endometrium has become decidua and ovum is growing between D Capsularis and D Basalis

c. nasal. One of the three scroll-like bones which project medially from the lateral wall of the nasal cavity, a turbinate bone. The superior and middle conchae are processes of lateral mass of the ethmoid bone, the inferior concha is a face bone Each overlies a meatus

c. Santorini. C. nasalis suprema

c. sphenoidal. One of two curved plates located on anterior portion of body of sphenoid bone Forms part of roof of nasal cavity

conchitis (kong-ki'tis) [+ -itis, inflammation] Inflammation of any concha

conchoidal (kong-ko'dal) [+ -eidos, shape] Having the shape of a shell

conchoscope (kong'ko-sköp) [+ -skopein, to examine] Instrument for examination of the nasal cavity

conchotome (kong'ko-töm) [+ -tomē, incision] Device for excision of middle turbinated bone

concoc'tion [L. con, with, + coquere, to cook] The boiling of 2 or more substances together

concom'itant [L. cum, together, + comēs, companion] Accessory; taking place at the same time

concrement. A concretion as of protein and other substances if infiltrated with calcium salts, such is termed a calculus

concre'scence (kon-kres'ens) [L. con, together, + crescere, to grow] The union of separate parts, coalescence

concrete (kon'krēt) [L. concretus, solid]. Condensed, hardened, or solidified

concre'tion [L. con, with, + crescere, to grow]. 1. A calculus. 2 Solidification of a fluid substance

concub'itus [L. concumbere, to lie together]. Copulation, coition, sexual intercourse

concus'sion [L. concussus, shaken violently]. "Shaking" from impaction against an object.

c. of the brain. Cerebral concussion. A common result of a blow to the head, or fall on the end of spine with transmitted force, usually causing uncon-

sciousness, either temporary or prolonged Return of consciousness may be gradual Patient may suddenly draw up knees and vomit Resembles result of skull fracture

Sym Vary with location and extent of injury from transient dizziness to various paralyses, or unconsciousness; unequal pupils, shock. If uncomplicated, patient comes round within several hours **Period of reaction** accompanied by vomiting, temperature 99° or 100° F., rapid pulse, flushed face, restlessness, headache, cerebral irritation 12-24 hours afterwards

F A TREATMENT Keep patient quietly lying down with head and shoulders slightly elevated **Do not** give stimulants Transportation should be delayed if possible Sedatives only if patient is hyperexcited Cool applications to head and neck are soothing. Reassure patient if conscious Heat to extremities if cold Report any adverse symptoms, such as bleeding, at once. Darkened room best **SEE** contusion, transportation of injured.

c. of labyrinth. Deafness resulting from a blow to the head or ear

c., spinal. Lesion of spinal cord due to injury or jarring

condensa'tion [L. con, with, + densare, to make thick] 1 Making more solid. 2. Changing a liquid to a solid or a gas to a liquid 3 **Psy** The union of ideas to form a new mental pattern.

CHEM. A type of reaction in which 2 or more molecules of the same substance react with each other and form a new substance with higher molecular weight and different chemical properties.

conden'ser [+ densare, to make thick]. Device for solidifying vapors and liquids. **SEE** capacitor.

c., electrical. Device for storing of electricity by using 2 conducting surfaces and a nonconductor.

condiment [L. condere, to pickle]. Appetizing ingredient added to food.

CLASSIFICATION: 1. *Aromatic:* Vanilla, cinnamon, cloves, chervil, parsley, bay leaf, etc. 2. *Acrid or Peppery:* Pepper, ginger, allspice, etc. 3. *Alliaceous or Allylic:* Onion, mustard, horseradish. 4. *Acid:* Vinegar, capers, gherkins, citron. 5. *Animal Origin:* Caviar, anchovies.

Too much is harmful and too little may do harm. They are not foods, with the exception of sugar. Some contain essential oils. They are helpful in the assimilation of food material.

Acrtion: They seem to stimulate the stomach and intestines, perhaps by chemical action although this is questioned. They do irritate, esp if taken in too large quantities. They are appetizers and through psychic influences stimulate the secretions. They are antiseptic.

Sugar is a food producing muscular energy and salt, a chemical substance maintaining the mineral equilibrium.

conditional reflex. An inherited reflex which is a physiological result of a non-specific stimulus that is automatic and instinctive, though commonly without the knowledge of the individual.

conditioned reflex. One acquired as result of training and repetition.

con'dom [L *condus*, a receptacle] A rubber or fish skin sheath worn over the penis during coition to avoid conception by retention of the semen within this artificial sac, or to prevent infection; the opp. of pessary.

conduct'ance [L *conducere*, to lead] The conducting ability of a body or a circuit for electricity.

The best conductor is that which offers the least resistance. Examples of good conductors are gold, silver, and copper. When expressed in figures, conductance is the reciprocal of resistance. The unit is the ohm.

conduct'ion [L *conducere*, to read]. **PHYS:** The process whereby a state of excitation affects successive portions of a tissue or cell, so that the disturbance is transmitted to remote points.

Conduction occurs not only in the fibers of the nervous system, but also in muscle fibers.

c., bone. Sound conduction through cranial bones.

conductivity. The specific electric conducting ability of a substance.

Numerically, conductivity is the reciprocal of unit resistance, or resistivity. The unit is the ohm per cm. Specific conductivity is sometimes expressed as a percentage. In such cases the conductivity is given as a percentage of the conductivity of pure copper under certain standard conditions.

conductor (kon-duk'tor) [L *conducere*, to lead]. 1. Medium transmitting a force. 2. A guide directing a surgical knife.

condylar (kon-dī-lār) [G *kondylos*, knuckle]. Pert to a condyle.

condylarthrosis (kon-dil-ar-thro'sis) [' + *arthrōsis*, a joint]. A form of diarthrosis; * an ovoid head in an elliptical cavity.

condyle, condylus (kon'dil, -lus) [G *kondylos*, knuckle]. A rounded protuberance at the end of a bone forming an articulation.

condylectomy (kon-dil-ek'to-mī) [' + *ektomē*, excision]. Excision of a condyle.

condylin (kon-dil'i-on) [G *kondylon*, knob]. Point on lateral (outer) surface of the mandibular condyle.

condyloid (kon'dī-loid) [G *kondylos*, knuckle, + *eidos*, appearance]. Pert. to or resembling a condyle.

c. process. Articular process on ramus of mandible consisting of a capitulum and neck. Articulates with mandibular fossa of temporal bone.

c. tubercle. A tubercle on capitulum of condyloid process of the mandible for attachment of temporomandibular ligament.

condyloma (kōn-dī-lō'mā) [' + *-ōma*, tumor] A wartlike growth of the skin, usually seen on the external genitalia or near the anus.

There are 2 types, a pointed variety, and a broad, flat form which is usually of syphilitic origin.

c. latum. A mucous patch on the vulva or anus, coated with gray exudate, flattened in form, with delimited area, characteristic of syphilis.

condylomatous (kon-dī-lo'mat-us) [' + *-ōma*, tumor] Pert to a condyloma.

condylotomy (kon-dī-lō'tō-mī) [' + *tomē*, incision]. Division without removal of a condyle.

cone (kōn) [G *kōnos*, cone] 1. A shape with circular base with sides sloping to a point above. 2. Retinal flask-shaped figure in layer of rods and cones. 3. A receptor cell concerned with color vision.

c. of light. Triangular light areas on the membrana tympani extending downward from the umbo.

c. ocular. Cone of light in int of eyeball.

confabula'tion [L *confabulāri*, to talk together] Psy. The relation of imaginary experiences to fill in gaps in the memory.

confec'tio, confec'tion [L *con*, with, + *facere*, to make] Sugarlike soft solids in which 1 or more medicinal substances are incorporated with the object of affording an agreeable form for their administration and a convenient method for their preservation. Not often prescribed, and not official.

confinement (kon-fin'ment) [Fr *confiner*, to restrain in a place] The puerperal state or period of childbirth.

con'flict [L *con*, with, + *figere*, to strike]. 1. Opposing action of incompatibles. 2. Psy. The conscious or unconscious struggle bet two opposing desires or courses of action. A technical term applied to a state in which social goals dictate behavior contrary to more primitive (often subconscious) desires.

confluence of sinuses. The union of the sagittal sinus with the transverse sinuses; torcular Herophili.

con'fluent [L *confluere*, to run together]. Running together, as when the pustules in smallpox merge.

conformator (kon'for-ma'tor) [L *con*, with, + *forma*, form]. Apparatus for establishing cranial outlines.

confrontation (kon-frun-ta'shun) [' + *frons*, face]. The examination of 2 patients together, 1 with a disease and the other from whom the disease was supposed to be contracted.

congelation (kon-je-la'shun) [L *congelare*, to freeze] Freezing, or a frostbite.

congenerous (kon-jen'er-us) [L *con*, with, + *genus*, race]. Possessing the same function, as synergistic muscles.

congen'ital [L *congenitus*, born together]. Occurring during fetal life; not hereditary. **RS:** etiology, pathology, predisposition.

congested (kon-jes'ted) [L. *congerere*, to heap together]. Hyperemic; containing an abnormal amt. of blood.

conges'tion [L. *congerere*, to heap together]. A localized inflammation which may or may not be accompanied by infection, such as a felon, a boil, a carbuncle. SEE *affluxion*, *hyperemia*.

c. active. Congestion resulting from increased flow of blood to a part or dilatation of blood vessels.

c. passive. Hyperemia resulting from interference with flow of blood from capillaries into venules. May also result from myocardial insufficiency.

congestive (kon-jes'tiv). Pertaining to congestion.

c. fever. Malarial fever.

congius (kon'ji-us) (pl. *con'giu*) [L.]. A gallon.

congio'bate [L. *con*, with + *glōbāre*, to make round]. In 1 mass, as lymph glands

congloba'tion [" + *globus*, a ball]. Aggregation of particles in a mass.

conglom'erate [" + *glomerāre*, to heap] 1 An aggregation in one mass. 2 Clustered, heaped together

c. gland. A gland with several lobes

conglutin (kon-glu'tin) [L. *conglutināre*, to glue together] A protein resembling casein found in peas, beans, and almonds.

conglu'tinant. Promoting adhesion, as of the edges of a wound

conglu'tinate [L. *conglutinātiō*, an adhering]. Having the quality of adhesiveness.

conglutination (kon-glu-tin-a'shun) [L. *conglutinātiō*, an adhering]. 1 Coalescence, adhesion 2. Reaction, such as agglutination

coniasis (kon-i'ā-sis) [G. *konis*, dust]. Dustlike calculi in gallbladder and bile ducts

conidia (ko-nid'i-ā) (pl. of *conidium*) [G. *konidion*, a particle of dust] Asexual spores of fungi

conidiophore (kon-id'i-o-for) [" + *phoros*, bearing] The stalk supporting conidia

coniol'ogy [G. *konis*, dust, + *logos*, study of]. The study of dust and its effects

conio'sis [" + *-ōsis*, infection]. Any condition caused by inhalation of dust.

coniza'tion [G. *kōnos*, cone] Coring and removal of the mucous lining of cervical canal and its glands by the cutting

high frequency current for treatment of chronic endocervicitis

conjugā'ta [L.]. Diameter of pelvis, measured from center of the promontory of the sacrum to the back of the symphysis pubis

c. vera. Sometimes written *c.v.* Same as conjugata, *c.v.*

conjugate (kon'jū-gāt) [L. *con*, with, + *jugum*, yoke]. 1 Paired or joined. 2. An important diameter of the pelvis, measured from the center of the promontory of the sacrum to the back of the symphysis pubis

c. deviation. Deviation of both eyes to either side.

c., diagonal. Measured from the lower edge of the symphysis to the sacrum, and can be determined during life, whereas the true conjugate cannot, except immediately after labor. It is about $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ in. longer than the true conjugate, or about 5 in

c. diameter. Same as conjugate (2).

c., external. Measured from the spine of the last lumbar vertebra to the front

of the pubes (this can be done only with calipers), and is normally about 8 in.

c., true. Same as conjugate (2). It should measure not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ in. and is sometimes as large as $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ in. If less than $\frac{1}{4}$ in., the pelvis is a deformed one.

conjugā'tion [" + *jugum*, yoke]. A coupling together. In biology, the union of two unicellular organisms accompanied by an interchange of nuclear material as in *Paramecium*.

conjuncti'va [" + *jungere*, to join] Mucous membrane which lines eyelids and is reflected onto eyeball.

Divisions (1) Palpebral, covering under surface of lids; (2) bulbar, coating ant portion of eyeball, (3) fornix, transition portion forming fold bet. lid and globe

INSPECTION. Palpebral and ocular portions should be examined. Color and degree of moisture and presence of foreign bodies should be observed, also petechial hemorrhages and inflammation

PATH. CONDITIONS Trachoma and pannus as well as discoloration *Yellowish discoloration.* Seen in jaundice, certain fevers, and hemolysis. May be due to fatty deposits. *Bluish-white or pearly discoloration.* Seen in anemia, nephritis, and phthisis. *Sky-blue coloring* is noted in whooping cough. *Pale conjunctivae* Observed in anemias

SEE *Calmette's reaction*, *catarrh*, *vernal*, *Krause's gland*, *limbus*.

conjunctival reflex (kon-junk-ti'val). Closure of eyelids when conjunctiva is touched or threatened

conjunctivitis (kon-junk-ti-vi'tis) [L. *con*, with, + *jungere*, to join, + G. *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of conjunctiva.

TREATMENT Directed against the specific type of infection.

c., acute contagious. Pink eye. *Etiol.* Koch-Weeks bacillus.

c., catarrhal. One due to irritation or cold

c., follicular. Type characterized by pinkish round bodies in retrotarsal fold

c., gonorrheal. Acute c due to contact with the gonococcus

c., granular. Acute, contagious, inflammatory c with granular elevations on the lids which ulcerate and cicatrize **SYN** *trachoma*.

c., membranous. Acute conjunctivitis characterized by a false membrane; with or without infiltration

c., phlyctenular. Circumscribed type characterized by lymphoid tissue in small red nodules

c., purulent. That characterized by abundant purulent discharge. *Etiol.* Gonorrhea. **Ex:** *Ophthalmia neonatorum*.

c., vernal. One beginning in the spring and disappearing when cold weather begins.

conjunctiv'e'ma [" + " + G. *-ōma*, tumor]. A tumor of the conjunctiva

conjunctivoplasty (kon-junk-ti'vo-plas-ti) [" + " + G. *plassein*, to form] Removal of part of cornea, but replacing with flaps from the conjunctiva.

connec'tive [L. *connectere*, to bind]. That which connects or binds together.

c. tissue. One of the four main tissues of the body. It includes an embryonic connective tissue (mesenchyme and mucous) and (b) adult connective tissue. The latter is subdivided into

four general groups (1) vascular tissues (blood, lymph), (2) connective tissue proper (areolar, white fibrous, yellow fibrous, reticular, adipose), (3) cartilage and (4) bone. Connective tissues are concerned primarily with supporting bodily structures and binding parts together. They also are involved in other functions such as food storage, blood formation, and defensive mechanisms of the body.

conoid [G *kōnos*, cone, + *eidōs*, shape]. Resembling a cone, conical

c. ligament. Lower and inner portion of coracoclavicular ligament

c. tubercle. Eminence on inf surface of clavicle to which is attached the conoid ligament

conomyoidin (ko-no-mi-oid'in) [+ *mys*, muscle, + *eidōs*, form] Contractile protoplasm in cones of the retina

consanguinity (kon-san-gwin'ti-ti) [L *consanguinitās*, kinship]. Relationship by blood

conscious (kon'shus) [L *conscious*, aware]. Being aware and having perception

consciousness [L *conscious*, aware]. Psy A state of awareness

It implies an orientation to time, place, and person, i. e., the individual knows approximately the date, the nature of his environment, his name and other pertinent personal data

The content of consciousness is a composite of memories and the comprehension of external reality, the emotional status and the individual's goals also enter. It is then a large part of that described as "personality" in its largest sense

Consciousness varies its intensity and extent from minute to minute. In crises, vivid ideational association may lead to an exaggerated state of awareness. In states of relaxed contentment, it lessens, to disappear completely in sleep. This differs from the pathologic condition of coma in which the patient cannot be aroused

In so-called pathologic sleep (*c. g.*, encephalitis lethargica) and in stupor, though aroused, the patient is unable to postpone again lapsing into dullness, normal sleep can be adequately combated by the demands of reality. Stupor is produced largely by the factors resulting in coma, the personality is relatively intact but "hazy." In contrast there are conditions in which a real personality change manifests itself. Clouding of consciousness may simulate the dullness but usually not the other characteristics of stupor. On the contrary, such patients may impress one as relatively alert.

The loss of orientation to time and place but not to person constitutes delirium. A quiet delirium may not easily reveal itself even in certain states of automatism in which one finds evidence of the "real personality"; there may appear on casual examination little to arouse suspicion, yet brutal acts, total absence of memory, reveal these as major abnormalities (*see* epilepsy). The "clouded" patient with obvious emotionalism (fear) and violent hallucinations is obviously psychotic

Clouding of consciousness may be diagnosed from the appearance of the patient in catatonic stupor and it may be difficult to realize the patient is quite lucid and that experiences are being registered accurately and can be later

recalled. In true clouding, stimuli usually fail to register.

Again, in some ambulatory states, experiences may register but cannot be recalled after return to a normal state. During a later secondary state, it is apparent that the failure of memory is only a repression and not its absence. Consciousness, on the other hand, may erroneously appear to be present in so-called "coma vigil" because the eyes are open and expression may be alert

c., clouding of. A phase of delirium in which the patient's consciousness is cloudy or not clear.

consciousness, words pert. to: absentia, epileptica, anæsthetic, apperception, apraxia, attention, bathyæsthesia, cæsthesia, cæstheopathia, cococonsciousness, liminal, subconscious, threshold of, unconsciousness

conscence (kon-sen-es'ens) [L *conscenscere*, to grow old] The state of growing old

consensual [L *con*, with, + *sentire*, to feel] Reflex stimulation from another part

c. light reflex. Contraction of unexposed pupil in sympathy with exposed pupil

c. reflex. Any reflex occurring on opposite side of body from point of stimulation

consolidation (kon-sol-id-a'shun) [L *consolidare*, to make firm] The act of becoming solid. Esp used in connection with the solidification of the lungs due to engorgement of the lung tissues, as occurs in acute pneumonia

constellation [L *con*, with, + *stella*, star]. Ideas arising from unexpressed emotions

constipation (kon-sti-pa'shun) [L *constipare*, to press together]. A sluggish action of the bowels

PREDISPOSING CAUSES. No habitual bowel movement from childhood, worry, anxiety, fear, sedentary life

DIRECT CAUSES. Failure to establish regular and definite time for bowel movement, improper diet, lack of physical exercise, ingestion of too much sugar, and a lack of bulk in the diet. It also may be due to *atonic* or *spastic* peristalsis, to reverse peristalsis, and to obstruction

GENERAL CORRECTIVE MEASURES. Plenty of fresh vegetables, fruits, milk, and an abundance of water. Limit coffee, tea, white sugar, meats, fish, and pastries. Cut down starches. Plenty of physical exercise, avoid all that worries, establish regular habit time for bowel movement, and do not eat when under the influence of strong emotion. Do not hurry defecation or read at the time, or go to stool when excited and greatly worried

RS colon, defecation, diet, feces, in testine, stool.

c., atonic. Lack of muscle tone due to lack of exercise of abdominal muscles, and to abdominal ptosis

TREATMENT. Exercise and diet of fruits and vegetables, bulky residue in the absence of colitis, massage, abdominal belt if ptosis of the abdomen exists, vitamin B, fats and water.

c., obstructive. Due to an obstruction in the intestines. Surgical aid needed. Preoperative diet should contain low residue and no gas forming foods.

c., spastic. Constipation accompanied by intestinal spasms.

Etiol. Excessive use of laxatives, nervousness, too much tobacco, alcohol, condiments, sugar, and irritants; also may be due to the presence of diverticula, or diverticulitis

Treatment Avoid irritating foods, atropine for the spasms

constitu^{ti}on [L. *constituere*, to establish] The physical makeup and functional habits of the body

constitu^{ti}onal. Pert to the body as a whole

c. disease. One which affects the entire body

c. psychosis. Functional psychosis, not of organic origin

constric^{ti}on [L. *con*, with, + *stringere*, to draw] 1 A binding or squeezing of a part. 2 The narrowing of the caliber of a vessel by pressure.

constric^{ti}or [+ *stringere*, to draw] 1 That which binds or restricts a part 2 A muscle, such as a sphincter, which can narrow or close a canal

construc^{ti}ve metabolism. The binding up or anabolic process

consult^{ant} [L. *consultare*, to counsel] A consulting physician or surgeon who acts only in an advisory capacity.

consulta^{ti}on [L. *consultatio*] Diagnosis and proposed treatment by 2 or more physicians at one time

consumption (kon-sump'shun) [L. *consumere*, to waste away] 1 Tuberculosis * 2 Wasting 3 The using up of anything

consump^{ti}ve. Pert to or afflicted with tuberculosis

con^{ta}ct [L. *con*, with, + *tangere*, to touch] 1. Mutual touching or apposition of 2 bodies 2 Closing of an electric current 3 One who has been exposed to contagion

c., complete. When entire surface of 1 tooth touches entire surface of an adjoining tooth, proximally

c., direct. Communication of a contagious disease through a healthy person touching an infected body

c., immediate. Same as direct contact

c., indirect. The spread of a contagious disease by some medium other than direct touch of the sick person

c., lens. A thin bowl-shaped shell of glass made to fit over the cornea

c., mediate. Same as indirect contact

c., proximal or proximate. Touching of teeth on their adjacent surfaces.

c. surface. Proximal surface of a tooth

con^{ta}ct breaker. Device for breaking a galvanic current

conta^{gi}on [L. *contingere*, to touch] The process of transferring a specific disease either by direct or indirect contact

SEE *virulent, virus*

contagios^{ity} [L. *contagiosus*, contagion] The state of being contagious.

conta^{gi}ous. That which is transmissible by contact, as "communicable diseases."

All contagious diseases are infectious, but not all infectious diseases are contagious.

Not communicable through the air. SEE *eruptive*

contagium (kon-ta'ji-um) [L.]. The agent causing infection or contagion.

containers, care and handling of. As contamination of the container in which a specimen is to be placed may render the results of the examination futile, and so interfere with the doctor's diagnosis based upon it, extreme care must be observed by the nurse in handling all such articles.

1. See that they are perfectly clean, inside and outside, and that the surfaces are intact. Cracked and broken containers must not be used. The containers never must be completely filled.

2 If the presence of bacteria is suspected, the container must first be sterilized, unless this has already been done by the laboratory

To clean glassware (a) Using very little soap-powder, boil in water. (b) Brush well under running water. (c) Rinse well in running water. (d) Place potassium in bichromate solution for 20 minutes. (e) Rinse well in running water. (f) Rinse in distilled water. (g) Rinse again in distilled water. (h) Invert in basket and drain dry.

Sterilization of glassware. This is accomplished by hot air or dry heat, boiling water, flowing steam, steam under pressure, and the use of germicidal* chemicals.

3 **Labels**. All containers should be labeled, when used, with the name of the patient and his room number, also the name of the attending physician "Request forms," sometimes used as labels, are made up to suit the individual laboratory or hospital. Provision is made for recording necessary data as indicated, including date when specimen was taken, and under what circumstances, and for what substances the examination is to be done, together with other information desired

4 **Time**. If the required specimen cannot be furnished at once, make a note of what is needed, inform the patient, the supervisor, and any other nurse who may attend to the patient in your absence

5 **Charting**. Note on the chart all specimens sent to the laboratory, when sent, and any other data that seem pertinent

6 **Care of specimen**. Cover immediately after depositing in the container; check label or "request form," and see that the container is intact, and that there is no danger of spilling while in transit.

contiguity (kon-ti-gu'i-ti) [L. *contiguus*, touching] Contact or proximity without continuity

c., amputation in. Amputation through a joint

c., law of. If 2 ideas occur in association they are apt to be repeated.

c., solution of. Dislocation or displacement of 2 normally contiguous parts

con^{ti}nence [L. *continere*, to hold back]. Self restraint, used esp in connection with refraining from sexual indulgence.

continuity (kon-ti-nu'i-ti) [L. *continuus*, continued]. The state of being continuous or intimately united

c., amputation in. Amputation through a long bone

c., solution of. Division of normally continuous parts by fracture, rupture, laceration, incision.

contin^uous [L. *continere*, to hold together]. Without break, cessation, or interruption.

c., spec^{tr}um. An unbroken series of wave lengths, either visible or invisible

Such a spectrum is produced by light from incandescent solids, liquids, or gases under high pressure passed through a prism. Also an unbroken range of radiations of different wave

lengths in any portion of the invisible spectrum.

confor'tion. A twisting into an unusual shape.

con'tour (kon'toor) [L. *con*, with, + *tor-nare*, to turn around]. Outline or surface configuration of a part.

contoured (kon'toord). Having an irregular, smooth, undulating surface resembling a relief map [*contraindication*].

contra- [L.]. Prefix. Opposite, against, as **contra-ap'erture** [L. *contra*, against, + *apertura*, opening] A 2nd opening made in an abscess.

contraception (kon-tra-sep'shun) [“ + *conceptio*, a conceiving]. The prevention of conception.

contracep'tive. Any agent or device used to prevent conception, such as condoms,* pessaries,* or medication None can be guaranteed to prevent conception.

contract' [L. *contrahere*, to draw together]. To draw together, reduce in size, or shorten.

contract'ile. Able to contract or shorten.

contractil'ity [L. *contrahere*, to draw together] Having the ability to contract or shorten.

contrac'tion [L. *contractio*, a drawing up]. A shortening, as that of a muscle, or a reduction in size, a shrinking See *cholepathia spastica*, *chronotropism*.

contracture (kon-trak'chur) [L. *contractura*]. Permanent contraction of a muscle due to spasm or paralysis

c., functional. Decrease of a contracture during anesthesia or sleep.

contrafrassura (kon'trā-fī-shu'rā) [L. *contra*, against, + *fissura*, fissure] A fracture at a point opp from where the blow was received

contraindication (kōn'trā-in-dī-kā'shun) [“ + *indicare*, to point out] Any symptom or circumstance indicating the inappropriateness of a form of treatment, otherwise advisable.

contralateral [“ + *latus*, side] Originating in, or affecting, the opposite side of the body. ANTO' *ipsilateral*.

c., reflexes. 1. Passive flexion of 1 part following flexion of another 2. Passive flexion of 1 leg causing similar movement of opposite leg.

con'trast sprays. Those administered by sitting on side of bathtub, spraying feet and legs with warm water for 1 minute and cold water for 1 minute. Alternate for 10 minutes twice daily.

contravolitional [L. *contra*, against, + *velle*, to wish]. In opp. to or without the will, involuntary.

countercoup (kaun'tra-kōō) [Fr. *counterblow*]. Occurring on the opposite side

c., injury. An injury to parts of the brain located on the side opposite that of the primary injury, as when the frontal and temporal lobes of the brain are forced against the irregular bones of the anterior portion of the cranial vault as a result of a blow on the back of the head

contractation (kon-trek-ta'shun) [L. *contractare*, to handle]. 1. Examination by palpation. 2. Manipulation. 3. Impulse to embrace, caress or sexually dally with one of the opposite sex; spooning

control (kon-trōl') [L. *contra*, against, + *rotulus*, catalogue] 1 To regulate or maintain. 2 A standard against which observations or conclusions may be checked in order to establish their validity, as a control animal or a control experiment

c. animal. An animal subjected to the same conditions as the experimental animal except for the specific factor being tested.

c. experiment. An experiment in which all the factors or conditions are the same except for the one factor being tested Used to check the validity of the conclusions drawn from the test experiment

c. experiment. Same as control (2).

con'trude (kon-trūd') [L. *con*, with, + *trudere*, to thrust] 1. Abnormal lingual curve or line of dental arch. 2. To crowd together, as the teeth

con'tru'sion. Having the teeth crowded.

contuse (kon-tuz') [L. *contundere*, to bruise]. To bruise.

contusion (kon-tu'zhun) [L. *contusio*, a bruise] An injury in which the skin is not broken.

SYM Pain, swelling and discoloration.

F. A TREATMENT. Apply cold applications. Follow with firm bandage to prevent swelling. Twenty-four to 48 hours later, heat is desirable followed by massage See *concussion*.

co'nus [G. *kōnos*]. 1. A cone. 2. Post. staphyloma of myopic eye.

c. arteriosus. Right cardiac ventricle's upper rounded ant. angle, where pulmonary artery arises

c. medullaris. Conical portion of lower spinal cord

convalescence (kon-val-es'ens) [L. *convalescere*, to become strong] The period of recovery after the termination of a disease or an operation.

convales'cent. 1 Getting well 2. One who is recovering from a disease or operation

c. diet. A soft diet

convection (kon-vek'shun) [L. *convehere*, to convey] The transference of heat by means of currents in liquids or gases which result from changes in density

convective discharge. Discharge from a high potential source in the form of visible or invisible stream of electrical energy passing through the air to the patient

convergence (kon-ver'jens) [L. *con*, with, + *vergere*, to incline] 1. Visual lines directed to a nearby point. 2 The moving of 2 or more objects toward the same point. See *Illustration*, next page.

convergent (kon-ver'jent). Tending toward a common point

conversion [L. *convertere*, to turn round]. Change from one state to another.

c. symptom. Psy A term for a repressed emotion that becomes manifested through a physical symptom; seen in hysteria.

converter, rotary. Apparatus used to convert a direct current into an alternating one or vice versa.

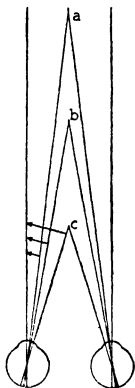
It consists essentially of a dynamo which, by varying the arrangement of its collecting mechanism, allows the collection of either a direct or alternating current at the other end.

con'vex [L. *convexus*, vaulted, arched]. Curved evenly; the segment of a sphere.

convex'occon'cave [“ + *con*, with, + *cavus*, hollow]. Concave on 1 side and convex on opp. surface. SYN: *concavoconvex*.

convexocon'vex [L. *convexus*, arched]. Convex on 2 opp. faces.

convolute (kon'vo-lūt) [L. *convolvere*, to roll together]. Rolled, as a scroll.



CONVERGENCE

When an object is brought from a distant position (a) to a near position (b), the eyes are rotated medially to make the lines of vision meet at the object. The closer the object, the greater the degree of convergence as measured by the angles indicated by arrows.

convoluted. Convolute, rolled

c. tubule. The proximal convoluted tubule lies between Bowman's capsule and the loop of Henle, the distal convoluted tubule lies between the loop of Henle and the collecting duct.

convolution (kōn'vō-lū'shūn) [L *convolvere*, to roll together] 1 A winding motion. 2 A turn or fold. 3 A part of a coil of tissue on the brain surface, separated by fissures. 4 A gyrus.

c., angular. A gyrus forming post. portion of inf. parietal lobule.

c.'s, annectant. The 4 gyri connecting the c.'s on upper surface of occipital lobe with parietal and temporo-sphenoidal lobes.

c., ant. central. SEE: ascending frontal c.

c., ant. choroid. *Gyrus choroides.*

c., anteroparietal. SEE: ascending frontal c.

c., ant. orbital. One which lies in front of the orbital sulcus.

c., Arnold's. *Gyri posteriores inferiores.*

c., ascending frontal. One forming ant. boundary of fissure of Rolando.

c., ascending parietal. One parallel with ascending frontal c. separated from it by fissure of Rolando, except at extremities, where they are generally united.

c.'s, Broca's. The inf., or 3rd, frontal c.

c., callosal, callosomarginal. *Gyrus fornicatus.*

c.'s, cerebral. Those of the cerebrum.

c. of the corpus callosum. *Gyrus fornicatus.*

c., cuneate. *Gyrus isthmus.*

c., dentate. A small, notched gyrus rudimentary in man, situated in dentate fissure, below tenia hippocampi.

c., ext. olfactory. Small projections forming outer boundary of the olfactory grooves.

c., hippocampal. *Uncinate gyrus.*

c., inf. frontal. The lower and outer part of frontal lobe.

c., inf. occipital. A small one lying bet. middle and inf. occipital fissures.

c., inframarginal. *Superior temporo-sphenoidal c.*

c., insular. One of a group of small c.'s forming the island of Reil, entirely concealed by the operculum.

c., inf. orbital. The gyrus next outside of the gyrus rectus.

c.'s, intestinal. The coils of the intestines.

c., marginal. One beginning in front of locus perforatus anterior and bounding longitudinal fissure on mesial aspect of the hemisphere.

c., middle frontal. One continuous post. with ascending frontal c. and extending forward over ant. end of hemisphere to its orbital surface.

c., middle occipital. One bet. 1st and 3rd occipital c.'s.

c., middle temporo-sphenoidal. A small gyrus continuous with the middle occipital or angular gyrus.

c., occipitotemporal. Two small c.'s on lower surface of temporo-sphenoidal lobe.

c., olfactory. *Olfactory lobe.*

c.'s, orbital. Small gyri on orbital surface of frontal lobe.

c.'s, parietal. *Ascending parietal c. and superior parietal c.*

c., post. orbital. A small one on post. and outer side of orbital sulcus, and continuous with inf. frontal c.

c., second (or middle) frontal. One continuous post. with ascending frontal c.

c., sup. frontal. One which bounds great longitudinal fissure, arising post. from upper end of ascending frontal c.

c., sup. occipital. Upper of the 3 c.'s on sup. surface of occipital lobe.

c., sup. parietal. Portion of parietal lobe limited ant. by upper part of the fissure of Rolando, post. by ext. parieto-occipital fissure, and inf. by intra-parietal sulcus.

c., sup. temporo-sphenoidal. Upper of 3 c.'s forming temporo-sphenoidal lobe. It lies just below and is parallel with sylvian fissure.

c., supramarginal. The ant. portion of inf. parietal lobule behind inf. extremity of intraparietal fissure (sulcus), below which it joins the ascending parietal c.

c. of the sylvian fissure. The c. that bounds the fissure of Sylvius.

c., transverse orbital. The gyrus occupying post. portion of inf. surface of frontal lobe, at ant. extremity of fissure of Sylvius.

c., uncinate. One extending from near post. extremity of occipital lobe to apex of temporo-sphenoidal.

convul'sant [L *convulsio*, a pulling together]. 1. An agent which produces a convulsion. 2. Causing onset of a convulsion.

c. poisons. The common ones are strychnine and other drugs of the nuxvomica groups, and various, special, infrequently used drugs, such as brucine, ignatia, picrotoxin.

SYM: These produce a sense of suffocation, dyspnea, and then muscular rigidity; there are powerful tetanic contractions which may be very painful. These spasms may be brought on by trivial stimuli, such as touching the patient or they may come on at vary-

ing intervals of from 3 to 30 minutes and may last from 1 to 5 minutes. Trismus, cyanosis, and tachycardia are frequent accompaniments. Death results from asphyxia or exhaustion.

TREATMENT. Dilute the contents of the stomach with milk, water, bouled tea, etc., and induce emesis by titillating the uvula, then administer a teaspoonful of pulverized charcoal, dilute tannic acid, or dilute potassium permanganate solution and again induce vomiting. Sedatives may be ordered by the physician. Oxygen and artificial respiration may be indicated.

convul'sion [*L. convulsio*, a pulling together]. Paroxysms of involuntary muscular contractions and relaxations generally in children.

Convulsions due to tetanus and hydrophobia are easily distinguished and for the most part involve a small portion of the voluntary musculature. On the contrary, strychnine poisoning convulsions involve the entire body. The word is accurately applied to unilateral attacks as seen in jacksonian epilepsy and, less likely, in hysteria. They are usually accompanied by unconsciousness. This is not the case in strychnine poisoning, hysteria, or in jacksonian epileptic attacks until the 2nd side is involved.

ETIOLOGY. In General Epilepsy, eclampsia, meningitis, tetanus, uremia. Poisoning from aspidium, brucine, camphor, cyanides, strychnine, santonium. In children the cause is often dietary, other causes, rickets, neuropathic tendency, spasmodophilia, syphilis, malnutrition, malaria, acute infectious disease, cervical disease, toxemias, or unknown. Calcium is low. Guanidine should be considered. In adults, due to epilepsy, heat cramps, strychnine, or food poisoning.

TREATMENT. If an infant, put him in a bath of 95° F. or mustard and water at 85° F. Cold applied to head. Cause must first be found or injury may result from bath. If cause is undetermined, keep patient from injuring self. Soft pad bet teeth to avoid biting tongue or cheeks. Warm bath, with cold to head, if fever is present, tepid or cool bath. Sedatives or anesthesia may be advised by physician. *After Care.* Rest in bed, absolute quiet, careful diagnosis without unduly disturbing patient.

Recent successful method of therapy has been the injection, in 1 large dose, of 600,000 international units of Vitamin D.

c., clonic. One having intermittent contractions, muscles being alternately contracted and relaxed.

c., epileptiform. One accompanied by unconsciousness.

c., hysterical. C caused by hysteria.

c., puerperal. Eclamptic c. in pregnant or puerperal woman.

c., salaam. Spasm of sternomastoid muscles causing bowing motions of the body.

c., tonic. One in which the contractions are maintained for a time, as in tetany.

c., toxic. C caused by action of a toxin on nervous system.

c., uremic. C caused by uremic condition.

convulsion, words pert. to: anticonvulsive, anethosis, chill, chorea, epilepsy, hydrophobia, hysteria, ictus, jactitation, mi-

metic, paroxysm, spasm center, spasmodophilia, strychnine poisoning, tetanus, tic, tremor.

convul'sive. Pert to convulsions.

c. reflex. Incoordinate contraction of muscles in a convulsive manner.

c. tic. Spasm of face.

cook'ing [*L. coquere, coctum*, to cook].

The process of preparing foods for eating. **Purpose.** Cooking makes most foods more palatable, easier to masticate, improves their digestibility, and destroys or inactivates harmful organisms or toxins which may be present.

PURPOSE AND EFFECT OF Action on Cellulose. The fibers of cellulose that consist of walls enclosing starch granules swell through absorption of water, and heat with water causes them to break. In chewing cooked food these small particles of cellulose are mixed with other parts and are thus made easier to digest. Too much cooking or too much water dissolves out minerals and vitamins.

Action on Protein. Soluble proteins become coagulated and their loss is thus prevented. The loss in steaming is 1% less than in boiling.

Action on Soluble Substances. These are often lost in boiling, and even sugars, mineral substances and starches, though insoluble to a certain extent, suffer a certain loss in this process.

Action on Starch. The starch granules now swell and are changed from insoluble (raw) starch to soluble starch capable of being converted into sugar in the process of digestion and of being assimilated in the system.

Cooking releases the aromatic substances and extractives that contribute odors and taste to foods. These stimulate the appetite and make the food more palatable.

Most microorganisms are destroyed in the ordinary processes of cooking, but some require a higher degree of heat and longer cooking to effect this result, as pork.

Coolidge tube. An x-ray tube whose cathode consists of a spiral tungsten wire surrounded by a molybdenum tube.

coordinated reflexes (ko-or'din-at-ed). The reverse of convulsive reflexes in that action occurs coordinately.

coordination (ko-or-din-a'shun) [*L. con*, with, + *ordinare*, to arrange]. The working together of various muscles for the production of a certain movement.

More generally, the working together of different systems of the body in a given process as the coordination bet the system of glands and involuntary muscles in digestion.

copiopia (ko-pi-o'pi-ä) [*G. kopos*, fatigue, + *opsis*, sight]. Eyestrain causing fatigue.

copodyskinesia (ko-po-dis-kin-e'si-ä) [*''* + *dys*, difficult, + *kinesis*, motion]. Occupational neurosis.

cop'per (cuprum) [*G. kupros*]. **SYMB:** Cu. At. wt. 63.57. A metal, small quantities of which are utilized by the body. Its salts are an irritant poison.

FUNCTION AND USES. It functions with iron in its transformation into such substances as hemoglobin, and it seems to be an activating principle when used in the treatment of blood dyscrasias. Salts of copper are used to color peas and other vegetables and fruits. The small consumption of it in this way seems harmless and it appears to be re-

tained by the liver. It aids tissue respiration and the synthesis of cytochrome. It is present in the liver at all times and is excreted by the kidneys.

DEFICIENCY SYM Anemia, weakness, impaired respiration and growth, and poor utilization of iron.

SOURCES Found in many vegetable and animal tissues. *SEE chalcosis, Clapton's lines, names of foods.*

copperas (kop'er-ās). Green vitriol. Pale bluish-green crystals. *SEE ferrous sulfate.*

cop'per sul'fate (blue vitriol). USP. Deep blue, shiny crystals or granular powder. **ACTION AND USES** Stimulant, astringent, and powerful emetic.

DOSAGE As an astringent, ¼ gr (0.016 Gm.), as an emetic, 5 gr (0.3 Gm.).

POISONING SYM A disagreeable, coppery, metallic taste, with tightness in the throat, nausea and vomiting, thirst; abdominal pains, cramps, and suppression of urine.

F. A TREATMENT Wash out stomach, give egg whites raw or beaten. Give demulcent drinks.

coprecip'itin [L. *con*, together, + *praecipitare*, to cast down] One which acts on 2 or more organisms.

copre'mia [G. *kopros*, feces, + *aima*, blood] Intestinal autointoxication, so called, caused by waste products in the blood.

coprohematol'ogy [' + + *logos*, study of] Study of the blood in the feces.

coprolagnia (kop-ro-lag'nī-ā) [' + *lag-nēia*, lust] An erotic satisfaction at the sight or odor of excreta.

coprolalia (kop-ro-la'lī-ā) [' + *lalēia*, babble] Psy. A morbid desire to use sacrilegious or obscene words in ordinary conversation. Seen in obsessional neurosis or dementia precox.

coprolith (kop-ro-lith) [' + *lithos*, stone] Hard, inspissated feces.

coprology (kop-ro-lō-jī) [' + *logos*, study of] Examination of the feces. *SYN scatology.*

coprema (ko-pro'mā) [' + *-ōma*, tumor] Accumulation of feces in the rectum. *SYN fecaloma, scotoma, stercoroma.*

coprophagy (ko-prof'ā-jī) [' + *phagēin*, to eat] The eating of excrement.

coprophilia (kop-ro-fī'lī-ā) [' + *philein*, to love] Abnormal interest in feces, a perversion in adults.

coprophobia (kop-ro-fō'bī-ā) [' + *phobos*, fear] A morbid disgust at the sight of filth of any kind.

coprostasis (kop-rost'as-is) [' + *stasis*, a stoppage] The scybalous impaction of feces, constipation.

coprozo'a [' + *zōon*, animal] Protozoa in fecal matter outside of the intestine.

coprozo'ic. Pert. to coprozoa; found in feces or fecal matter.

copula (kop'u-lā) [L. *copulāre*, to bind together]. 1 An immune body. 2 Sexual intercourse. 3 A narrow part bet. 2 structures.

copulation (kop-u-lā'shun) [L. *copulātio*]. Sexual intercourse bet. the sexes. *SYN coition,* coitus,* cohabitation, concubitus.*

cor, cordis (kōr) [L.]. The heart.

c. adiposum. Fatty degenerative tissue in the heart.

c. bovinum. Hypertrophied heart.

c. hirsutum. Shaggy heart surface appearance.

c. juvenum. Heart disorder combined with orthostatic albuminuria.

c. tomentosum, c. villosum. *SEE: c. hirsutum.*

coraco-acromial (kor'ā-ko-ā-kro'mī-āl) [G. *korax*, raven, + *akron*, point, + *ōmos*, shoulder]. Pert. to acromial and coracoid processes.

cor'acid [' + *eidos*, appearance]. Formed like the beak of a crow.

c. ligament. Ligament in upper region of shoulder blade.

c. notch. Notch in upper portion of scapula.

c. process. Projection from the shoulder blade.

coramine (cō'ra-mēn). A 25% aqueous solution of pyridine - beta - carboxydiethylamide.

USES As a circulatory and respiratory stimulant.

DOSAGE Orally, hypodermically, intramuscularly, or intravenously, from 15 to 30 m (1.0-2.0 cc), increased as condition demands.

Corbus' disease. Balanitis with gangrene.

corbus thermophore (kor'bus therm'ō-fōr) Small round instrument with tapering metal tip 2 inches long carrying a thermometer in center for insertion in cervix or urethra for application of medical diathermy.

cord [G. *chordē*]. A stringlike structure. **c. bladder**. Distention of the bladder without discomfort. Tending to void frequently and dribbling after urination.

ETIOI Lesion affecting the post. roots of the spinal column.

c. spermatic. Cord by which the testis is suspended to the abdominal inguinal ring. It consists of the ductus deferens, blood vessels, lymphatics, and nerves supplying the testis and epididymis. These are enclosed in the cremasteric fascia which forms an investing sheath.

c., spinal (*medulla spinalis*). That portion of the central nervous system contained in the spinal canal. The center of the cord consists of gray matter, which is composed of nerve cells, dendrites, and their processes. The white matter is arranged in tracts outside the gray matter. It consists of medullated nerve fibers which are (a) going to and from the brain, (b) connecting various layers of gray matter in the cord, (c) leaving and entering the spinal column. The cord serves as a center for the transmission of impulses to and from the brain. It is the center of reflex acts. *SEE "chord-" words*

c., umbilical. One which connects the umbilicus of the fetus to the placenta.

cor'date. Shaped like a heart.

cor'diform [L. *cor*, heart, + *forma*, shape]. Shaped like a heart.

cordi'tis [' + G. *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of a spermatic cord; funiculitis.

cor'dopexy [G. *chordē*, cord, + *pēxis*, fixation]. Operative fixation of an anatomical cord, esp. the vocal cords.

cordotomy [' + *tomē*, incision]. Spinal cord section of lateral pathways to relieve pain. *SYN chordotomy.*

coreclisis (kor-e-klī'sis) [G. *korē*, pupil, + *kleistis*, closure]. Occlusion of the pupil.

corectasia, corectasis (kor-ek-tā'zī-ā, -tā-sis) [' + *ektasis*, dilatation]. Dilatation of the pupil of the eye; corectastasis.

correctome (ko-rek'tōm) [' + *ektomē*, excision]. Instrument used for cutting or removing the iris. *SYN: iridectome.*

corectomedialysis (kor-ek'-to-me-dī-al'ī-sis) [" + + + *dialyein*, to set free]. Separating outer border of iris from its ciliary attachment

corectomy (ko-rek'-to-mī) [" + *ektomē*, excision]. Surgical removal of the iris. *SYN.* *iridectomy*.

corectopia (kor-ek'-to-pī-ā) [" + *ek*, out of, + *topos*, place]. Having the pupil to one side of center of iris

cored carbon. Electrode with carbon shell and core of metal or metal salt *SEE*: *impregnated carbon*.

corediagnosis (ko-re-dī-al'is-is) [G. *korē*, pupil, + *dialysis*, separation]. Separation of iris' outer border from its ciliary attachment. *SYN.* *corectomedialysis*.

corediastasis (kor-ed-i-as'ta-sis) [" + *diasistas*, a standing apart] Dilatation of pupil *SYN.* *corectasia*.

corelisis (kor-e-lī'sis) [" + *lysis*, destruction]. Obliteration of pupil because of adhesions of iris to cornea

coremorphosis (kor-e-mor-'fo'sis) [" + *morphē*, form, + *-ōsis*, infection] Establishment of an artificial pupil

corenclelisis (kor-en-klī'sis) [" + *egklein*, to enclose] Formation of an artificial pupil by ligating the iris through a corneal incision

coreometer (ko-re-om'e-ter) [" + *metron*, measure] Instrument for measurement of the pupil.

coreom'etry [" + *metron*, measure]. Measurement of the pupil of the eye.

coreoncion (kor-e-on'si-on) [" + *ogkos*, hook]. Double hooked iris forceps

coreoplasty (ko're-o-plas-tī) [" + *plassein*, to form]. Any operation for forming an artificial pupil

corestenoma (kor-e-sten-o'mā) [" + *stenoma*, contraction]. Narrowing of pupil.

c. congen'itum. Partial congenital obliteration of pupil by excrescences

coretomedialysis (kor-et-o-mē-dī-al'is-is) [" + *temnein*, to cut, + *dialysis*, division]. Making of an artificial pupil through the iris

coretomy (ko-ret'o-mī) [" + *tomē*, incision]. Any cutting of the iris

Corex-D glass. Window glass which transmits the solar ultraviolet rays more fully than any other glasses except quartz.

corium (ko'ri-um) [G. *chorion*, skin]. The layer of the skin lying immediately under the epidermis, the dermis, or true skin. Consists of two layers, papillary and reticular. It is composed of loose connective tissue in which are numerous capillaries, lymphatics, and nerve endings. In it lie hair follicles, sebaceous glands, sweat glands and their ducts and smooth muscle fibers.

corn [G. *kormos*, a stem]. A short, solid, underground stem. *EX.* *Colchicum*.

corn [A.S.]. Indian corn or maize. *AV.* SERVING (sweet) 100 Gm. Pro. 3.1, Fat 1.0, Carbo. 19.2 per serving. *Vit. A+*, B+ +, E+, G+. *ASH* CONST. (sweet corn): Ca 0.008, Mg 0.033, K 0.113, Na 0.040, P 0.103, Cl 0.014, S 0.046, Fe 0.0008. *ASH* CONST. (corn meal): Ca 0.018, Mg 0.084, K 0.213, Na 0.039, P 0.190, Cl 0.146, S 0.111, Fe 0.0009.

corn [L. *cornu*, horn]. Horny induration and thickening of the skin, hard or soft, according to location. *SYN.* *clavus*.

Error. Pressure or friction or both from ill-fitting shoes.

SYN.: Hard corns on exposed surfaces have a horny core of conical shape ex-

tending down into the derma, causing pain and irritation. Soft corns occur bet. the toes, kept soft by moisture and maceration, and may lead to inflammation beneath the corn. Infection with pyogenic organisms results in suppuration.

TREATMENT: Remove cause. Properly fitting shoes of soft leather and proper shape. Astringents or caustics, or dissection under local block anesthesia followed by painting with iodine or thymol iodide. Excision in suppurative cases followed by iodine or immersion in warm aqueous lysol solution. Soft corns dissected similarly with cotton pad protection to prevent maceration.

cor'nea [L. *corneus*, horny] Clear, transparent, ant., glasslike portion of coat of eyeball. It is nearly white in health. Curvature is greater than rest of eyeball

Composed of 5 layers: (1) Layer of epithelium, (2) Bowman's membrane (ant limiting membrane); (3) substantia propria, (4) Descemet's membrane, (5) layer of endothelium.

cornea, words pert. to: abrasio corneae, albugo, anterior chamber, applanatio c., arcus senilis, argema, "cera-" words, chemosis, circumcorneal, "kerat-" words, leukoma, macula corneae, megalocornea, microcornea, nebula, obfuscatio, pannus, peritomy, phlyctenula, rhytidosis, rutidosus, staphyloma, synchia

cor'neal. Pert to the cornea
c. reflex. Closure of eyelids resulting from direct corneal irritation

corneitis (kor-ne-i'tis) [L. *corneus*, horny, + G. *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of the cornea *SYN.* *keratitis*.

cornecliri'tis [" + G. *iris*, iris, + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of iris and cornea

corneomandibular reflex (kor-ne-o-man-dib'u-lar) Deflexion of mandible toward opposite side when cornea is irritated while mouth is open and relaxed

corneosclera (kor-ne-o-skle'rā) [" + *sklēros*, hard] The cornea and sclera considered together [hornlike.

corneous (kor'ne-us) [L. *corneus*]. Horny.
c. layer. Horny outer layer of the epidermis. *SYN.* *stratum corneum*.

c. tissue. Substance of the nails.
cornic'ulum [L. *cornu*, horn]. A small, hornlike process

c. laryn'gis. Small, hornlike nodule on arytenoid cartilage

cornifica'tion [L. *cornu*, horn, + *facere*, to make] The process of becoming hard

Corning-glass. Window glass substitute for transmitting the antirachitic rays of sunlight.

cor'nu [L. horn]. Any excrescence like a horn [brain.

c. ammo'nis. Hippocampus major of *c. cufa'neum*, *c. huma'num*. Hornlike excrescence on skin

cor'neal. Pert to a cornu.

c. myelitis. Myelitis of ant. cornua of spinal cord.

coro'na [G. *korōnē*, crown]. Any structure resembling a crown.

c. capitis. Crown of head.

c. ciliaris. Circular figure on inner surface of ciliary body.

c. dentis. Crown of a tooth. [penis.

c. glans. Post. border of *glans*

c. radiata. 1. Radiating fibers from optic thalamus. 2. Layer of cells placed radially about the ovum.

- c. veneris.** Blotches on forehead parallel to hairline. A lenticular syphilide.
- cor'onal.** Pert. to a corona.
- c. suture.** One which joins the parietal and frontal bones of the cranium.
- coronary** (kor'o-na-ri) [L. *coronarius*, pert. to a crown or circle]. 1 A term applied to blood vessels of the heart which supply blood to its walls. 2 Encircling, surrounding.
- c. arteries.** Those of the heart supplying the heart muscle. There are also a right and left c. artery of the stomach. Narrowing and spasm of the c. heart arteries produce angina pectoris.
- cor'oner** [L. *corōnātor*, crown officer] County officer who investigates and holds inquests over those dead from unknown or violent causes.
- cor'onoid** [G. *koronē*, crow or crown, + *eidos*, appearance]. Shaped like a crow's beak or crown.
- c. fossa.** An oval depression on ant. surface of distal end of humerus. Receives coronoid process of ulna.
- c. process.** 1 A process on proximal end of ulna. Forms ant. portion of semilunar notch. 2 A process on the ramus of the mandible which serves for attachment of the temporalis muscle.
- coroparelysis** (kor'o-pai-el'si-sis) [G. *korē*, pupil, + *parelekein* to draw aside]. Bringing the pupil to one side in central corneal opacity.
- coroscopy** (ko-ros'ko-pli) [+ *skopein*, to examine]. Shadow test to determine refractive error of an eye. Syn. *skiascopy*.
- corot'omy** [+ *tomē*, incision]. Any cutting of the cornea.
- cor'pora** (sing. *corpus*) [L.]. Bodies.
- c. cavernosa penis.** Two columns of erectile tissue on dorsum of the penis.
- c. olivaria.** Two oval masses behind pyramids of the oblongata.
- c. quadrigemina.** Four rounded bodies of gray matter in the midbrain making up the lamina quadrigemina. The ant. pair is called the *nates*, the post., the *testes*.
- corpulence** (kor'pū-lēns) [L. *corpulentia*]. Fatness of the body. Syn. *obesity*.
- corpulent** (kor'pū-lēnt) [L. *corpulentus*]. Fat, obese.
- cor pulmonale** (kor pūl'mōn-āl-i) A serious condition caused by air pollution in presence of any respiratory infection. See *lung-heart disease*.
- cor'pus** [L. body] (pl. *corpora*). The principal part of any organ, any mass or body.
- c. albicans.** A mass of fibrous tissue which replaces the regressing corpus following rupture of the graafian follicle. It forms a white scar which gradually decreases in size and eventually disappears.
- c. amylaceum.** Mass having an irregular, laminated structure like a starch grain, found in the prostate, neuroglia, etc.
- c. annulare.** Pons Varolii.
- c. araneae.** Brain sand, psammoma bodies found in the pineal body.
- c. Arantii.** Tubercle found in center of semilunar valves.
- c. bigeminum.** Optic lobe.
- c. callosum.** The great commissure of the brain bet. the cerebral hemispheres.
- c. cavernosum.** Any erectile tissue, esp. the erectile bodies of the penis, clitoris, male or female urethra, bulb of the vestibule, or the nasal conchae.
- c. cillare.** Ciliary body.
- c. dentale, c. dentatum.** Gray layer in white substance of the cerebellum.
- c. flambriatum.** White layer edging the lower cornu of the lateral ventricle.
- c. flavum.** A waxy body seen in the central nervous system.
- c. geniculate.** The medial or lateral geniculate body, 2 v., a mass of gray matter lying in the thalamus.
- c. hemorrhagicum.** Blood clot formed in the cavity left by rupture of the graafian follicle.
- c. highmorlanum.** Mediastinum testis.
- c. interpedunculare.** Gray matter bet. peduncles before the pons Varolii.
- c. luteum.** If pregnancy does not occur, the yellow body is known as the *corpus luteum* or *menstruation* or false corpus luteum. It reaches full size in about 10 days and then regresses rapidly being replaced by the *corpus albicans*. If conception occurs, the *corpus luteum* of pregnancy or the true corpus luteum continues to grow until about the 13th week when it reaches its full size (about 3 mm. in diam.), after which it slowly regresses. *Function.* The corpus luteum is an endocrine organ producing a hormone, *progesterone*, which acts synergistically with estrogens to bring about changes in the uterine mucosa during the second half of the menstrual cycle. It sensitizes the uterine mucosa inducing normal implantation of the blastocyst and the development of decidual membranes. In the absence of conception, regression of the corpus luteum with resulting diminution of hormone secretion brings about a shedding of the uterine endometrium or menstruation.
- c. mamillare.** A mamillary body, a rounded body in the anterior part of the interpeduncular fossa.
- c. pampiniforme.** Pampiniform.
- c. pyramidale.** 1 Pyramid of the oblongata. 2 A lobe of the epididymus.
- c. quadrigeminae.** The anterior pair are called *superior colliculi* the posterior or inferior pair, *inferior colliculi*.
- c. restiforme.** The restiform body or inferior cerebellar peduncle. A band of fibers, principally ascending, in the medulla oblongata which connects the spinal cord below with the cerebellum.
- c. rhomboidale.** See *c. dentatum*.
- c. spongiosum.** Erectile tissue surrounding the urethra.
- c. striatum.** A structure in the cerebral hemispheres consisting of two basal ganglia (the caudate and lentiform nuclei), and the fibers of the internal capsule which separate them.
- c. subthalamicum.** The subthalamic nucleus (corpus Luysii), lying in the ventral thalamus.
- c. vitreum.** Vitreous portion of eye.
- c. wolffianum.** Wolffian body.
- cor'puscle** [L. *corpusculum*, little body]. 1 A minute particle or corpusculum. 2 A small body. 3 A blood cell. There are 2 varieties, red and white, found in the blood.
- c. amniotic; c. amylaceous.** Starch-like rounded body found in tissue, usually nervous, showing degeneration.
- c., axile; c., axis.** The center of a tactile c.
- c., Bennett's.** See *Drysdale's* c.
- c., Bixoxero's.** Blood platelet.
- c., blood.** An erythrocyte or leukocyte.
- c., bone.** A bone cell.
- c., Burckhardt's.** Yellowish particles found in secretion of trachoma.

c., calcareous. A lime-containing cell found in dentine of a tooth.

c's., canceroid. Characteristic nodule in cutaneous epithelioma

c., cartilage. A cell characteristic of cartilage.

c's., chorea. Hyaline bodies found in the corpora striata in chorea

c., chromophil. Tiny body found in cytoplasm of a nerve cell *SYN: Nissl's body.*

c's., chyle. C seen in chyle

c., colloid. *SEE c., amniotic.*

c., colostrum. Large c. found in colostrum.

c's., corneal. Connective tissue c's. found in fibrous tissue of cornea.

c. of Donne. *SEE colostrum c's.*

c's., Drysdale's. Elements found in the fluid of ovarian cysts.

c., educated. A cell derived from a mother cell which has overcome the toxic effects of bacteria of a disease.

c's., genital. Nerve terminals in the external genitalia

c's., Gierke's. Particles seen in the nervous system.

c's., Gluge's. Particles seen in diseased nervous tissue

c's., Golgi-Mazzoni. Tactile c's. with extensively branched nerve fibers and with few lamellae, found in subcutaneous tissue of the fingertips

c's., Hassall's. C's found in the thymus gland

c's., Krause's. Nerve endings in mucosa of genitalia, mouth, nose and eyes

c's., lymph. Leukocytes found in blood and lymph

c's., malpighian. C's found in the spleen and kidney.

c's., Mazzoni's. Nerve endings resembling Krause's c's

c's., Meissner's. *SEE tactile c's.*

c's., Norris's. Invisible disks in blood serum.

c's., pacinian. Largest of the end organs of the skin, found in the subcutaneous tissues

c., phantom. A red blood corpuscle which has lost its coloring matter

c., tactile. A rounded nerve ending found in the papillae of the corium, esp. of the fingers and toes

c., terminal. A nerve ending. *SEE: nerve.*

c., touch. *SEE: tactile c.*

c's., Wagner's. *SEE tactile c's.*

corpus'cular. Pert. to corpuscles.

corpus'culum [L little body]. Corpuscle.

c. renis. Malpighian corpuscle and its capillaries in the kidneys, where secretion of the water in urine occurs

correct'ant, correct'ive [L *corrige*, to correct]. 1. A drug that modifies action of another. 2. Pert. to such a drug.

Corrigan's disease. An abnormal condition caused by aortic regurgitation, and recognized by visible pulsation in the main arteries.

C's pulse. A full bounding pulse, which appears to be completely empty bet. beats, is associated with aortic insufficiency. *SYN: water-hammer pulse.*

corros'ion [L *con*, with, + *rodere*, to gnaw]. Disintegration, esp. cautious disintegration of a tooth.

corros'ive. Disintegrating, as eating away.

c. alkalies. These are corrosive hydroxides most commonly of sodium, ammonium, and potassium, as well as carbonates.

Because of their great combining power with water, and their action on the fatty tissues they cause rapid deep destruction. They have a tendency to gelatinize tissue with a somewhat grayish color forming a soapy, slippery surface, accompanied by pain and burning.

TREATMENT. First, dilute the poison before giving any emetic and apply weak acids for prolonged periods.

Such dilution always delays absorption somewhat and makes it easier to induce vomiting. Second, remove the poison, this is best done by making the patient vomit. Emesis is more easily produced in a distended stomach. Titillate the uvula or pharynx with the finger, and again give the patient more fluid, repeating the process until the fluid returns clear. Among the most useful diluents and emetics for this purpose are (a) tepid water, (b) soapy water, (c) salty water, (d) baking soda (sodium bicarbonate) water (*do not use washing soda*), (e) milk. A useful and widely available first aid emetic of this type is warm, soapy, greasy dish water. Any of these emetics should be used in generous amounts in all ordinary cases. (About 4 to 7 glassfuls may be used).

Where the corrosives, such as lye or mineral acids, have been in the stomach for some time, there may be danger of perforating the stomach. In such cases there is excruciating abdominal pain, muscular rigidity, and often collapse. Following the washing of the stomach, the appropriate antidote may be administered if it is available.

c. poisons. These include (a) strong acids, alkalies, strong antiseptics, including bichloride of mercury, carbolic acid (phenol), lysol, cresol compounds, tincture of iodine, and arsenic compounds. They are destructive and have a disintegrating effect upon tissues similar to burns, and may result in death. If swallowed, any part of alimentary canal may be affected. Tissues involved are altered, easily perforated, or destroyed. Death comes very shortly from shock, or swelling of throat and pharynx, which causes choking, or by closure of esophagus, causing slow starvation.

SYM. Intense burning about mouth, throat, pharynx, and abdomen, abdominal cramping, retching, nausea, vomiting, and often collapse. There may be bloody vomitus (hematemesis) and diarrhea, the stools being watery, mucoid, bloody, and possibly stained with the poison or its products, resulting from its action on the contents of the alimentary tract. Stains about the lips, cheeks, tongue, mouth, or pharynx are often characteristic brown, violaceous or black stain on mucous membranes, which appear dry or parched. Carbolic acid or phenol leaves a white or gray stain resembling boiled meat; hydrochloric acid stains are grayish, nitric acid leaves a yellow stain; sulfuric acid leaves tan or dark burns.

cor'tex [L *rind*]. (*Pl. cortices*) 1. The outer layers of an organ as distinguished from its inner substance. 2. Outer layer of a bone or of the skull.

c. cerebri. The cortex of the brain, composed mainly of gray or cineritious substance. *SEE arm center.*

c. renis. The cortical substance of the kidney, made up of urinary tubes and blood vessels, supported by a stroma or matrix.

cortical. Of or pertaining to the cortex of an organ.

Corti's arches (kor'tēz). Arches formed by junction of Corti's rods.

C's canal. Spinal canal in organ

C's cells. Hair cells of organ of C.

C's membrane. One that covers

Corti's organ.

C's organ. Prominence on inner portion of basal membrane in cochlear duct and containing terminal auditory apparatus [gan of C

C's rods. Supporting pillars of or

C's teeth. Huschke's* teeth; tiny

toothlike protuberances at edge of cochlear labium vestibulare.

C's tunnel. Corti's canal

corticalrenal (kor-ti-ad-re'nal) [+ ad, toward, + rēn, kidney]. Pert. to cortex of adrenal gland.

cortical. Pert. to the cortex.

corticifugal (kor-ti-si-f'u-gal) [L. cortex, rind, + fugere, to flee]. Passing from the cerebral cortex

corticipetal (kor-ti-sip'e-tal) [+ petere, to seek] Passing toward cerebral cortex.

corticoadrenal [+ ad, toward, + rēn, kidney] Pert. to cortex of adrenal gland

corticof'erent [+ ad/ferre, to bear to]. Passing toward the cerebral cortex **SYN:** cortic'petal.

corticof'erent [+ efferre, to bring out of]. Passing from the cerebral cortex **SYN:** cortic'fugal.*

corticopeduncular [+ pedunculus, little foot] Pert. to cortex and cerebral peduncles

corticopleuritis (kor-ti-ko-plū-ri'tis) [+ G. pleura, rib, + -itis, inflammation]. Inflammation of the outer parts of the pleura

corticospinal [+ spina, thorn]. Pert. to cerebral cortex and spinal cord

corticosterone. A hormone secreted by the adrenal cortex which influences carbohydrate metabolism. It is essential for normal absorption of glucose, the formation of glycogen in the liver and tissues, and the normal utilization of carbohydrates by the tissues.

corticotro'pic Pert. to corticotropin

corticotro'pin. The adrenotropic factor or principle in the ant lobe of the pituitary gland Stimulates adrenal cortex in secreting steroid hormones. **SYN:** ACTH. q. v.

cort'cin [L. cortex, rind] An assumed hormone of cortex of suprarenal gland.

cortisone (koi'ti-sōn) Abbr. for 17-hydroxy-II-dehydrocortico-sterone A hormone from the cortex of the adrenal glands. Also known as Compound E. It relieves symptoms of rheumatoid arthritis, restores to normal abnormal brain-wave patterns in Addison's disease and possibly in epilepsy. It influences rate of utilization of sugars, fat and proteins and mineral balance and most of the vital life processes **RF:** ACTH

corusation. The subjective sensation of flashes of light

coryleur (kor-il'er') [Fr.]. Coryl sprayer.

Cory'nebacte'rium diphthe'riae. The diphtheria bacillus.

coryza (ko-ri'za) [G. koryza]. Cold in the head; an acute catarrhal inflammation of the nasal mucous membrane.

c. spasmod'ica. Hay fever.

cosen'sitize [L. con, with, + sensitivus, sensitive] To sensitize to more than one infection.

cosmesis (kōs-mē'sis). A regard for the appearance of a patient.

cosmetic (koz-met'ik) [G. kosmētikos, pert. to adornment]. Powder or cream for improving complexion.

c. operation. One for correcting an unsightly skin formation or structural conformation of face [tilage.

cos'ta (pl. costae) [L.]. Rib. **SZ:** carcos'tal. Pert. to a rib

c. cartilage. Cartilaginous part of a rib articulating with the sternum.

costal'gia [L. costa, rib, + G. algos, pain]. Pain in the region of a rib; pleuralgia.

costectomy (kos-tek'to-mi) [+ G. ek-tomē, excision]. Excision of a rib.

cos'tive [L. contraction, from constipāre, to press together] Constipated

cos'tiveness [L. contraction, from constipāre, to press together] Constipation.

costochon'dral [L. costa, rib, + G. chondros, cartilage]. Pert. to a rib and its cartilage

costoclavic'ular [L. costa, rib, + clavicula, a little key]. Pert. to ribs and clavicle

costocor'acoid [+ G. korax, crow, + eidos, form] Pert. to ribs and coracoid process of scapula

costogenic (kos-to-jen'tik) [+ G. gennan, to produce] Pert. to defect arising from bone marrow of ribs

costopneumopexy (kos'to-nū'mo-pek-si) [+ G. pneumōn, lung, + pēxis, fixation] Anchoring a lung to a rib

costoster'nal [+ G. sternon, chest]. Pert. to a rib and the sternum

costotome (kos'to-tōm) [+ G. tomē, incision] Knife or shears for cutting through a rib or cartilage

costotomy (kos-to'to-mi) [+ tomē, incision]. Excision of a rib or part of one. **SYN:** costectomy, q. v.

costo'transverse [+ transvertere, to turn aside] Pert. to the ribs and transverse processes of articulating vertebrae

costover'tebral [+ vertebra, joint]. Pert. to a rib and a vertebra

cot'ton [ME cotton, from Ar qutun, cotton] Fluffy covering of the plant *Gossypium*

c., absorbent. Cotton prepared to absorb liquids

c., styptic. Cotton impregnated with an astringent

c. wool sandwiches. These are used when a sharp pointed foreign body, such as a pin, has been swallowed

Wisps of finely separated cotton wool are placed bet bread Bread and butter may be used, but cotton wool is rather apt to collect into a pasty mass in the mouth with butter; therefore it is better to use only bread or bread and jam, or any jam containing pips which, mingling with the cotton wool, prevent its rolling up into a ball

To prepare, cut thin pieces of bread, spread fine wisps of cotton wool onto it, and smear a little jam over it to make it stick to the bread. Care should be taken to arrange the cotton wool so that pieces will not be pulled out when the sandwich is bitten.

Several small sandwiches should be given at each meal until the pin has been passed in the feces.

cotyledon (kot-il'e'don) [G. kotylēdōn, hollow of a cup]. 1 Mass of villi on chorionic surface of the placenta. 2. Any of rounded portions into which the placenta's uterine surface is divided. 3. Seed leaf of a plant embryo.

cotyloid (kot'il-oid) [G. kotylōidēs, cup shaped]. Shaped like a cup

c. cavity. The acetabulum or socket receiving the head of the femur.

coughing (kow'ching) [Fr. *coucher*, to lay down]. Displacement of the lens downward in cataract.

cough [M.E. *coughen*]. A violent expiratory effort preceded by a preliminary inspiration. The glottis is partially closed, the accessory muscles of expiration are brought into action, and the air is noisily expelled.

See. *antibechic*, *bechesthesis*, *bechic*, *begma*, *bez*, *convulsive*, *laryngismus stridulus*, *pertussis*.

c., aneurysmal. Brassy and clanging, heard in patients suffering from aneurysm.

c., asthmatic. More like an attack of dyspnea than a cough.

c., brassy. Met with in cases where there is pressure on the left recurrent laryngeal nerve, as in aortic aneurysm.

c., bronchial. Heard in cases of bronchiectasis.* May be provoked by change of posture, as in getting up in morning. Sputum Fetid odor and copious Dirty gray. That heard in bronchitis,* in earlier stages, is hacking and irritating; in later stages, looser and easier. Sputum Thin, frothy mucus.

c., diphtherial. Heard in laryngeal diphtheria, noisy and brassy, with stridulous breathing.

c., dry. One unaccompanied by moisture.

c., effective. When sputum is brought up.

c., hacking. A series of repeated efforts, as occurs in the early stages of pulmonary tuberculosis.

c., harsh. A metallic cough occurring in laryngitis.

c., hiccough. Singultus Seen in forms of hysteria, unfavorable if seen toward end of acute disease.

c., hysterical. Incessant and barking.

c., ineffective. When there is no sputum.

c., laryngeal. Seen in laryngitis.* Shrill and husky. Sputum Small plugs of mucus.

c., loud. Hysterical cough, *q.v.*

c., moist. A loose cough accompanied by moisture.

c., painful. The suppressed cough of the early stages of pleurisy and pneumonia.

c., paroxysmal. That occurring in whooping cough and bronchiectasis. Also described as spasmodic.

c., pulmonary. Hard and painful in pneumonia. Sputum 1 Scanty, very tenacious, rusty colored from being tinged with blood. In early stages of tuberculosis, hacking and irritating; in later stages, frequent and paroxysmal. 2 Purulent, greenish-yellow, may be streaked with blood. In later stages, nummular or coinshaped.

c., reflex. Due to irritation from the middle ear, pharynx, stomach, or intestine. It may occur singly or coupled, or it may be hacking in character.

c., short. A dry cough seen in the early stages of a common cold or catarrhal influenza.

c., whooping. Seen in pertussis.* Convulsive, short, followed by a whoop. Sputum: Tough mucus, followed by vomiting.

coulomb (koo-lom'). Unit of electrical quantity. It is the quantity of electricity transferred by 1 ampere in 1 second.

count. The number obtained by determining the number of units of the

object being counted per unit of volume, as bacteria count, red cell count, platelet count, reticulocyte count, differential count, parasite count, etc.

counter'act. To act against or in opposition to.

counter'action. That action of a drug or chemical agent having an action opposing that of another agent.

counterextension (kown-ter-eks-ten'shun) [L. *contra*, against, + *extendere*, to extend]. Back pull or resistance to extension on a limb.

counterirritant [' + *irritare*, to excite]. An agent that is applied locally to produce inflammatory reaction with the object of affecting some other part, usually adjacent to or underlying the surface irritated. Ex *Mustard*, *chloroform*, *cantharides*.

There are 3 degrees of irritation produced by the following agents *rube-faciants*, which redden the skin, the 1st degree, *vesicants*,* which produce a blister or vesicle, the 2nd degree, and *escharotics*,* which form an eschar or slough or death of tissue, the 3rd degree. See *aquapuncture* (2), *seton*.

counterirritation [' + *irritare*, to excite]. Superficial irritation, or agent producing it, which relieves some other irritation of deeper structures.

counteropening [' + *A.S.* open]. A 2nd opening, as in an abscess, not draining satisfactorily from 1st incision.

counterpressure instrument. To provide counter-retraction to offset that exerted by exit of needle.

counterpuncture [L. *contra*, against, + *punctura*, puncture]. Counteropening.* An additional opening made to help drainage, as an abscess.

coup de soleil (koo-da-sô-lay') [Fr.]. Sun-stroke.

coupling [L. *copula*, bond]. Slow pulse, heart beats alternately strong or weak, seen in digitalis poisoning.

courses (kôr'siz) [L. *cursus*, a flowing]. Menses, catamenia.

Coutard's method or technic. A method of x-ray irradiation consisting of 10 equal applications.

couveuse (koo-vuz') [Fr. a brooder]. Infant incubator.

cover cell (kûv'é-r). A cell which serves to protect another cell of specialized function. See *cell*.

coverglass. Thin glass disc to cover a mounted object to be microscopically examined.

cowperitis [Cowper + G -itis, inflammation]. Inflammation of Cowper's glands.

Cowper's glands. The bulbo-urethral glands. A pair of compound tubular glands about the size of a pea beneath the bulb of the male urethra, and emptying a mucous secretion into it.

Discovered by Wm Cowper, an English anatomist (1686-1709). They are small round bodies, yellow in color. They correspond to the Bartholin's glands in the female. See *antiprostate*, *antiprostatitis*.

cowpox (kow'pox). Vaccinia; pustular eruption on teats and bag of a cow in form of bluish vesicles, containing a virus which may produce smallpox in a human being; also claimed to render a subject permanently immune from the disease.

cor'a [L. *haunch*]. 1. The os *innominatum*. 2. The hip joint.

c. valga. Opp. of *c. vara*. Deformity produced when angle of head of femur with the shaft is increased above 120°.

c. vara. A deformity produced by decrease in angle made by head of femur with the shaft. Normally it should be 120°, but in c. vara it may be 80-90°. It occurs in rickets or may be due to bone injury.

coxal/gia [' + G. *algos*, pain]. 1. Pain in the hip. **SYN:** *coxodynia*. 2. Hip joint disease. **SYN:** *coxitis*.

coxitis [' + G. *-itis*, inflammation]. Hip joint disease.

coxodynia [' + G. *odynē*, pain]. Pain in the hip joint. **SYN:** *coxalgia*.

coxo-fem/oral [' + *femur*, thigh]. Pert. to the hip and femur.

coxo/tuberculo/sis [' + *tuberculum*, a little swelling]. Tuberculous condition of the hip joint.

c. p. Abbr. Chemically pure.

Cr. **SYMS** Chromium.

crab louse. *Phthirus inguinalis*. One that infests the pubic region.

crachotement (krā-shōt-mon(g')) [Fr]. Inability to spit, even with a strong desire to do so; usually accompanied by syncope following utero-ovarian operation.

cracked pot sound. Percussion sound resembling that heard when striking a cracked pot, indicative of a pulmonary cavity.

cradle [A.S. *cradel*]. Frame for keeping bedclothes from pressing on a wound or fractured part.

craig/asis. Infection with *Craigia* micro-organism causing symptoms peculiar to dysentery.

cramp [M.E. *crampe*]. A spasmodic, esp. a tonic, contraction of 1 or many muscles, usually painful.

In certain occupations, the attempted use of muscle groups habitually employed may lead to a so-called "professional cramp," though other motor formulae are easily executed by the affected muscles. In writer's cramp, the attempt to write induces painful spasm of the hand muscles (similarly telegrapher's, watchmaker's, seamstress' cramp, etc.).

SYM Excruciating pain, hard and contracted lumps of muscle.

TREATMENT Depends upon cause and location. In muscular cramps try to extend muscle, compress it and apply heat and massage.

SEE bricklayer's cramp, heat cramp, systemma, writer's cramp.

c., clonic. Wryneck caused by rheumatism. **SYN** *rheumatic torticollis*.

cran/berries. A bright red, acid berry of the plant *Oxycoccus*.

They contain benzoic acid but have an excess of base. They increase acidity of urine because the benzoic acid is converted into hippuric acid. The same is true of plums and prunes. **AV. SERVING** 130 Gm. **Pro** 0.5, **Fat** 0.8, **Carbo.** 0.109 per serving. **Vit A+**, **C+**, **Ca** 0.018, **Mg** 0.007, **K** 0.077, **Na** 0.010, **P** 0.013, **Cl** 0.009, **S** 0.007, **Fe** 0.0006.

cran/ial [G. *kranion*, skull] Pert. to the cranium.

SEE: motor, trifacial, trigeminus, trochlear, Weber's syndrome, cranial nerves in Appendix.

c. bones. Those that comprise the cranium or brain case.

c. nerves. Also nerves #3, 4, 6, 11, and 12 are now considered to be mixed nerves as it is rather firmly established that they carry afferent proprioceptive impulses. These have their origin in

the brain, 12 in number. Name, number and functions of cranial nerves are as follows.

1st Pair—Olfactory. Special sense of smell.

2nd Pair—Optic. Special sense of sight.

3rd Pair—Oculomotor or Motor Oculi. Great motor of eye, supplies 5 of the 7 eye muscles.

4th Pair—Patheticus or Trochlear. Motor of superior oblique muscle of eye.

5th Pair—Trigeminus or Trifacial. Great sensory nerve of head and face; divides into 3 portions, viz., 1st Ophthalmic, Sensory, 2nd Sup. Max., Sensory, 3rd Inf. Max., Sensory, Motor and a lingual nerve of the sense of taste. Most difficult of all the cranial nerves to trace.

6th Pair—Abducens. Motor of external rectus of eye.

7th Pair—Facial or Portio Dura. Great motor nerve of face muscles, exclusively motor at its origin, but it subsequently receives fibers from the (5th) Trigeminus, which give it some sensory function.

8th Pair—Acoustic or Auditory, or Portio Mollis of 7th. Special sense of hearing.

9th Pair—Glossopharyngeal. In part a special nerve of taste, nerve of sensation, and also contains motor fibers.

10th Pair—Pneumogastric Vagus or Par Vagus (a mixed nerve). At its origin it is exclusively sensory, but lower down it is also motor and capable of providing both for sensation and motion in organs to which distributed.

11th Pair—Spinal Accessory. Considered to be exclusively motor, but some authorities claim for it sensory fibers. Accessory portion joins the vagus, to which it supplies its motor and some of its cardioinhibitory fibers. Spinal portion supplies the trapezius and sternomastoid muscles.

12th Pair—Hypoglossal. Exclusively motor. **SEE** Appendix.

LESSIONS OF THE CRANIAL NERVES GIVE RISE TO THE FOLLOWING MANIFESTATIONS

First (Olfactory) Loss or disturbance of the sense of smell.

Second (Optic) Blindness, of various types depending upon the exact location of the lesion.

Third (Oculomotor) Ptosis (drooping) of the eyelid, deviation of the eyeball outward, dilatation of the pupil, double vision.

Fourth (Trochlear) Rotation of the eyeball upward and outward, double vision.

Fifth (Trigeminus) **Sensory root:** Pain or loss of sensation in face, forehead, temple and eye. **Motor root:** Deviation of the jaw toward paralyzed side, difficulty in chewing.

Sixth (Abducens) Deviation of the eye inward, double vision.

Seventh (Facial) Paralysis of all the muscles on 1 side of the face, inability to wrinkle the forehead, to close the eye, to whistle, deviation of the mouth toward the sound side.

Eighth (Auditory and Vestibular) Deafness or ringing in the ears; dizziness, nausea and vomiting, reeling.

Ninth (Glossopharyngeal) Disturbance of taste, difficulty in swallowing.

Tenth (Vagus) Disease of the vagus nerve is usually limited to 1 or more of its divisions. Paralysis of the main

trunk on 1 side causes difficulty in swallowing and talking, and hoarseness. The commonest disease of the vagus is of its left recurrent branch (see above) which causes hoarseness as its principal manifestation.

Eleventh (Spinal Accessory) Drooping of the shoulder; inability to rotate the head away from affected side.

Twelfth (Hypoglossal) Paralysis of 1 side of the tongue; deviation of tongue toward paralyzed side; "thick" speech.

craniectomy (kra-ni-ek-to-mi) [*+* *ek-* *tome*, excision]. Opening of skull for cerebral hemorrhage, tumor of brain, fracture of skull, or epilepsy.

NP Take blood pressure every 15 minutes for first 12 hours, every half hour for second 12 hours, and then as ordered until discontinued. Do not leave patient alone for first 24 hours. Watch for and report at once any changes in blood pressure, pulse, respiration, temperature, and any evidence of paralysis.

craniocèle (kra-ni-o-sel) [*+* *kêlê*, hernia]. Protrusion of the brain from the skull.

craniocer'eb'ral [*+* *L. cerebrum*, brain]. Rel. to skull and brain.

cranioclast (kra-ni-o-klast) [*+* *klastos*, broken]. Instrument for crushing fetal skull in delivery.

cranioclasty [*+* *klastos*, broken]. Crushing of fetal head in dystocia.

craniocleidodysostosis (kra-ni-o-kil-'do-dis-os-to-'sis) [*+* *klets*, clavicle, *+ dys*, bad, *+ osteon*, bone, *+ -osis*, infection]. Defective ossification of bones of head, face and clavicles; a congenital condition.

craniograph [*+* *graphein*, to write]. Device for making graphs of the skull.

craniology [*+* *logos*, study of]. The study of the skull, its size, and shape, esp. in reference to different races.

craniomalacia (kra-ni-o-mal-a'si-ä) [*+* *malakia*, softening]. Softening of the skull bones.

craniometer (kra-ni-om-'et-er) [*+* *metron*, measure]. Instrument for taking cranial measurements.

craniomet'ric points. Any prominences or marks on skull for defining the configuration of the cranium, for use in craniometry.

craniometry [*G. kranion*, skull, *+ metron*, measure]. Study of the skull and measurement of it without its soft parts.

craniopharyngeal (kra-ni-o-far-in-'je-al) [*+* *pharynx*, the pharynx]. Pert. to cranium and pharynx.

craniopharyngioma (kra-ni-o-far-in-'ji-o-mä) [*+* *oma*, tumor]. Tumor of portion of the *hypophysis cerebri*.

cranioplasty (kra-ne-o-plas-ti) [*+* *plassein*, to form]. Plastic operation on skull.

craniopuncture [*+* *L. punctura*, puncture]. Puncture of the skull.

craniorhachischisis (kra-ni-o-rak-'is-'kis-'is) [*+* *rachis*, spine, *+ schizen*, to split]. Congenital fissure of skull and spine.

craniostosis (kra-ni-os-to-'sis) [*+* *osteon*, bone]. Congenital ossification of cranial sutures.

craniotabes (kra-ni-o-ta-'bêz) [*+* *L. tabes*, a wasting]. Atrophy in infancy of cranial bones.

Etiol.: Marasmus, rickets, or syphilis.

craniotome (kra-ni-o-töm) [*+* *tomê*, incision]. Device for forcible reduction of fetal skull in labor.

craniotomy (kra-ni-ot'o-mi) [*+* *tomê*, incision]. 1 Breaking up fetal skull to facilitate delivery in difficult parturition. 2 Incision through the cranium.

craniotonos'copy [*+* *tonos*, tone, *+ skopein*, to examine]. Auscultatory percussion of cranium.

craniotympan'ic [*+* *tympanon*, kettle-drum]. Pert. to skull and middle ear.

cranium [*L. from G. kranion*] That portion of the skull which encloses the brain, consists of single frontal, occipital, sphenoid, and ethmoid bones and the paired temporal and parietal bones.

See *skeleton*.

RS. *acrocephalia*, *antionion*, *craniology*, *craniomalacia*, *occipital*, *parietal bone*, *skeleton*, *vitreous*, *zygoma*, *zygomatic arch*.

crap'ulent, **crap'ulous** [*L. crapula*, excessive drinking]. Intoxicated.

crassamentum [*L. crassare*, to make thick]. Coagulum, blood clot.

crateriform [*G. kratêr*, bowl, *+ L. forma*, shape]. Bact. Saucer-shaped, craterlike, or goblet-shaped.

cravat' band'age [*Fr. cravate*, a Croatian]. Triangular b. folded to form a band around the injured part. See *bandage*.

cream [*L. cremor*, thick juice]. The rich, yellowish part of milk.

AV. SERVING (medium, 1 oz.) 25 Gm. Pro 0.6, Fat 7.5, Carbo 0.9 per av. serving. Ca 0.086, Mg 0.010, K 0.126, Na 0.035, P 0.067, Cl 0.080, S 0.030, Fe 0.00022. Slightly alkaline reserve. Vit. A + + +, B + +, O + variable.

cream of tartar. Potassium bitartrate, $\text{KHC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6$. An aperient and diuretic.

DOSAGE 1-4 Gm. Usually given in hot water with lemon juice to flavor. See *argol*.

crease (krês) [*L. crista*, tuft]. A line *c.*, *gluteofemoral*, *c.*, *Neofemoral*. The crease that bounds the buttocks below.

creatinase (kre-at'in-äs) [*G. kreas*, flesh, *+ ase*, enzyme]. An enzyme that decomposes creatinine.

creatine (kre-at-in) [*G. kreas*, flesh]. Methylglycocyamine, $\text{NH}_2\text{C}(\text{NH}_2)\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{COOH} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$, a colorless, crystalline substance that can be isolated from various animal organs and body fluids.

DOSAGE 1-2 gr. (0.06-0.12 Gm.).

Found esp. in muscle juice and in blood. Not normally found in urine of adult men, but in women it obtains during menstruation, pregnancy, and in puerperium. It is constantly found in the urine of children and is present in fevers and during starvation. As it loses water it turns into creatinine before it is excreted in the urine.

creatinemia (kre-a-tin-e-me-ä) [*+* *aima*, blood]. Excess of creatine in circulating blood.

creatinine (kre-at'in-in) [*G. kreas*, flesh]. Methylglycocyamidide, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_7\text{O}_3\text{N}_3$.

It can also be isolated as colorless crystals from animal material. It is one of the nonprotein constituents of blood, and increased quantities of it are found in advanced stages of renal disease. It is a normal and an alkaline constituent of urine and blood. About 0.02 Gm. per Kg. of body weight is excreted by the kidneys per day. It generally represents 3 to 7% of urine nitrogen content.

DOSAGE 1-2 gr. (0.06-0.12 Gm.).

creatinuria (kre-ä-tin-u'ri-ä) [*+* *ouron*, urine]. Creatinine in urine.

creatorrhea (kre-ä-tor-re-ä) [*+* *roia*, flow]. The presence of muscle fibers in

the feces, seen in some cases of pancreatic disease.

creatotoxism (kre"ă-to-toks'izm) [*+* *toxikon*, poisoning] Meat poisoning

crèche (krăsh) [Fr.]. A day nursery for children

Crédé's method (kre'day). 1 The means whereby the placenta is expelled by downward pressure on the uterus through the abdominal wall with the thumb on the post. surface of the fundus uteri and the flat of the hand on the ant. surface, the pressure being applied in the direction of the birth canal. 2. For treatment of the eyes of the newborn, the use of 1% silver nitrate solution instilled into the eyes immediately after birth for the prevention of *ophthalmia neonatorum* (gonorrheal ophthalmia).

cremaster [G. *kremas*, to suspend]. One of the fascialike muscles suspending and enveloping the testicles and spermatic cord.

cremasteric [G. *kremastos*, hanging] Pert. to the cremaster muscle

c. fascia. One of the coverings of the spermatic cord

c. reflex. Retraction of testis when skin is stroked on front inner side of thigh.

cremation (kre-ma'shun) [L. *crematio*, a burning] Reduction of bodies of the dead by heat as a substitute for burying.

cremor [L.] Cream

c. tartari. Cream of tartar.

crenate (kre'nat) [L. *crena*, a notch]. Notched or scalloped, as crenated condition of blood corpuscles

crenation [L. *crena*, a notch]. The conversion of normally round red corpuscles into shrunken, knobbed, starry forms, as when blood is mixed with salt solution of, say, 5% strength See *plasmolysis*.

creosote (kre'o-sôt) [G. *kreas*, flesh, + *sôzen*, to preserve] USP. A mixture of phenols obtained from wood tar.

ACTION AND USES Locally, antiseptic and anesthetic Internally, gastrointestinal antiseptic and as a stimulating expectorant in chronic bronchitis and tuberculosis

DOSAGE 4 m (0.25 cc)

crepitant (krép-i-tánt) [L. *crepitare*, to crackle] Crackling, having or making a crackling sound

crepitation (krép-i-tă'shun) [L. *crepitare*, to crackle] 1 A crackling sound heard in certain diseases, as the râle heard in pneumonia 2 A grating sound heard on movement of ends of a broken bone

crep'itus [L. *crepitare*, to crackle]. 1. The noise of gas discharged from the intestines. 2 Crepitation *

c. redux. Râle indicating approaching recovery in pneumonia

crepuscular (kre-pus'kü-lar) [L. *crepusculum*, twilight]. Pert. to twilight

cre'scent [L. *crescere*, to grow] Shaped like a sickle or the new moon

c. of Glanzli (jân-noot'se) A crescent shaped group of serous cells lying at the base of or along the side of a mucous alveolus of a salivary gland, also called demilune of Heidenheim

c., myopic. Grayish patch in fundus of eye due to atrophy of choroid.

crescentic (kres-en'tik). Sickleshaped.

crezol (kre'sol) USP. Yellowish brown liquid obtained from coal tar, having 4 times germicidal properties of phenol.

Use. A surgical disinfectant in ¼ to 1% solution. Cresols possess distinct

advantage as disinfectants. In practice they are diluted, but they are far from being nonpoisonous. One disadvantage is their disagreeable odor. A compound solution of crezol has about twice the germicidal power of pure phenol On account of its saponaceous character, it is much used for disinfection of the skin, for lubricating the hands, and for vaginal douches in the form of aqueous solutions containing from 1-5%.

DOSAGE 1 gr (0.06 Gm)

cre'somania (kres-o-ma'nî-ă) [*Croesus*, wealthy king of Lydia, 6th Century B. C. + *G. mania*, madness] Hallucination of possessing great wealth

cre'ss, water. One of the plants of the mustard family

Rich in iodide, and it has a high allyl content. Its mineral value is higher than nearly all the herbaceous vegetables. **AV. SERVING** 20 Gm **Pro** 0.2, **Fat** 0.2, **Carbo** 0.8 per av. serving.

VITAMINS A+++ , B+ , C+++ , G++ to +++ . **Ca** 0.187, **Mg** 0.034, **K** 0.287, **Na** 0.099, **P** 0.005, **Cl** 0.061, **S** 0.167, **Fe** 0.00297

crest [L. *crista*, tuft]. The ridge or part surrounding a process esp. on a bone.

cre'tin [Fr.] One afflicted with congenital myxedema, an idiotic dwarf

A cretin is characterized by lack of stature and of mental development, rarely if ever exceeds the mental age of 10.

The skin is rough and dry, and the hair coarse, dry, and brittle Teeth erupt slowly and are of poor quality and irregularly placed The tongue is large and apt to protrude from a mouth which constantly drools saliva A cretin child is potbellied, swaybacked, and prone to umbilical hernia Adult cretin is myxedematous

TREATMENT Desiccated thyroid* or thyroxin

Prog Cannot be entirely overcome.

cretinism (kre'tin-izm) [*+* *G. ismos*, condition]. Congenital affection, characterized by a lack of physical and mental development

ETIOI A congenital deficiency in secretion of the thyroid hormones

SYM An abnormal condition of the thyroid gland, myxedema and idiocy or imbecility

c., endemic. **SYM** Stature short (3 or 4 feet), head large, flat antero-posteriorly and broad laterally, eyes wide apart, nose flat, lips thick, tongue large and may protrude, chest narrow, abdomen prominent, fingers short, genitalia not developed, subcutaneous tissues at root of neck are thickened from mucoid or fatty deposits, thyroid gland frequently enlarged, mental condition that of idiocy. Found in the Alps and Pyrenees

c., sporadic cases of. Present the same features but the thyroid instead of being larger is smaller. Found in various parts of world. See *cretin*.

cretinoid (kre'ti-noid) [*+* *G. eidos*, resemblance]. Having the symptoms of cretinism, or resembling a cretin, due to a congenital condition

cre'tinous. Pert. to a cretin or to cretinism.

crevice (krev'is) [Fr. *crever*, to break, from L. *crepare*, to break]. A small fissure or crack.

c., gingival. The fissure produced by the marginal gingiva with the tooth surface.

crevicular (krev-ik'u-lar). Pert. to the gingival crevice.

cribrate [L. *cribrum*, a sieve]. Profusely pitted or perforated like a sieve.

cribra'tion [L. *cribrum*, a sieve]. The state of being perforated.

crib'riform [' + *forma*, form]. Sievelike.

c. fascia. Inner superficial fascia of thigh.

c. plate. The thin, perforated, medial portion of the horizontal plate of the ethmoid bone.

cricoarytenoid (kri-ko-ä-rit'en-oid) [G. *krikos*, ring, + *arytaina*, pitcher, + *eidos*, form]. Extending bet. the cricoid and arytenoid cartilages.

cricoderma (kri-ko-der'mä) [' + *derma*, skin]. Ringshaped infiltrations in center of indurations on the skin

cricoid (kri'koid) [' + *eidos*, form]. Ringlike.

c. cartilage. A ringlike cartilage forming the lower back part of the larynx.

cricoidectomy (kri-koid-ek'to-mi) [' + " + *ektomē*, excision]. Excision of cricoid cartilage.

cricoidynia (kri-koi-din'i-ä) [' + " + *odynē*, pain]. Pain in cricoid cartilage.

cricopharyngeal [' + *pharyngē*, gullet]. Pert to the cricoid cartilage and pharynx.

cricothyroidectomy (kri-ko-thi-re-ot'o-mi) [' + *thyreos*, shield, + *tomē*, v cut] Division of the cricoid and thyroid cartilage.

cricothyroid (kri-ko-thi'roid) [' + " + *eidos*, form]. Pert. to the thyroid and cricoid cartilages

cricot'omy [' + *tomē*, incision]. Division of the cricoid cartilage.

cricotracheot'omy [' + *trachea*, wind-pipe, + *tomē*, incision]. Division of the cricoid cartilage and upper trachea in closure of the glottis.

cricogenic (kri-n-o-jen'ik) [G. *krinein*, to secrete, + *gennan*, to produce]. Producing or stimulating secretion

crisis (kri'sis) [G. *krisis*]. 1. The turning point of a disease, a very critical period often marked by a long sleep and profuse perspiration 2. The term used for the sudden descent of a high temperature to normal or below, generally occurs within 24 hours. 3. Sharp parox-

ysms of pain occurring over the course of a few days in certain diseases, e. g., gastric c., vesical c., Dietl's c., laryngeal c., etc. See: *lysis*.

c., blood. The appearance in the blood of large numbers of nucleated erythrocytes over the course of a few days.

c., Dietl's. In cases of floating kidney, the ureter becomes kinked and urine is obstructed, producing symptoms of renal colic.

c., false. When temperature falls and the pulse rate remains high, suggesting that later on the temperature may rise again.

c., true. One accompanied by a fall in the pulse rate.

crista [L.] A crest or ridge.

c. ampullaris. A localized thickening of the membrane lining the ampullae of the semicircular canals; it is covered with neuroepithelium containing auditory cells

c. galli. A ridge on the ethmoid bone to which the *falx cerebri* is attached

c. lacrimalis posterior. The lacrimal

c. spiralis. A ridge on the spiral lamina of the cochlea

critical (krit'ik-al) [G. *krimen*, to judge]. 1. Pert to a crisis 2. Dangerous.

c. reflex. Abnormal tension of an area, resulting from direct stimulation of that area

Crookes' dark space. Nonluminous region enveloping outline of the cathode in a discharge tube. See *cathode, dark space*.

C. tube. An early form of vacuum discharge tube devised by Sir William Crookes and used by him for the study of cathode rays

cross birth. Presentation of the fetus where the long axis of the fetus is at right angles to that of the mother and requiring version

crossed reflexes (kröst). 1 Passive flexion of 1 part following flexion of another. 2 Passive flexion of 1 leg causing similar movement of opposite leg.

cross eye. Manifest deviation of one eye when looking at an object. SYN *strabismus*,* *squint*.

crossing over. The process in which a group exchanges place with a similar group of genes on a homologous chromosome. It occurs during synapsis in meiosis

cross knee. Knock knee. SYN *genu valgum*.

crotophion (kro-ta'fi-on) [G. *krotaphos*, the temple]. Tip of greater wing of sphenoid bone

crotch'et (krotch'et) [Fr. *crochet*, small hook]. Sharp hook for extracting fetus after craniotomy.

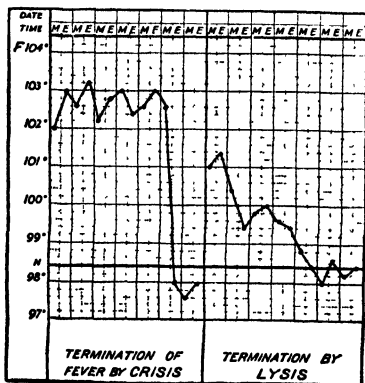
croton oil (kro'ton) [G. *krotōn*, shrub]. (*Oleum tiglii*). USP. A fixed oil expressed from the seed of the croton plant.

ACTION AND USES: Drastic cathartic, externally as a rubefacient.

DOSAGE: 1 m. (0.06 cc.) diluted with sugar or olive oil.

POISONING. SYM: Severe abdominal pains, vomiting, marked diarrhea, and shock. Skin cold and clammy; face pinched; pulse rapid and small; collapse follows.

TREATMENT: Stomach pump or an emetic. Give soothing drinks, such as milk, barley water, or whites of eggs.



CRISIS

After Sears.

LYSIS

Stimulate; apply external heat. Atropine, belladonna, or morphine to relieve cramping.

crounotherapy (kroo'no-ther'ä-pl) [G. *krounos*, spring, + *therapeia*, treatment]. Use of mineral waters for therapeutic purposes.

croup (crôöp) [Fr. *croupe*]. Disease characterized by suffocative and difficult breathing, laryngeal spasm, and sometimes by the formation of a membrane. **c.**, *catarrhal*. Acute catarrhal laryngitis.

c., *membranous*. Croupous laryngitis or true croup. Inflammation of larynx with exudation forming a false membrane. **Sym** Those of laryngitis, loss of voice, noisy, difficult, and stridulous breathing, weak, rapid pulse, livid surface, fever moderate. **Prog** Grave. Death may come in 36 hours. **Treatment** Similar to that for diphtheria, *q.v.* Hot water to throat, emetics, and medicated inhalations. Produce vomiting. **See** *carpopedal spasm*, *steam tent*.

c., *spasmodic* or *false*. Catarrhal laryngitis without formation of false membrane, but with spasm of the glottis. Occurs in children. **Sym** Difficult breathing, metallic cough, swollen membrane with tenacious mucus. **Proc** Favorable. **Treatment** Hot foot bath, emetic, inhalation of steam.

croupous (kroo'pus) Pert to croup or having a fibrinous exudation

c., *membrane*. False membranous formation found in croup

c., *pneumonia*. Lobar pneumonia

crown'ing [L. *corôna*, crown] Stage in delivery when fetal head presents at the vulva.

crownwork [L. *corôna*, crown]. Artificial crown for a tooth

crucial (krü'shal) [L. *crucialis*, from *crux*, cross] 1 Cross shaped 2 Decisive

crucible [L. *crucibulum*] A vessel for melting substances with great heat.

cruciform [L. *crux*, cross, + *forma*, shape] Shaped like a cross

crude (krud) [L. *crudus*, unripe; raw]. Raw, unrefined, or in a natural state.

crü'ra (sing. *crus*) [L. pl. legs] A pair of elongated masses or diverging bands, resembling legs

c., *cerebelli*. Cerebellar peduncles.

c., *cer'ebri*. Pair of bands joining cerebellum to medulla and pons.

c., *of diaphragm*. Two pillars connecting spinal column and diaphragm.

c., *of the fornix*. Arches made by division of the fornicate extremities

crural (kru'ral) [L. *cruralis*, pert to the leg]. Pert. to the leg or thigh, femoral.

c., *arch*. Femoral arch

c., *hernia*. Femoral hernia

crus (pl. *crü'ra*) [L.] 1 The leg. 2 Any structure resembling the leg

c., *cerebri*. Either of the 2 peduncles connecting the cerebrum with the pons.

crust, *crustä* [L. *crusta*]. 1. A scab. A secondary lesion, dry serous or seropurulent, brown, yellow, red or green exudations on a free surface. 2. An outer covering or coat.

Seen in eczema, seborrhea, syphilis, impetigo, favus and *tinea tonsurans*, or scalp ringworm.

c., *lactea*. Seborrhea of scalp in nursing infants. **See** *galactophylis*.

cryalgia (kri-al-je'zi-ä) [G. *kryos*, cold, + *algos*, pain] Pain from the cold. **Syn**: *cryodynäia*.

cryanesthesia (kri-an-es-the'zi-ä) ['' + *an-*, priv. + *aisthēsis*, sensation]. Loss of sense of cold

cryesthesia (kri-es-the'zi-ä) ['' + *aisthēsis*, sensation]. Sensitiveness to the cold.

cryodynäia (kri-mo-din'ä-ä) [G. *krymos*, cold, + *odynē*, pain]. Pain from cold. **Syn**: *cryalgia*.

cryophilic (kri-mo-äli'tik) ['' + *philein*, to love] Showing preference for cold, as certain microorganisms

cryophylactic (kri-mo-fi-lak'tik) ['' + *phylaxis*, guarding against] Resistant to cold

cryomother'apy ['' + *therapeia*, treatment]. The use of cold in treating disease

cryo-aerotherapy (kri-o-a-er-o-ther'ä-pl) [G. *kryos*, cold, + *aēr*, air, + *therapeia*, treatment] Cold air bath in which, by degrees, the patient is accustomed to freezing temperature

cryocautery (kri-o-kaw'ter-i) ['' + *kauter*, a burner]. Device for collection and application of solid carbon dioxide.

cry'ogen ['' + *gennan*, to produce] Mixture of carbon dioxide snow at -176° F.

cryogenic (kri-o-jen'tik). Producing or pert to low temperatures

cryoglobulinemia (kri'o-glob'u-lin-e'me-ah) ['' + L. *globulus*, globule + G. *haima*, blood] Presence in the blood of an abnormal protein which forms gels at low temperatures. Found in association with pathologic conditions such as multiple myeloma and leukemia

cryom'eter [G. *kryos*, cold, + *metron*, measure] A thermometer for measuring very low temperature.

cryophil'ic ['' + *philein*, to love]. Preferring low temperatures

cryotherapy (kri-o-ther'ä-pl) [G. *kryos*, cold, + *therapeia*, treatment]. The therapeutic use of cold

cryotol'erant ['' + L. *tolerāre*, to bear]. Able to tolerate very low temperatures.

crypt (kript) [G. *kryptein*, to hide] A tubule, follicle or pit

c., *of Lieberkuhn*. Intestinal glands, tubular depressions in the intestinal mucous membrane. They are lined with columnar epithelium and have circular apertures opening upon the surface

c's., *Morgagni's*. Recessions or pockets in rectal mucosa

c., *synovial*. Pouch in a joint's synovial membrane

cryptanamesia (kript-an-am-ne'zi-ä) ['' + *an-*, priv. + *amnesia*, forgetfulness]. Subconscious memory

cryptectomy (krip'tek'to-mi) ['' + *ektomē*, excision] Excision of a crypt.

cryptesthesia (krip-tēs-the'zi-ä) ['' + *aisthesis*, perception] Intuition.

cryptic (krip'tik) [G. *kryptikos*, hidden]. Having a hidden meaning, occult

cryptitis (krip-t'itis) [G. *kryptein*, to hide, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of a crypt or follicle.

cryptococcosis. (European blastomycosis, Torulosis, Busse-Buschke's disease) A sub-acute or chronic infection which may involve any organ of the body, lungs, skin, but having a marked predilection for the brain and its meninges

Etiol **Syn** *Torula histolytica*, *Cryptococcus hominis* A fungus, *Cryptococcus neoformans*

Symptoms Development of single or multiple abscesses in the cerebral type, headache, dizziness, vertigo, stiffness

of neck muscles, in final stages coma and respiratory failure. Often mistaken for brain tumor.

Proc: Grave, in cerebral form usually fatal.

Cryptococcus. SYN *Torula*. A genus of pathogenic yeast-like fungi which is the causative agent of European blastomycosis (Cryptococcosis).

cryptodidymus (krip-to-did'i-mus) [" + *didymos*, twin]. One fetus concealed within another.

cryptogenetic (krip-to-jen-et'ik) [" + *gennan*, to produce]. Of unknown or indeterminate origin.

c. infection. The invasion of bacteria without outward evidence of entry into the body. SEE *injection*.

cryptoglia'ma [" + *glia*, glue, + *-ōma*, tumor]. A glioma that has not yet revealed itself.

cryptolith (krip'to-lith) [" + *lithos*, stone]. A concretion in a glandular follicle.

cryptomenorrhœa (krip-to-men-o-re'ä) [" + *mên*, month, + *roia*, flow]. Monthly subjective symptoms of menses without flow of blood.

cryptomerorachischisis (krip'to-mer'orak-is'kis-is) [" + *meros*, part, + *rachis*, spine, + *schisis*, cleavage]. *Spina bifida occulta* without a tumor but with bony deficiency.

cryptomnesia (krip-tom-ne'zi-ä) [" + *mnēsis*, memory]. Subconscious memory.

cryptophthal'mus [" + *ophthalmos*, eye]. Complete congenital adhesion of eyelids to globe of eye.

cryptoplas'mic [" + *plasma*, matter]. Having existence in a concealed form.

cryptopodia (krip-to-po'di-ä) [" + *pous*, foot]. Fibromata of feet so diffuse as to resemble pads.

cryptopyc (krip-to-pi'ik) [" + *pyon*, pus]. Having concealed suppuration, as a pyemia without apparent etiology.

cryptoradiom'eter [" + *L radius*, ray, + *G metron*, measure]. Device for estimating penetrative power of x-rays.

cryptorchid (krip-or'kid) [" + *orchis*, testis]. One with testicles which have not descended into the scrotum.

cryptorchidectomy (krip-or-ki-dek'to-mi) [" + *-ektomē*, excision]. Operation for an undescended testicle.

cryptorchidism (krip-or'kid-izm) [" + *-ismos*, condition of]. Failure of testicles to descend into scrotum.

Pregnant mare's gonadotropic hormone found in its urine causes descent and growth of testicles.

cryptorchis (krip-or'kis) [" + *orchis*, testis]. One with undescended testicles. SYN *cryptorchid*.

cryptorrhœa (krip-to-re'ä) [" + *roia*, flow]. Excessive secretion of a ductless gland.

cryptorrhœic (krip-to-re'ik) [" + *roia*, flow]. Pert. to internal secretions. SYN: *cryptorrhœic*.

cryptorrhœ'ic [" + *roia*, flow]. Pert. to the internal secretions.

cryptoscope (krip'to-sköp) [" + *skopein*, to examine]. Fluoroscope.

cryptotox'ic [" + *tozikon*, poison]. Having unknown toxic properties.

cry reflex (kri). Sudden painful response cry during sleep.

crys'tal [G. *krystallos*, clear ice]. A symmetrical shape produced by chemical compounds, certain salts, and by frost

c., blood. One composed of hematin.

c., Bottcher's. SEE *c., spermin*.

c., Charcot-Leyden. Found in asthmatic sputum, leukemic blood, etc. Octahedral and composed of a phosphate.

c., Charcot-Neumann. Spermin crystals found in semen and some animal tissues.

c., Charcot-Robin. A type formed in blood in leukemia.

c. hemin. Yellowish or brown crystals which appear when dried blood or hemoglobin is heated with a few drops of acetic acid and salt. They are crystals of hemin, the hydrochloride of heme. Their presence constitutes a delicate and reliable test for blood.

c., spermin. Composed of spermine phosphate and seen in prostatic fluid on addition of a drop of ammonium phosphate solution.

crystallin (kris'täl-in). Globulin of the crystalline lens.

crys'talline. Resembling crystal.

c. deposits. ACID GROUP Includes the urates, oxalates, carbonates, and sulfates. ALKALINE GROUP Includes the phosphates, cholesterol, systine, ammonium urate.

c. lens. The lens of the eye in the capsule behind the pupil. It separates the aqueous from the vitreous humor. It is transparent and refracts the rays of light, impinging them upon the surface to bring them to a focus on the retina.

crystalliza'tion [G. *krystallos*, clear ice]. The formation of crystals.

crys'talloid [" + *eidos*, form]. 1. Like a crystal. 2. Opposite of *colloid*, a substance capable of crystallization, which in solution can be diffused through animal membranes, and is readily soluble, e. g., salt, sugar.

crystalloiditis (kris-tal-oid-i'tis) [" + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of crystalline lens.

crystalloph'bia [" + *phobos*, fear]. Abnormal fear of glass or objects made of glass.

crys'tallose. A sweetening agent (saccharinate of sodium) said to be many times sweeter than sugar and to be used as a substitute for it.

crystallur'ia. The appearance of crystals in the urine. May occur following the administration of sulfonamides. Their formation can be prevented by administration of adequate amounts of alkali.

crystalluridrosis (krist-al-ur-id-ro'sis) [G. *krystallos*, clear ice, + *ouron*, urine, + *idrōs*, sweat]. Crystallization of urinary elements on the skin.

Cs. Sym for cesium, a metallic element.

Ctenocephalides (tên-ō-sēf'ä-lids). A genus of fleas belonging to the order Siphonaptera. Common species are *Ct. canis* and *Ct. felis*, the dog flea and cat flea. The adults feed on their hosts while larvae live on dried blood and feces of adult fleas. Adults may attack man and other animals. They serve as intermediate host of the dog tapeworm, *Dipylidium caninum*, and may transmit other helminth and protozoan infections.

Cu. Symb. for copper (*cuprum*).

cubic measure. 1728 cubic inches (cu. in.) = 1 cubic foot (cu. ft.). 27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard (cu. yd.).

cu'bial [G. *kubiton*, the elbow]. Pert. to the ulna, or to the forearm.

cu'bitus [L. from *G. kubiton*]. Elbow; forearm, ulna

c. valgus. An abnormal curvature of the humeral diaphysis, congenital or due to rickets

c. varus. Deformity due to fracture of either condyle of the humerus, the extended forearm deviating out from the axis of the arm; gunstock deformity, congenital

cu'boid [G *kubos*, cube, + *eidos*, resemblance] Like a cube

c. bone. *Os cuboideum*. Outer bone of tarsal or instep bones

cucumbers. Fruit of *Cucumis sativus* vine. AV. SERVING: 75 Gm. Pro 0.6, Fat 0.2, Carbo 1.3 per av serving Ca 0.016, Mg 0.009, K 0.140, Na 0.010, P 0.033, Cl 0.030, S 0.020, Fe 0.0002 Vit A - to +. Vit B+. Vit. G++ to +++.

cucurbit (ku-ker'bit) [L *cucurbita*, gourd] Cupping glass.

cul-de-sac [Fr. *cul*, bottom, + *de*, of, + *sac*, bag] A narrow cavity or vessel open only at 1 end, as of the eye

c., Douglas'. The peritoneal pouch bet. the ant wall of the rectum and the post wall of the uterus.

-cule, -cle [L] Suffix Little, as *molecule*, *corpuscule*.

Culex. A genus of small to medium sized mosquitoes, cosmopolitan distribution. Some species are vectors of disease organisms

C. pipiens. The common house mosquito. Serves as a vector of *Wuchereria bancrofti*, the causative agent of filariasis

C. quinquefasciatus. Common in the tropics and sub-tropics, the most important intermediate host of *Wuchereria bancrofti*

Culicidae (kü-lis'i-dē). A family of insects belonging to the order Diptera. Includes the mosquitoes

culicifuge (ku-lis'i-fūj) [L. *culex*, gnat, + *fugere*, to flee] An agent to prevent mosquito attacks

cul'men [L *summit*]. Top or summit of a thing

c. cerebelli. Most prominent part of the vermis sup. near its ant extremity

cultivatio [L *cultivare*, to cultivate] Growing microorganisms in an artificial medium

cultural (kul'tu-ral) [L *cultura*, tillage]. Pert to cultures of microorganisms

culture [L *cultura*] Bact. A mass of microorganisms growing in laboratory culture media

c., blood. Used in the diagnosis of specific infectious diseases. Test consists of withdrawing blood from a vein, under sterile precautions, placing it in or upon suitable culture media, and determining whether or not germs grow in the media. If organisms do grow, they are identified by bacteriologic methods

c., gelatin. A c. of bacteria on gelatin.

c., hanging block. A thin slice of agar seeded on its surface with bacteria, and then inverted on a cover slip and sealed in the concavity of a hollow glass slide. This method is used to study the mode of cell division.

c., hanging drop. A c. accomplished by inoculating the bacterium into a drop on a cover glass, and mounting it in the depression on a concave slide.

c. medium. A substance on which microorganisms may grow. Those most commonly used are broths, gelatin, and agar, which contain the same basic in-

gredients. Salt should be used in media if blood is added to them to prevent the blood from hemolyzing

c., negative. A c. made from suspected matter which fails to reveal the suspected organism.

c., physical. The training of the body by means of gymnastics

c., positive. A c. which reveals the suspected organism.

c., pure. The c. of a single form of microorganism uncontaminated by other organisms

c., stab. A bacterial c. made by thrusting into the c medium a point inoculated with the matter under examination.

c., stock. A permanent c. from which transfers may be made

c. tissue. The growing to tissue cells in artificial nutrient fluids

cu.mm. Abbr. for cubic millimeter

cumulative (ku'mu-la-tiv) [L. *cumulus*, a heap] Increasing in effect

c. drugs. Those which, after being received into the body in small doses, often repeated, are not immediately eliminated, but tend to accumulate in the system and suddenly produce symptoms of poisoning. Carbolic acid and mercurial preparations are examples of drugs which act in this way

cum'ulus. A raised place, a heap of cells.

c. corporis. A mass of follicle cells which surrounds the ovum. It projects into the antrum of the Graafian follicle. Also called *discus progerus*

cuneate (ku'ne-ät) [L. *cuneus*, wedge]. Wedgeshaped

c. fasciculus, c. funiculus. Continuation of posterolateral column of cord into the medulla

c. nucleus. Gray matter at end of cuneate fasciculus

cuneiform (ku-ne'i-form) [L. *cuneus*, wedge, + *forma*, shape] Wedge-shaped

c. bones. Those of the tarsus, internal, middle, and external

c. cartilage. One of two small pieces of yellow elastic cartilage which lies in the aryepiglottic fold of the larynx immediately anterior to the arytenoid cartilage

c. hysterectomy. Excision of a wedge of uterine tissue

cuneo- [L] Prefix A wedge.

cu'neocu'boid [L *cuneus*, wedge, + *G. kubos*, cube, + *eidos*, shape] Pert. to cuboid and cuneiform bones

cuneohysterectomy (ku-ne-o-his-ter-ek'-to-mi) [+ *ysteria*, uterus, + *ektomē*, excision] Excision of a wedge of tissue from the post surface of the *cervix uteri* to correct abnormal ante flexion.

cu'neus [L]. Wedgeshaped lobule of brain on mesial surface of occipital lobe

cunic'ulus [L. an underground passage]. Burrow in epidermis made by the itch mite

cunilingus (kun-ni-lin'gus) [L. *cunnius*, pudenda, + *lingua*, tongue] Application of tongue or mouth to the cunnus, *q.v.*, a practice not peculiar to either sex and also observed among various animals.

cun'us [L.]. 1. The vulva, * pudenda * 2. Vagina.

cup [G *kupe*, hollow] 1. Small drinking vessel. 2. A cupping glass.

c., favus. Depression around a hair

c., glaucomatous. "Pressure excavation" of optic dish in glaucoma.

c. optic. In the embryo a double layered cuplike structure connected to the diencephalon by a tubular optic stalk. It gives rise to the sensory and pigmented layers of the retina.

c. physiologic. A slight concavity in the center of the optic disk.

cu'pola [L. *cúpula*, little tub]. The little dome at apex of cochlea and of spiral canal.

c. space. Tympanic attic.

cupping. Application of glass vessel from which the air has been exhausted by heat or a special suction apparatus to the skin in order to draw blood to the surface.

See. leech.

c., dry. Used to relieve kidney and in pneumonia to relieve congestion and pain, or to stimulate the kidneys, also to induce hyperemia in infected areas. **DURATION.** 10-20 minutes.

c., wet. Application of cupping after incision of the skin. Seldom now used. The area for both forms of cupping should first be shaved and sterilized.

cu'pum [L.] Abbr. Cu Copper, q.v.

curare, curari (ku-rá'h-ré) [Spanish *curaré*, he, to whom it comes, falls]. Toxic extract of *Strychnos* plant family used to paralyze motor nerve endings.

Dosage. $\frac{1}{16}$ gr. (0.005 Gm.)

curarization (ku-rá'h-ri-zá'shün) [Spanish *curaré*, he, to whom it comes, falls]. Condition following introduction of curare: eyelids heavy, nystagmus, husky voice, weak jaw and throat muscles, inability to raise head, arms and legs.

Employed to lessen severity of convulsions produced by metrazol shock therapy and relaxation of muscles as in tetanus, etc. C sets in with dosage in ratio of 1 cc. or 10 mg. per 15-20 pounds body weight with males and older patients slightly more. Effects noted in 15 minutes.

curd [M.E.]. Milk coagulum. Milk coagulated in the stomach forming what is known as a "curd."

cure [L. *cura*, care]. 1 Course of treatment of patients. 2 Restoration to health.

curet, curette (ku-ret') [Fr. *curette*, a cleanser]. Scraping instrument for removing foreign matter from a cavity.

curettage (ku-ret'aj) [Fr.]. Scraping of a cavity.

c., uterine. Scraping with a curette to remove impregnated ovum or its remnants clinging to uterine wall.

NP. 1 It is essential that the patient's buttocks are not pulled down below edge of table. If this is done when legs are elevated in leg rests or stirrups, an undue strain is apt to result in sacroiliac trouble. There is at least 1 case on record where gangrene of the foot followed prolonged pressure by stirrups.

2. The exterior surfaces are either scrubbed and irrigated with sterile water or painted, using either iodine or mercurochrome. The vaginal surfaces are included, as is also the cervix. The patient has already been placed on a Kelly pad, on which a sterile towel has been placed. A sterile towel is now placed across the pubes. Another is now placed crosswise across the buttocks. The "floating" nurse takes a strip of narrow adhesive plaster, about 18 in. long, holding it by the ends, well away from her. The "sterile" nurse then throws over the middle of the tape a sterile towel so that tape holds towel

in middle fold. The "floating" nurse places edges of tape around patient's hips so that sterile towel is stretched tightly across rectum. Sterile leggings are now pulled over patient's legs and a lithotomy sheet draped down on the perineum.

3. Uterine packing should be ready. This form of packing is usually of gauze $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide and 18 in. long.

curettement (ku-ret'ment) [Fr.]. The scraping of a part by means of a curette.

curie (ku-re'). The standard unit of quantity of radon, being the amt. in equilibrium with 1 Gm. of radium element.

cu'riegram [Curie + G. *gramma*, writing]. A radium photograph.

curietherapy (ku-ri-ther'á-pl) ["" + G. *therapeia*, treatment] Radium therapy.

curled. BACT Said of parallel chains in wavy strands, such as in anthrax colonies.

cur'rant. A small, seedless raisin.

AV. SERVING (fresh). 50 Gm. **Pro. 0.8, Fat 0.2, Carbo 6.4** per serving. **Vit. C+++**. **AV. SERVING** (dried): 50 Gm. **Pro. 1.2, Fat 0.9, Carbo 32.1** per serving. **ASH CONSR.** (fresh) Ca 0.026, Mg 0.017, K 0.211, Na 0.007, P 0.058, Cl 0.006, S 0.14, Fe 0.0005. **ASH CONSR.** (dried). Ca 0.082, Mg 0.044, K 0.873, Na 0.081, P 0.195, Cl 0.060, S 0.044, Fe 0.0025.

cur'rant jelly clot. Postmortem, soft, red clot in heart and vessels.

current [L. *currere*, to run]. A flow, as of water, or the transference of electrical impulses.

c., alternating. A current which periodically flows in opposite directions. Alternating current waves may be either sinusoidal or nonsinusoidal. The alternating current wave used most commonly therapeutically is the sinusoidal. Its variations in strength in either direction are the same, i. e., starting from zero it rises with a gradual increase in voltage and amperage until a certain maximum is reached, when, without any pause or break, it decreases in the same gradual manner until the zero line is again attained, then, still without pause, the same process is repeated with equal intensity but in the opposite direction. This constitutes 1 cycle, 1 cycle equals 2 alternations. Furthermore, the cycle follows a definite law, the intensity of the current at any point being proportional to the sine of the angular displacement.

c., constant. **SEE** direct current.

c., continuous. **SEE** direct current.

c., cutting. Needle point or blade connected to 1 terminal of a high frequency machine producing current of undamped oscillations, large dispersive electrode is connected to other terminal. With appropriate strength of current, the needle or blade will cause rapid dissection due to molecular disruption along the line of application.

c., damped. An oscillating current of electricity in which the amplitude of successive alternations becomes less and less until it finally dies away.

c., d'Arsonval direct. **SEE** diathermy.

c., De Watt'eville. Combined use of galvanic and faradic current made possible by use of special switch known as De Watterville switch.

c., direct. A current that flows in 1 direction only. When used medically it is called the "galvanic" current. This current has distinct and important con-

stant polarity and marked secondary chemical effects. *See: electrolysis.*

c., direct vacuum tube. A current obtained from a d.c. source by applying to the part to be treated a vacuum electrode connected to 1 terminal of the machine, the other terminal being grounded

c., electric cutting. *See: cutting current.*

c., farad'ic. An intermittent, alternating current induced in the secondary winding of an induction coil.

c., Frimandeau (frim-an'dô). Interrupted galvanic current obtained by use of Frimandeau coil. Is an unidirectional current

c., galvan'ic. A steady unidirectional current produced by chemical action in a single or multiple dry or wet cell, or obtained from a direct current lighting or power circuit ("main"), or from an alternating current circuit by the introduction of (a) motor generator, (b) rectifier, and (c) "B Battery" eliminator. Galvanic and so-called static currents are the only unidirectional currents and the only ones possessing constant polarity.

c., grounded. Ground on earth, a part of an electric circuit.

c., high frequency. A current having a frequency of interruption or change of direction sufficiently high so that tetanic contractions are not set up when it is passed through living contractile tissues.

c., induced. An electric current generated in an adjacent coil by varying the magnetic field or by means of a moving magnetic field, or by motion of the coil in a fixed field

c., interrupted. A current which is frequently opened and closed *See: interrupter.*

c., inverse. A term used to describe current flowing through a tube in the wrong direction as a result of imperfect rectification of alternating current or of current from an induction coil. The unused half of the voltage cycle in half-wave rectification of alternating voltage.

c., Lopicque. Interrupted current of low frequency, unidirectional. Apparatus is a source of galvanic current, a metronome to interrupt the current, and 15 condensers of 2 microfarad capacity wired in parallel with a selector.

c., leakage. *See: grounded current.*

c., low frequency. An alternating current whose frequency in cycles per second is low in reference to a particular standard, such as the pitch frequency of "middle C" or, in some cases, the common frequency limit of audition. In general, low frequency currents are attended by tetanic contraction when passed through the body.

c., low tension. Same as low frequency currents

c., Morton wave. An interrupted current obtained from a static machine by applying to the part to be treated a flexible metal electrode connected to the positive terminal of the machine, the negative terminal being grounded, and a suitable spark gap being employed bet. the terminals.

c., oscillating. A current alternating in direction, and of either constant or gradually decreasing amplitude. An oscillating current of constant amplitude is called an undamped current; one

of gradually decreasing amplitude, a damped current.

c., pulsating. A current pulsating regularly in magnitude. As ordinarily used, applies to a unidirectional current.

c., sinusoidal (si'nus-oid-al). *See: alternating current.* An alternating current following the sine law and of such frequency as to afford the opportunity of separate (clonic) muscular contractions.

c., static. Electricity produced by friction.

c., surging. Interrupted or alternating current in which the strength attained during each period of flow gradually increases to a maximum and then gradually decreases to zero

c., undamped. An alternating current of electricity in which the amplitude of successive alternations is maintained.

c., unit of. Ampere, *q.v.*

c., Watteville. A faradic current reinforced by a constant current flowing through the secondary of the coil in the same direction as the current of break.

c., wave-o. Type of static current.

curriculum (kur-rik'u-lum) [L. a course]. A course of study

Curschmann's spirals (koorsh'mahnz). Coiled spirals of mucus seen in sputum of asthma, etc. *See: sputum.*

curtasal (kur-ta-säl'). An odorless, white, crystalline substance, composed of sodium and calcium formate, with a small amt of magnesium citrate.

Use. As a substitute for table salt, for salt-free diet in cardiac and renal diseases, etc.

Dosage. To suit the taste, as a rule requiring twice the amt. of table salt.

curvature (kür'vā-chür) [L. *curvatura*, a slope] A bending or sloping away from a rectilinear surface, either normal or abnormal, a curve.

A flexure of the spine, caused by disease or relaxation of muscles and ligaments

See: kyphosis, lordosis, scoliosis.

curve [L. *curvus*]. A bend.

c. of Carus. An arc corresponding with the pelvic axis [curved

curvi- [L.]. Combining form, meaning

Cus'co's spec'ulum. A duckbill vaginal speculum manipulated by a screw.

Cushing's disease. Adrenal cortical hyperfunction

C's syndrome. Pituitary basophilism due to the presence of a hypophyseal adenoma. The disease is rare occurring most commonly in young women. Symptoms are adiposity of face, neck, and trunk; kyphosis, sexual dystrophy with amenorrhea in females, impotence in males; hypertrichosis of face and trunk, dusky appearance of skin with purple striae; vascular hypertension

cusp (kusp) [L. *cusps*, a point]. 1. Point of the crown of a tooth. 2. Central part of free edge of the leaflet of a valve of the heart

cuspid (kus'pid) [L. *cusps*, a point]. The 4 teeth with conic crowns (canine).

cuspidate (kus'pi-dät) [L. *cusps*, point]. Having cusps.

cutaneous [L. *cutis*, skin]. Pert. to the skin.

c. respiration. The transpiration of gases through the skin.

c. pupillary reflex. Especially the back of the neck.

c. reflex. Common gooseflesh.

cu'ticle (L. *cuticula*, dim. of *cutis*, skin).

1. A layer of solid or semisolid substance which covers the free surface of a layer of epithelial cells. It may be of a horny or chitinous consistency, sometimes it is calcified. Examples of a tooth, capsule of lens of eye. 2. The epidermis of the skin.

c. hair [of]. A single layer of clear cells which forms the outer layer of a hair.

c. inner root sheath [of]. A layer of scalelike cells which forms innermost layer of the root sheath. Lies next to the cuticle of the hair.

cuticula (ku-tik'-u-lă) [L. dim of *cutis*, cuticularization. Growth of epidermis over a sore or wound.

cutis (ku'tis) [L.]. The skin.

c. anserina. "Gooseflesh" caused by erection of skin papillae, as from cold or shock.

c. laxa. Dermatitis, or hypertrophy of the skin and subcutaneous tissue.

c. pendula. Flabby skin.

c. vera. The corium*, deep layer of skin.

c. verticis gyrata. Looseness and hypertrophy of the skin which may hang in folds.

cutisector (ku-tis-ek'tor) [L. *cutis*, skin, + *sector*, a cutter]. Device for excision of skin.

cutitis (ku-tri'tis) [C + G -itis, inflammation]. Inflammation of skin. SYN: *dermatitis*.

cutization (kü-ti-za'shun) [L. *cutis*, skin]. Skinlike condition of a mucous membrane as result of continued exposure.

cut throat. Injury depends upon position in which it was caused.

NP *First Aid* Send for doctor. Have subject lying down, head and shoulders raised. Press head on chest. If trachea is severed, keep open and free from clot. Compress bleeding points with clean, wet cloths. Reassure patient, keep lips moist, do not leave him for an instant. Artificial respiration if necessary.

cyanemia (si-an-e-mi-ă) [G. *kyanos*, dark blue, + *aima*, blood]. Blue color of blood.

cyanephidrosis (si-ăn-ef-i-dro'sis) [C + *ephidrosis*, sweating]. Bluish sweat.

cyanhidrosis (si-ăn-hi-do'sis) [C + *idrosis*, sweat]. Exuding bluish sweat.

cyan'hemoglobin. A compound of hydrocyanic acid and hemoglobin which gives blood a bright red color. Present in hydrocyanic acid poisoning.

cyanide (si-ăn-id) A compound containing the radical -CN, as potassium cyanide (KCN) sodium cyanide (NaCN).

c. poisoning. Cyanides are among the most common and most deadly poisons known. They stop cellular respiration by inhibiting the action of cytochrome oxidase, carbonic anhydrase, and other enzyme systems.

Sym Start within a few seconds, rarely longer than 2 minutes. The patient utters a cry and falls insensible. Respiration is first rapid and convulsive, later slow and gasping. Death usually comes within 5 minutes. When smaller doses are taken, there is an acrid taste, a choking feeling, anxiety, dizziness, confusion, and headache. Convulsions with frothing of the mouth. Often incontinence. Pulse rapid, feeble, and irregular.

F A TREATMENT Must be very prompt. Empty stomach. Wash it out extensively. Mouth administration and intravenous injection of sodium thio-

sulfate sometimes helpful. Artificial respiration and cardiac stimulants should be tried. Methylene blue injections are sometimes of value.

cyno- [G.]. Combining form, meaning dark blue.

cyanochroia (si-an-o-kroi-ă) [G. *kyanos*, dark blue, + *chroia*, color]. Cyanosis.

cyanoder'ma [C + *derma*, skin]. Blue discoloration of skin. SYN: *cyanosis*.

cyan'ogen. (1) The radical CN; (2) A poisonous gas, CN-CN.

cyanomycosis (si-an-o-mi-ko'sis) [G. *kyanos*, dark blue, + *mykēs*, fungus]. Development of blue pus due to *Micrococcus pyocyaneus*.

cyanopathy (si-an-op-ă-thi) [C + *pathos*, disease]. Blue discoloration of skin. SYN: *cyanosis*.

cyanophil (si-an-o-flī) [C + *philein*, to love]. Blue staining substance of plants and animals.

cyanophilous (si-an-of-il-us). Having an affinity for blue dyes.

cyanopia, **cyanopsia** (si-an-op-i-ă, -si-a) [G. *kyanos*, dark blue, + *opsis*, vision]. Vision in which all objects appear to be blue.

cy'anosed. Affected with cyanosis.

cyanosis (si-an-o'sis) [G. *kyanos*, dark blue, + -osis, infection]. Slightly bluish, grayish, slatelike, or dark purple discoloration of the skin.

When entire body is affected the color is dusky leaden.

Etiol. Deficiency of oxygen and excess of carbon dioxide in blood caused by gas or any condition interfering with entrance of air in the respiratory tract, also by overdoses of certain drugs, or any form of asphyxiation.

TREATMENT Remove cause. Artificial respiration together with oxygen inhalation or oxygen plus carbon dioxide. Stimulants, heat and massage are valuable adjuncts. SEE *asphyxia*, *unconsciousness*.

c., congenital. Usually associated with stenosis of the pulmonary orifice, an imperfect ventricular septum, or a *patulous foramen ovale*.

c., enterog'enous. Induced by intestinal absorption of toxins.

c., false. Due to abnormal pigment in the blood.

c. retinae. Bluish appearance of retina seen in congenital heart disease, polycythemia, and in certain poisonings, as dinitrobenzol.

cyanotic (si-an-ot'ik). Of the nature of, affected with, or pert to, cyanosis.

cyasma (si-az'mă) [G. *kyasis*, pregnancy]. Lenticular pigmentation of skin of pregnant women.

cyclarthrosis (si-klar-thro'sis) [G. *kyklos*, circle, + *arthron*, joint, + -osis, infection]. A lateral ginglymus or pivot joint which makes possible rotation.

cycle (si'kl) [G. *kyklos*, circle]. A series of movements or events, a sequence.

c., cardiac. The series of consecutive movements through which the heart passes in performing 1 heart beat; it includes contraction or *systole*, relaxation or *diastole*, and a short rest pause, the *diastasis*; a complete cycle corresponds to 1 pulse beat, which takes 0.8 of a second.

cyclectomy (si-klek'to-mī) [C + *ektomē*, excision]. Excision of a portion of the ciliary body or muscle or ciliary border of eyelids.

cy'clic. Periodic.

c. insanity. Manic depressive psychosis, a form in which mania, melancholia, and sanity succeed each other at intervals, circular insanity

c. vomiting. Periodical and recurring attacks of vomiting met with in those of a nervous temperament. The condition is usually associated with acidosis.

SYM. Dizziness, loss of appetite, headache, nausea may occur. Patient then vomits about every ½ hr for 1-2 days. Great thirst, slight rise of temperature, rapid pulse, prostration.

NP. At first glucose, barley sugar, or easily assimilated carbohydrate. Nothing during attacks. Keep warm in bed; mouth washes.

SEE nausea, vomiting.

cycloco'tomy [G. *kyklos*, circular, + *tomē*, incision]. Cutting of the ciliary muscle

cycli'tis [G. *kyklos*, circle, + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of ciliary body.

SYM. Tenderness in ciliary region, swelling of upper lid, circumcorneal injection, deposits on Descemet's membrane, reduced or hazy vision, increased or decreased tension. Pain in or about the eye, worse at night, and on pressure. Its course is rapid, progressively unfavorable.

COMPLICATIONS. Iritis, choroiditis, scleritis, glaucoma.

TREATMENT. Local (atropine, heat, dilation, protection from light), general (salicylates, diaphoresis, rest, treat underlying cause if possible).

c., plastic. Ciliary body inflammation accompanied by that of entire uveal tract, giving rise to a fibrinous exudate in ant chamber and vitreous.

c., purulent. Suppurative inflammation of ciliary body and iris [out iritis].

c., serous. Simple inflammation without iritis.

cyclo-, G. A combining form meaning

(1) circular or pertaining to a cycle,

(2) pertaining to the ciliary body of the eye.

cyclokeratitis (si-klo-ser-a-ti'tis) [G. *kyklos*, circle, + *keras*, cornea, + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of cornea and ciliary body.

cyclochoroiditis (si-klo-ko-roi-di'tis) ["" + *choroideōs*, skinlike, + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of ciliary body and choroid coat of eye.

cyclodial'ysis ["" + *dialysis*, dissolution]. Operation performed in certain types of glaucoma to produce communication bet. ant chamber and suprachoroidal space for the escape of aqueous humor.

cycloduc'tion ["" + *L. ducere*, to lead]. Movement of a part, as the eyeball, produced by the oblique muscle.

cycloid (si'kloid) ["" + *eidos*, form]. Extreme variations of mood from elation to melancholia.

cyclokerati'tis ["" + *keras*, cornea, + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of cornea and ciliary body.

cyclo mastopathy (si'klo-mas-top'ā-thl) ["" + *mastos*, breast, + *pathos*, suffering]. Excessive tissue proliferation of the breast.

cyclophoria (si-klo-for'i-ā) ["" + *phoros*, bearing]. Rotation of eyeball due to insufficiency of oblique muscles.

cyclople'gia ["" + *plēgē*, a stroke]. Paralysis of ciliary muscle.

cycloplegic (si-klo-plē'jik). Producing cycloplegia.

cyclople'gios [G. *kyklos*, circle, + *plēgē*, a stroke]. Agents which cause paralysis of ciliary muscle.

cyclopro'pane (C₃H₈). A gaseous anesthetic agent, colorless, slightly heavier than air, with a not unpleasant odor. Administered with 70 to 95% oxygen it produces unconsciousness in 1 to 2 minutes. Fire and explosion must be guarded against.

cycloserine (si-klo-sēr'in [L. *cyclo*, round, + *serine*]) An amino acid and antibiotic from a fungus. It blocks nutrients essential to the life of the tubercle bacillus, also effective in infections of the genitourinary tract.

cyclo'sis [G. *kyklōsis*, circulation]. A streaming movement of protoplasm such as is seen in certain plant and animal cells.

cyclothymia (si-klo-thi'ml-ā) [G. *kyklos*, circle, + *thymos*, mind]. Psy: Cyclic insanity.

cyclothymic. Pert. to cyclothymia.

c. personality. Psy: One in which periods of elation and sadness alternate. **SYN:** *syntonic*.

cyesedema (si-e-se-de'mā) [G. *kyēsis*, pregnancy, + *oedema*, swelling]. Thickening of cutis, bloating in pregnancy.

cyesiology (si-e-si-o'lō-gi) ["" + *logos*, study of]. The study of pregnancy.

cyesis (si-ē'sis) [G. *kyēsis*]. Pregnancy.

cyetic (si-et'ik). Pert. to pregnancy.

cycicotomy (sil-ik-o'tō-mi) [G. *kykiz*, cup, + *tomē*, incision]. To cut ciliary muscle. **SYN:** *cyciotomy*.

cylind'rodendro'ma [G. *kylindros*, cylinder, + *adēn*, gland, + *-ōma*, tumor]. An adenoma containing cylindrical masses of hyaline material.

cylindroid (sil-in'droid) ["" + *eidos*, shape] 1. Cylinder shaped. 2. A mucous, spurious cast in urine.

How to RECOGNIZE. They have twists and turns, varying markedly in diameter in different places, most frequently pointed at the ends and frequently crossing an entire field. They do not usually have cellular intrusions.

cylindro'ma ["" + *-ōma*, tumor]. Malignant tumor containing a collection of cells forming cylinders.

cylindrosarco'ma ["" + *sarx*, flesh, + *-ōma*, tumor] A tumor containing properties of cylindroma and sarcoma.

cylindruria (sil-in-dru'ri-ā) ["" + *ouron*, urine] Cylindroids in the urine.

cyllosis (sil-o'sis) [G. *kylōsis*]. Cluefoot.

cymbocephalic (sim-bo-sef-a'lik) [G. *kymbē*, boat, + *kephalē*, head]. Having a boat-shaped head.

cynanche (sin-ang'ke) [G. *kyōn*, dog, + *agchein*, to choke]. Severe sore throat.

c. maligna. Gangrenous sore throat.

c. tonsillaris. Tonsillitis, quinsy.

cynanthropy ["" + *anthrōpos*, man]. Insanity in which the patient behaves like a dog.

cynic spasm [G. *kynikos*, doglike]. Spasm of face muscles causing a grin or snarl like a dog.

cynobex (sin'o-beks) [G. *kyōn*, dog, + *bēx*, cough]. Dry, barking cough.

cynophobia (sin-o-fō'bī-ā) ["" + *phobos*, fear]. Unreasonable fear of dogs. **SYN:** *lyssophobia*.

cynorex'ia ["" + *orexis*, appetite]. Morbid appetite, bulimia.

Cyon's experiment (si'onz). A stimulus to an intact ant. spinal nerve root resulting in a stronger muscle contraction than the same stimulus to the peripheral end of a divided nerve root.

C.'s nerve. A filament of the vagus; depressor nerve of heart.

cyphoria (si-o-for't-ā) [G. *kyos*, fetus, + *phoros*, bearing]. Pregnancy.

cyphoric. Pert. to pregnancy.

cytroph (si-o't-ro-fl) [G. *kyos*, fetus, + *trophē*, nutrition]. Nourishment of the fetus.

cypridopathy (si'pri-dop'ā-thl) [G. *Kyp-ris*, Venus, + *pathos*, disease]. Any venereal disease.

cypridophobia (si'pri-do-fō'bi-ā) [' + *phobos*, fear] 1. Morbid fear of venereal disease. 2. Abnormal fear of the sexual act. 3. False belief of having a venereal disease.

cypriphobia (sip-ri-fō'bi-ā) [' + *phobos*, fear]. Morbid aversion to and fear of coitus.

cyrtometer (sir-tom'et-er) [G. *kyrtos*, bent, + *metron*, measure] Instrument for measuring circumference of chest and comparison of chest curves.

cyrtosis (sir-to'sis) [' + *-ōsis*, infection]. Having any abnormal curvature of the spine.

cyst (sist) [G. *kystis*, bladder, sac] 1. A bladder. 2. Any sac containing a liquid.

c., adventitious. C. formation around a foreign body.

c., blood. Bloody tumor. SYN: *hematoma*.

c., Boyer's. Subhyoid bursal cyst.

c., chocolate. Ovarian c. with darkly pigmented gelatinous content.

c., colloid. C. with gelatinous contents.

c., daughter. C. growing out of the walls of another cyst.

c., dentigerous. One containing teeth. SYN: *follicular odontoma*.

c., dermoid. One containing elements of hair, teeth, or skin.

c., extravasation. C. arising from hemorrhage into tissues.

c., follicular. C. arising from occlusion of small follicle or gland.

c., Gaertner's. Cyst of the remnants of the Wolffian duct.

c., intraligamentary. Cystic formation bet. the leaves of the broad ligament.

c., mucous. Retention cyst composed of mucus.

c., nabothian. Cystic formation caused by closure of the ducts of the nabothian glands in the cervix uteri by the healing of an erosion.

c., ovarian. Cystic formation in the ovary. SEE: *ovary*.

c., paraovarian. Cystic formation of the paraovarium.

c., piliferous. Same as dermoid cyst. Tumors made up of all 3 primary germ layers and containing hair, teeth, bone, sebaceous material, and skin.

c., retention. One retaining the secretion of a gland, as in a mucous or sebaceous cyst.

c., sebaceous. One of a sebaceous gland.

c., seminal. C. composed of semen.

c., unifollicular. C. containing only 1 cavity.

c., vaginal. Cystic formation in the vagina.

cyst, words pert. to: acephalocyst, athroma, dermoid, echinococcus, encysted, endocyst, hydatid, hydrocyst, hydroma, mucocoele, nabothian, retention c., sac, saccate, sacculle, stestoma.

cystadenoma (sist-ad-en-o-mā) [G. *kystis*, bladder, + *adēn*, gland, + *-ōma*, tumor]. An adenoma containing cysts. Cystoma blended with adenoma.

cystalgia (sis-tal'i-ā) [' + *algos*, pain]. Paroxysms of pain in the bladder.

cystatroph (sis-tat-rof) [' + *atrophia*, atrophy]. Atrophy of bladder.

cystauchenotomy (sis-taw-ken-o'to-mī) [' + *auchēn*, neck, + *tomē*, incision]. Incision into the neck of bladder.

cystectomy (sis-tek'tā-sī) [' + *ektasis*, dilatation]. 1. An operation for extracting calculus from the bladder by dividing the membranous portion of the urethra, and then dilating neck of bladder. 2. Dilatation of bladder.

cystectomy (sis-tek'to-mī) [' + *ektomē*, excision]. Excision of cystic duct.

cysteine (sist'e-in) A sulfur-containing amino acid, beta-thio alpha-amino propionic acid, C₂H₅NSO₂, found among the decomposition products of proteins.

cystereithism [G. *kystis*, bladder, + *erethismos*, irritation] Irritability of the bladder, vesical irritation.

cystitis (sis-thi'tis) [G. *kysthos*, vulva, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the vulva.

cysthus (sis'thus) [G. *kysthos*, vulva]. 1. Vulva 2. Anus.

cysthypersarcosis (sist-hi-per-sar-ko'sis) [G. *kystis*, bladder, + *yper*, over, + *sarkōsis*, growth of flesh] Hypertrophy of muscular coat of the bladder.

cystic. Pert. to a cyst, or to the urinary bladder.

c. duct. The duct of the gallbladder which unites with the hepatic duct from the liver to form the common bile duct.

c. fibrosis. SYN: *fibrocystic disease of the pancreas*, *mucoisarcoidosis* A disease of infants, children, adolescents, and young adults involving the exocrine glands, especially those secreting mucus, and resulting in pancreatic insufficiency, chronic pulmonary disease, abnormally high sweat electrolyte levels, and, in some cases, cirrhosis of the liver. Incomplete forms lead to variations in the manifestations. It has become apparent that cystic fibrosis is not a disease of the pancreas, although this organ is frequently, but not necessarily, involved. The affection is believed to be genetically transmitted as a recessive trait. Although prognosis is poor, with the advent of effective antibiotics the life span of many of these patients has been prolonged to young adulthood.

c. tumor. Tumor composed of cysts.

cysticercosis (sis-ti-ser-ko'sis) [G. *kystis*, bladder, + *kerkos*, tail, + *-ōsis*, infection]. Infestation by larva *Taenia solium*.

cysticercus (sis-tis-er'kus) [' + *kerkos*, tail] Encysted larvae of tapeworms.

cysticolithectomy (sis'ti-ko-li-thek'to-mī) [' + *lithos*, stone, + *ektomē*, excision]. Removal of an impacted stone from the cystic duct.

cysticorrhaphy (sis-ti-kor'rā-ff) [' + *raphē*, suture]. Suture of the cystic duct.

cysticotomy (sis-ti-kot'o-mī) [' + *tomē*, incision]. Incision of cystic bile duct. SYN: *choledochotomy*.

cystidolaparotomy (sis'ti-do-lap'ar-o'to-mī) [' + *lapara*, flank, + *tomē*, incision]. Incision into bladder through abdomen after abdominal section.

cystidotrachelotomy (sis'ti-do-tra'ke-lot'o-mī) [' + *trachēlos*, neck, + *tomē*, incision]. Incision into neck of bladder. SYN: *cystauchenotomy*.

cystifelleotomy (sis'ti-fel-e-ot'o-mī) [+ *L. fel*, bile, + *G. tomē*, incision]. Incision of gallbladder through abdominal walls. *SYN* *cholecystotomy*.

cystiform [+ *L. forma*, form]. Having the form of a cyst, cystic; cystoid.

cystigerous (sis-tij'er-us) [+ *L. gerere*, to bear]. Containing cysts.

cystin(e) (C₂H₄N₂S₂O₄) [*G. kystis*, bladder]. A sulfur-containing amino acid, which can be obtained by oxidation from cysteine and which is likewise obtained from proteins.

It is needed for tissue repair and growth. *SEE* *histidine*, *lysine*, *tryptophan*.

cystinuria (sis-tin-u-rī-ā) [+ *ouron*, urine]. Cystine in the urine, seen in jaundice and hepatic disease.

cystistax'ia [+ *staxis*, dripping]. Blood oozing from the mucous membrane of the bladder.

cystitis (sis-ti'tis) [+ *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the bladder of 2 types. Nonbacterial (trauma, chemicals), and bacterial (acute or chronic, superficial, interstitial, or complicated by pericystitis).

SYM Acute Frequent and painful stranguary, diurnal and nocturnal, with possibly bacteria and blood in urine. Chronic Secondary to some other lesion with possibly pyuria as only symptom.

C. cystica and *granulosa*. Chronic Slight frequency of urination Leukoplakia Chronic pyuria and painful irritation, perhaps hematuria. *TREATMENT* Treatment of its cause, after which it cures itself. Relief of irritation by instillations and irrigations. *DIER* Milk diet, bland, unirritating foods, barley water, soda water, later, eggnog, eggs, milk pudding, fish, and fowls in this order.

C., ulcerative. Aside from tuberculousis, carcinoma, syphilis, there are elusive ulcer (violent chronic irritation of bladder without gross evidence of cystitis), solitary ulcer, incrustated ulceration (bacterial, causing intense cystitis).

cystitome (sis'ti-tōm) [+ *tomē*, incision]. Instrument for incision into sac of crystalline lens.

cystit'omy [+ *tomē*, incision]. 1. Incision of capsule of crystalline lens. 2. Incision into the gallbladder.

cysto- [*G.*]. Prefix Pert. to the urinary bladder or a cyst

cystoadenoma (sis'to-ad-en-o'mā) [*G. kystis*, bladder, *adēn*, gland, + *-ōma*, tumor]. A tumor containing cystic and adenomatous elements.

cystobubonocoele (sis-to-bu-bo'no-sēl) [+ *boubon*, groin, + *kēlē*, hernia]. Hernia involving the bladder.

cystocarcinoma [+ *karkinos*, ulcer, + *-ōma*, tumor]. Glandular tumor distended with fluid secretion of the gland

cystocele (sis'to-sēl) [+ *kēlē*, hernia]. A bladder hernia.

Injury to the vesicovaginal fascia during delivery may allow the bladder to pouch into the vagina causing a cystocele.

cystocolos'tomy [+ *kōlon*, colon, + *stoma*, mouth]. Formation of communication bet. the gallbladder and colon.

cystodiaphanoscopy (sis'to-di-ā-fan-os'kō-pi) [+ *dia*, through, + *phanein*, to shine, + *skopein*, to examine]. Transillumination of abdomen by an electric light in bladder.

cystodyn'ia [+ *odynē*, pain]. Paroxysmal pains in the bladder. *SYN*: *cystalgia*.

cystoelytropy (sis'to-el'ti-tro-plas-ti) [+ *elytron*, vagina, + *plassein*, to form]. Repair of a vesicovaginal fistula.

cystoepiplocele (sis'to-ē-pi'lo-sēl) [+ *epiploon*, omentum, + *kēlē*, hernia]. Protrusion of a portion of the bladder and the omentum.

cystoepithello'ma [+ *epi*, upon, + *thēlē*, nipple, + *-ōma*, tumor]. Epithelioma in stage of cystic degeneration.

cystofelleotomy (sis-to-fel-e-ot'o-mī) [+ *L. fel*, bile, + *G. tomē*, incision]. Incision of gallbladder through abdominal wall. *SEE* *cholecystotomy*.

cystofibro'ma [+ *L. fibra*, fiber, + *G. -ōma*, tumor]. Fibrous tumor containing cysts

cystogram (sis'to-gram) [+ *gramma*, mark]. A radiographic film of the bladder

cystography (sis-tog'rā-fi) [+ *graphein*, to write]. Making radiographs of the bladder

cyst'oid [+ *eidōs*, appearance]. Bladderlike.

cystolith (sis'to-lith) [+ *lithos*, stone]. A vesical calculus

cystolithectomy (sis-to-lith-ek'to-mī) [+ *-ektomē*, excision]. Excision of a stone from the bladder

cystolithiasis (sis-to-li-thi'ā-sis) [+ *lithos*, stone]. Calculi in the bladder.

cystolith'ic. Pert. to a vesical calculus.

cystolite'in (sis-to-lu'te-in) [*G. kystis*, cyst, + *L. luteus*, yellow]. Yellow coloring matter in cysts.

cysto'ma (pl. *cysto'mata*, *cysto'mas*) [+ *-ōma*, tumor]. A cystic tumor; a growth containing cysts.

cystom'eter [+ *metron*, measure]. Device for estimating the capacity of the bladder and its pressure reactions

cystomor'phous [+ *morphē*, form]. Cystlike, cystoid

cystomyxoadenoma (sis'to-mik'so-ad-en-o'mā) [+ *myxa*, mucus, + *adēn*, gland, + *-ōma*, tumor]. Myxoma and adenoma with cystic degeneration.

cystomyxo'ma [+ *-ōma*, tumor]. Myxoma with cystic formation.

cystonephro'sis [+ *nephros*, kidney]. Cystiform dilatation of kidney tubules.

cystoneural'gia [+ *neurōn*, nerve, + *algos*, pain]. Neuralgia of the bladder or pain without apparent cause; cystalgia.

cystoparaly'sis [+ *paralysis*, a loosening from the side]. Paralysis of bladder.

cyst'opexy [+ *pēxis*, fixation]. Surgical fixation of bladder to wall of abdomen

cystophotog'raphy [+ *phōs*, light, + *graphein*, to write]. Taking pictures of interior of bladder.

cystoplasty (sis'to-plas-ti) [+ *plassein*, to form]. Plastic operation upon the bladder.

cystoplegia (sis-to-ple'ji-ā) [+ *plēgē*, stroke]. Paralysis of the bladder.

cystopto'sia, **cystopto'sis** [+ *ptōsis*, a drooping]. Prolapse into the urethra of the vesical mucous membrane.

cystopyelitis (sis-to-pi-e-li'tis) [+ *pyelos*, pelvis, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Cystitis with pyelitis.

cystopyelonephritis (sis-to-pi-e-lo-nef-ri'tis) [+ *pyelos*, kidney, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of urinary bladder, kidney, and pelvis of kidney.

cystoradiog'raphy [' + *L. radius*, ray, + *G. graphein*, to write]. Radiography of the gall- or urinary bladder.

cystorectostomy (sis-to-rek-tos'to-mī) [' + *L. rectum*, + *G. stoma*, opening]. Making a surgical communication bet. the bladder and rectum.

cystorrha'gia [' + *rēgnunai*, to burst forth]. Hemorrhage from the urinary bladder.

cystorrhaphy (sist-or'ā-fl) [' + *raphē*, suture]. Suture of bladder.

cystorrh'e'a [' + *roia*, flow]. A discharge of mucus from the urinary bladder.

cystosarco'ma [' + *sarz*, flesh, + *-ōma*, tumor]. Sarcoma containing cysts

cystoscope (sist'o-skōp) [' + *skopein*, to examine]. Instrument for interior examination of bladder.

cystoscopy (sis-tos'ko-pī) [' + *skopein*, to examine]. Examination of the bladder with the cystoscope.

cys'tospasm [' + *spasmos*, spasm] Spasmodic contractions of the urinary bladder.

cystospermitis (sis-to-sperm-i'tis) [' + *sperma*, semen, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of seminal vesicles

cystos'tomy [' + *stoma*, opening] Surgical incision into the bladder

cystotome (sist'o-tōm) [' + *tomē*, incision] Knife for incision of bladder

cystotomy (sist-ot'o-mī) [' + *tomē*, incision] Incision of bladder

cystotrachelofomy (sis-to-trak-e-lot'o-mī) [' + *trachelos*, neck, + *tomē*, incision]. Incision into neck of bladder. *SYN* *cystauchenotomy*.

cystoureteritis (sis-to-u-re-ter-i'tis) [' + *ourēter*, ureter, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of ureter and urinary bladder

cystoureterogram (sist'ō-ū-rē-tēr-ō-grām) [' + *-gramma*, mark]. A picture of the bladder and ureter

cystoure'throscope [' + *ourēthra*, urethra, + *skopein*, to examine]. Device for examining the post. urethra and urinary bladder

cy'tarrhagia (sit-ar-ra'ji-ā) [*G. kyros*, hollow, cell, + *rēgnunai*, to burst forth]. Hemorrhage from socket of a tooth.

cytase (si'tās) [' + *ase*, enzyme]. A ferment in phagocytes

cyto- [*G.*] Indicating the cell.

cytoarchitectonic (si'to-ark-i-tek-ton'ik) [*G. kyros*, cell, + *architektonikē*, architecture]. Pert. to structure and arrangement of cells

cytobiology (si-to-bi-ol'o-jī) [' + *bios*, life, + *logos*, study of]. Biology of cells.

cytobiota'xis [' + *taxis*, arrangement] Grouping and apparent cooperation bet. embryonic cells. *SYN* *cytocleisis*. [nucleus *Sex cyton*.

cytoblast [' + *blastos*, germ]. A cell

cytocentrum (si-to-sen'trum) [' + *ken-troon*, center]. Sphere of attraction.

cytoceras'tic [' + *kerastos*, mixed]. Pert. to cells changing to a higher form.

cytochemism (si-to-kem'izm) [' + *chemeia*, chemistry, + *ismos*, condition of]. Reaction of body cells to chemical agents or the injections of antitoxin.

cytochem'istry [' + *chemeia*, chemistry]. The chemistry of the living cell.

cytochrome (si'to-krōm) [' + *chrōma*, color]. A heme compound widely distributed in animals and plants. It plays an important role in cellular respiration. It is a mixture of three hemo-chromogens, designated cytochromes A, B and C.

cytochylema (si-to-ki-le'mā) [' + *chylos*, juice]. The more fluid constituent of cell protoplasm.

cytocidal. Destructive of living cells.

cytocide (si'to-sid) [*G. kyros*, cell, + *L. caedere*, to kill]. That which destroys cells.

cytoclas'tic [' + *klasis*, destruction]. Destructive to cells

cytocleisis (si-to-kle'sis) [' + *klēsis*, a call]. The apparent cooperation of cells with each other. *SYN* *cytobiotaxis*.

cytocyst (si'to-sist) [' + *kystis*, a cyst]. The remains of a cell enclosing a mature schizont.

cytoden'drite [' + *dendron*, tree]. A dendrite given off from the body of a nerve cell

cytodiagno'sis [' + *dia*, through, + *gignoskein*, to know]. Diagnosis by examination of the contents of an exuding cell

cytodieresis (si-to-di-er'e-sis) [' + *di-airesis*, division]. Cell division, amitosis or mitosis.

cytodistal (si-to-dis'tal) [' + *distāre*, to be distant] Pert. to neoplasm remote from the cell of origin

cytofin (si'to-fīn) [*G. kyros*, cell]. An alloxur body allied to a purine formed by thymic acid

cytogenesis (si-to-jen'es-is) [' + *genesis*, origin]. Origin and development of the cell

cytogenous (si-to-jen-us) [' + *gennan*, to produce]. Cell forming, esp those of connective tissue

cytoglobin (si-to-glo'bīn) [' + *L. globus*, sphere]. A globin from lymphocytes and leukocytes.

cytogylocopenia (si-to-gli-ko-pe'nī-ā) [' + *glukos*, sweet, + *penia*, poverty] Deficient glucose of blood cells

cytog'on'y [' + *gonē*, seed] The formation of the cell

cytohistogen'esis [' + *istos*, web, + *genesis*, origin] The structural development of cells

cytohyaloplasm (si-to-hi'al-o-plazm) [' + *yalos*, transparent, + *plasma*, matter]. Reticular network of protoplasm.

cytoid (si'toid) [' + *eidos*, form]. Resembling a cell

cytoinhibition (si'to-in-hi-bish'un) [' + *L. inhibere*, to restrain] Phagocytic cell action in preventing the lysis of bacteria.

cytokeras'tic [' + *kerastos*, mixed]. Pert. to cellular development

cytokine'sis [' + *kinēsis*, movement]. Changes in cellular protoplasm outside of the nucleus during mitosis

cytology (si-to'l'o-jī) [' + *logos*, study of]. The science of cell life and cell formation

cytolymph (si'to-limf) [' + *L. lymphā*. Matrix of cytoplasm of cells.

cytolysis (si-to-lis-in) [' + *lysis*, dissolution]. An antibody which produces disintegration of cells.

cytol'ysis [' + *lysis*, destruction]. Dissolution of cells by specific amboceptors and complements. *Hemolysis* is the term used in case of red blood corpuscles, and *bacteriolysis* for bacteria.

cytomachia (si-to-mak'i-ā) [' + *machē*, fight]. Cellular activities and resistance during infection by microorganisms.

cytometaplasia (si'to-met-ā-pla'zi-ā) [' + *metaplasia*, change]. Change of form or function of cells.

cytometer (si-tom'et-er) ["" + *metron*, measure]. Instrument for estimating the number of cells.

cytom'etry ["" + *metron*, measure]. The counting and measuring of cells.

cytomicrosome (si-to-mik'ro-sôm) ["" + *mikros*, small, + *sôma*, body]. Minute granules in the protoplasm (cytoplasm) of the cell.

cytom'itome ["" + *mitos*, thread]. Any part of the network of the cytoplasm.

cytomorphol'ogy ["" + *morphê*, form, + *logos*, study of]. The study of the structure of cells.

cytomorphosis (si-to-mor-fo'sis) ["" + "" + *-osis*, infection]. The cellular transformations resulting from senescence or senile changes.

cyton (si'ton) [G. *kytos*] 1. A cell. 2. The body of a nerve cell, also called perikaryon.

cytopathology (si'tô-pâth-ôl'ô-jî) ["" + *pathos*, disease, + *logos*, study]. Study of the cellular changes in disease.

cytope'nia ["" + *penia*, lack]. Diminution in cellular elements of blood.

cytophagocyt'osis ["" + *phagein*, to eat, + *kytos* + *-osis*, infection]. Destruction of other cells by phagocytes.

cytophagous (si-tof'ag-us) Devouring or destructive of cells.

cytophagy (si-tof'aj-i) [G. *kytos*, cell, + *phagein*, to eat]. Cell destruction by phagocytes. SYN *cytophagocytosis*.

cytophil(e) (si'to-flî) ["" + *philein*, to love]. Having an affinity for or attracted by cells.

cytophylaxis (si-to-flî-lak'sis) ["" + *phylaxis*, guarding against]. The protection of cells against lysis.

cytophylet'ic ["" + *phylê*, tribe]. Pert. to genealogy of cells.

cytophys'ics ["" + *physikê*, study of nature]. The physics of cellular activity.

cytophysiol'ogy ["" + *physis*, nature, + *logos*, study]. Physiology of the cell.

cytoplasm, cytoplasma (si'to-plazm, -plaz'ma) ["" + *plasma*, matter] 1. Protoplasm. 2. Cell plasma not including the nucleus.

cytoplas'tin [G. *kytos*, cell]. The plastin substance of the cytoplasm.

cytoproximal (si-to-proks'im-al) ["" + L. *proximus*, nearest]. Pert. to a nerve fibril or axis cylinder nearest to the cell of origin.

cytoreticulum (si-to-ret-ik'u-lum) ["" + L. *reticulum*, network]. The fibrillar network supporting fluid of protoplasm.

cytosc'opy (si-tos'kop-i) ["" + *skopein*, to examine]. Microscopic examination of cells.

cytosome (si'to-sôm) ["" + *sôma*, body]. The cell body which surrounds its nucleus.

cytospongium (si-to-spun'ji-um) ["" + *spoggos*, sponge]. The network of a cell containing the fluid portion of protoplasm.

cytost (si'tost) [G. *kytos*, cell]. A specific toxin from an injured cell.

cytostasis (si-tos'tâ-sis) ["" + *stasis*, stoppage]. Stasis of white blood corpuscles, as in incipient stage of inflammation.

cytostromatic (si-to-stro-mat'ik) ["" + *stroma*, coverlet]. Pert. to the cellular stroma.

cytotactic (si-to-tak'tik) . Pert. to cytotoxicity.

cytotax'ia, cytotox'is [G. *kytos*, cell, + *taxis*, arrangement]. Attraction or repulsion of cells for each other.

cytother'apy ["" + *therapeia*, treatment]. Treatment by use of glandular extracts; organotherapy.

cytoth'es'is ["" + *thesis*, a placing]. Restoration or repair of injured cells.

cytotoxin (si-to-toks'in) ["" + *toxikon*, poison]. An exotoxin that attacks different organs and tissues, produced by injection of foreign cells.

SEE *endotoxin, erythrotoxin, ezotoxin, leukocidin, lysis, neurotoxin*.

cytotrophoblast (si-tro'fo-blast) ["" + *trophê*, nourishment, + *blastos*, germ]. The thin inner layer of the trophoblast composed of cuboidal cells, the outer layer being the syntrophoblast; also called layer of Langhans.

cytotropic (si-to-trop'ik) ["" + *tropê*, a turn]. Having an affinity for cells.

cytozo'ic ["" + *zôon*, animal]. Living within or attached to a cell, as certain protozoa.

cytozyme (si'to-zim) ["" + *zymê*, ferment]. A supposed substance which produces thrombokinase.

cytula (si'tû-lâ) [L. dim. of G. *kytos*, cell]. The impregnated ovum.

cyturia (si-tu'ri-â) [G. *kytos*, cell, + *ouron*, urine]. Presence of any kind of cells in the urine.

Czermak's spaces (châr'mâks). The interglobular spaces in dentine because of failure of calcification.

Czerny-Lembert suture (châr-nî-lam-bâr'). An intestinal suture in 2 rows.

Czerny operation (châr'nî). A radical hernia operation.

D. Abbr. for *da*, *detur*, let there be given; for *dexter*, right; in optics, for *dioptr*; in dentistry, for *deciduous*. **Syms** For Vitamin D potency.

Da Costa's disease. Retrocedent gout **dacrocystitis** (dak'ro-sis-ti'tis) [G. *dakry*, tear, + *kystis*, bladder, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the lacrimal (tear) sac.

dacryadenal'gia ['' + *adēn*, gland, + *al-gos*, pain]. Pain in a lacrimal gland.

dacryadeni'tis ['' + '' + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of a lacrimal gland

dacryadenoscirrh'us (dak-ri-ad-en-o-skir'-us) ['' + '' + *skirros*, hardening]. Induration of a lacrimal gland

dacryagogatresia (dak'ri-a-gog-ā-tre'si-ā) ['' + *agōgos*, leading, + *a-*, priv + *trēsīs*, perforate]. Occlusion of a tear duct.

dacryagogue (dak'ri-ā-gog) ['' + *agōgos*, leading]. That which stimulates the secretion of tears

dacrycystal'gia ['' + *kystis*, cyst, + *algos*, pain]. Pain in a lacrimal gland, dacryocystalgia

dacryleucosis (dak-ri-el-ko'sis) ['' + *elkō-sis*, ulceration]. Ulceration of the lacrimal apparatus.

dacryoadenal'gia [G. *dakryon*, tear, + *adēn*, gland, + *algos*, pain]. Dacryadenalgia; pain in a lacrimal gland.

dacryoadenitis (dak-ri-o-ad-en-i'tis) ['' + '' + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of lacrimal gland

Rare, seen as complication in epidemic parotitis (mumps of lacrimal gland), also present in Mikulicz's disease, may be acute or chronic. Neoplasms.

Sym. Redness, swelling of lid over it, febrile symptoms; pain.

Complications: Abscess

Prog Can abort, if seen early; otherwise guarded. Fistula through integument or into conjunctival sac Apt to be obstinate

Treatment Quiet. Internal remedies Better to open through conjunctival sac, instead of integument. Sometimes has a chronic form.

dacryoblennorrh'e'a ['' + *blenna*, mucus, + *roia*, flow]. Discharge of mucus from a lacrimal sac, and chronic inflammation of the sac

dacryoceale (dak'ri-o-sēl) ['' + *kēlē*, hernia]. Protrusion of a lacrimal sac.

dacryocyst (dak'ri-o-sist) ['' + *kystis*, cyst]. The lacrimal (tear) sac

dacryocystalgia (dak-ri-o-sis-tal'ji-ā) ['' + '' + *algos*, pain]. Pain in the lacrimal sac.

dacryocystec'tomy ['' + '' + *ektomē*, excision]. The excision of membranes of the lacrimal sac

dacryocystitis (dak-ri-o-sis-ti'tis) ['' + '' + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the tear sac involving mucous membrane of the lacrimal sac, together with submucous membrane, which later extends to connective tissue surrounding it, terminating in phlegmonous inflammation.

May be chronic, syphilitic, trachomatous, and tuberculous.

Sym: Epiphora, redness and swelling in area of sac which may also extend to lids and conjunctiva, pain, esp. on pressure over the lacrimal sac, overflow of tears.

Treatment: Hot compresses, incision, and drainage if fluctuant, attempt to restore permeability of duct with probe when acute symptoms have subsided; in chronic cases extirpate sac or do intranasal operation (dacryocystorrhinosotomy).

Prog Guard against abscess and lacrimal fistula at side of nose

dacryocystoblennorrh'e'a (dak-ri-o-sis'to-blen-or-re'ā) ['' + '' + *blenna*, mucus, + *roia*, flow]. Chronic blennorrhoea of the lacrimal sac

dacryocystoceale (dak-ri-o-sis'to-sēl) ['' + '' + *kēlē*, hernia]. Protrusion of lacrimal sac

dacryocystopto'sis ['' + '' + *ptōsis*, a falling] Prolapse of the lacrimal (tear) sac.

dacryocystorrhinos'tomy (dak-ri-o-sis-tor-in-os'to-mi) ['' + '' + *ris*, nose, + *stoma*, opening] Lumen of tear sac brought into direct communication with nasal cavity.

dacryocystostyringot'omy (dak'ri-o-sis'to-sir-in-jot'ō-mi) ['' + '' + *styriz*, tube, + *tomē*, incision]. Making an opening bet the lacrimal sac and the nasal cavity

dacryocystotome (dak-ri-o-sis'to-tōm) ['' + '' + *tomē*, incision] Device for incision of lacrimal sac.

dacryocystot'omy ['' + '' + *tomē*, incision]. Incision of the lacrimal sac

dacryohemorrh'e'a (dak'ri-o-hem-o-re'ā) ['' + *ama*, blood, + *roia*, flow]. Shedding of bloody tears.

dac'ryolin [G. *dakryon*, tear]. An albuminous matter in tears

dac'ryolite, dac'ryolith ['' + *lithos*, stone]. Concretion in lacrimal passages.

dacryoma (dak-ri-o-mā) ['' + *ōma*, tumor]. 1. A lacrimal tumor 2. Obstruction of lacrimal puncta producing epiphora

dacryon (dak'ri-on) [G. *dakryon*]. The lacrimal point of juncture of the lacrimal, frontal, and upper maxillary bones.

dacryops (dak'ri-ops) [G. *dakry*, tear, + *ops*, eye] Constant flow of tears; dacryorrhoea.

dacryopyorrh'e'a (dak'ri-o-pi-o-re'ā) ['' + *pyon*, pus, + *roia*, discharge]. Discharge of pus from lacrimal duct

dacryopyo'sis ['' + *pyōsis*, suppuration]. Suppuration in the lacrimal sac or duct.

dacryorrh'e'a ['' + *roia*, flow]. Excessive flow of tears.

dacryosolenitis (dak'-ri-o-so-len-i'tis) ['' + *sōlēn*, duct, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of a lacrimal or nasal duct.

dacryosten'o'sis ['' + *stenōsis*, narrowing]. Stricture of a lacrimal or nasal duct.

dacryosyr'inx ['' + *styriz*, tube]. A lacrimal fistula.

dactyl (dak'til) [G. *daktylos*, finger]. A finger or toe, a digit of the hand or foot.

dactyl'ion [G. *daktylos*, finger]. Adhesions bet. or union of fingers or toes.

dactylitis [' + -itis, inflammation]. Chronic disease of bones of fingers and toes in very young children.

Error: Usually tuberculous.

Sym: Bones enlarged, painful, chronically inflamed, pus may form and skin break, with sinuses.

dactylocampsodynia (dak'ti-lo-kamp-'so-din'-ä) [' + *kampsis*, bend, + *odynē*, pain]. Painful contraction of 1 or more fingers.

dactylogram [' + *gramma*, a mark]. A fingerprint.

dactylography [' + *graphein*, to write]. 1. The study of fingerprints 2 The act of using a machine for blind deaf mutes to convey by touch the signs of speech.

dactylogryposis (dak-ti-lo-grī-po'sis) [' + *gryposis*, curve]. Permanent contraction of the fingers.

dactylography (dak-ti-lo-ol-o-jī) [' + *logos*, study] Representing words by signs made with the fingers

dactylomegaly [' + *megas*, large]. Abnormal size of fingers and toes

dactyloscopy [' + *skopein*, to examine]. Examination of fingerprints for purpose of identification

dactylospasm (dak'ti-lo-spazm) [' + *spasmos*, spasm]. Cramp of a finger or toe.

dactylus (dak'ti-lus) [G. *daktylos*]. A toe or finger.

Dakin's solution. A solution for cleansing wounds

It is prepared from washing soda (sodium carbonate) and chloride of lime and it makes a weak alkaline solution (0.4 to 0.5%) of sodium hypochlorite. See. *chlorine preparations*.

daltonism (daw'l-ton-izm) Color blindness

dalm. A thin sheet of rubber to protect cavities or the field of dental operation from fluids

damp (damp). 1. Moist, humid. 2. A noxious gas.

d., after-. Air with large per cent of carbon dioxide.

d., black, choke. A gas formed by oxygen and the giving off of carbon dioxide by the coal

d., cold. Vapor charged with carbon dioxide

d., fire. Methane, CH₄, found in coal mines

d., stink. Hydrogen sulfide

d., white. Carbon monoxide

damped oscillation. A current alternating in direction and of gradually decreasing amplitude See *current, oscillating*.

damping. The steady diminution of the amplitude of successive vibrations, as of an electric wave or current.

dance, St. Vitus'. A disease characterized by involuntary and irregular jerking and movements in diverse groups of muscles. See *chorea*.

Danco's sign. Slight retraction in the right iliac region in some cases of intussusception.

danc'ing disease. Epidemic dancing mania of Italy, supposed to have been caused by the bite of the tarantula. See: *tarantism*.

d. mania. Epidemic chorea.

dandelion greens. Those of a well-known plant which grows both as a weed and cultivated. They are bitter and tonic, and are eaten like spinach

Comp: NUTRIENTS: Av. SERVING: 50 Gm. Pro. 1.2, Fat 0.5, Carbo. 5.3 per serving. ASH CONST: Ca 0.105, Mg 0.036, K 0.461, Na 0.168, P 0.072, Cl 0.099, S

0.017, Fe 0.0027. Vit. A+++ , B++ , C+ , D+ , E+ , G++.

dandruff (*dermatitis seborrhoeica*). Exfoliation of the epidermis of the scalp in the form of dry, white scales which fall. Scalp scurvy. Sometimes due to seborrhea.*

TREATMENT: Salicylic acid, 1 dram; mercury chloride, 4 gr.; methylated spirit, 6 oz.

dandy fever (dan'di). Dengue. An acute, epidemic, febrile disease occurring in southern U. S. and East and West Indies, characterized by swelling and stiffness of the joints, severe pain, gastric disturbance, and a dermal exanthem. See: *dengue*.

Danielssen's disease. Anesthetic leprosy.

d'Arsonvalism (ar-son-val'izm). Obsolete term indicating the employment of d'Arsonval current therapeutically.

d'Arsonvalization (ar-son-val-iz-a'shun). The employment of the d'Arsonval current in the form of autocondensation, autoconduction, or the direct biterminal method See *diathermy*.

dartoid (dar'toid) [G. *dartos*, skinned, + *eidos*, form] Resembling the *tunica dartos* in its slow, involuntary contractions.

dar'tos [G]. The muscular, contractile tissue beneath the skin of the scrotum.*

d. muscle reflex. Wormlike contraction of dartos muscle following sudden cold application to perineum

dartré (dar'tr) [Fr]. Any chronic skin disease.

dar'trous [G. *dartos*, skinned]. Of the nature of herpes, herpetic.

darwinian ear. Congenital deformity of the ear in which the helix is absent at upper angle

d. tubercle. A blunt point projecting from upper part of the helix.

dasetherapy (das-e-ther'a-pi) [G. *dasos*, forest, + *therapeia*, treatment]. Treatment of disease by residence in a region of pine and spruce trees.

dasym'eter [' + *metron*, measure]. Device for estimating density of gases.

date. The fruit of the palm, an oblong berry with a grooved seed

Comp NUTRIENTS (dried, E. P.): Av. SERVING 13 Gm Pro 0.3, Fat 0.4, Carbo. 10.2 per serving Ca 0.065, Mg 0.069, K 0.611, Na 0.055, P 0.056, Cl 0.228, S 0.070, Fe 0.0030. Vit A+, B++, G+. A base-forming food Alkaline reserve 11.0 cc. per 100 Gm, 3.2 per 100 cal.

daturine (da-tu'rin). The active principle of stramonium. A poisonous alkaloid. Uses Manias, epilepsy, as a hypnotic in insanity, etc. Action resembles atropine, a.v.

daughter cell. One formed by the division of a mother cell.

d. cyst. A small c. growing out of the walls of a large c.

d. nucleus. Formation of a new n. by a diaster.

Davidson's sign. The lessening of pupillary illumination when an electric light is held in the closed mouth Indicates presence of a tumor or fluid in the maxillary sinus.

Davis' law: "Ligaments or any soft tissue, when put under even a moderate degree of tension, if that tension is unrelenting, will elongate by the addition of new material; on the contrary, when ligaments, or other soft tissues, remain unrelaxed in a loose or lax state they will gradually shorten, as the effete material is removed, until they come to

maintain the same relationship to the bony structures with which they are united that they did before their shortening. Nature never wastes her time and material maintaining a muscle or a ligament at its original length when the distance between their points of origin and insertion is for any considerable time, without interruption, shortened."

day blind-ness. Inability to see well in a bright light.

de- [L.]. Prefix: Down or from.

deacidifica'tion [L. *de*, from, + *acidus*, sour, + *facere*, to make]. Neutralization of acidity.

deactiva'tion [" + *activus*, acting]. The process of becoming inactive.

dead [A.S. *dēad*]. Deprived of life.

When death has occurred in a public institution the patient's name, hour of death, and name of the ward should be written on a piece of paper and pinned to the front of the nightdress, or identified according to the custom of the institution. It is important that the "laying out" be completed before the commencement of rigor mortis. If the doctor is not present at the time of death immediate steps must be taken to inform him, since no preparation of the body may be begun until the doctor has officially pronounced the patient dead. It will sometimes happen that the private duty nurse will be asked to stay until after the funeral, but, in any case, she will not hurry away until assured everything in the room is in order, and that she can be of no further service. **SEE: death.**

d., care of. About 8 hours after death a change takes place in the body. The muscles gradually become stiff and rigid. To this change is given the name "rigor mortis," or cadaveric spasm.

Beginning in the muscles of the lower jaw and the back of the neck, the stiffness spreads to the muscles of the chest, the upper limbs, and the trunk, the lower limbs being the last part affected. Rigor disappears in the same order as it appeared, lasting, as a rule, about 4 or 5 days, depending on cause of death and the surrounding temperature.

As soon as death has been declared official, and friends have withdrawn, the nurse closes the eyes, keeping the lids in contact by pads of wet wool or lint. The lower jaw is prevented from falling back by passing a bandage round the point of the chin and over the head. A four-tailed bandage with a slit to receive the point of the chin may be used. After rigor mortis is well established, the bandage may be removed. Arms are crossed over chest and the wrists tied. Head and shoulders should be elevated. This aids in preventing discoloration of exposed portions of the body. Next, the limbs are straightened, and within 1 hour the body should be "laid out." After washing, the orifices are plugged with cotton wool, the legs are tied together, any wound or wounds are dressed, the hair is brushed; rings and earrings are removed (unless it is the special wish of the relatives that such be left), artificial dentures are inserted, and a clean nightdress is put on. A clean sheet is now placed over the corpse up to the level of the chin and the face is covered with a clean handkerchief.

When the patient is of Hebrew faith, the above procedure is carried out, except for the following. The body is not washed, no pins may be used, the hair

is not combed, the hands are not crossed, but are tied with arms at full length and the finger or toe-nails are not cut.

deaf mute. A deaf and dumb person.

deaf-mut'ism. The state of being both deaf and dumb.

deafness [A.S.]. Loss of ability to hear, complete or partial.

Error. May occur from several causes, such as (1) injury or disease of that part of the *cortex* controlling the center for hearing; (2) may be due to *hysteria*, without any abnormality of the ear or brain; (3) may be due to injury of the ear from *loud noises*, such as the firing of a gun at close range, (4) disease of the labyrinth of the internal ear, (5) an abnormal mental state may produce auditory aphasia or *psychic d.*, *q.v.*

Prostigmim has proved effective in relieving both acute and chronic deafness.

D caused by pressure by eardrum on small mid-ear bones is helped by drilling hole behind ear through mastoid connecting with eardrum from behind. Progressive d with roaring in ears helped by drilling hole into outermost semicircular canal and construct permanently open tiny window in ear.

RS *anacusia*, *anacusic*, *aphemesthesia*, *asonia*, *barycoia*, *bass deafness*, *mind deafness*.

d., bass. Inability to hear some of the low tones.

d., central. Deafness resulting from lesions of auditory tracts of the brain or auditory centers of the cerebral cortex.

d., cerebral. Due to brain lesion.

d., conduction. Deafness resulting from any condition which prevents sound waves from being transmitted to the auditory receptors. May be due to (a) wax obstructing ext auditory meatus, (b) inflammation of the middle ear, (c) ankylosis of ear bones, (d) fixation of footplate of stirrup.

d., cortical. D. due to disease of the cortical centers.

d., mind. **SEE: psychic d.**

d., occupational. That which is caused by working in places where noise is very deafening.

d., perception or nerve deafness. Deafness resulting from lesions involving sensory receptors of cochlea or fibers of the acoustic nerve.

d., psychic. Condition in which auditory sensations persist, but due to lesions in auditory centers the sounds are not comprehended.

d., simulated. Malingering.

d., tone. Inability to distinguish musical sounds.

d., word. **SEE: psychic d.**

dealbation (de-al-ba'shun) [L. *dē*, from, + *albāre*, to whiten]. Bleaching.

deamidiza'tion [" + Fr. *amidon*, starch]. The decomposition of amino acids.

deam'inase. An enzyme which causes deamination.

de'amina'tion. Removing of amino group —NH₂ from an amino-acid. **SYN: deamination, q.v.**

deaminization (de-am-in-i-za'shun). A chemical decomposition whereby substances like the amino acids and alkaloids lose their amino groups and form ammonia.

Alanine can be deaminized to give ammonia and pyruvic acid: CH₃CH(NH₂)COOH + O = CH₃CO.COOH + NH₃. Each tissue is supposed to deaminize its amino acids. Deamination may be simple, oxidative, or hydrolytic. Oxidizing en-

zymes are called deaminizing enzymes, when the oxidation is accompanied by splitting off of amino groups.

deanesthesiant [L. *dē*, from, + G. *an-*, priv + *aisthesis*, sensation]. That which will overcome anesthesia.

deaquation (de-ā-kwa'shun) ["" + *aqua*, water]. Removal of water from anything, dehydration.

dearterialization ["" + G. *artēria*, artery]. Changing character of arterial into venous blood, deoxygenation.

death [A S *deadth*] Permanent cessation of all vital functions. SEE *dead*.
d., black. A term given to death from the plague.

d., causes. (a) Gradual wearing out of tissue and loss of energy with cessation of function without disease, as in *old age*, (b) as the result of disease represented by (1) the culmination of its ravages in the ordinary progress of the affection, or (2) as sudden death; also as the result of (c) injury from accidents. Injury is considered the major cause of death, although there is scarcely a disease known that may not be a cause of sudden death. Sudden death may be result of (a) circulatory failure, (b) cerebral causes, (c) respiratory causes, (d) neuroendocrinohumeral causes, (e) shock, (f) intoxications, (g) obstetrical causes, (h) infantile causes. In 10% of cases of sudden death no disease has been discovered.

d., local. Gangrene or necrosis of a part.

d., molar. SEE *local d*.

d., molecular. That of cell life.

d. rate. This is the number of deaths occurring per 1000 of the population in a given area within a specified time.

d. rattle. Sound heard in the throat of the dying.

d., signs of. The principal one is (a) cessation of the heart's action. Other indications are (b) opaqueness of the cornea, (c) the absence of reflexes, (d) manifestations of *rigor mortis*, (e) a mottled discoloration of the body, esp. over all parts where there is pressure. Many cases of death have been reported only to find after 24 hours that the person was not dead. For such reasons more or less elaborate tests have sometimes been used to determine without doubt whether life is or is not extinct. The signs mentioned usually are sufficient to confirm one's opinion that death has taken place. Call doctor.

d., somatic. That of the entire organism.

d. tests. (a) A drop of ether is instilled into the conjunctival sac of 1 eye, the other being used as control. A reddening of the conjunctiva proves that life is present. (b) Sometimes the physician may pass a stylet through a small incision in the first intercostal spaces to the heart. Any movement of the heart will be communicated through the stylet. Removing the stylet may induce cardiac movement which may be augmented by artificial respiration. (c) A piece of litmus paper has been used under the eyelid, an acid reaction being shown by contact with the tears, the blood, or the organ in contact with the paper if death has taken place. (d) If a blister on the skin caused by application of a flame contains fluid, death is said to only be apparent, but if the blister fills with air and bursts with a crackling noise, leav-

ing a dry skin, the person is dead. (e) Moisture appearing upon the face of a mirror held over the mouth and nostrils is indicative of the fact that life is not extinct.

d., to determine how long since it occurred. (a) The leg is divided from the ankle to the knee into 3 parts. (b) Beginning with the kneecap as a 4th part, the limb to the thigh is further divided into 6 parts, or 10 in all for the entire limb. If Section 1 is colder than Section 2, the body is assumed to have been dead for 1 hour; if Section 2 is colder than Section 3, the body has been dead 2 hours, and so on. Experiments conducted in temperatures bet. 40° and 80° F. proved fairly accurate in over 100 examinations. In an emergency, the usual symptoms of death are often found to be unreliable. Attempts at revivification should continue to be made indefinitely. No harm can be done in attempting to resuscitate one who seems to be deceased. Successes are numerous.

death, words pert. to: agonal, agonia, ante mortem, articulo mortis, autophonia, autopsia, autopsy, demise, euthanasia, in articulo mortis, in extremis, lethal, mors, mortuary, "necr-" words, posthumous, post mortem, putrefaction, putrescence, putrid, rigor mortis, rudidus, suicide, thanatophobia.

death-bed state ment. A declaration made at the time immediately preceding death.

Such a statement, if made with the consciousness and belief that death is impending, is held in law as equally binding with a s made under oath. SYN *ante-mortem statement*.

debilitant [L. *debilis*, weak]. A remedy used to reduce excitement. 2. That which weakens.

debilitate [L. *debilis*, weak]. To produce weakness or debility.

debility [L. *debilis*, weak]. Weakness of toricity in functions or organs of the body. SEE *cataphren*.

debouchement (da-boosh-mon') [Fr.]. Opening or emptying into another part.

Debove's membrane (de-bōvz'). Layer of connective tissue cells bet. the epithelium and basement tissue of mucous membranes of air passages and intestinal mucosa.

débridement (da-bred-mon') [Fr.]. 1. Enlargement of a wound in operating. 2. Slitting a constricting band of tissue.

deca-, dec- [G *deka*]. Prefix Ten.

decagram (dek'a-gram) [G. *deka*, ten, + *gramma*, weight]. A weight of 10 Gm. or 154.34 gr.

decalcification (dē-kāl-sī-fī-kā'shūn) [L. *dē*, down, + *calx*, lime, + *jacere*, to make]. The removal of or the withdrawal of lime salts from bone.

decalfify ["" + *calx*, lime]. To soften bone by removal of calcium or its salts by acids.

decaliter (dek'a-le-ter) [G. *deka*, ten, + Fr *litre*]. A measure of 10 liters; 610.28 cu. in.

decavalvate (de-kal'vant) [L. *dēcalvāre*, to make bald]. Destroying hair or making bald.

decameter (dek'am-e-ter) [G *deka*, ten, + *metron*, measure]. A measure of 10 meters; 393.71 in.

decanormal (dek-ā-nor'mal) ["" + L *norma*, rule]. Pert to a solution 10 times as strong as a normal one.

decant [L. *dē*, from, + *canthus*, corner]. To pour off liquid so the sediment remains in the bottom of the container.

de'cant'a'tion [' + *canthus*, corner]. The gentle pouring off of a liquid from its sediment.

decapita'tion (dē-kāp-i-tā'shūn) [' + *caput*, head]. **SYN:** decollation. (1) The separation of the head from the body; beheading. (2) In obstetrics, the separation of the head of the fetus from the body to facilitate delivery. (3) Separating the head from the shaft of a bone.

decapsula'tion [' + *capsula*, little box]. Removal of a capsule of an organ.

decarboxylation, decarboxylization (dekar-boks-il-a'shūn, -i-za'shūn). A chemical decomposition whereby substances like the amino acids lose their carboxyl (COOH) groups, the example of histidine is given under *aporrhagma*.

decay [L. *dē*, down, + *cadere*, to fall]. Decomposition of organic matter by the action of microorganisms in the presence of air and without the production of unpleasant odors.

SEE *cementoclasia, chemicolysis*.

decerebra'tion [' + *cerebrum*, brain]. Removal of the brain.

dechlorina'tion [' + *G. chloros*, green]. **SYN:** *dechlorization*. Reduction in the amount of chlorides in the body by reduction of or withdrawal of salt in the diet, dechloridation.

dechlorura'tion [' + " + *ouron*, urine]. Decrease in chlorates excreted in the urine produced by diet **SYN** *dechlorization*.

decholesterolization (de-ko-les-ter-o-ll-za'shūn) [' + *G. cholē*, bile, + *stereos*, solid] Reducing cholesterol from the system.

decholin (dek'o-llin) An oxidation product of cholic acid, derived from ox bile. Recommended to be used in chronic cholecystitis and as a diuretic.

DOSE 3 1/4-7 1/2 gr (0.25-0.5 Gm).

deci- [L.]. Prefix *Decimus*, tenth

decibel (des't-bel) [L. *deci*, + *bel*, unit of sound] The unit of intensity and volume of sound.

decidua (de-sid'u-ā) [L. *deciduus*, falling off]. The name given to the endometrium or mucous membrane when conception occurs and which envelops the impregnated ovum.

This may be seen in both the uterine and ectopic pregnancies. The gland structures of the endometrium and the interstitial cells undergo marked hypertrophy. The decidua divides itself into an outer, or compact layer, and an inner spongy layer.

d. basalis (*serotina*). That part of the decidua which unites with the chorion to form the placenta.

d. capsularis (*reflexa*). That part of the decidua which surrounds the chorionic sac.

d. graviditatis. The pregnancy decidua.

d. menstrualis. The layer of the uterine endometrium that is shed during menstruation.

d. parietalis. The nonplacental lining of the uterus, the decidua.

d. reflexa. Same as capsularis.

d. serotina. Part of the internal wall to which the ovum is attached.

d. vera. The true decidua that is present throughout the entire endometrium during gestation. **SEE** *caducous membrane*.

decidual (de-sid'u-al). Pert. to or resembling the decidua.

decidualitis (de-sid'u-al-i'tis) [L. *deciduus*, falling off, + *G. -itis*, inflamma-

tion]. A bacterial infection of the decidua.

deciduation (de-sid-u-a'shūn) [L. *deciduus*, falling off]. The loss of the decidua during menstruation.

deciduitis (de-sid-u-i'tis) [' + *G. -itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the decidua.

deciduoma (de-sid-u-o'ma) [' + *G. -ōma*, tumor]. A uterine tumor containing decidual tissue. Thought to arise from portions of decidua retained within the uterus following an abortion.

d., benign. The more or less normal invasion of the uterine musculature by the syncytium which disappears after the gestation is completed.

d. Loeb's. Decidual tissue produced within the uterus of experimental animals as a result of mechanical or chemical stimulation.

d., malignant. A tumor consisting of syncytial and Langhans cells which have a tendency to invade the general system by means of the blood stream, and having a high mortality.

ETIOLOGY This tumor arises following a full term pregnancy, an ectopic pregnancy, an abortion, a miscarriage, and particularly a vesicular mole.

DIAGNOSIS May be made by histologic study, aided by the symptoms and the Aschheim-Zondek test which remains strongly positive during the presence of this type of tumor.

TREATMENT The treatment is the surgical removal of the uterus, and adnexae, and any local growths that may be accessible. This should be followed by deep x-ray therapy over the pelvis and the secondary growths.

deciduomatosis (de-sid-u-o-mā-to'sis) [' + " + *-ōsis*, infection] Excessive and irregular formation of decidual tissue in the nonpregnant state.

deciduomatosarcoma [' + *G. sarx*, flesh, + *-ōma*, tumor] Chorioma malignum, a tumor of the chorion.

deciduuous (de-sid'u-us) [L. *deciduus*, falling off]. Falling off.

d. teeth. The milk teeth or temporary teeth, 10 in each jaw. 4 incisors, 2 canines, and 4 molars. They usually appear at 6 months and fall out at the end of 6 years. Those of the lower jaw appear before the upper ones, as follows: *Lower central incisors*, at 6-9 months. *Upper incisors*, at 8-10 months. *Lower lateral incisors and first molars*, at 15-21 months. *Canines*, at 16-20 months. *Second molars*, at 20-24 months. **SEE:** *dentition*.

decigram (des'ig-ram) [L. *deci*, ten, + *G. gramma*, weight]. One-tenth of a gram, about 1.54 gr.

deciliter (des't-il-ter) [' + *Fr. litre*]. One-tenth of a liter; 61 cu. in.

decimeter (des'im-e-ter) [' + *G. metron*, measure]. One-tenth of a meter, 3.93 in.

decinormal [' + *norma*, rule]. Having one-tenth the standard strength.

declinator (dek'lin-a-tor) [L. *declinare*, to turn aside]. Instrument used during trephining for holding apart the dura mater.

decline (de-klīn') [L. *declinare*, to turn aside] 1. Progressive decrease. 2. Declining period of a disease.

declivis cerebelli. Sloping post. portion of the monticulus of the sup. vermis of the cerebellum.

decoct'ion [L. *dē*, down, + *coquere*, to boil]. A liquid preparation made by boiling vegetable substances with water.

When the strength and method of preparation are not otherwise specified, it is made by boiling 5 parts of the coarsely comminuted drug for 15 minutes with enough water to make 100 parts. There are no official decoctions. *See: apothem, apozeme.*

decollation (de-kol-a'shun) [*" + collum, neck*]. Fetal decapitation. *Syn: de-truncation.*

decollator (de-kol-a'ter). Device for decapitation of the fetus.

décollement (de-kol-mon') [Fr. *ungluing*]. Separation of 2 normally adherent structures.

decompensation [L *dē + compensare*, to make good again]. Failure of compensation, as in circulation of the heart.

decomplementize. To take away the complement from

decomposition (de-com-po-zish'un) [*" + componere*, to put together]. 1. The putrefactive process, decay 2 Reducing a compound body to its simpler constituents *See: fermentation, resolution.*

d., double. A chemical change in which the molecules of 2 interacting compounds exchange a portion of their constituents

d., hydrolytic. 1. Chemical change in substances due to addition of 1 molecule of water

d., simple. A chemical change by which a molecule of a single compound breaks into its simpler constituents or substitutes the entire molecule of another body for 1 of these constituents

decompression [*" + compressio*, a squeezing together] 1 The removal of pressure, as from gas in the intestinal tract. *See: Wangenstein's method.* 2 The slow reduction or removal of pressure on deep-sea divers and caisson workers to prevent development of bends, *q v*

d. explosive. In aviators, decompression resulting from an extremely rapid rate of descent. Causes violent expansion of involved gases

d. illness or sickness. Caisson disease, or bends, *q v*, compressed air illness

decontamination. The process of rendering an object, person, or area free of a contaminating substance such as a poison-gas or radioactive substance

de'cortication [*" + cortex, bark*]. The removal of the surface layer of an organ or structure, as the removal of a portion of the cortex of the brain from the underlying white portion

d. pulmonary. Removal of the pleura of the lung, or a portion of the surface lung-tissue.

d. renal. Removal of capsule of the kidney

decrement [L. *decrementum*, decrease]. Declining period of a disease

decrepitate [L *decrepitare*, to crackle] To cause decrepitation or a crackling noise.

decrepitation [L *decrepitare*, to crackle]. A crackling noise

decreptitude (de-krep't-tud) [L. *decrepitare*, to rattle]. Senile breaking down.

decubation (de-ku-ba'shun) [L *dē, down + cubere*, to lie]. 1 The act of lying down. 2 The recovery stage of an infectious disease.

decubital [*" + cubere*, to lie]. Pert. to a bed sore.

decubitus (de-ku'bi-tus) [L a lying down]. 1 A bed sore.* 2 A patient's position in bed. *See: Andral's decubitus.*

d., acute. Bedsore due to presence of cerebral lesions.

decussate (de-kus'at) [L. *decussare*, to cross, as an x]. To cross, or crossed, as in the form of the letter x. Interlacing or crossing of parts.

decussation. 1 A crossing of structures in form of an x. 2 The place of crossing; chiasma.

d. of the pyramids. Crossing of fibers of pyramids of the medulla oblongata from 1 pyramid to the other.

d. optic. The crossing of the fibers of the optic nerves; the optic chiasma.

decussorium (de-kus-o'ri-um) [L. *decussare*, to cross, as an x]. Instrument for depression of the dura following trephining.

D-D-T. Dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane (2, 2-bis (parachlorophenyl) 1, 1-trichloroethane) An insecticide effective against more varieties of insects than any other medium, esp the flea, fly, louse, mosquito, bedbug, cockroach, Japanese beetle and European corn borer

toxicity. When ingested orally may cause acute poisoning. Symptoms are vomiting, numbness and partial paralysis of limbs, anorexia, tremors, depression and death.

deep reflexes (dēp) Opposite of superficial or skin reflexes, reflexes within, or fractional stretch reflexes

Deer fly. A biting fly belonging to the genus *Chrysops* which carries *Bacterium tularensis* to man

d. fly, maledy. Fever transmitted to man from rodents bitten by fly or other insects, or by direct contact. *Syn: tularemia.**

defat'ted [*" + A.S. fælt*, to fatten]. Deprived of fat

defecalgiesophobia (def'e-kal-je-si-o-to'bi-ā) [L *defaecare*, to remove dregs, + G *algēs*, pain, + *phobos*, fear]. Fear of defecating because of pain

defecation (def-e-ka'shun) [L. *defaecare*, to remove the dregs]. Evacuation of the bowels

The bulk of the feces depends upon the amt of cellulose in the diet 170 Gm. is the average weight of the feces in 24 hr, if the diet has been a mixed one. A vegetable diet will raise this to 400-500 Gm.

The food residues, reaching the rectum, cause a sensation referred to as a "call to stool," or the urge to defecate. The sensation is related to periodic increase of pressure within the rectum and contraction of its musculature

The expulsion of a fecal mass is accompanied by coordinated action of the following mechanisms: (1) Involuntary contraction of the circular muscle of the rectum behind the mass, followed by contraction of the longitudinal muscle; (2) relaxation of the internal (involuntary) and external (voluntary) sphincter ani, (3) voluntary closure of the glottis, fixation of the chest, and contraction of the abdominal muscles, causing intraabdominal pressure. *See: caccation, caccatory, constipation, feces, stool.*

defective [L. *defectus*, a failure]. 1. Not perfect 2 A person deficient in 1 or more physical, mental, or moral powers.

defensive protein. An antibody, *q.v.*

d. reflex. Retraction or tension in defense against an action or threatened action.

deferens [L carrying away]. Ductus or vas deferens.

deferent (dei'er-ent) [L. *deferre*, to carry away]. Away from or downward. *See: afferent, efferent.*

d. duct. Vas deferens.

deferentectomy (def-er-en-tek'to-mī) [“ + G. *ektomē*, excision]. Cutting of the vas deferens.

deferential (def-er-en'shal) [L. *deferre*, to carry away] Pert to or accompanying the ductus deferens

deferentitis (def-er-en-ti'tis) [“ + G. -itis, inflammation]. Inflammation of the vas deferens.

deferred shock. Delayed onset of symptoms of shock

deferves cence [L. *defervescere*, to become calm] The period that marks the subsidence of fever to normal temperature

defibrina'tion, defibriniza'tion [L. *dē*, from, + *fibra*, fiber]. Process of being deprived of fibrin SEE *coagulation*.

deficiency [L. *deficere*, to lack]. A lack, something missing.

d. disease. One due to a deficiency of a substance essential in body metabolism

The deficiency may be due to inadequate intake, inadequate digestion, inadequate absorption, inadequate utilization, or excessive loss through excretory channels

EXAMPLES . . . Night blindness and keratomalacia due to lack of vitamin A, beriberi, polyneuritis, due to lack of thiamine, pellagra due to lack of niacin, riboflavinosis due to lack of riboflavin, scurvy due to lack of vitamin C, rickets and osteomalacia due to lack of vitamin D, pernicious anemia due to lack of folic acid and vitamin B₁₂

definitive. Clear and final, without question.

deflagra'tion [L. *deflagrāre*, to burn furiously] Sudden, sharp combustion usually with a crackling sound

defloration (def-lo-ra'shun) [L. *dē*, from, + *flos*, flower, flower] The destruction of the hymen, either during coitus, by accident, or vaginal examination As a rule the tear is in the post edge

deflores'cence. Disappearance of an eruption of the skin

defluvium (dē-flu'vi-um) [L. *defluere*, to flow down] Falling out or loss of the hair

d. capilorum. Falling out of the hair

d. unguium. Falling of or loss of nails

defluxion (de-fluk'shun) [L. *defluxio*, a down flowing]. A flowing down, copious discharge or loss of any kind.

deforma'tion [L. *dē*, from, + *forma*, form]. The act of deforming, a disfigurement

deformities. If present after injury, usually imply presence of fracture or dislocation, or both. May be due to extensive swelling, extravasation of blood, rupture of muscles, etc.

deformity. An unnatural alteration in the form of a part or organ. Distortion of any part or general disfigurement of the body. It may be acquired or congenital RS' *cardioma'phia*, cat's ear, *chilo'chisis*, *Chrobak pelvis*, *orthoma'phia*, *red'ressement*.

d., anterior. Abnormal ant. convexity of the spine. SYN' *lordosis*.

d., gunstock. One in which the forearm when extended makes an angle with the arm, because of displacement of axis of the extended arm. ETOL: Condylar fracture at elbow.

d., Madelung's. Distortion of the radius at its lower end, with ulnar displacement backward.

d., seal fin. Outward deflection of the fingers in rheumatoid arthritis.

d., silver-fork. The peculiar deformity seen in Colles' fracture.

d., Sprengel's. Congenital upward displacement of the scapula

d., Velpeau's. Silver-fork deformity, q.v.

d., Volkmann's. Congenital tibiotarsal dislocation

defunda'tion [L. *dē*, from, + *fundus*]. Excision of the uterine fundus

defurura'tion [“ + *furfur*, bran]. Shedding of epidermis in scales, branny desquamation

Deg. Abbr for *degeneration* or *degree*.

degan'gionate [L. *dē*, from, + G. *gaglion*, tumor] To deprive of ganglia

degener'ate [“ + *genus*, race] 1. A sexual pervers, loosely applied to a low mental or moral type 2 To deteriorate

degener'ates [L. *degenerāre*, to degenerate] A term used to include all cellular masses whose staining reactions, form, size, etc. do not admit of classification Although the number of these cells is determined in each differential they do not enter into the per cents of the differential

degenera'tion. Deterioration or impairment of an organ or part in structure of cells and the substances of which they are a part

ETOL Due to changes in size (decrease or increase) and other changes

d., Abercrombie's. SEE *amyloid d.*

d., adipose. SEE *fatty d.*

d., albuminoid. SEE *amyloid d.*

d., amyloid. Starch infiltration of tissue in various organs or parts, forcing the cells apart, a condition usually accompanied by pus and suppuration.

d., ascending. Nerve fiber d progressing to the center from the periphery.

d., bacony. SEE *amyloid d.*

d., calcareous. Deposits of lime salts in tissues and parts

d., caseous. Cheesy alteration in tissues seen in tuberculosis of same

d., cloudy swelling. A condition in which protein substances in cells become cloudy, the cells increasing in size, with minute droplets of protein substances Occurs in infectious diseases, and in those of the kidneys, liver, the heart and its muscles, and in the glands

d., colloid. Jellylike disorganization of a part

d., cystic. Cyst formation accompanying degeneration.

d., descending. Nerve fiber d. progressing toward the periphery from the original lesion

d., fatty. Disturbance of fat metabolism changing a part into an oily substance

d., fibroid. Change of membranous tissue into that of a fibrous nature.

d., gray. Gray d in nerve tissue due to chronic inflammation

d., hyaline. Caused by hyaline deposits, replacing musculoelastic elements of blood vessels with a firm, transparent substance which causes loss of elasticity. It is responsible for hardening of the arteries and is often followed by calcification or deposit of lime salts in dead tissue Calcification also may result in concretions.

d., lardaceous. SEE *amyloid d.*

d., mucoid. Disorganization of mucous cells.

d., myxomatous. SEE: *mucoid d.*

d., **parenchymatous**. **See**: cloudy swelling *d.*

d., **secondary**. **See**: *wallerian d.*

d., **senile**. Bodily and mental changes of the aged.

d., **vitreous**. **See**: *hyaline d.*

d., **wallerian**. Nerve fiber *d.* after separation from its nutritive center.

d., **waxy**. Amyloid or lardaceous degeneration.

d., **Zenker's**. Amyloid *d.* in muscular tissue.

degeneration, words pert. to: amylosis, "ather-" words, athetoid, atrophic, caecogenic, cacothenics, cardiomyoliposis, caseate, -tion, catalysis, cataplasia, ceroma, cerosis, chitinous *d.*, colloid, heart, pythogenesis, sarcomatosis, scirrhus, steatosis, swelling, vitreous.

degenerative. Pert. to or accompanied by degeneration.

deglutible [L. *deglutire*, to swallow]. Capable of being swallowed.

deglutition (deg-lu-tish'un) [L. *deglutire*, to swallow]. The act of swallowing.

deglutitive. Pert. to deglutition.

degustation [L. *degustare*, to taste]. The sense of taste.

deliscent (de-his'ens) [L. *deliscere*, to gape]. A bursting open, as of a graafian follicle.

dehydrate [L. *dē*, from, + G. *ydōr*, water]. CHEM. To deprive of or lose, or to become free of water.

MED. To deprive the body or tissues of water.

dehydration (dē-hī-drā'shūn) [" + G. *ydōr*, water]. The process of dehydrating. Occurs when output of water exceeds water intake. May result from deprivation of water, excessive loss of water, reduction in total quantity of electrolytes, or injection of hypertonic solutions.

dehydroandrosterone (de-hī-drō-drōs'tēr-ōn). SYN. *dehydroandrosterone*. An androgenic substance $C_{19}H_{26}O$, present in urine with about one-fifth the potency of androsterone.

dehydrocorticosterone (dē-hī-drō-kōrt-i-kō-ster-ōn). 11-dehydrocorticosterone (Kendall's compound A). $C_{21}H_{34}O_4$. A physiologically active steroid isolated from the adrenal cortex. It is important in water and salt metabolism.

dehydrogenase (dē-hī-drog'ēn-ās). An enzyme which catalyzes the oxidation of a specific substance causing it to give up its hydrogen.

dehydroisoandrosterone (dē'hī-drō-i-sō-ān-drōs'tēr-ōn). A 17-ketosteroid excreted in normal male urine. It possesses androgenic activity.

Deiters's cells (dī'terz). 1 Supporting cells in organ of Corti. 2 Spider cells of the neuroglia. 3 Neuro cells, the neuraxons of which become the axis cylinders of nerve fibers. **See** *cell*.

D's nucleus. Collection of cells back of the acoustic nucleus.

D's process. Axis-cylinder process or neuraxon.

dejecta (de-jek'tā) [L. *dejacere*, to cast down]. Feces, intestinal waste.

dejection, dejecture (de-jek'shun, -ūr) [L. *dejacere*, to cast down]. 1. A cast down feeling, or mental depression. 2. Defecation or act of defecation.

Dejerine's disease (da-zhē-rēns'). Interstitial neuritis of infants.

D's syndrome. S. with deep sensitivity repressed but with normal tactile sense, caused by lesion of long root fibers of post. column.

dekanormal (dek-ā-nor'mal) [G. *deka*, ten, + L. *norma*, rule]. Having 10 times the strength of normal, as a solution.

de Kraft blue pencil. Vulcanite fiber tube tightly packed with asbestos powder, metal cap at 1 end for attachment of ground chain, and blue metal tip covers end toward patient. Used for static brush discharge.

delacrima'tion [" + *lacrimāre*, to shed tears]. Epiphora, more or less constant overflow of tears.

delactation (de-lak-ta'shun) [" + *lactāre*, to suckle]. Weaning or cessation of lactation.

delamina'tion [" + *lamina*, plate]. The division into laminae, esp. that of a blastoderm into 2 layers, epiblast and hypoblast.

delayed reflex (dē-lā'd'). Any in which the response is abnormally delayed.

d. symptoms. Delayed onset of symptoms, as of shock.

delectatio morosa [L.] Dallying with voluptuous thoughts.

deligation (de-lī-ga'shun) [L. *deligare*, to tie up]. The application of ligatures.

delimita'tion [L. *dē*, down, + *limitāre*, to limit]. Determination of limits of an area or organ in diagnosis.

deliquesce'. To cause liquefaction.

deliquescence (del-ik-wes'ens) [L. *deliquescere*, to grow moist]. The process of becoming liquefied as result of absorption of water from the air.

deliquescent (del-ik-wes'ent). Pert. to a substance which absorbs water from the atmosphere.

delire de toucher (de-līr-dē too-shā') [Fr.]. An abnormal desire to touch things.

delir'iant [L. *delirāre*, to be out of one's head]. An agent that will produce delirium. Ex. *atropine*, *hyoscyne*.

delirifacient (de-līr'i-fa'shi-ent) [" + *facere*, to make]. A drug causing delirium. SYN. *deliriant*.

delirium (de-līr'i-um) [L.] Disorientation for time and place, usually with illusions and hallucinations. A state of mental confusion and excitement.

The mind wanders and speech is incoherent, and the patient is in a state of continual, aimless physical activity. There are many forms of delirium, depending mainly upon the cause, but 2 main types are generally recognized.

RS *alcoholism*, *carphologia*, *consciousness*, *clouding of*, *dipsomania*, *fever delirium*, *mussitation*, *potomania*; *restraints*.

d., acute. One developing suddenly and speedily, resulting in recovery or death.

d., alcoholic. **See** *delirium tremens*.

d., chronic. D. of chronic psychoses, without febrile characteristics.

d. constantium. D. of patients with reiteration of same fixed idea.

d. cordis. Violent heart beat.

d. epilepticum. D. either following an epileptic attack or appearing instead of an attack.

d. e potu. **See**: *d. tremens*.

d. ex inanitione. D. in cases of anæmia, occurring usually when fever subsides.

d., febrile. D. occurring with fever.

d. of grandeur. Condition in which patient exaggerates his own power and importance.

d. hysterium. Delirium of hysteria.

d., lingual. Form where meaningless sounds are muttered constantly.

d., maniacal. Often associated with high temperature and acute illness. The low muttering type accompanied by great physical exhaustion, as seen in cases of typhoid fever. Poisoning from certain drugs may induce delirium.

d., metabollcum. Form in which patient feels he is not using his own name and objects and people about him are not in their real characters and that they are spying upon him.

d., mussifans. Excitement causing lingual d.

d., of negation. Form in which patient thinks parts of his body are missing.

d., partial. D. reacting on only a portion of the mental faculties, causing only some of the patient's actions to be unreasonable.

d., of persecution. D. in which patient feels he is being persecuted by those about him.

d., toxic. D. produced by presence of toxins in the body.

d., traumatic. D. following injury or shock.

d., tremens. A psychic disorder involving hallucinations, both visual and auditory, found in habitual users of alcoholic beverages.

The lack of nicotinic acid is a factor in the development of d.

Sym. Hallucinations, as seeing snakes or monsters, hearing noises. Patient is excited and usually talking or yelling incoherently.

F. A. TREATMENT Sedatives, esp. paraldehyde and bromides. Treat for shock if present. Glucose and fluids in large quantities. Induce free perspiration. Restraints may be necessary. Hypodermics of apomorphine hydrochloride may be sedative in the maniacal individual.

NP. The patient must never be left alone for an instant, since attempts at suicide are frequent in such cases. The nursing of delirium needs endless patience, tact, and understanding. Restraint should be avoided if possible.

d., violent. Feverish d. with exaltation and great strength.

delitescence (del-it-es'ens) [L. *delitescere*, to be hidden]. An unusually complete and speedy resolution of an inflammation.

deliver [Fr. *delivrer*, to free]. To aid in childbirth by removal of a fetus or placenta.

delivery [Fr. *delivrer*, to free]. Expulsion of the child at birth with placenta and membranes from the mother. **See labor.**

d., abdominal. Removal of the child by Cesarean section.

d., forceps. Delivery of the child by the use of tractor instruments.

d., postmortem. Delivery of the child after death of the mother either by the abdominal or vaginal route.

d., precipitate. A precipitate delivery is one that occurs under nonaseptic conditions and when the physician is not present. In the true sense it is one which follows a precipitate labor regardless of who is present.

TO PREVENT A PRECIPITATE DELIVERY: Watch the patient carefully.

A multipara needs more careful watching against this predicament than a primipara. However, this should not be taken as an excuse because it is possible for it to occur in a primipara.

Do not wait for the head to be visible in a multipara if she is having frequent hard pains, particularly if they are bearing down in type, but have her seen by the physician immediately. In a primipara it is fairly safe to wait, in the majority of cases, until a small portion of the head is seen at the vaginal orifice during a pain before putting the patient up for delivery.

Remember to watch both the primipara and multipara who has received an analgesia, since precipitation can occur with little or no warning. This means watching for bulging of the perineum during the pains by viewing the vulva and not taking it for granted that because the patient is fairly quiet no progress is being made.

Encourage the patient to breathe through her mouth during each pain so that she does not bear down.

Administer drop ether if local custom permits. If pushed properly it can effectively stop contractions and may be employed safely for a reasonable time to prevent sudden expulsion of the child.

d., premature. Delivery of a fetus after the twenty-eighth week but before full term.

d., spontaneous. Delivery of the child without external aid.

delomorphous (del-o-mor'fus) [G. *dēlos*, evident, + *morphē*, form]. Having definite form and shape.

d., cells. Granular cells which stain easily, found next to basement membrane in stomach, glands in cardiac region.

delousing (de-lous'ing) [L. *dē*, from, + *AS. lūs*]. Ridding of lice by their destruction.

del'ta for'nix [L.] A triangular surface on lower side of fornix, *commissura hippocampi*.

del'toid [G. *delta*, letter d, + *eidos*, resemblance]. Shaped like the Greek letter Δ.

d., ligament. Internal lateral l. of ankle joint.

d., muscle. The *musculus deltoideus*, which covers the shoulder prominence.

d., ridge. Ridge on humerus where deltoid muscle is attached.

de lunat'ico inquirendo [L.]. Legal process to determine alleged incompetence of a person.

delusion (de-lu'shun) [L. *deludere*, to cheat]. A false belief, as that the individual is Napoleon. Differs from hallucination which involves the false excitation of one or more of the senses.

MOST IMPORTANT DELUSIONS. Those which cause the patient to harm others, or himself, such as (a) Fear of being poisoned, causing the patient to refuse food, (b) those leading to suicide, or inflicting injury upon self, (c) false beliefs, such as having been guilty of the unpardonable sin; (d) those of persecution.

d., depressive. One causing a saddened state.

d., expansive. Conviction of one's own fineness, power or importance.

d., fixed. Those that remain unaltered.

d., fleeting. These come and go.

d., of grandeur. A false sense of possessing wealth or power.

d., of negation. **See nihilistic d.**

d., nihilistic (ni-hil-is'tik). One that causes the victim to believe that everything has ceased to exist.

d. of persecution. D. in which patient feels everyone about him is against him.

d., reference. One that causes the victim to read a meaning not intended in the acts or words of others, usually an interpretation of slight or ridicule.

d., systematized. Logical correlation with false reasoning and deduction.

d., unsystematized. D. without any correlation between ideas and surroundings.

delusional [L. *deludere*, to cheat]. Pert. to a delusion.

dement' (L. *de*, from, + *mens*, mind). One who has lost his sanity.

demented (de-men'ted). Of unsound mind.

dementia (de-men'shi-ä) [L. *de*, from, + *mens*, mind]. Irrecoverable deteriorative mental state, the common end result of many entities

See *cataphrenia*, table, p D-10

d., alcoholic. D. in terminal portion of chronic alcoholic state

d., apathetic. D. with diminished sensitivity, occurring in the last stages of disease, usually

d., apoplectic. Form following cerebral hemorrhage or tumors

d., catatonic. A form of d precox

d., chronic. An incurable form occurring at any time of life

d., epileptic. That accompanied by mental deterioration, and due to long continued epilepsy

d., naturalis. Congenital form, idiocy.

d., organic. D. caused by lesions of nerve centers

d. paralytica. Paresis or general paralysis of the insane A paretic form of neurosyphilis occurring in syphilitics, characterized by progressive dementia and a diffuse generalized paralysis. Generally terminates in death if untreated. **Errol.** Antecedent syphilitic infection. **DURATION.** Several months to 3 or 4 years

IN GENERAL (1) Often seen in the young who have inherited syphilis, usually 10 or 20 years later (2) If not treated, lead to deterioration, physical and mental, eventually fatal (3) Sometimes classified into 3 common types, spoken of as the *deluded*, the *depressed*, and the *demented*. (4) Without treatment, the disease may pass through 3 stages of development.

THE DFLUDED TYPE *The First Stage*

(1) Memory defective (2) Very ex-

citable. (3) Hallucinations of hearing. (4) Judgment defect. (5) Weaken self control. (6) Acute excitement may occur. (7) Peculiar "in and out" movement of tongue. "Trombone tremor." (8) Slurred, hesitating speech with drawing. (9) Ankle and knee jerks absent, increased, or floppy. (10) Restlessness and irritability. (11) Pleased with self. (12) Delusions of grandeur. (13) Feels unusually well. (14) Feels able to work when not fit. (15) Mental weakness steadily progresses. (16) Tremors of tongue, face, and hands. (17) Unsteady gait. (18) Loss of facial expression due to muscular weakness. (19) Irregular, unequal pupils without reflex to light. (20) Difficult urination.

The Second Stage. (1) About beginning of 2nd year. (2) Delusions may be repeated but gradually forgotten (3) Dull, stupid, shows no emotion. (4) Seizures occur (5) Patient becomes dull and flushed, then unconscious (6) Unconsciousness may last few minutes to an hour. (7) Seizures resemble epilepsy but less severe (8) Seizures followed by hemiplegia or monoplegia (9) Congestive attacks. (10) Rise of temperature before seizure (11) Physical signs more marked (12) Muscular weakness shown in gait, handwriting and in speech (13) Often becomes fat

The Third Stage (1) Little interest shown except in food (2) Evidence of mind disappears (3) Grinding of teeth. (4) Becomes wasted (5) Unable to control excretions (6) Becomes bedridden. (7) Seizures may continue

THE DEPRESSED TYPE (1) Remissions not so common (2) Depression (3) Physical signs same as the deluded type. (4) Runs longer course (5) Delusions of unworthiness or persecution. (6) Delusions are of much greater magnitude.

THE DEMENTED TYPE (1) All become demented but not noticeable from the start (2) Run a prolonged course (3) Delusions do not occur. (4) Dull, forgetful, unable to work. (5) Commonest type in females

TREATMENT Most effective treatment is artificial fever therapy for not less than 50 hr. at 105° F. in 10-15 sessions, combined with chemotherapy

NURSING OF GENERAL PARALYTICS (1) Patient must be under constant observation (2) Their bones are fragile, hence they should be handled carefully. (3)

Main Differential Diagnosis of Schizophrenia and Manic Depressive Psychoses

Findings in Mental Examination	Schizophrenia	Manic Reaction	Depressive Reaction
1. General behavior and activity.	Odd, incongruous, silliness, irrelevance, and incoherence of stream of thought	Pressure of talk and activity Flight of ideas and distractibility	Slowness of thought and activity Depressed facies.
2. Affective disorder present.	Loss of affect or inadequate affect	A frank elation or quick oscillations	A frank depression.
3. Trend reactions.	Delusions of various types, ideas of reference, ideas of influence, paranoid ideas. Hallucinations usually prominent.	Expansive ideas to fit in with elation. No hallucinations.	Self - condemnation and self - reprimand to fit in with depressive affect. Hallucinations rare
4. S e n s o r i u m changes.	Sensorium generally clear. Insight usually absent.	May be clouded. Insight may be present.	Often clouded. Insight often present.

Prevent decubitus (4) Artificial fever is sometimes induced. (5) Must be kept warm during rigors. (6) If patient has convulsions, he must be watched carefully to prevent him from injuring himself. (7) Watch for distended bladder. (8) Check on elimination. (9) Avoid all quarreling. (10) Patients have a tendency to eat greedily and may have difficulty in swallowing. Care must be exercised to prevent choking. (11) Watch for possible collapse. (12) Death may occur during a seizure. [no tendencies]

d. paranoides. D. piecox with **para-d.**, **paretic.** Paralytic dementia, *q.v.*

d., postfebrile. D. following severe cases of infectious diseases

d. precoc. Though a disease entity, it is best replaced by the term "schizophrenia," since it is not always associated with dementia nor always occurring in the young. It has been characterized as a "dream state," a psychosis represented by a dreaming mind in a sleeping body, the latter being easily aroused but not the former. Twenty per cent of the patients in the hospitals of the U S are afflicted with this psychosis.

d., presenile. One beginning in the 5th decade. **SYM** Apathy, loss of memory, disturbances of speech and gait

d., secondary. D. occurring after a primary mental disease, such as mania

d., senile. That occurring in the aged

SYM Progressive mental deterioration with loss of memory, esp. for recent events, with occasional intermittent attacks of excitement. [syphilis]

d., syphilitic. D. caused by lesion of **d. terminal.** D. following another form of mental disease. **SEE** **secondary d.** [use of some drug]

d., toxic. That due to the excessive

demerol (dem'er-ol) A white, colorless, crystalline compound, soluble in water, having a neutral reaction and an analgesic effect similar to morphine.

demi- [L] Prefix Half

demi-lune cells (dem'i-lun) [L *demi*, half, + *luna*, moon] Collection of marginal cells in form of a half moon in sub-maxillary gland

demineraliza'tion [L. *de*, from, + *minare*, to mine]. Loss of salts by excessive secretion and excretion. [Death]

demise [L. *demittere*, to send from]

Dem'odex. Genus of mites and ticks of the class *Arachnida* and order *Acarina*.

D. folliculo'rum. The pimple mite, which often infests hair sacs and sebaceous follicles

demography [G *demos*, the people, + *graphein*, to write]. Statistical study of births, marriages, and deaths, and physical, moral, and intellectual development.

demonoma'nia [G *daemon*, devil, + *mania*, madness] Obsolete term for psychotic belief that one is possessed by demons

demonop'athy [' + *pathos*, disease] A mania in which one is convinced of being possessed of devils. **SYN** *demonomania*.

Demours' membrane (de-moorz'). A fine membrane bet the endothelial layer of the cornea and the substantia propria. **SYN** Descemet's membrane, lamina elastica posterior.

demucosa'tion [L. *dē*, from, + *mucus*]. Excision of mucosa of any part of body.

demul'cent [L. *demulcere*, to stroke softly]. An agent that will soothe the part or soften the skin to which applied. The term is usually restricted to agents act-

ing on mucous membrane. **EX** *Glycerin*, *honey*, *lanolin*, *milk*, *mucilage of acacia*, *mucilage of tragacanth*, *olive oil*.

demutiza'tion [L. *dē*, down, + *mutus*, mute]. Overcoming mutism by teaching the patient to speak or to use the sign language

dena'tured [' + *natura*, nature]. Subject to having the nature of a substance changed, or to render unfit for consumption, as alcohol, *q.v.*

dendraxon (den-drak'son) [G *dendron*, tree, + *axōn*, axle] The terminal filaments of the neuraxon of a nerve cell.

den'dric. Pert. to or possessing a dendron.

dendriform (den'dri-form) [G. *dendron*, tree, + L *forma*, shape]. Branching or like a tree in shape

den'drite [G *dendritēs*, pert. to a tree]. A branched protoplasmic process of a neuron which conducts impulses to the cell body. There are usually several to a cell. They form synaptic connections with other neurons

d. extracapsular. Dendrites of neurons of autonomic ganglia which pierce the capsule surrounding the cell and which extend for considerable distances from the cell body

d. intracapsular. Dendrites of neurons of autonomic ganglia which ramify beneath the capsule forming a network about the cell body

dendrit'ic. Tree-like in form

d. calculus. A renal stone molded in the form of the pelvis and calyces

dendroid (den'droid) [G *dendron*, tree, + *eidos* form] 1 Dendriform, pert. to dendrites 2 Arborescent, tree-like.

dendron (den'dron) [G tree] A dendrite. A protoplasmic branch from a nerve cell

dendrophagocytosis (den'dro-fag-o-si-to'-sis) [' + *phagein*, to eat, + *kytos*, cell, + *-osis*, infection] The absorption of portions of astocytes by microglia cells

dener'vated [L *dē*, from, + G *neuron*, nerve] 1 Excision, incision, or blocking of a nerve supply 2 A condition in which the nerve supply is blocked or cut off

dengue (deng'ga) [Sp] Acute, epidemic, febrile disease lasting 8 days, seldom fatal

Etiol. A virus transmitted by the mosquito, *Aedes aegypti*

SYM Two fever periods with intermissions, eruptions similar to measles, severe pain in muscles and joints. **SEE** *breakbone fever*.

denidation (den-id-a'shun) [L. *dē*, from, + *nidus*, nest] Removal during menstruation of the *nidus* of a fertilized ovum.

dens (pl *dentes*) [L] 1 A tooth 2 The odontoid process of the axis. A process on the body of the axis which serves as a pivot for the rotation of the atlas

d. bicuspidus. The bicuspid tooth, **d. premolaris** BNA

d. caninus. BNA. The canine tooth

d. deciduus. BNA. Milk tooth, first tooth.

d. incisivus. BNA. Incisor tooth.

d. molaris. BNA. Molar tooth, grinder.

d. permanens. BNA. One of the 32 teeth making up the permanent denture.

d. sapientiae. Late tooth, wisdom tooth. **d. serotinus.** BNA

densimeter (den-sim'e-ter) [L. *densus*, thick, + G *metron*, measure]. Instrument for measuring densities.

densitom'eter [' + G. *metron*, measure]. A special densimeter for measuring bac-

terial growth and effect upon it of anti-septics and bacteriophages.

den'sity [L. *densitas*, thickness]. 1. Relative weight of a substance compared with some other substance of equal bulk. 2. The quality of being dense

denta'gra [L. *dens*, tooth, + *G. agra*, seizure] Toothache

den'tal. Pert to the teeth.

d. arch. The arch formed by the cutting and chewing surfaces of the teeth

d. caries. Decay of the teeth. SEE caries

d. curve. The curve or bow of the line of the teeth in the jaw. The different portions of the curve are described as follows *Alignment c*. The line passing through the center of the teeth from the middle line through the last molar *Buccal c*. The curve extending from the cuspid to the 3rd molar *Compensating c*. The occlusal line of bicuspids and molars *Labial c*. The curve extending from cuspid to cuspid

d. disk. A thin, circular piece of paper, or cloth, or other substance charged with abrasive powder for cutting or polishing teeth and fillings

d. engine. A machine operated with foot power, or by an electric or a water motor, to give a swift rotary motion to drills, burs, and burnishers.

d. formula. A method of expressing briefly the dentition of mammals in which the numbers of the teeth are given in the form of a fraction, the numbers of the upper teeth forming the denominator, those of the lower teeth the numerator

The dental formula of man is:

$$i. \frac{2-2}{2-2} \quad c \frac{1-1}{1-1} \quad b \text{ or } pm \frac{2-2}{2-2} \quad m \frac{3-3}{3-3} \quad 32.$$

dentalgia (den-tal'ji-ä) [L. *dens*, tooth, + *G. algos*, pain]. Toothache

dentaphone (den'tä-fōn) [' + *G. phōnē*, sound] Device for conveying sound through the teeth

dentate (den'tät) [L. *dentatus*, toothed]. Notched, having short triangular divisions of the margin, toothed

den'tes [L.]. Teeth, plural of *dens*, *q.v.*

dentibuc'al [L. *dens*, tooth, + *bucca*, cheek] Pert to both the cheek and teeth

den'ticle. A small toothlike projection

den'ticulate [L. *denticulatus*, small toothed] Finely toothed

d. body. Corpus dentatum.

dentifica'tion [L. *dens*, tooth, + *facere*, to make] Conversion into dental structure

dentifrice (den'tif-ris) [' + *fricare*, to rub] A powder or other substance for cleaning teeth

dentigerous (den-tij'er-us) [' + *gerere*, to bear] Having or containing teeth.

dentila'bial [' + *labium*, lip]. Pert. to both teeth and lips

dentila'gual [' + *lingua*, tongue]. Pert. to both teeth and tongue

dentim'eter [' + *G. metron*, measure]. Device for measuring teeth

den'tinal. Pert to dentine

dentine, dentin (den'tēn, den'tīn) [L. *dens*, tooth] The osseous tissues of a tooth, enclosing the pulp cavity

dentinifica'tion [' + *facere*, to make]. Formation of dentine

dentini'tis [' + *G. -itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of dentine

dentinogenesis (den-tīn-ō-jen'tē-sis) Formation of dentine in development of a tooth

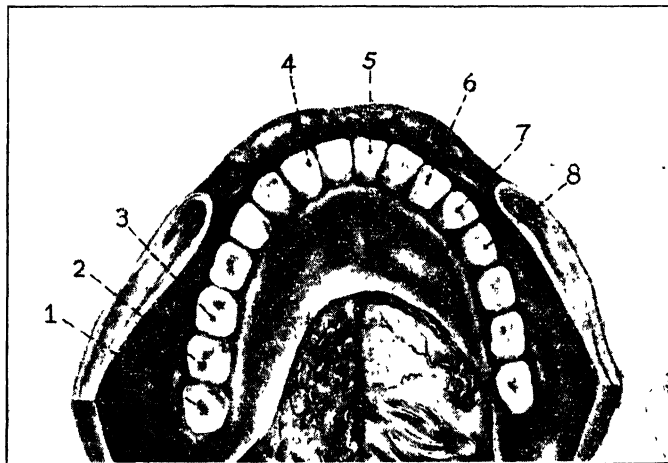
d. imperfecta. Aplasia or hypoplasia of the enamel and dentine of a tooth

d. nucleus. A mass of gray matter in the medulla of each cerebellar hemisphere

den'tinoid [' + *G. eidos*, form]. 1. Resembling dentine. 2. A tumor arising from dentine

dentino'ma [' + *G. -ōma*, tumor]. A dentine tumor

dentinos'teid [' + *G. osteon*, bone, + *eidos*, form]. Small tumor arising from dentine SYN. *dentinoid*.



DENTITION—TEETH IN SITU

1. Third molar 2. Second molar 3. First molar 4. Lateral incisor. 5. Central incisor. 6. Canine. 7. First premolar. 8. Second premolar.

den'tist [L. *dens*, tooth]. A practitioner of dentistry.

dent'istry. That branch of medicine which deals with the care of the teeth and associated structures. It is concerned with the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of diseases of the teeth, and gums. 2 The art or profession of a dentist.

d. esthetic. Repair and restoration or replacement of carious or broken teeth.

d., operative. Phase dealing with dental operations on mouth as contrasted with dental laboratory work.

d. prosthodontia (prōs-thō-dōn'shī-ă). The art of replacing defective or missing teeth through the use of artificial appliances such as bridges, crowns, artificial dentures, etc.

dentit'ion [L. *dentitū*]. The process and time of teething. SEE p D-12.

d., primary. Eruption of 20 deciduous, or milk teeth. ORDER OF ERUPTION. Two central incisors, lower, 7th month. Four central and lateral incisors, upper, 8th and 10th months. Two lateral incisors, lower, 12th to 14th month. Four frontal molars, 12th to 14th month. Four canines, 18th to 20th month. Four post. molars, 24th to 30th month.

d., secondary (32 teeth). The eruption of the permanent teeth, beginning at about the age of six. Completed by the 15th year with the exception of the "wisdom" teeth, which appear bet the 18th and 24th years. ORDER OF ERUPTION. The incisors and canines are followed by the same teeth. The frontal molars are followed by 1st bicuspid. The post. molars are followed by 2nd bicuspid, then the 1st, 2nd and 3rd molars follow. SEE teeth.

SYN *odontiasis*, *teething*.

dentoalve'olar [L. *dens*, tooth, + *alveolus*, small hollow]. Pert to alveolus of a tooth.

dentoalveoli'tis [" + " + G. *-itis*, inflammation]. A purulent inflammation of the tooth socket linings, characterized by looseness of the teeth and gum shrinkage. SYN *pyorrhea alveolaris*.

den'toid [" + G. *eidōs*, form]. Dentiform; odontoid, tooth shaped.

dentaliva (dent-o-li'vā) [" + *oliva*, olive]. Olivary body.

dentor'din. Organic substance of a tooth.

denture (den'tchur) [Fr. from L. *dens*, tooth]. A set of 32 permanent or of 20 deciduous teeth, either natural or artificial.

d., artificial. False teeth replacing natural teeth.

d., full. Complete set of artificial teeth.

denudeated (de-nu'kle-ăt-ed) [L. *dē*, from, + *nucleus*, kernel]. Deprived of a nucleus.

denuda'tion [L. *denudāre*, to lay bare]. Removal of a protecting layer or covering.

denutrition (de-nu-trish'un) [L. *dē*, from, + *nutrire*, to nourish]. Malnutrition.

deob'struent [" + *obstruere*, to block up]. Having the property of removing obstructions.

deodorant (de-ō'dor-ant) [" + *odorāre*, to perfume]. An agent which destroys or neutralizes foul odors. Those in common use are: Chloride of lime, creolin, izal, iodoform, permanganate of potash, chlorine and hydrogen peroxide. SEE *odor*.

deodorize (de-ō'dor-izē) [" + *odor*, odor]. To remove foul odor.

deodorizer (de-ō'dor-i-zer) [" + *odor*, odor]. That which deodorizes.

deontology (de-on-tol'o-jī) [G. *deonta*, things to be done, + *logos*, study of]. Medical ethics.

deop'pilation [L. *dē*, from, + *opplāre*, to stop up]. The doing away with obstructions.

deor'sum [L.]. Downward or turning downward.

d. ver'gens. Turning downward.

deorsumduction (de-or'sum-duk'shun) [L. *deorsum*, downward, + *ducere*, to lead]. Bending downward.

deos'sification (dē-ōs-i-fi-kā'shūn) [L. *dē*, from, + *os*, bone, + *facere*, to make]. Loss of or the removal of mineral matter from bone or osseous tissue.

deox'idate [" + G. *oxyz*, sharp]. To deprive a chemical of oxygen.

deoxidat'ion [" + *oxyz*, sharp]. Process of depriving of oxygen.

deoxidizer (de-ok'si-di-zer) [" + *oxyz*, sharp]. A deoxidizing substance.

depersonaliza'tion [" + L. *persona*, person]. A sense of being someone else, a lessened sense of one's own identity.

deplilate (dep'il-ate) [L. *deplāre*, to pluck out hair]. To strip of hair.

depilation (dep-il-a'shun) [L. *de* + *pilus*, hair]. The process of hair removal. SEE *epilation*.

depil'atory [" + *pilus*, hair]. An agent used for the removal of hair.

deplete (de-plēt') [" + *plēre*, to fill]. To empty, as in blood letting; to produce depletion.

depletion (de-plē'shun) [" + *plēre*, to fill]. Withdrawal of fluid, esp the blood.

deplumation (de-plu-ma'shun) [" + *pluma*, down]. Falling of eyelashes as result of disease.

depolariza'tion (dē-pō'lār-i-zā'shūn) [" + *pōlus*, pole]. The process of reducing to a nonpolarized condition, destruction of polarity.

depos'it (de-poz'it) [" + *ponere*, to place]. 1. Sediment. 2. Matter collected in any part of an organism, normal or otherwise.

deprava'tion [L. *depravāre*, to impair]. 1. Deterioration, esp. of secretions. 2. Perversion.

depraved (de-prāv'd'). 1. Perverted, abnormal. 2. Deteriorated.

depress'ant [L. *depressus*, pressed down]. An agent that will depress a body function or nerve activity. Ex: *Bromides*, *aconite*, *chloral hydrate*.

d., cardiac. One which lessens heart action, so that it beats slower and weaker.

d., cerebral. One lessening brain activity, making patient dull and less active. Large doses may produce sleep.

d., motor. One which lessens contractions of involuntary muscles.

d., respiratory. A drug lessening frequency and depth of breathing.

d., secretory. One making gland secretions less.

depressed (de-prest'). 1. Hollowed. 2. Low in spirits.

depression (de-presh'un) [L. *depressio*, a pressing down]. 1. A hollow or lowered region. 2. The lowering of a part as the mandible. 3. The lowering of a vital function such as respiration. 4. A mental state characterized by dejection, lack of hope, and absence of cheerfulness. Observed in manic depressive psychoses.

d., averse. Melancholia.

d., cardiac. Notch in ant. margin of left lung for the cardiac apex.

depressomotor [' + *motor*, mover]. A drug which diminishes muscular movements by lessening the impulses for motion sent from the brain or spinal cord.

depressor (de-pres'or) [L.]. Instrument for depressing a part.

d. nerve. A nerve, the stimulation of which brings about a fall in blood pressure through reflex vasodilation and slowing of heart beat.

d. reflex. More or less transient stimulation of depressor fibers.

d., tongue. Device used to flatten tongue for throat examinations.

deprimens oculi [L.]. *Musculus rectus inferior*.

depriv'al [L. *dē*, from, + *privāre*, to remove]. Deprived of or without organs, parts, or functions.

depriva'tion [' + *privāre*, to remove]. Deprivation.

deprive'ment [' + *privāre*, to remove]. Being without function, parts or organs. SYN *deprival*.

depuliza'tion [' + *pulex*, flea]. Destruction of fleas which carry the plague bacillus.

depur'ant [L. *depurāre*, to purify]. A medicine that purifies through the removal of excreta.

depura'tion [L. *depurāre*, to purify]. Process of freeing from impurities.

depur'ative. Cleansing.

depura'tor [L. *dē* + *purus*, pure]. 1. That which purifies 2. An emunctory.

deradenitis (der-a-den-'tis) [G. *derē*, neck, + *adēn*, gland]. Inflammation of a lymph gland of the neck.

deradenoncus (der-ad'e-non'kus) [' + *ogkos*, tumor]. Swelling or tumor of a neck gland.

derangement (de-ranj'ment) [Fr disorder]. Disorder of the mental functions, especially those involving the intellect.

deratization (de-rat'i-za'shun) [L. *dē*, from, + *rattus*, rat]. Extermination of rats.

Derbyshire neck (dar'be-shēr). Goutlet.

Dercum's disease (der'kūm). Dystrophy of subcutaneous connective tissue, painful. SYN *adiposis dolorosa*, *paratrophy*.

dereistic (de-re-is'tik). Pert to overexercise of the imagination to the extent of ignoring reality, as seen in day dreaming.

der'ic (der'ik) [G. *deros*, skin]. Pertaining to the skin or surface of the body as distinguished from enteric.

derivation (der-iv-a'shun) [L. *derivāre*, to draw off]. Diversion of fluids from 1 to another part.

deriv'ative [L. *derivāre*, to draw off]. 1. That which is not original or fundamental 2. Anything derived from another body or substance 3. That which produces derivation 4. In embryology that which develops from a preceding structure as the derivatives of the germ layers.

derm, derma [G. *derma*, skin]. The *cutis vera*, or true skin.

Dermacentor (dēr-mā-sēnt'or). A genus of ticks belonging to the order Acarina, family Ixodidae.

D. andersoni. The wood tick, a species of ticks which is parasitic on man or other mammals during some part of their life cycle. May transmit causative agents of Rocky Mountain spotted fever, tularemia, anaplasmosis, brucellosis, Q fever, and several forms of virus encephalomyelitis, also causes tick paralysis.

D. variabilis. A species of ticks similar to *D. andersoni*. The larvae in-

fest rodents; adults, principally dogs, but may infest man. May transmit same diseases as *D. andersoni*.

der'mad [G. *derma*, skin, + L. ad, toward]. Toward the skin; externally.

dermagra (der-mag'rā). [' + *agra*, seizure]. A deficiency disease. SYM: Debility, gastrointestinal disturbance, erythema, convulsions, and nervous and mental disorders. SYN *Pellagra*.

dermal. Relating to the skin or derma.

dermalax'ia [G. *derma*, skin, + *malaxis*, softening]. Morbid relaxation or softness of the skin.

dermalgia (der-mal'ji-ā) [' + *algos*, pain]. Pain in the skin.

dermame'tropathism (der'mā-mē-trōp'ā-thizm) [' + *metron*, measure, + *pathos*, disease]. Diagnosis of skin disease by observing the markings made by drawing a blunt pencil across the skin.

dermamyiasis (der-mā-mi-l'ā-sis) [' + *myia*, fly]. Skin disease caused by invasion of larva of dipterous insects.

dermanaplasty (derm-an'ā-plas-tī) [' + *anaplassein*, to reform]. Skin grafting.

dermapos'tasis [' + *apostasis*, a falling away]. Abscess formation accompanying a disease of the skin.

dermat-, dermato- [G.]. Prefixes Skin.

dermat'agra (derm-ā-tag'rā) [G. *derma*, skin, + *agra*, seizure]. 1. Pellagra. 2. Dermatalgia 3. Gouty affection of the skin.

dermat'algia (derm-ā-tal'ji-ā) [' + *algos*, pain]. Paresthesia with localized pain in the skin. SYN *dermalgia*.

dermatat'rophy (derm-at'ā-tro'fi-ā) [' + *atrophia*, atrophy]. Atrophy of the skin.

dermataux'e (der-mā-taw'k'sē) [' + *auxē*, increase]. Hypertrophy of the skin.

dermat'itis (der-mat'i'tis) [' + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of skin evidenced by itching, redness and various skin lesions.

Etiol. Lack of Vitamin G, skin irritants, as poison ivy, corrosives, acids, alkalies or hypersusceptibility on part of patient.

TREATMENT. Remove irritant by washing with soap and water, then by alcohol and ether. Dress with calamine lotion or bland oils or ointment.

d. aestivalls [L. *aestiva*, summer]. Hot weather dermatitis.

d. calorica [L. *calor*, heat]. That due to heat or cold, as sunburn, etc.

d. cercarial. Dermatitis resulting from infestation with the cercaria of blood flukes belonging to the genus *Schistosoma*. Achlososome dermatitis or swimmer's itch.

d. congelationis [L. *congelatio*, cold]. Froshbite chilblain. See *chilblain*.

d. exfoliativa. Acute or subacute inflammation of the skin commonly involving whole surface and characterized by redness and abundant flaky desquamation.

Etiol: Unknown.

SYM: May be primary with constitutional symptoms (fever, debility, and gastrointestinal upset), with sudden eruption, pink turning dark red, followed by thin, flaky, loosely adherent, grayish or brownish scales, tender skin, tension and stiffness. In secondary type it follows certain scaly diseases of the skin (eczema, seborrheic dermatitis, psoriasis); pigmentation (slate or mahogany color) is frequent.

PROG: Guarded. Recurrences are frequent and sometimes death follows.

TREATMENT. Attention to general health (drugs, tonics internally). Locally, soothing oily applications. *SYN. pityriasis rubra.*

d. gangraenosa. Skin inflammation of gangrenous form

d. herpetiformis. Chronic, inflammatory disease characterized by erythematous, papular, vesicular, bullous, or pustular lesions with tendency to grouping and with itching and burning.

ETIOI. Direct cause unknown. Occurs mostly in adult males though no age is exempt.

SYM. Slight, constitutional. Lesions develop suddenly and spread peripherally. Disease is variable and erratic and attack may be prolonged for weeks or months. Secondary infection may follow from trauma.

PROG. Amelioration of attack, but permanent relief cannot be promised.

TREATMENT. Removal of sources of reflex irritation. Arsenic, sodium cacodylate, thyroid (with circumspection), quinine. Soothing mixtures externally. Excoriated areas to be protected by mild antiseptics.

d. hiemalis [*L. hiems*, winter]. Dermatitis occurring in cold weather.

d. infectiosa eczematoides. Pustular eruption during or following a pyogenic disease. *SYN. Engman's disease.*

d. medicamentosa. Drug eruption.

ETIOI. Idiosyncrasy or sensitization to the drug in question. Most probably anaphylactoid, not true anaphylactic reaction. Cosmetics, arsenic (wallpaper, etc.), butyn, phenobarbital, etc., are some of the 50 drugs reported.

SYM. With exception of bromine and iodine, the eruption is not characteristic and may resemble almost any condition or disease.

TREATMENT. Removal of cause, saline cathartics, and alkaline diuretics.

d. multiformis. Form with lesions of a pustular nature.

d. papillaris capillitii. Formation on scalp and neck of surface elevations interspersed with pustules and ending in scarlike elevations resembling keloids.

d. repens. Inflammatory disease of the skin following injury.

ETIOI. Uncertain. One theory is of peripheral neuritis with secondary parasitic invasion. *Staphylococcus albus* may be present.

SYM. Serous undermining of upper layers of epidermis with formation of numerous white abscesses in adjacent rete. Begins as localized redness with vesiculation or pustulation, spreading until central patch of glazed, denuded rete is surrounded by ragged border of slightly elevated, seriously undermined horny epidermis. Denuded areas may be entirely healed before peripheral extension takes place.

PROG. Rebellious to treatment.

TREATMENT. Removal of material for bacteriologic examination and autogenous vaccine. Locally Ruggles' mixture (salicylic acid, lactic acid, alcohol), or potassium permanganate, and boric acid, formalin, silver nitrate.

d. seborrheica. Acute or subacute inflammatory skin disease beginning on the scalp, characterized by rounded, irregular, or circinate lesions covered with yellowish or brownish-gray greasy scales.

ETIOI. Lowered vitality, indigestion, excessive amounts of certain foods

(fats) are predisposing factors. Probably mildly infectious though not yet definitely proved.

SYM. On the scalp it may be dry with abundant grayish branny scales, or oozing and crusted, constituting *eczema capitis*,* and may spread to forehead and postauricular regions. On the forehead it shows scaly and infiltrated lesions with dark red bases, some itching, localized loss of hair, on eyebrows and eyelashes dry, dirty white scales, itching, on nasolabial folds or vermillion border of lips (see *Cheilitis exfoliativa*), on sternal region, greasy and unctuous to the touch, in interscapular, axillary, and genitocrural regions.

TREATMENT. Care to general health, restricted diet eliminating fatty foods. For inflamed areas. Soothing ointments. For cleansing Benzine followed by sweet or olive oil. No soap or water. Silver nitrate, sulfur, resorcin, ammoniated mercury, or salicylic acid.

SYN. *alopecia furfuracea*, *pityriasis capitis*, *seborrhea corporis*, *seborrhea sicca*.

d. venenata. Any inflammation caused by local action of various animal, vegetable, or mineral substances on the surface of the skin. Commonly called ivy poisoning.

ETIOI. Drugs, acids, alkalis, plants. Runs an acute course with recurrence.

SYM. Vary from simple hyperemia to gangrene and sloughing. Majority are erythematous, limited to part touched by irritant, becoming papular, vesicular, or pustular with burning or itching.

TREATMENT. Incision and drainage of bullae followed by alcohol sponge and preceded by soap and water to remove toxicodendron (poison ivy) oil. Locally aluminum acetate, lead acetate or lead lactate, or lead and opium water freely on gauze. When dry and scaly, calamine ointment by day and carbolized zinc oil by night. No soap and water until lesions heal. In ivy poisoning internal administration of rhus toxicodendron in minute doses cautiously increased. *SEE. skin.*

d. verrucosa. *SYN. Chromoblastomycosis q r r.* A dermatitis characterized by the formation of wartlike nodules on the skin. These may enlarge and form papillomatous structures which sometimes ulcerate.

ETIOI. A fungus, *Hormodendrum pedrosoi*.

d., x-ray. Skin inflammation due to overdose of x-ray.

dermatograft (der-mat-o-graft) [*der-mat- + autos*, self, + *plastin*, to form]. Grafting of skin taken from some portion of the patient's own body.

Dermatobia (dér-mă-tô'bi-a). A genus of bot-flies belonging to the order *diptera*, family *Cuterebridae*.

D. hominis. A species of bot-flies found in parts of tropical America whose larvae infest man and cattle. The eggs are transported by mosquitoes of the genus *Psorophora*.

dermatobia'sis (der-mat-o-bi'as-is) [*der-mat- + autos*, self, + *plassein*, to form]. Infestation by the larvae of *Dermatobia hominis*. The larvae live in the skin forming marblelike boils.

dermatocoele (der-mă-tô-sel) [*der-mă + kēlē*, hernia]. Tendency of hypertrophied skin and subcutaneous tissue to hang loosely in folds. *SYN. dermatolysis.*

d. lipomato'sis. A pedunculated lipoma with cystic degeneration.

dermatocelidosis (der-mat-o-kel-i-dō'sis) [*G. derma*, skin, + *kēlis*, spot, + *-ōsis*].

Freckles; a macular eruption.

dermatocellulitis (der-mat-o-sel-u-lī'tis) [" + *L. cellula*, little cell, + *G. -itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of subcutaneous connective tissue.

dermatocniosis (der-mat-o-kon-i-o'sis) [" + *konia*, dust]. Occupational dermatitis caused by the irritation of dust.

dermatocyst (der'mat-o-sist) [" + *kystis*, cyst]. A skin cyst.

dermatodyn'ia [" + *odynē*, pain]. Pain in the skin, dermatalgia.

dermatofibro'ma [" + *L. fibra*, fiber, + *G. -ōma*, tumor]. A skin fibroma.

dermatogen (der-mat'o-jen) [" + *gennan*, to form]. Antigen from a skin disease.

dermatog'eous [" + *gennan*, to produce]. Of the nature of or producing skin or disease of skin.

dermatoglyphics (der-mā-to-glīf'iks) [" + *glyphē*, a carving]. Study of surface markings of the skin, esp those of hands and feet.

dermat'ograph [" + *graphein*, to write]. 1. A device for marking the body for diagnosis. 2. A wheal made on the skin in dermatography.

dermatograph'ia, **dermatog'raphy** [" + *graphein*, to write]. 1. A treatise on the skin. 2. A form of urticaria in which wheals are made by pressure.

der'matohet'eroeplasty [" + *eteros*, other, + *plassein*, to mold]. Grafting with grafts from another's skin.

dermatoid (der'mā-toid) [" + *eidōs*, form]. Resembling skin.

dermatokelidosis (der-mat-o-kē-lī-dō'sis) [" + *kēludōn*, to stain]. A macular eruption, freckle.

dermatol'ogist [" + *logos*, understanding]. A skin specialist.

dermatol'ogy [" + *logos*, understanding]. The science of the skin and its diseases.

dermatolysis (der-mā-to-lī-sis) [" + *lysis*, a loosening]. Tendency of hypertrophied skin and subcutaneous tissue to hang in folds. Loose skin. SYN *cutis laza*, *cutis pendula*.

dermatoma [*G. derma*, skin, + *-ōma*, growth]. Circumscribed thickening of skin.

dermatome (der'ma-tōm) [" + *tomē*, incision]. 1. Instrument for incising the skin or for cutting thin transplants of skin. 2. A segmental skin area innervated by various spinal cord segments. 3. The lateral portion of the somite of an embryo which gives rise to the dermis of the skin, the cutis plate.

dermatomere (der'mā-to-mer) [" + *meros*, part]. A segment of embryonic integument.

dermatomucosomycosis (der'ma-to-mū-ko'so-mī-o-sī'tis) [" + *L. mucosa*, mucous membrane, + *G. mys*, muscle, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the skin, involving mucosa and muscles.

dermatomycosis (der'mat-o-mī-ko'sis) [" + *mykēs*, fungus, + *-ōsis*]. A disease of the skin due to a mycosis.

dermatomy'ma [" + *mys*, muscle, + *-ōma*, tumor]. Myoma of the skin.

dermatomycosis (der'ma-to'mī-o-sī'tis) [" + " + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the skin and muscles.

NP Rest in bed with skillful turning is essential. Mouth lesions should be irrigated frequently with hot boric acid or saline solution. Hot baths and hot fomentations help stiffness. Measures to promote free sweating every second day have been recommended. Hot, dry, flannel

bandages and baking half an hour 3 times daily have also been applied. Avoid fatigue and chilling. Massage, graduated exercise and electrotherapy are helpful in preventing or treating muscular atrophy and contractures.

dermatoneuro'sis [" + *neuron*, nerve, + *-ōsis*]. Skin disease of nervous origin.

dermatopath'ia [" + *pathos*, disease]. Any disease of the skin.

dermatopathol'ogy [" + " + *logos*, study of]. Study of diseases of the skin.

dermatop'athy [" + *pathos*, disease]. Any skin disease. SYN *dermatopathia*.

dermatopho'bia [" + *phobos*, fear]. Abnormal fear of having a skin disease.

dermatophyte (dēr'māt-ō-fit) [" + *phyton*, plant]. A plant parasite which grows in or on the skin. They rarely penetrate deeper than the epidermis or its derivatives, hair, and nails. They cause such skin diseases as *tinea*, *tinea*, or ringworm *eczema*, *erythrasma*. Important dermatophytes include the genera *Achorion*, *Microsporon*, *Trichophyton*, and *Epidermophyton*. All are fungi.

dermatophytide (der-mā-tof'ī-tēd) [" + *phyton*, plant]. A toxic rash or eruption occurring in dermatomycosis.

dermatoplas'tic [" + *plassein*, to form]. Pert. to skin grafting.

dermatoplasty (der'mat-o-plas-tī). Transplanting living skin to cover cutaneous defects caused by injury, operation, or disease.

There are 4 methods. First, *Reverdin's*. Small grafts of cuticle only. Second, *Thiersch's*. Larger grafts including entire thickness of true skin. Third, *Wolfe's*. Large grafts of skin devoid of subcutaneous fat. Fourth, *Krause's*. Large grafts with underlying fat tissue.

NP Carefully disinfect the skin from which grafts are to be taken. The wound to which the grafts are applied should be dressed with narrow strips of gutta-percha tissue, rendered aseptic by washing with soap and water, rinsing thoroughly in sterilized water, immersing in 2% formalin solution for 1 hour; again rinsing in sterilized water, placing in physiologic solution until needed.

Dressing: Safety pins. Gauze, cotton, roller bandage. Great care must be taken in adjusting bandage. If too much pressure is put on grafts they will die. These wounds are sometimes dressed with a light compress of sterilized gauze, saturated with a warm physiologic solution.

dermatorrhagia (der'mā-tor-ra'jī-ā) [*G. derma*, skin, + *regnūnai*, to burst forth]. Hemorrhage into or from the skin.

dermatorrhea (der'mā-tor-re'ā) [" + *roia*, flow]. Excessive secretion of sebaceous glands.

dermatosclerosis (dēr-mā-tō-skl-rō'sis). Scleroderma.

dermatoscopy (der-mā-tōs'ko-pl) [" + *skopein*, to examine]. Examination of the skin with a high powered lens.

dermatosiophobia (der-mā-to'sī-o-fōb) [" + *-ōsis* + *phobos*, fear]. One having a morbid fear of acquiring a skin disease.

dermatosiophobia (der-mā-to'sī-o-fō'bī-ā). Dread of skin disease.

dermatosis (der-mat-o'sis) [*G. derma*, skin, + *-ōsis*]. Any disease of the skin.

dermatosome (der'ma-to-sōm) [" + *sōma*, body]. Section of equatorial plate in mitosis.

der'matother'apy [" + *therapeia*, treatment]. Treatment of skin diseases.

dermatothlasia (der'mā-to-thla'zi-ā) [" + *thlasia*, a bruising]. An uncontrollable tic or impetus to pinch the skin.

dermatotome (der'mā-to-tōm) [" + *tomē*, incision]. 1. One of the fetal skin segments. 2. A knife for incising the skin or small lesions.

dermatotropic (der-mā-to-trop'tk) [" + *tropē*, a turning]. Acting esp. on the skin.

dermatoxerasia (der'mā-to-ze-ra'si-ā) [" + *xerasia*, dryness]. Roughening of skin. SYN: *xeroderma*.

dermatozo'on [" + *zoon*, animal]. Animal parasite of the skin.

dermatrophia (der-ma-tro'fi-ā) [" + *atrophia*, atrophy]. Atrophy of the skin.

dermic (der'mik) [G. *derma*, skin]. Pert. to the skin.

dermis (der'mis) [L.]. The skin; *cutis vera* or true skin.

dermitis [G. *derma*, skin, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of skin.

dermoblast [" + *blastos*, germ]. Part of mesoblastic layer, developing into the corium

dermographia, **dermography** (der-mo-graf'i-ā, -mog'raf-i) [" + *graphein*, to write]. The appearance of elevated red marks on the skin as the result of pressure or stroking its surface, seen in vasomotor ataxia

dermoid [" + *oidos*, form] 1. Resembling the skin. 2. A dermoid cyst

d. cyst. A nonmalignant cystic tumor in which are found elements derived from the ectoderm, such as hair, teeth, or skin. They occur frequently in the ovary but may develop in other organs such as the lungs. 2. An ovarian teratoma

dermoidec'tomy [" + " + *ektomē*, excision]. Excision of a dermoid cyst.

dermol'ysin [" + *lysis*, loosening]. A substance in the blood supposed to be capable of dissolving the skin.

dermol'ysis [" + *lysis*, loosening]. A rare destructive disease of the skin.

dermomyco'sis [" + *mykēs*, fungus, + *-osis*]. A skin disease produced by a vegetable parasite. SYN: *dermatomycosis*.

dermonosol'ogy [" + *nosos*, disease, + *logos*, study of]. The pathology of skin affections

dermopathy (der-mop'ath-i) [" + *pathos*, disease]. Any skin disease

dermophlebitis (der-mo-fle-bl'tis) [" + *phleps*, vein, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of superficial veins and surrounding skin

dermophylaxis [" + *phylax*, a guard]. The protective function of the skin in warding off infections.

dermophyte (der'mo-fit) [" + *phyton*, plant]. A vegetable skin parasite. SYN: *dermatophyte*.

dermorrhag'ia [" + *rēgnunai*, to burst forth]. Hemorrhage from or into the skin. SYN: *dermatorrhagia*.

dermoskel'eton [" + *skeleton*, skeleton]. The skin, teeth, hair, and nails.

dermostenosis (der-mo-sten-o'sis) [" + *stenōsis*, narrowing]. A tightening of the skin. SEE *scleroderma*.

dermosynovitis (dēr-mō-sin-ō-vi'tis) [" + *syn*, with, + *L. ovum*, egg, + *G. -itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the synovial sheaths and the adjacent skin

dermosyphilop'athy [" + *syn*, together, + *philein*, to love, + *pathos*, disease]. Any syphilitic disease of the skin

dermotrop'ic [" + *tropē*, a turning]. Acting esp. on the skin.

dermovac'cine [" + *L. vaccinus*, pert. to a cow]. A vaccine for skin inoculation.

desanmania (des-an-i-ma'ni-ā) [L. *dēs*, without, + *animus*, mind, + *G. mania*, frenzy]. Amentia, dementia.

desatura'tion [L. *dē*, from, + *saturāre*, to fill]. A process whereby a saturated organic compound is converted into an unsaturated one, as when stearic acid, $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{10}\text{COOH}$, is changed into oleic acid, $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{33}\text{COOH}$. The product is likely to differ in other ways as well.

Desault's appara'tus or ban'dage (de-sōz'). Bandage used for fracture of clavicle. SEE *bandage*.

descemetitis (des-em-et-i'tis) [G. *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of Descemet's membrane on the corneal post. surface, serous cyclitis

Descemet's membrane (des'māz). A fine membrane bet. the endothelial layer of the cornea and the substantia propria; *lamina elastica posterior*. SEE *Demours' membrane*.

descemetocoele (des-se-met'o-sēl) [G. *kēlē*, hernia]. Protrusion of Descemet's membrane

descendens (de-sen'dens) [L. *dē*, from, + *scandere*, to climb] Descending; a descending structure

d. hypoglossi, **d. noni**. A branch of the hypoglossal nerve given off at the point where it curves around the occipital artery, which passes down obliquely across the sheath of the carotid vessels (sometimes within it) to form a loop just below the middle of the neck with branches of the 2d and 3rd cervical nerves

descensus (de-sen'sus) [L. a falling] Falling, descent. SYN: *plosis*.

d. testis. BNA. Passage of the testicle down into the scrotum. SYN: *migration of testicle*

d. uteri. Defective pelvic floor allowing the uterus or part of the uterus to protrude out of the vagina

VARIETIES **First Degree**: Where the cervix uteri reaches down to the vaginal introitus **Second Degree**: Where the cervix uteri protrudes out of the vagina. **Third Degree**: Where the entire uterus lies outside of the vagina. This is the condition known as procidentia uteri.

Error! This condition may be congenital or acquired, although it is most usually acquired. The etiological factors are congenital weakness of the uterine supports, as in the virginal types of prolapsus, injury to the pelvic floor or uterine supports during childbirth.

SYM. The condition is most often seen following instrumental deliveries, or where the patient has been allowed to bear down before the cervix is fully dilated. With it there is frequently associated a prolapsus of the ant. and post. vaginal walls, as seen in cystocele and rectocele. In the early stages there are dragging sensations in the lower abdomen, backache while standing and on exertion, sensation of weight and bearing down in the perineum, frequency of urination and incontinence of urine in cases associated with cystocele. In the later stages a protrusion or a swelling at the vulva is noticed on standing or straining, and leukorrhea. In procidentia there is frequently pain on walking, inability to urinate unless the mass is reduced, and quite commonly a cystitis.

TREATMENT: The treatment depends upon the age of the patient, the degree

of prolapsus, and the associated pathology. In general, there is orthopedic, postural, or surgical treatment. Where conservation is desired the use of the pessary is clearly indicated, or conservative surgery (round ligament shortening and pelvic floor repair) may be practiced. In the elderly patient where the uterus is pathological, a hysterectomy (abdominal or vaginal) accompanied by vaginal plastic work is indicated, depending upon the preferences of the operator. In the presence of large cystocele the interposition operation may be of value. In the old patient who may be a poor surgical risk, colpocleisis (surgical closure) is of value.

SYN: prolapsus uteri.

desensitization. Term applied to the condition when sensitized animals on recovering from an anaphylactic shock do not react to a subsequent injection of the antigen within a reasonable period.

desensitize [L. *dē*, from, + *sentire*, to perceive] 1. To deprive of or lessen sensitivity by nerve section or blocking. 2. To abate anaphylactic sensitiveness.

desexualize [" + *sezus*, sex]. To castrate, or to perform ovariectomy or testectomy.

deshydremia [" + *yđor*, water, + *aima*, blood]. Lack of fluid elements of the blood.

desiccant (des'ik-ant). Causing desiccation or dryness.

desiccate [L. *desiccāre*, to dry up]. To dry.

desiccation [L. *desiccāre*, to dry up]. The process of drying up. SEE: *electrodesiccation*.

d., electric. Electric therapy to cure a lesion

desiccative (des'ik-a-tiv, des-sik'a-tiv). Causing to dry up

desmalgia (dez-mal'jī-ā) [G. *desmos*, band, + *algos*, pain]. Pain in a ligament

desmectasia, desmectasis (des-mek-ta'si-ā, -iā-sis) [" + *ektasis*, dilatation]. The stretching of a tendon

desmepithelium (des-mep-ith-e'll-um) [" + *epi*, upon, + *thelē*, nipple]. The epithelial lining of vessels and synovial cavities

desmitis (des-mi'tis) [" + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of a ligament.

desmo- [G. *desmos*]. Prefix: A bond, a ligature

desmobacteria [" + *baktērion*, little rod]. Group of bacteria of a filiform shape; similar to genus *Bacilli*.

desmocyte (dez-mo-sit) [" + *kytos*, cell]. A supporting tissue cell. SYN: *fibroblast*, *fibrocyte*.

desmocyoma (dez-mo-si-to'ma) [" + " + *ōma*, tumor]. A tumor formed of desmocytes; a sarcoma

desmodyn'ia [" + *odynē*, pain]. Pain in a ligament

desmoenzyme. An enzyme which is bound to the protoplasm of cells and incapable of being extracted by present known methods, in contrast to *lyoenzymes* which can be readily extracted.

desmogenous (des-moj'en-us) [" + *genan*, to produce]. Of connective tissue origin

desmoglycogen. A poorly soluble form of glycogen. Differs from the more soluble form (lyoglycogen) in that it is composed of polymers of greater molecular weight.

desmography [" + *graphein*, to write]. A description of or treatise on ligaments.

des'moid [" + *eidos*, form]. 1. Tendon-like; fibroid. 2. A very tough and firm fibroma.

desmology (des-mol'o-jī) [" + *logos*, science]. Science of tendons and ligaments.

desmo'ma [" + *-ōma*, tumor]. A tumor of the connective tissue.

desmoneoplasm (dez-mo-ne'o-plazm) [" + *neos*, new, + *plasma*, matter]. A connective tissue tumor.

desmopathy (des-mop'a-thī) [" + *pathos*, disease]. Any ligament disease.

desmopexia (des-mo-peks'i-ā) [" + *pēxis*, fixation]. Fixation of round ligaments to the abdominal wall for the correction of uterine displacement.

desmoplas'tic [" + *plassein*, to form]. Causing or forming adhesions.

desmopyknosis (dez-mo-pik-no'sis) [" + *pyknosis*, a condensation]. Dudley's operation. Shortening of round ligaments by attaching them by loops to the ant. uterine wall

desmorrhaxis (des-mor-reks'is) [" + *rēxis*, rupture]. Rupture of a ligament.

desmosis (des-mo'sis) [" + *-ōsis*]. Any disease of the connective tissue, esp. of the skin.

desmosome (des'mo-sōm) [" + *sōma*, body]. A small thickening in an intercellular bridge

desmotomy (des-mot'o-mī) [" + *tomē*, incision]. Dissection of ligament.

desoxy. Prefix meaning deoxygenized or a reduced form of

desoxycholic acid. 3, 12 dihydrocholanolic acid (C₂₄H₄₄O₆), an acid found in bile.

desoxycorticosterone (dēs-ōk-i-kōr-ti-kōs'tēr-ōn). An active steroid hormone produced by the adrenal cortex. It plays an important role in the regulation of water and salt metabolism.

d. acetate. An acetate ester of desoxycorticosterone and the form in which the hormone is usually administered in its therapeutic use. It may be injected intramuscularly or implanted as pellets subcutaneously

desoxyephedrine (dēs-ōk'ī-ēf'ēd-rīn). A synthetic compound, related to amphetamine and ephedrine, which acts as a cerebral stimulant and vasoconstrictor.

Usually used in the form of dextro-desoxyephedrine hydrochloride for the relief of fatigue, to overcome sleepiness or drowsiness, and to counteract a depressed mood

desoxyribose (dēs-ōk'ī-rib-ōs). A phosphoric ester of a pentose present in nucleic acid. Occurs in the nuclei of all cells

desoxyribonuclease. An enzyme produced by certain streptococci which hydrolyzes desoxyribonucleoprotein of the nuclei of cells. It is utilized in surgery for the liquifying of thick pus thus facilitating drainage

desoxyribonucleic acid. Thymonucleic acid or desoxypentosenucleic acid. A compound originally extracted from the thymus gland and later found to be universally present in the nuclei of all cells. One of two principle classes of nucleic acids; contains desoxyribose.

desoxycholanesis. Increased amount of desoxycholic acid in the bile.

despumation (de-spu-ma'shun) [L. *dē*, from, + *spuma*, froth]. Separation of froth or scum from a liquid.

des'quamate [" + *squamare*, to scale off]. To shed or scale off the surface epithelium.

desquamation (des-kwa-ma'shun) [" + *squama*, scale]. Scaling of the skin or cuticle.

- desquamative** (des-kwam'ă-tiv) ["" + *squamare*, to scale off]. Of the nature of desquamation or pert. to, or causing it.
- desquamous** (des-kwam'us) ["" + *squamare*, to scale off]. Scaling or falling off, as the skin.
- dessertspoon**. One holding about 2 fluid drams. Spoons are not all uniform in capacity.
- desudation** (de-su-da'shun) [L *dē*, from, + *sudare*, to perspire]. Excessive sweating often followed by slight pustular eruption.
- detelecfasis** ["" + *ektasis*, dilatation]. Lack of normal inflation, collapse of an organ.
- detergent** [L *detergere*, to cleanse]. A medicine that purges or cleanses, cleansing.
- deterioration** [L *deteriorare*, to deteriorate]. Retrogression, said of impairment of mental or physical functions.
- determination** [L *determinare*, to limit].
1 A tendency in a definite direction, as of blood, to a part. 2 A quantitative analysis.
- determiners** [L *determinare*, to limit]. Genes* or the element in chromosomes* supposed to be responsible for inherited traits.
- determinism** (de-term'in-izm) ["" + G. *ismos*, condition of]. The theory that all human action is the result of innate urges although they may not be conscious ones.
- deter'sive** [L *detergere*, to cleanse]. Detergent; cleansing or purging.
- dethyroidism** [L *dē*, away, + G. *thyreoides*, like a shield]. Condition resulting from removal of the thyroid.
- dethyroidized** ["" + G. *thyreoides*, like a shield]. Without a thyroid gland.
- detonating chamber**. A muffler surrounding the discharging balls of a static machine or resonator to deaden the sound of a spark discharge.
- detonation** [L *detonare*, to thunder loudly]. A violent noise caused by an explosive combustion.
- detoxicate** [L *dē*, from, + G. *toxikon*, poison]. To remove the toxic principle of a substance. SYN *detoxify*.
- detoxify** (de-toks'i-fi) ["" + "" + L. *facere*, to make]. To remove the toxic quality of a substance. SYN *detoxicate*.
- detrition** (de-trish'un) ["" + *terere*, to wear]. The wearing away of a part, esp. through friction, as that of the teeth.
- detritus** (de-tri'tus) ["" + *terere*, to wear]. Any broken down or degenerative tissue or carious matter.
- detruncation** (de-trun-ka'shun) ["" + *truncus*, trunk]. Decapitation, esp. of a fetus. SYN *decollation*.
- detrusor urinae** [L]. Ext. longitudinal layer of muscular coat of bladder.
- detumes'cence** [L *dē*, down, + *tumescere*, to swell]. 1. Subsidence of a swelling. 2. Subsidence of erectile tissue of genital organs (penis and clitoris) following erection.
- diencephalon** (dūt-en-sef'ă-lon) [G. *diencephalos*, second, + *egkephalos*, brain]. The interbrain. SYN: *thalamencephalon*.
- deteranopia, detersanopia** (du-ter-an-o'p-ă, -op'ă-f-ă) ["" + *anopia*, blindness]. Green blindness, so named because green is the 2nd of the primary colors. SEE: *protanopia, tritanopia*.
- deuterium** (dū-tē-ri-um) [G. *deuteros*, second]. Heavy hydrogen; the mass 2 isotope of hydrogen, symbol H² or D.
d. oxide. Heavy water.
- deuteroal'bumose** ["" + L. *albumen*, white of egg]. An albumose formed in peptic digestion of proteins.
- deuteroelast'ose** ["" + L. *elasticus*, elastic]. A deuteroalbumose formed in the peptic digestion of elastin.
- deuteromyosinose** (du-ter-o-mi-o'sin-ōz) ["" + G. *mys*, muscle]. A product of myosin digestion.
- deuteropathia, deuterop'athy** ["" + *pathos*, disease]. A disease caused by a preceding disease.
- deuteroplasm** ["" + *plasma*, matter]. SYN *paraplasm*. Inclusion bodies.
- deutoscolex** (du-to-sko'lex) ["" + *skolez*, intestinal worm]. Secondary daughter cysts which develop on the inner wall of a hydatid cyst.
- devasa'tion** [L. *dē*, away, + *vasa*, vessel]. Destruction of blood vessels.
- devasculariza'tion** ["" + *vascularis*, pert. to a vessel]. Loss or draining of blood from a part.
- development** [Fr. *développeur*, to unwrap]. Growth to full size or maturity. Progress of an egg to the adult state. Evolution.
- development, words pert. to:** anoria, aplasia, aplastic, apposition, ateliosis, atellotic, auxanology, auxology, cacogenesis, carvogenesis, cavalry bone, cenopyschic, chondrification, chondrosis, chorista, choristoma.
- developmental** (de-vel-op-men'tal) [Fr. *développeur*, to unwrap]. Pert to development.
- deviation** (de-vi-a'shun) [L *dē*, from, + *via*, way]. Going out of the way, departure from normal.
d., *conjugate*. Deviation of face and eyes to the same side in paralytics.
d., *minimum*. The smallest deviation that a prism can produce.
d. of complement. Incapable of hemolysis.
- deviometer** ["" + "" + G. *metron*, measure]. Device for estimating degree of strabismus.
- devisceration** (de-vis-er-a'shun) ["" + *viscus*, viscer-, internal organ]. Removal of viscera. SYN *evisceration*.
- devitaliza'tion** ["" + *vita*, life]. 1 Destruction or loss of vitality. 2 Anesthetizing sensitive pulp of a tooth, known as "killing the nerve."
- devolu'tion** [L *devolvere*, to roll down]. Catabolism, degeneration.
- dew cure**. Walking with bare feet in grass wet with dew. SYN. *kneippism*.
d. point. Temperature at which dew begins to form.
- dexiocar'dia** [G. *dexios*, right, + *kardia*, heart]. Displacement of heart on right side of the body.
- dexter** (dēks'ter) [L. *dexter*, right]. On the right side.
- dextrad** (dex'trad) [L. *dexter*, right, + *ad*, toward]. Toward the right side.
- dextral** (dex'tral). Pert to the right side.
- dextran** [L. *dexter*, right]. C₆H₁₀O₅. A monodextrin.
- dextrase** [L. *dexter*, right]. An enzyme that splits dextrose and converts it into lactic acid.
- dextrin** [L. *dexter*, right]. A yellowish-white powder which forms mucilaginous solutions in water and can be prepared by the action of heat or acid on starch.
It is a carbohydrate of the formula (C₆H₁₀O₅)_n. In digestion it is soluble or gummy matter into which starch is converted by diastase and is the result of the 1st chemical change in the digestion of starch.

dextrinuria (deks-trin-u'ri-ä) [" + G. *ouron*, urine] Dextrin in the urine.

dextro- [L. *dexter*, *dextr-*]. Prefix: To the right.

dextrocardia (deks-tro-kar'di-ä) [" + G. *kardia*, heart]. Having the heart on the right side of body.

dextrocardiogram [" + " + *gramma*, a writing] A cardiogram representing action of the right ventricle.

dextrocular [" + *oculus*, eye]. Having a stronger right eye than the left one.

dextrocularity (deks-trok-ü-lar'i-ti) [" + *oculus*, eye]. The condition of having the right eye stronger than the left.

dextroduction [" + *ducere*, to lead]. The movement of visual axis to the right.

dextrogastria [" + G. *gastēr*, belly] Having the stomach on right side of body.

dextrogyrate. To turn to the right. Bending of light rays to the right.

dextrogyre (deks-tro-jī) [" + *gyrāre*, to turn] A substance turning to the right.

dextromanual [" + *manus*, hand]. Right-handed.

dextropedal [" + *pēs*, *ped-*, foot] Having greater dexterity in using the right leg than the left one.

dextrophobia [" + G. *phobos*, fear] Abnormal aversion to objects on right side of body.

dextrorotatory (deks-tro-ro'tā-tor-i) [" + *rotāre*, to turn] Turning rays of light to the right.

dextrose (deks'troz) [" + *ose*, chemical name for sugar] A simple sugar of the monosaccharose* group, also known as glucose, or grape sugar. $C_6H_{12}O_6$, a crystalline solid which can be made by the action of acids on starches and occurs naturally in the juices of plants and the body fluids of animals.

It is very soluble in water, is an important constituent of corn syrup and honey, and is an example of the *carbohydrates*, *q.v.* The most important of the monosaccharide group. It is usually associated with levulose. Its presence in the urine in large amounts is symptomatic of diabetes. This may also obtain in brain injuries, cirrhosis of the liver, in normal pregnancies, and as a result of the administration of adrenalin or thyroxin. It is formed in the digestive tract by the action of enzymes on carbohydrates. It occurs naturally.

Dosage 6 oz (180 Gm.) daily.

NP For rectal or subcutaneous injection 5% watery solutions are used. 1 oz. of glucose to 1 pt. of water, or added to normal saline.

USP See *disaccharose*, *glucose*.

RS *diabetes*, *glycosuria*, *glycuresis*, *hyperglycemia*, *hypoglycemia*.

dextrosinistral (deks-tro-sin-is'trāl) [" + *sinister*, left]. From right to left.

dextrosuria (deks-trōs-ū'ri-ä) [*dextrose* + G. *ouron*, urine]. Dextrose in the urine.

dextrotrop'ic, **dextro'tropous** [L. *dexter*, right, + G. *tropos*, a turning]. Turning to the right.

dextroversion [" + *vertere*, to turn]. Turned toward the right.

dezymotize (de-zī'mo-tīz) [L. *dē*, from, + G. *zymē*, leaven] To free of ferments or germs.

rho'bie itch. Tropical name for form of *Tinea cruris* that is more intense than that of temperate zone.

di- [G.]. Prefix. Twice.

diabetes (di-a-be'tēz) [G. *dia*, through, + *bainein*, to go].

d. bronze, hemochromatosis. A disease of metabolism characterized by

deposition of pigment in various organs of the body, cirrhosis of the liver and pancreas, and diabetes.

d. descipiens. *D. mellitus* minus polyuria.

d., gouty. *D.* in people leading a life of too much food and too little exercise.

d. hepatogenes. *D. mellitus* caused by liver disease.

d., hysterical. Polyuria induced by a hysterical attack or state.

d. insipidus. Polyuria * **Sym**. Enormous amounts of urine, pale and watery. **Sp. gr** 1.002-5. No sugar or albumin. More common in the young. Thirst, weakness, dry skin. **Etiol**. Tumors of pituitary, head injury, etc. **Prog**. Essentially chronic. **Treat**. Pitressin jelly in nostrils for polyuria. Surgery.

d. mellitus. A disease of metabolism. **Etiol**. Perhaps a result of overactivity of the adrenal and pituitary gland, or a lesion in the pancreas, the result of the destruction of certain cells in the islands of Langerhans. May be caused by temporary but severe overactivity of the ant. pituitary lobe rather than malfunction of islets of Langerhans, which may be secondary though direct cause.

Sym. Inability to utilize glucose because of the failure of the pancreas to secrete insulin in sufficient quantity to take care of the glucose in the normal diet. An abnormal discharge of urine is another characteristic.

Urine **sp. gr** 1.020-40, sugar excessive; urine shows diacetic acid, betaoxybutyric acid, acetone in last stages. Constitutional and more common in men and after the age of 40. Increased thirst, frequent urination, 3 to 10 qt. a day; itching, frequently about the genitals. Fasting blood sugar raised above normal range of 90 to 120 mg. per 100 cc. of blood, boils and carbuncles, loss of weight, emaciation, weakness, and debility. **Coma** ensues with weakness, and sweet odor of breath, nausea, headache, vomiting, dyspnea, sense of intoxication, delirium, deep coma, and death.

Complications. Very little resistance to infections, cellulitis and gangrene may set in as a result of injury to the skin. Albuminuria and pulmonary tuberculosis not uncommon.

Prog. Younger the age, the more unfavorable. Life may be prolonged although no cure has as yet been found.

Treatment. X-ray applied to the adrenals and pituitary glands is being tried, rather successfully. This relieves the necessity for frequent hypodermic injections of insulin. Measured, balanced diet, reduction of carbohydrates and foods containing them; at least until sugar in urine is greatly lowered, or disappears, and without an increase of sugar in the blood. Quantitative 24 hr. examination for sugar in urine to determine carbohydrate tolerance. When normal caloric food requirements are met, and sugar excretion continues, with an excess of sugar in the blood, insulin may be necessary. Its use is not required in every case and may be dangerous if not properly given. Avoid excitement and worry. Regular, quiet living, and outdoor mild exercise.

Diet. Some would treat with low carbohydrate intake and smaller or no insulin intake, in which case the ketogenic-antiketogenic ratio should never exceed 2 to 1, or if a larger carbohydrate intake is permitted and increased insulin intake is necessary, in this case any

foods are given except those containing sugar. The first objective is to make the urine sugar free and acetone free. A small amt. of fat is permitted to overcome the acetone condition. The first diet should be below maintenance requirements.

Give large quantities of water, tea, or clear broth, until excess glucose is eliminated and the urine is sugar free. The diet may now be increased in P., C and F., until the glucose tolerance has been reached. Fat may be increased if diet is below energy requirements, $\frac{1}{2}$ to twice the amt of glucose in the diet. Authorities differ on diet. Glucose may have to be added if the glucose tolerance is too low, but insulin may be necessary to care for excess glucose. Low blood sugar is called *hypoglycemia*, which may cause insulin shock and result in death. This may be overcome by feeding carbohydrates such as orange juice, or administering glucose, but it must be done quickly. All food should be weighed to meet estimate of C, P. and F necessities. Too much glucose will cause *glycosuria*.* Vitamins, minerals, and bulk must also be considered in the diet. Three meals per day, carbohydrate in dilute form, as found in 5% and 10% fruits and vegetables, although cereals may be allowed for breakfast but a lower percentage of vegetables and fruits for the other 2 meals.

No gluten flours, as most of them contain starch excepting diabetic flours or similar preparations containing no starch or sugar. Washed bran may be added to such flours, or combined with agar, to make wafers. They merely add bulk.

Individualized diet for each patient, according to grams of C, P and F ordered by a physician, is the safest.

Phys. The total glucose in any diet is equal to all the carbohydrates plus 58% of the proteins, plus 10% of the fat. Glucose is necessary in the utilization of carbohydrates, as well as proteins and fats. The carbohydrates are reduced to monosaccharides, principally glucose, the proteins to amino acids which are deaminized in the liver and changed to glucose and fatty acid and then oxidized. (Fifty-eight per cent of the protein molecule is converted into glucose and 45% to fatty acids.) Ninety per cent of fats are changed to fatty acids and 10% to glucose. Glucose is necessary to complete the oxidation of the fatty acids. Incomplete oxidation of fatty acids produces acetone bodies which, if accumulated, result in acidosis,* the cause of diabetic coma.

Most authorities use a ratio of Fat: Acid 1.5 to 1 of glucose, or 2 to 1. Normal range of glucose is 0.07% to 12%, the average 10%. In diabetes this may be raised to 0.15%, to 2% or 3%, or higher. High blood sugar is known as *hyperglycemia*.* It is the excess sugar that renders diabetics susceptible to infections.

Globin insulin for cases not controlled by protamine zinc insulin. Impaired vision with retinal bleeding helped by large doses of vitamin B and C.

NP: The nursing care of the patient with diabetes includes general hygienic care, giving insulin, collecting specimens, preventing and treating complications, serving the prescribed diet, and teaching how to take care of himself.

General hygienic care: Care of the skin and feet. The skin must be kept scrupulously clean. Daily warm baths are essential. Irritation or bruises should be promptly attended to, as any break in the skin heals with difficulty, and diabetics are susceptible to bedsores, infection and gangrene. Because of the poor circulation in the feet they should have special care. They should be kept clean and dry, especially between the toes. Care should be taken in trimming the toenails, as the slightest abrasion of the skin may become infected. Olive oil or lanolin to keep the feet soft and smooth. Tight shoes must be avoided. The care of the mouth and teeth is most important. The teeth should be brushed well at least 3 times a day and a mouthwash should be used before and after eating. The patient should be encouraged to see his dentist regularly. The bowels should be kept open by regulation of the diet, if possible, or by laxatives or enemas. Constipation should be guarded against as it predisposes to coma.

Administration of Insulin. The dosage and frequency in which insulin is given will depend on the individual patient and the physician prescribing it. In administering the drug, precautions necessary in giving hypodermic injections should be observed. Care taken not to inject the drug repeatedly in the same area and trauma should be avoided. Every diabetic patient should be taught to give himself insulin or if he is unable to give it to himself, some member of the family should be taught the full particulars.

Collecting Specimens. Both single and 24-hour specimens may be collected in 24 hours. They are usually examined daily. It is especially important that the specimens are accurately collected, labeled and sent to the laboratory on time. The diagnosis and treatment is based mostly upon the results of the urine examination. Specimens of blood may be collected by the physician, for blood chemistry. The specimen is taken early in the morning before the patient has his breakfast.

Prevention of Complications. Close observation of the patient is necessary. Shock may be avoided if the patient is closely watched or if the patient has been taught that when he has the slightest symptom of insulin reaction to call the nurse. He may be instructed to eat a lump or 2 of sugar to keep a chocolate bar within his reach.

Acidosis and coma may also be prevented by the recognition of first symptoms and prompt treatment. The chief symptoms of acidosis are pain in the abdomen, nausea, vomiting, drowsiness, and difficult breathing. The doctor should be notified when the first symptoms appear. The patient kept warm with blankets and hot water bottles. He should not be left alone. His pulse should be closely watched. Heart stimulants are given if necessary.

The Diet. The diet is the most important factor in treatment. While the nurse may not be directly responsible for the preparation of the food, she should know how to prepare and calculate a diabetic diet. She should be able to teach the patients their foods, their caloric value, and methods of preparing them. It is her responsibility to see

that the patient eats his diet. She should see that it is prepared and served as palatable and attractive as possible. Food left on the tray should be carefully measured or weighed. The quantity actually eaten should be recorded.

Teaching the Patient. There is perhaps no other disease in which it is as important that the patient is taught all the factors involved in the management and treatment. The patient should understand that he will have to continue treatment all his life and that he must abide strictly by everything taught him in the hospital. His mouth and teeth should be kept in good condition. It is necessary to pay particular attention to his feet. His diet must be followed. He should also understand the complications that may arise and the measures he may take to prevent them. He is taught to take his insulin and examine his urine. He should be taught importance of reporting to physician for frequent check-ups.

RS *alcuronat, Cantani's diet, casoid, coma, diabetic, hyperglycemia, insulin, insulin shock, melituria*

d., pancreatic. D associated with disease of the pancreas

d., phlorizin. Glycosuria caused by administration of phlorizin.

d., puncture. See *artificial d.*

d. renal. Renal glycosuria. Condition characterized by a low renal threshold for sugar. Glucose tolerance is normal and diabetic symptoms are lacking.

d., true. See *d. mellitus*

diabetic (di-ab-et'ik). Pert to diabetes

d. center. Area in the floor of the fourth ventricle

d. ear. Otitis media diabetica

d. neuritis. Multiple neuritis of diabetics

d. sugar. Glucose in the sugar of the urine of diabetics

d. fabes. Diabetes with neuritic pains in leg and loss of knee jerk

diabetide (di-ab-et'id). A cutaneous form of diabetes

diabetin (di-ä-be'tin) [G *dia*, through, + *baein*, to go] Pure crystallized levulose used as a substitute for cane sugar in diabetes

diabetogenic (di-ab-et-o-jen'ik) ["" + "" + *gennan*, to produce]. Causing diabetes

diabetogenous (di-ab-e-toj'en-us) ["" + "" + *gennan*, to produce]. Diabetogenic*; caused by diabetes.

diabetometer (di-ab-et-om'e-ter) ["" + "" + *metron*, a measure] A device for measuring sugar in diabetic urine

diab'olep'tic [G. *diabolos*, devil, + *lepsis*, a seizure] One professing to have supernatural communication, esp. with the devil.

diabro'sis [G. *diabro'sis*, an eating through]. A corrosion causing perforation.

diabrot'ic [G. *diabro'sis*, an eating through]. 1. Corrosive. 2. An escharotic or corrosive

diacela (di'as-el) [G. *dia*, between, + *kolla*, a hollow]. The 3rd ventricle of the brain

diacetate (di-as'et-ät). A salt of diacetic acid.

diacetemia (di-as-et-e'mi-ä) [diacetic acid + G. *ama*, blood]. Diacetic acid in the blood.

diace'tic acid. Acetoacetic acid, found in acidosis and in the urine of the diabetic.

It is similar to acetone and is found in serious diabetes and in persistent vomiting after anesthesia

d. a. TEST FOR IN URINE. Half fill a test tube with freshly voided urine. Then add, drop by drop, some ferric chloride solution, which will cause a deposit of iron phosphate to form. Now filter the mixture and add a few more drops of ferric chloride. If diacetic acid is present a port wine color develops. The specimen is now divided into 2, 1 being used as a control. One-half is boiled, when the color will quickly disappear if it is due to diacetic acid

diacetonu'ria [diacetic acid + G. *ouzon*, urine] Diacetic acid in urine, diaceturia.

diaceturia (di-as-ë-tu'ri-ä) ["" + G. *ouzon*, urine] Diacetonuria, diacetic acid in urine.

diac'id [G. *dis*, twice, + L. *acidus*, soured]. Having 2 atoms of hydrogen replaceable with a base

diac'lasia (di-ak-la'si-ä) [G. *dia*, through, + *klaia*, to break] A fracture, esp. breaking a bone before surgery

diac'lact (di-ä-kläst) ["" + *klaia*, to break] Device for perforating the fetal skull

diacrinous (di-äkr'in-us) [G. *diakrinein*, to separate] Pert to cells which secrete outwardly, exocrine

diacrisis (di-äkr'i-sis) [G. *diakrissis*, separation] 1. A change in the character of a secretion. 2. Any disease having an altered secretion. 3. A critical discharge.

diacrit'ic, diacrit'ical [G. *dia*, apart, + *krinein*, to judge]. Diagnostic, said of symptoms

diad (di'ad) [G. *dis*, twice]. An element or radical having an atomcity of 2; a bivalent.

di'aderm. Blastoderm composed of ectoderm and endoderm, and containing between them the segmentation cavity.

diadochokinesia (di-ä-dok'o-ki-ne'si-a) [G. *diadokos*, succeeding, + *kinesis*, motion] Ability to make antagonistic movements, as pronation and supination, in quick succession

di'agnose [G. *dia*, through, + *gignoskein*, to know] To determine the cause and nature of a pathological condition; to recognize a disease

diagnosis (di-ag-no'sis) (pl. *diagnoses*) ["" + *gnosis* knowledge] Recognition of disease states from symptoms, auscultation, inspection, palpation, percussion, posture, reflexes, general appearances, abnormalities and abnormal attitudes and habits, microscopic and chemical examinations, x-ray, mechanical, and other means

d., clinical. One determined by symptoms alone. They may be *objective* (visible symptoms); *subjective* (those of internal or mental origin), and *cardinal* (those pert to respiration, pulse, and temperature). Symptoms may be *local* or conditions may be pathological. Each disease seems to have some symptom or symptoms in common with some other disease

d. cytological. D. based on cells present in body tissues or exudates

d., differential. Comparison of symptoms of 2 similar diseases to determine from which the patient is suffering. See: *differential diagnosis*.

d. by exclusion. True d. by elimination of all others

d. pathological. D. based on structural lesions present.

d., physical. D. by external examination only.

d. roentgen. D based on roentgenograms

d., serum. D by means of serum and its effects

diagnosis, words pert. to: abdomen, acatalepsia, anaphia, appetite, auscultation; autoserodiagnosis, blood, breathing; cerebroscopy, chest, chromodiagnosis; chromoscopy; colic, coma, constipation, convulsion, cough, diffusion, ear, examination, physical, eyeball, eye, face, fatigue, feces, fever, food poisoning, gait, gums; head, examination of, headache, hunger, inspection; infection, inflammation, nail, nausea, organ, see name of, pain, palate, pallor, palpation, palpitation, percussion, perspiration, position, posture, pulse, pupil, pus, reflexes, respiration, skin, sputum, syncope, teeth, temperature, tongue, unconsciousness, urine, vertigo, vomiting

diagnosis'tic. Pert to a diagnosis.

diagnosti'cian, di'agnost [G *dia*, through, + *gignoskein*, to know] One skilled in diagnosis

diagraph (di'ă-graf) [" + *graphein*, to write]. Device for recording outlines, esp of the cranium

dial. A derivative of barbital,* but more active

Uses Sedative and hypnotic.

Dosage $\frac{1}{2}$ -1½ gr (0.01 Gm.). See *barbital*

dialec'trol'ysis [G *dia*, through, + *elektron*, amber, + *lysis*, loosening] Treatment by ionization

Dialis'ter pneumosin'tes. A bacterium found in the nasal secretion at beginning of influenza

dialy- [G] Prefix To separate

dialysate (di-al'is-ăt) [G *dia*, through, + *lyein*, to loosen] A liquid that has been dialyzed

dialysis (di-al'is-is) [" + *lysis*, loosening] 1 The passage of a solute through a membrane 2 A process in which a liquid to be purified or studied is enclosed in a thin, membranous sack and exposed to water or any other solvent which continually circulates or changes outside the sack

Diffusible substances pass through the membrane, but colloidal material does not. See *absorption*, *diffusion*, *osmosis*.

dialy'tic. Belonging to or resembling the process of dialysis

di'alyze [G *dia*, through, + *lyein*, to loosen]. To make a dialysis or to have made one

dialyzable (di-al-iz'ă-bl). Capable of dialysis.

dialyzer (di'al-iz-er) [G *dia*, through, + *lyein*, to loosen] Membrane used in performing dialysis

diamagnet'ic [" + *magnēs*, magnet] Repulsion by the magnet.

diameter (di-am'et-er) [" + *metron*, a measure] The distance from any point on the periphery of a surface, body, or space to the opposite point.

d., anterior transverse, of the fetal head. See *temporal d.*

d., anteroposterior, of the pelvic cavity. The distance bet middle of symphysis pubis and upper border of 3rd sacral vertebra

d., a., of the p. inlet. The distance from upper part of symphysis pubis to promontory of sacrum

d., a., of skull. The distance in a straight line bet the metopic point and the most remote point upon the external surface of the tabular portion of the occipital bone, or bet. most prominent

point of the glabella and the most prominent point upon the external surface of the occipital bone

d., basilobregmatic. Distance in a straight line bet basilon and bregma.

d., Baudeloque's. See *external conjugate d. of pelvis*.

d., biauricular. 1. Distance in a straight line bet 2 points on a line passing over the vertex and uniting the 2 auricular points, each immediately above the ridge which continues the zygomatic arch backward 2 Transverse distance bet the centers of external auditory meatuses, or bet middle point of the upper margins of each external auditory meatus

d., biglenoid. Distance bet the center of 1 glenoid cavity of the temporal bone and that of the other

d., bigoniac. Distance bet. the 2 gonions

d., bijugal. Horizontal distance bet 2 malar points

d., bijugular. Transverse distance bet. 2 jugular points

d., bimalar. The transverse distance bet 2 malar points

d., bimandibular. Transverse distance bet tubercles on the inferior borders of the inferior maxilla

d., bimastoid. Transverse distance bet 2 mastoid processes of the temporal bone

d., biparietal. Transverse distance bet parietal eminences on each side

d., bisacromial. Transverse distance bet 2 acromial processes.

d., bisiliac. Transverse distance bet. most distant points of the crests of the 2 ilia SYN *intercristal d.*

d., bisiliac. See *transverse d. of pelvis*.

d., bitemporal. Distance bet. 2 most distant points of the coronal suture

d., bitrochanteric. Distance bet the highest point of 1 trochanter major and that of the other. SYN *intertrochanteric d.*

d., bizygomatic. Greatest transverse distance bet most prominent points of the zygomatic arches

d., cervicobregmatic. Distance bet anterior fontanel and junction of the neck with floor of the mouth.

d., diagonal conjugate, of the pelvis. The distance from the upper part of the symphysis pubis to the most distant part of the brim of the pelvis

d., external biorbital. Greatest transverse distance bet outer borders of external orbital apophyses of the frontal bone

d., external conjugate, of the pelvis. Anteroposterior d. of the pelvic inlet measured externally, distance from the skin over the upper part of symphysis pubis to the skin over a point corresponding to the sacral promontory.

d. of fetal skull. Important diameters at full term are: Suboccipitobregmatic, 3¼ in.; cervicobregmatic, 3¼ in.; fronto-mental, 3 1/5 in.; occipitomenal, 5 in.; supraoccipitomenal, 5½ in.; occipito-frontal, 4½ in.; suboccipitofrontal, 4 in.; biparietal, 3¼ in.; bitemporal, 3 1/5 in.

d., frontomenal. Distance from top of forehead to point of chin

d., inial. Distance in a straight line, in median line of skull, bet. most prominent points of the inion and the glabella.

d., internal biorbital. Greatest transverse distance bet. inner borders of the

external orbital apophyses of the frontal bone

d., interspinous. Distance bet. 2 anterior superior spines of the ilia.

d., maximum anteroposterior, of the skull. Distance, in the median line, bet. the most prominent part of the glabella and the most prominent point in the middle line upon the tabular portion of the occipital bone

d., m. frontal. Distance bet. 2 stephansions

d., m. occipital. Distance in a straight line bet. 2 asterions

d., m. transverse, of the skull. Longest horizontal transverse line that can be drawn within the cranium.

d., mentobregmatic. Distance from chin to middle of anterior fontanel

d., minimum frontal. Distance bet. 2 extremities of supraorbital line.

d., occipitofrontal. That extending from root of the nose to most distant point of the occiput.

d., occipitomental. Greatest distance bet. occiput and chin.

d. of pelvis. OBST. *Anteroposterior* the distance bet. the sacrovertebral angle and the symphysis pubis. *Bischal* Bet the ischial spines. *Conjugata diagonalis* Bet the sacrovertebral angle and the symphysis pubis. *Conjugata vera* The true conjugate. Bet. the sacrovertebral angle and the middle of the post aspect of the symphysis pubis (about 15 cm. less than the diagonal conjugate). *Deventer's Oblique* Bet the sacroiliac synchondrosis on 1 side and the ileopectineal eminence on the other side. *Intercristus* Bet the crests of the ilium. *Interspinous* Bet the spines of the ilium. *Intertrochanteric* Bet the greater trochanters when the hips are extended and the legs are held together. *Internal conjugate* Bet the promontory of the sacrum and the upper edge of the symphysis pubis. *Pelvic.* Any diameter of the pelvis found by measuring a straight line bet. any 2 points. *Transverse d. of the inlet* Bet the 2 most widely separated points of the *linea terminalis*, at right angles to the *conjugata vera*. *Transverse d. of the pelvic outlet* Bet the tuberosities of the ischium. SEE *pelvis*.

d., sacrosubpubic. Distance bet. middle of promontory of sacrum and middle of lower border of the triangular ligament of pubic symphysis

d., sagittal. SEE *basilobregmatic d.*

d., sternovertebral. Distance from sternum to vertebral column, measured externally

d., suboccipitobregmatic. That extending from middle of ant. fontanel to lowest accessible point of the occiput

d., suboccipitofrontal. Greatest distance bet. forehead and junction of occiput with the neck

d., subtemporal. Distance bet. point upon sphenotemporal suture which is crossed by the ridge upon the inferior surface on the greater wing of the sphenoid bone of 1 side and a similar point on the other side.

d., temporal. Greatest horizontal distance bet. 2 opposite points upon the line passing over the vertex and uniting the 2 auricular points, on surface of the temporal bones.

d., trachelobregmatic. D. bet. ant. fontanel and meeting point of neck with floor of mouth.

d., vertical, of fetal head. That extending from highest point of head to ant. margin of foramen magnum

diamide (di-am'id) [L *di*, two, + *amide*] A double amide. SEE *hydrazine*.

diamine (di-am'in) [L *di*, + *amine*]. A chemical compound with 2 NH₂ radicals

diaminuria [L " + " + G *ouron*, urine]. Diamines in the urine

diapason (di-ä-pa'sun) [G *dia*, through, + *päsön*, all] A diagnostic tuning fork used in diseases of the ear.

diapedesis (di-ä-ped-e'sis) [L " + *pédan*, to leap]. Passage of blood cells, esp. leucocytes by amoeboid movement through the unruptured wall of a capillary vessel

diaphane (di-ä-fän) [L " + *phainem*, to appear] 1 The investing membrane of a cell. 2 A very small electric light utilized in transillumination

diaphanometer (di-ä-fän-om'et-er) [L " + " + *metron*, a measure] A device estimating amt. of solids in a fluid by its transparency.

diaphanometry [L " + " + *metron*, measure] Determination of translucency of a fluid, as the urine

diaphanoscope (di-ä-fän'o-sköp) [L " + " + *skopein*, to examine] Device for electric examination of body cavities

diaphanocopy [L " + " + *skopein*, to examine]. Examination of fluids by the diaphanoscope

diaphemetric (di-ä-fe-met'rik) [L " + *aphê*, touch, + *metron*, measure] Pert to degree of tactile sensibility

diaphoresis (di-ä-for-e'sis) [L " + *pherein*, to carry] Profuse sweating

diaphoretic (di-ä-for-et'ic) [L " + *pherein*, to carry] A sudorific or an agent which increases perspiration. The term sudorific is usually confined to those active agents that cause drops of perspiration to collect on the skin. Ex. *camphor*, *opium*, *pilocarpine*. Heat may also be included as such an agent

d. drugs. These produce their effects either by stimulation, or general applications, or both

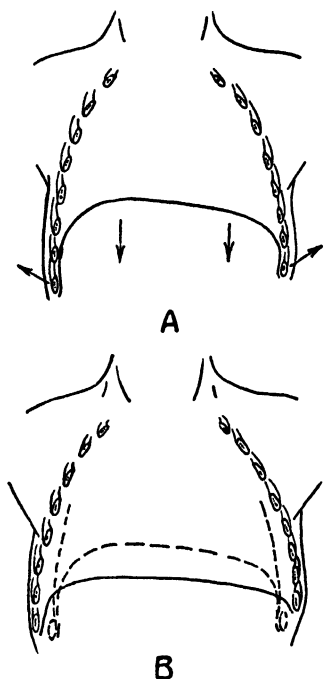
d., nauseating. One, such as warm drinks or sweat baths, which dilates superficial capillaries and causes relaxation

d., refrigerant. One that acts on sweat centers in the spinal cord and medulla, and reduces circulation, i. e., lobelia, tobacco.

d., simple. One that stimulates sudoriferous glands, such as sulfur.

diaphragm (di-ä-fram) [L " + *phragma*, wall] 1 Thin membrane such as one used for dialysis. 2 In microscopy, an apparatus located beneath the opening in the stage by means of which the amount of light passing through the object can be regulated. 3. A rubber or plastic cup which fits over the cervix uteri and used for contraceptive purposes. 4. A musculo-membranous wall separating the abdomen from the thoracic cavity with its convexity upward. It contracts with each inspiration, flattening out downward, permitting the descent of the bases of the lungs. It relaxes with each expiration, elevating it and restoring its inverted basin shape. The deeper the inspiration the lower the descent of the diaphragm, the greater the expiration, the higher does it rise.

Its origin is at a level with the 6th ribs or intercostal spaces ant., and the 11th or 12th ribs post. The right half rises higher than the left. The lower surface is in relation to the suprarenal



ACTION OF THE DIAPHRAGM

A. Expiration
B. Inspiration

bodies of the kidney, the liver, spleen, and cardiac end of the stomach. It aids in defecation and parturition. It becomes spasmodic in hiccoughs and sneezing.

SEE *midriff*, *phrenic*, "*phren-*" words, *tendineum centum*.

d., hernia of. Protrusion of abdominal contents through the diaphragm. ETIOL. Congenital or through injury.

d., pelvic. The musculofascial layer forming the lower boundary of the abdominopelvic cavity.

It is funnelshaped, and is pierced in the midline by the urethra, vagina, and rectum. Consists of a muscular layer made up of the paired levator ani and coccygeus muscles. The fascial layer consists of 2 portions, the parietal and visceral layers, the former being made up of the peritoneum continuous with the connective tissue sheaths of the psoas and iliac muscles, the visceral layer is split from the parietal layer at the white line passing downwards and inwards to form the upper sheath of the levator ani muscles, the ant. part of this layer unites the bladder to the post. wall of the pubes.

The middle portion splits into 3 parts: (a) The vesical layer investing bladder and urethra, (b) rectovaginal layer forming the rectovaginal septum; (c) the rectal layer investing the rectum, the post. part is the base of the broad

ligament where it sheaths the uterine arteries and supports the cervix.

d. urogenital. Urogenital trigone, or triangular ligament. A musculofascial sheath which lies between the ischio-pubic ram. It lies superficial to the pelvic diaphragm and in the male surrounds the membranous urethra, in the female it surrounds the vagina.

diaphragmal'gia [G. *dia*, through, + *phragma*, wall, + *algos*, pain]. Pain in the diaphragm.

diaphragmat'ic. Pert. to the diaphragm.

diaphragmat'itis [G. *dia*, through, + *phragma*, wall, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the diaphragm.

diaphragmatocele (di'-ă-frag-mat'o-sēl) [" + " + *kēle*, hernia]. Hernia of the diaphragm.

di'aphragm'itis [" + " + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the diaphragm.

SYN *diaphragmatitis*.

di'aphragmodyn'ia [" + " + *odynē*, pain].

Pain in the diaphragm.

diaph'yary [" + *phyein*, to grow]. Pert.

to or affecting the shaft of a bone.

diaphysec'tomy [" + " + *ektomē*, excision]. Removal of part of the shaft of a long bone.

diaphysis (di-af'i-sis) [" + *plassein*, to grow]. The shaft or middle part of a long cylindrical bone. SEE *apophysis*, *epiphysis*.

diaphysitis (di-ă-fi-si'tis) [" + " + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of shaft of a long bone.

diap'lasia (di-ap'la-sis) [" + *plassein*, to form]. Reduction of a fracture or dislocation. SYN *diorthosis*.

di'aplex [" + *L. plexus*]. Choroid plexus of 3rd ventricle.

diaplex'al. Pert. to the diaplex.

diaplex'us [G. *dia*, through, + *L. plexus*, braid]. Choroid plexus of 3rd ventricle.

diap'noic (di-ap-no'ik) [G. *dia*, through, + *pnein*, to breathe]. 1 Pert. to or causing perspiration, esp. insensible p. 2 A mild sudorific.

diapoph'ysis [" + *apophysis*, outgrowth]. An upper articular surface of transverse process of a vertebra.

diap'yesis (di-ap-i-e'sis) [" + *pyon*, pus]. Suppuration.

diap'yetic (di-ap-i-et'ik). Pert. to or causing suppuration.

diarr'hea (di-ă-re'ă) [G. *dia*, through, + *rein*, to flow]. Morbid frequency of bowel evacuation, the stools having a more or less fluid consistency. It is a frequent symptom of gastrointestinal disturbances and is primarily the result of increased peristalsis.

ETIOL. Diet, inflammation or irritation of the mucosa of the intestines, gastrointestinal infections, certain drugs, psychogenic factors.

d., acid. Green, broken stools with sour odor.

d., acutē. TREATMENT: Barley water, lime water, whey, albumin water, isinglass, rice milk, arrowroot, corn flour, white of eggs; brandy or sherry. Gradual return to ordinary diet.

d., bilious. Bile in the stools.

d., catarrhal. D. caused by degeneration in the intestines.

d., choleraic. D. accompanying cholera in severe form with vomiting and collapse.

d., chronic. TREATMENT: (a) Light food; lean meat, white fish, white of eggs; tongue, scraped meat, potted meat, poultry; spinach, vegetable marrow, puree of potato; milk puddings, arrowroot, corn flour; jelly; cooked apples;

toast, cereals, but not whole wheat; cake; dry toast, rusk; whey, buttermilk, sour milk; tea, coffee, or cocoa (in moderation); red wine, whortleberry wine. Avoid oatmeal, all fibrous foods and causes of intestinal fermentation, meat extracts, strong soups, much sugar, and fat

(b) Pure milk diet; fresh milk, sour milk.

(c) If very persistent, try protein diet: Raw meat, sandwiches, eggs on toast, chicken, fish, sweetbread, custard, junket, jelly; with small allowance of zwieback, rusk, or toast, butter, sour milk, alum, whey, red wines.

(d) Any food which has been passed through a fine hair sieve.

d., colliquative. Variety causing collapse, due to frequency of evacuation

d., congestive. Form caused by congestion of alimentary tract

d., critical. D. causing a crisis, or occurring at the time of a crisis.

d., dry. Variety in which stools are exceptionally small, but can cause death.

d., dysenteric. D. with mucus and bloody discharge.

d., emotional. Form caused by emotional stress.

d., fatty. D. with stools containing undigested fat particles

d., infantile. In children under 2 years Dysentery, *q.v.* **Sym** Skin dry, temperature, high, thirst, pains, increase of stools with change of color and consistency **Treatment** Water, woolen clothing, no food, warm baths, hot applications or mustard plaster, emetic enemas, cleanliness, fresh air

d., inflammatory. Type caused by increased vascularity of intestinal mucosa.

d., intermittent. D. recurring, due possibly to malarial poisoning.

d., henteric. Watery stools with undigested food particles

d., membranous. D. with passage of pieces of intestinal mucosa

d., nervous. Nervous increase of peristalsis. **Treatment** In general, heat externally, rest, enemas and cathartics if resulting from constipation, sedatives if of nervous origin **Diet** Starvation diet of broth, and hot water for a day or 2.

d., mucous. D. with mucus in stools.

d., puerperal. Form occurring in puerperas, caused by septicemia or indigestion

d., purulent. Presence in stools of pus, due to intestinal ulceration.

d., serous. Water stools

d., simple. Variety in which stools contain only normal excreta

d., summer. D. occurring during summer heat and due usually to pathogenic bacteria present in contaminated food.

d., ulcerative. Severe d. with ulceration of mucosa of intestines.

diarthric (di-arth'rik). Pert. to 2 or more joints.

diarthrosis (di-arth'ro-sis) [G. *dia*, through, + *arthrōsis*, a joining]. An articulation in which opposing bones move freely, a hinge joint

diartic'ular [G. *dis*, two, + *L.* *articulus*, joint] Pert. to 2 joints

diachisis (di-as'ki-sis) [G. *dia*, apart, + *schizein*, to split]. Disturbance or injury to 1 part of central nervous system may cause alteration in function of some distant part.

diascope (di-as-kōp) [+ *skopein*, to examine]. A glass held against the skin for ascertaining noncongestive changes.

diastal'sis [+ *stalsis*, contraction]. Ability to distinguish 1 thing from another.

diastal'tic. Denoting reflex action.

diastase (di-as-tas) [G. *diastanaí*, to separate]. A specific enzyme or ferment in plant cells, such as in sprouting grains and malt, and in the digestive juice which converts starch into sugar.

d., index. Normal index in urine bet. 6.6 and 30. Lower if kidney is diseased. In acute disease of pancreas may be 200 or more, due to pancreatic obstruction.

diastasis (di-as'ta-sis) [G. *a separation*]. 1. In surgery, injury to a bone involving separation of an epiphysis. 2. In cardiac physiology, the last part of diastole.

It follows the period of most rapid diastolic filling of the ventricles, consists of a period of retarded inflow of blood from auricles into ventricles, lasts (in man under average conditions) about 0.2 seconds, and is immediately followed by auricular systole

d., recti. A separation lateralward of the 2 halves of the *m. rectus abdominis*.

diaste'ma [G. *an interval or space*]. 1. A fissure 2. A space bet 2 teeth.

diastematocrania (di-as'tem-at-o-kra'-ni-ā) [+ *kranion*, cranium] Congenital sagittal fissure of the skull

diastematomyelia (di-as'tem-at-o-mi-e'-li-ā) [+ *myelos*, marrow]. Congenital splitting of the spinal cord

diastematopye'lia [+ *pyelos*, pelvis]. Median slit of the pelvis, congenital.

diaster [G. *dis*, twice, + *astēr*, star]. **Syn** *amphaster*, *q.v.* In mitosis the achromatic figure consisting of two asters connected by spindle fibers

1. Daughter star. 2. Figure formed by 2 aster-shaped masses of chromatin in a maturing ovum

diastole [G. *diastellein*, to expand]. **Phys'** The normal period in the heart cycle during which the muscle fibers lengthen, the heart dilates, and the cavities fill with blood, the atria before the ventricles, roughly, the period of relaxation alternating with systole or contraction, thus constituting the pulsation of the heart **See** *heart*, *murmurs*, *pulse*, *systole*.

diastol'ic. Pert. to diastole

d., pressure. This is the point of the greatest cardiac relaxation

If the diastolic pressure does not drop in proportion to the systolic pressure this is known as a sign of danger.

RS' *blood pressure*, *diastole*, *pulse*, *pulse p.*, *systolic p.*

diastreph'ia (di-as-tref'i-ā) [G. *diastrephēin*, to pervert] Psychosis exhibiting extreme cruelty.

diataxia [G. *dis*, two, + *ataxia*, lack of order]. Ataxia of both sides of body.

d., cerebralis infant'lis. Birth palsy **diatela**, *diatele* (di-ā-te'lā, -lē) [G. *dia*, between, + *L.* *tela*, web]. Membranous roof of 3rd ventricle

diater'ma [+ *terma*, end]. Portion of the floor of 3rd ventricle.

diathermal (di-a-ther'mal) [+ *thermē*, heat] Permeable by radiant heat.

diather'manous [+ *thermainein*, to heat] Diathermal*, permeable by heat.

diather'mia [+ *thermē*, heat]. An inferior term for diathermy. **See:** *diathermy*.

diather'mic. Of the nature of diathermy or of its results

diathermy (di-ā-ther'mī) [G. *dia*, through, + *thermē*, heat]. The therapeutic use

of a high frequency current to generate heat within some part of the body

The frequency is greater than the maximum frequency for neuromuscular response, and ranges from several hundred thousand to millions of cycles per second

d., medical. The generation of heat within the body by the application of high frequency oscillatory current for medical purposes.

d., short wave. Treatment by patient's being placed in the path of diathermic rays, but not in contact with either electrode

d., surgical. D of high degree for electrocoagulation, cauterization, etc.

diathesis (di-uh'e-sis) [G *diathēnai*, to dispose]. Constitutional predisposition to disease

diathetic. Pert to diathesis, or predisposition

diatom [G *dis*, twice, + *atomos*, atom]. One of a group of unicellular microscopical plants belonging to the Algae. They possess a siliceous cell wall

diatom'ic. 1. Containing 2 atoms, said of molecules. 2. Bivalent

diato'ric [G *dīatoros*, bored through]. Artificial teeth attached with vulcanized rubber to their bases

diax'on, diax'one [G *dis*, twice, + *axōn*, axis]. A neuron having 2 axons

diazo- A formative of names of compounds derived from 2 aromatic hydrocarbons, containing 2 atoms of nitrogen with phenyl

d. reaction. A deep red color in urine. SEE *Ehrlich's d. r.*

diba'sic [G *dis*, twice, + *basis*, base]. Containing in each molecule 2 atoms of hydrogen replaceable by a base, said of acids

diblas'tula [" + *blastos*, sprout]. A blastule containing the ectoderm and endoderm.

Dibothriocephalus (di-both'ri-o-sef'al-us) [" + *bothrion*, pit, + *kephalē*, head]. SYN *Diphyllobothrium*. q.v.

dical'cic [" + *L. calx*, lime]. Containing 2 atoms of calcium in a molecule

d. orthophosphate. CaHPO_4 . A salt, often found in the urine

dicalcium. **d. orthophosphate.** $2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ to formula. Used therapeutically for calcium and phosphorus deficiencies

dichloramine-T (di-klor'a-mēn) USP. White powder containing about 28% chlorine.

ACTION AND USES. Germicide and disinfectant.

dichloro-hexyl-resorcinol (di-klē'rō-hek'-sil-rē-sor'sin-ōl) An antiseptic effective against streptococcus, staphylococcus and *B. pyocyaneus*.

dicho'tomy, dichotomiza'tion [G *dicha*, twofold, + *tomē*, a cut]. 1. Division into 2 parts, as bifurcation of the embryo. 2. Sharing of fees between practitioner and consultant

dichroic (di-kro'ik). Pert to dichroism.

dichroism (di'kro-izm) [G *dis*, twice, + *chrōa*, color]. Property of a substance appearing to be 1 color by direct light and another by transmitted light

dichro'masy [" + *chrōma*, color]. Able to see only 2 colors

dichromat'ic. Being able to see only 2 colors

dichromatopsia (di-kro-mat-op'si-ā) [G *dis*, twice, + *chrōma*, color, + *opsis*, sight]. Ability to distinguish only 2 primary colors.

dichro'mic. 1. Containing 2 atoms of chromium. 2. Seeing only 2 colors.

dichro'mophil [G *dis*, twice, + *chrōma*, color, + *philein*, to love]. Double staining with both acid and basic dyes.

dichromophilism (di-kro-mof'il-izm) [" + " + *ismos*, condition of]. Having the capacity for double staining

Dick method. A toxin-antitoxin injection for the prevention of scarlet fever.

D. test. **Negative Reaction.** Some slight inflammatory changes due to irritation by proteins in fluid administered. SEE *Schick method*, *Schick test*.

In a manner somewhat similar to the Schick testing for diphtheria, a person's susceptibility to scarlet fever may be ascertained by the injection of a standardized toxin of the *Streptococcus hemolyticus*. A positive reaction in the shape of erythema appears in about 12 to 24 hours. Patients convalescent from scarlet fever invariably give a negative reaction. Susceptible persons can subsequently be actively immunized by graded doses of a specific toxin, or passively immunized by the administration of scarlet fever antitoxic serum

dicliditis (dik-li'di'tis) [G *diklides*, valve, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of a cardiac or other valve

diclidostosis (di-kli'd-os-to'sis) [" + *osteon*, bone]. Ossification of the venous valves

diclidot'omy [" + *tomē*, incision]. Cutting a valve, esp. a rectal one

dico'ria [G *dis*, double, + *korē*, pupil]. Double pupil in each eye

dicrotic (di-krot'ik) [G *dikrotos*, beating double]. One heartbeat for 2 arterial pulsations, rel. to a double pulse

d. notch. In a pulse tracing, a notch on the descending limb

d. wave. A positive wave following the dicrotic notch

dicrotism (di'krot-izm) [" + *ismos*, condition of]. The state of being dicrotic

dictyoma (dik-ti-o'ma) [G *diktyon*, net, + *-oma*, tumor]. A retinal tumor.

dicumarol (di-cu'mā-iōl) A trade name for *bishydroxycoumarin* USP, an anticoagulant that decreases activity of prothrombin in the blood plasma and hence increases prothrombin time

USES. In prophylaxis and treatment of intravascular clotting, in postoperative thrombophlebitis, pulmonary embolism, acute peripheral embolism and thrombosis, and recurrent idiopathic thrombophlebitis. Used also in management of acute coronary thrombosis. Frequently an adjunct to heparin, q.v. *RS heparin*, *menadiolone sodium bisulfite*, *vitamin K*

CONTRAINDICATIONS. Subacute bacterial endocarditis, recent brain and spinal surgery, purpura and blood dyscrasias, and in absence of prothrombin determination

DOSEAGE. Original dose, 200-300 mg orally. Succeeding doses (with prothrombin activity over 25 per cent), 100-200 mg daily

didac'tylism [G *dis*, twice, + *daktylos*, finger]. The congenital condition of having only 2 digits on a hand or foot

didial (di'di-āl) Proprietary hypnotic.

didymalgia (did-im-al'i-ā) [G *didymos*, testis, + *algos*, pain]. Pain in a testicle

didymitis (did-i-mi'tis) [" + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of a testicle. SYN *orchitis*.

didymodynia (did'i-mo-din'i-ā) [" + *odynē*, pain]. Pain in a testicle.

didymus (dī'dī-mus) [G. *didymos*, twin, testis]. 1. A twin. 2. A double monstrosity. 3. A testicle.

diectroscope (di-ek'ō-skōp) [G. *dis*, twice, + *echo*, echo, + *skopein*, to examine]. A stethoscope that gives 2 sounds in 2 different parts at the same time.

dielec'tric [G. *dia*, through, + *elektron*, amber]. An insulating substance offering great resistance to passage of electricity by conduction through which electric force may act by induction.

dielectrolysis (di'ē-lek-trol'i-sis) ["" + *lysis*, loosening]. The forcing of a drug or medicinal compound to a particular part of the body by osmosis brought about or accelerated with an electric current.

diencephalon (di-en-sef'ā-lon) ["" + *egkephalos*, brain]. SYN *thalamencephalon*, *interbetween brain*, *tween-brain*. Second portion of the brain or that lying between the telencephalon and mesencephalon. It includes the epithalamus, thalamus, metathalamus and hypothalamus.

Dientamoeba (dī-ēn-lā-mē'bā) A genus of parasitic protozoa characterized by possession of two similar nuclei. They belong to the class *Sarcodina*, order *Amebidae*.

D. fragilis. A species of parasitic amebae inhabiting the intestine of man. There is strong evidence that it may sometimes be pathogenic producing symptoms such as intestinal colic, diarrhea, and lowered vitality.

dieresis (di-er'es-is) [G. *dia*, apart, + *airein*, to take]. 1. Breaking up or dispersion of things normally joined, as by an ulcer. 2. Mechanical separation of parts by surgical means.

dieret'ic. Dissolvable, or separable.

diet [G. *diata*]. 1. Food substances, liquid and solid, regularly consumed in the course of normal living. 2. A prescribed allowance of food adapted for a particular state of health, as a diabetic diet. 3. To cause to eat or drink sparingly in accordance with prescribed rules.

d. balanced. (a) One adequate in energy-providing substances (carbohydrates and fats), (b) Tissue-building substances (proteins), (c) Inorganic substances (water and mineral salts), (d) Regulating substances (vitamins), (e) Substances for certain physiological processes such as bulk for promoting peristaltic movements of the digestive tract.

diet, words pert. To: acid ash d.; acid base d.; alkaline ash d.; basic d.; bland d.; calcium high and low d.; carbohydrate high d.; cardiac d.; cardiac d.; Smith; cellulose high d.; colostomy d.; elimination d.; Evans-Strang d.; fat low d.; feeding; fluid d.; general or house d.; iron high d.; Karrell d.; ketogenic d.; light d.; liquid full d.; liquid high caloric d.; liquid or fluid d. without milk, liquid restricted d.; liquid surgical d.; residue d. high and low, roughage d.; saltfree d.; salt low d.; salt poor d.; Schmidt's intestinal d.; Schmidt-Strassburger d.; Sippy d.; soft d.; tube feeding; Van Noordan's d.; vitamin d.; water balance d.

dietary (dī'ē-ta-rī). A regulated diet.

dietetic (dī-ē-tet'ik). Pert. to diet.

dietet'ics [G. *diatētikos*]. The science of the use of foods in health and disease. Some fundamental principles and facts of this science will be summarized here.

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY: There must be as much chemical energy in the food

as will equal the amt. of work done by the subject or patient plus the heat which he constantly loses. The number of calories in his daily food must in the long run equal his *basal metabolic rate* plus his additional metabolism due to muscular work and added heat losses. Thus a subject whose basal rate is 1700 calories per 24 hours may during the day do work and lose heat adding, say, 2000 calories to his output, he must, therefore, somehow get 3700 calories from his diet.

1 Gm. of fat gives about 9.3 cal.
1 Gm of carbohydrate 4.0 cal.
1 Gm of protein 4.0 cal.

CONSERVATION OF MATTER Everything that leaves the body, whether exhaled as carbon dioxide and water, or excreted as urea and minerals, must be replaced in the food and can be accounted for by chemical analysis. Thus if a man excretes 10 Gm of nitrogen daily he must receive 10 Gm of it in his diet, for the element can neither be created nor destroyed. Accordingly, he would receive 60 Gm of protein.

DIFFICULTY OF SOME ORGANIC SYNTHESIS The power of the body to build tissue is limited, and for a given purpose only certain raw materials can be used. Thus proteins are "made up" of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen, but eating charcoal and inhaling the gases would not enable one to make tissue protein. For instance, hemoglobin cannot be synthesized unless the body is supplied with proteins containing the pyrrole ring. This group occurs in the amino acids, tryptophane, proline, and oxyproline, proteins which do not contain these amino acids therefore are insufficient for needs of the body.

SUMMARY A diet should contain (a) Water, (b) carbohydrates, (c) fats, (d) proteins, (e) minerals, (f) roughage (indigestible residue), (g) vitamins and other accessories.

diethyl stilbestrol (di'ēth'il stil'bē'strōl). SYN *stilbestrol*. A synthetic preparation possessing estrogenic properties. It is several times more effective than natural estrogens and may be given orally. It is used therapeutically in the treatment of menopausal disturbances and other disorders due to estrogen deficiencies.

DOSAGE 1/10 to 1/2 mg., orally, per day.

dietitian (dī-ē-tish'an) [G. *diata*, diet]. One scientifically trained in dietetics (which includes nutrition) and who is in charge of the diet of an institution.

Dietl's crisis (dē'tl'z). Renal colic, accompanied by scanty, bloodstained urine.

Dieulafoy's triad. Tenderness, muscular contraction, and skin hyperesthesia in acute appendicitis at McBurney's point.

different'ial [L. *dis*, apart, + *ferre*, to bear]. Marked by differences.

d. blood count. Determination of the number of each variety of leukocytes in a cubic millimeter of blood.

d. diagnosis. Diagnosis based on comparison of symptoms of 2 or more similar diseases to determine which the patient is suffering from. SEE *blood count*, *diagnosis*.

different'iation ["" + *ferre*, to bear]. Acquisition of functions different from those of the original type.

diffrac'tion. The change which occurs in light when it passes through crystals, prisms, or parallel bars in a grating in which the rays appear to be turned aside

producing dark or colored bands or lines, or other phenomena. Term is also applied to similar phenomena in sound and electricity.

diffusate (dif-fu-sät) [" + *fundere*, to pour] In the process of dialysis, that portion of a liquid which passes through a membrane and which contains crystalloid matter in solution. SYN. *dialysate*.

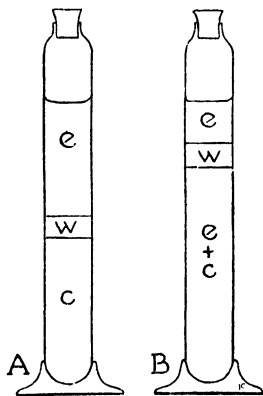
diffuse (dif-füs') [" + *fundere*, to pour]. Spreading, scattered, spread.

d. inflammation. One not localized.

diffusible (dif-fu'zib-l). Capable of being diffused.

diffu'sion [L. *dis*, apart, + *fundere*, to pour] 1. Absorption of a liquid such as the absorption, by cells, of water from lymph when the percentage of salt is less in lymph than in the cells.

When the percentage is greater in the lymph than in the cells water is withdrawn from the latter. SEE *osmosis*.



DIFFUSION

The experiment begins in A with a thin layer of water, *w*, separating a large volume of ether, *e*, above from an equal volume of the much heavier carbon tetrachloride, *c*, below. B Three weeks later the layers are still distinct, but the lowest layer has visibly increased in volume at the expense of the uppermost layer. Ether has passed through the water into the carbon tetrachloride.

2. A process whereby different gases interpenetrate and become mixed, due to the incessant motion of their molecules. Similarly, if aqueous solutions of different materials stand in contact, mixing occurs on standing, even if the solutions be separated by thin membranes.

3. The tendency of molecules of a substance (gaseous, liquid, or solid) to move from a region of high concentration to one of lower concentration.

digestric (di-gas'trik) [G. *dis*, double, + *gastēr*, belly] Having 2 bellies, said of certain muscles.

Digenea (di-jën-f'ä). An order of parasitic flatworms belonging to the class Trematoda and characterized by having an asexual generation, living usually in molluscs, alternating with a sexual generation living in vertebrates as their final host. It includes all the flukes parasitic in man. These include four groups of flukes, *q v*

digen'esis [" + *genesis*, production]. Reproduction in which alternate generations are asexual.

digest' [L. *dis*, apart, + *gerere*, to carry]. 1. To undergo digestion. 2. To make a condensation of a subject.

diges'tant [" + *gerere*, to carry] 1. An agent that will digest food or aid in digestion. Ex. *pepsin*, *pancreatin*. 2. A preparation made from the digestive glands or lining membrane of the stomach, classified according to the foods it digests, such as *carbohydrate* or *protein*.

digestibility of foods. The following substances normally leave the stomach in from 1 to 2 hours

200 grams	1	Beer
100-200 "	2	Boiled milk
200 "	3	Broth, with no ingredients
200 "	4	Cocoa, plain
200 "	5	Coffee, plain
200 "	6	Eggs, (soft)
200 "	7	Light wines
200 "	8	Peptones, all kinds with water
200 "	9	Tea, plain
200 "	10	Water, carbonated
100-200 "	11	Water, pure (30 Gm — 1 ounce)

The following foods leave the stomach in 2 to 3 hours

150 grams	1	Asparagus
100 "	2	Beef sausage
300-500 "	3	Beer
300-500 "	4	Boiled milk
50 "	5	Cakes
200 "	6	Carp
150 "	7	Cauliflower, boiled or as a salad
150 "	8	Cherries, stewed or raw
200 "	9	Cocoa with milk
200 "	10	Coffee and cream
100 "	11	Eggs, raw or scrambled, hard boiled or omelette
200 "	12	Malaga wine
150 "	13	Potatoes, boiled or mashed
200 "	14	Sweetbreads (boiled)
200 "	15	Veal brains
300-500 "	16	Water
70 "	17	White bread, fresh or old, dry or with tea
70 "	18	Zwieback, fresh and old, dry or with tea

The following foods leave the stomach in 3 to 4 hours

150 grams	1	Apples
250 "	2	Beef, raw or boiled
100 "	3	Beefsteak, chopped
100 "	4	Beefsteak, roasted, warm or cold, lean
250 "	5	Calves' feet, boiled
150 "	6	Cakes
150 "	7	Carrots
150 "	8	Cucumber salad
160 "	9	Ham, boiled
150 "	10	Potatoes, boiled
150 "	11	Radishes (raw)
200 "	12	Salmon, boiled
200 "	13	Smoked fish
150 "	14	Spinach
230 "	15	Spring chicken, boiled
150 "	16	Turnips
100 "	17	Veal, roasted, warm or cold
150 "	18	Rye bread
260 "	19	Squab, boiled
195 "	20	Squab, roasted
150 "	21	White bread

The following foods leave the stomach in 4 to 5 hours.

250 grams	1 Duck, roasted
250 "	2 Goose, roasted
200 "	3 Herrings
240 "	4 Partridges, roasted
200 "	5 Peas (mashed)
210 "	6 Pigeon, roasted
100 "	7 Smoked meats
250 "	8 Smoked tongue
150 "	9 String beans (boiled)
250 "	10 Tenderloin beefsteak, roasted

Individual, pathological conditions, and the manner of cooking, the amt. of food ingested, must all be considered in reference to digestibility.

digestible. Pert to that which may be digested.

digestion [L. *digestio*, a taking apart]. The process by which food is broken down, mechanically and chemically, in the gastrointestinal tract and is converted into absorbable forms.

Salt, the simplest sugars (such as glucose), crystalloids in general, and water can be absorbed unchanged, but starches, fats, and proteins for the most part are not absorbable until disintegrated by the digestive fluids, and even the sugar sucrose (a disaccharose*) must first undergo inversion.

The chemical actions are chiefly hydrolytic, they are brought about by a variety of enzymes, each of which acts in an acid or alkaline or neutral juice according to its peculiar properties.

The higher carbohydrates are converted into monosaccharoses*, proteins (through successive stages of peptones and polypeptides) ultimately into amino acids, and fats into fatty acids and glycerine. In the stomach the soluble casein of milk is converted into insoluble paracasein resulting in its coagulation or clotting. This is brought about by the enzyme pepsin. The *rennin* and *acid* are responsible for the clotting of milk, which normally occurs

in the stomach. An enzyme lipase is able to attack fats in emulsified form. It liberates, for instance, butyric acid from the fats in milk, and thus causes the characteristic odor of vomitus. The chemical actions are facilitated by the churning, wavelike motions of the stomach walls. When the chyme is ready to leave the stomach, the pylorus opens from time to time and the chyme is spurted into the duodenum.

d., artificial. D outside the living organism by a ferment in fecum.

d., cecal. Digestive process in the **d., duodenal**. The acid chyme is now made alkaline, and the fats it contains are emulsified by the action of bile. A fresh set of enzymes adapted to these new conditions are supplied by the pancreatic juice which enters by 2 ducts and by the intestinal juice which comes from small glands in the wall of the intestine itself. The hydrolysis of starches, fats, and proteins is carried to its physiological completion here, and in the remainder of the small intestine.

d., extracellular. That occurring outside the body of the cell.

d., gastric. Portion of the digestive process taking place in the stomach.

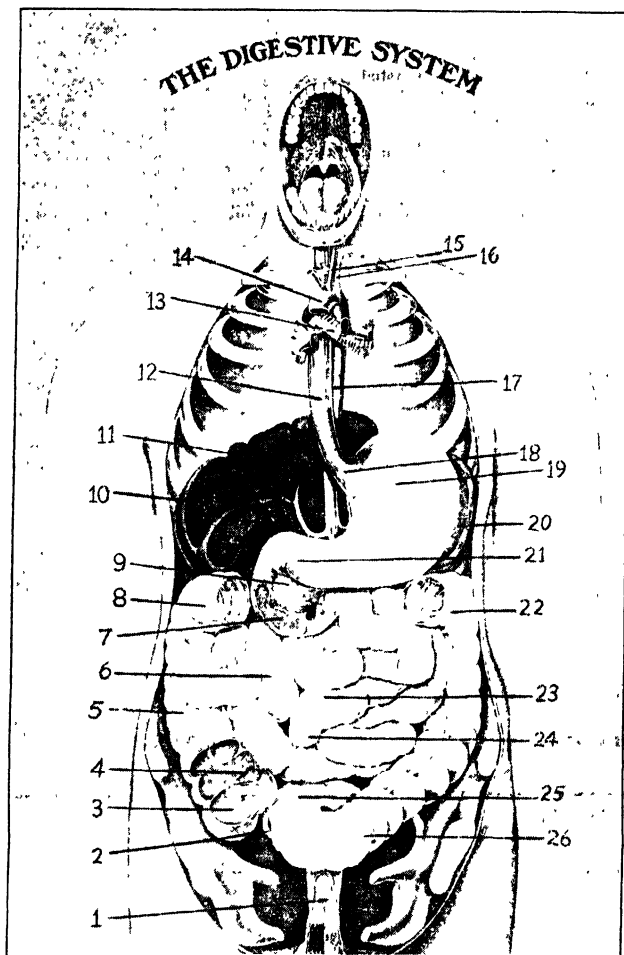
d., intestinal. Hydrolytic processes continue here, and absorption of the products is active. *See absorption*. From the ileum the food residues pass in a nearly liquid state through a small opening into the ascending colon. A sphincter muscle prevents backflow. True digestive processes in the colon are slight, but there is normally much bacterial action (the products of which are mostly absorbed) and reabsorption of water. The remaining substances, now colored by pigments which entered with bile and changed to a firm consistency by the loss of water, pass on through the transverse colon, the descending colon, and the sigmoid flexure into the rectum. They are retained in the rectum by the action of sphincters until there is an opportunity for defecation.

DIGESTIVE JUICES: ACTION OF On Proteins, Fats, and Carbohydrates

Digestive Juice	Proteins	Fats	Carbohydrates
Saliva			Changes cooked starch into maltose
Gastric Juice	1. Curdles milk 2. Changes proteins into peptones		
Pancreatic Juice	Changes peptones to simpler substances	Changes fats to fatty acids and Glycerol	Changes sugars into simpler forms
Bile		Emulsifies fats	
Intestinal Juice	Complete the change of peptones into amino acids.		Completes the change of all sugars into the simplest form, glucose

On Foods

Food	Ferment or Enzyme	Digestive Juice	Where Juice Acts
Protein	Pepsin	Gastric juice, acid. Pancreatic juice, alkaline.	Stomach
	Trypsin.		Small intestine.
Fats	Erepsin	Succus Entericus, alkaline. Pancreatic juice.	Small intestine.
	Lipase.		Small intestine.
Carbohydrates	Ptyalin	Saliva, alkaline	Mouth and in stomach.
	Amylopsin.	Pancreatic juice, alkaline.	Small intestine.
	Invertase.	Succus Entericus.	Small intestine.



THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

1 Rectum 2. Appendix 3 Cecum 4 Ileocecal valve 5 Ascending colon. 6. Small intestines 7 Duodenum 8 Transverse colon 9 Pancreas 10 Liver 11 Gallbladder 12 Esophagus 13 Trachea 14 Aorta 15 Carotid artery 16 Subclavian artery 17 Aorta 18 Cardiac orifice 19 Stomach 20 Spleen 21 Pyloric orifice 22. Transverse colon 23 Jejunum 24 Ileum 25 Sigmoid flexure 26. Descending colon.

d., intracellular. Digestion within the cell body.

d., oral. Portion of the digestive process taking place in the mouth

d., pancreatic. Portion of digestive process influenced by pancreatic juice.

d., peptic. SEE gastric d.

d., primary. D. by gastrointestinal tract.

d., salivary. Digestive action by the saliva. SEE salivary digestion.

d., secondary. Cellular assimilation of nutritive material

d., tryptic. SEE: pancreatic d.

digestion, words pert. to: absorption, achylia, achylous, achylous, alible, amylo-dyspepsia, aneilema, antialbumate, antialbumin, antialbumose, antipeptone, a-pepsia, a-pepsinia, assimilable, assimilate, -tion, autopepsia, bacterial d, bloat, bradypepsia, cacochylia, cascade, catastalsis, cell-organ, chyle, chylifac-tion, chyme, chymification, colon, coly-peptic, dietetics, digestants, duodenal, dyspepsia, ereptic d, eructation, eu-pepsia, gastric, heart burn, indigestion, in-testinal d, lipolytic, lysin, metabolism, "pept-" words, predigestion, regurgita-

tion, saliva, salivary d., salivary glands, succorrea, succus.

digestive (di-jes'tiv) Pert to digestion
d. juice. One of several secretions which aid in processes of digestion

dig'it (pl. dig'iti) [L. *digitus*, finger] A finger or toe

digital (di-jit'al) [L. *digitus*, finger] Pert to or resembling a finger or toe

d. reflex. Sudden flexion of terminal phalanx of a finger or thumb when nail is suddenly tapped

digitalis (di-jit-a'lis) [L. *digitus*, finger, because of its fingershaped corolla] USP Foxglove The dried leaves of *Digitalis purpurea*.

ACTION AND USES Heart stimulant. Indirectly diuretic

Dosage 1½ gr (0.1 Gm). Infusion of digitalis 1½ fluid diam (6 cc) Tincture digitalis 15 m (1 cc).

POISONING A valuable drug widely used in treatment of cardiac and other chronic diseases May be acute or chronic from its cumulative effect

SYM Digestive disturbances, as nausea, and vomiting Frequently distressing headache Cardiac irregularities are common, esp slowing of heart with ventricular extra systoles or partial heart block

F A TREATMENT Evacuate stomach, administer diffusible stimulants, cathartics and sedatives are desirable These patients are chronically ill or digitalis would not be used Esp care necessary in their management

digitalism (di-jit-al-izm) [' + G. *ismos*, condition of] The poisonous effects produced by digitalis

digitalization (di-jit-al-iz-a'shun). Subjection of an organism to the action of digitalis

dig'itate [L. *digitus*, finger]. Having fingerlike impressions or processes

digitation (di-jit-a'shun) [L. *digitus*, finger] A fingerlike process

dig'itus [L.] A finger or toe

diglossia (di-glos'si-ä) [G. *dis*, double, + *glossa*, tongue] Having a double tongue

dihydromorphine hydrochloride (di-hi-drö-morf'in-on). USP syn for *dilaudid hydrochloride*

dihydrostreptomycin (di-hi'drö-ströp-tö-mi'sin) Derivative of *streptomycin* and originally thought to be less toxic Uses and dosage same as with parent drug

dihydrotachysterol (di-hi'diö-täk-i-ster'-öl). A hydrogenated tachysterol obtained by irradiation of ergosterol

In hypoparathyroidism aids absorption of calcium from digestive tract

dihydrotheelin (di-hi'drö-thé'el-in) Commercial hormone preparation obtained from hogs' ovaries and urine of pregnant mares or synthetically from estrone **SYN** *estradiol*.

dihysteria (di-his-ter'i-ä) [G. *dis*, double, + *ysteria*, the uterus]. State of having a double uterus.

diktyo'ma [G. *diktyon*, net, + *-ōma*, tumor]. A ciliary epithelium tumor

dilaceration (di-las-er-a'shun) [L. *dilacerare*, to tear apart]. A tearing apart.

dilantin sodium (di-län-tin). *Sodium diphenylhydantoinate* It is related to the barbiturates. A derivative of glyceryl urea An anticonvulsant used especially in the treatment of epilepsy

dila'tant [L. *dilatäre*, to enlarge]. Anything that causes dilation.

dilatation (di-la-ta'shun) [L. *dilatäre*, to expand]. 1. Expansion of an organ or

vessel 2 Expansion of an orifice with a dilator

d. digital. Dilatation of an opening or a cavity by use of the fingers

d. heart (of the). Abnormal increase in the size of the cavities of the heart, a common result of valvular disease or hypertension

d. stomach (of the). Condition in which the stomach is extremely dilated Acute d of the stomach or acute gastromesenteric ileus may occur as a post-operative or postpartum condition and usually results from obstruction of the duodenum

dilatation, words pert. to: capotement, cardiectasia, cardioidiosis, cecopigation, choledochelasia, ciliospinal, ciliospinal center, vasodilator and vasomotor center

dila'tion. 1. Expansion of an orifice with a dilator 2 Expansion of an organ or vessel **SYN** *dilatation*

dilator (di-lä'tor) [L. *dilatäre*, to expand] Instrument for dilating muscles, stretching cavities or openings

RS anal, aural, esophageal, lacrimal, laryngeal, meatus, nasal, rectal, sinus, tracheotomy, urethral, uterine, vaginal

d. Barnes. Rubber bag that is filled with fluid

d. Bossi. A multiple pronged instrument that dilates by separation of the prongs.

d. Goodell. Similar to the Bossi except that it has but 3 prongs

d. gyn. An instrument for dilating the cervix uteri

d. Hegar's. Graduated metal sounds that are inserted into the cervical canal and cause a graded dilatation

d. Tent's. Small cones made of seaweed, sponge, or tree roots which are inserted into the uterine canal dry and, on absorbing moisture, expand to cause a slow dilatation

dilaudid hydrochloride (di-law'did) (dihydromorphine hydrochloride) A white crystalline powder, odorless, and freely soluble in water USP **SYN** *dihydromorphine h.*

USES As a narcotic and sedative instead of morphine, over which it is claimed to have an advantage in producing less nausea, and in having less hypnotic properties

Dosage. As sedative or relief of pain, 1/24 gr (0.0025 Gm) orally, subcutaneously 1/32 gr (0.002 Gm.) being equivalent to 1/6 gr. (0.01 Gm.) morphine [dilutes]

dil'uent [L. *diluere*, to dilute] That which dilutes

dilution (di-lu'shun) [L. *diluere*, to dilute]. 1 Process of rendering a substance attenuated or diluted 2 A diluted substance

dimercaprol (di-mer-käp'röl). USP syn for *BAL*, q r

dimetria (di-me'tri-ä) [G. *dis*, double, + *metra*, uterus]. A double uterus.

dimorphous (di-mor'fus) [' + *morphē*, form]. Occurring in 2 different forms

dimp'ling. The formation of a dimple or dimples due to retraction of the subcutaneous tissue. Occurs in certain carcinomas

dineuric (di-nu'rik) [' + *neuron*, nerve] Having 2 axis-cylinder processes.

dinical (din'i-kal) [G. *dinos*, vertigo]. Pert. to giddiness or vertigo.

dioner (di-ön-er). An assistant to a mortician

dionin (di'ö-nin) (ethylmorphine hydrochloride). USP. A white, slightly bitter powder.

Uses: As a sedative, analgesic, and antispasmodic; externally, in iritis and other affections of the eye.

Dosage Internally. $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. (0.015 Gm.).

diopsimeter (di-op-sim'et-er) [G. *diopsis*, vision, + *metron*, measure]. Device for exploring the visual field.

diop'ter [G. *dioptron*, something that can be seen through]. Refractive power of lens with focal distance of 1 meter, used as unit of measurement in refraction.

diop'tometer (di-op-tom'et-er) [' + *metron*, measure]. Device for measuring ocular refraction

diop'tometry [' + *metron*, measure]. The determination of refraction and accommodation of the eye.

diop'tral (di-op'tral) [G. *dioptron*, something that can be seen through]. Pert. to a diop'ter.

diop'tric (di-op'trik) 1. Diop'tral; pert. to refraction of light. 2. A diop'ter.

diop'trics [G. *dioptron*, something that can be seen through]. The science of refraction of light.

diorthosis (di-or-tho'sis) [G. *dia*, through, + *orthos*, straight]. Reduction of a fracture or dislocation SYN *diaplasia*.

diosmosis (di-oz-mo'sis) [' + *ösmos*, a pushing]. Passage of a fluid through a membrane SEE *dialysis*, *osmosis*.

dioxide (di-oks'id) [G. *dis*, twice, + *oxys*, sharp] 1. A compound having 2 oxygen atoms to 1 of another element 2. A gas given off by the lungs Extraneous gases inhaled may be exhaled also

di-peptid(e) (di-pep'tid) [' + *peptem*, to digest] A derived protein obtained by hydrolysis of proteins or condensation of amino acids

di-peptidase (di-pép'tid-äs) An enzyme that hydrolyzes dipeptides to amino acids

diphallus (di-fäl'üs). A condition in which there is either a complete or incomplete doubling of the penis or clitoris

dipha'sic [' + *phasis*, a phase]. Having 2 phases.

diphonia (di-fö'nä-ä) [' + *phōnē*, voice]. Simultaneous production of 2 different voice tones

diphtheria (dif-the'ri-a) [G. *diphthera*, a skin]. An acute infectious disease characterized by the formation of a false membrane on any mucous surface, and accompanied by great prostration

Etiol. Causative organism, the Klebs-Loeffler bacillus The disease is rare under 1 year of age. The vast majority of cases occur before the age of 10, but older children and adults are not exempt. Both sexes equally susceptible. Esp prevalent in fall and winter months. Transmission through direct contact with a human carrier, or as a result of exposure through contact with articles that have been contaminated by the diphtheria patient. INCUBATION Two to 8 days.

Sym. Onset gradual Usually slight headache, often backache Temperature 100° F. to 103° F., and sore throat with presence of yellowish-white membrane adherent to tonsils or pharyngeal walls. Cervical adenitis may develop early in severe types. In nasal diphtheria, fever is a much more evident symptom. Adenitis often severe, serous discharge from nostrils which may be blood tinged; strong fetid odor common.

d. antitoxin. The antibody which counteracts the diphtheria toxin, the blood serum of a horse or some other

animal which has been immunized against diphtheria toxin.

d. carrier. A person harboring in his body the Klebs-Loeffler bacillus without manifest symptoms, thus acting as a distributor of the infection.

There are few things that have not been used for the treatment of diphtheria carriers. Various dyes, and antiseptics of all descriptions have been tried, as well as the application of ultraviolet rays. Complete removal of the tonsils and adenoids will afford more satisfactory results in freeing the individual of diphtheria organisms than any other procedure that may be undertaken. When dealing with a chronic carrier, it is sometimes well to determine through animal inoculation whether or not the organism is virulent, a nonvirulent organism making it unnecessary to restrain the patient by quarantine measures

d. laryngeal. In this type, croupy cough, aphonia, stridulous respiration due to narrowing of glottic opening are early evidences of the disease Restlessness, anxious expression, retractions of the supraclavicular and intercostal spaces evident on inspiration In this type of infection, the danger from asphyxiation due to mechanical obstruction is far greater than any serious results from toxemia Diphtheria of the conjunctiva, external auditory canal, lips, or genitalia is sometimes seen. Also, diphtheritic infections of postoperative wounds sometimes occur

Complications. Postdiphtheritic paralysis, associated with loss of voice, regurgitation of fluids through the nostrils, as well as weakness of lower extremities Acute myocarditis very common Nephritis not rare Cervical adenitis, profuse epistaxis in nasal cases, otitis media, or mastoiditis may develop. In the laryngeal form, bronchopneumonia and chronic laryngeal stenosis are the chief complications seen when the membrane is found only below the glottis.

d. toxin. An exotoxin produced by the diphtheria bacillus A thermolabile substance capable of producing in susceptible animals the same symptoms brought about by inoculation with the living organism

d. toxin-antitoxin. A mixture of diphtheria toxin and antitoxin. Used in the treatment of diphtheria to produce active immunity. It has been replaced by d. toxoid

d. toxoid. Diphtheria toxin which has been detoxified Used to produce active immunity against diphtheria

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS Tonsillitis, scarlet fever, acute pharyngitis, streptococcus sore throat, peritonsillar abscess, and Vincent's angina may frequently require consideration Examination of a smear from infected area is advisable, but cultures should be obtained in every instance for the purpose of confirming the diagnosis In the laryngeal type, edema of the glottis, foreign bodies, retropharyngeal abscess, and catarrhal croup may require consideration.

Progn. Favorable when antitoxin in sufficient amounts is administered within 3 days from time of onset If given on 1st day, death should hardly ever occur. In laryngeal diphtheria, intubation or, rarely, tracheotomy, is usually necessary, as well as an adequate dose of diphtheria antitoxin. Restless-

ness, abdominal pain, and vomiting are prognostic signs that commonly foretell a fatal end.

ACTIVE IMMUNIZATION. Since all individuals are not susceptible to diphtheria, and because this doubtful factor may be determined by means of the Schick test, it is usually advisable to make use of this test in adults before administering either toxin-antitoxin or toxoid. In children under 5 years, the Schick test may commonly be dispensed with on the assumption that a majority are susceptible. Toxin-antitoxin when used is administered in 1 cc doses, subcutaneously, at intervals of 1 week, from 3 to 4 months must elapse after such treatment in order to allow time for the required immunity to become established. Generally, there is less likely to be an unpleasant reaction when toxin-antitoxin is used in adults than if toxoid were chosen for those who have passed the age of 15. Toxoid, which is a detoxified diphtheria toxin, is esp advantageous for immunizing the very young. Usually given in 3 doses subcutaneously, the 1st injection consisting of $\frac{1}{2}$ cc and 2nd and 3rd of 1 cc each. With this material, the interval bet each of the 3 injections is 1 week, and immunity is established earlier than with the use of toxin-antitoxin and is also more enduring. Necessary arrangements must first be made for isolation. The second thought will concern diphtheria antitoxin. The quantity to be administered depends upon site of infection and duration of disease. According to Hoyne's table, the dosage below will serve as a guide.

It must be remembered that the cause of death in laryngeal diphtheria is usually asphyxiation or bronchopneumonia, and it is this type of the disease in which intubation is commonly essential to the saving of life. Concerning the foregoing, it should be borne in mind that more than 1 site of infection may exist. Consequently, a corresponding increase in dosage may be necessary, but more than 50,000 units of diphtheria antitoxin will seldom be a factor in bringing about recovery.

Having decided upon the dosage, it is usually well to administer the total amt determined upon at once. This may be given in a number of ways, the subcutaneous, intramuscular, and intravenous routes being those that are the most popular. For all practical purposes, the intramuscular route is the one for selection.

SITE OF INJECTION. The outer muscles of the thigh are preferable to administration in the buttock. If the antitoxin has been recently removed from an ice-box, it should be slightly warmed before administration. Under no circumstances, however, should the temperature be allowed to exceed 98°, otherwise, deteri-

oration, as well as coagulation, of the antitoxin may result. All customary aseptic precautions must be taken when antitoxin is administered.

In this type, surgical interference is generally a necessity. Intubation is always to be preferred to tracheotomy, provided an experienced operator is available, and furthermore, that the patient is safeguarded by hospitalization which will make possible any attention required within a moment's notice.

GENERAL MEASURES. Ten days should be minimum period for any diphtheria patient to remain in bed, regardless of the lightness of attack. In cases with myocardial involvement, prolonged rest in bed may be as important as the early administration of diphtheria antitoxin.

TREATMENT. No interference with the diphtheria membrane is advisable. Gargles should not be used, although cleansing mouthwashes are permissible. On the other hand, the use of suction in nasal cases is sometimes of distinct advantage. Early in an attack of the ordinary type of diphtheria, a liquid diet, consisting of plenty of water, fruit juices, and nourishing broths, may be required. Where the membrane is not extensive, a soft diet can soon be adopted, not neglecting the free use of vegetables. In the acute stage, stimulants of any description are rarely necessary. In fact, they are more likely to do harm than good. During convalescence, small doses of strychnine as a tonic may be of value, and at times epinephrine chloride 1. 1000 in doses of 5 m subcutaneously is sometimes helpful. However, next to the use of diphtheria antitoxin, absolute rest in bed is the most valuable agent.

In laryngeal diphtheria, surgical interference is generally a necessity. Intubation is always to be preferred to tracheotomy, provided an experienced operator is available, and furthermore that the patient is safeguarded by hospitalization which will make possible any attention required within a moment's notice.

SEE *anatoxin, antitoxin, diphtheria carrier, Klebs-Loeffler bacillus, Schick test.*

d., surgical or wound. Diphtheric membrane formation on wounds.

diphtherial. Pert. to diphtheria.

diphtheriaphor (dif-the'r'i-ä-for) [G. *diphthera*, a skin, + *phorein*, to carry]. A diphtheria carrier or vector.

diphtheric (dif-the'rik). Pert. to diphtheria.

diphtherin (dif-the-rin) [G. *diphthera*, a skin]. The toxin of diphtheria, from *Corynebacterium*.

diphtheritic (dif-ther-it'ik). Pert. to diphtheria.

diphtheritis (dif-ther-i'tis) [G. *diphthera*, a skin, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Another name for diphtheria.

Name	Description	Dosage in units
Tonsillar diphtheria	Membrane is limited to 1 or both tonsils	5,000-15,000
Pharyngeal diphtheria	Membrane has extended beyond the tonsils.	15,000-25,000
Nasal or nasopharyngeal diphtheria	Membrane extends into the nasal passages.	20,000-40,000
Laryngeal diphtheria	Membrane in larynx, causing dangerous stenosis.	15,000-30,000

diphtheroid (dif'the-roid) [“ + *eidos*, appearance]. 1 Resembling diphtheria or the bacteria which cause diphtheria. 2 The formation of a false or pseudo-membrane not due to the diphtheria bacillus.

diphtherotoxin [“ + *toxikon*, poison] The specific toxin of the diphtheria bacillus.

diphthongia (dif-thon'jī-ā) [G *dis*, double, + *phthoggos*, voice]. The simultaneous utterance of 2 vocal sounds of different pitch in pathological conditions of the larynx.

Diphyllbothrium [“ + *phyllon*, leaf, + *bothrion*, pit]. A genus of tapeworms belonging to the order Pseudophyllidea and characterized by possession of a scolex possessing two slit-like grooves or bothria. Formerly called *Dibothriocephalus*.

D. cordatum. The heart-headed tapeworm, a small species infesting carnivores in Greenland, formerly known as *D. mansoni*. The plerocercoids are occasionally found in man.

D. erinacei. A species infesting dogs, cats, and other carnivores. Larval stages are occasionally found in man.

D. latum. The broad or “fish” tapeworm. The adult lives in the intestine of fish-eating mammals and man. It is the largest human tapeworm and may reach a length of 50 to 60 feet (ave. 20 ft). The eggs develop into ciliated larvae called *coracidia* which are eaten by certain species of copepods in which each becomes an *oncosphere* which develops into a *procercoid*. Further development occurs in a fish where it develops into a worm-like *plerocercoid* or *sparganum* larva. Infection of the final host occurs following eating improperly cooked fish. Pathological effects are abdominal pain, loss of weight, digestive disorders, progressive weakness, and a severe type of anemia.

diphyodont (dif'fī-o-dont) [“ + *phyein*, to produce, + *odus*, tooth]. Having 2 sets of teeth, as man.

dipacusis (dip-lā-ku'sis) [G *diploos*, double, + *akousis*, hearing]. Variety of disturbed perception of pitch characterized by hearing 2 tones for every sound produced.

diplegia (di-ple'jī-ā) [G *dis*, twice, + *plegē*, a stroke]. Paralysis of similar parts on both sides of the body. SYN: *double hemiplegia*.

diplegic (dip-le'jī-ki) Pert to diplegia.

diploalbuminuria [G *diploos*, double, + *L. albumen*, white of egg, + *G. ouron*, urine]. Coexistence of physiologic and pathologic albuminuria.

diplobacillus [“ + *L. bacillus*, a little stick]. A double bacillus, 2 being linked end to end.

diplobacterium [“ + *baktērion*, little rod]. An organism made up of 2 adherent bacteria.

diploblastic (dip-lo-blas'tik) [“ + *blastos*, germ]. The ectoderm and endoderm having 2 germ layers.

diplocardia [“ + *kardia*, heart]. Having a double heart.

diplococcemia (dip'lo-kok-se'mī-ā) [“ + *kokkos*, berry, + *aima*, blood]. Diplococci in the blood.

Diplococcus (dip-lo-kok'us) [“ + *kokkos*, berry]. A genus of bacteria belonging to the family Lactobacteriaceae. They are gram positive organisms occurring in pairs.

D. gonorrhoeae. *Nisseria gonorrhoeae* causative organism of gonorrhea.

D. pneumoniae. SYN: *pneumococcus*, *D. lanceolatus*, *Micrococcus pneumon-*

iae, *Micrococcus lanceolatus*, *Streptococcus pneumoniae*. A species of bacteria, oval or spherical in shape, gram-positive, nonmotile. They possess a capsule. The species is made up of a number of distinct strains of which some 33 different serological types have been isolated. Many others have been described. It is the causative agent of certain types of pneumonia esp. lobar pneumonia and is associated with other infectious diseases such as cerebrospinal meningitis, otitis media, and septicemia.

diploe (dip-lo-e) [G *diploē*, fold]. Cancellated tissue bet the tables of the skull.

diploet'ic, **diplo'ic** [G *diploē*, fold]. Pert to the diploe or cancellated tissue bet cranial tables.

diplogenesis [G *diploos*, double, + *genesis*, production]. Having 2 parts or producing 2 substances.

diploid (dip'loyd). Having double the haploid number of chromosomes. Said of somatic cells which contain twice the number of chromosomes present in the egg or sperm.

diplokaryon (dip-lō-kar'ī-ōn) A nucleus containing twice the diploid number of chromosomes.

diplo mellifuria (dip-lō-mē'lī-tur'fī-ā) [“ + *meli*, honey, + *ouron*, urine]. Condition in which diabetic and nondiabetic glycosuria occur either simultaneously or alternately in the same individual.

diplo myelia (dip-lō-mī-ē'lī-ā) [“ + *myelos*, marrow]. Condition in certain types of spina bifida in which the spinal cord is doubled.

diplo neu'ral [“ + *neurōn*, nerve]. Having 2 nerves from different origins, as certain muscles.

diplophonia (dip-lo-fō'nī-ā) [“ + *phōnē*, voice]. Having 2 different voice tones at the same time. SYN: *diphonia*.

diplopia (dip-lo-pī-ā) [“ + *opsis*, sight]. Double vision, monocular (astigmatism, subluxated lens, incipient cataract), binocular (due to derangement of extraocular muscles).

d., binocular. Double vision occurs when both eyes are used but not in focus. Seen in disease of the eyeballs, cranial-nerve affections, disease of the cerebellum, cerebrum, and meninges. The more distinctly appearing object is the true one.

d., crossed. Binocular vision in which the images are reversed.

d., direct. SEE *homonymous d.*

d., heteronymous. SEE *crossed d.*

d., homonymous. Double vision in which right-hand image appears on right side and left-hand image on left side. OFF: *crossed d.*

d., monocular. Double vision with 1 d., *unocular*. SEE *monocular d.*

d., vertical. D with 1 of 2 images higher than the other.

diplopiometer (dip-lo-pī-om'et-er) [“ + “ + *metron*, measure]. Device for estimating double vision.

diploscope [“ + *skopein*, to examine]. Device for study of binocular vision.

diplosoma'tia [“ + *sōma*, body]. Twins joined at 1 or more points. SYN: *diplosomia*.

diplosomia [“ + *sōma*, body]. Twins joined together. SYN: *diplosomatia*.

dipping. 1. Palpation of the liver by a quick depression of the abdomen. 2. The act of immersing an object in a solution; esp. applied to the dipping of cattle for the control of cattle ticks.

diprosopus (dip-rō-sōp'ūs). A fetal monster characterized by possession of a double face

dipsomania (dip-so-ma'nī-ā) [*G. dipsa*, thirst, + *mania*, mania] *PSY* A morbid and uncontrollable craving for alcoholic beverages *SEE* *alcoholism*

dipsopathy (dip-sop'ā-thī) [*+* *pathos*, disease]. 1. Dipsomania. 2. Limitation of intoxicants for purposes of cure.

dipsophobia (dip-sō-fī-bī-ā). Morbid fear of drinking

dipsosis (dip-sō'sis) [*+* -ōsis]. Abnormal thirst

dipsotherapy (dip-so-ther'ā-pl) [*+* *therapeia*, treatment] Limitation of water to be drunk as a cure

Diptera (dip'ter-ā) An order of insects characterized by having sucking, or piercing mouth parts, one pair of wings, and complete metamorphosis. It includes the flies, gnats, midges, and mosquitoes. It contains many species involved in the transmission of pathogenic organisms

dipterous (dip'ter-ūs) Having two wings, characteristic of the order Diptera

dipylidiasis di-fil'id-iās-is) Infestation with the tapeworm, *Dipylidium caninum*

Dipylidium (di-fil'id-i-ūm) A genus of tapeworms belonging to the family *Dipylidae*, which infests dogs and cats. *D. caninum*. A species of *Dipylidium*, a common parasite of dogs and cats. Occasionally human infestation may occur through the accidental ingestion of lice or fleas which serve as the intermediate host

direct. Immediate, uninterrupted

d. current. One flowing in 1 direction only *SEE* *current*

d. light reflex. One in which response occurs in same side as the stimulus

d. murmur. That due to stenosis of cardiac orifices

d. reflex. Prompt contraction of sphincter of iris when light entering through pupil strikes retina of eye

director (di-tek'tor) [*L. dirigere*, to lay straight] Grooved device for guiding a knife

directoscope [*+* *G. skopein*, to examine] Device for examination of the larynx

dir'igomo'tor [*+* *motor*, mover] Controlling or directing muscular activity

dis- [*L.*] Prefix. Free of, undo, as *disable*.

disaccharide (di-sak'tī-rīd) [*G. dis*, two, + *sakcharon*, sugar]. A member of the disaccharose* group of carbohydrates *SEE* *carbohydrates*.

disaccharose [*G. dis*, two, + *sakcharon*, sugar]. A complex sugar that may be split into 2 molecules of monosaccharids. The 2 monosaccharoses resulting from the decomposition may be different or identical. Thus the disaccharose maltose, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, for each molecule yields 2 molecules of glucose, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, while the disaccharose sucrose, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, yields a molecule each of glucose and fructose

The disaccharoses consist of the following.

LEVULOSE The same as *fructose*. In the body this is formed in the digestion of sucrose. It is found in fruits, plants, and in honey.

MALTOSE Malt sugar. This is found in malt and malt products, and in germinating seeds. It is acted upon in the intestines by maltase, resulting in dextrose as an end product. It is a reducing sugar

SUCROSE: Cane sugar or table sugar. A nonreducing sugar. It comes from sugar cane, sorghum, maple sugar, sugar beets, and honey. An increase in temperature while heating sucrose results in caramel. It is acted upon in the intestines by *sucrase*, an enzyme converting it into dextrose and levulose as end products.

Some sugars undergo fermentation by yeasts, or decomposition is brought about by bacteria or molds. They oxidize sugars into carbon dioxide and water. Alcohol is produced when dextrose ferments

Most of the sugar on the market consists of beet and cane sugar. Ripe fruits, and vegetables to a lesser degree, contain sucrose. The starch of green fruits is changed to a mixture of sucrose, glucose, and levulose. Sucrose gives the sweet flavor to ripe fruits. It has the following chemical characteristics

1. Extremely soluble. Cold water will hold in solution almost twice its weight of sucrose. Hot water will dissolve even more.

2. It crystallizes very easily

3. It melts at about 160° C., changing to an amber hue and growing darker, becoming less sweet and acquiring a bitter flavor called "caramel"

SEE *carbohydrates*, *monosaccharoses*, *polysaccharoses*

disarticulation [*L. dis*, apart, + *articulus*, joint] Amputation through a joint

disassimilation [*+* *ad*, to, + *similare*, to make like] Changing assimilated material into less complex compounds, freeing potential energy

dis'asso'cia'tion [*+* *associare*, to unite with]. A mental condition in which ideas are split from the consciousness and which are no longer amenable to objective control such as amnesiac somnambulism,* catalepsy,* dual personality,* fugues,* and trances.

disc [*G. diskos*, a flat dish] A round, flat, platelike structure. *SEE* *disk*.

discharge (dis-charj) [*M.E. dischargen*, an oozing out] 1. The escape (especially by violence) of pent up or accumulated energy or of explosive material. 2. The flowing away of a secretion or excretion of pus, feces, urine, etc. 3. The material ejected by discharge (2nd def.).

SEE *abscession* (2), *arrhea*, *cenosis*.

d., brush. That from a static machine having a disruptoconvective character.

d., cerebral cortical. The violent action of a diseased portion of the cerebral cortex that gives rise to an epileptic paroxysm

d., convective. One from a high potential source in the form of electrical energy passing through the air to the patient

d., disruptive. A passage of current through an insulating medium due to the breakdown of the medium under electrostatic stress

d., disruptoconvective. The static brush discharge simulating both the convective and the disruptive or spark discharge

d., electric. A slow or instantaneous bringing back to a neutral electric condition, by which every highly electrified body loses its surplus electricity, giving it up to surrounding bodies less highly electrified

d., lochial. Uterine excretion following childbirth. *SEE* *lochia*.

- d., silent.** The gradual loss of electricity by even isolated bodies, owing to the conductivity of air and its contained vapors, together with that of the isolating bodies themselves
- discharge tube.** A vessel of insulating material (usually glass) provided with metal electrodes, which is exhausted to a low gas pressure and permits the passage of electricity through the residual gas when a moderately high voltage is applied to the electrodes
- discharge^{ing}.** The emission of or the flowing out of material as the discharge of pus from a lesion Excreting
- d. lesion.** A lesion of nerve center in brain suddenly discharging motor impulses
- dischronia^{tion}** [L *dis*, apart, + G *chronos*, time] Failure of relativity in the consciousness of time
- dissection** (di-sish'un) [+ + *scindere*, to cut] Rupture of the capsule of the crystalline lens in operation for cataract
- NP** Mild antiseptic or aseptic dressing, mydriatic, bandage, 2 inches wide, 5 to 7 yards long
- discitis** (dis-ki'tis) [G *diskos*, disk, + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of any disk, esp., an interarticular cartilage
- Syn** *meniscitis*
- discoblastic** [+ + *blastos*, germ] Pert to discoid segmentation of yolk in an impregnated ovum
- discoblastula** (dis-kō-blāst-ū'lā). A modified blastula found in highly telolecithal eggs as in birds in which the blastomeres form a cellular cap (germinal disc or blastoderm) which is separated from the yolk by a space, the blastocoel
- dis^{coid}** [+ + *eidos*, form] Like a disc
- disco^{placenta}** [+ + *plakous*, a flat cake]. A disklike placenta
- discrete** [L *discretus*, separated] Separate, opposed to *confluent* * Said of certain eruptions on the skin.
- discrimination.** The process of distinguishing or differentiating
- d. one-point.** The ability to locate specifically a point of pressure on the surface of the skin
- d. tonal.** The ability to distinguish one tone from another This is dependent upon the integrity of the transverse fibers of the basilar membrane of the organ of Corti
- d. two-point.** The ability to localize two points of pressure on the surface of the skin, and to identify them as discrete sensations Also called tactile discrimination
- discus.** A disk
- d. articularis.** An interarticular fibrocartilage, an articular disk
- d. proligerus.** The cumulus oophorus, *q v*
- discuss'** [L *discutere*, to dissipate]. To dissipate, scatter, or cause to disappear.
- discussion** (dis-kush'un) [L *discutere*, to dissipate]. Dispersal of a tumor or swelling
- discurrent** (dis-ku'shent) [L *discutere*, to dissipate]. Agent which disperses a lesion or tumor
- disdiac^{last}** (dis-di'ā-klast) [G. *dis*, two, + *diaklan*, to break through]. A doubly refracting element in the tissues of striated muscles.
- disease'** [L *dis*, apart, + Fr *disc*, ease]. Literally the lack of ease a pathological condition of the body that presents a group of symptoms peculiar to it and which sets the condition apart as an abnormal entity differing from other normal or pathological body states.

d. acute. D having a rapid onset and of relatively short duration

d. chronic. One having a slow onset and lasting for a long period of time.

d. communicable. D the causative organism of which is transmissible from one person to another, either directly or indirectly through a carrier or vector

d. congenital. D which is present at birth May be due to hereditary factors, or prenatal infection

d. constitutional. (1) D due to an individual's hereditary make-up (2) A disease involving the body as a whole in contrast to one involving specific organs

d. contagious. An infectious disease readily transmitted from one person to another

d. deficiency. A disease resulting from inadequate intake or absorption of essential dietary factors such as vitamins or minerals

d. degenerative. A disease resulting from degenerative changes that occur in tissues and organs, characteristic of old age

d. endemic. A disease which is present more or less continuously in a community

d. epidemic. D which attacks a large number of individuals in a community at the same time

d. familial. A d which occurs in several individuals of the same family

d. functional. A d in which no anatomical changes can be observed to account for the symptoms present

d. hereditary. D due to hereditary factors transmitted from parent to offspring

d. idiopathic. D for which no causative factor can be recognized

d. infectious. D resulting from the presence in the body of a pathogenic organism

d. malignant. (1) Cancer, *q v* (2) D in which the progress is extremely rapid generally threatening or resulting in death within a short time

d. occupational. D resulting from factors associated with the occupation engaged in by the patient

d. organic. D resulting from recognizable anatomical changes in an organ, or tissue of the body

d. pandemic. An epidemic disease which is extremely widespread involving an entire country, continent, or possibly the entire world

d. parasitic. D resulting from the growth and development of parasitic organisms (plants or animals) in, or upon the body

d. periodic. Disease that occurs at more or less regular intervals or at the same time each year

d. psychosomatic. D which structural changes in or malfunctioning of organs are due to the mind, esp., the emotions

d. sporadic. D in which only occasional cases occur, not epidemic or endemic

d. subacute. D in which symptoms are less pronounced but more prolonged than in an acute disease, intermediate between acute and chronic disease

d. venereal. Abr. V D includes syphilis, gonorrhea, and chancroid Disease usually acquired through sexual relations.

disengagement [Fr. *désengagement*]. GYN: The displacement of the fetal head from within the maternal pelvis.

dis-equilibrium [*L. dis*, apart, + *aequus*, equal, + *libra*, balance]. On unequal and unstable equilibrium.

disinfect (dis-in-fekt') [*+* + *inficere*, to corrupt]. To free from infection by physical or chemical means.

disinfectant [*+* + *inficere*, to corrupt]. A chemical which kills bacteria. **Syn.** germicide, bactericide. Common disinfectants are (1) the halogens—chlorine, fluorine, iodine, (2) salts of heavy-metals—mercuric chloride (bichloride of mercury), silver nitrate, (3) acids—sulphurous acid, (4) alkalis—chloride of lime, (5) organic compounds—formaldehyde, alcohol 70%, iodoform, organic acids, phenol (carbolic acid), cresols, benzoic and salicylic acids and their sodium salts, (6) misc. substances—thymol, hydrogen peroxide, potassium permanganate, boric acid. An agent that frees from infection. Term is usually applied to a chemical agent which kills bacteria or other micro-organisms.

disinfecting agents. See alcohol, borax, boric acid, chlorine preparations, cresols, formaldehyde, hydrogen dioxide, kresolol, mercuric chloride, nitric acid, phenol, potassium permanganate, sulfur, urotropin.

disinfection [*L. dis*, apart, + *inficere*, to corrupt]. The application of disinfectants. It is not possible to insure a 100% disinfection of a room. Disinfection, or the killing of vermin by chemicals and their vapors, however, is possible.

d. of blankets and woollens: May be steam disinfected, or soaked for 2 hours in 5% carbolic acid solution and then

washed. Cotton goods may also be so treated, or boiled before washing.

d. of excreta. Should be soaked in 5% carbolic acid solution for 1 hour before disposal. All infected excreta should be burned, but sputum may be treated as excreta if impossible to burn.

d. of field of operation. A safe rule is to make the disinfection, if anything, too extensive. Thus, in operations of any magnitude upon scalp and large wounds of this structure, and all operations on the skull and its contents the entire scalp must be shaved and disinfected.

In operations upon the breast, the axilla and half of the chest must be prepared, and if glands of neck are involved the entire neck must be included in field of operation.

In amputation of foot and lower third of leg the disinfection must extend as far as knee, and in all higher amputations it should include the whole limb and corresponding side of pelvis.

In all abdominal operations below the umbilicus the pubis must be shaved, and the surface disinfection must include the whole ant. surface and both sides as far as the breasts.

In operations on the stomach, liver, and bile ducts the field extends from the pubis to the breasts. A general warm bath, liberal use of tincture of green soap must precede disinfection of the field of operation in all abdominal and pelvic operations, including hernia and varicocele.

In operations upon parts of the body difficult to disinfect, as scalp, palm of

DISINFECTANTS

Used For	Chemicals	Uses
Purifying the air and certain solutions.	Formaldehyde.	A 40 per cent solution of formaldehyde gas is called formalin. A 4 per cent solution preserves tissues, a 1 to 2 per cent solution disinfects instruments.
	Sulfur dioxide	Formed by burning sulfur. Disinfects but will bleach colored fabrics.
	Chlorine.	This gas in presence of moisture is a powerful disinfectant, used mostly as chlorinated lime to disinfect stools and urine, also to remove odors. Used commercially to purify drinking water.
Sinks, etc.	Phenol (carbolic acid).	Two to 5 per cent solutions fatal to all bacteria. Concentrated solutions are corrosive.
	Cresols.	Generally prepared as emulsions or soapy solutions under trade name of Lysol, more powerful than phenol.
Skin.	Iodine.	A 3 per cent solution of iodine in alcohol is used to disinfect the skin before an operation.
Wounds.	Mercurochrome.	Two per cent solution is used for surface wounds and infections.
Urethral irrigation. Cervix uteri.	Acidiflavine.	Maintains its high antiseptic power in the presence of serum. Used as a 1 per cent solution for painting the cervix, as a 1 in 2000 solution for urethral irrigation, or a 1 in 1000 solution as a lotion.
Bedpans and other articles.	Lysol.	Disinfectant and antiseptic. A 1 in 100 solution often used instead of 1 in 20 carbolic for disinfecting articles such as bedpans. A soapy preparation which cleanses as well as disinfects. Can be used as an antiseptic, half a dram to 1 pint for douching and swabbing.
Mouthwash.	Potassium permanganate	Antiseptic and disinfectant. Diluted with water to a pink color, it is useful as a mouthwash or gargle.

hand, and sole of foot, it is advisable to scrub with hot water and tincture of green soap, then rinse, then use 70 per cent solution of alcohol, benzalkonium chloride, hexachlorophene, or other disinfectant. Alcohol is universally useful in hand and surface disinfection.

The mucous membranes are active, absorbing surfaces so that the use of solutions of carbolic acid, mercuric bichloride, and other potent antiseptics is fraught with danger. The free use of any of these agents in the vagina, uterus, or rectum has frequently resulted in serious poisoning, and in some instances death.

Disinfection of the mouth should invariably precede the use of a general anesthetic, as in doing so the danger of inflammatory complications of the air passages following anesthetization is greatly diminished. For this purpose and to prepare the mouth for operation, cetyl pyridinium or benzalkonium chloride mouthwashes are especially effective.

In grave operations, such as excision of superior or inferior maxilla, and amputation of tongue, the employment of the solution is preceded by thorough cleansing of the teeth and the mucous membrane is swabbed with hydrogen peroxide.

In operations upon the rectum shaving, enemas, and rectal irrigation with a disinfectant such as benzalkonium chloride solution make up the procedure in common use.

Vaginal disinfection is more satisfactory. After a thorough cleansing with warm water and tincture of green soap, a douche of warm water with a solution of Lysol (0.2 to 0.5%) or other disinfectant is recommended. The vaginal disinfection is preceded by shaving and disinfection of the external genitals.

Catheterization should always be preceded by disinfection of the meatus with alcohol or 1:1000 solution of mercuric bichloride.

The ear should be mechanically cleansed of wax, dirt, blood clot, etc., and then be carefully disinfected by a low-pressure stream of warm sublimate solution, 1:2000 or hydrogen peroxide, till it is absolutely clean. Nose cleansed and thoroughly sprayed with boric acid solution.

disinfestation (dis-in-fes-ta'shun) [*" + infestare*, to strike at]. The process of killing infesting insects or parasites.

disintegration [*" + integer*, entire]. The product of catabolism, the falling apart of the constituents of a substance.

disjoint. To disarticulate or to separate bones from their natural positions in a joint.

disk [*G. diskos*, a disk]. A round, flat, platelike structure.

d., anisotropic. A dark, shining, highly refractive disk forming a part of the striation of the myofibril of a striated muscle fiber. Also called A or Q stripe.

d., articular. A disk of dense fibrous tissue or fibrocartilage found in the structure of certain joints, esp the temporomandibular joint.

d., blood. A red blood corpuscle.

d., Bowman's. Segment of a muscle fiber.

d., choked. Inflammation of the optic disk. *Syn papillitis*.

d., diameter. Optic disk diameter.

d., embryonic. An oval disk of cells in the blastocyst of a mammal from which the embryo proper develops. Its lower layer, the endoderm, forms the roof of the yolk sac, its upper layer, the ectoderm, forms the floor of the amniotic cavity. The primitive streak develops on the upper surface of the disk.

d., epiphyseal. Disklike epiphysis at vertebral centrum's ends.

d., germinal. A disk of cells on the surface of the yolk of the eggs of reptiles and birds from which the embryo develops, the blastoderm.

d., Hensen's. A pale disk occurring in the middle of a muscle fiber.

d., holder. Microscope joint to enable mobility in every direction.

d., intercalated. A highly refractive band which extends transversely across the fiber of cardiac muscle. It is bounded on each side by Z lines.

d., intermediate. Myofibrils. Also called Z line or Krause's membrane.

d., interpubic. Disk of cartilage bet. the pubic bones at their symphysis.

d., intervertebral. A fibrocartilage substance bet. vertebral surfaces.

It may rupture but it does not slip. It serves as a shock absorber. The gelatinous mass in the center is called the *nucleus pulposus*. When this slips out because of injury to the surrounding ring it is called herniation or a slipped disk. The cervical or the lower lumbar region may be injured causing pressure on nerve roots if in the lumbar region, with back and leg pains. Sneezing, spinal injury, and the ageing process may cause the trouble.

d., isotropic. A disk lying between the A disk of a striated muscle myofibril. Also called I or J disk. It extends across the entire muscle fiber.

d., M. A thin line lying in the center of Hensen's disk.

d., Merkel's. A disklike expansion found at the end of sensory nerve fibers in the epidermis. It is a touch receptor. Also called *tactile disk*.

d., optic. Area of the retina where optic nerve enters it.

d., proligerous. *See germinal d*.

d., Q. The anisotropic or A disk of a striated muscle myofibril.

d., tactile. Merkel's disk, *q.v*.

d., Thornton's. Device used for retinoscopy.

d., Z. The intermediate disk of a striated muscle fiber, *q.v*.

dis'location [*L dis*, apart, + *locare*, to place]. The displacement of any part, more esp the removal temporarily of a bone from its normal position in a joint.

d., closed. Simple dislocation, *q.v*.

d., complete. One which completely separates the surfaces of a joint.

d., complicated. One which is associated with other important injuries.

d., compound. One in which the joint communicates with the external air.

d., congenital. One which exists from or before birth.

d., consecutive. One in which the luxated bone has changed its position since its first displacement.

d., divergent. One in which the ulna and radius are dislocated separately.

- d., habitual.** One which often recurs after replacement [displacement]
- d., incomplete.** A subluxation; a slight
- d., intrauterine.** One which occurs to the fetus in the uterus [finger]
- d., metacarpophalangeal joint.** D. of This is usually complicated by an interposition of tendons or other structures, and if reduced tends to slip out immediately. In many instances manipulating of this region only tends to make it more difficult for a subsequent reduction, therefore, immobilize* the disturbed area with well placed and padded splints of hand and wrist. Send patient to doctor, promptly
- d., Monteggia's.** Dislocation of hip joint in which head of femur is near anterosuperior spine of the ilium
- d., Nelaton's.** Dislocation of the ankle in which the astragalus is formed up bet the end of the tibia and the fibula
- d., old.** A dislocation in which no reduction has been accomplished, even after many days, weeks, or months
- d., partial.** Same as incomplete
- d., pathologic.** One which results from paralysis or disease of joint or supporting tissues.
- d., primitive.** One in which the bones remain as originally displaced
- d., recent.** One in which there is no complicating inflammation
- d., simple.** One in which the joint is not penetrated by a wound
- d., subastragalar.** Separation of the calcaneum and the scaphoid from the astragalus
- d., thyroid.** Displacement of the head of the femur into the thyroid foramen
- d., traumatic.** One due to injury or violence. SEE *Names of bones in alphabetical order.*
- dismember.** To remove an extremity or a portion of it
- disorganization** [' + G. *organon*, a unified organ] Alteration in an organic part, causing it to lose most or all of its distinctive characteristics
- disoma.** A monster possessing two trunks
- disorientation** (dis-o-ri-en-ta'shun) [' + Fr *orienter*, to face the east] Inability to estimate direction or location, or to be cognizant of time or of persons
- disparate points** (dis'par-at) [L. *disparare*, to separate] Points on the 2 retinas which are not corresponding or identical, causing objects to appear double
- dispareunia** (dis-par-ü-nf-ä) [G. *dyspareunos*, badly mated] Pain in the female during coitus
- dispensary** [L. *dispensare*, to give out]. Place or clinic for free dispensation of medicines and treatment
- dispense** (dis-pens') [L. *dis*, out, + *pensare*, to weigh]. To prepare or deliver medicines
- dispereme** (dis-per-em') [G. *dis*, two, + *sperēma*, coil] Stage that succeeds the diaster and precedes division of cell body, when threads of daughter cell are convoluted
- disperse** (dis-pers') [' + *spergere*, to scatter]. To scatter, esp applied to the scattering of light rays
- dispersion.** 1. Act of dispersing. 2. That which is dispersed
- d., coarse.** Mechanical suspension.
- d., colloidal.** Colloid solution.
- d. me'dium.** Liquid in which a colloid is dispersed.
- d., molec'ular.** A true solution.

- d. particles.** Colloid particles in a colloid system
- d. system.** A colloid solution.
- displacement** [Fr *deplacer*, to lay aside].
1. Removal from the normal or usual position or place. SEE *cardiastrophie*.
 2. Adding to a fluid one of greater density causing the first fluid to be dispersed.
 3. Attachment of emotion from repressed conflict to some apparently indifferent idea.
- Psy** The transfer of an emotion pert to 1 set of ideas to an inappropriate idea; although properly thus associated in the unconscious.
- disposi'tion.** A natural tendency or aptitude exhibited by an individual or group of individuals. This may be manifested toward acquiring a certain disease, presumably due to hereditary factors
- dissect** (dis-sekt') [L. *dissecāre*, to cut up] To separate tissues and parts of a cadaver for anatomical study
- dissection** (dis-sek'shun) [L. *dissecāre*, to cut up] The cutting of parts for purpose of separation and studying of the same
- dissem'inated.** Scattered or disturbed over a considerable area, esp. applied to disease organisms, scattered throughout an organ or the body.
- d. sclerosis.** A degenerative disease of the nervous system, insular sclerosis
- dissipa'tion** (dis-i-pa'shun) [L. *dissipāre*, to scatter] Dispersion of matter. Act of being wasteful and living a dissolute life, esp. drinking to excess
- dissociation** (dis-so-si-a'shun) [L. *dis*, apart, + *sociatio*, union] Separation, as the separation by heat of a complex compound into simpler molecules
- d., microbic.** Substrains arising from pure strains
- d. of personality.** Split in consciousness resulting in 2 different phases of personality, neither being aware of the words, acts, and feelings of the other. SEE *dual personality, multiple personality.*
- d., psychological.** Disunion of mind of which the person is not aware. Dual personalities, fugues, somnambulism, are so classified. May be result of trying to find a solution or substitution for a repressed complex
- d. symptoms.** Anesthesia to heat, cold, and pain, without loss of muscular sense or tactile sensibility.
- dissolu'tion** [L. *dissolvere*, to dissolve]. Death, pathological resolution or breaking up of the integrity of an anatomical element.
- dissolve** (di-zolv') [L. *dissolvere*, to dissolve] To cause absorption of a solid in and by a liquid
- dissolvent** (diz-ol'vent) [L. *dissolvrens*, dissolving] 1. Having the power to dissolve 2. That which is capable of disintegrating.
- dissolv'ing.** To cause to enter into a solution.
- distad** (dis'tad) [L. *distāre*, to be distant, + *ad*, toward]. Away from the center
- distal** (dis'tal) [L. *distāre*, to be distant]. Farthest from the center, from a medial line, or from the trunk. Opposite of *proximal*.
- distend'** [L. *distendere*, to stretch out]. 1. To stretch out. 2. To become inflated.
- disten'tion** [L. *distendere*, to stretch out]. The state of being distended. SEE: *goblet cell, Wangensteen's method.*

distichiasis (dis-ti-ki'a-sis) [G. *dis*, two, + *stichos*, row]. Two rows of eyelashes, the post. of which is directed inward toward the eye.

distil' [L. *destillare*, to drop from]. To vaporize by heat, condensing and collecting the volatilized products.

distillate [L. *destillare*, to drop from]. The portion of a substance subject to distillation which passes in the form of a vapor and condenses.

distilla'tion [L. *destillare*, to drop from]. Condensation of a liquid, heated to a volatilization point, as the condensation of steam from boiling water.

It is used for the purification of water, and other purposes. Distilled water should not be exposed as it readily takes up impurities from the atmosphere.

d., destructive. The process of decomposing complex organic compounds by heat in the absence of air, and condensing the vapor of the liquid products.

d., dry. D of solids without liquids.

d., fractional. Separation of liquids based upon the difference in their boiling points.

distinctometer [L. *distinguere*, to mark out, + G. *metron*, measure]. Device for palpation of abdomen along its borders.

distobuccal (dis-to-buk'al) [L. *distare*, to be distant, + *bucca*, cheek]. Pert to the distal and buccal walls of bicuspid and molar teeth.

Dis'toma, Dis'tomum (dis'to-ma, -mum) [G. *distomios*, double mouthed]. Former name of genus of trematods worms. Its members have been placed in many new genera.

Dis'tomata. A suborder of the Class Trematoda (flukes).

dis'tome. A fluke: with two suckers; an oral and a ventral sucker or *acetabulum*.

distomiasis (dis-tō-mī-ās'is). Infestation with flukes, which flukes may infest the intestine, liver, bile ducts, gall-bladder, blood vessels, or lungs.

distor'tion. 1 A twisting or bending out of regular shape. 2 A writhing or twisting movement as of the muscles of the face. 3 A deformity in which the part or structure is altered in shape. 4. In psychiatry, adapting an idea to conform with a patient's wishes.

distractibility [L. *dis*, apart, + *tractio*, a drawing]. Psy. A condition of mental wandering in which the thoughts are attracted by extraneous conditions or influenced by a disassociation of consciousness.

districhiasis (dis-trik-i'as-is) [G. *dis*, double, + *thrix*, hair]. Two hairs growing from the same hair follicle.

distrix (dis'triks). The splitting of ends of the hairs.

dito'cia, dito'kia [G. *dis*, double, + *tokos*, birth]. Twin birth.

ditokous (dit'o-kus). Giving birth to twins.

Dittrich's plugs (dit'ricks). Small particles in fetid sputum composed of pus, detritus, bacteria, and fat crystals.

diuresis (di-u-re'sis) [G. *dia*, through, + *ouren*, to urinate]. Abnormal secretion of urine.

This occurs in diabetes mellitus, and also in hysteria, as an early symptom of chronic interstitial nephritis, as the result of fear or anxiety, from drinking large quantities of fluid, and in diabetes insipidus, when 200-300 oz. per day may be passed. **SYN:** polyuria. **SEE:** anti-diuresis, antidiuretic.

diuretic (di-u-ret'ik). Increasing or an agent which increases the secretion of urine.

Diuretics act in two ways (1) by increasing glomerular filtration or (2) by decreasing reabsorption from the tubules. An increase in blood flow in the renal vessels increases urine formation by increasing glomerular filtration-pressure and by increasing the number of glomeruli functioning.

Diuretics act on the kidney cells, increasing permeability, and also on the circulation to the kidneys. Alcohol dilates the blood vessels of the kidneys and thus increases circulation to them.

Cold applications have a diuretic action by contracting superficial vessels and raising blood pressure. **SEE:** diuresis.

d., alterative. One eliminated by the kidney which aids diseased urinary tract surfaces.

d., hydragogue. One increasing renal flow.

d., refrigerant. One which alleviates irritation from urine.

diuretin (di-u-re'tin) [G. *dia*, through, + *ouren*, to urinate]. A white, odorless powder, original soluble sodium salicylate salt of theobromine.

Uses. Diuretic, myocardial stimulant.

DOSAGE. Average, 15 gr (1 Gm.).

INCOMPATIBILITIES. Acids, ferric salts, lime water, etc.

diur'nal [L. *diēs*, day]. 1. Daily. 2. Happening in the daytime, or pert. to it; opposed to *nocturnal*.

divagation (div-a-ga'shun) [L. *divagari*, to wander about]. Disconnected and incoherent speech.

divergence (di-ver'jens) [L. *divergere*, to tend apart]. Separation from a common center, esp. that of the eyes.

diver'gent [L. *divergere*, to tend apart]. Radiating in different directions.

diver's paralysis. Occupational disease due to returning too suddenly to normal atmosphere after working under high air pressure. **SYN:** bends, caisson disease, tunnel disease.

divertic'ula [L. *diverticulāre*, to turn aside]. Plural of *diverticulum*, *q.v.*



MULTIPLE DIVERTICULA
OF THE COLON

d., hernia. Hernia containing part of the intestine.

diverticuléc'tomy [' + G. *ektomē*, excision]. Surgical removal of a diverticulum.

diverticulit'is [' + G. *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of a diverticulum or of diverticula in the colon, causing stagnation of feces in little distended sacs of the colon (diverticula)

d., acute. **SYM** Similar to appendicitis; inflammation of peritoneum, formation of an abscess, and finally gangrene accompanied by perforation may ensue. Symptoms are felt on left side.

d., chronic. **SYM** Constipation growing worse, mucus in stools, gripping abdominal pains at intervals. Wall of bowels may thicken, which may produce chronic intestinal obstruction.

diverticuló'sis [' + G. *-ōsis*]. Diverticula of the colon

diverticulum (di-ver-tik'u-lum) (pl *diverticula*) [L. *diverticulāre*, to turn aside]. A sac or pouch in the walls of a canal or organ, esp. the colon.

d., Meckel's. Vestiges of the vitelline duct sometimes appearing as an extended pouch at the lower portion of the ileum

divulsor (di-vul'sor) [L. *dis*, apart, + *velere*, to pluck]. Device for dilatation of a part.

d., pterygium. Instrument for separating corneal portion of the pterygium.

d., tendon. Device for separating tendon from surrounding tissue

disygotic twins (di-zi-got'ik) [G. *dis*, two, + *zygon*, yoke]. Twins who are the product of 2 ova and who are dissimilar in most ways

dis'ziness [A S *dyzig*, foolish] Giddiness, vertigo

Dobell's solution (dō-belz) Carbolic acid, borax, sodium bicarbonate, glycerine, and water in solution

Dobie's globule (dō'bē's) A very tiny spherical body in a striated muscle fiber's light band

DOCA. *Desorcy corticosterone* **SEE: STH**

dochmiasis, dochmiosis (dok-mi-as-is, -mī-ō'sis) [*Dochmus*, a nematode parasite]. Hookworm disease. **SYN.** *ankylostomiasis, uncinariasis.*

Dochmius (dōk'mī-us). A species of parasite. **SYN:** *ankylostoma.*

Dock's test meal. Shredded wheat biscuit and 9-12 oz water. **SEE: Ewald's t. m.**

dodecadactylitis (do-dek-a-dak-til-'itis) [G. *dōdeka*, twelve, + *daktylos*, finger, + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of duodenum

dodecadactylon (do-dek-a-dak-til-on) [' + *daktylos*, finger]. The duodenum.

Doe's method (Orlando Witherspoon Doe, American physician, 1843-1890). To resuscitate a stillborn infant, enclosed in an air-tight box with only the mouth and nose exposed, inspiration is produced by exhausting the air in the box, expiration by forcing in warm air.

dog bite. Lacerated wound by a dog **SEE: rabies**

Preserve the dog alive if possible to determine the presence of rabies. Rabies may result from the bite of many animals, including man. The virus is unknown but it has an affinity for the central nervous system.

Incubation. **PERIOD.** Seven or 8 weeks, never less than 3 weeks, before the beginning symptoms appear. Rabies has

been known to develop a year after the bite.

SYM: (1) The incubation period; (2) a premonitory stage, (3) a phase of excitement, (4) a short terminal period. No symptoms are manifest during the incubation period, with possible exception of numbness about the wound. There may be a slight rise in temperature, malaise, and irritability.

The 3rd period brings dysphagia,* dysarthria* and dyspnea,* a husky voice, and excitement. The patient becomes increasingly restless with abnormal sensitivity to sounds, sights, odors, and all stimuli. Spasms of the diaphragm, larynx, and pharynx follow with inability to take water without localized convulsions. Temperature rises, but seldom exceeds 102° F. Vomiting, sweating, and pallor may be in evidence. The pupils sometimes are unequal and there is a spasm of the jaw causing a clicking sound, and a husky voice. Terror and delusion, and excitement may be followed by depression. The jaw relaxes, death occurs on 5th or 6th day following this period.

TREATMENT. Cauterize wound with strong tincture of iodine or silver nitrate, or, if the dog is known to be rabid, cauterize with strong nitric acid or use actual cautery. A saturated solution of sodium bicarbonate should be applied to wash off excess acid. If nitric acid is not available, a strong solution of phenol may be employed which should later be washed off with alcohol. The wound must be kept open and the flow of blood may be induced or maintained by suction. Pasteur treatment should be given as quickly as possible. With this treatment only 0.3% develop hydrophobia. This is esp. important if the bite is about the head or neck. **SEE: hydrophobia, rabies.**

dol. Symbol for degree of pain registered on the dolorimeter. Each degree covers 2 gradations on the 21 gradations of this device. A headache producing a 2-dol pain may cease after taking aspirin, but a 4-dol pain will not be reduced to a 2-dol pain by taking aspirin. Increasing dosage will not help.

dolichocephalic (dol'ik-o-se-fal'ik) [G. *dolichos*, long, + *kephalē*, head]. Having a skull with a long ant. post. diameter.

dolichohieric (dol-ik-o-hi-er'ik) [' + *ieros*, sacred]. Having a slender sacrum.

dolichopelvic, dolichopelvic (dol-ik-o-pel'ik, -pel'ik) [' + *pelvis*, pelvis]. Having an abnormally long or narrow pelvis.

dolichosigmoid (dol-ik-o-sig'moid) [' + *rigma*, the letter S, + *eidos*, form]. Having an abnormally long sigmoid flexure.

doll's head anesthesia. Anesthesia affecting the head, neck, and upper thorax.

dolor (dō'lor) [L]. Physical or mental pain. **SEE: calor, rubor, tumor.**

d., cap'itis. Headache.

dolorific (dōi-o-rif'ik) [L. *dolor*, pain]. Causing pain.

dolorimeter (dōl-ōr-im'et-er) [L. *dolor*, pain, + *meter*, measure]. **SYMS:** *dol*. Device for measuring degree of pain that may be felt. Twenty-one gradations have been recorded. The threshold, or zero, represents 220 millicalories of heat; and the ceiling, 480 millicalories.

dolorogen'ic [' + G. *gennan*, to produce]. Causing pain.

domatophobia (do-mat-o-fō'bī-ă) [G. *dōma*, house, + *phobos*, fear] A form of claustrophobia. Abnormal aversion to being in a house

domiciliary [L. *domus*, house]. Pert. to a house, as treatment

dominant [L. *dominans*, ruling] That which is inherited from 1 parent developing to the exclusion of a contrasting character from the opp. parent. One who, or that which, gives something

d., hydrogen. A substance which gives up hydrogen to another substance. SEE *hydrogen acceptor*

donee (dō-nē') [L. *donāre*, to give] One who receives blood transfused from another, the donor

Donné's corpuscles (don-nāz'). Bodies in colostrum having amoeboid movements

D.'s test. To determine pus in urine, mix with 10% solution of potassium hydrate. Pus is present if a lumpy hyaline mass with air bubbles rising slowly is formed when mixture is shaken

donor [L. *donāre*, to give] One who furnishes blood for transfusion

d., universal. One whose blood is of Group O, and whose blood is not agglutinated by the blood of anyone

Donovan body. Supposed causative agent of lymphogranuloma inguinale, *q v*

doraphobia (do-rā-fō'bī-ă) [G. *dōra*, hide, + *phobos*, fear] Abnormal aversion to touching the hair or fur of animals.

Dorel's canal. A bony canal in tip of temporal bone enclosing abducens nerve

Dorendorf's sign. A filling up or fullness of the supraclavicular groove in aneurysm of the aortic arch.

dormison (dor'mi-sōn) Trade name for *methylparalynol*, a sleep-inducing drug. Said to be nontoxic, free of barbituric derivatives, or after-effects

dorsabdominal [L. *dorsum*, back, + *abdere*, to hide]. Pert. to the back and abdomen

dorsad (dor'sad) [" + *ad*, toward]. Toward the back

dorsal [L. *dorsum*, back]. Thoracic. Pert. to the back

d. elevated position. Patient is on the back, head and shoulders elevated at an angle of 30° or more. Employed for digital examination of genitalia, and in bimanual examination

d. inertia posture. In which patient rests on the back showing tendency to turn to either side or to slip down in bed

This may be seen in great weakness, in acute infectious diseases such as typhoid, mental apathy, and in muscular weakness. SEE *Illustration* below.

d. nerves. Nerves emerging from the dorsal vertebrae.*

d. recumbent position. Same as dorsal elevated, except extremities are moderately flexed and rotated outward, the soles of the feet resting upon bed or table, or legs may be extended. With legs not flexed it is used for examination of chest, abdomen, and lower limbs. With legs flexed, it is used in giving douches, for bathing, for catheterizing, and for applying abdominal compresses. The patient may be placed in this position for bimanual palpation, or for vaginal examinations and repair of lesions following parturition

d. reflex. Irritation of the skin over the erector spinal muscles, causing contraction of muscles of the back

d. rigid posture. One in which both legs (or the right one) are drawn up; observed in peritonitis, meningitis, ascites, and tympanitis. The right leg is drawn up in appendicitis, in pelvic inflammation, renal calculus, in right ureter, in psoas abscess or in peritonitis on the right side. SEE *illus.*, p. D-44

d. vertebrae. Twelve bones of the spinal column bet. the cervical and lumbar vertebrae. SEE *position*, *posture*

dorsalgia (dor-sal'ji-ă) [" + *G algos*, pain] Pain in the back. SYN *notalgia*, *rachialgia*

dorsi-, dorso-, dors- [L.] Combining form for *dorsum*, back

dorsiduct (dor'si-dukt) [L. *dorsum*, back, + *ducere*, to lead] To draw toward the back or backward

dorsiduc'tion [" + *ducere*, to lead] Drawing toward the back

dorsiflect (dor'si-flekt) [" + *flectere*, to bend] Bending backward

dorsiflex'ion [" + *flectere*, to bend] The act of bending or flexion toward the dorsum or rear, opposite of plantarflexion. Also applied to straightening or extending the toes

dorsim'esad [" + *G mesos*, middle, + *L ad-*, toward] In the direction of the dorsimeson

dorsim'eson [" + *G mesos*, middle]. The median plane of the back.

dorsispinal (dor'si-spi'nal) [" + *spina*, thorn] Pert. to the back and spine.

d. veins. Veins around the vertebrae

dorsoceph'alad [" + *G kephalē*, head, + *L ad*, toward] Situated toward the back of the head

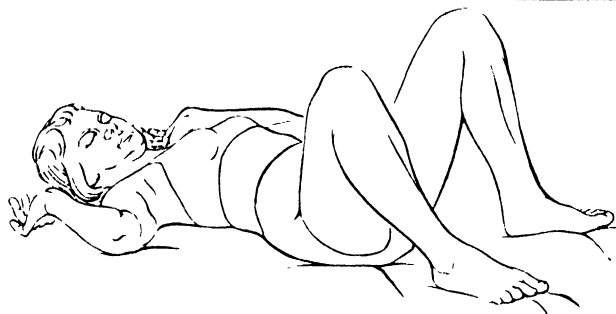
dorsodynia (dor-so-din'i-ă) [" + *Godynē*, pain] Rheumatism in the muscles of upper part of back

dorsosa'cral [" + *sacrum*, sacred, "sacred bone"] Pert. to lower back

d. position. Patient lies upon the back, same as in the dorsal recumbent position,* excepting that thighs are flexed upon abdomen and legs upon thighs



DORSAL INERTIA POSTURE.
Showing weak patient slipping down into bed.



DORSAL RECUMBENT POSITION.

which are abducted. Leg holders are used to support legs in position.

Used for gynecological examinations and treatments, in plastic operations on genital tract, in vaginal hysterectomy, and in diagnosis and treatment of diseases of urethra and bladder. *Syn lithotomy position (illus., p L-34)*

dorsum [L] The back or post surface of a part

dos'age [G *dosís*, dose] The amt of medicine to be administered to a patient at one time

d. from tablets (usually hypodermic): Young's rule for children

FOR CHILDREN FROM 1-12 YEARS
Formula

Age in yr \times Adult dose = child's dose.
Age + 12

Example I The adult dose of sodium bicarbonate is gr xx. How much should a 4-year-old child receive?

$$\frac{4}{4 + 12} \times 20 = 5$$

\therefore the child should receive gr. v.

FOR CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR
FREID'S RULE
Formula

Age in mo \times Adult dose = child's dose.
150

Example II The adult dose of morphine sulfate is gr $\frac{1}{4}$. How much should an 8-month-old child receive?

$$\frac{8}{150} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{75}$$

\therefore the child receives $1/75$ gr. of drug.

WHEN THE STRENGTH OF THE TABLET ON HAND IS GREATER THAN THAT DESIRED
Give

$$\frac{1/4 \text{ (D)}}{1/3 \text{ (H)}} = \frac{q}{1 \text{ tablet (Q)}} \quad q = \frac{3}{4}$$

or $1/4 : 1/3 \therefore Q : 1$
 $\frac{q}{3} = \frac{1}{4}, q = \frac{3}{4}$

Give $3/4$ of a $1/3$ gr tablet. To prepare Dissolve the $1/3$ gr tablet in the number of m indicated by the denominator, give the number of m indicated by the numerator

Note Dilutions must range bet 6 and 16. If the number indicated by the numerator or denominator is less than 6, multiply both numerator and denominator by the same number, then prepare the drug.

To prepare $3/4$ of a tablet $3/4 \times 3/3 = 9/12$ Dissolve tablet in 12 m of water and give 9 m

WHEN THE TABLET ON HAND IS OF WEAKER STRENGTH THAN THE DOSE WANTED

Give morphine gr. $1/6$ from $1/8$ gr. tablets.

Since $1/6$ is greater than $1/8$ it will be necessary to take 2 tablets or $1/4$. Find relation bet. what is desired and what you have

$$\frac{1/6 \text{ (D)}}{2/8 \text{ (H)}} = \frac{q}{1 \text{ tablet (Q)}} \quad q = \frac{8}{12}$$

or $1/6 : 1/4 \therefore q : 1$
 $\frac{2}{8} : \frac{1}{4} = \frac{q}{1} \quad q = \frac{8}{12}$

DORSAL RIGID POSTURE.
With right leg drawn up.

Dissolve two 1/8 gr. tablets in 12 m of water and give 8 m.

The proportionate dose for any age under 20 years may also be found by taking 1/20 of the full therapeutic dose, and multiplying the result by the age in years.

Old people often require smaller doses. When given per rectum the dose is usually rather larger than when given by the mouth, if given hypodermically the dose is generally smaller.

d. meter. An instrument designed to estimate the quantity of radiation, so as to determine the duration of exposure when using roentgen rays.

dosage, words pert. to: active principles, alkaloids, antidotes, autotherapy, drug action, drugs and their administration, drugs with 2 names, medical preparations, names of individual drugs in alphabetical order (over 400 in all), names of poisons, names of preparations, poison, poisoning, preparations usually given by rectum, prescription writing.

dose (dōs) [G *dosīs*]. Amt of a medicinal preparation to be taken at 1 time.

d., divided. Fractional portions adm. at short intervals.

d., lethal. A fatal dose.

d., maximum. Largest dose it is safe to adm.

d., minimum. Smallest dose that will be effective.

dosimeter (do-sim'e-ter) [“ + *metron*, measure] Device for measuring very small doses.

d., Mecapion. Instrument registering 180 roentgens to determine x-ray dosage.

d., Victoreen. Apparatus which registers 256 roentgens to measure x-ray dosage.

dosimetric (do-si-met'rik) Pert to dosage.

d. system. One of regular or determinate dosage.

dosimetry (do-sim'et-ri) [G *dosīs*, dose, + *metron*, measure] Measurement of medicinal doses.

dossil (dos'il) [L. *docillus*, spigot]. A round lint pledget for cleansing wounds.

do'tage [ME *doten*, to doze] Senility, feeble-mindedness of very old age.

douthenteritis (dōth-i-en-en-ter-i'tis) [G *dothien*, a boil, + *enteron*, intestine, + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of Peyer's patches. SYN *typhoid fever*.

double (dūb'l) [L. *duplus*, twofold]. Combining 2 things or qualities.

d. consciousness. Expression of 2 phases of personality.

d. personality. A split in consciousness, neither personality being aware of acts and words of other. SEE *dual personality*, *multiple personality*.

d. touch. Exploration with a finger in 1 cavity and thumb in another.

d. uterus. State of having a double uterus. SYN *dihysteria*.

d. vision. Seeing 2 images of an object at the same time. SYN *diplopia*.

douche (doosh) [Fr *doucher*, to pour] A current of vapor or stream of water, hot or cold, directed against a part.

Douches may be made up of plain water or water that is medicated. The

douche may be for the purpose of personal hygiene or for the treatment of a local condition. In hemorrhage, temperature, 120° F., in inflammation, 115° F. Usual quantity, 4 qt.

d., air. Air current directed on body for therapeutic purposes.

d., alternating. SEE *Scotch d.*

d., astringent. One containing substances for shrinking the mucous membrane, such as alum or zinc sulfate.

d., circular. Needle spray or application of water to body through horizontal jets size of a needle from number of small rose sprays so placed that the water is projected against the skin of bath from 4 directions simultaneously.

d., cleansing. One used for purposes of personal cleanliness, usually contains an alkaline substance. Temperature, 105° F.

d., deodorizing. One to deodorize the vagina and vaginal secretions when they have an offensive odor. Used most often in cancer cases. Potassium permanganate is the most commonly used agent.

d., fan. A fan-shaped spray obtained by placing index finger upon the stream of water as it emerges from distal end of douche hose.

d., high. One where the bag is at least 4 feet above the hips of the patient.

d., intrauterine. This is sometimes given immediately postpartum or post-abortion when the cervix uteri is still patent. Hot water alone or water containing vinegar is used for the control of postpartum hemorrhage.

The intrauterine douche tube is a very useful, though dangerous, instrument in hands of an unskilled nurse. PREPARATION AND USE. Boil the tube 15 minutes in soda solution, expel air by allowing solution to run freely before inserting. Do not insert beyond the shield. Hold in position while using, use no force, attach a rubber tube to back flow, and provide a basin for the escaping fluid.

NP (1) It is essential that the patient's buttocks are not pulled down below edge of table. If this is done when legs are elevated in leg rests or stirrups, an undue strain is apt to result in sacroiliac trouble. There is at least 1 case on record where gangrene of the foot followed prolonged pressure by stirrups. (2) The exterior surfaces are either scrubbed and irrigated with sterile water or painted, using either iodine or mercuriochrome. The vaginal surfaces are included, as is also the cervix. The patient has already been placed on a Kelly pad, on which a sterile towel has been placed. A sterile towel is now placed across the pubes. Another is now placed crosswise across the buttocks. The "floating" nurse takes a strip of narrow adhesive plaster, about 18 in. long, holding it by the ends, well away from her. The "sterile" nurse then throws over the middle of the tape a sterile towel so that tape holds towel in middle fold. The "floating" nurse places edges of tape around patient's hips so that sterile towel is stretched tightly across rectum. Sterile leggings are now pulled over patient's legs and a lithot-

omy sheet draped down on the perineum. (3) Uterine packing should be ready. This form of packing is usually of gauze 1½ in wide and 18 in long.

d., jet. A solid stream from the douche hose.

d., low. One where the bag is 1-1½ feet above the hips of the patient

d., medicated. One containing a medicinal substance for the treatment of local conditions. Lysol, tincture of iodine, and bichloride of mercury are the most commonly used

d., neutral. Douche given at average surface temperature of body—90°-97° F.

d., pail. General affusion with pails of water at 3 temperatures, dashed over the patient in quick succession. Temperatures of 1st bath, 100°, 96° and 90° F., reduced 2 degrees each, given once or twice weekly

d., perineal. One projected upward from a bidet* placed just above floor; patient sits in armchair, crescent-shaped seat, and receives douche upon perineum.

d., rain. Overhead shower

d., Scotch. Alternating of hot and cold jets of water against local area of skin

d. solutions. Alum ½ to 1% Bichloride of Mercury 1/3000-1/1000 Boracic Acid 2% Carbolic Acid ¼ to 1% Green Soap 1% Lysol ¼ to ½%. Potassium Permanganate 1/10 to 1% Silver Nitrate 1/10% Sodium Bicarbonate 2%

d., stimulating. The use of copious amt of hot or cold water in case of pelvic congestion

d. temperatures. For a cleansing douche, 105° F For a hemorrhage douche, 120° F For an inflammation douche, 115° F For a neutral douche, 92° to 97° F For a vaginal douche, 98° to 115° F

d., vaginal. Long warm douche, 20 to 30 minutes, flowing slowly from height not greater than 15 in above patient's pelvis, temperature from 98° to 115° F, from 3 qt to 5 gal daily.

SEE *Elliott's treatment.*

d., vapor. Stream of vapor projected from the douche hose, given with or without intervening flannel clothes.

Douglas' cul-de-sac. Peritoneal sac which lies behind uterus and in front of rectum

D.'s pouch. Same as D's *cul-de-sac*.
douglasitis (dug-las-i'tis) [G -itis, inflammation] Inflammation of the *cul-de-sac* of Douglas

dowel [Fr *douille*, socket, from L. *ductus*, leading] Metal pin for fastening an artificial crown to a tooth root

Dowell test. Injection of ant pituitary in flexor surface of arm, which causes an erythema at point of injection in a pregnant woman

Doyère's eminence (dwah-yair'). Elevation where a nerve filament enters a muscle

D. P. Abbr for Doctor of Pharmacy

dr. Abbr for dram or drachm

D. R. Abbr for reaction of degeneration

drachm (dram) [G. *drachmē*, a weight].

A unit of weight in apothecaries' system. **SYMS** 3. **SYN.** *dram*.

dracontiasis (drā-kōn-tī-ās-is) [G. *dracontian*, little dragon]. **SYN.** *dracunculosis*, *q v*

dracunculiasis (dra-kūn-kū-lī-ās-is). Infestation with the nematode, *Dracunculus medinensis*

dracunculosis (drā-kūn-kū-lō-sis) The condition of being infested with the guinea worm

Dracunculus (drā-kūn-kū'lūs) A genus of parasitic nematodes belonging to the suborder *Camallanata*

D. medinensis. The guinea worm or "fery serpent". A species of nematode which is a common human parasite esp., in parts of Asia and Africa. The adult gravid female lives in subcutaneous tissues and may reach a length of 3 or 4 ft. Embryos are deposited in a blister formed on the skin which breaks liberating embryos into water. Intermediate host is a species of Cyclops. Human infestation results from drinking water containing infested Cyclops.

drain (drain) [AS *drehnigean*, to draw off] 1. Exit or tube for discharge of morbid matter 2 To draw off a fluid.

d., absorbable. One taken up by lymphatic and venous system.

d., capillary. Drawing off by capillary attraction. Never use in suppurative, etc.

d., nonabsorbable. One made from horsehair, gauze, rubber, glass, or metal. **TYPES** abdominal, antrum, perineal, suprapubic, etc

d., tubular. One prepared from bone. Absorbed 8-10 days.

drainage (dra'nā) [AS *drehnigean*, to draw off] The free flow or withdrawal of fluids, as pus from a cavity or wound
SEE *autodrainage*, *drain*

d., capillary. D by method of capillary attraction

d., funnel. D with glass funnels

d., postural. D for draining nasal area and the sinuses

The patient lies on his back on a bed with shoulders over the side and head hanging down.

d. tube. Device for allowing escape of pus, serum, blood, or other fluids from a wound, abscess, etc.

d. t. carrier. Device for placing drainage tube in position.

d. t. trocar. Device to introduce drainage tube without making a large incision

dram [G *drachmē*, a weight]. Sixty gr. or ¼ oz apothecary weight, 3.888 Gm., 27.34 gr. or 1/16 oz., *avoirdupois*.

d., fluid. A teaspoonful or ½ of a fluid ounce or 57.1 gr of distilled water, the equivalent of 3.70 cc In Great Britain 54.8 gr. of distilled water or 3.50 cc.

dramatism [G. *drama*, acting, + *ismos*, state of]. Dramatic behavior and lofty speech in insanity

drapetomania (drap-et-o-ma'nī-ā) [G. *drapetēs*, runaway, + *mania*, madness]. Insane impulse to wander from home.

dras'tic [G. *drastikos*, effective]. 1. Acting strongly. 2. A very active purgative,

usually producing many evacuations, and accompanied by pain and tenesmus. Ex: *croton oil, elaterin*.

draught (draft) [A.S. *dragan*, to draw]. 1. A drink. 2. Drawing liquid into the mouth.

draw sheet. Historically, the term "draw sheet" was given to a long roll or bolt of muslin with the free end placed under the patient's buttocks. When this became soiled, it was drawn from under the patient and rolled up on the opposite side of the cot or bed, allowing the patient to lie on a clean section of the roll of muslin.

The draw sheet is now used to cover a rubber sheet which protects the mattress from soiling and drainage. A crib sheet or one-half a regular sheet is the usual size but it must be wide enough to extend from the patient's shoulders to below the knees and long enough to tuck under both sides of mattress (See *Bed, Making an Occupied*, for method of changing).

drepanocyte (dre-pan'o-sit) [G. *drepanē*, sickle, + *kytos*, cell]. Sickle or crescent cell.

drepanocytemia (dre-pan-o-si-te'mi-ā) [“ + *ama*, blood] Sickle cell anemia.

drepanocytic (dre-pan-o-sit'ik) [“ + *kytos*, cell]. Pert. to or resembling a sickle cell.

dressings [Fr. *dresser*, to treat a wound]. Covering, protective, or support for diseased or injured parts.

NP. These rules should be followed when preparing to dress any type of wound.

1. Assemble all necessary articles either on a tray or surgical dressing cart.
2. Scrub hands thoroughly with soap under hot running water. Use sterile rubber gloves for procedure, if doctor so advises.
3. Tell the patient what is going to be done, then drape with a sheet or bath blanket, exposing only the area necessary to be dressed.
4. Place sterile towel beside the wound and, using sterile forceps, place upon it the sterile instruments, gauze, etc., from their sterile containers immediately.
5. Using clean forceps, remove soiled dressings and place in paper bag for burning. Follow doctor's instructions as to use of antiseptics, powders, petroleum gauze, etc.
6. If drainage is profuse, reinforce the dressing with absorbent cellulose pads.
7. Make the patient comfortable; remove all articles from room, take tray or cart to area for cleaning and replenishing supplies.

RS *adhesive plaster, bandages, compresses, cravats, protectives*.

d., absorbent. Gauze, sterilized gauze, absorbent cotton, lint, lint cloth, paper lint, absorbent wool, wood wool, moose pappe, spongoplin.

d., antiseptic. Dressing consisting of gauze permeated with an antiseptic solution.

d., dry. Dressing consisting of dry gauze, absorbent cotton, or other dry material.

d., fixed. Dressing permeated with starch, silicate of soda, or plaster of Paris. When this dressing dries it provides fixation of the part so treated.

d., hot moist. Most common form is saturated hot boric solution, heated to as hot as can be borne by bare forearm of nurse. Sterile towel unfolded, gauze dressings dropped into it, immersed in solution at middle, wrung out by turning dry ends in opposite directions. Dressing is then applied, with sterile forceps, directly to the wound and a dry, sterile towel is sometimes used over it, to keep dressing in place. Heat is best maintained by infrared generator.

d., occlusive. Dressing that seals a wound completely to prevent infection from without.

d., protective. Dressing applied for purpose of preventing injury or infection to the part so treated.

d., water. Dressing consisting of gauze, cotton, or similar dressing material which is kept wet by the application of sterilized water.

Dreyer's tuberculin or vaccine (dri'erz). A tuberculosis vaccine prepared by removing the lipid material from tubercle germs.

Drinker respirator. Apparatus in which alternating positive and negative air pressure upon the patient creates artificial respiration. Commonly called the "Iron lung".

drip [A.S. *dryppan*, to drip] 1 To fall in drops. 2 To instill drop by drop.

d., intravenous. Slow injection of glucose and saline solution, a drop at a time, intravenously.

d., Murphy. Slow rectal instillation of a fluid drop by drop.

d., nasal. Method of administering fluid slowly to dehydrated babies by means of a catheter placed through the nose with one end in the esophagus.

d., postnasal. A condition due to chronic sinusitis in which a discharge drips from the postnasal region into the pharynx.

drip sheet. Modified sheet bath.

drisdol (dri-sol') Proprietary name for pure crystalline vitamin D₂.

Uses In vitamin D deficiency, as rickets, tetany, etc.

dromomania (dro-mo-ma'ni-ā) [G. *dromos*, a running, + *mania*, madness]. Insane impulse to wander.

dromotrop'ic [“ + *trepein*, to turn]. Pert. to supposed fibers in cardiac nerves which influence conductivity of muscles.

drop [A.S. *dropa*] [L. *gutta*]. 1 A minute spherical mass of liquid. 2 Falling of a part from paralysis or injury.

d., ague. Fowler's solution.

d., black. Vinegar of opium.

d., culture. A bacterial culture in a drop of culture media.

d., finger. Baseball finger.

d., foot. Toes dragging in walking with falling of foot due to paralysis of dorsal flexor muscles.

d., knockout. A drug to cause unconsciousness; usually adm. for criminal purposes.

d. wrist. Paralysis of extensor muscles causing hand to hang down from forearm.

droplet. Very small drop.

d. infection. That conveyed by means of infective particles, as when carried in a spray from the nose or mouth. Usual mode of infection from common cold.

dropsy (drop'si) [contraction L. *hydrops*, dropsy, from G *ydōr*, water]. A condition rather than a disease. Morbid accumulation of water in the tissues and cavities, hydrops.

Etiol. Heart disease, kidney disease, cirrhosis of the liver, and other causes. The kidneys have little to do with retention of tissue fluids, but the body chemistry is more at fault in Bright's disease.

Diet. Sufficient proteins, carbohydrates, fats, vitamins, and iron, reducing the sodium intake a salt free diet with an acid base. Potassium or other salt substitutes may be used.

d. of amnion. Os. Abnormal increase in amt. of amniotic fluid. SYN. *polyhydramnios*.

d. of the belly. Ascites.

d. of brain. Hydrocephalus. [ease.

d., cardiac. That due to cardiac dis-

d. of chest. Hydrothorax.

d. of peritoneum. Hydroperitoneum.

d., ovarian. A collection of fluid in the ovary forming a crust.

d., tubal. A collection of fluid in the fallopian tube. SYN. *hydrosalpinx*.

d., uterine. A collection of fluid in the uterine cavity. SYN. *hydrometra*.

Drosophila. A genus of flies belonging to the order Diptera. Includes the common fruit flies.

D. melanogaster. A genus of fruit flies used extensively in the study of genetics. The development of the chromosome theory of heredity was largely the outcome of research on this species.

drowning [A.S. *druncian*, to drown]. A special type of asphyxia resulting from the body being submerged in water or some other fluid. External respiration is blocked by a spasm of the larynx or the filling of the lungs with fluid.

SYM. Unconsciousness, cessation of respiration, cyanosis, etc., depending upon duration of submersion. Due to action of the epiglottis, there is very little, if any, water in the lung.

F. A. TREATMENT. Artificial respiration at once. Do not waste time trying to get water out of lungs. Apply external heat, massage extremities, use oxygen or oxygen-carbon dioxide mixtures with resuscitation. May have to be kept up for several hours.

RS: Artificial respiration, asphyxia, shock, syncope, unconsciousness.

drug [Fr. *drogue*]. A medicinal substance, used in the treatment of disease.

drug action. LOCAL. When the drug is applied locally or direct to a tissue or organ it combines to form an albuminate with the cells' albumins. This action may be: 1. *Astringent* a.: When the drug

cannot act because the albuminate does not dissolve. 2. *Corrosive* a.: When the drug is strong enough to destroy cells. 3. *Irritating* a.: When too much of the drug combines with cells to impair them.

GENERAL OR SYSTEMIC ACTION. When the drug enters the blood stream by absorption or direct injection affecting tissues and organs not near the site of entry. Systemic action may be: 1. *Specific*. When specific in the cure of a certain disease. 2. *Substitutive*. When it supplies substances deficient in the body. 3. *Physical*. When some of the constituents of a cell are dissolved by the action of the drug in the blood stream. 4. *Chemical*. When the drug or some of its principles combine with the constituents of cells or organs to form a new chemical combination. 5. *Salt Action*. Osmosis* caused by dilution of salt (also acids, sugars, and alkalies) in the stomach or intestines by fluid withdrawn from the blood and tissues, or diffusion* when water is absorbed by cells from the lymph. 6. *Selective*. Action produced by drugs which only affect certain tissues or organs. 7. *Synergistic*. The stimulating of the action of one drug by another drug. 8. *Antagonistic*. Counteraction of one drug by another one. 9. *Physiological*. The effect of a drug on a normal animal body. 10. *Therapeutic*. The effect upon diseased organs or tissues. 11. *Side Action*. Creating an effect not desired. 12. *Empiric*. An effect produced but not proved by laboratory experiment. 13. *Toxicological*. A poisonous effect generally from result of an overdose.

CUMULATIVE. The effect of drugs too slowly excreted or absorbed so that an accumulation of the drug in the body produces a poisonous effect. Such drugs should not be administered continuously.

d. a., incompatible. Ill effects produced by 2 or more drugs antagonistic to each other.

drug action, words pert. to: active principles, alkaloids, antidotes, dosage, drugs and their administration, drugs with 2 names, medical preparations, names of individual drugs in alphabetical order (over 400 in all), names of poisons, names of preparations, poison, poisoning, preparations usually given by rectum, prescription writing.

drug addiction. A condition caused by excessive or continued use of habit-forming drugs. **SYM.** The symptom-pattern may be changed according to the drug used. In general there may be a change in personality, loss of appetite, or the appetite is dulled, disturbance in normal sleep-rhythm, generally a weight loss. The addict may be dull, sleepy, and incoordinated in movement having the appearance of intoxication. The eyes often tearing, and bloodshot; a watery fluid at times dripping from the nose. When intramuscular or intravenous injection is used there may be scars, hardening and swelling of the arm tissues.

drug rashes: Drugs of which large doses are liable to produce a rash are Arsenic, belladonna, bromides, chloral, iodides, opium, phenacetin, quinine, sera, sodium salicylate, turpentine (the nurse may notice the rash on the buttocks after a

turpentine enema has been given), and the application of cyanide gauze to a wound (in this latter case the rash is confined to the area of the wound, which is surrounded by "sores").

Antipyrin Papular, erythematous rash, sometimes accompanied by edema and much irritation.

Arsenic Papular or erythematous rash, sometimes urticarial. Prolonged use may produce pigmentation of skin.

Belladonna Erythematous rash, usually accompanied by intense itching.

Bromides Usually like acne vulgaris. Sometimes erythema

Chloral Papular erythema

Enemata (soap) may cause erythema or urticaria if hard soap is used

Iodides Usually papular erythema, sometimes with acnelike pustules

Phenolphthalein Macular rash, sometimes purpuric.

Quinine Very irritable erythema or urticaria

Salicylate Erythematous rash, possibly morbilliform.

Serum Usually urticaria.

Sulfonal Erythematous or urticarial rash

drugs (special) and their administration.

ACIDS When acids are administered they should be given well diluted through a glass tube, because they are corrosive to the enamel and the dentine of the teeth. They should be given with much water and the drinking tube should be placed well back in the mouth to prevent the fluid coming in contact with the teeth before passing into the throat. Hydrochloric acid is one preparation that should always be given with the above thought in mind.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH A solution for artificial teeth. Plain normal salt solution or boric acid solution diluted one-half may be used.

BARBITAL DERIVATIVES All such preparations should be given from one-half to one hour before sleep is desired. All procedures should be taken care of before the medicament is given in order that nothing shall disturb the patient after the drug is administered.

CALOMEL This drug should always be followed by a saline purgative. Unless the intestine is emptied of calomel within a reasonable time it may continue to be absorbed and produce poisonous symptoms.

ELIXIR OF IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE When administering these drugs they should be given well diluted with much water, through a glass tube. A bitter effect will be produced if given before meals.

FOWLER'S SOLUTION When a nurse is giving a patient Fowler's solution or *Liquor potassii arsenitis* the dosage must be started at the minimum and increased gradually until the maximum is reached, then decreased in the same manner. This is to prevent cumulative action.

HABIT-FORMING DRUGS Whenever the use of habit-forming remedies is indicated, the nurse should use them only after exhausting every art of her profession to relieve pain, discomfort, or insomnia. If these efforts fail, she may then give the dose ordered, but the patient should never be informed of the nature of the remedy given.

INSULIN When this is administered, it should be given hypodermically according to the instructions of the attending physician. The type of insulin, dosage, and frequency of dosage vary greatly.

IODINE When iodine is applied to the skin and there is a burning from the application, alcohol should be used to wash away the accumulation and prevent further burning, or any caustic effect.

LAXATIVES These are best given in the evening, because it usually takes 6 or 8 hours for them to produce an effect. The saline purgatives are usually given well diluted on an empty stomach, in the morning. The other purgatives are usually given as ordered and needed.

MOUTHWASH Stock solutions used for mouthwash should be diluted one-half or more before being given to the patient. The special solutions, such as S.T. 37, or Dobell's solution, should be diluted according to instructions from the attending physician. Only enough for the immediate mouth washing should be used at a particular time. To take into the patient's room a glass or cupful, when the patient will only use about one-half of the amt., is not an economic procedure.

HORSE SERUM When it is to be administered, information should be obtained as to whether the patient has had serum recently, as a reaction is liable to occur if not sufficient time has elapsed bet. the inoculations or if the patient is allergic to horse serum. If uncertain, a test should be made by injecting a few drops of the horse serum hypodermically, and within a short time a reaction will occur. A small spot appears at the site of the injection if the patient has a tendency toward an unfavorable reaction.

OXYGEN The most commonly used method for the administration of oxygen consists of inserting a catheter into a nostril, or into each nostril. Oxygen may also be given from a tank by means of a mask over the patient's nose and mouth, or the patient may be placed in an oxygen tent, or an oxygen chamber or room. The last two methods are extremely dangerous and must be used cautiously, as the danger from fire hazard is very great. These two methods are also expensive.

SALINE PURGATIVES Should always be given to the patient when the stomach is empty, preferably in the morning.

SEIDLITZ POWDERS These should be mixed or dissolved in about one-fourth glass of water, a separate glass for each powder, the white and the blue. At the bedside, the mixture in one glass is poured into the other and the patient drinks this mixture before it effervesces.

TYPHOID VACCINE This should be administered intracutaneously or subcutaneously. The intracutaneous dosage for adults consists of 0.1 cc., 0.15 cc., and 0.2 cc. of triple typhoid vaccine administered at weekly intervals.

drugs and their administration, words pert. to: active principles, alkaloids, antidotes, dosage, drug action, drugs with 2 names, medical preparations, names of individual drugs in alphabetical order

Drugs and Their Common Names

CHEMICAL NAMES	COMMON NAMES
Nitric Acid	Aqua Fortis
Nitro-Hydrochloric Acid	Aqua Regia
Copper Sulfate	Blue Vitriol
Potassium Bitartrate	Cream of Tartar
Mercury Subchloride	Calomel
Calcium Carbonate	Chalk
Potassium Carbonate	Salt of Tartar
Potassium Hydroxide	Caustic Potash
Sodium Chloride	Common Salt
Iron Sulfate	Copperas, or Green Vitriol
Mercury Perchloride	Corrosive Sublimite
Aluminum and Potassium Sulfate	Dry Alum
Magnesium Sulfate	Epsom Salts
Light Carburetted Hydrogen	Fire Damp
Lead Sulfide	Galena
Sodium Sulfate	Glauber's Salts
Glucose	Grape Sugar
Lead Lotion	Goulard Water
Iron Bisulfide	Iron Pyrites
Tin Oxide	Jewelers' Putty
Nitrogen Protoxide	Laughing Gas
Calcium Oxide	Lime
Silver Nitrate	Lunar Caustic
Calcium Chloride	Muriate of Lime
Potassium Nitrate	Niter or Saltpeter
Sulfuric Acid	Oil of Vitriol
Arsenic Sulfide	Realgar
Lead Oxide	Red Lead
Iron Oxide	Rust of Iron
Ammonium Chloride	Sal Ammoniac
Calcium Hydroxide	Slaked Lime
Sodium Carbonate	Soda
Ammonia	Spirits of Hartshorn
Hydrochloric Acid	Spirits of Salt
Calcium Sulfate	Stucco, or Plaster of Paris
Lead Acetate	Sugar of Lead
Basic Copper Acetate	Verdigris
Mercury Sulfide	Vermilion
Acetic Acid (Diluted)	Vinegar
Ammonia	Volatile Alkali
Hydrogen Oxide	Water
Ammoniated Mercury	White Precipitate
Zinc Sulfate	White Vitriol

(over 500), names of poisons, names of preparations, poison, poisoning, preparations usually given by rectum, prescription writing

drugs, handling of. Read the label or other printed instruction issued with medicine carefully, measure out accurately the doses (quantities) ordered, and never guess

A measuring glass or spoon should be employed, marked either in drams and ounces only, or with the words teaspoon, dessertspoon, and tablespoon also.

One drop equals 1 minim Symbol, m .
One teaspoonful equals 1 dram Symbol, 3 .
Two teaspoonfuls equal 2 drams or 1 dessertspoonful
Four teaspoonfuls equal $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce or 1 tablespoonful
Two tablespoonfuls equal 1 ounce. Symbol, 3 .

Important Points (1) The cork must never be left out of the bottle, as a necessary property may evaporate or the drug may become a dangerous concentration. (2) The drug compartment must be kept locked.

To Give a Dose of Medicine: Make quite sure: (a) To whom it has to be given; (b) what has to be given; (c) when it has to be given; (d) the amt to be given

Shake the bottle, measure the dose, again note label. Give to patient and see that it is swallowed. A small drink of water will take away unpleasant taste or medicine may be taken through a straw. As in feeding, the patient's head

and shoulders should be well raised before the dose of mixture is given to him

drugs, words pert. to: absorbent, alkaloids, alternative, ampule, analeptic, analgesic, anesthetic, anodyne, antacid, antagonistic action, anthelmintic, antiarthritic, antidiuretic, antiemetic, antilithic, antiperiodic, antipyretic, antiseptic, antisialagogue, antispasmodic, antizymotic, aperient, aromatic, astringent, a. action, balsam, biochemophlic, bitters, cachet, calmant, capsule, cardiac depressant or stimulant, carminative, cathartic, caustic, cerate, cerebral depressant or stimulant, chologogue, confection, convulsant, correctant, corrosive, counterirritant, decoction, delirifacient, demulcent, deodorant, depilatory, depressant, depressomotor, depurant, detergent, diaphoretic, digestant, disinfectant, diuretic, drug administration, ercolic, elixir, emetic, emmenagogue, emollient, emulsion, enzyme, epispastic, errhines, escharotic, evacuant, excitomotor, expectorant, extract, febrifuge, ferment, fluid-extract, galactagogue, glandular therapy, glucosides, glyceric, hematonic, hemostatic, hormone, hydragogue, hypnotic, idiosyncrasy, infusion, irritation, lamella, laxative, liniment, local remedy, lozenge, mixture, motor depressant or stimulant, mucilage, mydriatic, myotic, oil, ointment, oleate, oleoresin, organotherapy, oxytocics, paper, pharmacognosy, pharmacology, pill, plant acids, plaster, poisonous action, powder, prophylactic,

protein shock therapy, purgative, refrigerant, resins, respiratory depressant or stimulant, revulsant, rubefacient, saline purgative, saponins, secretory depressant or stimulant, sedative, sensitization, serum therapy, sinagogue, solution, somnifacient, soporific, specific, spirit, sterule, stimulant, stomatic, styptic, sudorific, suppository, synergistic action, systemic remedies, tablet, tannins, tennacide, tincture, tonic, toxicological action, vaccine therapy, vasoconstrictor, vasodilator, vermicide, vermifuge, vesicette, vesicant, vinegar, vulneraries, water, wine. *See names of drugs (over 500) in alphabetical order.*

drum [AS *drumme*]. The ear drum or tympanic cavity, the tympanum or cavity of the middle ear

drunkenness [AS *drincan*, to drink]. Alcoholic intoxication

druse (drús) [Ger "a rock cavity lined with crystals"]. 1 Rupture of tissues with no lesion of surface 2 Small, hyaline, globular pathological growths formed on optic papilla

dry cells. A zinc container lined with thin blotting paper which serves as the negative electrode, carbon rod in center as positive electrode, a paste of ammonium chloride, zinc chloride, manganese dioxide, and granulated carbon fills space bet electrodes, preventing polarization.

dry diet. A temporary high carbohydrate diet with measured liquid given bet meals only

dry ice. Solidified carbon dioxide used for commercial refrigeration.

dry measure. A measure of volume for dry commodities, as follows

2 pints (pt) = 1 quart (qt)
8 quarts = 1 peck (pk)
4 pecks = 1 bushel (bu)

Drysdale's corpuscles. Non-nucleated, granular cells present in the fluid of certain ovarian cysts

du'alism [L *duālis*, pert. to two] 1 The condition of being double or two-fold 2 The theory that the human body consists of two entities, mind and matter, which are independent of each other 3 The theory that blood corpuscles arise from two types of stem cells, myeloblasts giving rise to the myeloid elements and lymphoblasts giving rise to the lymphoid elements

dual personality. A split in consciousness which results in the expression of 2 different phases of personality at various intervals, neither personality, as a rule, being aware of the words, acts, and feelings of the other. When this does rarely occur it has been called "co-consciousness."

SEE co-consciousness, dissociation of personality, multiple personality, vigilambulism.

Dubini's disease (doo-be'néz) Rhythmic, rapid contractions of a group or groups of muscles *SYN* electric chorea, *spasmus Dubini*.

duboisine (du-boi'sin). Alkaloid derivative of plant *Duboisia myoporioides*.

Uses Its sulfate is used as a hypnotic, and to treat paralysis agitans.

Dosage 0.0008-0.0015 Gm. (1/80-1/40 gr.).

d., poisoning from. Resembles atropine, *q.v.*

Duchenne's disease (du-shen'). 1. Bulbar paralysis. 2. Tabes dorsalis.

Ducrey's bacillus (du-kreý') *Hemophilus ducreyi*. The cause of soft sore, or chancroid, small, rod-shaped organism found in pairs

duct [L *ducere*, to lead] 1. A narrow tubular vessel or channel, especially one serving to convey secretions from a gland 2 A narrow enclosed channel containing a fluid, as the semicircular duct of the ear

d., accessory pancreatic. D of the pancreas, leading into pancreatic d. or the duodenum near the mouth of the common bile d.

d., alimentary. *SEE thoracic d.*

d., alveolar. A branch of a respiratory bronchiole which leads to the alveolar sacs of the lungs

d., Bartholin's. The major duct of the sublingual gland proper

d's biliary. The canals which carry bile The intrahepatic ducts include the bile canaliculi and interlobular ducts, the extrahepatic ducts include the hepatic duct, cystic duct, and common bile duct

d., Botallo's. Fetal blood vessel connecting the pulmonary artery and aorta. The *ductus arteriosus*

d., cochlear. Canal of the cochlea

d., common bile. Duct formed by the confluence of the hepatic and cystic ducts. It conveys bile to the duodenum opening at the ampulla of Vater

d., Cuvier's. One of a pair of fetal veins (the common cardinal veins) which convey blood from the pre- and posterior cardinal veins to the sinus-venosus of the heart. The right one becomes the sup vena cava

d., cystic (*id. cysticus*) Excretory d. of gallbladder *SEE gallduct*

d., efferent. Any duct conveying secretion from a gland

d., ejaculatory (*d. ejaculatorius*) Conveys semen into urethra

d., endolymph. In the embryo a tubular projection of the otocyst ending in a blind extremity, the endolymph sac, in the adult it connects the endolymphatic sac with the utricle and saccule

d., excretory. Any duct which conveys a product from an organ, as the excretory duct of a salivary gland

d., galactophorous. Duct carrying milk in mammary glands' lobes

d., Gartner's. A remnant of the Wolffian duct extending from the parovarium through the broad ligament into the vagina

d., hepatic (*d. hepaticus*). Receives bile from liver *SEE gallduct*.

d's., intralobular bile. *SEE biliary d.*

d., lacrimal. One of two short ducts, inferior and superior, which convey tears from the lacrimal lake to the lacrimal sac. Their openings are on the margins of the upper and lower eyelids

d., lactiferous. One of fifteen to twenty ducts which drain the lobes of the mammary gland. Each opens in a slight depression on the tip of the nipple

d., Leydig's. *SEE wolffian d.*

d., lymphatic. One of two main ducts conveying lymph to the blood stream. The left lymphatic duct (thoracic duct) drains the left side of the body above the diaphragm and all of the body below the diaphragm. The right is a smaller duct draining the right side of the body above the diaphragm. Both enter into the subclavian veins near their junctions with the int. jugular veins

d., mammary. *SEE* lactiferous duct

d., mesonephric. *SEE wolffian d.*

d., mesonephric. The cut which in the embryo connects the mesonephros with the cloaca. In the male it develops into the ductus deferens. Also called Wolfman duct.

d., metanephric. Ureter.
d., milk (*d. lactiferus*). A mammary duct entering the nipple.
d., Muller's. Bilateral ducts in the embryo that go to form the uterus, vagina, and fallopian tubes
d., nasolacrimal. The duct which conveys tears from the lacrimal sac to the nasal cavity. It opens beneath the inferior nasal concha
d., omphalomesenteric. The vitelline duct, *q.v.*
d., pancreatic (*d. pancreaticus*). Conveys pancreatic juice to the duodenum. Also called the *d. of Wirsung*
d., paraurethral. Skene's duct, *q.v.*
d., parotid (*d. parotideus*). Discharges parotid secretions into mouth
d., prostatic (*d. prostatice*). One of 20 ducts which discharge prostatic secretion into the urethra
d., right lymphatic. *d.* carrying lymph near liver on right side of body
d. s of Rivinus. Five to fifteen ducts (the minor sublingual ducts) which drain the posterior portion of the sublingual gland
d., salivary. Any of the ducts which drain a salivary gland
d. of Santorini. The accessory pancreatic duct
d., secretory. A gland's smaller canals
d., segmental. A pair of embryonic tubes, located bet. visceral and parietal layers of mesoblast on each side of the body
d. s semicircular. Three membranous tubes forming a part of the membranous labyrinth of the inner ear. They lie within the semicircular canals and bear corresponding names, superior, posterior, and lateral
d. seminal. Any of the ducts which convey semen, specifically the ductus deferens and the ejaculatory duct
d., Skene's. Paraurethral duct. One of two slender ducts which open on either side of the urethral orifice in the female
d., spermatic. Vas deferens
d., Stenson's, Steno's. Parotid gland *d.*
d., sublingual. SEE *Rivini's and Bartholin's d's*
d., submaxillary. SEE *Wharton's d.*
d., sudoriferous. Sweat duct
d. tear. Any that convey tears, inc. excretory ducts of lacrimal glands, lacrimal ducts, and nasolacrimal ducts
d., testicular. Vas deferens
d., thoracic (*d. thoracicus*). Discharging into subclavian vein
d., umbilical. Embryonic *d.* bet. cavity of intestines and umbilical vesicle. The vitelline duct, *q.v.*
d., utriculosaccular. A short one connecting the utricle and sacculi of inner ear
d., vitelline. The narrow duct which in the embryo connects the yolk sac (umbilical vesicle) with the mid gut. Also called yolk stalk, umbilical *d.*
d. (of) Wirsung. The major pancreatic *d.*
d., Wolfian. The mesonephric duct.
ductless [' + *A.S. læssa*]. Having no duct, secreting only internally.
d., glands. Ductless glands secrete internally one or more hormones which have a specific action upon the body. SEE: *endocrine, endocrinology, exocrine.*
ductile (duk'tül) [*L. ducere, to lead*]. A very small duct.
d., aberrant. One of a group of small tubules associated with the epididymis. They are blindly ending, representing

the vestigial remains of the caudal group of mesonephric tubules.

ductus. Latin for duct. Used in BNA.

d., arteriosus. A channel of communication bet. main pulmonary artery of the fetus and aorta

d., choledochus. The common bile duct

d., cochlearis. The cochlear duct *q.v.* Also called *scala media*

d., communis. One about 3 in long formed by union of cystic and hepatic *d.'s*, carries the bile to the intestine

d., deferens. Excretory duct of the testicle. Conveys sperm from the epididymis to the ejaculatory duct. SYN *vas deferens*

d., efferent. One of a group of 12-14 small tubes which constitute the efferent ducts of the testis. They lie within the epididymis and connect the rete testis with the ductus epididymis. Their coiled portions constitute the lobulus epididymis

d., hemithoracicus. Ascending branch of thoracic opening either into right lymphatic duct or close to angle of union of right subclavian and right internal jugular veins

d., hepaticus dexter. One issuing from the right lobe of the liver, uniting with the *d. hepaticus sinister* and forming the hepatic duct

d., hepaticus medius. An occasional branch of the hepatic duct conveying bile from the quadrate lobe

d., hepaticus sinister. One issuing with *d. hepaticus dexter* to form hepatic duct.

d., prostatici. Ducts for secretion of prostate into the urethra

d., sacculo-utricularis. Small tube connecting sacculi of internal ear with utricle

d., venosus. Smaller, shorter, and post. of 2 branches into which umbilical vein divides after entering the abdomen, empties into the inf. vena cava

Dührssen's incisions of the cervix uteri. Incisions made in the undilated cervix in order to allow for completion of the delivery of the fetus

They are made at 4-hour intervals in order that if there is any extension of the incision at the time of the passage of the fetus, this extension will not go into the broad ligaments and the uterine arteries

duipara (dü-ip'är-ä) [*L. duo, two, + parere, to bear*]. A female pregnant for the 2nd time

dulcin (dul'sin) [*L. dulcis, sweet*]. A toxic substance, 200 times sweeter than sugar. SYN *sucrol, dulcite*

dulcife. A sugar ($C_6H_{12}O_6$) found in certain plants. Also called *dulcitol* or *dulcose*

dull [*A.S. dol*]. 1. Not resonant on percussion. 2. Not mentally alert.

dullness, dullness (dul'nes) [*A.S. dol*]. 1. Lack of normal resonance on percussion. 2. State of being dull

dumb [*A.S.*]. Mute. Unable to speak.

d., ague. Latent malaria not expressed by ordinary signs

dumb/bell crystals. Crystals shaped like a dumbbell

dumb/ness [*A.S.*] Muteness

duode'nal [*L. duodeni, twelve*]. Pert. to the duodenum.

d., activities. The entry of acid chyme into the duodenum brings about discharge of bile from the gallbladder and the secretion of pancreatic juice by the pancreas. These enter through the

common bile duct. Bile salts alkalize the chyme and emulsify the fats. Through the action of pancreatic enzymes, the following changes occur: *steapsin* (pancreatic lipase), hydrolyzes neutral fats to fatty acids and glycerol, *amylopsin* (pancreatic amylase) hydrolyzes starch to maltose, *maltase* hydrolyzes maltose to glucose. Three proteolytic enzymes, *trypsin*, *chymotrypsin*, and *carboxypeptidase* act on proteins hydrolyzing them to proteoses, peptones, and amino acids.

d. bulb. Area of duodenum just beyond the pylorus.

SECRETORY PHENOMENA. One of these substances, *secretin*,* excites the pancreas to increased production of its juice, the other, *cholecystokinin*, causes the gallbladder to contract and force its contents through the ductus choledochus into the duodenum. In addition, nervous mechanisms contribute to the co-ordination which exists here, regulating the rate of discharge of chyme from the stomach, varying both quantity and quantity of the various secretions, and determining the rate of passage through the duodenum. For the action of particular juices SEE *bile*, *digestion*, *enzyme*, *functions of pancreas*, *juice gastric*, *juice, pancreas*, *succus entericus*.

MOTOR PHENOMENA. (a) First part of duodenum (*pars superior*, *duodenal cap*, *d. bulb*) is the small portion immediately following the pylorus. It is regularly full of material and consequently visible in roentgenograms as a spade-shaped shadow. (b) The next part (*pars descendens*) is that into which the common bile duct (*ductus choledochus*) and pancreatic ducts open. Movement through it and through (c) the *pars inferior* and (d) the *pars ascendens* is rapid, so that they are normally inconspicuous by x-ray. Throughout the duodenum the mucosa is thrown into folds (*plicae circulares*) and shows the active projections called villi. The folds are permanent and inactive. The villi, which stud the surface of the folds as well as the spaces bet. them, exhibit waving and thrusting movements.

d. delay. Delay in the movement of food through the duodenum due to conditions such as inflammation of lower portion on the intestine which reflexly inhibits duodenal movements, d. papilla major. Slight elevation in descending portion of the duodenum bearing openings of the common bile duct and main pancreatic duct. d. papilla minor. Slight elevation about 2 cm above the p. major bearing opening of the accessory pancreatic duct.

d. ulcer. Broken mucous membrane, usually accompanied by suppuration and perhaps a sore is present which bleeds with more or less danger of perforation.

It heals slowly due to constant passage of irritating fluids and food over it, distention of stomach and contraction and relaxation of gastric muscles, acids of foods, bile and gastric juice, condiments and concentrated sugar solution.

TREATMENT. Mucin, metapen* used successfully, 1 500 solution, a teaspoonful after each meal.

Diet. Same as for peptic ulcer. SEE: *peptic ulcer*.

d. papilla. Raised surface near entrance of ductus choledochus communis into duodenum.

duodenectasis. (dū-ō-dēn-ēk'tā-sīs). Chronic dilatation of the duodenum.

duodenectomy (du-ō-den-ēk'tō-mī) ['' + G. *ektome*, excision]. Excision of part or all of the duodenum.

duodenitis [L. *duodeni*, twelve, + G. *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the duodenum.

duodenocholecystostomy (dū-ō-den'o-kol-e-sis-tōs'tō-mī) ['' + G. *chole*, bile, + *kystis*, bladder, + *stōma*, mouth]. Formation by surgical means of a fistula bet. duodenum and gallbladder.

duodenocholedochotomy (du-ō-den'o-kol-ed-o-kot'o-mī) ['' + G. *choledochos*, bile duct, + *tome*, incision]. Surgical incision of the duodenum to reach the gallbladder.

duodenocystostomy (du-ō-den'o-sist-os'tō-mī) ['' + G. *kystis*, bladder, + *tomē*, incision]. Formation of a passage bet. the duodenum and the bladder.

duodenoenterostomy (du-ō-den'o-en-ter-os'tō-mī) ['' + G. *enteron*, intestine, + *stōma*, opening]. Formation of passage bet. the duodenum and intestine.

duodenogram (du-ō-de'no-gram) ['' + G. *gramma*, a writing]. A roentgenogram of the duodenum.

duodenohepatic (du-ō-den-o-he-pat'ik) ['' + G. *epar*, *epat-*, liver]. Pert to duodenum and liver.

duodenojejunoscopy (du-ō-den-o-jej-u-nos'tō-mī) ['' + *jejunum*, empty, + G. *stōma*, opening]. Making a passage bet. the duodenum and jejunum.

duodenoscopy ['' + G. *skopein*, to examine]. Inspection of the duodenum with an endoscope.

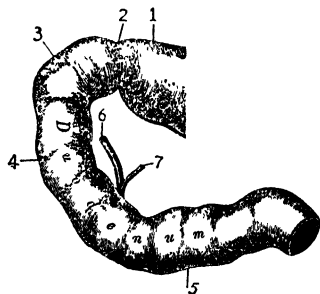
duodenostenostomy (du-ō-den-o-sten-os'tō-mī) ['' + G. *stenos*, narrow, + *stōma*, opening]. The making of an opening through the abdomen into the duodenum.

duodenostomy (du-ō-den-os'tō-me) ['' + G. *stoma*, opening]. Operation of making a permanent opening into the duodenum through the wall of the abdomen.

duodenotomy (du-ō-den-ot'o-me) ['' + G. *tomē*, incision]. An incision into the duodenum.

duodenum (du-ō-dē'nūm) [L. *duodeni*, twelve]. The first part of the small intestines connecting with the pylorus of the stomach and extending to the jejunum.

It receives the hepatic and pancreatic secretions through the same duct. It is 8 to 11 inches long. Brunner's glands



THE DUODENUM

1. Pyloric end of the stomach. 2. Pyloric valve. 3. Upper transverse part. 4. Descending part. 5. Lower transverse part. 6. Choledochus duct. 7. Pancreatic duct.

are found in the duodenum, and the chyle is formed here. Lieberkühn's glands are also found here

It is a crucial section of the alimentary canal, since in it occurs the mixing of (1) the acid chyme from the stomach, (2) the bile from the liver and gallbladder, (3) the pancreatic juice entering by way of 2 ducts, and (4) the intestinal juices secreted by the glands of Brunner and the crypts of Lieberkühn

NERVE SUPPLY: Pancreatico-duodenal plexus and the vagus

BLOOD SUPPLY: Pancreatico-duodenal and gastroduodenal arteries

RS Brunner's glands, choledochoduodenostomy, duodenal digestion, duodenal ulcer, gallbladder, glands, intestines, Lieberkühn's glands, liver, pancreas

duplication, du'plication [L *duplicare*, to double] A doubling or folding, or state of being folded

duplication. Fetal monstrosity in which the cephalic or the pelvic end is doubled or both

dupp (dūp) [imitative origin] Word denoting 2nd sound at cardiac apex heard in auscultation. It is due to the closing of the pulmonary and aortic semilunar valves

The 1st sound is longer and pitched lower *Sff* heart, auscultation of, *lubb, lubb-dupp*

Dupuytren's contraction (du-pwē-trānz') Contraction of palmar fascia causing ring and little fingers to bend into palm so that they cannot be extended

du'ra [L *durus*, hard] Dura mater
d. mater [L hard mother] The outer membrane covering the spinal cord (*d. m. spina'tis*) and brain (*d. m. cer'e'brī* or *enceph'ali*). SEE *pia mater*, *tentorium*.

dural (du'ral) [L *durus*, hard] Pert to the dura

durama'tral [' + *mater*, mother]. Pert. to the dura *SYN* *dural*.

du'raplasty [' + G *plassein*, to form]. Plastic repair of the dura mater

durematoma (dū-rem-at-o-mā) [' + G *aima*, blood, + *-ōma*, tumor]. Accumulation of blood bet arachnoid and dura

duritis (du-rī'tis) [' + G. *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of the dura. *SYN* *pachymeningitis*.

duroarachnitis (dū-ro-ar-ak-nī'tis) [' + G. *arachnē*, cobweb, + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of dura and arachnoid membrane

durocaine (du'ro-kān) Spinal anesthetic. Procaine hydrochloride in pseudohypobaric solution

Duroziez's murmur (du-ro-zī-ēz'). Double murmur over femoral artery on pressure

dust. Minute, fine particles of earth; any powder

d. blood. Hemoconia

d. cells. Reticulo-endothelial cells in the walls of the alveoli of the lungs which ingest or destroy dust particles

d. ear. Fine calcareous bodies found in the gelatinous substance of the otolithic membrane of the ear; otoconia, or otoliths

dusting powder. Any fine powder for dusting on skin [*v* vaginal gland]

Duverney's gland (doo-vei-nas'). The vulvovaginal gland

dwarf. An abnormally short or undersized person, a pigmy

d. achodroplastic. One with normal trunk but possessing shortened extrem-

ities, with a large head, and protruding buttocks

d. asexual. One with deficient sexual development.

d. cretin. One resulting from deficient development of the thyroid gland

d., diabetic. One due to diabetes

d., hypophyseal. One due to hypofunction of ant lobe of the hypophysis

d., infantile. One showing marked physical, mental and sexual underdevelopment

d., micromelic. One with very small limbs

d., ovarian. An undersized female due to absence or underdevelopment of the ovaries

d., phocomelic. One with abnormally short diaphyses

d., physiologic. A normal dwarf

d., pituitary. A hypophyseal one

d., rachitic. One due to rickets

d., renal. One due to renal osteodystrophy

d., sexual. One showing normal sexual development

dwarfism. Condition of being abnormally small. May be hereditary, or a result of endocrine dysfunction, deficiency diseases, renal insufficiency, diseases of the skeleton or other causes.

dy'ad. 1 A pair. 2 A pair of chromosomes formed by the division of a tetrad in mitosis. A dyad represents a single chromosome split precociously for a subsequent division. 3 In *Chem* A bivalent element or radical

dynamia (di-nam'i-ā) [G *dynamis*, power] Vital energy or ability to combat disease

dynamic (di-nam'ik) [G *dynamis*, power]. Pert to vital force or inherent power, opp of *static* [*is* inherent in mind].

d. psychology. A theory that energy

dynam'ics [G *dynamis*, power]. The science of bodies in motion and their forces

dynamization (di-nam-iz-a'shun) [G *dynamis*, power] The attempt to add to the potency of medicine by agitation or comminution * SEE *attenuation*.

dynamo [G *dynamis*, power] Apparatus for conversion of mechanical energy into electrical power

Chief parts are (1) magnetic field produced by electromagnets, (2) armature which is coil of insulated wire mounted around a soft iron core, (3) collecting device, (4) mechanical power which keeps either the armature or electromagnet moving in relation to another

dynamogen'esis [' + *genesis*, growth]. The capacity to call forth increased energy.

dynamogen'ic [' + *gennan*, to produce] Pert to, or caused by, an increase of energy

dynamograph (di-nam'o-graf) [' + *graphēin*, to write] Device for recording muscular strength

dynamometer (di-nam-om'e-ter) [' + *metron*, measure] 1. A device for measuring muscular strength. Simple dynamometer is spring scales bet segment to be examined and examiner's hand. 2. A device for giving the magnifying power of a lens

dynamoneure (di-nam'o-nūr) [' + *neuron*, nerve]. A motor, spinal nerve cell.

dynamoscope (di-nam'o-skōp) [' + *skopein*, to examine] Instrument for auscultation of muscles

dynamoscopy (di-nam-os'ko-pl) [' + *skopein*, to examine]. Auscultation of muscles.

dyno (dīn) [G. *dynamis*, power]. A unit of force which would propel a mass of weight of 1 gram with a velocity of 1 cm in a second [painful]

dys- [G.] Prefix meaning bad, difficult.

dysacous'ia, **dysacus'ma** [G. *dys*, bad, + *akousis*, hearing] Discomfort caused by loud noises

dysacus'ia (dis-a-ku'si-a) [“ + *akousis*, hearing] Abnormal discomfort from noises, *dysacus'ma*

dysadren'ia (dis-ā-dre'nī-ā) [“ + *L. ad-* toward, + *rēn*, kidney] Functional disorder of the kidneys [terioration]

dys'e'mia [“ + *ama*, blood] Blood de-

dys'albomose (dis-al'bū-mōs) [“ + *L. al-*bumen, white of egg] A variety of albumose insoluble in water or hydrochloric acid

dysantigraph'ia (dis-an-tī-gra'fī-ā) [“ + *anti*, against, + *graphēin*, to write] Inability to copy writing or printed letters

dysaph'ia (dis-a'fī-ā) [“ + *aphē*, touch] Dullness of the sense of touch

dysarrhythm'ia (dis-a-rith'mī-ā) Abnormal rhythm

d. cerebral. Abnormal rhythm in brain waves indicated by the electroencephalogram Characteristic of epilepsy

dysarteriotomy (dis'ar-te-i-ō'tō nī) [“ + *artēria*, artery, + *tonos*, tension] Abnormal blood pressure, either too low or too high

dysarth'ria (dis-ar'thri-ā) [“ + *arthron*, articulation] 1 Difficulty in articulation of joints, as in amyotasia 2 Incorrectly applied to imperfect speech, stammering

dysarthro'sis [“ + *arthrōsis*, joint] Joint malformation

dysbas'ia (dis-ba'zi-ā) [“ + *basis*, a step] Difficulty in walking, esp when due to disease of the brain or spinal cord

dys'bolism [“ + *bolē*, a throwing]. Disordered metabolism

dysbul'ia (dis-bu'li-ā) [“ + *boulē*, will]. 1 Inability to fix the attention, difficulty experienced in thinking, mind weariness 2 Weak and uncertain will power

dyschez'ia (dis-ke'zi-ā) [“ + *chezēin*, go to defecate] Constipation due to habitual neglect to respond to stimulus to defecate

dyschiria (dis-ki'ri-ā) [“ + *cheir*, hand] Inability to tell which side of the body has been touched

If referred to the wrong side it is called *allochiria*. * to both sides, *synchiria* * *syn* achiria.

dyscholia (dis-kō'li-ā) [G. *dys*, bad, + *cholē*, bile]. Morbid condition of the bile.

dyschondroplasia (dis-kōn-drō-plā'zi-a) Disease, usually hereditary, resulting in disordered growth Characterized by multiple exostoses of growth of the epiphyses, esp of the long bones, metacarpals, and phalanges Also called multiple cartilaginous exostoses, diaphyseal acclasis, etc

dyschroa, **dyschro'ia** (dis-kro-ā, dis-kro'ī-ā). Discolored skin, esp. of the face, poor or bad complexion

dyschromatopsia (dis-kro-mat-op'si-ā) [“ + *chrōma*, color, + *opsis*, vision]. Imperfect color vision

dyschro'mia [“ + *chrōma*, color]. Discoloration, as of the skin.

dyscinesia (dis-sin-e'zi ā) [“ + *kinēsis*, movement]. Impairment of voluntary movements.

dyscolmesis (dis-koy-me'sis) [“ + *kormēsis*, a sleeping] Delay in falling asleep

dysco'ria [“ + *korē*, pupil]. Abnormal form of the pupil.

dyscrasia (dis-kra'si-ā) [“ + *krasis*, mixture]. Morbid condition supposed to be caused by toxins in the blood

dyscrasic (dis-kra'sik) [“ + *krasis*, mixture]. Pert. to dyscrasia

dyscrinism [“ + *krinein*, to secrete, + *ismos*, condition of]. Any disorder of secretions, esp of an endocrine gland

dysdiadochokinesia (dis'di-ā-dō'ko-kīn-e'si-a) [“ + *diadochos*, succeeding, + *kinēsis*, movement] Inability to quickly substitute antagonistic motor impulses

dysdiemorrhysis (dis-di-em-or'i-sis) [“ + *dia* through, + *ama*, blood, + *rusis* a flowing]. Sluggish circulation of capillaries [disease]

dys'e'mia [“ + *ama*, blood] Any blood

dysendocriniasis (dis-en-do-kīn-i'a-sis) [“ + *endon*, within, + *krinein*, to secrete]. Faulty function of the endocrine glands

dysendoc'rinism [“ + “ + “ + *ismos*, state of] Faulty function of the endocrine glands, *dysendocriniasis*

dysendocri'sis [“ + “ + *krinein*, to secrete] Faulty function of the endocrine glands, *dysendocriniasis*

dysenteric (dis-en-ter'ik) [“ + *enteron*, intestine] Pert. to dysentery

dysentery (dis'en-ter-i-ā) [“ + *enteron*, intestine] A term applied to a number of intestinal disorders, esp the colon, characterized by inflammation of the mucous membrane

ETIOI. Bacterial or viral infection, infestation by protozoa or parasitic worms, or chemical irritants

SYM Abdominal pain, tenesmus, diarrhea with passage of mucus or blood

d., amebic. Due to amebas

SYM Similar to catarrhal d with intermissions

TREATMENT See Amebiasis

d., bacillary. An acute infectious disease caused by bacteria of the genus *Shigella*, esp *Sh dysenteriae* *Sh paradyenteriae* and *Sh sonnei* It may occur sporadically or in epidemics. In addition to intestinal symptoms, a severe toxemia may occur due to exo- and endotoxins produced by the organisms In epidemics the fatality rate may be 20% or more

d., balantidial. B caused by ciliate protozoan, *Balantidium coli*

d., catarrhal. Due to change of weather, diet, or water

SYM Diarrhea, vomiting, abdominal pain, desire to stool, and fever Increasing stool: bloody

TREATMENT Liquid diet Rest in bed Irrigation of colon

d., diphteric. Epidemic intestinal affection, caused by vegetable organism in drinking water

SYM Intensified catarrhal d symptoms

TREATMENT Dietetic, same as other forms of the disease. Milk alone, 4 to 5 pt, lean meat, only.

d., malignant. A form in which symptoms are very pronounced and progress rapidly, usually terminating fatally

d., viral. D caused by virus

dysergasia (dis-er-ga'si-ā) [“ + *ergon*, work]. Inability to function properly

SYN *neurasthenia* In Psy, a behavior disorder characterized by disorientation, hallucinations, dreamstates, and delirium Possibly due to toxic conditions such as uremia, or alcohol intoxication

dysergastic (dis-er-gas'tik). Pert. to dysergasia

d. reaction. Hallucinations, fears, disorientation, dream states, and other mental disorders resulting from poor circulation and nutrition of the brain

dysergia (dis-er'jī-ā) [G. *dys*, bad, + *ergon*, work] Lack of co-ordination in muscular voluntary movements.

dysesthesia (dis-es-the'zī-ā) [' + *aisthēsis*, sensation] 1 Sensations, as of the pricks of pins and needles, or of crawling. SYN *formication*. 2 Failing sensitivity, esp. of touch. 3 Painfulness of any sensation which is not normally painful.

d., auditory. Abnormal discomfort from loud noises. SYN *dysacusia*.

dysfunction (dis-funk'shun) [' + *L fungi*, to be busy] Absence of complete normal function.

dysgalactia [' + *gala*, milk] Defective milk secretion.

dysgenesis, dysgenesis (dis-jen-e'sī-ā, -sis) [' + *genesis*, procreation] Impairment or loss of procreative powers. SYN *sterility*.

dysgenic [' + *gennan*, to produce] Causing racial deterioration.

dysgenitalism [' + *L genitalis*, pert to genitals, + *G ismos*, state of] Condition caused by abnormal genital development.

dysgerminoma (dis-ger-min-o'mā) [' + *L germen*, a sprout, + *G -oma*, tumor] A neoplasm in sex cells in hermaphrodites and in undeveloped testicles or undeveloped ovaries.

dysgeusia (dis-gu'sī-ā) [' + *geusis*, taste] Perversion or impairment of sense of taste.

dysglan'dular [' + *L glans gland-*, acorn] Abnormal functioning of glands, esp. those of internal secretion.

dysglycemia (dis-gli-se'mī-ā) [' + *glykus*, sweet, + *aima*, blood] Faulty blood sugar metabolism.

dysgnos'ia [' + *gnōsis*, knowledge] Any anomaly of intellect. SYN *dysrhymia*.

dysgone'sis [' + *gonē*, seed] 1 Functional disorder of the genital organs. 2. Poor growth of bacterial culture.

dysgon'ic [' + *gonē*, seed] Bacterial cultures of sparse growth.

dysgraph'ia (dis-grāf'ī-ā) [' + *graphein*, to write] 1 Inability to write properly. Usually the result of a brain lesion. 2 Writer's cramp.

dyshematopoiesia (dis-hem'ā-to-poy-e'-sī-ā) [' + *aima*, blood, + *poiesis*, making] Imperfect blood formation.

dyshidria (dis-hīd'ri-ā) [' + *idrōs*, sweat] 1 Retention of contents of the sweat follicles. 2 Milk perspiration.

dys'hormonal [' + *orman*, to excite]. Caused by endocrine disturbance.

dys'hormonism [' + + *ismos*, state of]. Deficiency or excessive production of hormones or any internal secretions.

dysidrosis (dis-id-ro'sis) [' + *idrōs*, sweat, + *-ōsis*] Disorder of the perspiratory apparatus. Never appears in the aged or children. SYN *dysidria*. SEE: *pompholyx*.

dysin'sulinism [' + *L insula*, island, + *G. ismos*, state of] Imperfect secretion of insulin.

dyskerato'sis [' + *keras*, horn, + *-ōsis*]. Epithelial alterations in which a certain number of isolated malpighian cells become differentiated. Any alteration in the keratinization of the epithelial cells of the epidermis. Characteristic of many skin disorders.

dyskines'ia [' + *kinesis*, movement]. Defect in voluntary movement.

d. al'gera. Condition in which active movement is painful.

d. intermit'tens. Limb disability occurring intermittently.

d., uterine. Pain in the uterus on movement.

dyskinet'ic [G. *dys*, bad, + *kinēsis*, movement]. Having disordered normal movement.

dyskoimesis (dis-koy-me'sis) [' + *koimēsis*, sleeping] Difficulty in going to sleep.

dyslalia (dis-lal'ī-ā) [' + *lalein*, to talk] Impairment of speech due to defect of speech organs.

dyslexia (dis-leks'ī-ā) [' + *lexis*, diction]. Difficulty in reading as result of brain lesion. Visual confusion by which similarly shaped letters, such as o, e, c, b, p, h, or n, cause the victim to transpose letters in reading, seeing such a word as 'pot' for 'top'. The number so afflicted are more than those who are blind. Eight to 25% of all children have such reading difficulties, boys being affected more than girls by four to one.

dyslochia (dis-lo'kl-ā) [' + *lochia*, lochia] Disordered lochial discharge, or premature cessation.

dyslogia (dis-lo'jī-ā) [' + *logos*, understanding] Difficulty in expression of ideas.

dysmasesis (dis-mas-e'sis) [' + *masēsis*, mastication] Difficulty in masticating. SYN *dysmastesis*.

dysmegalo'p'sia [' + *megas*, size, + *opsis*, vision] Inability to visualize correctly the size and shape of things.

dysmenorrhea (dis-men-or-ē-ā) [' + *mēn*, month, + *rein*, to flow]. Painful or difficult menstruation, either primary or secondary.

Adm. of testosterone propionate has proved effective in a number of cases. Vaginal smears should be taken twice a week to indicate overdosage, the average tolerance level being 500 mg.

d., congestive. Condition caused by pelvic congestion.

d., inflammatory. Condition caused by pelvic inflammation.

d., mechanic. SEE *obstructive d.*

d., membranous. A severe spasmodic dysmenorrhea which is accompanied by the passage of a cast of the uterine cavity. Treated by curettage, and if not relieved, hysterectomy.

d., neurotic. Form caused by neurosis.

d., obstructive. D. caused by obstruction of menstrual flow.

d., primary. Difficult menstruation starting from the first period and usually a result of maldevelopment of the uterus.

ETIOI. Malposition of uterus, infantile uterus, sharply anteverted uterus; pinpoint external os of the cervix; individuals with a low threshold for pain.

OPERATIVE TREATMENT: Dilatation or cervical hysterotomy.

d., secondary. When periods were, at the outset, normal, but, because of the development of some pathological state in the pelvis, there is a disturbance of menstruation.

ETIOI. Cervix: Diseases of the cervix, lacerations with scar formation; acute, subacute, and chronic endocervicitis.

Body of the Uterus: Chronic endometritis; hyperplastic endometrium; fibroids, particularly the submucous and intramural types of fibroids; chronic metritis, acquired malposition of the uterus. **Tubal Conditions:** Acute, subacute, and chronic salpingitis. **Ovarian Conditions:** Cystic oophoritis, endo-

metrial cysts of the ovary, ovarian tumors of marked size *Parametrium*: Uterosacral and broad ligament parametritis.

GENERAL HYGIENE: A healthy outdoor life, correct action of the bowels, and adequate sleep and relaxation.

OPERATIVE TREATMENT: Correction of any pathology in the pelvis.

MEDICAL TREATMENT: In general, this consists in a free use of anodyne coal tar products accompanied by antispasmodics (tincture of belladonna, nux vomica, cannabis indica), and depressants (bromides, barbituric acid derivatives).

d., spasmodic. D caused by uterine contractions of spasmodic form.

dysmetria (dis-mē'trī-ā) ['' + *metron*, measure] An inability to fix the range of a movement.

Rapid and brusque movements made with more force than necessary. Seen in cerebellar affections. *RS adiadochokinesis, asynergia, gait.*

dysmetropsia ['' + '' + *opsis*, vision] Inability to visualize correctly the size and shape of things. *SYN dysmegalopsia*

dysmimia (dis-mim'f-ā) ['' + *mimēsthai*, to imitate] 1 Inability to express oneself by gestures or signs 2 Inability to imitate.

dysmnēsia (dis-nē'zī-ā) [*G. dys*, bad, + *mnēmē*, memory]. Any impairment of memory

dysmorphophobia (dis-mor'f-o-to'bl-ā) ['' + *morphē*, form, + *phobos*, fear]. Morbid fear of deformity, a form of paranoia

dysmorphosis (dis-mor'fo'sis) ['' + '' + *-osis*]. Not normal in form

dysmyotonia ['' + *mys* muscle, + *tonos*, tone]. 1 Muscle atony 2 Excessive muscle tonicity. *SYN myotonia.*

dysneuria (dis-nū'rī-ā) ['' + *neuron*, nerve]. Impairment of the nervous function.

dysodontiasis (dis-o-don-tī'as-is) ['' + *odont*, tooth]. Painful or difficult dentition

dysontogenesis (dis-ōn-tō-jēn'ē-sis) ['' + *on*, being, + *genesis*, development] Defective development of an organism.

dysontogenetic ['' + '' + *gennan*, to produce]. Pert. to defective development.

dysopia (dis-o'pī-ā) ['' + *opsis*, vision]. Defective or painful vision.

dysop'sia ['' + *opsis*, vision]. Defective vision *SYN dysopia.*

dysorexia (dis-o-rek'sī-ā) ['' + *orēxis*, appetite]. Perverted or lessened appetite

dysosmia (dis-oz'mī-ā) ['' + *osmē*, smell]. Impairment of the sense of smell.

dysostosis (dis-os-to'sis) ['' + *osteon*, bone]. Defective bone formation.

d., cleidocranial. A congenital ossification of the skull with partial atrophy of clavicles.

dysovarism (dis-o-var-izm) ['' + *L ovarium*, ovary, + *G. ismos*, condition]. An abnormality due to disturbance in the ovarian internal secretion.

dysoxidizable ['' + *oxys*, sour]. Not easy to oxidize.

dyspancreatism ['' + *pagkreas*, pancreas, + *ismos*, condition of]. Impaired pancreatic function.

dyspareunia (dis-pa-ru'nī-ā) [*G. dyspareunos*, unhappily mated as bedfellows]. Painful coitus.

Error: Most often brought about by a resistant hymen, ulceration of the fourchette, urethritis, vaginitis, and inflammatory conditions in the pelvis; often the result of psychoneurotic rather than a physical condition.

dyspepsia (dis-pep'sī-ā) [*G. dys*, bad, + *peptein*, to digest]. Imperfect digestion. Not a disease in itself, but symptomatic of other diseases or disorders

d., acid. With excessive acid.

d., alcoholic. Caused by excessive use of alcoholic beverages

d. atonic. Due to lack of muscular tone in the digestive organs

d., biliary, bilious. Form in which there is insufficient quantity or quality of bile secretion

d., cardiac. Form occurring during heart disease

d., catarrhal. Due to inflammation of the stomach

d. fermentative. D caused by excessive fermentation of food and characterized by frequent eructation of gas; also called "gaseous" or "flatulent" d

d., gastric. D caused by faulty stomach function

d., gastrointestinal. D caused by faulty function of stomach and intestines

d., hepatic. D. caused by liver disease.

d., hysterical. D present during hysterical attacks.

d., intestinal. Due to abnormal state of pancreatic, biliary, and intestinal secretions

d., nervous. Indicated by gastric pain and palpitation due to a lesion of nerves innervating the digestive tract, or to emotional states

dyspeptic (dis-pep'tik) ['' + *peptein*, to digest] 1 Affected with or pert. to dyspepsia. 2. One afflicted with dyspepsia

dyspeptone (dis-pep'tōn) ['' + *peptein*, to digest] An insoluble product of gastric digestion.

dysperma'sia ['' + *sperma*, seed] Difficult or painful orgasm during coitus

dyspermatism ['' + '' + *ismos*, condition] Difficult or painful orgasm during coitus *SYN dyspermasia.*

dysper'mia ['' + *sperma*, seed]. Difficult or painful orgasm during coitus. *SYN: dyspermasia*

dysphagia, dysphagy (dis-fa'jī-ā, -jī) ['' + *phagēin*, to eat]. Inability to swallow as a result of spasm of the esophagus, seen in hysteria

d. constrictric. D due to narrowing of the pharynx or esophagus

d. globosa. Globus hystericus, *q v*

d. lusoria. D caused by pressure exerted on the esophagus by an anomalous right subclavian artery

d. paralytica. D due to paralysis of muscles of deglutition

d. spastica. D resulting from a spasm of pharyngeal or esophageal muscles

dysphasia (dis-fa'zī-ā) ['' + *phasis*, speech]. Impairment of speech.

dysphemia (dis-fe'mī-ā) ['' + *phēmē*, speech]. Stammering.

dysphonia (dis-to'nī-ā) ['' + *phōnē*, voice]. Difficulty in speaking, hoarseness.

d. clerico'rum. Clergyman's sore throat

d. pu'berum. Change of voice in boys during puberty.

dysphoria (dis-for'i-ä) ['' + *pherein*, to bear]. Exaggerated feeling of depression and unrest without apparent cause.

dysphrasia (dis-fra'zi-ä) ['' + *phrasia*, a speech. Impairment of speech. **SYN:** *dysphasia*.

dysphrenia (dis-fre'ni-ä) ['' + *phrên*, mind]. Functional or constitutional psychosis; the opp. of the organic type.

dysphyllaxia (dis-n-laks'i-ä) ['' + *phyllaxis*, watching]. Waking too early from sleep.

dyspinealism (dis-pin'e-al-izm) ['' + *L. pinealis*, pert. to a pine cone, + *G ismos*, condition of]. Functional impairment of pineal gland.

dyspitu'itarism ['' + *L. pituita*, mucus]. Condition due to disorder of the pituitary body in which both hyperpituitarism and hypopituitarism are present at the same time.

dysplasia ['' + *plassein*, to form]. Abnormal development of tissue. **SYN:** *alloplasia heteroplasia*.

dyspnea (disp-ne'a) ['' + *pnoë*, breathing]. Labored or difficult breathing usually accompanied by pain.

ETIOI. Insufficient oxygenation of the blood resulting from disturbances in the lungs, low oxygen pressure of air, circulatory disturbances, hemoglobin deficiency, and other causes may be acidosis, excessive CO. content of blood, excessive muscular activity, lesions of the respiratory center, emotional excitation, hyperexcitability of Hering-Breuer reflex, cardiac asthma, and orthopnea.

SYM. Audible, labored breathing, distressed, anxious expression, dilated nostrils, protrusion of abdomen and expanded chest, gasping, marked cyanosis.

d. cardia. D due to cardiac insufficiency.

d., expiratory. As in asthma and bronchitis, wheezing and painful expiration. Secretions in respiratory tract cause of sound.

POISONS. May be induced by cyanides, carbon monoxide, strychnine during convulsions.

d. inspiratory. D due to interference in passage of air to the lungs.

d. renal. D due to kidney disorder.

dyspneic (disp-ne'ik) [*G dys*, bad, + *pnoë*, breathing]. Affected with or due to dyspnea.

dyspra'gia ['' + *pragein*, to do]. Difficulty in functioning.

dysraphism (dis-rüf'izm) In the embryo, failure of raphe-formation, or failure of fusion of parts, which normally fuse.

d. spinal. A general term applied to failure of fusion of parts along the dorsal midline. May involve any of the following structures, skin, vertebrae, skull, meninges, brain and spinal cord.

dyspraxia ['' + *prassein*, to perform]. Painful functioning.

dyssta'sia ['' + *stasis*, standing]. Difficulty in standing.

dysstati'c ['' + *stasis*, standing]. Showing difficulty in standing.

dysssyne'rgia ['' + *syn*, with, + *ergon*, work]. Failure of muscular co-ordination. **SYN** *ataxia*.

dysystole (dis-sis'to-li) ['' + *systolê*, contraction]. Dilatation with cardiac insufficiency. Asystole, incomplete systole.

dysta'sia ['' + *stasis*, a standing]. Difficulty in standing.

dystaxia (dis-tax'i-ä) ['' + *taxis*, arrangement]. Partial ataxia.

dysteleology (dis-te-le-o'-lo-ji) ['' + *teleos*, complete, + *logos*, knowledge]. The study of rudimentary organs.

dysthymia (dis-thim'i-ä) ['' + *thymos*, mind]. 1. Mental perversion; melancholia. 2. Condition resulting from malfunctioning of the thymus gland during childhood.

dysthyreosis (dis-thi-re-o'sis) ['' + *thyreos*, shield, + *-ôsis*]. Impaired functional activity of thyroid gland. **SYN:** *dysthyroidism*.

dysthyroidism (dis-thi'roi-dizm) ['' + '' + *eidos*, form, + *ismos*, state of]. Imperfect development and function of the thyroid gland.

dystith'ia ['' + *tithênia*, nursing]. Difficulty or inability to nurse at breast.

dystocia (dis-to'si-ä) ['' + *tokos*, birth]. Difficult labor. May be produced by either the passenger (the fetus) or the passage (the pelvis of the mother).

FETAL CAUSES (a) Usually large babies, (b) malpositions of the fetus (transverse presentation, face, brow, breech, or compound presentations), (c) abnormalities of the fetus (hydrocephalus, tumors of the neck or abdomen, hydrops of the fetus), (d) multiple pregnancy (interlocked twins).

MATERNAL CAUSES *Uterus* (a) Primary and secondary uterine inertia, (b) congenital anomalies of the uterus (bicornuate uterus), (c) tumors of the uterus (fibroids, carcinoma of the cervix), (d) abnormal fixation of the uterus by previous operation.

Bony Pelvis Contracted pelvis, the commoner clinical types of which are (a) flat pelvis, rachitic and nonrachitic, (b) generally contracted pelvis, (c) flat and generally contracted pelvis; (d) funnel pelvis, (e) exostoses of the pelvic bones, (f) tumors of the pelvic bones.

Cervix Uteri. (a) Bandl's contraction ring, (b) rigid cervix that will not dilate, (c) stenosis and stricture preventing dilatation.

Ovary Ovarian cysts that block the pelvis.

Vagina and Vulva: (a) Cysts; (b) tumors, (c) atresias and stenoses.

DIAG. Can generally be made before the patient goes into labor by vaginal examination and external pelvimetry.

TREATMENT Varies according to the condition present that causes the dystocia. In general it aims toward the correction of the abnormality in order to allow the fetus to pass. If this is not possible, operative delivery must be resorted to. **SEE.** *cephalotripsy*.

dystonia (dis-to'ni-ä) [*G dys*, bad, + *tonos*, tone]. Impairment of tonicity.

dystonic ['' + *tonos*, tonel. Pert. to dystonia or hyper- or hypotonicity of tissues.

dystopia ['' + *topos*, place]. Malposition; displacement of any organ.

dystopic (dis-top'ik) ['' + *topos*, place]. Not in place.

dys'topy ['' + *topos*, place]. Malposition of an organ. **SYN** *dystopia*.

dystro'phia ['' + *trephên*, to nourish]. Progressive weakening of a muscle. **SYN:** *dystrophy*.

d. adiposogenitalis. Disease of the anterior pituitary gland showing genital atrophy and obesity, Frohlich's syndrome.

d. Landousy-Djerine. A form of d. in which there is marked atrophy of facial muscles, shoulder girdle and arm. Facial atrophy produces a peculiar expression called *myopathic facies*.

d., progressive muscular. Progressive atrophy of muscles beginning in terminals of motor nerves. *Etiol.* Nutritional disorder.

d. pseudohypertrophic muscular. An hereditary disease usually beginning in childhood in which muscular ability is lost. At first certain muscles atrophy followed by atrophy. Also called Erb's paralysis

dystrophic (dis-trof'ik) [“ + *trephein*, to nourish]. Pert. to dystrophia

dystrophodex'trin [“ + “ + *L. dexter*, right]. A starchy material in normal blood but slightly soluble.

dystrophoneurosis (dis-trof'o-nu-ro'sis) [“ + “ + *neuron*, nerve, + *-ōsis*]. Defective nutrition accompanied by a nervous disease

dystrophy (dis'tro-fi) Dystrophia, *q v*

dystripsyia (dis-trip'si-ā) [“ + *tripsis*, digestion]. Impaired secretion of pancreas.

dysuria (dis-u'ri-ā) [“ + *ouron*, urine]. Painful or difficult urination, symptomatic of numerous conditions. Vesical tenesmus

There is a persistent desire to urinate, and there may be a condition of strangury, the urine being passed drop by drop accompanied by pain. This may be indicative of cystitis, neuralgia of the bladder, urethritis, urethral stricture; hypertrophied, cancerous, ulcerated prostate in the male, prolapsus of uterus in the female, pelvic peritonitis and abscess, metritis, cancer of the cervix, or dysmenorrhea. Pain and burning may also be caused by concentrated acid urine.

dysu'riac [“ + *ouron*, urine] One affected with dysuria.

dyszooamylia (dis-zo'o-am-il'i-ā) [“ + *zoon*, animal, + *amylon*, starch] Failure to transform dextrose into glycogen.

dyszoosper'mia [“ + “ + *sperma*, seed] Imperfect formation of spermatozoa.

E

E. Abbr. for *electromotive force, emmetro-
pid, energy, Escherichia, experimenter,*
and *eye*, also symb for *voltage* and
chemical symbol for *einsteinium*

e. Abbr for *electric charge, electron,*
and *ex* (L from).

E 107. Avertin, an anesthetic.

ea. Abbr for *each*

ead. Abbr for *eadem* (L the same)

EAHF. Abbr for *eczema, asthma, and
hay fever*

Eales' disease (ēlz) Repeated hemorrhages
into the retina and vitreous

ear [A.S *eare*]. Organ of hearing. Con-
sisting of external, middle, and internal
ear.

e., blood supply of. Ant. and post
auricular, stylomastoid, petrosal, and
int auricular arteries

e. bones. Bonelets of tympanic cavi-
ty **SYN** *ossicles*

e. cauliflower. A deformity consist-
ing of a thickening of the external ear
resulting from repeated blows. Com-
monly seen in prize-fighters

e. drum. The tympanum, or cavity in
middle ear

e. dust. Calcareous concretions in
membranous labyrinth **SYN** *otoconia,*
otolith

e., examination of. Watch test for
hearing, color, size, and shape, dis-
charge from middle or inner ear, ten-
derness upon pressure in front or back
of ear, inflammation or bulging, perfor-
ations, or scars of or in drum.

Acute hearing sometimes precedes de-
lirium *Deafness* indicates want of at-

tention, wax in external ear passage,
paralysis of auditory nerve or effect of
quinine or other drugs. *Pallor of ears,*
tongue, and gums indicates loss of blood
or poverty of blood *Ringings in ears*
is noted in nervous debility, cerebral
hyperemia and anemia, in disease of
ear, Ménière's disease, and after use of
certain drugs like quinine and salicylic
acid

e., external. Comprises auricle and
external auditory canal, is separated
from middle ear by tympanic* mem-
brane or drum

e., foreign bodies in. These are usually
insects, pebbles, beans, or peas. In-
sects in the ear cannot be attracted from
the ear by a bright light inasmuch as
they crawl in head first and usually do
not see the light

SYM Pain, ringing or buzzing in the
ear, and, if an insect, there is a great
noise.

TREATMENT Drop in bland oil and so
float insect out of ear. In case of a
solid foreign body, oil or water should
not be used, inasmuch as it may cause
the body to be pushed further in the
ear or may cause it to swell and be-
come firmly embedded. Such foreign
bodies in the ear do not constitute an
emergency and should be left untreated
until seen by a physician

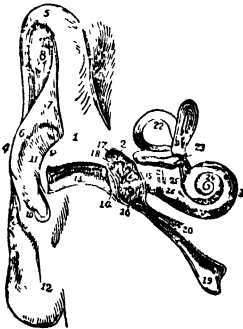
Swimmers sometimes find that water
enters the ear and will not flow out spon-
taneously. This may occasionally be dis-
lodged by a sudden tap on the side of
the head above the ear, or by intro-
ducing a long wisp of cotton which will
draw out the water by capillarity*. Occa-
sionally this sensation of water in the
ear is not due to water, but to the
swelling of the cerumen* that is usu-
ally present. In such instances a physi-
cian should be consulted

e., internal. Consists of the cochlea
containing the sensory receptors for
hearing and the vestibule and semicir-
cular canals which contain the receptors
for equilibrium and the sense of position.
Innervated by the cochlear and vestibular
branches of the auditory nerve

e., middle. An irregular cavity in
temporal bone. In front it communi-
cates with eustachian tube which forms
an open channel bet. middle ear and
cavity of nasopharynx. Behind, middle
ear opens into mastoid antrum, and this
in turn communicates with the mastoid
cells. There are two openings into the
inner ear, both of which are covered
with membrane. A string of tiny bones,
joined together, extends from the tympa-
num to the *foramen ovale* of the in-
ternal ear. These are (1) malleus, (2)
incus, (3) stapes.

e. nerve supply of. *External** 5th,
7th, 10th cranial nerves and branches
from cervical plexus. *Middle** 7th and
9th cranial nerves and sympathetic
fibers. *Internal** 8th cranial nerve.

e., swelling in front or behind. **ETIOL:**
Mumps, mastoid disease, scurvy, an-
thrax, or gangrenous stomatitis.



THE EAR

1. External ear; 2. Middle ear; 3. Internal ear; 4. Pinna; 5. Helix; 6. Antihelix; 7. Scaphoid fossa; 8. Fossa helicis; 9. Tragus; 10. Antitragus; 11. Concha; 12. Lobe; 13. External Auditory meatus; 14. Tympanic membrane; 15. Tympanic promontory; 16. Foramen rotundum; 17. Posterior wall of the tympanum; 18. Auditory ossicles; 19. Eustachian tube; 20. Facial canal; 21. Vestibule; 22. Semicircular canals: superior, inferior, horizontal; 23. Ampulla; 24. Cochlea; 25. Prominentia spiralis; 26. Scala tympani.

e-wax. Wax in the ear. **SYN:** cerumen.

ear, words pert. to: acoustic meatus, aditus, angiotitis, ankylotia, annulus, antihelix, antilobium, antitragicus, antitragus, antrotympanitis, asylum ear, auricle, auriculare, "auris-" words, bin-aural, blennorrhoea, bulla ossea, cavum tympani, cerumen, cochlea, concha, crista ampullaris, cupola, deafness, endolymph, epitympanum, eustachian, foreign bodies, helix, hydroitis, incus, labyrinth, labyrinthitis, macrotia, malleus, microtia, ossicles, "ot-" words, pinna, politization, scala tympani, suprameatal, tinnitis aurium, tympanum, "utri-" words, vestibule, vitreous, wax.

earache. Aural pain. **SYN** otalgia.

earth eating. Eating clay or dirt. Sometimes done by children who lack lime, also by the insane. **SYN** chthonophagia, geophagism, geotragia.

ear trumpet. A tubular device to aid the deaf in hearing.

eat [A.S. *etan*]. 1. To devour as food. 2. To take solid food. 3. To corrode.

eating, words pert. to: abrosia, acataposis, acoria, allotriophagy, amasesis, apastia, appetite, bradyphagia, bulimia, chthonophagia, dysphagia, esculent, fastidium, fasting, geophagia, hunger, hyperorexia, mastication, parorexia, pica, polyphagia.

Eberthella. A genus of *Bacteriaceae* causing intestinal inflammation.

E. typhosa. **SYN** *E. typhosi*. *Salmonella typhosa*.

eberthemia [Eberth + G. *aima*, blood]. The presence of typhoid bacilli (*Bacillus typhi abdominalis*, or Eberth's bacilli) in the blood.

eberthian. Pert. to or caused by Eberth's bacillus.

Eber's glands. Serous glands of the tongue usually found in the vicinity of the circumvallate papillae.

ebonate [L. *e*, out, + A.S. *ban*, bone]. Removal of bony fragments from a wound.

Ebstein's diet. One used in the treatment of obesity. Very little carbohydrate is permitted.

Breakfast: Tea ½ pint, no milk or sugar, bread or toast 2 ounces, plenty of butter. **Dinner:** Clear soup, meat 4 or 6 ounces, fat gravy, boiled vegetables, fresh fruit. **Afternoon:** Like breakfast. **Supper:** One egg, fat roast meat, ham, or fish, bread 1 ounce, butter, cheese, and fruit.

E's disease or lesion. Epithelial necrosis and hyaline degeneration of the renal tubules in diabetes mellitus.

E's leukemia. A rapidly progressing form of leukemia.

ebullition (eb-u-lish'un) [L. *ebullire*, to boil]. 1. Boiling. 2. Effervescence.

eburnation (e-bur-nā'shun) [L. *eburnus*, made of ivory]. Changes in bone causing them to become dense like ivory and hardened.

eburneous (e-bur-ne-us) [L. *eburnus*, made of ivory]. Resembling ivory; ivory-colored.

ecaudent (e-kaw'dāt) [L. *ē*, without, + *cauda*, tail]. Without a tail.

ecbolic (ek-bol'ik) [G. *ekbolikos*, throwing out]. 1. Hastening labor by toning up uterine muscles. 2. Causing abortion. 3. Any agent producing or hastening labor or abortion. Ex *cotton root*, *ergot*, *tansy*. **SYN** abortifacient.

eccentric (ek-sen'trik) [G. *ekkentros*, from the center]. 1. Peculiar, abnormal in action or ideas. 2. Proceeding away from a center. 3. Peripheral.

e. atrophy. Atrophy with dilatation.

e. convulsion. One caused by peripheral irritation.

e. hypertrophy. Hypertrophy of a hollow organ with dilatation.

e. limitation. Having smaller visual field than normal.

eccentro-osteochondrodysplasia. A pathological condition of bones due to imperfect bone formation. Ossification occurs in several centers instead of one common center. Also called *Morquio's disease*.

eccentropiesia (ek-sen'tro-pi-e'sis) [+ *piesis*, pressure]. Pressure from within exerted outward for treatment of anal fistula.

echondroma, echondrosis (ek-on-dro'mā, -dro'sis) [G. *ek*, out, + *chondros*, cartilage, + *-oma*, tumor]. A chondroma or cartilaginous tumor.

echondrotome (ek-on-dro-tōm) [+ *-tome*, incision]. Knife for excision of cartilage.

echymoma (ek-i-mo'mā) [+ *chymos*, juice, + *-oma*, tumor]. An extravasated blood tumor. A swelling due to the accumulation of blood in subcutaneous tissues such as occurs following a bruise.

echymosis (ek-i-mo'sis) (pl. *-ses*) [+ *-osis*]. A form of macula appearing in large irregularly-formed hemorrhagic areas of the skin. The color is red, changing to blue, greenish brown, or yellow.

Etiol. Extravasation of blood into areolar tissue.

ecchymotic (ek-i-mot'ik) [+ *chymos*, juice]. Resembling or rel. to an echymosis.

eccrinology (ek-rin-ol'o-jī) [+ *krinein*, to secrete, + *logos*, study of]. The science of secretions.

eccrisis (ek'kris-is) [+ *krisis*, separation]. The expulsion of morbid or waste products. **SYN** excretion.

eccritic [+ *krinein*, to secrete]. Promoting or that which promotes excretion.

eccyclomastopathy (ek-si'clo-mas-top-ā-thi) [+ *kyklos*, circle, + *mastos*, breast, + *pathos*, disease]. A mass of lesions of the breast made up of connective tissue and/or epithelial cells. **SYN** cyclomastopathy.

eccyesis (ek-si-e'sis) [+ *kyesis*, pregnancy]. Extrauterine or ectopic pregnancy.

ecdem'ic [G. *ekdēmos*, foreign]. Not endemic nor epidemic, as a disease carried to a region from without.

ecdemomania (ek-de-mo-mā-ni-ā) [+ *mania*, madness]. Wanderlust, abnormal desire to wander. **SYN** drapetomania, dromomania, vagabondage.

ecderon (ek'dē-ron) [G. *ek*, out, + *deros*, skin]. Epidermis, or outer portion of skin, as distinguished from *enderon*,* or inner portion.

ecdysis (ēk-dīs'is) 1. The shedding or sloughing off of the epidermis of the skin, desquamation. 2. The shedding of the outer covering of the body as occurs in certain animals, such as insects, crustaceans, and snakes; molting.

ECG. (ecg). Abv for electrocardiogram.

echidnase. An enzyme present in snake venom which produces inflammation.

echidin (ēk-id'nin). 1. The venom of poisonous snakes. 2. The active principle present in snake venom.

Echidnophaga (ēk-id'nō-fāj). A genus of fleas belonging to the family Pulicidae.

E. gallinacea. The sticktight flea which is the most important flea pest of poultry. It collects in clusters on the heads of poultry and in the ears of mammals it may infest humans, esp. children.

echinate (ek't-nāt) [G. *echinos*, hedgehog]. 1. Spiny. 2 In agar streak, a growth with pitted or toothed margins along the inoculation line; in stab cultures, coiled growth with pointed outgrowths

echinococcosis (ê-kîn-o-kok-ko'sis) [" + *kokkos*, berry]. Infestation with echinococcus.

echinococotomy (ê-kîn-o-kok-ot'o-nîl) [" + " + *tomê*, incision]. Operation for evacuation of an echinococcus cyst.

Echinococcus (e-kîn-o-kok'us) (pl. *Echinococci*) [" + *kokkos*, berry] A genus of tapeworms. They are minute forms consisting of a scolex and three or four proglottids

e. cyst. A cyst resulting from the development of the larva of the dog tapeworm.

e. cysticus. Disease resulting from a single hydatid cyst occurring in the liver.

e. disease. Infestation with the larva of *Echinococcus* which causes the formation of hydatid cysts

e. granulosus. A species of tapeworms which infests dogs and other carnivores. Its larva called a hydatid develops in other mammals including man and causes the formation of hydatid cysts

e. hydatidosus. Variety of *E* characterized by development of daughter cysts from the mother cyst

Echinorhynchus (ê-kîn-o-rin'kus) [" + *rychos*, beak] Formerly considered a genus of parasitic worms belonging to the Acanthocephala. It has been divided into many sub-groups

E. gigas. Macracanthorhynchus hirudinaceus, a worm commonly parasitic in pigs, but occasionally found in man

echinosis (ê-kîn-o'sis) [" + *-osis*]. Blood corpuscles appearing like a sea urchin, having lost their smooth outlines. Crenation of red blood cells

Echinostoma (ê-kên-ôs'tô-mă) A genus of flukes characterized by a spiny body and the presence of a collar of spines near the anterior end. They are found in the intestines of many vertebrates, esp. aquatic birds. They occasionally occur as accidental parasites in man.

echinulate (ê-kîn'u-lât) [G. *echinos*, hedgehog]. A bacterial growth having lateral spines. Seen along line of inoculation.

echo (êk'ô) [G. *êchô*, echo]. A reverberating sound

e. acou'sia. Subjective echoes of sounds just normally heard.

e., amphor'ic. Amphoric sound sometimes heard in auscultation of chest. **See chest, percussion of.**

e. sign. Repetition of closing word of a sentence, a sign of epilepsy or other brain conditions

e. speech. Echolalia

ECHO virus. A virus belonging to the group known as Enteric Cytopathogenic Human Orphan group

echokinesia (ek-o-kin-e'si-ă) [" + *kinêsis*, movement]. Involuntary repetition of another's gestures.

echolalia (ek-o-la'li-ă) [" + *lalia*, babble] An involuntary, parrotlike repetition of words spoken by others, often accompanied by twitching of muscles, as seen in schizophrenia

echomatism (ê-ko'mă-tizm) [" + *ismos*, condition of]. Automatic repetition of another's actions.

echomimia (ê-ko-mim'i-a) [" + *mimêsis*, imitation]. The imitation of the actions of others without meaning as seen in dementia precox

echomotism (ê-ko-mot'izm) [" + *L. motus*, moving] Imitation of movements.

echopathy (ê-kop'ă-thi) [" + *pathos*, disease]. Imitation of another's actions and repetitions of his words, a neurosis.

echophotony (ê-ko-fut'o-nî) [" + *phos*, light, + *tonos*, tone]. Production of color sensations by stimulus of sounds heard.

echophrasia [" + *phrasis*, speech]. Patient's meaningless repeating of words spoken to him. May be accompanied by muscle twitching; seen in dementia precox

echopraxia (ê-ko-praks'i-ă) [" + *prassein*, to perform] Imitation, without meaning, of motions made by others. **SYN:**

echoprax'is [" + *prassein*, to perform]. Senseless repetition by the patient of movements made by the physician in treatment.

eclabium (ek-la'bl-um) [G. *ek*, out, + *L. labium*, lip]. Eversion of a lip

eclampsia (ê-klamp'si-ă) [" + *lampein*, to flash]. 1 A sudden attack of convulsions or an epileptiform seizure not of central origin. 2 A major toxemia of pregnancy accompanied by high blood pressure, albuminuria, oliguria, tonic and clonic convulsions, and coma. May occur pre-, intra-, or postpartum

Error. Unknown. It is more often in primiparae, in multiple pregnancy, in hydramnios, in hydatidiform mole, in patients with severe anemia, and in the undernourished

PATH. Seen most frequently in the kidney, liver, brain, heart, and placenta. The kidney shows degenerated tubal nephritis, the tubal epithelium showing cloudy swelling, fatty degeneration, and coagulation necrosis. The liver is enlarged and mottled, there are periportal thrombosis and degeneration of the periphery of the lobules with subcapsular hemorrhages. The brain shows edema, hyperemia, thrombosis, and hemorrhages. The heart shows cloudy swelling and degenerative myocarditis. The placenta shows infarcts, thromboses, and hemorrhages

SYM. Edema of the legs and feet, puffiness of the face, hyperplexia,* and albuminuria.* Severe headaches, dizziness, spots before the eyes, epigastric pain, convulsions (beginning with fixation of the eyeballs, rolling of the eyes, twitchings of the face, arms, and hands; the paroxysms then involve the entire body), blueness of face, protrusion of the tongue, frothing at the mouth, and coma. There may be one or many convulsions. The pulse is rapid and bounding, the temperature usually rises to 103° or 104° F., and the blood pressure varies bet 140 and 200 mm Hg systolic. The patient may continue in coma until death.

TREATMENT. *Prophylactic:* The most important. Good prenatal care, with careful watching of the patient's blood pressure, urine, and weight, instituting medical management as soon as any abnormal findings are presented, and terminating labor if unsuccessful in reducing the signs of danger

The Attack. Prevent the patient from doing herself bodily harm (tie her in bed, protect the tongue by keeping the teeth separated). In general, promote elimination by subcutaneous injection of

salt solution, lavage of the stomach, saline catharsis, and the use of hypertonic glucose solution intravenously. Reduce the irritation of the nervous system by Stroganoff treatment with morphine and scopolamine, by the use of large doses of chloral hydrate and bromides by rectal instillation, or by the use of any of the barbiturates. If necessary to control a long sustained convulsion, ether may be used. The blood pressure may be reduced by venesection, or by the use of veraltrone.

Delivery. This should not be instituted until the general condition of the patient has improved unless the patient is in active labor, in which case the labor should be aided by the use of forceps as soon as is possible. Cesarean section should not be done unless there is some other obstetrical reason. If medical management shows no improvement, then labor must be instituted by one of the recognized methods, because only the removal of the pregnancy will allow for improvement in the condition of the mother.

PRECAUTIONS IN (during a convulsion)

(a) The patient must *not* be left alone.
(b) Restrain only enough to keep her in bed. Side boards or some type of restraint must be used after the convulsion to make certain the patient will not fall out of bed during the coma, delirium, and restless stage.
(c) Use mouth gag to keep patient from biting her tongue.
(d) See that the physician is notified immediately.
(e) See that the physician's orders are carried out. (When a nurse is cognizant of a physician's routine in these cases she will be given more authority and responsibility in anticipating his desires before his arrival.)
(f) Have the fetal heart checked frequently, in cases of convulsion before delivery, because the fetal circulation is interfered with and the infant may register signs of distress.

e., albuminuric. E. caused by presence of albuminuria.

e. gravidum. E in women during pregnancy.

e. infantile. A convulsion occurring in children. It is of reflex origin being associated with teething, acute digestive disorders, worm infestation, or cerebral congestion.

e. nutans. SYN *nodding spasm, salam convulsion*. E characterized by nodding movements.

e. puerperal. A convulsion occurring near the end of pregnancy, during labor, or immediately following labor.

e. uremic. E resulting from uremia due to suppressed urine formation.

ecclampsism (e-klamp-'sizm) [" + *-ism*, condition of]. Puerperal eclampsia without convulsive seizures.

ecclampsic [" + *lampsein*, to flash]. Rel. to, or of the nature of, eclampsia.

ecclampsism (ē-klamp'tizm) [" + *-ism*, state of]. Condition due to auto-intoxication incident to pregnancy.

ecclampsogen'ic [" + *-gennan*, to produce]. Causing convulsions.

ecclampsigenus (ek-lamp-toj'en-us) [" + *-gennan*, to produce]. Producing convulsions. SYN: *ecclampsogenic*.

eclectic (ek-lek'tik) [G. *eklektikos*, selecting]. Selecting from various sources what seems to be the best.

e. school of medicine. One employing indigenous plants or "specifics" according to patient's symptoms.

eclecticism (ek-lek'ti-'sizm) [" + *-ism*,

state of]. A system of medicine treating disease through specific remedies for individual pathological conditions, rather than by treating body as a whole. Remedies, principally botanical.

eclysis (ēk-li'sis) A mild syncope.

ecnesia (ek-ne'zi-ā) [G. *ek*, out, + *mnēsis*, memory]. Inability to remember recent events as seen in senility. The memory of before and after events not affected.

ecoid (e'koid) [G. *oikos*, house, + *eidōs*, resemblance]. The framework of a red blood corpuscle.

ecology (ē-kol'o-gī) [" + *logos*, study of]. The physiology of organisms as affected by their environment. SYN: *bionomics*.

ecomania (e-ko-ma'ni-ā) [" + *manía*, madness]. An extreme humbleness manifested before those in authority but a dominating, irritable attitude towards members of the family. Manifested in chronic alcoholism.

écouvillonage (a-koo-vi-von-ahzh') [Fr.]. The cleansing and application of remedies to a cavity by means of a brush or swab.

ecphoria (ēk-fōr'i-ā) An engram, or the reestablishment of a memory trace or engram.

ecphyadectomy (ek-fī-ā-dek'to-mī) [G. *ek-phyas*, appendix, + *ektomē*, excision]. Removal of vermiform appendix. SEE *appendectomy*.

ecphyaditis (ek-fī-ad'i-tis) [" + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of vermiform appendix. SYN: *appendicitis*.

ecphylic (ek-fī-lak'tik) [G. *ek*, out, + *phylaxis*, guarding]. Pert. to ecphy-laxis.

ecphyllaxis [" + *phylaxis*, protection]. Impotent antibodies or phylactic agents in the blood.

ecphyra (ek-fī-mā) [" + *phyma*, growth]. An outgrowth or excrescence, as a wart.

écrasement (ā-krāz-mon') [Fr. *écraser*, to crush]. Excision by means of an écraseur.

écraseur (ā-krā-zer') [Fr. *écraser*, to crush]. A wire loop used for excisions.

ectasy (ek'ta-sī) [G. *ekstasis*, a standing out]. An exhilarated, trance-like, or exalted state.

ectstrophy (ek'stro-fī) [G. *ekstrophe*, a turning out]. Turning an organ inside out. SYN: *ectstrophy*.

ectad [G. *ektos*, without]. Toward the surface, outward, externally.

ect'al [G. *ektos*, without]. External, outer, on the surface.

ectasia, ectasis (ek-ta'sī-ā, -sis) [G. *ek*, out, + *teinein*, to stretch]. Dilatation of any tubular vessel.

e. ventriculi paradoxa. Hourglass stomach.

ectasin (ek'tas-in) [" + *teinein*, to stretch]. A tuberculin-derived substance causing vasomotor dilation.

ectatic [" + *teinein*, to stretch]. Distensible or capable of being stretched.

ecten'al [G. *ektos*, without, + *entos*, within]. Pert. to entoderm and ectoderm.

e. line. Point of entodermal and ectodermal junction.

ectethmoid (ekt-eth'moid) [" + *ēthmos*, sieve, + *eidōs*, form]. Lateral mass of the ethmoid bone.

ecthyma (ek-thi'mā) [G. *ek*, out, + *thyein*, to rush]. An acute, noncontagious, inflammatory, pustular, cutaneous eruption on a hardened base which may be followed by slight scarring or temporary pigmentation.

ETIOI: Lowered resistance to common pathogenic organisms (particularly *Staphylococcus aureus*), uncleanness, poor hygienic surroundings, general debility. Slightly infectious and auto-inoculable.

SYM: Circular or irregularly oval lesions, the bases excoriated, raw and sensitive to pressure, until the crusts drop off, leaving scars or pigmented spots.

PATH: Epidermal, originating in upper prickle-cell layer.

PROG: As a rule favorable, but depending to some extent upon patient's general condition.

TREATMENT: Tonics and simple nourishing diet. Crusts to be removed by starch poultices, etc., lesions cleansed, and mild antiseptic applied. If sluggish, paint with silver nitrate, balsam of Peru, gentian violet, or mercurochrome.

e. scrofulosum. Form seen in scrofula.

e. syphiliticum. Pustular eruption occurring in tertiary syphilis.

ecthyreosis (ek-thi-rē-o'sis) [" + *thyreos*, shield, + -ōsis]. Loss of thyroid gland function.

ectiris (ek-ti-ris) [G *ektos*, without, + *iris*, iris]. The external portion of the iris.

ecto- [G *ekto*]. Prefix: Outside.

ectoañtigen [G *ektos*, out, + *anti*, against, + *gennan*, to produce]. 1. Any toxin or stimulator of antibody formation. 2. An antigen assumed to have its origin in ectoplasm of bacterial cells or one loosely attached to the surface of bacteria and capable of being separated from the bacterial cell.

ectoblast [" + *blastos*, germ]. Old term for the ectoderm or epiblast of an embryo.

ectocardia (ek-to-kar'di-ä) [" + *kardia*, heart]. Having the heart out of normal position.

ectochoroidea (ek'to-ko-ro'yde-ä) [" + *chorioidēs*, choroid]. Outer layer of choroid coat of the eye.

ectocinerea (ek-to-sin-e're-ä) [" + L. *cinereus*, ashén]. The outer gray matter of the brain.

ectocolostomy [G *ektos*, outside, + *kōlon*, colon, + *stōma*, opening]. Formation through the abdominal wall of an opening into the colon.

ectocondyle [" + *kondylos*, knuckle]. The outer condyle of the bone.

ectocornea (ek-to-kor'ne-ä) [" + L. *corneus*, horny]. External layer of the cornea.

ectocuneiform [" + L. *cuneus*, wedge, + *forma*, form]. External cuneiform bone.

ectocylic (ek-to-si'tik) [" + *kytos*, cell]. Outside of the cell.

ectodactylism [" + *daktylos*, finger, + *ismos*, state of]. Lack of a digit or digits.

ectoderm (ek'to-derm) [" + *derma*, skin]. The outer layer of cells in a developing embryo.

From it are developed skin structures, the nervous system, organs of special sense, the pineal and part of pituitary and suprarenal glands. SYN: *epiblast*.^{*} SEE: *ectoderm*.

ectodermal [" + *derma*, skin]. Rel. to the ectoderm.

ectodermatosis (ek-to-der-mä-to'sis) [" + " + -ōsis]. Disorder due to faulty development of the ectoderm.

ectodermic [" + *derma*, skin]. Pert. to the ectoderm. SYN: *ectodermal*.

ectodermoid [" + " + *eidōs*, resemblance]. Pert. to or resembling the ectoderm.

ectodermosis [" + " + -ōsis]. Illness resulting from congenital maldevelopment of ectodermal structures. SYN: *ectodermatosis*.

e. erosiva pluriorificialis. SYN: *dermatostomatitis*. A form of erythema multiforme characterized by fever, chills, profuse salivation, and the development of vesicles on the lips, tongue, and cheeks and later erythematous lesions on the hands. The disease is rare, occurring in children and young persons.

ectoentad [" + *entos*, within]. From without inward.

ectoenzyme [" + *en*, in, + *zymē*, leaven]. An extra-cellular enzyme or one that acts outside of the cell that secretes it.

ectogenous (ek-toj'en-us) [" + *gennan*, to produce]. Having its origin outside of a body or structure, as infection.

ectoglia (ek-tog'li-ä) [G *ektos*, outside, + *glia*, glue]. Superficial embryonic layer in beginning of stratification of the medullary tube.

ectoglobular [" + L. *globulus*, globule]. Not within blood cells or globular bodies.

ectogony [" + *gonos*, seed]. Influences on the mother's body and metabolism from the developing zygote.

ectokelostomy (ek-to-ke-lo'sto-mi) [" + *kēlē*, hernia, + *stōma*, opening]. Making an external opening into a hernial sac to prepare for a radical operation.

ectolecithal (ek-to-le'sith-al) [" + *lekithos*, yolk]. Pert. to ovum having food yolk placed near the surface.

ectolysis [" + *lysis*, dissolution]. Ectoplasmic lysis.

ectomere (ek'to-mēr) [" + *meros*, part]. One of the blastomeres forming the ectoderm.

ectomecblast [" + " + *blastos*, germ]. Cells from which will be developed the ectoblast and mesoblast.

ectomy (ek'to-mi) [G. *ektomē*]. Excision of any organ or gland.

ectonuclear [G. *ektos*, outside, + L. *nucleus*, kernel]. Occurring outside a cell nucleus.

ectopagus (äk-tō-fäg'üs). An abnormal detus consisting of twins fused at the thorax.

ectoparasite. A parasite that lives on the outer surface of the body.

ectoperitonitis [" + *peritonion*, peritoneum, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the parietal layer of peritoneum (layer lining the abdominal wall).

ectopia (ek-to-pi-ä) [G. *ek*, out, + *topos*, place]. Malposition or displacement of an organ or structure esp. if congenital.

e. cordis. Malposition of the heart in which heart lies outside the thoracic cavity.

e. lentis. Displacement of the crystalline lens of the eye.

e. pupillae. SYN: *corectopia*. Displacement of the pupil.

e. renis. Displacement of the kidney.

e. testis. Displacement of the testis.

e. vesicae. Displacement of the bladder, esp. extrophy of the bladder.

e. visceral. An umbilical hernia.

ectopic (ek-top'ik) [" + *topos*, place]. In an abnormal position; said of a fetus.

e. beat. Cardiac beat beginning at a point other than sinoauricular node.

e. gestation or pregnancy. Implantation of the fertilized ovum outside of the uterine cavity. There is usually a de-

cidual reaction in the uterus, but the decidua is poorly developed and the decidua reflex is absent. The tubal decidual reaction is meager.

LOCATIONS *Abdominal*: In the free abdominal cavity and attached to one of the abdominal viscera, usually secondary to tubal. *Interstitial*: In the interstitial portion of the tube. *Ovarian*: In the ovary. The ovarian and primary abdominal types are very rare. *Tubal*: In the fallopian tube, the most frequently encountered. The pregnancy may be situated in the interstitial, ampullar, or isthmic portion of the tube, the isthmic type being the most common.

ETIOI. Most commonly associated with inflammatory conditions of the tube and other conditions which mechanically interfere with the downward passage of the ovum, such as diverticula, polyps in the tubal lumen, peritoneal adhesions, and a large migrating ovum. Any variety of pregnancy or any combination of varieties may occur (uterine plus ectopic, bilateral ectopic, etc.).

SYM. (a) Missed menstruation; (b) tenderness, soreness, pain on affected side, (c) pallor, weak pulse, signs of shock or hemorrhage, (d) pain may be reflected to shoulder, (e) perhaps bluish discoloration of umbilicus.

Unruptured Amenorrhea may or may not be present, vague pains in the abdomen usually on one side; irregular hemorrhage. The diagnosis at this stage can be made only by the absence of definite signs of uterine pregnancy, and colpotomy incision with an inspection of the internal genitalia.

Ruptured Without a severe hemorrhage Severe pain in the lower abdomen with fainting spells which occur repeatedly. Diagnosis made by puncture which reveals the free blood in the abdominal cavity.

Tragic, with overwhelming hemorrhage Sudden collapse with cold, clammy sweat, rapid pulse, Cullen's sign in women with thin abdominal walls, lowering blood pressure, gaseous distention of the abdomen, desire to defecate with no relief of the pressure on defecation (due to bloody distention of the cul-de-sac), shock, air hunger, and other signs of severe hemorrhage. Diagnosis is confirmed by the return of free blood on post puncture. After several attacks there is a leukocytosis of 12 to 15,000, and the hemoglobin is lowered.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS: Ectopic must be differentiated from uterine pregnancy, acute salpingitis, twisting of the pedicle of an ovarian cyst or pedunculated fibroid tumor, and hemorrhage from a ruptured graafian follicle or corpus luteum cyst.

TREATMENT Once the diagnosis of ectopic pregnancy is made, operative treatment is indicated. In those cases where there is profound shock from hemorrhage the patient should be supported by blood transfusion and saline infusions before major surgery is attempted. See: *celiocolpotomy*.

e. rhythm. Any cardiac rhythm that is abnormal or irregular.

ectoplasm [G. *ektos*, outer, + *plasma*, a thing formed]. The outermost layer of cell protoplasm.

ectoplasmic [" + *plasma*, a thing formed]. Pert. to ectoplasm.

ectoplastic [" + *plastēn*, to form]. Formed at the periphery; ectoplasmic.

ectopotomy (ek-to-pot'o-mī) [G. *ek*, out, + *topos*, place, + *tomē*, incision]. Removal of the fetus in ectopic pregnancy.

ectopterygoid (ek'to-ter'i-goyd) [G. *ektos*, outside, + *pteryx*, wing, + *eidōs*, form]. *Musculus pterygoideus externus*.

ectopy (ek'to-pl) [G. *ek*, out, + *topos*, place]. Displacement. Syn: *ectopia*.

ectoretina [G. *ektos*, outside, + *L. rete*, net]. Outer layer of retina.

ectoscopy [" + *skopein*, to examine]. Diagnosis by study of thoracic movements when patient speaks, or by abdominal movements.

ectostosis (ekt-os-to'sis) [" + *osteon*, bone, + *-ōsis*]. Formation of bone beneath the periosteum.

ectotoxemia [" + *toxikon*, poison, + *aima*, blood]. Toxemia from introduction of a toxin into the body.

Ectotrichophyton (ek-tō-tri-kōf'i-tōn). Term applied to Trichophyton ectothrix, a genus of parasitic fungi, attaching hair follicles and hair.

ectozoon (ek-to-zōon) [" + *zōon*, animal]. Parasitic animal that infests the outer integument of the body.

ectrodactylism (ek-tro-dak'til-izm) [G. *ektroma*, abortion, + *daktylos*, finger, + *ismos*, state of]. Congenital absence of 1 or more fingers or toes.

ectropic (ek-tro'plk) [G. *ek*, out, + *trepein*, to turn]. Pert. to complete or partial eversion of a part, generally the eyelid.

ectropion (ek-tro'pl-on) [" + *trepein*, to turn]. OPHTH.: Eversion, as the edge of an eyelid.

ETIOI. Old age; relaxation of skin; cicatrix following trauma; infection; palsy of facial nerve.

e. of the cervix uteri. GYN.: A turning out of the edges of the cervix following laceration.

ectropionize [" + *trepein*, to turn]. To evert, or cause an eversion.

eczema (ek'zē-mā) [G. *ekzein*, to boil out]. Cutaneous inflammatory condition, acute or chronic, with erythema, papules, vesicles, pustules, scales, crusts, or scabs alone or in combination, dry, or with watery discharge, and with thickening or infiltration and more or less itching or burning. More a symptom than a disease. SYN. *dermatitis*.

ETIOI. Essential cause unknown. No class, age, or sex is exempt, but those with thin, dry skins are more susceptible. Not infectious. Two classes of causes. (1) External or exciting (parasitic, irritation, occupational and non-occupational, chemicals, etc.). (2) Constitutional or predisposing (nerve strain and reflex irritation, anaphylactic reactions, hyperglycemia, etc.).

SYM. Primary type characterized by erythematous, papular, vesicular, or pustular lesions. In secondary type, the lesions evolve from primary variety. Invasion by pathogenic organisms may cause suppuration.

e. capitis. That on the head. Oozing dermatitis seborrheica.

e., erythematous. Dry, pinkish, ill-defined patches with itching and burning, slight swelling with tendency to spread and coalesce, branny scaling, roughness and dryness of skin. May become generalized.

e. fissum. Form of e. with painful openings in the joint regions.

e., hypertrophicum. E. with a permanent enlargement of papillae of the skin, or skin growths.

e., lichenoid. E. with a thickened condition of the skin.

e. madidans. Variety with raw, erythematous points exuding moisture.

e., Marginum, tineæ cruris. E. caused by ringworm.

e., papular. Pin-point to pinhead-sized reddish, pinkish, or violaceous papules with rounded or acuminate thin-walled vesicles which, when ruptured, become covered with thin yellowish crust of dried sebum or inspissated pus interspersed with raw areas of denuded epithelium. Skin as a result of irritation and chronic congestion becomes thick and infiltrated and dark red.

e., pustular. Includes many forms: Follicular, impetiginous or consecutive types, including *eczema rubrum* (red, glazed surface with little oozing); *eczema madidans* (raw, red, and covered with moisture); *eczema crustosum* (more or less crusting with exudate); *eczema fissum* (thick, dry, inelastic skin with cracks and fissures); *squamous eczema* (chronic, on soles, legs, scalp, multiple, circumscribed infiltrated patches with thin, dry scales); *eczema sclerosum* (marked thickening, elephantiasislike papillary hypertrophy resulting in rough, horny, verrucose patches on legs, soles, and palms with fissuring); *furrowed eczema* (slightly erythematous skin, harsh and dry, with innumerable cracks on outer epidermal layer).

Prog. Chronic, amenable to treatment but prone to relapse and recurrence.

TREATMENT *Internal* Simple diet, elimination of highly seasoned foods and pastries, condiments and stimulants. Free elimination and water drinking. Opium to be avoided as it increases itching. In gouty and rheumatic, colchicum, salicylate and salines. *Pilocarpine*, particularly in the dry skinned. X-rays and light exposures. Counterirritation to spinal areas. Removal of focal infections. Avoidance of foreign proteins. *External* No soap and water. Removal of crusts and scales by oils or cold cream. In acute stage, in moist types, lotions by day and carbolized zinc oxide ointment at night. Carbohc acid for itching or in dry types, boric acid bath or compress, 10 to 15 minutes a day to relieve itching if there is much secretion, or cupful of baking soda in bathtub of water at 98°. Put 3 cups of boiled oatmeal in cheesecloth bag and squeeze in water until cloudy.

Skin tests should be made to find cause of any irritation. Salves alone or alternated with lotions. In advanced and subacute stage with infiltration use stimulating applications with calamine lotion and zinc oil. Tar in subacute and chronic types. In circumscribed types with thickening, salicylic acid in ointment or plaster together with green soap shampoo. Potassium permanganate for pruritus and healing. **Sx.** *allergy, patch-test, tetter.*

e. rubrum. **Sx:** *e. madidans.*

e., seborrheic. Form marked by excessive secretion from the sebaceous glands. **Syn** *seborrhea.*

e. squamosum. E. with scaly formation.

e., vesicular. Formation of vesicles on the scalp in *eczema.*

eczema'tous [G. *ekzein*, to boil out]. Marked by or resembling *eczema.*

Edebohl's position (ed'e-böl). The dorsal recumbent position with the buttocks

resting upon end of table, the lower limbs flexed backward toward the abdomen sufficiently to permit holding the position with legs supported from ankles in a support attached to 2 straight uprights extending 1 on each side at end of table.

ede'ma [G. *oide'ma*, swelling]. A condition in which the body tissues contain an excessive amount of tissue fluid. It may be local or general. Generalized edema is called dropsy, or anasarca.

Error. Edema may result from increased permeability of the capillary walls; increased capillary pressure due to venous obstruction or heart failure; lymphatic obstruction; disturbances in renal functioning, reduction of plasma proteins, inflammatory conditions; chemical substances such as bacterial toxins, venoms, caustic substances, and histamine.

May occur by diffusion,* osmosis,* or dialysis.* Acid in the tissue, such as resulting from a sting, produces absorption of water which causes local edema.

TREATMENT OF GENERAL EDEMA Bed rest desirable. Salt intake restricted. This may be moderate or severe restriction, depending upon degree of edema. Fluid intake restricted, may be as low as 600 cc. in 24 hours. This proscription may be relaxed when free diuresis has been attained. Diuretics are effective when renal function is good, edema mild, and when underlying abnormality of cardiac function, capillary pressure, or colloid osmotic pressure are being corrected, simultaneously. Diuretics contraindicated in the true nephritic edema of acute diffuse glomerulonephritis. They are often useless in cardiac edema associated with advanced renal insufficiency. Useful diuretics are urea, theobromine, theophylline, potassium nitrate, chloride, or acetate, ammonium chloride, or nitrate, and the mercurial diuretics, salyrgan, mercupurin (both given intravenously), and mercurin suppositories. The diet in edema should be adequate in protein, high in calories, rich in vitamins, and low in salt. When diuresis appears, the diet may become normal.

e., acute circumscribed. Form with separated swellings on the body, but usually on the face. [motor disorder.]

e., angioneurotic. E. caused by vaso-

e., blue. Hysterical paralysis inducing a swollen, bluish condition of a limb.

e., bullous vesicæ. Form affecting the bladder.

e. of glottis. An infiltration of the submucosa of the larynx, with cough, loss of voice and feeling of suffocation.

e., inflammatory. E. of inflamed tissues.

e., malignant. E. characterized by a rapid course, and speedy destruction of tissue [infiltration.]

e., purulent. E. caused by purulent

e., salt. Form caused by increase of salt in the diet.

edema, words pert. to: angioneuroedema, cephaloedema, chemosis, lung, nephritis, phlegmasia alba dolens.

edematous (e-dem'at-us) [G. *oide'ma*, swelling]. Pert. to, or affected with, edema.

edible (ed'ī-bl) [L. *edere*, to eat]. Suitable for food. [sweeten.] Sweetening

edul'corant [L. *ē*, out, + *dulcorāre*, to edulcorate (e-dul'ko-rāt) [" + *dulcorāre*, to sweeten]. 1. To sweeten. 2. To wash out salts or acids.

EEG. Abbr. for *electroencephalogram*.

effector [L. *effectus*, accomplishing, from *efficere*]. One of the nerve endings having the efferent process end in a gland or muscle cell. The terminal arborizations of efferent or motor nerves. Also applied to effector organs (muscles and glands).

e. organ. A structure which when stimulated produces an effect, specifically muscles and glands.

effluent [L. *ex*, out, + *ferre*, to carry]. Carrying away from as efferent nerves which conduct impulses from the brain or spinal cord to the periphery, efferent lymph vessels which convey lymph from lymph nodes, and efferent arterioles which carry blood from glomeruli of the kidney

e. nerves. Motor nerves. They can carry impulses having the following effects. (1) Motor, causing contraction of muscles, (2) secretory, causing glands to secrete, and (3) inhibitory, causing some organ to become quiescent.

effervesce (ef-er-ves') [L. *effervesce*, to boil up]. To boil, or form bubbles on the surface of a liquid

effervescence (ef-er-ves'ense) [L. *effervescere*, to boil up] Formation of bubbles of gas coming up to surface of fluid.

effervescent. Bubbling. Rising in little bubbles of gas.

effleurage (ef-flür-ahzh') [Fr. *effleurer*, to touch lightly]. In massage, deep or superficial stroking.

efflorescence (ef-flor-es'ens) [L. *efflorescere*, to bloom]. A rash, a redness of the skin. SYN *ezanthem*.

efflorescent (ef-flor-es'ent) [L. *efflorescere*, to bloom]. Becoming powdery or drying from loss of water of crystallization.

effluve [L. *e*, out, + *fluere*, to flow]. A conductive discharge of a high potential current through a dielectric.

effluvium (ef-lu'vi-um) (pl *effluvia*) [L. a flowing out] An invisible emanation or exhalation. SYN *odor*, *vapor*.

effuse [L. *ex*, out, + *fundere*, to pour]. Thin, widely spreading. Applied to a bacterial growth which forms a very delicate film over a surface

effusion [" + *fundere*, to pour]. Escape of fluid into a part, as the pleural cavity, such as empyema, or pyothorax (pus), hydrothorax (serum), hemothorax (blood), chylothorax (lymph), pneumothorax (air), hydropneumothorax (serum and air), and pyopneumothorax (pus and air)

egersis (e-ger'sis). Extreme or abnormal wakefulness, extremely alert

egesta (e-jes'tā) [" + *gerere*, to bear]. Waste matter eliminated from the body.

egg [AS *aeg*]. 1. The female sex cell or ovum applied especially to an ovum which after fertilization is passed from the body and develops outside as in fowls. 2. The mammalian ovum.

e. albumen. The white of an egg. SEE: *vitellin*, *vitellus*, *yellow sac*.

eggplant [AS. *aeg*, + L. *planta*, sprout]. COMP. NUTRIENTS 250 Gm. Pro 3.00, Fat 0.8, Carbo. 10.8 per av serving. Vit. A+, B+, C+, G+++. Ca 0.011, Mg 0.015, K 0.140, Na 0.010, P 0.034, Cl 0.024, S 0.016, Fe 0.0005

ego (e'go) [G. *egō*, I]. PSY: That part of the unconscious that has been influenced by the senses and which has taken on consciousness in its contacts with reality. A sum total of the innate endowments, environmental impressions, and the reactive tendencies arising out of the conflict between them.

NUTRITIVE VALUE OF CHICKEN EGG

		Whole Egg	Egg White	Egg Yolk
AV. SERVING		50 Gm.	35 Gm	15 Gm
"	Pro	6 7%	4 3%	2.4%
"	Fat	5 2%	0.1%	5.0%
MINERALS				
"	Ca	.067	.015	.137
"	Mg	.011	.010	.180
"	K	.140	.160	.115
"	Na	.145	.156	.075
"	P	.180	.014	.524
"	Cl	.106	.155	.094
"	S	.195	.216	1.66
"	Fe	.0030	.0001	.0086
VITAMINS	A	+++	—	+++
"	B	+ to +++	—	+++
"	D	++	—	+++
"	G	+++	++	+++

e. ideal. The unconscious perfection of an individual's pattern or standard of character, usually identified with one greatly admired

The social standards of the individual in contrast to his instinctive unsocial desires. While undoubtedly there is an inherent difference in the child's capacity to attain an ego ideal as definitely as to attain mature intelligence, much of its formulation depends upon teaching and example in the early years.

Organic disease modifies its evolution, and even more definitely may effect its involution. The later experiences of life, each in turn, add some little modification. It constitutes one phase of "conflict." Overdevelopment or compensatory overemphasis may lead to manifestations neither desirable from the social nor personal viewpoints

e. instincts. All instincts not of a sexual nature

e. libido. One concentrated in and upon the ego and not manifested toward external objects. Manifested in narcissistic disorders

e., super. An inner censor (outside of the field of consciousness) of the ego.

egobronchophony (e'go-bron-kof'o-ni) [G. *aiz*, *aig-*, goat, + *brochos* + *phōnē*, voice] A bleating sound with bronchophony. SEE *egophony*.

egocentric [G *ego*, I, + *kentron*, center]. Pert to a withdrawal from external world with concentration upon inner self

egomani'a [" + *mania*, madness]. Abnormal self-esteem and self-interest.

egophony (eg-of'o-ni) [G. *aiz*, *aig-*, goat, + *phōnē*, voice] A nasal sound somewhat like the bleat of a goat heard in auscultation when the subject speaks in a normal tone

egotrop'ic [G *ego*, I, + *tropos*, a turning]. Interested chiefly in oneself; self-centered. [glon.]

Eh'renritter's ganglion. The jugular ganglion. Ehrlich's side-chain theory (air'lik). So named because the protoplasmic cell is said to possess the certain receptors or "side-chains" which are capable of becoming fixed to certain protein groups with which they have a chemical affinity. This "fixation" is of value to the cell in that it enables it to attach the various food substances which it needs for nourishment. The molecules of a toxin, according to this theory, contain 2 groups for attachment to the cell.

HAPTOPHORE GROUP becomes fixed to a suitable cell receptor. When this

happens, the receptor detaches from the cell and floats off in the blood stream. The cell responds to this loss by producing more effectors, which are again liberated into the blood, where they combine with toxins and thereby render them inert, and so form free antitoxin.

Toxophore Group. Toxicity results when this becomes attached to certain receptors of the cell called toxiphiles, and this union is prevented by rendering the haptophore group inert. SEE. *immunity*.

E's theory of immunity. A theory which attempts to explain the formation of antitoxin in the blood. Also known as E's side-chain theory, *q.v.*

Ehrlich-Hata "606." A specific for syphilis. SYN *salvarsan*.

Eichhorst's corpuscles (ik'horst). Spherical, small blood corpuscles found in pernicious anemia.

E's neuritis. Neuritis involving nerve sheath and interstitial muscular tissues.

eidopometry (i-dop-tom'et-ri) [G *eidos*, form, + *optein*, to see, + *metron*, measure] Determination of visual acuteness.

eighth cranial nerve. Acoustic nerve, *q.v.*

eikonom'etry [G *eikon*, image, + *metron*, measure] Determination of distance of an object by measuring the image produced by a lens of known focus.

eloid (i'loid) [G *elein*, to coil, + *eidos*, appearance] Having a coil-like structure.

Eimeria (i-me'ri-ä) A genus of sporozoan parasites belonging to the class Ciliophora, subclass Coccidida. They are intracellular parasites living in the epithelial cells of vertebrates and invertebrates. They rarely are parasitic to man.

E. hominis. A species in the pleural exudate of man.

eisodic (i-sod'ik) [G *eis*, into, + *odos*, way] Centripetal or afferent, as nerve fibers of a reflex arc.

eiweissmilch (i'vis-milk). Milk with curd broken up and whey removed, mixed with malt sugar, and boiled buttermilk for infant feeding.

ejaculatio (e-jak-u-la'she-o) [L]. Sudden expelling, as of semen.

e. precox (pre'kox) [L]. Premature ejaculation. Inability to prevent ejaculation of semen at the beginning of copulation, or prior to it.

ejaculation (e-jak-u-la'shun) [L. *ejaculari*, to throw out]. Ejection of the seminal fluids from the male urethra, or of the secretions of the vaginal glands, esp Bartholin's glands, in the female.

e. mechanism of. Ejaculation consists of two phases, (1) the passage of spermatozoa and the secretions of the accessory organs (*bulbo-urethral* and prostate glands and seminal vesicles) into the urethra and (2) the expulsion of the seminal fluid from the urethra. The former is brought about by contraction of the smooth muscle of the vas deferens, and the increased secretory activity of the glands, the latter by the rhythmical contractions of the bulbocavernosus and ischiocavernosus muscles and the levator ani.

Ejaculation is a reflex phenomenon. Afferent impulses arising principally from stimulation of the glans penis pass to the spinal cord by way of the internal pudendal nerves. Efferent impulses arising from a reflex center located in the upper lumbar region of the cord pass through sympathetic fibers in the hypogastric nerves and plexus to the

vas deferens and seminal vesicles. Other impulses arising from the 3rd and 4th sacral segments pass through the internal pudendal nerves to the ischio-cavernosus and bulbocavernosus muscles.

Erection of the penis usually precedes ejaculation. Ejaculation occurs normally during copulation or it may occur as a nocturnal emission. The amount of seminal fluid discharged contains up to 300,000,000 spermatozoa.

RS *coitus, coitus interruptus, excitation, orgasm, semen*.

ejaculatory. Pert. to ejaculation.

e. duct. The terminal portion of the seminal duct formed by the union of the ductus deferens and the excretory duct of the seminal vesicle.

ejecta (e-jek'tä) [L. *ejaculari*, to throw out] Matter thrown off by the body. SYN *dejecta, egesta*.

EK, EKG. Abbr for electrocardiogram.

ekphorize (ek'to-riz) [G *ek*, out, + *phorin*, to bear] Psy A bringing back of the effect of a psychic experience in an attempt to reexperience it in memory. SYN *engram*.

elaiop'athy [G *elaion*, oil, + *pathos*, disease] Swelling of joints due to contusion, followed by fatty deposits. SYN *eleopathy*.

elastic (e-las'tik) [G. *elastikos*, elastic]. Capable of being stretched and returning to its original state, having elasticity. [stretched]

e. bandage. One which can be *e. cartilage*. Yellow cartilage such as is found in the epiglottis, pharynx, external ears, and auditory tube.

e. lamina. Descemet's membrane.

e. skin. Rare condition in which there is unusual elastic state of the skin.

e. stocking. One worn to place pressure on surface of the foot, or portion of the leg.

e. tissue. Connective tissue supplied with elastic fibers as found in the middle coat of arteries.

elasticity (e-las-tis'it-i) [G *elastikos*, elastic] The quality of returning to original size and shape after compression or stretching.

elastin (e-las'tin) [G *elastikos*, elastic]. 1. An albuminoid substance forming the principal constituent of yellow elastic tissue, comprising about 30% of this tissue. 2. A protein which can be prepared from various connective tissues. SEE *albumoid*.

elas'tinase [G *elastikos*, elastic]. A ferment that dissolves elastin.

elas'toid [G *elastikos*, elastic, + *eidos*, form] Pert to a substance formed by hyaline degeneration.

e. degeneration. Hyaline d of elastic fibers of an artery.

elasto'ma [' + -oma, tumor]. A chronic disease of the skin, pseudoxanthoma.

elastometer (e-las-töm'et-er) [' + *metron*, measure]. Device for measuring elasticity.

elastom'etry [' + *metron*, measure]. The measurement of elasticity of tissues.

elas'tose. A peptone resulting from gastric digestion of elastin.

elaterin (e-lä'ter-in) [G *elatērios*, driving]. The neutral principle obtained from *elaterium*, a plant grown in the Mediterranean region. [lit. Action and U.S. Hydragogue cathartic. Dose: 1/20 gr.]

ela'tion [L. *elatus*, borne out off]. Psy. Joyful emotion. It is pathologic when out of accord with patient's actual circumstances.

el'bow [A.S. *eln*, forearm, + *boga*, bend]. Joint of arm and forearm

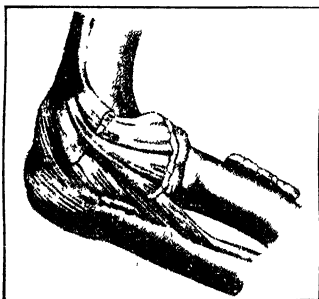
e., dislocation, ant. TREATMENT Reduction by direct pressure with moderate extension.

e. jerk. Striking tendon of biceps or triceps muscle causes involuntary bending or jerk of elbow

e. joint. Joint between arm and the forearm Includes the humero-ulnar, humero-radial, and proximal radioulnar articulations

e., d., lateral. Frequently accompanied with fracture of condyle TREATMENT Reduction under anesthesia; hyperextension, lateral pressure, traction, and flexion Arthrotomy if irreducible. Dressing, bandage, and sling, or 2 lateral angular splints.

e., d., post. SYM Olecranon projects. Arm flexed Lower end of humerus felt at bend Elastic fixation of elbow Distance increased bet olecranon and condyles TREATMENT Reduce by hyperextension of forearm Ant angular splint for 2 weeks Frequent dressings, massage, and movements.



ELBOW JOINT

e. reflex. Sharp extension of forearm resulting from tapping of triceps tendon while arm is held loosely in bent position.

elbow, words pert. to: anconad, anco-haga, anconal, anconal, anconeus, anconitis, tennis elbow.

elcosis (el-ko'sis) [G *elkōsis*, ulceration]. Fetid ulceration

Electra complex [G *Elektra*, Agamemnon's daughter, who helped assassinate her mother, because of love for her father, whom the former had slain] PSY. A group of symptoms due to suppressed sexual love of daughter for father. OPP: *Oedipus complex*, *q.v.*

electric [G *ēlektron*, amber] Pert to, caused by, or resembling electricity

e. baker. Device for placing intense heat on a part, as in arthritis SEE: *baker*

e., contacts and injuries. Injuries from electricity vary with type and strength of current, length of contact, location of contact, such as legs, arms, etc., and hence vary from trivial burns to complete charring, or unconsciousness from either paralysis of the respiratory center, fibrillation of the heart, or both

Direct currents of less than 300 volts are seldom fatal, but alternating currents of 15 to 60 cycles may be fatal, even when below 100 volts. Ordinary household or office currents vary from 30 to 220 volts.

INSULATION: Protection against such currents may be made with dry non-conductors, such as folded newspapers, magazines, cardboard, wood, rubber, clothing, etc. These may be used to move patient from the contact or to remove wire from patient It is always preferable to turn off the current if possible If patient is in water, remember that it is electrically charged and special precautions must be taken On a humid or rainy day ordinary insulators may contain sufficient moisture to conduct electricity Make sure insulators are dry.

High tension currents, such as those used about the x-ray or in conducting currents for long distances or for special industrial locations cannot be insulated by such means. Such currents may jump through rubber, paper, or strips of wood A safe procedure is to ascertain the source of current and have it shut off, otherwise multiple tragedies result TREATMENT SEE *electric shock*.

e. field. Field exerting force of one dyne on unit positive charge SEE *intensity of electric field*.

e. muscle stimulation. Two types of current, faradic used for stimulation of nerve to the muscle, and galvanic used for stimulation of nerve and muscle Contraction of muscle with galvanic occurs only at *make* or if strong enough at *break* Used for diagnosis and treatment in neuromuscular diseases

e. shock. SYM Burns, with loss of consciousness, contact or proximity to source of current are principal symptoms

F A TREATMENT Carefully free victim from source of current with nonconductors such as dry wood, paper, rubber, etc., or shut off current Prolonged artificial respiration may be necessary. SEE *shock*.

e. valve. A vacuum tube having for one electrode a hot filament Often used in rectifying alternating to direct current, as in roentgen generators

electricity [G *ēlektron*, amber] "A form of energy which, when in motion, exhibits magnetic, chemical, mechanical and thermal effects, and when at rest or in motion exerts a force on other electricity. Recent investigations indicate that it is discrete or granular in nature Electricity may be of 2 kinds, namely, positive and negative"—Sheldon

e., atmospheric. E existing in the atmosphere

e., faradic. SEE *induced e.*

e., franklinic. SEE *static e.*

e., frictional. Generation of static e. by rubbing 2 articles together

e., galvanic. E generated by chemical action

e., induced. E generated in a body from another body close by, without contact

e., magnetic. E induced by means of a magnetic device

e., medical. Generation of e. by a device which can be adjusted for treating medical cases.

e., negative. Electric charge caused by an excess of electrons negatively charged

e., positive. Electric charge caused by loss of negative electrons

e., static. E generated by friction.

e., unit of. SEE: *ampere, coulomb, farad, ohm, volt, watt.*

elec'trify [' + *L. facere*, to make]. To charge a body with electricity.

electriza'tion [G *elektron*, amber]. The act of charging the body with electricity.

electroanesthesia [' + *a-*, priv. + *aisthēsis*, sensation]. Local anesthesia induced by an anesthetizing substance injected into tissues by electricity.

electrobiol'ogy [' + *bios*, life, + *logos*, study of]. Science of electric phenomena in the living body.

electrobios'copy [' + " + *skopein*, to examine]. Electric test to determine if life is extinct.

electro'cardiogram [' + *kardia*, heart, + *gramma*, writing]. A typical record of normal heart action shows certain waves called P, Q, R, S, and T waves. Sometimes a U wave is seen. The first or P wave is caused by contraction of the atria. The Q, R, S, and T waves are related to contraction of the ventricles. The cause of the U wave is unknown. The electrocardiogram gives important information concerning the spread of excitation to the different chambers of the heart and it is of value in the diagnosis of cases of abnormal cardiac rhythm and myocardial damage.

electrocar'diograph [' + " + *graphein*, to write]. Device for recording variations in action of heart muscles.

electro'cardiography [' + " + *graphein*, to write]. The making of and study of graphic records electrocardiograms produced by electrical currents originating in the heart.

elec'trocar'dioph'nograph [' + " + *phone*, voice, + *graphein*, to write]. Device for recording heart sounds.

elec'trocatal'ysis [' + *kata*, down, + *lysis*, loosening]. Chemical decomposition produced by electricity.

electro'cau'tery [' + *kauter*, burner]. Cauterization by means of an apparatus consisting of a holder containing a wire, which may be heated to a red or white heat by a current of electricity, either direct or alternating.

electrochem'istry [' + *chemēia*, chemistry]. Science of chemical changes produced by electricity.

elec'trochem'y [' + *chemēia*, chemistry]. Therapy concerned with physical applications, such as electricity, which produce chemical effects in the tissues.

electrocis'ion [' + *L. cadere*, to cut]. Excision by electric current.

elec'trocoagula'tion [' + *L. coagulare*, to thicken]. Coagulation of tissue by means of a high frequency electric current. The heat producing the coagulation is generated within the tissue to be destroyed.

electrocontractility (e-lek'tro-kon-trak-tīl'i-ti) [' + *L. contrahere*, to contract]. Contraction of muscular tissue by electrical stimulation.

electrocr'yptectomy (e-lek'tro-krip-tek'to-mi) [' + *kryptos*, concealed, + *ektomē*, excision]. Destruction of tonsillar crypts by diathermy.

electroc'ution [G *elektron*, amber, + *L. secutus*, following]. The destruction of life by means of electric current.

electrocystoscopy (e-lek'tro-sis-tos'ko-pli) [' + *kystis*, bladder, + *skopein*, to examine]. The use of electric light to see the interior of the bladder.

elec'trode [' + *odos*, way]. A medium intervening bet. an electric conductor and the object to which the current is to be applied. In electrotherapy an electrode is an instrument with a point or

a surface from which to discharge current to the body of a patient.

e., active. See *therapeutic e.*

e., brush. A wire brush used to apply electricity to a part of the body.

e., cataphoric. E. devised so that the current passes from the positive pole to the body through a medicated solution.

e., Cherry's. Vaginal electrodes for medical diathermy treatments of pelvic infections.

e., depolarizing. E. with greater resistance than the part of the body in the circuit.

e., diffusion. See *cataphoric e.*

e., disper sive. When electrodes may be applied in pairs dissimilar in size and shape, then the smaller electrode is called the active, and the larger, the dispersive, indifferent, or inactive electrode.

e., exciting. See *therapeutic e.*

e., franklinic. Form used for the application of static discharge.

e., Guttman. Electrode for intramural electrocoagulation of the inferior turbinate.

e., Hyam's. Special cutting current instrument for "conization" by high frequency current in treatment of chronic endocervicitis.

e., hydrogen. Form absorbing hydrogen gas.

e., impregnated. See *therapeutic e.*

e., indifferent. See *e., dispersive.*

e., multiple point. Several sets of terminals providing for the use of several electrodes. See *multiterminal.*

e., negative. Cathode.

e., non-polarizable. E. constructed to prevent polarization.

e., normal. E. with constant cross section of 10 square centimeters.

e., point. An electrode with an insulating handle at one end and a metallic point at the other for use in applying static sparks.

e., positive. Anode.

e., prescription. Therapeutic e. made according to a physician's prescription.

e., Roblee. Pelvic diathermy electrode introduced by Roblee, consisting of hard rubber vaginal speculum.

e., roller. Form of e. made like a roller.

e., silent. See *dispersive e.*

e., spark ball or point. An insulating handle having on one end a metallic ball or point. Used in giving static sparks.

e., therapeutic. E. devised so the carbon is impregnated with medicinal preparations.

e., vacuum. Hollow glass tubes or bulbs from which the air has been exhausted to varying degrees and to which the current is conveyed by a wire passing through one end or by a metal collar surrounding the stem without any internal connection. Used for high frequency and static currents.

e., vaginal. See *Cherry's electrode.*

e., Ze'ner's. Cervicovaginal diathermy electrode with 4 blades closing about cervix concentrating heat in cervical canal and immediate parametrium.

e., zinc. Used connected to positive pole of galvanic machine for ionic medication.

elec'trodesicca'tion [' + *L. desiccāre*, to dry up]. The destructive drying of cells and tissue by means of short high frequency electric sparks, in contradistinction to fulguration, which is the destruc-

tion of tissue by means of long high frequency electric sparks

elec'trodiagno'sis [' + *dia*, through, + *gnosis*, knowledge] The determination of the functional states of various organs and tissues according to their response to electrical stimulation.

electro'dial'ysis. A method of separating electrolytes from colloids by passing a current through a solution containing both

electrodynamometer (e-lek-tro-di-nam-o-met'er) [' + *dynamis*, power, + *metron*, measure] An instrument to measure the strength of an electric current either alternating or direct, as by means of the interaction of 2 wire coils carrying the current.

electroencephalogram (ē-lēk-trō-ēn-sēf'ā-lō-grām) [G *ēlektron*, amber, + *ēgkephalos*, brain, + *gramma*, a writing]. A tracing on an electroencephalograph

electroencephalograph (e-lēk-trō-ēn-sēf'ā-lō-grāf) [G *ēlektron*, amber, + *ēgkephalos*, brain, + *graphein*, to write] An instrument for recording electrical fluctuations of the brain after amplification of more than a billion times

Experiments show a direct connection between the brain records and intelligence of the subjects tested Brain waves are designated as Alpha rhythm with a frequency of about 10 waves a second, the Beta rhythm 25 per second, and the Delta waves 1/6 second and more.

electro'graphy [G *ēlektron*, amber, + *graphein*, to write] Making of an x-ray picture *SYN skiagraphy*

electro'hemos'tasis. The arrest of blood by means of a high-frequency current.

electro'lithotri'py (ē-lēk-trō-lī-thōt'ri-ti) The destruction of a calculus by means of an electric current

electro'ogy [' + *logos*, science] The branch of science that deals with the phenomena and properties of electricity.

electrolysis (e-lek-trol'i-sis) [' + *lysis*, a dissolution]

Ex The passage of an electric current through hydrochloric acid (HCl) results in its decomposition, hydrogen gas being produced at the cathode and chlorine gas at the anode

electrolyte (e-lek-tro-līt) [' + *lytos*, solution] 1 A solution which is a conductor of electricity 2 A substance which, in solution, conducts an electric current and is decomposed by the passage of an electric current

Ex. Acids, bases, and salts are common electrolytes.

e., amphoteric. One which produces both hydrogen (H) and hydroxyl (OH-) ions

electrolytic (e-lek-tro-līt'ik) [' + *lytos*, solution] Caused by or rel to electrolysis.

e. conduction. In metals the electrical charges are carried by the electrons of inappreciable mass.

In solutions the electrical charges are carried by electrolytic ions, each one of a mass several thousand times as great as the electron When a direct current passes through an electrolytic solution bet metallic electrodes immersed in it, the positive ions move to the cathode, the negative ions to the anode

elec'trolyzer [' + *lysis*, solution]. Instrument for reducing stricture with electricity.

electromag'net [' + *magnes*, magnet]. A magnet consisting of a length of insulated wire wound around soft iron core.

electromagnet'ic [' + *magnes*, magnet]. Pert to an electromagnet

e. induction. Generation of an electromotive force in an insulated conductor moving in an electromagnetic field, or in a fixed conductor in a moving magnetic field

electromag'netism [' + " + *ismos*, state of] Science of mutual relations of electricity and magnetism.

electromassage [' + *massein*, to knead] Massage combined with application of electrization

electrom'e'ter [' + *metron*, measure]. An instrument for measuring pressure quantity and intensity of electricity, i.e. differences in electric potential

electrom'o'tive [' + *L motor*, motion] Pert to passage of electricity in a current, or motion produced by it

e. force (abbreviation, E M F)

That effect of difference of potential which, on the closing of a circuit, causes a flow of electricity from one place to another, giving rise to an electric current The strength of an electric current is directly proportional to the impressed electromotive force, and inversely proportional to the resistance in the case of direct current and to the impedance in the case of alternating current Electromotive force is measured in volts or in some convenient multiple or fraction of a volt Microvolt, millivolt and kilovolt are, respectively, one-millionth volt, one-thousandth volt and 1000 volts

electro'my'ogram. A graphic record of the contraction of a muscle as a result of electrical stimulation

electro'myog'raphy. The preparation, study of, and interpretation of electromyograms

elec'tron [G *ēlektron*, amber] An extremely minute corpuscle or charge of negative electricity which revolves about the central core or nucleus of an atom They are the smallest known particles that exist, their mass being 1/1845 that of a hydrogen atom When emitted from radioactive substances known as *beta particles* or rays

electro'narco'sis. The induction of narcosis by the application of electricity to the body Used in the treatment of schizophrenia

electro'neg'ative [' + *L negāre*, to deny] Condition of being charged with negative electricity which results in the attraction of bodies positively charged and the repulsion of bodies negatively charged

electron'ic [G *ēlektron*, amber] Pert to electrons

electrization [G. *ēlektron*, amber] The use of radiation to restore electrical equilibrium

elec'tro'path [' + *pathos*, disease] One skilled in practice of electrotherapy

electro'pathol'ogy [' + " + *logos*, study of] Determining electrical reaction of muscles and nerves as means of diagnosis

electro'phore'sis (e-lek-tro-for-e'sis) [' + *phorein*, to bear] Diathermy or iontophoresis *SEE phoresis* The movement of charged colloidal particles through the medium in which they are dispersed as a result of changes in electrical potential Electrophoretic methods are useful in the analysis of protein mixtures as protein particles move with different velocities dependent principally on the number of charges carried by the particles

electrophorus (e-lek-trōf'ōr-ūs) [' + *phorein*, to bear]. An instrument for

- obtaining static electricity by means of induction
- electrophother'apy** [' + *phōs*, light, + *therapeia*, treatment]. Treatment by means of electric light.
- electro'phre'nic**. Pertaining to stimulation of the phrenic nerve by electricity.
- electropos'itive** [' + *L positivus*, emphatic]. The condition of being subject to repulsion by bodies positively electrified, and to attraction by bodies negatively electrified.
- electro'physiol'ogy** [' + *physis*, nature, + *logos*, study of]. A branch of physiology which deals with the relations of body functions to electrical phenomena such as the effects of electrical stimulation upon the tissues, the production of electrical currents by organs and tissues, the therapeutic use of electric currents, etc.
- electropneumatotherapy** (e-lek'tro-nu'-mā-to-ther'ā-pli) [' + *pneuma*, air, + *therapeia*, treatment]. Treatment of voice by faradic current into the larynx.
- electroprogn'osis** [' + *prognōsis*, foreknowledge]. Prognosis by means of electrical reactions
- elec'tropuncture** [' + *L punctura*, a piercing]. Piercing tissues with an electric needle.
- electroprexia** (e-lek'tro-pi-reks'i-ā) [' + *pyressein*, to be feverish]. Elevation of temperature by electricity
- electroradiometer** (e-lek'tro-rā-di-om'e-ter) [' + *L radius*, ray, + *G. metron*, measure]. An electroscope for differentiation of radiant energy
- electro'retin'ogram**. A record of the action currents of the retina made by placing one electrode upon the cornea and the other on the optic nerve or the posterior pole of the darkened eyeball.
- electroscission** (e-lēk'trō-si'shūn) [G *ēlektron*, amber, + *L scindere*, to cut]. Division of tissues by electrocautery
- electroscope** (e-lek'tro-skōp) [' + *skopein*, to see]. An instrument which detects positive or negative static electricity.
- electro'shock**. Shock produced by an electric current
- e. therapy**. The induction of convulsive seizures by the passing of an electric current through the brain. Used in the treatment of certain types of psychoses
- electrostatic** [' + *statikos*, causing to stand]. Pert to static electricity
- e. generator**. A device that generates static electricity. SEE. *influence machine*.
- e. unit**. Any unit of electrical measurement based on the attraction or repulsion of a static charge, as distinguished from an electromagnet unit, which is defined in terms of the attraction or repulsion of magnetic poles
- electrosur'gery** [' + *cheir*, hand, + *ergon*, work]. Surgery accomplished by electricity.
- electro'tax'is** [' + *taxis*, arrangement]. The movement of a cell or an organism toward or away from an electrical stimulus
- electro'thans'ia**. Death resulting from electric shock, electrocution
- electrotherapeutics** (e-lek'tro-ther'ā-pu'tiks) [' + *therapeutikē*, treatment]. The use of electricity in the treatment of disease
- electrotherapist** (e-lek'tro-ther'ā-plst) [' + *therapeia*, treatment]. A medical graduate who has had special training and has acquired skill in the therapeutic use of electricity. The term is some-

times used incorrectly to designate any one who administers electrical treatments

- elec'trother'apy** [' + *therapeia*, treatment]. Use of electricity in treating disease. SYN. *electrotherapeutics*.
- elec'trotherm**. An electrical apparatus for the therapeutic application of heat to the surface of the body. Used for relief of pain
- electrothermotherapy** (e-lek'tro-ther'mo-ther'a-pli) [' + *thermē*, heat, + *therapeia*, treatment]. The production of heat within the living tissues for therapeutic purposes by means of bodily resistance to the passing of an electric current
- elec'trotome**. An electrocautery device used for surgical procedures
- electroton'ic** [' + *tonos*, tone]. Of or pert to electrotonus
- electroton'us** [' + *tonos*, tone]. The change in the irritability of a nerve or muscle during the passage of an electric current.
- electrotropism** (e-lek-tro'tro-pizm) [' + *tropē*, a turning, + *ismos*, condition of]. Reaction of cells to an electrical current.
- electuary** (e-lek'tu-a-ri) [G *ekleichen*, to lick up]. Medicinal substance mixed with saccharine matter to form pasty mass
- eleidin** (ē-lē'id-in) [G *elaion*, oil]. An acidophil substance present in the stratum lucidum of the epidermis
- el'ement** [L. *elementum*, a rudiment]. In modern chemistry, a substance which cannot be separated into substances different from itself by ordinary chemical processes. They exist in a free and in a combined state. Over 90 have been identified. SEE *Appendix for table of Chemical Elements*
- element, words pert. to**: atom, body, chemical e, mineral e, monad, name of each element, oxidation, oxide, radicle
- eleoma** (el-e-o'mā) [G. *elaion*, oil, + *ōma*, tumor]. A neoplasm sometimes following injection of oil into the tissues.
- eleometer** (el-e-om'e't-er) [' + *metron*, measure]. Instrument for determining quality and spec. gravity of oils.
- eleomyen'chysis** (el'e-o-mi-en'kis-ls) [' + *mys*, muscle, + *egchysis*, infusion] 1. The intramuscular injection of oils for chronic local spasms 2. Prosthesis* by paraffin injection.
- eleop'athy** [' + *pathos*, disease]. Swelling of joints due to fatty deposits. SYN. *elaiopathy*.
- eleoptere** (el-e-op'tēn) [' + *ptēnos*, fleet-ing]. The fluid part of a volatile oil.
- eleosaccharum** (e'le-o-sak'ar-um) [' + *sakcharon*, sugar]. A mixture of powdered sugar with a volatile oil.
- eleotherapy** (el-e-o-ther'ā-pli) [' + *therapeia*, treatment]. The use of oil for therapeutic purposes.
- eleotho'rax** [' + *thōraz*, chest]. The injection of oil into the pleural cavity to compress a tuberculous lung.
- elephantiasis** (el-ē-fan'ti-as-is) [G. *elephas*, elephant]. SYN. *lymphedema, filariasis*. A chronic condition characterized by pronounced hypertrophy of the skin and subcutaneous tissues resulting from obstruction of the lymphatic vessels. The lower extremities and the scrotum are parts most frequently involved
- Error**: E may be congenital (Milroy's disease), or the result of metastatic invasion of the lymph nodes by tumor cells, inflammatory E results from filariasis or local infection of the lymph nodes. Elephantiasis is most common

Elements Having Medicinal Uses		
Element	Compound Form	Some Medicinal Uses
Aluminum (Al)	Alum Aluminum acetate	Astringent to contract mucous membranes, as a gargle and a douche. Astringent and antiseptic in surgical dressings.
Arsenic (As)	Arsenic trioxide Potassium arsenite	Hematinic, i.e., in minute doses, it increases the amount of red corpuscles in the blood, thereby acting as a tonic to improve the appetite and digestion.
Barium (Ba)	Barium sulfate	Coats the stomach and intestines for taking x-ray pictures.
Bismuth (Bi)	Bismuth subnitrate Bismuth subcarbonate	Insoluble compounds used as dusting powders on the skin, astringents, and antiseptics for ulcerations of the stomach.
Boron (B)	Boric acid (boracic acid)	Mild antiseptic, nonirritating, particularly used for an eyewash
Bromine (Br)	Sodium and Potassium Bromide	Nerve sedatives
Calcium (Ca)	Calcium chloride Calcium lactate	Assists in clotting of the blood. Calcium compounds are used for the treatment of tetany in children. Calcium salts are necessary for the growth of bones and teeth, for regulating muscular, nervous, and glandular activity
Chlorine (Cl)	Sodium chloride Chlorinated lime	Disinfectant for urinals and excreta. A deodorant
Copper (Cu)	Copper sulfate (blue vitriol)	Removes granulations on the eyelids in trachoma Produces vomiting Used as an astringent
Hydrogen (H)	All acids, e. g., hydrochloric Hydrogen peroxide	Dilute solutions extract water from the tissues, and in the stomach aid digestion. Antiseptic.
Iodine (I)	Iodine tincture Potassium iodide	Antiseptic Treatment of syphilis, to increase secretions, and as treatment in hyperthyroidism
Iron (Fe)	Iron chloride	Hematinic as in cases of anemia. Astringent
Lead (Pb)	Lead acetate	Astringent. Contracts tissues in ulcers and wounds
Magnesium (Mg)	Magnesium citrate "Milk of Magnesia" Magnesium sulfate (Epsom salt)	Purgative. Cathartic, neutralizes acidity of the stomach. Purgative Allays inflammations
Mercury (Hg)	Mercuric chloride (bichloride of mercury) Mercurous chloride (calomel)	Local antiseptic. Cathartic.
Mercuric salicylate		Intramuscular injection in syphilis.
Nitrogen (N)	Nitrous oxide (laughing gas) Ammonia water	Anesthetic. Cleanser, heart stimulant.
Oxygen (O)		Used in resuscitation in anoxemia, and in basal metabolism.
Phosphorus (P)	Sodium phosphate	Saline purgative Reduces accumulation of fluid in the tissues, as in edema.
Potassium (K)	Potassium acetate Potassium permanganate Potassium sodium tartrate	Diuretic. Antiseptic for wounds. Saline purgative.
Radium (Ra)	Radium bromide	Treatment for cancer
Silver (Ag)	Silver nitrate	Antiseptic to contract mucous membranes of eye, to cauterize, and for nose and throat inflammations.
Sodium (Na)	Sodium bicarbonate (baking soda)	Acidosis treatment
Sulfur (S)		Used in ointments for skin diseases. May be used as a laxative
Zinc (Zn)	Zinc oxide Zinc stearate Zinc sulfate	Astringent Dusting powder (irritating if inhaled). Deodorant

in tropical countries and is caused by infestation by *Wuchereria bancrofti*, a filarial worm.

e. arabum. SYN: *elephantiasis*.

e. graecorum. Leprosy

e. telanglectodes. E. with blood vessel enlargement

elevator [L. *elevāre*, to lift]. 1. Curved retractor for holding lid away from the globe of the eye. 2. One for raising depressed bones by levers or screws

eleventh cranial nerve. Accessorius nerve, *xv*.

eliminant (ē-līm'ī-nant) [L. *ē*, out, + *limen*, threshold] 1. Effecting evacuation. 2. Agent aiding in elimination

eliminate (ē-līm'ī-nāte) [' + *limen*, threshold]. To expel; to rid the body of waste material.

elimination [' + *limen*, threshold]. Excretion of waste body products by the skin, kidneys, and intestines

e. diet. Based on patient's history of food sensitiveness and results of skin tests. The "elimination diet" found to relieve the patient's symptoms is increased by gradual addition of foods to which patient has been found to be non-sensitive, until in so far as possible all the essentials of an adequate diet are included

elimination, words pert. To: constipation, costive, defecation, dejecta, egesta, ejecta, evacuate, feces, names of excretions, *nisus*

eliquation (ē-līn-gwā'shun) [L. *ē*, out, + *lingua*, tongue]. The operation of removing the tongue from the oral cavity.

elixir [Arabic *al-izir*, philosopher's stone] A sweetened, aromatic, hydro-alcoholic liquid used in the compounding of medicines. Elixirs constitute one of the most commonly used classes of preparations, and contribute largely toward the possibility of pleasant medication. The National Formulary contains many of the more popular formulae, but only 2 elixirs are official.

Ellett treatment. Treatment given by means of rubber bag that distends vagina when attached to machine delivering water at temperature of 115° to 128° F maintained for 45 to 60 minutes; used in pelvic inflammatory disease

elutriation (ē-lū-trī-a'shun) [L. *elutriāre*, to cleanse]. The separation of insoluble particles from finer ones by decanting the fluid.

elytritis (el'ī-trī'tis) [G. *elytron*, vagina, + *itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the vagina.

elythrocele (el'ī-tro-sēl) [' + *kēlē*, hernia].

Hernia into the vagina. SYN *colpocele*.

elythroclasia (el'ī-tro-kla'sī-a) [' + *klastis*, rupture] Rupture of the vagina.

elythrocleisis (el'ī-tro-kli'sis) [' + *kleisis*, closure] Closure of the vagina

elytronitis (el'ī-tro-nī'tis) [' + *itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the vagina.

elytroyplasty (el'īt-ro-plas'tī) [' + *plastēin*, to form]. Plastic operation upon the vagina.

elytroyptosis (ēl'ī-trōp-tō'sis) [' + *ptōsis*, a dropping] Prolapse of the vagina.

elytroyrrhaphy (el'ī-trōr'rā-fī) [' + *raphē*, suture] Suture of vaginal wall.

elytroystenosis (el'ī-tro-sten-o'sis) [' + *stenōsis*, narrowing]. Narrowing of the vagina

elytroytomy (el'ī-tro'tō-mī) [' + *tomē*, incision]. Incision of vaginal wall

emaciate (ē-mā-sī-āt) [L. *ēmaciāre*, to grow thin]. To cause to become excessively lean.

emaciated. Excessively lean.

emacia'tion [L. *ēmaciāre*, to grow thin]. Wasting of the flesh; state of being extremely lean

ETIOI. Malnutrition, diseases of gastrointestinal canal. If rapid Marasmus, Addison's d, tuberculosis, cancer, diabetes, suppuration, hyperthyroidism, chronic diarrhea, stricture of esophagus, pyloric obstruction; parasites, loss of sleep, exophthalmic goiter, starvation. See *lean*, *tabes*, *wasting*.

emaculation (em-ak-u-lā'shun) [L. *ēmacu-lāre*, to remove spots]. Removal of spots from the skin

emailloid (em-a'lōid) [Fr. *émail*, enamel, + G. *eidos*, form]. Tumor having its origin in tooth enamel.

emana'tion [L. *ē*, out, + *manāre*, to flow]. 1. Something given off, radiation; emission. 2. A disintegration product

e., actinium. One given off by actinium. SYN *actinon*.

e., radium. A radioactive gas given off by radium. SYN *aton*.

e., thorium. One given off by thorium. SYN *thoron*.

emansio mensium (em-an'sī-o men'sī-um) [L.] Amenorrhea in which menstruation has never occurred

emasculat[i]on (ē-mas-ku-lā'shun) [L. *ēmasculāre*, to castrate]. Castration,* excision of the testicles. RS *spay*.

emballometer (ēm-bāl-ēm'ēt-ēr) [G. *emballein*, to throw, + *metron*, a measure]. Device employed in connection with a stethoscope

embalming (em-bahm'ing) [L. *in*, in, + *balsamum*, balsam] Preservation of a dead body against putrefaction

embed'ding [' + AS *bedd*, to bed]. In histology, the process by which a piece of tissue is placed in a firm medium such as paraffin or celloidin in order to support it and keep it intact during the subsequent cutting into thin sections for microscopic examination

embolalia [G. *embolos*, thrown in, + *lalia*, babble] Meaningless language of the insane. SYN *embolophrasia*

embole (ēm'bo-lē) [G. *a* throwing in]. 1. Reduction of a dislocation 2. Formation of the gastrula by invagination. 3. Enarthrosis. SYN *emboly*

embolic. Pert to or caused by embolism.

embol'iform [G. *embolos*, thrown in, + L. *forma*, form]. 1. Resembling a nucleus. 2. Wedge-shaped, as the *nucleus emboliformis*.

embolism (ēm'bo-lizm) [G. *embolē*, a throwing in, + *ismos*, condition] Obstruction of a blood vessel by foreign substance or a blood clot. RS *embolus*, *thrombosis*, *thrombus*

Diagnosis depends upon the factors predisposing. Arteriosclerosis favors a diagnosis of thrombosis, while auricular fibrillation, bacterial endocarditis, or thrombophlebitis points to embolism. Nearly always embolism is due to bacterial endocarditis.

e., air. One caused by air bubble. SEE *air embolism*.

e., fat. Globules of fat obstructing blood vessels

e., pyemic. E. caused by purulent matter

embolophrasia (ēm'bol-o-fra'zī-ā) [' + *phrasis*, utterance]. Meaningless speech. SYN *embolalia*.

emb'olus (pl. *emboli*) [G. *embolos*, plug]. A mass of undissolved matter present in a blood or lymphatic vessel brought there by the blood or lymph current. Emboli may be solid, liquid, or gaseous.

Other emboli may consist of bits of tissue, tumor cells, globules of fat, air bubbles, clumps of bacteria, and foreign bodies such as bullets. Emboli may arise within the body or they may gain entrance from without. Occlusion of vessels from emboli usually results in the development of infarcts, *q.v.* See: *thrombus, thrombosis*

NP: Postoperative cases must be handled with great care. Sudden sitting up or turning over, esp from 5th to 8th day, may displace an embolus into the circulation and cause sudden death. Fat embolism is not uncommon in bone injuries and fractures, and bacterial emboli may be present in blood "poisoning." See *embolism*.

e., air. An air bubble in the veins, the right atrium, or ventricle, or in the capillaries. See: *air embolism*.

e., coronary. May be complication of arteriosclerosis and cause angina pectoris. Sym: Similar to pulmonary e

e., pulmonary. The commonest embolus met with. Sym: Face gray, eyes staring and wild, look of distress, gasping for breath, sudden death

emb'oly [G. *embolē*, a throwing in] Formation of the gastrula from invagination. Syn *embolē*.

embrace reflex (em-brās' [L. *brachium*, arm]) A variety of defensive reflex. The throwing out of the arms in an attitude of embrace, in fearful response

embrasure (em-brā'shūr) [Fr. *embrasér*, to widen an opening] An opening widening outwardly or inwardly.

e., buccal. Opening spreading toward the buccal aspect.

e., labial. Embrasure opening toward the labial aspect.

e., lingual. One spreading to the lingual aspect.

e., occlusal. Space mesially and distally bet marginal ridges of approximating teeth.

embrocation [G. *embrochē*, fomentation]. 1. Fomentation, such as the application of heat and moisture, a stupe. 2. A drug rubbed into the skin.

embryectomy (em-brī-ek'to-mī) [G. *embryon*, embryo, + *ektomē*, excision] Removal of an extrauterine embryo

embryo (em'brī-o) (G. *embryon*) 1. The young of any organism in an early stage of development. 2. Stage in prenatal development of a mammal between the ovum and the fetus. In humans, stage of development between the second and eight weeks, inclusive

STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT: Following fertilization, cells multiply (cleavage) resulting in formation of a *morula* which develops into a *blastocyst*, consisting of a trophoblast and inner cell mass. Two cavities (amniotic cavity and yolk sac) arise within the *inner cell mass*. These are separated by the *embryonic disc* which gives rise to the three germ layers (*ectoderm*, *mesoderm*, and *endoderm*) which develop into the *embryo proper*; the blastocyst wall or *trophoblast* gives rise to auxiliary structures

During the period of the embryo (3rd to 8th weeks) the germ layers of the embryonic disc give rise to the principal organ systems and the body acquires a somewhat human form. After the second month, the developing young is called a *fetus*

e. development of. 1. *Period of the ovum*, (first two weeks) Blastocyst forms. embryo enters uterus and implantation occurs. 2. *Period of the embryo* (3rd to 8th weeks). Embryo increases

in length from about 1.5 mm. to 23 mm. Organ systems arise and embryo acquires human form. 3. *Period of the fetus* (3rd to 9th month). (a) 3rd month, 4 in long

The alimentary canal, liver, pancreas, and lungs develop from *endoderm*, muscle, all connective tissues, blood, lymphatic tissue and the epithelium of blood vessels, body cavities, kidney, gonads, and suprarenal cortex develop from *mesoderm*, the epidermis, nervous tissue, hypophysis, and the epithelium of the organs, nasal cavity, mouth, salivary glands, bladder, and urethra develop from *ectoderm*

embryocardia (em-brī-o-kar'dī-ā) [G. *embryon*, embryo, + *kardia*, heart]. Heart action in which first and second pause are equal, and resembling the fetal heart sounds. Another variety is an undue lengthening of the first sound followed by a long pause

ETIOI. Overworked heart; digitalis poisoning.

embryoctony (em-brī-ok'to-nī) [“ + *kteinein*, to kill]. Destroying the fetus in utero, as in cases where delivery is impossible, or for abortion. See *craniotomy*.

embryogenetic, embryogenic [“ + *gennan*, to originate]. Pert to or giving rise to an embryo

embryogeny [“ + *gennan*, to develop]. The growth and development of an embryo

embryography [“ + *graphein*, to write] A treatise on the embryo

embryology [“ + *logos*, study]. The science which deals with the origin and development of an individual organism

embryo'ma (em-brī-o'mā) [“ + *ōma*, tumor] A tumor consisting of derivatives of the embryonic germ layers but lacking in organization; a dermoid cyst

embryonal [G. *embryon*, embryo] Pert. to or resembling an embryo

embryonic (em-brī-on'ik) [G. *embryon*, embryo]. Pert to or in condition of an embryo

embryonization [G. *embryon*, embryo] Reversion of a cell or tissue to an embryonic structure

embryonoid (em'brī-on-oyd) [“ + *eidōs*, form]. Having the appearance of an embryo.

embryoplastic [“ + *plassein*, to form] Having a part in the formation of an embryo; said of cells.

embryotocia (em'brī-o-to'sī-ā) [“ + *tokos*, birth]. An abortion; delivery of an embryo

embryotome (em'brī-o-tōm) [“ + *tomē*, incision] Instrument used in dismemberment of fetus in utero

embryotomy (em-brī-o'tō-mī) [“ + *tomē*, incision]. The dissection of a fetus to aid its delivery

embryotoxon (em-brī-o-tox'on) [“ + *toxōn*, bow]. Congenital marginal opacity of the cornea

embryotroph (em'brī-o-trof) [“ + *trophē*, nourishment]. A fluid resulting from the enzyme action of the trophoblasts upon the neighboring maternal tissue and which nourishes the embryo from the time of implantation into the uterus.

embryotrophy (em-brī-o'tro-fi) [“ + *trophē*, nourishment]. Nutrition of the fetus

embryulcia (em-brī-ul'sī-ā) [“ + *elkein*, to draw] Forceful removal of the fetus as by embryotomy or taking a dead fetus with instruments.

embryulcus (em-brī-ul'kus) [G. *embryoulkos*]. Instrument for extracting a fetus.

emedullate (e-med'ul-ät) [L. *ē*, out, + *medulla*, marrow]. To remove the marrow from a bone.

emergency [L. *emergere*, to raise up]. An unexpected serious happening, demanding immediate action

e. light reflex. Marked pupillary contraction, frowning, and closure of eyelids, resulting from sudden powerful light stimulus of retina.

e. theory. Formulated by Cannon. Adrenal secretion is stimulated by sympathetic nervous system activity to meet bodily emergencies, as emotional excitement, pain, etc

emergency, words pert. to: asphyxia, asphyxiation, bites, choking, convulsion, dislocation, drowning, fainting, fire emergencies, foreign bodies, fumes, gases, poisoning, shock, stings, unconsciousness

emergent [L. *emergere*, to raise up]. 1. Growing from a cavity or other part. 2. Sudden, unforeseen

emesis (em'es-is) [G. *emein*, to vomit]. Vomiting

May be gastric, systemic, nervous, reflex, or irritation of vomiting center.

NP. The relation of vomiting to eating is important, and the nurse should determine how it is affected by pain, by soft or solid foods, by liquids, by odors before or after eating or drinking. Note the type, character, and color of vomitus. *See anacathartic, antiemetic, emetic, vomit, vomitus*

e., gastric. In gastric ulcer, gastric carcinoma, acute gastritis, chronic gastritis, gastroectasis, gastric hyperesthesia, hyperacidity and hypersecretion, Asiatic cholera, pressure upon stomach

e., irritation. Drugs, uremia, nephritis, some brain tumors, chloroform, ether

TREATMENT Depends upon the cause. After vomiting, patient may be given a small dose of baking soda in warm water, and then nothing by mouth for some time. Hot applications to the abdomen are helpful

e., nervous. Tumor or abscess of brain, sea sickness, acute myelitis, meningitis, anemia and hyperemia of brain, concussion and contusion of brain, fracture of skull, Ménière's disease, migraine, paresis, sclerosis.

e., reflex. Irritation of fauces and pharynx, coughing, removal of viscous secretion from nasopharynx, eyestrain, unpleasant odors and sights, shock, nervousness, anticipation, anxiety, hysteria, morning sickness, gastric crisis of tabes, various heart troubles, hiccough.

e., systemic. Pulmonary tuberculosis, whooping cough, peritonitis, irritations of bowels, acute obstruction of bowels, renal or biliary colic, Addison's disease.

emetic (e-met'ik) [G. *emein*, to vomit]. Medicine that produces vomiting. *Ex*: apomorphine, *a. hydrochloride*, ipecac, mustard, sodium chloride.

e., direct. Those acting directly on gastric nerves, *c. g., mustard*.

e., indirect. Those acting on vomiting center of brain, as apomorphine.

e., local. Those which act through nerve irritation, such as salt.

e., systemic. Those acting through the circulation, irritating vomiting centers by stimulation, such as mustard, soapy water, syrup of ipecac.

One tablespoonful of mustard in ½

pint of water, or 2 of common salt with sufficient water to be swallowed.

PROCEDURE TO INDUCE VOMITING: Dilute contents of stomach before giving any emetic. Emetics may be dangerous because of their own toxic effect, as in severe heart or blood vessel diseases, tuberculosis, advanced pregnancy, rupture, ulcers of the stomach, or corrosive poisoning. For these reasons chemical emetics are omitted from the nurse's treatment of poisoning.

Vomiting may be induced by generous amounts of warm water, preferably warm soapy water and by irritating the uvula or posterior pharynx. Gastric lavage is preferable to emetics in poisoning. Emetics may induce vomiting by their local effect, as copper sulfate or zinc sulfate, mustard, ipecac, etc, in small doses diluted in water, or by their effect on the central nervous system, such as apomorphine hydrochloride which works by hypodermic injection. Emesis is much more likely to take place when the stomach is distended.

emetine [G. *emein*, to vomit] Powdered, white alkaloid obtained from ipecac, *q. v.*
emetine bismuth iodide (em'e-tin biz'muth i'ō-did) A combination of emetine and bismuth containing about 25% emetine and 20% bismuth

ACTION AND USES Same as emetine.

e. hydrochloride. USP. The hydrochloride of an alkaloid obtained from ipecac [dysentery].

ACTION AND USES Chiefly in amebic

emetism [G. *emein*, to vomit, + *ismos*, condition of] Poisoning from overdose of ipecac

SYM. Acute inflammation of pylorus, hyperemesis, diarrhea, and perhaps coughing and suffocation

emetocathartic [' + *katharsis*, a purging]. Producing both emesis and catharsis

emotology [' + *logos*, understanding]. Study of emetics and their action.

E. M. F. Abbr. for *electromotive force*.

emiction (e-mik'shun) [L. *ē* + *ungere*, to urinate]. The act of urination.

emigration [' + *migrāre*, to move] Passage of white blood corpuscles through the walls of capillaries and veins during inflammation

em'lnence [' + *minere*, to hang on] A prominence or projection, esp. of a bone.

e., arcuate. A rounded eminence on upper surface of petrous portion of temporal bone. *SYN*. *jugum petrosum*.

e., articular, of the temporal bone. A rounded *e.* forming ant. boundary of the glenoid fossa.

e., auditory. A collection of gray matter on floor of 4th ventricle of brain at its lower part, forming the deep origin of the auditory nerve.

e., bicipital. A tuberosity for insertion of biceps muscle on radius

e., blastodermic. An elevated mass of cells of a developing ovum forming the blastoderm.

e., canine. A vertical ridge on the external surface of the superior maxilla

e., collateral. One bet middle and post horns in lat ventricle of brain.

e. of Doyère. Slight elevation of muscular fiber corresponding to entrance of a nerve fiber.

e. of the aquaeductus Fallopii. A ridge which traverses the inner wall of the tympanum above the fenestra ovalis.

e., frontal. A rounded prominence on either side of median line, a little below center of frontal bone (B. N. A., *tuber frontale*).

e., germinal. The *discus protigerus*.

e., hypothernar. One on ulnar side of palm, formed by muscles of little finger

e., iliopectineal, e., ilioptic. E. on upper aspect of pubic bone above the acetabulum, marking the junction of bone with the ilium (B. N. A., *eminencia iliopectinea*)

e. intercondyloid. A process on the head of the tibia lying between the two condyles

e., mamillary. Projection of inner pillars of foramen

e., median. Ant. bodies of medulla oblongata separated by ant. median fissure

e., nasal. A prominence on vertical portion of frontal bone above the nasal notch and bet. the 2 superciliary ridges.

e., occipital. Protuberance on occipital bone.

e., olivary. Oval projection at upper part of medulla o., above extremity of lateral column.

e., parietal. The marked convexity on outer surface of parietal bone (B. N. A., *tuber parietale*).

e.'s, portal. The small median lobes on lower surface of liver

e. pyramidal. An elevation on the mastoid wall of the tympanic cavity. It contains a cavity in which lies the stapedius muscle.

e., thenar. The ball of the thumb.

eminencia (em-in-en'shi-ä) [L.]. An eminence

e. alveolaris. Bony prominence on mandible 1½ in ant. and sup. to the tonsil, corresponds to the location of the last molar tooth

e. articularis. Prominence on temporal bone

e. collateralis. Prominence on inferior horn of the lateral ventricle

em'issary [L. ē, out, + *mittere*, to send] 1 Providing an outlet 2 An outlet

e. veins. Small veins piercing the skull, carrying blood from the sinuses within to the veins without the skull

emissio (e-mis'si-o) [L.]. A discharge, emission +

e. seminis. Discharge of semen

emission (e-mish'un) [L. ē, out, + *mittere*, to send]. The discharge, esp. involuntary, of semen by the male, particularly during sleep. SYN *pollution*. SEE *ejaculation*.

emmenagogue (em-en-ä-gog) [G. *emmēna*, menses + *agēn*, to lead] An agent that stimulates the menstrual function. Ex *ergot. preparations of iron, manganese dioxide, viburnum*.

e., direct. E. directly affecting the organs involved.

e., indirect. E. effective in alleviating the causative disorder, such as anemia.

emmenia (em-me'ni-ä) [G. *emmēna*]. The menstrual flow

emmen'ic. Pert. to the menses.

em'menin [G. *emmēna*, menses]. A placental hormone causing precocious maturity.

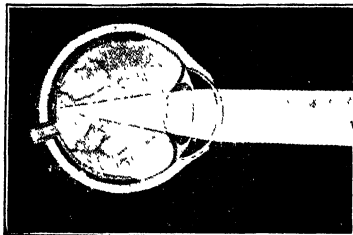
emmenio'pathy (em-me-ni-o'path-i) [" + *pathos* disease]. Any disorder of the menstruation.

emmenol'ogy [" + *logos*, science]. Science of menstruation.

emmetrope (em'met-rōp) [G. *emmetros*, in due measure, + *opsis*, sight]. One endowed with normal vision.

emmetropia (em-me-tro'pi-ä) [" + *opsis*, sight]. Normal condition of eye in refraction, with eye at rest parallel rays are focused on retina, ability to focus on the retina a luminous point from 3.9 to 4.7 in from the eye

emmetrop'ic. Normal in vision. SEE: *hypermetropic*, *myopic*.



EMMETROPIC EYE

Parallel light rays brought to a focus upon retina, with lens at rest. SEE *hyperopia*, *myopia*.

Em'met's operation. 1 Uterine trachelorrhaphy 2 Suturing of a lacerated perineum 3 Converting a sessile submucous tumor of the uterus into a pedunculated one 4 Operation for procidentia uteri

emol'lient [L. ē, out, + *mollire*, to soften] An agent that will soften and soothe the part when applied locally. The term is usually confined to agents affecting the surface of the body. Ex *ointment of rose water, olive oil, petrolatum*. SEE *demulcent*.

e. enema. One for the purpose of coating membranes and allaying local pain and irritation, in order to soften and protect tissues.

emotion (e-mo'shun) | *ēmoōnē*, to disturb 1 A mental state or strong feeling affect usually accompanied by physical changes in the body such as alteration in heart rate and respiratory activity, vasomotor reactions, and changes in muscle tone 2 A mental state or feeling such as fear, hate, love, anger, grief, joy. These constitute the "drive" which brings about the motor adjustment necessary to satisfy instinctive needs

Frustration is normally associated with displeasure and the intensifying of need, the process of gratification is accompanied by pleasurable feeling tone which persists for a variable period in less intense form. Somatic (e.g., postural) changes precede and immediately follow the emotion, at least the two are inseparable and the recognition of "affect" (apart from one's subjective sense) is dependent upon the presence of its appropriate physical correlates.

Anxiety, or fear, arises when one doubts his ability adequately to meet a situation, neutralization consists of "flight" from the danger, and a struggle (fight) to remove the threat. The physical changes are those favorable to success and phylogenetically may well have antedated the psychic phase of the fear. Often a partial syndrome of fear may exist with this latter phase apparently absent (and denied), and then the condition may be considered heart disease, stomach trouble, toxic goiter, etc. Other physical affect reactions may

be similarly confusing. Civilized man may find an instinctive goal unattainable because his conditioned (moral) reactions regard the goal as socially objectionable (or even deny the goal entirely). Here arise the conflict and the starting point of psychogenic disease.

emotion, disorders of. An emotion is not felt in the same way by healthy persons as by one suffering from schizophrenia. In the latter, there is a decrease of pleasure, hate, love, and other emotions. There is a loss of affection for relatives and a lack of interest in things. The emotions he does show are not in harmony with his ideas, for example, he may smile while describing tortures and terrors.

Unhappiness is marked in manic depressive psychosis. It varies in degree and may lead to suicide. In the excited stage undue happiness is marked. Depressions and elations have no apparent cause.

Emotions are easily aroused in aged persons and in alcoholics.

Depressed patients are so wrapped up in their own misery they take no notice of anything else. Excited patients cannot concentrate their attention. Confused ones may not realize they are not in the proper place for their actions. Hallucinated patients are influenced by imaginary voices. Deluded ones have unreasonable fears.

emotion, words pert. to: affective, agonia, alula, amor, amor sui, alymia, cathexis, manias, noci association, parathia, psychiatry, sex.

emotional [L *emovere*, to disturb] Relating to any of the emotions.

e. attitudes. Those which express any of the emotions, such as joy, sorrow, etc. Seen in hysterolepilepsy.

e. instability. Psy Pert to a psychopathic personality given to easy rage, brooding, and vastly fluctuating moods.

emotivity (e-mo-tiv'i-ti) [L *ē*, out, + *motus*, moving]. One's capability for emotional response.

em'pasm. A powder, usually perfumed, for external application to the body.

empathema (em-path-e'ma) (pl *empathemata*) [G *en*, in, + *pathos*, suffering] Ungovernable or dominant passion.

e. atonicum. Hypochondriasis.

e. entonicum. An active mania.

e., inane. Passion and excitement without cause or purpose.

empath'ic. Pert to, or characterized by, emotions.

empathy (em'pa-thi) [G *en*, in, + *pathos*, feeling] 1 Sympathetically trying to identify one's feelings with those of another. 2 Consciousness of cold identification in a social group of two or more members.

emphysis (em'fis-is) (pl *emphyses*) [" + *physis*, an eruption]. Any vesicular or exanthematous eruption.

emphractic (em-frak'tik) [G. *emphrazis*, an obstruction] 1 Obstructive, as clogging of pores of skin. 2 Anything that obstructs a function.

emphraxis (em-frāk'is) A stoppage, or obstruction, an infarction.

emphysotherapy (em-fiz-ā-ther-ā-pl) [G. *emphysan*, to inflate, + *therapeia*, treatment]. Injection of gas into a cavity for therapeutic purposes.

empyema (em-fī-se'mā) [G. *emphysan*, to inflate] 1 Distention of tissues by gas or air in the interstices. 2 A condition in which the alveoli of the lungs become distended or ruptured. Usually

the result of an interference with expiration, or loss of elasticity of the lung.

e., atrophic. SYN *senile e*.

e., chronic hypertrophic. E accompanied with bony changes resulting in the so-called "barrel chest."

e., compensatory. E which results from overstretching of a functional part of the lung when another portion fails to function. A secondary condition seen in tuberculosis, or pneumonia. Also called *complemental e*.

e., cutaneous. Subcutaneous e.

e., gangrenous. Malignant variety of edema caused by a microbe.

e., interstitial. Rupture of air cells from overdistention, and escape of air into interlobular tissue.

e., pulmonary. E. *vesicular*.

e., subcutaneous. Presence of air or gas in subcutaneous tissues, with consequent distention. Often caused by infection by gas-producing organisms, esp *Bacillus aerogenes*.

e., surgical. Cutaneous emphysema due to operation, esp after wounds of respiratory tract.

e., vesicular. Overdistention of alveoli and smaller bronchial tubes with air. SYN *Dyspnea* upon exertion, accelerated pulse, cough, and expectoration of whitish mucus. Short inspiration, prolonged expiration. **TREATMENT** Tonics, stimulants, rest.

empyematous (em-fī-sem'at-us) [G *emphysan*, to inflate] Affected with or pert to emphysema.

empir'ic [G *empeirikos*, experimental]. One who relies solely upon experience.

empirical (em-pir'ik-al) [G *empeirikos*, skilled] 1 Pert to or based on experience. 2 Pert to an empiric.

empiricism (em-pir'is-izm) [" + *ismos*, condition of] 1 Experience, not theory, as basis of medical science. 2 Quackery.

emplastic (em-plas'tik) [G. *emplastikos*, clogging] 1. A constipating medicine. 2 Fit to be used as a plaster or in one.

emplas'trum (pl *emplastra*) [G *emplastron*, a plaster] Preparation for external application, and of such consistency that it requires heat to spread it, and adheres to the skin when applied. Not often prescribed. Four are official. SYN *plaster*.

emprosthotos (em-pros-thot'o-nos) [G. *emprosthen*, forward, + *tonos*, tension]. Lying with body incurved and resting upon forehead and feet with face downward. SEE: *Illustration*, p. E-20.

Sometimes seen in tetanus and strychnine poisoning. The reverse of *opisthotonos*. SEE *posture*.

emphy'sis (em'pī-tis-sis) [G a spitting]. Expectoration of blood or blood-stained mucus, hemoptysis.

empyema (em-pī-e'ma) [G *en*, within, + *pyon*, pus]. Pus in a body cavity, esp. in the pleural cavity.

SYN Chills, fever, and sweating. Skin is gray, malar flush, appetite poor, marked malaise, pain in side, cough, emaciation. Dyspnea may ensue.

TREATMENT Aspiration, open operation. Constant irrigation of pleural cavity by regular suction is an effective treatment.

NP: *Postoperative* Patient should sit up inclined to affected side to facilitate drainage, then to opp. side to aid expansion of lung. SEE *resection*.

e., encapsulated. Collection of pus walled off by adhesions.

e., interlobular. Form with pus bet. lobes of lung.



EMPROSTHOTONOS.

e. necessitatis. Form in which pus can escape spontaneously

e., pulsating. Form with cardiac beats causing pulsation of chest wall

empyesis (em-pi-é'sis) [G *empein*, to suppurate] A pustular eruption on the skin.

empyocele (ém'pi-ô-sél) ["" + *kêlê*, tumor] A collection of pus in a sacculated cavity, especially in the scrotum; a suppurating hydrocele

emul'gent [L. *émulgere*, to drain out] Extracting or draining

e. vessel. Blood vessel of the kidney.

emulsifica'tion [L *emulsiō*, emulsion, + *facere*, to make] 1 Process of making an emulsion 2 The breaking down of large fat globules in the intestine to smaller, uniformly distributed particles, accomplished largely through the action of bile acids which lower surface tension

emul'sifier ["" + *facere*, to make]. Anything used to make an emulsion.

emulsify (e-mul'si-fi) ["" + *facere*, to make] To form into an emulsion

emul'sion [L *emulsiō*]. A mixture of 2 liquids not mutually soluble

If they are thoroughly shaken, one will divide into globules and is called the *discontinuous* or *dispersed* phase, the other is then the *continuous* phase. Milk is an emulsion in which butter fat is the discontinuous and water the continuous phase

emul'soid (ê-mul'soyd) ["" + G *eidōs* form] A colloid in an aqueous solution in which the colloid has a marked attraction for water to the extent that the dispersoid contains large quantities of water Also called hydrophilic or lyophilic colloids Protoplasm, starch, soap, gelatin, and egg white are common examples

emulsum (e-mul'sum) [L] A fluid in which oil or resin is suspended by means of a mucilaginous substance

emunc'tory (e-munk'to-ri) [L. *émungere*, to cleanse]. 1. Pert. to organ or duct having an excretory function 2. An excretory duct, i. e., pores of skin.

enamel (en-am'el) [A.S. *en*, on, + *amaile*, ivory]. SYN *substantia adamantina* It is the hardest substance in the body The hard, white, dense substance forming a covering for the crown of the teeth.

e., mottled. Condition in which the enamel acquires a mottled appearance as a result of the ingestion of excessive amounts of fluorides in water or foods.

e. organ. A cup-shaped structure which forms on the dental lamina of an embryo. It produces the enamel and serves as a mold for the remainder of the tooth.

enanthem, enanthema (en-an'them, -the-mā) [G *en*, in, + *anthēma*, blossoming] Eruption of mucous membrane Ex Koplik's spots SEE *rash*. OPP. *exanthem*.

enanthematous (en-an-them'at-us) [G *en* + *anthēma*, a blossoming] Of the nature of an enanthema

enanthesis (en-an-the'sis) ["" + *anthen*, to bloom] A skin eruption due to internal disease

enanthrope (en-an-thrōp) ["" + *anthrōpos*, man]. The source of a disease originating internally

enantiobiosis (ên-ân-ti-ô-bi-ô'sis) [G. *enantios*, opposite, + *bios*, life] The condition in which associated organisms are antagonistic to each other. SEE. *symbiosis*

enantiopathy (en-an-ti-op'ath-i) ["" + *pathos*, disease] Treatment of one disease by another disease antagonistic to it, as malaria in general paresis

enarkyochrome (en-ar'ki-o-kriōm) [G *en*, in, + *arkus*, network, + *chroma*, color]. A nerve cell arranged like a network, taking a stain best in the cell body

enarthri'tis ["" + *arthron*, joint, + *itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of a ball-and-socket joint

enarthrosis (en-ar-thro'sis) (Pl *enarthroses*) ["" + *arthrōsis*, joint]. A ball-and-socket joint, a form of diarthrosis

RS *amphiarthrosis*, *condylarthrosis*, *diarthrosis*, *synarthrosis*, *synchondrosis*.

encan'this [G *en*, in + *kanthos*, angle of the eye] An excrescence or new growth at the inner angle of the eye

encapsula'tion [L *en*, in, + *capsula*, a little box] 1 Inclosure in a sheath not normal to the part 2 The process of the formation of a capsule or a sheath about a structure

encatarrhaphy (en-kat-ar'raf-i) [G. *egkatarraptein*, to sew in] Insertion of an organ or tissue into a part where it is not normally found

enceinte (on-sant') [Fr.]. Pregnant.

encelial'gia [G. *en*, in, + *kolia*, belly, + *algos*, pain]. Abdominal pain.

encephalalgia (en-sef-al-al'ji-ā) [G. *egkephalos*, brain, + *algos*, pain]. Deep-seated head pain. SYN *cephalalgia*.

encephalasthenia (en-sef'al-as-the'nî-ā) ["" + *asthenia*, weakness]. Deficiency in brain power

encephalatrophy (en-sef-al-at'rof-i) ["" + *a-*, priv. + *trophê*, nourishment]. Cerebral atrophy

encephalic (en-sef-al'ik) [G *egkephalos*, brain]. Pert. to the brain or its cavity.

encephalin (en-sef'al-in) [G. *egkephalos*, brain]. A nitrogenous glucoside obtained from brain tissue by boiling.

encephalitis (en-sef-â-lî'tis) [" + *itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the brain.

Error. It may be a specific disease entity due to a virus, or it may occur as a sequela of influenza, measles, German measles, chicken pox, smallpox, vaccinia, or several other diseases.

e., cortical. E of brain cortex only.

e., epidemic. SEE: *e. lethargica*.

e., hemorrhagic. Hemorrhage in brain inflammation.

e., hyperplastica. Acute encephalitis without suppuration.

e., infantile. Brain inflammation in the young causing cerebral palsy.

e., influenzal. SEE: *e. lethargica*.

e. lethargica (leth-ar'jî-ka). Epidemic neurotoxic, epidemic stupor, Type A encephalitis (Japan), Economo's disease. An infective disease of virus origin which first appeared pandemically in 1916-1917. It appeared epidemically in various regions of the world up to 1925 usually following epidemics of influenza. Occurs usually in winter months. Since that time, it has occurred sporadically.

Sym. Stupor, ocular paralyses, tremor, nocturnal wakefulness. The face becomes expressionless and grave. Moral changes may result. The symptoms vary in different individuals. The disease is notifiable. **Syn.** *sleeping sickness*.

e., meningo. E. combined with meningitis.

e. neonatorum. A form occurring in the newly born. **Etiol.** Fatty cells in the brain.

e. periaxialis. Inflammation of the white matter of the cerebrum, occurring mainly in the young.

e., purulent. E characterized by abscesses in the brain.

e., pyemic, e., pyogenic. SEE: *purulent e.*

e., St. Louis type. A virus disease which first occurred epidemically in the summer of 1933 in and around St. Louis. Now endemic in America. Occurs most frequently during summer months.

encephalocele (en-sef'al-o-sêl) [L. *en*, in + *kêlê*, hernia]. Protrusion of the brain through a cranial fissure.

encephalocystocele (en-sef'al-o-sis'to-sêl) [" + *kystis*, a bladder, + *kêlê*, hernia]. Protrusion of brain distended by hernial sac containing fluid.

encephalodialysis (en-sef'al-o-di-al'is-is) [" + *dialysis*, loosening]. Softening of the brain.

encephalogram (en-sef'al-o-gram) [" + *gramma*, a writing]. A roentgen ray picture of the brain.

encephalography (en-sef'al-og'ra-fi) [" + *graphein*, to write]. 1 Examination of head following the introduction of air into the subarachnoid space as a means of diagnosis. 2. Roentgenography.

encephaloid (en-sef'â-loid) [" + *eidos*, form]. 1 Resembling the cerebral substance. 2 A malignant neoplasm of brainlike texture.

e. cancer. Malignant brainlike tumor. **Syn.** *encephaloma*.

encephalolith (en-sef'al-o-lith) [L. *en*, in, + G. *egkephalos*, brain, + *lithos*, stone]. A calculus of the brain.

encephalology (ên-sêf-â-lôj'ê-jî). [L. *en*, in + " + *logos*, study of]. That divi-

sion of medical science which deals with the structure, function, and pathology of the brain.

encephaloma [" + *ôma*, tumor]. 1. Tumor of the brain. 2 Brain cancer.

encephalomalacia (en-sef'al-o-mal-â-sî-â) [" + *malakia*, softening]. Brain softening.

encephalomeningi'tis [" + *mênigz*, membrane, + *itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of the brain and its membranes.

encephalomeningocèle (en-sef'al-o-men-in'go-sêl) [" + " + *kêlê*, hernia]. Protrusion through the cranium of membranes and brain substance.

encephalomere (en-sef'al-o-mêr) [L. *en*, in + *meros*, part] A primitive segment of the embryonic brain, a neuromere.

encephalometer (en-sef'al-om'ê-ter) [" + *metron*, measure] An instrument for measuring the cranium and locating brain regions.

encephalomyelitis (en-sef'al-o'mî-el-lî'tis) [" + *myelos*, marrow, + *itis*, inflammation] Encephalitis with myelitis.

encephalomyelopathy (en-sef'al-o-mî-el-op'a-thî) [" + " + *pathos*, disease]. Any disease of brain and spinal cord.

encephalon (en-sef'â-lon) [G. *egkephalos*, brain]. The brain, including the cerebrum, cerebellum, medulla oblongata and pons, diencephalon and mid-brain.

encephalopathy [" + *pathos*, disease]. Any dysfunction of the brain.

encephalopuncture [" + L. *punctura*, a piercing] Puncture into the brain substance.

encephalopyosis (en-sef'al-o-pi-o'sis) [" + *pyôsis*, suppuration] Abscess of the brain.

encephalorrhagia (en-sef'al-or-â'jî-a) [" + *rêgnunai*, to burst forth] Hemorrhage of the brain.

encephaloscclerosis (en-sef'al-o-skle-ro'sis) [" + *sklerôsis*, hardening]. Brain hardening.

encephalo'sis [" + *osis*]. A degenerative process of the brain.

encephalospinal [" + L. *spina*, thorn]. Pert. to brain and spinal cord.

e. axis. Cerebrospinal axis.

encephalothipsis (ên-sêf'â-lô-thîp'sis). Compression of the brain.

encephalotome (en-sef'al-o-tôm) [" + *tomê*, incision]. Instrument for incising brain tissue.

encephalotomy (ên-sêf'â-lôt'ô-mî) [" + *tomê*, a cutting] 1 Brain dissection. 2 Surgical destruction of the brain of a fetus to facilitate delivery.

enchondroma (en-kon-dro'mâ) [G. *en*, in, + *chondros*, cartilage, + *ôma*, tumor]. A cartilaginous tumor occurring generally where cartilage is absent or within a bone where it expands the diaphysis.

enchondrosarcoma (en-kon'dro-sar-ko'mâ) [" + " + *sarx*, flesh, + *ôma*, tumor]. Sarcoma made up of cartilaginous tissue.

enchondrosis (ên-kôn-drô'sis). A cartilaginous outgrowth from bone or cartilaginous tissue; an enchondroma.

enchylema (en-ki-lê'mâ) [" + *chylós*, juice]. Fluid granular matter in interstices of cell body and nucleus. **Syn:** *cytochylema*.

enchyma (en'ki-mă) [" + *chymos*, juice].

A fluid formed from chyme which elaborates and repairs tissues and cells

enclave (en-klav') [Fr *enclavér*, to surround] A mass of tissue which becomes enclosed by a tissue of another kind

enclavement (en-klav'ment) [Fr] GYN: An impaction of the fetus in the pelvic strait.

enclitic (en-klit'ik) [G *egklincin*, to incline]. Having the planes of the fetal head inclined to those of the maternal pelvis

encolpism (en-kol'pizm) [G *en*, in, + *kolpos*, vagina, + *ismos*, condition] Medication by vaginal suppositories and injections

encolpitis (en-kol-pl'tis) [" + *kolpos*, vagina, + *itis*, inflammation] SYN *endocolpitis* Inflamed condition of the vaginal mucosa

encopresis (en-kop-re'sis) Fecal incontinence not due to illness or organic defect

en'cranial [" + *kraion* cranium] Intracranial or within the cranium

encyesis (en-si-e-sis) [" + *kyesis*, pregnancy] Normal uterine pregnancy.

encyopyelitis (en-si-o-pi-e-lit'is) [" + " + *pyelos*, pelvis, + *itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the renal pelvis occurring in normal pregnancy

encysted (en-sist'ed) [" + *kystis*, cyst]. Surrounded by membrane, encapsulated

end [AS *ende*]. A termination, extremity.

e. artery. An artery which does not anastomose directly or indirectly with other arteries, *e.g.*, in kidney and spleen, etc.

e. body. Substance that kills bacteria in immunity to typhoid SYN: complement

e. brain. The telencephalon

e. bud, e. bulb, e. capsule. The terminal of a sensory nerve

e. bulb of Krause. An encapsulated nerve-ending found in the skin and conjunctiva, mediates sense of cold

e. organ. An encapsulated sensory nerve-ending

e. organ, neuromuscular. Spindle-shaped bundle of specialized muscle fibers in which sensory nerve fibers terminate in muscles, muscle spindle

e. organ, neurofendinous. Specialized tendon fasciculi in which sensory nerve fibers terminate in tendons, a tendon spindle

e. result. The ultimate or final result.

Endamoeba (en'dam-ē'ba) Entamoeba

endangiitis, endangitis (end-an-jē-itis, -it'is) [G *endon*, within, + *angeion*, vessel, + *itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of the endangium

endangium (en-dan'ji-um) [" + *angeion*, vessel] Innermost coat or intima of blood vessels

endaortitis (end'a-or-tit'is) [" + *aortē*, aorta, + *itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of inner coat of the aorta

endarterial (end-ar-ter'i-al) [" + *artēria*, artery] 1. Pert. to the inner portion of an artery 2. Within an artery

endarteritis (end-ar-ter-i'tis) [" + " + *itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of innermost coat or intima of an artery resulting from syphilis, trauma, pyogenic bacteria, or infective thrombi.

e., acute. Of large arteries. Rare.

e., chronic. Degeneration of arterial coats in the aged SYN *atheroma*.

e. deformans. Thickening of intima or replacement with atheromatous or calcareous deposits

e. obliterans. Chronic progressive thickening of intima leading to stenosis or obstruction of lumen

endeictic (en-dik'tik) Symptomatic

endem'ic [G *en*, in, + *demos*, people] **e. disease.** A disease which is present more or less continuously in a community. Used in contrast to sporadic or epidemic

e. neuritis. A form of polyneuritis SYN *beriberi*.

ende'moepidem'ic [" + " + *epi*, on, + *dēmos*, people] Endemic, but becoming epidemic periodically

endermatic, enderm'ic [" + *derma*, skin] Administering medicine through the skin

endermo'sis [" + " + *ōsis*] 1. Administration of medicines through the skin. 2. Herpetic affection of any mucous membrane

en'deron [" + *deros*, skin] The dermis or corium, the portion of a mucous membrane underlying the epithelial layer

en'dive. ASH CONST Ca 0.104, Mg 0.013, K 0.380, Na 0.109, P 0.038, Cl 0.167, S 0.035, Fe 0.00123, Av SKWING 15 gr. Pro 0.2, Fat trace, Carbo 0.6 Vit. A+, C + to +

endoaneurysmorrhaphy (en'do-an-ū-ris-mor'af-i) [G *endon*, within, + *aneurysma*, aneurysm, + *raphē*, suture]. Opening an aneurysmal sac and suturing its orifice

endoangiitis (en'do-an-jī-lit'is) [" + *ageion*, vessel, + *itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of the coat of blood vessels. SYN *endoarteritis, endophlebitis*.

en'doantitox'in | + *anti*, against, + *toxikon*, poison] An antitoxin within a cell

en'doappendic'itis [" + L *appendere*, to hang, + G *itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of mucosa of the vermiform appendix

endoarteritis (en'dō-ār-tēr-i'tis) [G *endon*, with, + *arteria*, artery, + *itis*, inflammation] Endarteritis, *qv*

en'doauscultat'ion [" + L *auscultāre*, to listen to] Auscultation by esophageal tube passed into the stomach

endoblast (en'do-blast) [" + *blastos*, germ] 1. The nucleus cell 2. Inner layer of the blastoderm. SYN *endoderm, hypoblast*

endobronchi'tis [" + *brogchos*, windpipe, + *itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of bronchial mucosa

endocar'diac, endocar'dial [" + *kardia*, heart] Within the heart or arising from the endocardium

endocarditis (en-do-kar-dit'is) [" + " + *itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of the lining membrane of the heart or *endocardium*.

It is usually confined to the external lining of the valve, sometimes to the lining membrane of its chambers. Generally of bacterial origin

NP. Practically the same as that for pericarditis and other heart conditions. Rest in bed essential, but during symptoms of dyspnea patient should be propped up in bed and supported by pillows with arms resting on pillows. All bodily activities should be kept at a minimum. Patient should not reach for

anything. Pulse should be taken before and after any exertion and if it does not return to original pulse within 2 minutes after the effort it indicates strain as a result. Normal bowel action essential, no stimulating drinks, esp. in the evening.

TREATMENT: Antibiotic therapy for at least one month. Procaine penicillin in large doses is usually employed, although streptomycin, aureomycin, terramycin, and chloramphenicol are sometimes effective.

e., chronic. SEE: *ulcerative endocarditis*.

e., exudative. Begins as an acute affection. Rheumatism chief cause. **SYM:** Auscultation may give only indication—a prolongation of heart sound. **PROG:** Guarded. **TREATMENT:** Absolute rest.

e., malignant. Usually secondary to suppurative inflammation elsewhere. SEE *ulcerative endocarditis*.

e., subacute bacterial. A condition caused by lodgment of the *Streptococcus viridans* in an abnormal heart or in valves damaged by rheumatic fever.

e., ulcerative. A rapidly destructive form, characterized by necrosis or ulceration of the valves and the deposition of colonies of micrococci.

SYM: High fever, chills; profuse sweats, great prostration, often delirium and stupor, hurried breathing, rapid, irregular pulse, brown, fissured tongue; jaundice and diarrhea frequently present.

PROG: Almost invariably fatal. Duration few days to several weeks.

TREATMENT: Ice bags to heart. Light, nutritious diet. Stimulants.

e., vegetative. Fibrinous clots on ulcerated valvular surfaces. SEE *exudative endocarditis*.

endocardium [' + *kardia*, heart]. Lining (serous) membrane of inner surface and cavities of the heart.

It is continuous with the intima or int. coat of arteries.

endocervical (en-dō-sēr-vī-kal) [' + *L. cervix*, neck]. Pert to the endocervix.

endocervicitis (en-dō-sēr-vī-sī'tis) [' + " + *G. itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of mucous lining of the cervix uteri.

Usually chronic and due to infection, and accompanied by erosion.

SYM: Opaque, whitish-yellow, often thick and lumpy vaginal discharge, esp. preceding menstruation.

TREATMENT: General. Patient should be kept as quiet as possible, food generous, and bowels active. Local. Hot vaginal douches 3 times a day, first of Lugol's solution, later as acute stage subsides, an astringent douche.

Another method is the Cherry treatment which employs bipolar electrode to coagulate membrane and glands, via the vaginal orifice.

endocervix (en-dō-sēr-vīks) [*G. endon*, within, + *L. cervix*, neck]. The lining of the canal of the cervix uteri.

endochondral (en-dō-kon'dral) [' + *chondros*, cartilage]. Within a cartilage.

endochorion (en-dō-ko'ri-on) [' + *chorion*, chorion]. The inner chorion; vascular layer of allantois.

endochrome (en'dō-krōm) [' + *chrōma*, color]. The coloring matter (not green) of a cell's endoplasm.

endocolitis [' + *kōlon*, colon, + *itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the mucosa of colon. SEE *colitis*.

endocolpitis (en-dō-kol-pl'tis) [' + *colpos*, vagina, + *itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the vaginal mucosa. **SYM:** *encolpitis*.

endocomplement [' + *L. compléter*, to fill]. An intracellular complement or one contained within the erythrocyte.

endocorpuscular [' + *L. corpusculum*, corpuscle]. Within a corpuscle.

endocranial [' + *kranion*, cranium]. 1. Intracranial or within the cranium. 2. Pert to the endocranium.

endocranitis [' + " + *itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of endocranium. **SYM:** *pachymeningitis*, *external*.

endocranium [' + *kranion*, cranium]. The dura mater of the brain which forms the lining membrane of the cranium.

endocrinasthenia (en'dō-krin-as-the'nī-ā) [' + *krinein*, to secrete, + *asthenia*, weakness]. Neurasthenia due to dysfunction of the endocrines.

endocrine (ēn'dō-krin, -krin) [' + *krinein*, to secrete]. 1. An internal secretion. 2. Endocrinous. 3. Pertaining to a gland that produces an internal secretion.

e. gland. A ductless gland; a gland which produces an internal secretion discharged into the blood and lymph and circulated to all parts of the body. The active principles of the glands called *hormones* produce effects on tissues more or less remote from their place of origin. Some endocrine glands produce both an internal and external secretion (Ex: pancreas, testes).

The endocrine glands include *hypophysis cerebri* (pituitary gland), thyroid gland (the thymus and pineal body have not been shown to produce any hormones), parathyroid glands, adrenal (suprarenal) glands, islands of Langerhans of the pancreas, and the gonads (ovaries and testes). Other structures such as the gastrointestinal mucosa and the placenta have an endocrine function.

The hormones secreted by the ductless glands may have a specific effect on an organ or tissue, or in some cases the effect is general affecting the entire body as in the case of the thyroid hormone which affects the rate of metabolism. Hormones may have an *excitatory* or stimulating effect, or a *retarding* or inhibiting effect. Hormones are effective in extremely minute amounts. They are not stored in the body but are destroyed or excreted. Among the physiological processes affected by hormones are rate of metabolism and the metabolism of specific substances such as carbohydrates and calcium, growth and developmental processes, the secretory activity of other endocrine glands, the development and functioning of the reproductive organs, psychic sexual characteristics and libido; the development of personality and higher nervous functions, the ability of the body to meet conditions of stress; resistance to disease.

Endocrine dysfunction may result from (a) *hyposecretion* in which an inadequate amount of the hormone(s) is secreted or (b) *hypersecretion* in which excessive amounts of hormones are produced. Secretion of endocrine glands may be under nervous control, or it may be controlled by chemical substances in the blood; in some cases, other hormones. Many pathological conditions are the result of, or associated with, the malfunctioning of the endocrine glands.

endoc'rinism [" + " + *ismos*, condition]. Disease due to malfunction of one or more of the endocrine glands. **SYN:** *endocrinopathy*.

endocrinology (en-do-krin-o'l'o-gi) [" + " + *logos*, science]. The science of the endocrines, or ductless glands, and their functions.

endocrinopath (en'do-krin-o-path) [" + " + *pathos*, disease]. One affected by a disorder of one or more glands of internal secretion.

endocrinopathic (en'do-krin-o-path'ik) [" + " + *pathos*, disease]. Of the nature of endocrinopathy.

endocrinopathy (en'do-krin-op'ä-thi) [" + " + *pathos*, disease]. A disease due to disorder of an endocrine gland or glands.

endocrinis (en'do-krin-o'sis) [" + " + *osis*]. Condition resulting from dysfunction of an endocrine gland.

endocrinotherapy (en'do-krin-o-ther'ä-pl) [" + " + *therapeia*, treatment]. Treatment with endocrine preparations.

endocrinous (en-dok'r'in-us) [" + *krinein*, to secrete]. Pert. to internal secretions or endocrine glands.

endocrit'ic [G. *endon*, within + *krinein*, to secrete]. Referring to internal secretions.

en'docyst [" + *kystis*, cyst]. The innermost layer of any hydatid cyst.

endocystitis (en-do-sis-ti'tis) [" + " + *itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of membrane of bladder.

endoderm (en'do-derm) [" + *derma*, skin]. Inner layer of cells of an embryo **SYN:** *hypoblast*. The entoderm, *q v*.

Endodermophyton (än-dö-derm'ö-fi'tön). Former name of a genus of parasitic fungi growing in the epidermis of the skin. Now included in the genus *Trichophyton*, *q v*.

The Principal Endocrine Glands:

Name	Position	Function	Diseases Connected With It
The Thyroid Gland	Two lobes in neck joined by a narrow band called the isthmus	Influences growth and nutrition through its hormone thyroxin	1 Goiter — an enlargement of the gland 2. Cretinism 3. Myxedema 4. Exophthalmic goiter
The Parathyroid Glands	Four tiny glands, 2 on each side, in the neighborhood of the thyroid	Influence nutrition of muscle tissue	Tetany. A disease in which painful spasms of the hands and feet occur. Chiefly seen muscles of the in children
The Suprarenal (or adrenal) Capsules	One lies above each kidney. Each has an outer layer, the cortex (bark), and an inner layer, the medulla (pith).	Hormone of cortex influences growth and sexual development. Hormone of medulla is called adrenaline, affects blood pressure, keeps up muscle tone, has some effect on the coloring matter in the skin	Addison's disease SYM Muscular weakness Low blood pressure A darkening of the skin Vomiting
The Pituitary Gland	About the size of a pea, lying in the floor of the skull. It is in 2 lobes, an anterior and posterior.	Anterior lobe influences growth, especially of bones Posterior. Has an action somewhat like that of adrenalin	Acromegaly. A disease in which there is enlargement of the bones of the hands, feet, and head
The Thymus Gland	Found just beneath the sternum. Weighs about half an ounce at birth, develops up to puberty, after which it atrophies	—	—
The Pineal Gland	About the size of a small cherrystone, connected with the upper surface of the zrain.	—	—
The Testicles and Ovaries	—	Cause the development of the secondary sexual characters such as the growth of hair and deepening of the voice in the male.	Dementia precox.

Note that of the 7, 2 are found in the brain, 2 small pairs and 1 large single one in the neck, 1 pair in the abdomen and 1 in the thorax.

Table Showing the Important Results of Disease of the Endocrine Glands¹

Gland	Name of Hormone	Hypersecretion		Hyposecretion	
		In Children	In Adults	In Children	In Adults
Thyroid	Thyroxin	Hyperthyroidism (exophthalmic goiter).		Cretinism	Myxedema.
Parathyroid	Parathormone	Generalized osteitis fibrosa, with high blood calcium		Tetany, with low blood calcium.	
Suprarenal (cortex)	Cortin or Eucortone	Sexual precocity.	Obesity, increased hairiness	Addison's disease.	
(mendulla)	Adrenalin	—	—	—	
Pituitary (anterior lobe)	—	Gigantism	Acromegaly	Infantillism	?
(posterior lobe)	Pituitrin	? Disorder of carbohydrate metabolism		Diabetes insipidus.	

¹ Sears, *Medicine for Nurses* (Modified)

endodiascopy (en-do-di-as'kō-pli) [" + *dia*, through, + *skopein*, to examine]. X-ray examination of a cavity.

endodontitis (en'do-don-ti'tis) [" + *odont*, tooth, + *itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the dental pulp.

en'doenteritis [" + *enteron*, intestine, + *itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of lining membrane of intestines

endoen'zyme [" + *en*, in, + *zymē*, leaven]. An intracellular enzyme

endogastrectomy (en-do-gas-trek'to-mī) [" + *gaster*, belly, + *ektomē*, excision]. Excision of the gastric mucosa.

endogastric (en-do-gas'trik) [" + *gaster*, stomach]. Pert. to the stomach's interior.

endogastritis (en-do-gas-tri'tis) [" + " + *itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the lining membrane of the stomach

endogen'ic [" + *gennan*, to produce]. Having origin within the organism **SYN.** *endogenous*.

endogenous (en-doj'en-us) [" + *gennan*, to produce] 1 Produced within a cell or organism. 2 Concerning spore formation within the bacterial cell **SYN.** *endogenic*.

endoglob'ular [" + *L. globulus*, a globule]. Within the blood corpuscles, as malarial germs.

endointoxica'tion [" + *L. m.* into, + *G. tozikon*, poison]. Poisoning due to an endogenous toxin.

endolabyrinthitis (en'do-lab-i-rin-thi'tis) [" + *labyrinthos*, labyrinth, + *itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of the membranous labyrinth

endolaryn'geal [" + *larygz*, larynx]. Within the larynx

Endolimax'na (en-do-li'maks) [" + *limax*, meadow]. A minute species of ameba inhabiting the intestine of man, monkeys, and other mammals. It is a nonpathogenic organism living as commensally within its host

endolum'bar [" + *L. lumbus*, loin]. In the lumbar portion of the spinal cord.

endolymph (en'do-limf) [" + *L. lymphe*]. Pale, limpid fluid within the labyrinth of the ear

endolymphat'ic [" + *L. lymphe*]. Rel. to the endolymph

e. duct. A slender duct extending from post., surface of the sacculi of the inner ear. It ends blindly in the petrous portion of temporal bone as a dilated

pouch, the endolymphatic sac, endomastoiditis, mastoid antrum

endolysin (en-dol'is-in) [" + *lysis*, a loosening]. Bacterial substance within a leukocyte which destroys bacteria

endol'ysis [*G. endon*, within, + *lysis*, a dissolution]. Disintegration of cell cytoplasm

endomastoiditis (en'do-mas-toy-di'tis) [" + *mastos*, breast, + *eidos*, form, + *itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of mucosa lining the mastoid cavity and cells.

endometrectomy (en'do-me-trek'to-mī) [" + *mētra*, uterus, + *ektomē*, excision]. Excision of uterine mucosa. **SEE:** *curetage*.

endometrial (en-do-me'tri-al) [" + *mētra*, uterus]. Pert. to the lining mucosa of the uterus.

e. cyst. An ovarian cyst or tumor that bleeds, which may develop dense and extensive adhesions

endometrioma (en-do-me'tri-o'mă) [" + " + *ōma*, tumor]. A tumor containing shreds of ectopic endometrium, found most frequently in the ovary, *cul-de-sac*, rectovaginal septum, and the peritoneal surface of the post. portion of the uterus.

endometriosis (en-do-me'tri-o'sis) [" + " + *ōsis*]. Ectopic endometrium located in various sites throughout the pelvis or in the abdominal wall

endometritis (en-do-me'tri'tis) [" + " + *itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the endometrium, the inner mucous lining of the uterus

ETIO. Produced by bacterial invasion. May be acute, subacute, or chronic, the acute cases most commonly resulting from gonococcal infection or following abortion or full term pregnancy. The subacute type is the result of repeated acute attacks as is the chronic type. Occasionally the chronic type may be a tuberculous infection. There are many other conditions which are labeled as endometritis but which are of either vascular or endocrine origin. Some of these misnamed conditions are senile endometritis, hyperplastic endometritis, hypertrophic endometritis, etc.

SYM: There are no specific symptoms of this condition, in acute cases the symptoms resembling those of acute pelvic peritonitis. In the chronic case, menorrhagia is common, but a positive

diagnosis cannot be made without a curettage and a histological study of the recovered material. See *cervix uteri*, *endometrium*, *uterus*.

e., cervical. Inflammation of the inner portion of the cervix uteri.

e. decidual. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of a gravid uterus.

e. dissecans. E accompanied by development of ulcers and shedding of the mucous membrane.

e., fungous. Endometrial enlargement with bleeding and granulations.

e., septic. Form caused by septic poisoning.

e., simple. Catarrhal inflammatory condition of the endometrium.

endometrium (en-do-mē'trī-um) [' + *metra*, uterus] The mucous membrane lining the inner surface of the uterus. Histologically, it consists of a surface epithelium made up of a single layer of columnar cells, a few of which bear cilia. Invaginations of the epithelium form simple, branched tubular glands which extend to the myometrium. The glands are separated by connective tissue resembling mesenchyme which forms the *stroma*. There is no submucosa, the mucosa lying closely attached to the myometrium.

The endometrium is supplied by two types of arteries, *straight arteries* which supply the deeper third or basal layer of the endometrium and *spiral arteries* which supply the spongy and compact layers. They penetrate between the glands and form a sub-epithelial capillary plexus. These arteries show marked changes in response to hormonal stimulation during the menstrual cycle.

Between puberty and the menopause, the uterine endometrium passes through cyclic changes which constitute the menstrual cycle, *q v*. These changes are related to the development and maturation of the Graafian follicle, the discharge of the ovum, and the subsequent development of the corpus luteum in the ovary.

Following fertilization of the ovum, the endometrium serves as a nesting place and implantation occurs. The endometrium fuses with the developing chorion of the embryo and at birth there is a splitting off and shedding of the uterine lining or *decidua*. During pregnancy, the *decidua basalis*, the endometrium lying between the chorionic vesicle and the myometrium, develops into the maternal portion of the placenta, *q v*.

endometry [' + *metron*, measure] Measurement of the interior of a cavity or organ.

endomixis [G. *endon*, within + *mixis*, mixture] Mixture of the cell nuclear and cytoplasmic substance.

endomyocarditis (en-'do-mī-o-kar-dī'tis) [' + *mys*, muscle, + *kardia*, heart, + *itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of the endocardium and myocardium.

endomysium (en-dō-mīz'ī-um) A thin sheath of connective tissue consisting principally of reticular fibers which invests each striated muscle fiber and binds the fibers together within a fasciculus.

endoneuritis [' + *neuron*, nerve, + *itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of the endoneurium.

endoneurium (en-dō-nū'rī-um) [' + *neuron*, nerve] Henle's sheath. A delicate connective tissue sheath which surrounds nerve fibers within a fasciculus.

endoparasite (en-do-par'as-it) [' + *parasitos*, parasite]. Any parasite living within its host.

endopathy (en-do-pā'th-ī) [' + *pathos*, disease]. Any endogenous disease.

endopelvic (en-do-pel'vic) [' + *L pelvis*, basin] Within the pelvis.

e. fasciae. The downward continuation of the parietal peritoneum of the abdomen to form the pelvic fasciae which have a very important part in the support of the pelvic viscera.

endopericarditis (en-'do-per'ī-kar-dī'tis) [' + *pert*, around, + *kardia*, heart, + *itis*, inflammation] Endocarditis complicated by pericarditis.

endoperimyocarditis (en-'do-per-ī-mī-o-kar-dī'tis) [' + " + *mys*, muscle, + *kardia*, heart, + *itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the pericardium, myocardium, and endocardium.

endoperitonitis (en-'do-per-ī-to-nī'tis) [' + *peritonaion*, peritoneum, + *itis*, inflammation] Superficial inflammation of the peritoneum.

endophlebitis (en-'do-fle-bī'tis) [' + *phleps*, vein, + *itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of inner coat of a vein.

e. obliterans. E causing obliteration of a vein. [tal vein.]

e. portalis. Inflammation of the portaloplasm [' + *plasma*, matter formed]. The internal, more fluid protoplasm of a cell which lies within the ectoplasm which forms the peripheral layer.

endoplast (en-'do-plast) [' + *plassein*, to form] A cellular nucleus.

end-organ. The expanded end of a nerve fiber in a peripheral structure.

e. sensory. An encapsulated termination of a nerve fiber which serves as a receptor.

endorrhachis (en-do-rā'kis) [G. *endon*, within, + *rachis*, spine] Membrane lining the spinal dura mater.

endorrhinitis (en-do-rī-nī'tis) [' + *ris*, run, + *itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of the mucous membranes of the nose. SYN *coryza*.

endosalpingitis (en-'do-sal-pin-jī'tis) [' + *salpīgz*, tube, + *itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of lining of fallopian tubes.

endoscope (en-'do-skōp) [' + *skopein*, to examine] Metal, rubber, or glass tube for examining cavities through natural openings.

endoscopy (en-dos'ko-pī) [' + *skopein*, to examine] Inspection of cavities by use of the endoscope.

endosepsis [' + *sēpsis*, decay]. Septicemia having its origin within the body.

endoskel'eton [' + *skeleton*, skeleton]. Internal bony framework of the body. SEE *exoskeleton*.

endosmometer (en-dos-mom'et-er) [' + *ōsmos*, a thrusting, + *metron*, measure]. Device for estimating inward passage of liquid through a septum.

endosmosis, endosmosis (en-'dōs-mōs-, -mō'sis) [' + *ōsmos*, a thrusting, + *ōsis*]. Osmosis in which flow of water is from the outside liquid to the solution within a membranous cell.

endospore [' + *sporos*, a seed]. Biol.: Thick walled spore within the bacterium.

endosteitis (en-'dos-te-ī'tis) [' + *osteon*, bone, + *itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the endosteum or of medullary cavity of a bone.

endosteoma [' + " + *ōma*, tumor]. A tumor in the medullary cavity of a bone.

endosteum [' + *osteon*, bone]. Membrane lining bone in the medullary cavity.

endostitis (en-'dos-tī'tis) ['' + '' + *itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the endosteum or the medullary cavity of a bone

endostoma (en-dos-to'mā) ['' + '' + *ōma*, tumor]. Osseous tumor within a bone

endostosis (en-dos-to'sis) ['' + '' + *ōsis*]. The development of an endostoma.

endothelial (en-do-the'lī-al) ['' + *thēlē*, nipple] Pert. to or consisting of endothelium.

endotheliocyte (en-'do-the'lī-ō-sit) ['' + *kytos*, cell] Large, phagocytic, wandering cell found in circulating blood and in tissue.

endotheliocytosis (en-'do-the'lī-ō-si-to'sis) ['' + '' + *kytos*, cell, + *ōsis*]. Abnormal increase in endothelial cells

en'dothe'lio'ma ['' + '' + *is*, in-, fiber, + *ōma*, tumor] Tumorous growth arising from endothelium containing fibrous substance.

endotheliolysin (en-'do-the'lī-ō-lis-in) ['' + '' + *lysis*, dissolution] An antibody found in snake venom which dissolves endothelial cells

endotheliolytic (en-'do-the'lī-ō-lit'ik) ['' + '' + *lysis*, dissolution]. Capable of destroying endothelial tissue

endothelioma (en-'do-the'lī-ō-mā) ['' + '' + *ōma*, tumor]. Malignant growth of lining cells of the blood vessels

endotheliomyoma (en-'do-the'lī-ō-mī-ō'ma) ['' + '' + *mys*, muscle, + *ōma*, tumor] Muscular tumor with elements of endothelium.

endotheliomyxoma (en-'do-the'lī-ō-miks-ō'mā) ['' + '' + *myxa*, mucus, + *ōma*, tumor] Myxoma with element from endothelium

endothelotoxin (en-'do-the'lī-ō-toks'in) ['' + '' + *tozikon*, poison] A specific toxin which acts on endothelial capillary cells, causing hemorrhages

endothelium ['' + '' + *thēlē*, nipple] A form of squamous epithelium consisting of flat cells which line the blood and lymphatic vessels and the heart. It is derived from mesoderm

endotherm knife. A knife devised for using a high frequency current

endother'mal [G *endon*, within, + *thermē*, heat] 1. Pert to production of heat within an organism 2. Pert to absorption of heat during formation of chemical compounds. SYN *endothemic*.

endother'mic ['' + *therme*, heat]. 1. Storing up potential energy or heat 2. Absorbing heat. 3. Accompanied by heat absorption

endothermy (en-'do-the'r'mī) ['' + *thermē*, heat] Term used as a synonym for surgical diathermy.

en'dothrix ['' + *thrux*, hair]. The parasite causing tinea tonsurans

endothyreopexy (en-do-thī're-ō-peks'ī) ['' + *thyreos*, shield, + *pēxis*, fixation]. Displacing the thyroid gland and fixing it to the side of the neck

endothyroidopexy (en-'do-thī'royd-ō-peks'ī) ['' + '' + *eidōs*, form, + *pēxis*, fixation]. Operative displacement of the thyroid gland and fixing it to the side of the neck. SYN: *endothyreopexy*.

endotoscope (en-'dō-to-skōp) ['' + *ous*, of-, ear, + *skopein*, to examine] An ear speculum. SYN: *otoscope*.

en'dotoxice'sis ['' + *tozikon*, poison, + *ōsis*]. Poisoning due to an endotoxin.

en'dotoxin ['' + *tozikon*, poison]. Bacterial toxin confined within the body of a bacterium, freed only when the bacterium is broken down.

SEE *cytotoxin*, *erythrototoxin*, *exotoxin*, *leukotoxin*, *neurotoxin*.

endotracheitis (en-do-tra-ke-'tis) ['' + *trachea*, trachea, + *itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the tracheal mucosa.

endotracheitis (en-'do-tra-ke-lī-'tis) ['' + *trachēlos*, neck, + *itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the endocervical tissues SYN *endocervicitis*.

en'dovascu'lī'tis ['' + L. *vasculum*, vessel, + G. *itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of the endangium or inner coat of a blood vessel SYN *endangeritis*.

en'dove'nous ['' + L. *vēna*, vein]. Within a vein. SYN *intravenous*.

end plate. The terminal mass of a nerve fiber ending on a muscle cell

end-plate, motor. An ending in a striated muscle fiber, a myoneural junction

end product. The final waste or excretory product of digestion that passes from the system

endyma (en'dīm-ā) Membranous lining of cerebral ventricles SYN *ependyma*.

en'ma (pl *enemas* or *enema'ta*) [G]. Injection of water, either plain or containing various drugs, etc., into the rectum and colon to empty the lower intestine, or to introduce food or medicine for therapeutic purposes

e., analeptic. One with ½ teaspoonful of salt to a pint of tepid water, a "thirst" enema

e., anthelmintic. One given to expel worms. Some thread worms will be carried away with a soapsuds enema with turpentine. When given, the results should be scrutinized very closely to see if worms have been expelled. It may be necessary to send a specimen to the laboratory for microscopic or macroscopic examination. If so, the specimen must be sent immediately and while warm. Thermos bottles may be provided for such purposes. If so, the nurse should have the bottle warmed so that no time will be lost in getting the specimen to the laboratory.

USES. Quassia is used as an infusion for rectal injection in the treatment of pin or thread worms. To 1 diam of quassia chips add 8 ounces of cold water and let it stand for 2 or 3 hours. Strain and use for a single injection [rhea].

e., antidiarrheic. One given for diarrhea.

e., antiseptic. One for the destruction of microorganisms [spasms]

e., antispasmodic. One to counteract

e., astringent. One given to contract intestinal tissue and to provoke subsequent evacuation of worms. Those given for anthelmintic purposes are also useful when an astringent is needed. The following astringents are credited with inhibiting worms by dehydration, and with reducing the intestinal mucosa which harbors them.

Alum in a 1 to a 250 parts solution, mixed with water.

Calumba as ordered by the physician. *Limewater* in a saturated strength solution.

Phenol (carbolic acid) in a one-fourth of 1% solution, to a one-half of a 1% solution

Quinine bisulfate in a 1 to 2000 parts solution, or a 1 to 500 solution. Also used in amebic colitis for an irrigation.

Sodium chloride in a hypertonic solution. This in double strength or 1 tablespoonful to the quart

Tannic acid solution, 1 to 2500 parts of water.

Vinegar in a one-half dilution.

e., blind. The insertion of a rubber tube to cause expulsion of gas or flatus. SEE: *carminative enema*.

e., carminative. One given to relieve distention caused by flatus and to stimulate peristalsis.

It calls for an examination of the patient's abdomen both before and after administering the enema. Special attention must be paid to the exclusion of flatus and of fecal matter. Often there is a high degree of distention, and it is vastly important to know of the relief from flatulence and accumulated feces. A very detailed description must be given after a careful examination has been made of the returns.

The carminative enema should be sufficiently warm, as it is to reach more of the intestinal tissues than the general cleansing enema, and as it also causes a greater hyperemia. It should penetrate farther than most enemas.

The temperature may be 115° F. Hot normal saline solution, 110° F., to the amt of 500 cc, to which 1 dram, or 4 cc, of spirits of peppermint or tincture of asafetida has been added, may be used in relieving a patient of flatulence. The amt of the solution may be increased to 1000 cc, which will give good results.

e., cleansing. One to empty the lower intestine or the colon.

PROCEDURE: 1 Bring all equipment to bedside. 2 Screen bed. 3 Turn patient on left side, with right leg flexed, in as comfortable a position as possible. 4. Place small rubber sheet covered with large towel under buttocks. 5 Cover shoulders with 1 bath blanket folded crosswise. Cover legs with other bath blanket, fan-folding upper bedding to foot of bed, and having blankets lap a few inches over patient's buttocks. 6 Hang enema can on stand, having it about 2 feet above patient (not more), and see that stopcock is working properly. 7 See that solution is the proper temperature. 8 Lubricate rectal, or enema, tube for about 2 inches at end. 9 Run a little of the solution through tube into bedpan to warm tube. Close stopcock. 10 Insert tube into rectum. If you meet with resistance wait a few seconds, then proceed. 11 Open stopcock and let fluid run in. If it seems to be flowing too fast pinch the tube with your finger and thumb. 12 If patient complains of sharp pain, or is unable to retain fluid, stop flow for a minute. 13 When all fluid has been run in slowly remove tube and place bedpan. 14 Detach enema, or rectal, tube and lay in emesis basin. *Do not put it into the can.* 15 See that patient is comfortable on pan, covered with the bath blankets and the signal within reach. 16 Remove and care for enema tray. 17 When patient has finished expelling enema remove pan and do perineal toilet as usual. 18. Remove bath blankets and replace upper bedding. 19 If patient has used toilet paper himself provide soap and water for his hands. 20. Chart enema as directed.

e., demulcent. SEE *emollient enema*.

e., Dobell's. One for nutritive purposes.

e., egg and ether. Used as a last resort in the relief of distention.

It consists of magnesium sulfate, 1 ounce of ether, and the whites of 2 eggs. Water enough is added to make 1 pint of fluid. Mix the egg whites with the ether and beat until the mixture bubbles, then add the magnesium sulfate

which has been dissolved in hot water; lastly, add the remaining warm water. All should be ready before the final water is added.

CHARTING. The results of a carminative enema for flatulence should be noted and charted. The abdomen should be examined both before and afterward to be sure of the results obtained. If hard and distended before giving the enema, and soft and flat afterwards it is evident good results have been obtained. Do not rely entirely upon the patient's word. If there should be any amt of foam in the bedpan this indicates relief from the flatulence has been obtained.

e., emollient. One given to soften and protect tissues by making a coating over membranes, allaying local pain and irritation, and to act as a vehicle for the rectal administration of drugs.

It should be given at a temperature of about 105° F., or in a severe case at about 100° F. After giving the record must show if the patient felt relieved, and to what extent, also if the solution was retained in its entirety.

1 Mix *anilyum* 2 drams with 1 ounce of cold water, then add 5 ounces of boiling water. Boil mixture 1 or 2 minutes to the consistency of muciilage. Now cool to about 105° F., and give slowly with a large catheter. If too small a catheter is used the solution will not pass through, if of a pastelike constituency. A bulb or piston syringe attached to a rectal tube may be used. From 10 to 30 minims of laudanum are often used in this enema as prescribed by the attending physician. It is best given by means of a small hand syringe, the solution being injected rather than flowing by gravity. The results are also better given in this manner.

2 *Olive oil* or *cottonseed oil* will also act as an emollient when injected. The tissues in this way are prevented from coming in contact with irritating substances, thus relieving the pain of inflammations through protecting the delicate membrane.

3 *Mucilage of acacia* is used as an emollient, 1 ounce to 5 ounces of water, or a thin, strained tea from boiled flaxseed, 4 or 5 ounces, also acts as a good emollient. This, of course, is only used on a doctor's order.

4 *The bismuth enema* may be given for its emollient effect. This also must be prescribed by the physician. Four or 5 ounces of water are used in which to dissolve the bismuth. Too large an amt of enema may not be retained, in which case the effect desired is lost; the water will be absorbed and the bismuth will form a coating over the intestinal mucosa.

5 *Thin, strained gruel*, 4 ounces, may be given for emollient effect, and it may be absorbed as a nutrient.

e., evacuating. SEE *cleansing enema*.

e., Ewald's. A nutritive enema containing red wine, 20% grape sugar solution with wheat flour boiled in it, mixed with eggs.

e., flatus. One to relieve gas pressure. Contains 1 dram of glycerine and ½ ounce of magnesium sulfate in 4 ounces of water.

e., high. One to reach the colon. Insertion of rubber tube into rectum to carry water as far as possible. Too frequent irrigation, esp. with hot water, may cause diverticula.

e., lubricating. Administered after an operation for hemorrhoids, and in order to soften the feces and lubricate the passage or anal canal to the external orifice or anus. When there is an impaction of feces, a lubricating enema may be given, followed in 2 hours by a cleansing enema.

OLIVE OIL. 4 to 6 ounces, warmed, may be given, or cottonseed oil warmed in quantities of from 4 to 6 ounces in the evening. The patient should remain in a prone position with hips elevated for half an hour following the enema in order to help retain the oil and thus aiding it in passing higher in the colon.

WARM SWEET OIL. 4 ounces, injected into the rectum with a bulb or piston syringe, will serve the purpose better than the usual enema apparatus. The hips should be elevated, and a cotton pad held against the anal region for a few minutes in order to help retention.

e., m. and m. Eight ounces of milk, and 8 ounces of molasses. The mixture may also be in proportions of 6 to 6. This is esp. efficient, as the sugar of the molasses with the milk forms gases which distend the bowels, causing frequent copious bowel movements. Starch water may be added to a 6 to 6 mixture to the extent of 4 ounces.

e., Mayo. Granulated sugar, 2 ounces, 1 ounce of sodium bicarbonate, and 8 ounces of water.

The sodium bicarbonate is added to the sugar and water mixture at the bedside, just before the solution is ready to be given. The combination of the sugar with the acid content of the intestine coming in contact with the bicarbonate causes a fermentation and production of gases. The bowels thus become inflated, causing a hyperdistention which produces bowel action.

e., medicinal. An enema to which some drug or medication has been added on order of attending physician. It is necessary that this enema be retained and absorbed. It may be given to medicate diseased conditions of the rectum, sigmoid, or colon, or for absorption for its general effects. Although substances (other than fluids) are not absorbed in the large intestine as extensively as in the small intestine, the chemical changes that may occur must be very simple if any absorption may be expected. **See: preparations usually given by rectum.**

e., Neble's. One dram of turpentine mixed well with glycerine, 2 ounces, mix 3 ounces of magnesium sulfate with 4 ounces of water, and pour the 2 mixtures together.

e., nutrient or nutritive. One to give sustenance to a patient unable to be fed otherwise.

It may consist of peptonized milk, glucose, and other solutions. The temperature must be about body heat, and whatever food material is used should never be boiled.

The various prescriptions usually ordered are: (1) Foods most apt to be absorbed; (2) concentrated, easily digested and assimilable substances; (3) predigested foods; those that have been peptonized, such as milk, eggs, and meat broth.

Alcohol, brandy, and whisky produce energy but they do not feed the tissues. The energy produced reduces the tax upon the body's tissues for energy, and conserves the proteins as nourishing factors. Alcohol, however, should be re-

stricted as too much is destructive to the tissues. Dextrose is irritating although otherwise nutritive and absorbable.

TEMPERATURE OF SOLUTION. This should be 105° F. The attending physician prescribes the diet and the time of feeding. Much depends upon the condition of the patient and the diet prescribed.

GLUCOSE. If glucose is prescribed, 3 ounces of a 5-10% solution may be used. A very good nutritive enema is prepared by peptonized milk, 4 ounces, liquid beef preparation, ½ ounce, the white of 1 egg stirred into the mixture, and about 15 grains of salt. To this 15 cc of *spiritus frumenti* may be added. This serves a double purpose because it is both nutritive as well as stimulating. Another formula is malted milk, 15 grams, somatose, 4 grams, water, 4 ounces, sodium chloride, 15 grains, white of egg and peptonized milk, 1 ounce. Another is peptonized milk, 5 ounces, with white of 1 egg, alcohol, 1 dram, and 15 grains of salt. These solutions are best heated by setting in a pan of hot water.

PROCEDURE. An evacuating enema of normal saline solution is usually given every 24 hours as an aid to absorption and to remove any mucus. The feedings may be given at 4 A. M. and at 8 A. M., followed at 12 noon with the cleansing enema, and a feeding at 4 P. M. and 8 P. M. The feedings should not consist of more than 4 to 8 ounces. The cleansing enema, however, is preferably given in the morning at about 6 o'clock, then the feeding may be given at 7 o'clock. This interval gives time to recover from any peristaltic irritation.

Not too much should be given at one time, and not at too frequent intervals. Every 2 hours should be sufficient if only 2 or 3 ounces are given at a time. The nurse should endeavor to estimate the amt absorbed in a given time. Some feedings are ordered every 3 hours during the day, or every hour to 6 hours. If given every 4 hours during the day, the feeding at 4 or 6 o'clock in the morning may be omitted because the cleansing enema is usually given early in the morning to prepare the intestinal tract for the day's feedings.

The injections are given with a catheter which should be lubricated. Glycerine should not be used, as it activates peristalsis. At least 15 to 20 or 30 minutes should be taken for giving a nutritive enema, as the slower the feeding is given, the better are the chances of retention.

If patient cannot lie on left side for injection, hips should be elevated on a pillow (rubber covered). No air should be introduced through the rectal tube while giving the enema, as there may be a tendency to expel the solution.

PRECAUTION. Avoid anything that incites peristalsis. Be sure that the cleansing enema is administered before beginning a series of feedings as indicated. Every precaution should be taken to prevent the expulsion of the feeding, as the patient depends on this feeding for sustenance. Any expulsion of the feeding would defeat the purpose of the treatment.

e., olive oil. Mix 4 ounces of olive oil with 1 dram of turpentine, beating the mixture well so as to break the oil globules. This will cause sufficient peristalsis to move the bowels.

e., one-two-three. Magnesium sulfate, 1 ounce, glycerine, 2 ounces, and hot water, 3 ounces (115° F.).

This mixture must be given with a small tube because of the small quantity, and the action desired. The results following the injection are more satisfactory if given very carefully with assistance to help the patient retain it.

One or 2 drams of turpentine may be added to the one-two-three enema. In adding turpentine, the glycerine and turpentine must be beaten well together and added to the magnesium sulfate and water. The turpentine must be mixed well with the oil to prevent irritation of the mucous lining of the bowel, otherwise it may be absorbed and cause kidney irritation. All ingredients must be well mixed together before giving to the patient.

e., pancreatic. One containing pancreatin.

e., physiological salt solution. One teaspoonful of salt to a pint of water is a normal salt solution. It may be abbreviated as N S Sol. The distention made by this enema excites peristalsis and evacuation. There is no harm in retaining this enema. Often ordered when there is dehydration.

e., purgative. This produces action when other enemas fail, it should be a *high enema*. The rectal tube should be inserted at least 6 inches. The ingredients are 1 pint soapsuds, ½ ounce of magnesium sulfate crystals, 1 ounce glycerine, and ½ ounce oil of turpentine. Beat the glycerine and oil of turpentine into an emulsion and add the other ingredients.

Another purgative enema is ordinary soapsuds to which is added 15 grains of powdered ox-gall. This usually produces drastic results.

2 Ox-gall, 60 grains, with 4 ounces of castor oil may be used with the whites of 2 eggs stirred into the mixture. To this add 1 pint of very warm water at about 115° F.

3 One-half ounce of ox-gall may be added to 1 quart of plain water, or one-half of this mixture may be used with desired results.

e., quantity of. For retention, 3-8 ounces. Cleansing. For a child: ½-1½ pints, infants ½-2 ounces; adults 2-4 pints.

e., quassia. See *quassia*.

e., retention. This is one to retain. It may be used to provide nourishment, to medicate a diseased mucous membrane, or for absorption purposes, or for general, local, or systemic action. This enema must be of constituents which will not stimulate the nerve endings and reflexly promote peristalsis. It necessarily must consist of a small amt. of solution. The rectum and lower bowel must first be well cleansed, and all irritation resulting from evacuation must subside before giving, or the purpose will be defeated. The patient should be placed on left side with knees flexed, and the rectal tube inserted high; 6 inches or more. Allow the fluid to flow through the tube before inserting to expel air. Pressure on tube should be made with fingers to prevent loss of liquid. Lubricate tube before inserting, and introduce with a twisting motion, slowly pushing it in so as not to bring discomfort to the patient. Unless absolutely necessary, the tube should not be slipped forward or backward to make

the solution flow. Pushing may stimulate peristalsis. If the fluid does not readily flow, grasp tube in one hand, squeezing, compressing, and relaxing, so that suction will cause solution to flow. Allow fluid to run very slowly, stopping occasionally to aid retention. If the least desire to expel is manifested fluid should be stopped until the desire to evacuate has passed. Upon withdrawal of tube, which should be done quickly, pressure with a pad of cotton should be made over anus for a minute or two to prevent evacuation. The patient should be informed of the purpose of this enema so that cooperation may be secured. Enemata classed in the retention group may include the following: *emollient, lubricating, medicinal, nutritive, sedative, stimulating, q.v.*

e., Rosenheim's. A nutrient one, containing cod liver oil, sugar, and pepsin in a 3% soda solution.

e., saline. One with solution of magnesium sulfate in warm water.

e., sedative. Retention enema given for its soothing action and to allay irritability. The temperature should be about 100°-105° F. Before and after it has been administered, the condition of the patient must be noted and recorded. Watch for untoward effects.

Paraldehyde may be ordered in delirium tremens, and this should be dissolved in thin, boiled starch solution. In water it dissolves in the proportion of 1 to 8. It must be injected with a small catheter. *Paraldehyde* is also sometimes ordered in epilepsy, manias, and various nervous irritations. The dosage varies in different institutions and among different physicians.

Chloral Hydrate. This may be administered as a sedative but only on a doctor's order. There are dangers attendant upon the administration of the drug in almost any form. The usual dosage for an enema is 20 grains dissolved in 3 ounces of olive oil or 3 ounces of hot milk, or boiled cornstarch. It should be given at a temperature of 105° F. and administered with a small catheter as a *high enema*. The higher, the better the absorption.

Luminal Sodium, Veronal, or Trional. These are hypnotics. Three to 6 ounces may be dissolved in 3 ounces of thin starch water. If the drug is dissolved in a small amt. of plain hot water, and the mixture stirred into the starch water it will be a better solution.

Sodium Bromide. Fifteen to 60 grains may be dissolved in 3 ounces of warm milk, as ordered by a physician.

Paregoric. The tincture may be given per rectum if added to at least 2 ounces of thin starch water. The mixture should contain at least 2 ounces but not more than 4 ounces. It is prescribed for some specific result desired and given only on a physician's order.

Laudanum. This is sometimes given, 10 to 30 grains to 3 ounces of starch water for absorption.

e., shock. One to ward off shock.

e., simple mixed. A soapsuds enema to which is added 1 dram of salt and ½ ounce of molasses.

e., soapsuds. The soapsuds are either ready prepared, or may be made by placing soap particles in a shaker and agitating the water until the right constituency is obtained. The foam is not removed. If liquid soap is used, 1 ounce to 1 quart of water is the right propor-

tion. A milky solution is of sufficient strength. Strong soapsuds should not be used, as there is danger of injuring the intestinal mucosa. The mild soaps, such as castile, are best for suds.

INCOMPATIBILITIES *Magnesium sulfate*.
e., s. s. & p. A mixture of 1 dram of peppermint added to a soapsuds solution. The peppermint may be added to a plain water solution, 1 dram to 16 ounces, a good enema to relieve flatulence.

e., s. s. & t. A mixture of thick liquid soap, green soap is best. Add $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce or 1 dram of turpentine and beat the 2 ingredients thoroughly together. The emulsion of this mixture is stirred into 1 quart of water at 115° F.

e., stimulating. This may be grouped with the medicated and the retention enemas. It is supposed to cause irritation. Should be given at 115° F. It is intended to excite activity and ordered when the patient is in shock, or in some unconscious state, as from narcotic poisoning. The patient's condition must be compared both before and after giving.

Ingredients used are the following:
Contra. Eight ounces black coffee with 1 of *spiritus frumenti* given in 4-ounce doses and repeated in 2 hours if absorption has taken place. Otherwise, 4 ounces every 4 to 6 hours. Black coffee and warm saline solution, the coffee being cooked in the solution. A cup of coffee made from 1 tablespoonful of ground coffee to 1 cup of water gives the equivalent of 0.1 to 0.2 gram or $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grains of caffeine.

SALINE SOLUTION. Hot normal saline solution, 4 ounces, with $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 ounce of *spiritus frumenti*.

DIGITALIS. Tincture of digitalis or an infusion of digitalis mixed with black coffee and normal saline solution.

LUGOL'S SOLUTION. This solution with normal saline solution may be given per rectum as ordered.

e., temperature of. Carminative, stimulating, and for inflammations, 115° F. For hemorrhage, 120° F. For others, 105° F.

e., thirst. Analeptic enema, q v.

e., yeast. One quart of warm water and $\frac{1}{2}$ cake of yeast, thoroughly mixed and given very warm.

enema words pert. to: coloclyster, colonic irrigation, clyster, enteroclysis, medicine, rectal administration of.

enepidermic (en-ep-i-der'mik) [G. *en*, in, + *epi*, upon, + *derma*, skin] Pert. to drugs applied without friction. **See** *inunction*. Applied to or placed upon the surface of the skin. A term used in connection with application of medicinal agents to the skin without friction.

energometer (en-er-gom'e-ter) [“ + *ergon*, work, + *metron*, measure]. An instrument for measuring blood pressure. Especially one used in studying pulse pressure.

energy [“ + *ergon*, work] The capacity of a system for doing work or its equivalent in the strict physical sense.

Energy is manifested in various forms: Motion (kinetic e.), position (potential e.), light, heat, sound, and so on. These forms are mutually interchangeable according to certain laws. Thus, the chemical energy residing in 1 gram of glucose can be liberated in the form of heat, so that if complete oxidation (to carbon dioxide and water) is carried out at 20° C. and atmospheric pressure one obtains 3.74 calories of heat. This

fact is fundamental in the science of *dieteretics*. **See** *calorie*.

e. changes. These may be physical or chemical, or both. Movement of a part of the body, as the arm, shortens and thickens the muscles involved and changes the position and size of cells, temporarily, but the intake of oxygen in the blood, combining with sugar and fat, creates a chemical change, producing heat and waste products within the cells, which in turn produce fatigue if not eliminated.

e., conservation of. The theory that no energy in the universe can be lost, but that it may be transformed into other forms.

e., latent. That which exists but which is not being used.

e., potential. **See** *latent e.*

e., radiant. That form of energy which is transmitted through space without the support of a sensible medium. Radio waves, infrared waves, visible rays, ultraviolet rays, x-rays, gamma rays and the recently discovered cosmic rays are energy in this form.

e., static. **See** *latent e.*

energy, words pert. to: chemism, chemokinesis, dieteretics, kinetic, metabolism, physical agents, radiant, synergic, unit, viril.

enervat'ion [L. *enervatio*, to weaken, + *nervus*, nerve] Weakness, failure of nerve energy.

engagem'ent. In obs. the entrance of the fetal head or the part being presented into the superior pelvic strait.

Engelmann's disk. A narrow zone of transparent material lying on each side of the intermediate disk in the isotropic or I disk of a striated muscle fiber.

englobe' [G. *en*, in, + L. *globus*, a ball]. To absorb within a spherical body, as the ingestion of bacteria by the phagocytes.

Engman's disease. Pustular eruption resembling eczema, which often occurs simultaneously with a pyogenic process. **SYN.** *dermatitis infectiosa eczematoides*.

engorged (en-gorj'd') [Fr. *engorger*, to obstruct, to devour]. Distended, as with blood.

engorge'ment [Fr. *engorger*, to obstruct, to devour] Vascular congestion, distention.

engram (en'gram) [G. *en*, in, + *gramma*, mark] 1. Supposititious traces on protoplasm made by irritants or stimuli which, when repeated, form a habit after the stimulus ceases, the mnemonic hypothesis. 2. The result of a psychic experience supposed to have established a pattern in memory. **See** *ekphorize*, *mnemic theory*.

engraphia (en-gra'fi-ä) [“ + *graphein*, to write] The process of making engrams, q v.

enhematospore [“ + *aima*, blood, + *sporos*, spore] A spore of the malarial parasite. **SYN.** *enhemospore*, *merozoite*.

enhemospore (en-hem'o-spör) [“ + *sporos*, spore]. A spore of the malarial parasite. **SYN.** *enhematospore*, *merozoite*.

enkatarrhaphy (en-kat-ar'af-i) [G. *egkatarrhaphen*, to sew in] Artificial implantation of a structure where it does not normally occur.

enolase (é'nô-läs). An enzyme present in muscle tissue which converts phosphoglyceric acid to phosphopyruvic acid.

enomania (en'-o-ma-ni-ä) [G. *oinos*, wine, + *mania*, madness]. Craving for alcohol, delirium tremens.

enophthalmus (en-of-thal'mus) [G. *en*, in, + *ophthalmos*, eye]. Recession of eyeball into orbit.

enosomania (en-ö-si-mä-ni-ä) A mental state characterized by excessive and irrational terror.

enoste'sis [' + *osteon*, bone, + *ösis*]. An osseous tumor within the cavity of a bone.

ensiform (en-si-form) [L. *ensis*, sword, + *forma*, form]. Swordlike structure.

e. cartilage. Lower part of sternum, below the gladiolus. SYN *xiphoid cartilage* or *process*. SEE *chondroxiphoid*, *xiphodynia*.

ensisternum (en-si-ster'nüm) [' + G. *sternon*, sternum]. The tip of the sternum, ensiform or xiphoid appendix. SYN *metasternum*.

entrophe (en-stro-fe) [G. *en*, in, + *strephein*, to turn] Inversion, a turning inward, esp. of eyelids.

en'tad [' + L. *ad*, toward]. Toward the inside, inwardly.

en'tal [G. *entos*, within]. Pert to the interior; inside, central.

entamebiasis (ent-am-e-bi'as-is) [' + *amöibé*, change]. Infestation with *Entameba*.

Entamoeba (ent-am-e'ba) [' + *amöibé*, change]. A genus of ameba several of which live in the intestine of man. Some are parasitic. Characterized by the presence of 4 or 8 nuclei in their cysts.

E. buccalis. **E. gingivalis**, *q v*

E. coli. Found normally in the upper intestinal tract. Nonparasitic.

E. gingivalis. Non-pathogenic species which inhabits the mouth.

E. histolytica. A parasitic form of ameba, the cause of amebic dysentery and tropical abscess.

E. karstul'si. Found in the pus of necrotic bone abscesses.

E. tetragena. Now considered identical with *E. histolytica*.

E. undulans. A species found in the intestine.

entasia (en-tä-si-ä) [G. *entasis*, a straining]. Spasmodic muscular contraction.

entelechy (en-tel'e-ki) [G. *entelecheia*, actuality]. 1. Complete development. 2. The activating cause of everything.

enteradeni'tis [G. *enteron*, intestine, + *adén*, gland, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of intestinal glands.

en'teral [G. *enteron*, intestine]. Within the intestine as distinguished from *parenteral*.

enteralgia (en-ter-al'i-ä) [' + *algos*, pain]. Neuralgia or pain in the intestines. Intestinal cramps or colic.

enterectasia (en-ter-ek-tä-si-ä) [' + *ek-tasis*, dilatation]. Dilatation of the small intestines.

enterectomy (en-ter-ek'to-mi) [' + *ektomé*, excision]. Excision of a portion of the intestines.

enterocolic (en-ter-el-ko'sis) [' + *ek-kösis*, ulceration]. Intestinal ulceration.

enteropilecele (en-ter-ep-i'lo-sē) [' + *epiploon*, omentum, + *kēlē*, hernia]. Hernia involving the bowel and omentum.

enteric (en-ter'ik) [G. *enteron*, intestine]. Pert. to the intestinal tract.

e. fever. Typhoid fever.

e. pills. Those which will not dissolve until they reach the intestines.

enter'icoid [' + *eidos*, resemblance]. Resembling typhoid fever.

enteritis (en-ter-i'tis) [' + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of the intestines, more particularly of the mucous and submucous tissues, usually of the small intestines.

e., acute catarrhal. Acute inflammation of ileum and colon with diarrhea and intestinal catarrh. SYN *Frequent*, watery, light colored stools, abdominal colic, flatus. Attack short. TREATMENT Liquid diet, laxatives, milk purgatives; complete rest.

e., chronic catarrhal. Chronic inflammation of intestines and colon with chronic diarrhea. SYN *Less severe than acute catarrhal enteritis*. TREATMENT Diet restricted to milk, soups, cooked fruits, and vegetables. Rest.

e., croupous. Diphtheritic. A sequel of typhoid fever and other diseases. Often characterized by formation of false membrane. TREATMENT SEE *chronic c. e.*

e., mucous. A condition involving the intestinal mucosa characterized by excessive secretion of mucus and passage in the stools of shreds of pseudomembranous material. Usually accompanied by constipation or diarrhea or both alternating, intestinal myxoneurosis.

entero- [G. *enteron*, intestine]. Prefix. Noting some relation to the intestines.

enteroanastomosis (en'ter-o-an-as'to-mo'sis) [' + *ana*, up, + *stomösis*, a mouth]. Intestinal anastomosis.

enteroan'tigen [' + *anti*, against, + *genan*, to form]. An antigen derived from the feces.

enteroapokleisis (en'ter-o-ap-o-kl'i'sis) [' + *apokleisis* a shutting out] Operation for exclusion of a part of the intestine.

enterobacteriotherapy (en'tēr-ö-bäkt-ē-ri-o-ther-ä-pl) [' + *bakterion*, little rod, + *therapeia*, treatment] Use of vaccines containing intestinal bacteria.

enterobl'asis [' + *bias*, life] Infestation with pin worms (*Enterobius vermicularis*).

enterobil'iary [' + L. *bilis*, bile] Pert to the intestines and the bile passages.

Enterobius (ēn-tēr-ö'bi-ūs). A genus of parasitic nematode worms, formerly *Oxyuris*.

E. vermicularis. A species or nematode worms which inhabits the cecum, appendix, and neighboring regions of the intestine. In females, the genital organs and bladder may become infected. Female worms average 8 to 13 mm in length, males, 2 to 5 mm. Distribution is world wide. Infestations characterized by irritation of the anal region and allergic reaction of the neighboring skin, accompanied by intense itching which may result in loss of sleep, excessive irritability, and sometimes sexual disorders.

enterobro'sia [' + *brösis*, an eating]. Perforation of the intestine.

enterocèle (en'ter-o-sē) [' + *kēlē*, hernia]. 1. A hernia of the intestine. 2. Post vaginal hernia.

enterocentesis (en'ter-o-sen-te'sis) [' + *kentēsis*, puncture] Puncture of intestine to withdraw gas or fluids.

enterochirurgia (en'ter-o-ki-rur'i-ä) [' + *cheir*, hand, + *ergon*, work]. Intestinal surgery.

enterocholecystostomy (en'ter-o-ko'le-sis-to'sto-mi) [' + *cholē*, bile, + *kystis*, a bladder, + *stōma*, opening]. Making an opening bet the gallbladder and small intestine. SYN: *cholecystenterostomy*.

enterocholecystotomy (en'ter-o-ko'le-sis-to'to-mī) [" + " + " + *tomē*, incision] Incision of both gallbladder and intestine

enterocinesia (en'ter-o-sin-e'si-ā) [" + *kinēsis*, movement] Intestinal movement **SYN** *peristalsis*.

enterocinetic (en'ter-o-sin-et'ik) [" + *kinēsis*, movement]. Pert. to or promoting peristalsis

enteroclysis (en-ter-ok'li-sis) [" + *klysis*, injection] 1 Injection of a nutrient or medicinal liquid into bowel 2 Irrigation of colon with large amt of fluid intended to fill the colon completely and flush it **SEE** *proctoclysis*.

PREPARATIONS USED 1 Bicarbonate of soda, 1 teaspoonful of soda to a pint or quart of normal saline solution 2 Boiled water with boric acid, ½ to 1 dram to a quart 3 Powdered alum, 1 teaspoonful to a quart of water, may be used 4 Flaxseed-tea, made very thin 5 Normal salt solution, 1 teaspoonful of salt to 1 pint of water This need not be sterile, unless indicated by rectal operation or condition 6 Oil of peppermint or cinnamon, 5 to 15 drops to a pint of saline solution or plain water 7 Potassium permanganate, 3 to 10 grains to 2 quarts of water 8 Silver nitrate, 10 to 20 grains to a quart of water Normal saline solution should be used after the silver nitrate treatment. 9 Solution of tannic acid, 1 to 2% 10. Witch hazel solution

CHARACTER Note all symptoms of the patient, the amount of the solution given, its nature, time of administering, length of treatment, results obtained and the reaction of the patient as to relief, discomfort, or untoward symptoms

enteroclysm [G *enteron*, intestine, + *klysmos*, an injection] A high enema **SYN** *enteroclysis*

enterococcus. Any species of streptococcus inhabiting the intestine

enterocoele (en'ter-o-se'le) [" + *kōila*, hollow] The abdominal cavity.

enterocolitis (en'ter-o-ko-li'tis) [" + *kolon*, colon, + *itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of intestines and colon, a disease of teething, principally during summer, bet 6 and 18 months and often later

SYM Abdomen swollen, diarrhea, pain, rising temperature Stools frequent, often 1 an hour Contain mucus or blood Urine scanty. Convulsions The more common types are the catarrhal, tuberculous, and ulcerative

TREATMENT Dietetic, anodynes, cold water. **DIFT** Stop all food, give plenty of water by mouth or rectum After 24 or 48 hours begin with lemon water, white of egg, whey or buttermilk In a few days add cream to buttermilk or whey Institute correct diet for infant feeding

enterocrinin (en-tēr-ok'tin-in) [G *enteron*, intestine, + *kriuein*, to separate] Hormone from animal intestines which aids digestion by stimulating the secretion of intestinal juice by the intestinal glands

enterocyst (en'ter-o-sist) [" + *kystis*, cyst]. A cyst of the intestinal wall.

enterocystocele (en'ter-o-sis'to-sēl) [" + *kēlē*, hernia] Hernia of the bladder wall and intestine

enterocystoma [" + " + *ōma*, tumor]. Cystic tumor of the intestinal wall. **SYN** *enterocyst*.

enterodyn'ia [" + *odynē*, pain]. Pain in the intestine. **SYN** *enteralgia*.

enteroenteros'tomy [" + *enteron* + *stōma*, opening]. Formation of a communication bet 2 segments (not continuous) of the intestine

enteroepiplocele (en'ter-o-e-pip'lo-sēl) [" + *epiploon* omentum, + *kēlē*, hernia]. Hernia of small intestine and omentum.

enterogastritis [" + *gastēr*, belly, + *itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of stomach (*gastritis*) and of the intestines (*enteritis*)

enterogastrone (en'tēr-ō-gas'trōn) [" + *gastēr*, belly] A hormone secreted by the intestinal mucosa which depresses gastric motility and secretion

enterogenous (en-ter-oj'en-us) [" + *genēan*, to produce] Originating in the intestines

enterogram [" + *gramma*, mark] Tracing or graph of intestinal movements

enterography [" + *graphein*, to write] 1 A description of the intestines 2 Making of an enterogram

enterohepatic [" + *ēpar*, *ēpat-*, liver]. Pert. to intestines and the liver

enterohepatitis [" + " + *itis*, inflammation] Inflamed condition of both intestine and liver

enterohydrocele (en'ter-o-hi'dro-sēl) [" + *ydōr*, water, + *kēlē*, hernia] Hydrocele with loop of intestine in the sac

enteroidea (en-ter-oyd'e-a) [" + *eidos*, form] The intestinal fevers, those caused by intestinal bacilli including *enteric* and *parenteric* fevers

enterokinase (en-ter-o-kin'āz) [" + *kinēsis*, movement] A substance or hormone occurring in the mucosa of the duodenum necessary for the activation of the trypsinogen of the pancreatic juice which is converted into trypsin. One of the enzymes of the *succus entericus*. It has no fat-splitting properties.

RS enzyme, prosecretin, *trypsin*, *trypsinogen*.

enterolite [" + *lithos*, stone] Intestinal calculus

enterolith (en'ter-o-lith) [" + *lithos*, stone] An intestinal concretion

enterolithiasis (en'ter-o-li-thi'ā-sis) [" + *lithos*, stone] The formation or existence of enterolites

enterology [" + *logos*, study]. The study of the intestinal tract

enteromegalia, **enteromegaly** [" + *megas*, large] Abnormal enlargement of the intestines. **SYN** *megacolon*, *megacenteron*.

Enteromonas hominis (en-tēr-ōm-ō-nās) A minute flagellated, protozoan parasite which lives in the intestine of man It is rare and considered nonpathogenic **enteromylasis** (en-tēr-ō-mī-ā'sis) Disease due to the presence of maggots (the larvae of flies) in the intestines

enteromycosis [" + *mykēs*, fungus, + *ōsis*]. Disease of intestine due to bacteria May include bacterial diseases

enteron (en'ter-on) [G] The intestine

enteroneuritis [G *enteron*, intestine, + *neuron*, nerve, + *itis*, inflammation]. Neuritis of the intestine

enteronitis (en-ter-on-'tis) [" + *itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of the small intestine **SYN** *enteritis*.

enteroparesis (en-ter-o-pare'sis) [" + *paresis*, relaxation]. Flaccidity of the intestinal walls with diminished peristalsis

enteropathy (en-ter-op-ā-thī) [" + *pathos*, disease]. Any intestinal disease.

enteropexy (en'ter-o-peks-i) [" + *pēxis*, fixation]. Fixation of the intestine to the abdominal wall.

enteroplasty (en'ter-o-plas-tī) ['' + *plastēn*, to form] Plastic operation on intestines NP Watch diet and fluid orders Care of mouth SEE *laparotomy*.

enteroplegia ['' + *plēgē*, stroke] Paralysis of the bowels

enteroplex (en'ter-o-pleks) ['' + *plexis*, a weaving] Instrument for joining out edges of intestines

enteroplexy ['' + *plexis*, a weaving] Union of divided parts of the intestine

enteroptosis (en-ter-op-to'sis) ['' + *ptōsis*, a dropping] Prolapse of the intestine or abdominal organs

enterorrhagia (en'ter-or-rā'ji-ā) ['' + *rēgnunai*, to burst forth] Hemorrhage from the intestines

enterorrhaphy (en-ter-or-rā'fi) ['' + *raphē*, suture] The stitching of the lips of an intestinal wound, or of the intestines to some other structure.

enterorrhexis (en-ter-or-reks'is) ['' + *rēxis*, rupture] Rupture of the intestine

enteroscope (en'ter-o-skōp) ['' + *skopein*, to examine] Device for examination of intestines

enterosepsis ['' + *sepsis*, decay] Intestinal toxemia; sepsis developed from the intestinal contents

enterospasm (en'ter-o-spazm) ['' + *spasmos*, spasm] Painful peristalsis

enterostasis ['' + *stasis* a standing] Intestinal stasis Cessation of or delay in the passage of food through the intestine

enterostenosis ['' + *stēnōsis*, a narrowing] Narrowing or stricture of the intestine

enterostomy (en-ter-os'to-mī) ['' + *stoma*, opening] Surgical formation of a permanent opening into the intestine through the abdominal wall.

enterotome (en'ter-o-tōm) ['' + *tomē*, incision] Instrument for incision of intestines

enterotomy (en-ter-ot'o-mī) ['' + *tomē*, a cutting] Incision or dissection of the intestines

enterotoxin A toxin produced by certain species of bacteria which produces symptoms characteristic of food poisoning

enterotoxism ['' + *toxikon*, poison, + *ismos*, condition] Absorption of intestinal toxins SYN *enterosepsis*.

enterotropic ['' + *trōpē*, a turning] Affecting or attracted by the intestines

enterovaccine ['' + *L. vacca*, a cow] A vaccine composed of fecal bacteria

enterovirus A member of a group of human viruses including the three polioviruses, the Coxsackie viruses, and the ECHO viruses

enterozoic ['' + *zōon*, animal] Pert. to parasites inhabiting the intestines

enterozoön ['' + *zōon*, animal] Any intestinal animal parasite

entheomania (en-the-o-ma'nī-ā) [G *entheos*, inspired, + *mania*, madness] Religious insanity

enthermic [G *en*, in, + *thermē*, heat] Promoting or pert to warmth

enthesis (ēn'thē-sis) [G *a* putting in] The use of metallic or other inorganic substances to substitute for or replace lost tissue

enthetic (en-thet'ik) ['' + *tithenai*, to place] Introduced from outside SYN *exogenous*.

ento- [G] Prefix, *entos*, within, inside.

entoblast [G *entos*, within, + *blastos*, germ] The endoderm or hypoblast.

entocoele (en-to-sel) ['' + *kelē*, hernia] 1. Internal hernia. 2. Displacement of

a part, inward.

entochondrosis (en'to-kon-dro-sto'sis) ['' + *chondros*, cartilage, + *osis*] The development of bone within cartilage.

entochoroida (en'to-ko-roy-de-ā) ['' + *chorioeidēs*, choroid] The inner layer of the choroid, coat of the eye

entocineria (en-to-sin-er'i-ā) ['' + *L. cinerius*, ashen] The internal gray matter of nerve centers, esp. of the brain

entocone (en'to-kōn) ['' + *kōnos*, cone] The inner post. cusp of an upper molar tooth

entocornea ['' + *L. corneus*, horny] Post. or inner lining membrane of cornea SYN *Dreschel's membrane*.

entocyte (en'to-sit) ['' + *kytos*, cell] Int. part of a cell within the ectoplasm SYN *endoplasm*.

entoderm (en'to-derm) ['' + *derma*, skin] SYN *endoderm* *Hypoblast* Inner layer of cells in the blastoderm * Innermost of the three primary germ layers of a developing embryo It gives rise to the epithelium of the digestive tract and its associated glands, the respiratory organs, bladder, vagina and urethra

entoeblad (en-to-ek'tad) ['' + *ektos*, without, + *L. ad*, toward] From within outward

entome (en'tōm) [G *en*, in, + *tomē*, a cut] Knife for division of urethral stricture

entomion (en-to'mī-on) [G *entomē*, notch] The tip of mastoid angle of the parietal bone

entomology [G *entomon*, insect, + *logos*, science] The study of insects
e., *medical*. That branch of entomology which deals with insects and their relationship to disease

entophyte (en'to'fi) [G *entos*, within, + *phyton*, plant] Any vegetable parasite within the body

entophyton (en-to'fi-ton) ['' + *phyton*, plant] Vegetable parasite in the body. SYN *entophyte* *

entopic (en-top'ik) [G *en*, in, + *topos*, place] Normally situated, in a normal place

entoptic (en-top'tik) [G *entos*, within, + *optikos*, seeing] Situated in the eyeball

entoptoscopy (en'top-tos'ko-pī) ['' + *ōps*, eye, + *skopein*, to examine] Inspection of intraocular shadows

entoral (en-to'rāl) ['' + *L. os*, or-, mouth] An oral respiratory vaccine.
Uses For immunization against colds.

entoretina ['' + *L. rete*, a net]. Internal layer of the retina

entorrhagia (en-tor-a'ji-ā) ['' + *rēgnunai*, to burst forth] Internal hemorrhage. SEE *enterorrhagia*.

entostoblast [G *entosthe*, from within, + *blastos*, germ] Hypothetical nucleus of the nucleolus SYN *entoblast*.

entotic (en-to'tik) [G *entos*, within, + *ous*, of-, ear] Pert. to int. of ear or to perception of sound due to condition of the auditory apparatus.

entozoön (en-to-zō'on) ['' + *zōon*, animal] Any animal parasite in any internal organ

entrophia (en-tro'fi-ā) [G *en*, in, + *trophē*, nourishment]. Normal growth and nourishment

entrophy (ēn-trō'fi) That portion of energy within a system which cannot be utilized for mechanical work

entropion ['' + *trepein*, to turn] Inward curling of eyelid, esp. lower lid, with lashes
Etymology: Spastic contraction of muscular fibers or of a cicatrix.

e. citatrical. A resulting from scar tissue on the inner surface of the lid
e. spastic. A resulting from a spasm of the orbicularis oculi muscles

entropionize [' + *trepein*, to turn]. To invert or correct by turning in

entropium [' + *trepein*, to turn]. Inward curling of eyelids *SYN* *entropion*.

en'tryp. A turning inward.

enucleate (e-nu'kle-ät) [L. *enucleäre*, to remove the kernel of] 1 To remove a tumor or a structure from the body without rupturing, to remove a part entire 2 To destroy or take out the nucleus of a cell

enucleation (e-nu-kle-a'shun) [L. *enucleäre*, to remove the kernel of] 1. Removal of a tumor from its capsule 2 Act of unfolding

enucleator [L. *enucleäre*, to remove the kernel of] Instrument for separating a tumor mass, as a myoma

enuresis (en-u-re'sis) [G. *enourein*, to void urine] Incontinence Involuntary discharge of urine, complete or partial, diurnal or nocturnal, dependent upon pathologic or functional causes, although it may be voluntary as representative of a behavior pattern

A child, for instance, may feel neglected, or feel a desire for attention, and attempt to center attention upon himself by deliberately wetting his bed Urinary control, however, is generally established after the second year, although incontinence may be reestablished as a pathological manifestation after the fourth or not later than the eighth year

Condition in adults abolished by administration of A. P. L., commercial gonadotrophic preparation from placenta, in large doses of 4000 international units.

e., diurnal. Urinary incontinence during the day and its etiology is of a pathological nature It may be caused by muscular contractions brought about by laughing, coughing, or crying, and it often persists for long periods of time, esp after protracted illness, but more frequently in the female

Etiol. Enuresis may result from urethral irritation, and fecal incontinence is sometimes associated with it. Excessive water drinking There may be deficiency of the cord due to injury, cystitis may be present, and it may be associated with various diseases, such as diabetes insipidus and mellitus, epilepsy, or mental deficiency

Children suffering from enuresis may be shy and sensitive, sometimes gloomy. These nervous manifestations may result from the reaction to the condition, or they may be a part of the behavior pattern of which the enuresis is a symptom Parents should be taught to differentiate between physiological and mental causes of enuresis, as the child who is suffering from pathological symptoms should not be reproached or punished for that which is beyond his control

TREATMENT. Examine the urine as soon as possible, esp. to ascertain the presence of white cells which are indicative of abnormality of the urinary tract. Great concern or censure should be avoided as it adds to apprehensiveness on part of child. If the result of a behavior pattern, the condition should be ignored as much as possible, but the cause of the behavior difficulty needs to be found and corrected.

Fluid should be restricted late in day,

and diurnal voidings should be spaced at more than ordinary intervals The child may be awakened once or twice in the night and when fully awake, robed and walked to the bathroom. As improvement is noticed the number of awakenings may be lessened The foot of the bed may also be elevated

e., nocturnal. Urinary incontinence during the night Wetting is irregular, and unaccompanied by urgency or frequency Incontinence may cease for several weeks only to return. This type is more common in boys than in girls.

environment [L. *in*, in, + *verer*, to turn]. The surroundings, conditions, or influences which affect an organism, or the cells within an organism

e. external. Those influences which are outside the body

e. internal. Those influences within the body Specifically, the tissue fluid constitutes the internal environment

enyzygotic (en-zi-got'ik) [G. *en*, in, + *zygon*, yoke] Developed from the same ovum

e. twins. Identical twins, those developed from one ovum *SEE* *dizygotic*.

enzyme (en'zim) [' + *zyme*, leaven] An organic catalyst produced by living cells but capable of acting independently of the cells producing them They are complex colloidal substances which are capable of inducing chemical changes in other substances without themselves being changed in the process Many enzymes have been isolated in pure crystalline form and all have proved to be protein in nature

Enzymes are found particularly in digestive juices, acting upon food substances causing them to break down into simpler compounds They are capable of accelerating greatly the speed of chemical reactions

The reactions affected by the digestive enzymes are chiefly decompositions of a hydrolytic nature, but enzymes are equally important in the synthetic reactions of assimilation

Each hydrolytic enzyme has been given a name which indicates the substance upon which it acts with the addition of the suffix *ase* As an example, *lipases* indicate fat-splitting enzymes, *amylases*, starch-splitting ones, and *proteases*, protein-splitting enzymes Some of them take a qualifying adjective, as salivary or pancreatic enzymes Exceptions are the enzymes rennin, pepsin, and trypsin

The substance acted upon by an enzyme is called the *substrate*. Zymogen is the name given to the inactive enzyme within a cell The more common groups of enzymes are (a) Hydrolytic e., fat, protein, starch, and sugar-splitting e's (b) Coagulating e's or those which cause clotting (c) Oxidases or oxidizing e's, deaminizing e's Those destroying amino or amino groups during oxidation (d) Reductases or reducing e's (e) Those producing carbon dioxide without the use of free oxygen (f) Those which produce the breakdown of a larger molecule into a smaller one without change of composition (g) Mutases, those which bring about chemical rearrangement without change of the molecules in size

Enzymes are specific in their action, i. e., they will act only upon a certain substance or a group of chemically closely related substances and no other; each enzyme has an optimum temperature at which it acts with greatest effi-

ciency; each enzyme is influenced by the reaction of the medium in which it acts, there being an optimum degree of acidity or alkalinity.

Enzyme activity can be retarded or inhibited by (a) low temperatures, (b) high temperatures, (c) presence of salts of heavy metals (copper, mercury), (d) dehydration, (e) ultraviolet radiation.

Enzymes sometimes require the presence of additional substances in order to make them active. Nonspecific substances which activate enzymes are called *activators* (Ex. HCl for pepsin), specific substances which act selectively with certain enzymes only are called *coenzymes* (Ex. enterokinase for trypsinogen).

e., amylolytic. E. changing starch to sugar.

e., autolytic. E. producing autolysis, or cell digestion.

e., bacterial. E. developed by bacteria.

e. coagulating. E. converting soluble proteins into insoluble ones. Ex. *rennin*. A coagulase.

e., deamidizing. E. dividing amino acids into ammonia compounds.

e. decarboxylating. E. which separates CO₂ from organic acids. (Ex: *carboxylase*)

e. digestive. E. which is involved in digestive processes in the alimentary canal.

e. extracellular. E. which produces its effects outside the cell that produces it.

e. of fermentation. E. produced by bacteria or yeasts which bring about the fermentation of substances esp. carbohydrates.

e., glycolytic. E. oxidizing sugar

e. hydrolytic. E. which decomposes a substance by the addition of water

e., inorganic. A metallic colloidal solution, acting somewhat like an e.

e. intracellular. An enzyme that acts within the cell which produces it

Summary of the Main Enzymatic Processes in Digestion*

Site	Secretion	Enzyme	Substrate	Degree of Digestion	Products of Digestion
Mouth.	Saliva.	Ptyalin	Starch.	Slight.	Dextrins, maltose
		Maltase (?)	Maltose	Very slight	Glucose.
Stomach.	Gastric juice.	Pepsin.	Protein.	Incomplete.	Proteoses, peptones.
		Lipase.	Emulsified fats	Very slight.	Fatty acids, glycerol.
Intestine.	Pancreatic juice.	Trypsin.	Proteins.	Nearly complete.	Peptides, amino acids.
			Proteoses		
			Polypeptides		
		Steapsin.	Fats.	Nearly complete.	Fatty acids, glycerol
		Amylopsin.	Starch.	Nearly complete.	Dextrins, maltose.
		Maltase.	Maltose.	Fairly complete.	Glucose.
		Lactase.	Lactose.	Fairly complete.	Glucose, galactose
		Invertase (?)	Sucrose.	Fairly complete.	Glucose, fructose
		Rennin.	Casein.	Complete.	Paracasein.
		Erepsin.	Ordinary peptides.	Nearly complete.	Amino acids.
Intestine.	Intestinal juice and intestinal mucosa.	Erepsin.	Ordinary peptides.	Nearly complete.	Amino acids
		Amylase.	Starch.	Nearly complete.	Dextrins, maltose
		Rennin.	Casein.	Generally complete.	Paracasein.
		Enterokinase	Activates trypsin		
		Lipase.	Fat.	Nearly complete.	Fatty acids, glycerol.
		Maltase.	Maltose.	Complete.	Glucose.
		Lactase.	Lactose.	Complete.	Glucose, galactose
		Invertase.	Sucrose.	Usually complete.	Glucose, fructose.
		Nucleinases.	Nucleic acids.	Usually complete.	Mononucleotides.
		Nucleotidases.	Mononucleotides.	Usually complete.	Nucleosides phosphoric acid.
		Nucleosidases (in mucosa).	Nucleosides.	Usually complete.	Purine bases, carbohydrates.

* Harry M. Vars, Ph.D., *Cyclopedia of Medicine, Surgery and Specialties*.

e., inverting. E. that converts a double sugar (sucrose) into simple sugars

e., lipolytic. E. that acts on fats hydrolyzing them to glycerol and fatty acids, a lipase

e., oxidation. See: deamidizing e.

e., oxidizing. E. that catalyzes oxidative reactions; an oxidase or dehydrogenase

e., polypeptolytic. E. having a hydrolytic action on the polypeptides

e., proteolytic. E. changing proteins into peptones

e., reducing. Reductase One that withdraws oxygen

e., respiratory. E. that acts within tissue cells catalyzing oxidative reactions with the release of energy Ex: flavoproteins, cytochromes

e., steatolytic. See lipolytic e.

e., sucroclastic. E. dividing or decomposing sugar

e., uricolytic. E. converting uric acid into urea

e., Warburg's yellow. An oxidative enzyme isolated from yeast cells

e., yellow. A flavoprotein One of a group of enzymes involved in cellular oxidations

enzymolysis (en-zim-ol'i-sis) [G *en*, in, + *zyme*, leaven, + *lysis*, dissolution]. Chemical change caused by an enzyme SYN *enzymolysis*.

enzymosis [' + ' + *osis*]. Fermentation due to an enzyme. SYN *enzymolysis*.

enzymuria [' + ' + *ouron*, urine]. Enzymes in the urine

eonism (e'on-izm) Desire to dress in the clothing of the opposite sex, a sexual perversion SYN *transvestism*

eosin (ē'o-sin, -sēn) [G *eōs*, dawn (rose colored) 1. (C₂₀H₆Br₂O₆) 1. A dye derived from action of bromine on fluorescein An acid dye much used for diagnostic purposes

Brownish-red crystals used in microscopy as a stain. SYN: *tetrabromfluorescein*.

2 Any of several similar dyes.

3 Rosy-red, dawn colored.

eosinoblast [G *eōs*, dawn, + *blastos*, germ]. A bone marrow cell which develops into a myelocyte. SYN *myeloblast*.

eosinopenia (ē'o-sin-o-pe'nī-ā) [' + *penia*, poverty]. Abnormally small number of eosinophil cells in the peripheral blood

eosinophil (ē-o-sin'o-fil, or -fil) [' + *philein*, to love] A cell or cellular structure that stains readily with the acid stain, *eosin*, specifically an eosinophilic leucocyte.

Eosinophils are present in small numbers under normal conditions. Supposed to originate in bone marrow.

They are large, slightly irregular cells with very distinct, bright pink granules. These granules cover the protoplasm, often making it invisible Occasionally there are vacuoles scattered about through the granules The nucleus is of a polymorphonuclear type. They make up from 1/2 to 2% of the white cells of normal man. See *oxyphil*.

e. leucocytes. Spherical cells found in blood and sometimes in connective tissues having a diameter of 9 to 14 microns The nucleus is polymorphic usually having two lobes connected by a thin strand The cytoplasm contains numerous coarse, highly refractile granules which stain intensely with eosin or other acid stains. They constitute 2 to 4 per cent of the white cell count.

Eosinophil leucocytes originate in the red bone marrow Their function is not well established They are ameboid but do not exhibit phagocytic activity. They increase in number in certain diseases such as asthma and in certain infestations with animal parasites They decrease in number in circulating blood following the administration of ACTH or cortisone

eosinophilia (ē'o-sin-o-fil'i-ā) [' + *philein*, to love] 1. Accumulation of unusual number of eosinophil cells in the blood. 2 Condition of being eosinophilic.

eosinophilic (ē'o-sin-o-fil'ik) [' + *philein*, to love]. Readily stainable with eosin

eosinophilous [' + *philein*, to love] 1. Easily stainable with eosin. 2. Having eosinophilia.

eosinotactic (ē-o-sin-o-tak'tik) [' + *taktikos*, arranged] Attraction or repulsion of eosinophil cells

epacmastic (ep-ak-mas'tik) [G *epi*, upon, + *akmé*, prime]. Denoting increase of symptoms RS *acmastic*, *paracmastic*.

epac'fal [G *epaktos*, added to]. Supernumerary.

e. bone. Wormian bone

eparsalgia (ep-ar-sal'i-ā) [G *epairein*, to lift, + *algos*, pain]. Any disorder due to overstrain of a part. SYN *eper-salgia*.

eparter'ial. Located over or above an artery

epaxial (ep-ak'si-al) [G *epi*, upon, + *L*, axis, axis]. Situated above or behind any axis

epencephalon (ep-en-sef'al-on) [' + *egkephalos*, brain] The metencephalon, the anterior portion of the embryonic hind brain (rhombencephalon) from which arise the pons and cerebellum

ependyma (ep-en-dim-ā) [G *ependyma*, wrap]. Membrane lining the cerebral ventricles and central canal of spinal cord.

e. medullae spinalis. The spinal portion of the e

e. ventriculorum cerebri. The ventricular portion of the e

epen'dym'al. Pertaining to the ependyma

e. cells. Cells of the developing neural tube which give rise to the ependyma They arise from spongioblasts derived from the neural epithelium

e. layer. The innermost of three layers which form the neural tube of an embryo

ependymitis (ep'en-dim-i'tis) [' + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the ependyma

ependymoblast (ep-en-dim'o-blast) [' + *blastos*, germ]. An embryonic ependymal cell or ependymocyte.

ependymocyte (ep-en-dim'o-sit) [' + *kytos*, cell]. A cell of the ependymal region.

ependymo'ma [' + *ōma*, tumor]. A tumor arising from fetal inclusion of ependymal elements.

epersal'gia [G *epairein*, to lift, + *algos*, pain]. Pain and soreness due to overuse or unaccustomed use of a part.

ephebic (ef-e'bik) [G *ephēbikos*, pert. to puberty]. Pert to adolescence.

ephebiology (e-fe-bol'o-jī) [G *ephēbos*, puberty]. The study of puberty and its changes.

ephedrine (ef'ed-rin). An alkaloid obtained from *Ma huang*, a species of *Ephedra*; first isolated by Nagai in 1887. *Ma huang* had a reputation in ancient

Chinese medicine as a diaphoretic and antipyretic. It was not until recent times, however, that its action was studied and its valuable therapeutic properties made known.

Action Similar to that of adrenalin. Its effects, although less powerful, are more prolonged, and it exerts an action when given orally, whereas adrenalin is effective only by injection. Ephedrine orally (or by injection) dilates the bronchial muscles, contracts the nasal mucosa, and raises the blood pressure. Chiefly used for its bronchodilator effect in asthma, and for its constricting effects on the nasal mucosa in hay fever.

Dosage From 1/4-5/6 gr. (0.015-0.05 Gm.). Some patients need carefully regulated doses. The least dose which will give the specific desired effect is desirable.

INCOMPATIBILITIES *Calcium chloride, iodine, tannic acid.*

e. hydrochloride. USP. A more soluble salt of the alkaloid, containing about 80% ephedrine.

Dosage 3/4 gr. (0.025 Gm.), locally, in from 1/2 to 3%.

INCOMPATIBILITIES *Sodium bicarbonate.*

e. sulfate. This contains about 75% ephedrine, dosage and uses same as *e. hydrochloride*, but believed by some to be more irritant.

epheles (ef-ē'lis) [G. *ephēlis*, freckle]. Freckle, lentigo *

ephemeral (e-fem'er-al) [G. *epi*, upon, + *ēmera*, day]. Of brief duration.

ephidrosis (ef-i-dro'sis) [G. *ephidrosis*, a sweating]. Abnormal amt. of sweating.

e. cruenta. Sweat containing blood.

e. saccharata. Diabetic condition in which sugar is present in sweat.

e. tincta. Colored sweat. **SYN** *chromidrosis*.

epi-, ep- [G.]. Prefix meaning upon, at, in addition to.

epiallopregnanolone (ēp'i-al'o-prēg-nan'ō-lōn) Male sex hormone in urine of pregnant women, which helps to form male sex characteristics.

epiblast [G. *epi*, upon, + *blastos*, germ]. **SYN** *Ectoderm, qv* Outer layer of cells of the blastoderm. **SEE** *hypoblast*.

epiblastic (ep-i-blas'tik) [+ *blastos*, germ]. Pert to the epiblast.

epibole, epiboly (ē-pib'ō-lī) [G. *epibolē*, cover]. Inclusion of the hypoblast within the epiblast, due to swifter growth of the latter. **SEE** *emboly*.

epibular (ēp-i-bū'lār) Lying upon the bulb of any structure, more specifically, located upon the eyeball.

epicanthus [G. *epi*, upon, + *kanthos*, canthus]. A fold of skin extending from the root of the nose to the median end of the eyebrow, covering the inner canthus and caruncle. It is a characteristic of the Mongolian race and may occur as a congenital anomaly in Caucasians.

epicardia (ēp-i-kard'i-ā). [+ *kardia*, heart]. The abdominal portion of the esophagus extending from the diaphragm to the stomach, about 2 cm in length.

epicardium [+ *kardia*, heart]. The inner or visceral layer of the pericardium, which forms a serous membrane forming the outermost layer of the wall of the heart.

epicole, epicoeilia (ep'is-ēl, -i-coy'li-a) [+ *kōila*, hollow]. The fourth ventricle of the brain.

epichordal (ēp-i-kōrd'āl). Located dorsal to the notochord.

epicomus (ēp-i-kōm'ūs). A monster with a parasitic twin, or head attached to the summit or vertex of the skull.

epicondylalgia (ēp-i-kōnd-i-lā'i-ā) [+ *kondylos*, condyle, + *algos*, pain]. Pain in the elbow joint in the region of the epicondyles.

epicondyle [+ *kondylos*, condyle]. The eminence at the articular end of a bone above a condyle.

epicranium [+ *kranion*, cranium]. Soft parts covering the cranium.

epicranial (ep-i-kra'nī-us) [+ *kranion*, cranium]. Occipitofrontal muscle and scalp.

epicrisis [+ *krisis*, crisis]. A supplementary or secondary crisis following a return of morbid symptoms.

epicritic (ep-i-krit'ik) [G. *epikritikos*, judging]. Pert to extreme sensibility, such as that of the skin when it discriminates between degrees of sensation caused by touch or temperature.

epicystitis [G. *epi*, upon, + *kystis*, bladder, + *itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of cellular tissue above the bladder.

epicystotomy [+ *tomē*, incision]. Opening above the symphysis pubis into the bladder.

epicyte (ep-i-sīt) [+ *kytos*, cell]. 1 An epithelial cell. 2 A cell membrane.

epidemic [+ *demōs*, people]. Appearance of an infectious disease not of local origin which attacks many people at the same time in the same area. **SEE** *Winckel's disease*.

e. jaundice. Infectious or spirochetal jaundice, Weil's disease. An infectious disease caused by a spirochete, *Leptospira icterohæmorrhagica*. **SYN** Onset of sudden fever, in a few days followed by jaundice, hemorrhage into skin, and anemia. **SEE** *caribi, endemic, pandemic*.

epidemiography [+ *graphem*, to write]. Study of epidemic diseases.

epidemiologic (ep'i-dem'i-o-lōj'ik) [+ *logos*, study]. Pert to the study of epidemics.

epidemiologist (ep'i-dem'i-o-lō-jist) [+ *logos*, study]. One who specializes in epidemic diseases.

epidemiology (ep-i-dem'i-o-lō-jī) [+ *logos*, study]. The science of epidemic diseases.

epidermal, epidermic [+ *derma*, skin]. Pert to the epidermis.

epidermatoplasty (ep-i-der-mat'o-plas-tī) [+ *plassein*, to mould]. Grafting with pieces of epidermis with the underlying layer of the corium.

epidermic (ep-i-der'mik) [+ *derma*, skin]. Pert to the external layer of the skin or epidermis.

epidermidolysis [+ *lysis*, loosening]. Loosening of the epidermis. **SYN** *epidermolysis*.

epidermidsis [+ *ōsis*]. Any disease of the skin. **SYN** *epidermosis*.

epidermis [+ *derma*, skin]. Cuticle, or outer layer of skin, scarf-skin.

It consists of four layers, (1) stratum germinativum (stratum mucosum, stratum Malpighi) which is the innermost, (2) stratum granulosum; (3) stratum lucidum, and (4) stratum corneum, the outermost.

epidermitis [+ *itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the superficial layers of the skin.

epidermization (ep-e-der-mī-zā'shun) [+ *derma*, skin]. Skin grafting. Conversion of deeper germinative layer of cells into outer and horny layer of epidermis.

epidermoid (ep-i-der'moyd) [" + " + *eidōs*, form]. 1. Resembling or pert. to the epidermis. 2. A tumor arising from aberrant epidermal cells. SYN *cholesteatoma*.

epidermolysis (ep-i-der-mol'is-is) [" + " + *lysis*, loosening]. Loosening of the epidermis.

e. bullosa. A deep characterized by formation of deep seated bullae appearing after irritation or rubbing of a part.

epidermo'ma [" + " + *ōma*, growth].

An excrescence on the skin.

epidermomycosis (ep-i-der'mo-mi'ko-sis) [" + " + *mykēs*, fungus, + *ōsis*]. Skin disease caused by a fungus.

Epidermophyton (ep-i-der-mof'i-ton) [" + " + *phyton*, plant]. A genus of fungi causing *tinea cruris* or *Dhobie itch*, *q.v.*

E. floccosum. The causative agent of certain types of *tinea*, esp. *tinea pedis* (athlete's foot), *tinea cruris*, and others.

epidermophytosis (ep-i-der-mo-fi-to'sis) [" + " + " + *ōsis*]. Infection by a species of *Epidermophyton*. SYN *Dhobie itch*, *washerwoman's itch*, *tinea cruris*, *tinea inguinalis*.

epidermo'sis [" + " + *ōsis*]. Any disease affecting the skin esp. the epidermis.

epidi'ascope [" + *dia*, through, + *skopein*, to examine]. Lantern used for projection of images on a screen. SYN: *episcope*.

epididymectomy (ep-i-did-i-mek'to-mi) [G. *epi*, upon, + *didymos*, testis, + *ektomē*, excision]. Removal of the epididymus.

epididymis (ep-i-did'i-mis) [Pl *epididymides*] [" + *didymos*, testis]. A small, oblong body resting upon and beside the post surface of the testes, consisting of a convoluted tube 18-20 ft long, enveloped in the tunica vaginalis, ending in the vas deferens.

It consists of (1) the *head* caput or globus major which contains 12 to 14 efferent ducts of the testes, (2) the *body*, and (3) the *tail* (cauda or globus minor). It constitutes the first part of the excretory duct of each testis. The epididymis is supplied by the internal spermatic, deferential, and external spermatic arteries, it is drained by corresponding veins.

epididymitis (ep-i-did-im-i'tis) [" + " + *itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the epididymis.

Etiol. Inflammation of internal genitals traveling up urethra. SEE *epididymus*.

e., gonorrhoeal. In third to eighth week of gonorrhea, symptoms either acute (swelling increasing rapidly involving testes, scrotum, etc.) or subacute (moderate swelling developing slowly), with pain.

TREATMENT Rest in bed, immobilization of testes, local applications, ice pack.

e., nongonorrhoeal. Resembles gonorrhea but often terminates in gross supuration. **TREATMENT** Prophylactic, by gentleness in treatment of urethritis. Suspensory bandage, hygienic regimen. Operation if palliative measures fail.

e. nonspecific. E. resulting from invasion of the epididymis by pyogenic organisms. May occur in connection with urethral stricture, cystitis, or prostatitis.

e. relapsing. Any acute form that becomes chronic.

e. specific. E. resulting from the organisms of gonorrhea, syphilis, pneumonia, meningitis, or other diseases.

e. traumatic. E. which occurs in the absence of a demonstrable causative factor.

epididymodeferentectomy (ep-i-did-i-mo-def'er-en-tek'to-mi) [" + " + *L. deferens*, carrying away, + *G. ektomē*, excision]. Excision of epididymis and vas deferens.

epididymodeferen'tial [" + " + *L. deferens*, carrying away]. Concerning both the epididymis and vas deferens.

epididymoorchitis (ep-i-did-im-o-or-ki'tis) [" + " + *orchis*, testis, + *itis*, inflammation]. Epididymitis with orchitis.

epididymot'omy [" + " + *tomē*, incision]. Incision into the epididymis.

epididymovasotomy (ep-i-did'im-o-vas-o'to-mi) [" + " + *L. vas*, vessel, + *tomē*, incision]. Making an anastomosis bet. the epididymis and the vas.

epidu'ral [" + *L. durus*, hard]. Located over or upon the dura.

e. space. Space outside of dura mater of brain and spinal cord.

epifascial. On or upon a fascia.

epifolliculitis (ep-i-fol-lik-u-li'tis) [" + *L. folliculus*, follicle, + *G. itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of hair follicles of the scalp.

epigas'ter [" + *gaster*, belly]. Embryonic structure which develops into the large intestine. SYN *hindgut*.

ep'igastral'gia [" + " + *algos*, pain].

Pain in the epigastrium.

epigas'tric [" + *gaster*, belly]. Pert. to the epigastrium. SEE *precordia*.

e. reflex. Contraction of the upper portion of the rectus abdominis muscle when skin of the epigastric region is scratched.

epigastrium (ep-i-gas'tri-u-m) [" + *gaster*, belly]. Region over the pit of the stomach. SEE *Auenbrugger's sign*.

epigastrocele (ep-i-gas'tro-sēl) [" + " + *kelē*, hernia]. Hernia in the epigastrium.

epigastrorrhaphy (ep-i-gas'tro-rā-fl) [" + " + *raphē*, suture]. Suture of an abdominal wound in the epigastric area.

epigenesis (ep-i-jen'es-is) [" + *genesis*, formation]. In embryology, the theory that parts of an organism arise by a process of progressive development from simple to complex structures through the utilization of cells as building units, in contrast to preformation which holds that parts exist in the ovum performed.

epiglottid'ean [" + *glōttis*, glottis]. Pert. to the epiglottis.

epiglottidectomy (ep'i-glōt-id-ek'to-mi) [" + " + *ektomē*, excision]. Excision of the epiglottis.

epiglottiditis (ep'i-glōt-tid-i'tis) [" + " + *itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the epiglottis. SYN *epiglottitis*.

epiglōt'is (pl. *epiglōttides*) [" + *glōttis*, glottis]. A thin leaf-shaped structure located immediately posterior to the root of the tongue which covers the entrance of the larynx when swallowing. It consists of the epiglottic cartilage, an impaired laryngeal cartilage, and is covered with mucous membrane.

epiglottitis (ep'i-glōt-ti'tis) [" + " + *itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the epiglottis. SYN *epiglottiditis*.

epih'y'al [" + *uoedēs*, U-shaped]. Pert. to the arch of the hyoid.

e. bone. Ossified stylohyoid ligament.

epilate (ep'i-lāt) [*L. ē*, out, + *pilus*, hair]. To extract the hair by the roots.

ep'ilating [" + *pilus*, hair]. Depilating; extracting a hair.

e. dose. The quantity of roentgen rays or radium necessary to cause temporary loss of hair.

e. forceps. Tweezers for pulling out hairs

epilation (ep-i-la'shun) [' + pilus, hair]. Extraction of hair **SYN.** *depilation*.

epilatory (e-pil'a-tor-i) [' + pilus, hair]. Pert. to removal of hairs, or that which removes them **SYN.** *depilatory*.

epilemma (ep-i-lem'ä) [G *epi*, upon, + *lemma*, husk] Neurilemma of small branches of nerve filaments

ep'illep'sy [G. *epilēpsia*, seizure]. An episodic disturbance of consciousness during which generalized convulsions may occur.

Etrol. Unknown, however, electroencephalographic studies reveal a direct relationship between changes in electrical brain potentials and the occurrence of seizures Heredity plays an important role

SYM. Often a peculiar sensation or feeling (the aura) precedes loss of consciousness. The patient falls during the attack, often injuring himself, he may bite his tongue, pass urine, and awake to realize something has happened because of muscular soreness

There is a tendency to sleep following the attack; indeed attacks may occur only during sleep. The convulsion may be replaced by a so-called equivalent—during the unconsciousness, violent, antisocial or unnatural conduct may occur (automatism), which may have vast medicolegal significance.

On recovery, amnesia is complete and so no precautions to hide the antisocial acts are taken, this in itself is significant, esp if associated with postautomatism, sleep, and a particularly vicious type of crime The epileptic may gradually deteriorate, and in some cases finally become completely demented

TREATMENT. Do not attempt to stop attack. During attack arrange head so as to facilitate breathing. Prevent tongue from being bitten, or from obstructing windpipe. Place pad between teeth during attack. Afterward allow patient to sleep. Dilantin is used as an anticonvulsant without depressive action, but toxicity must be guarded against.

DIET. Ketogenic diet, *q.v.* One rich in fat has been successful in some cases due to the fact that it produces acidosis. An acid condition of the system seems to improve such patients. Fasting causes ketosis, or a mild acidosis, but a high-fat, low-carbohydrate diet produces the same condition. (a) Very little meat, no salt; milk, 2 pints, and 2 eggs daily; white fish sometimes; bread and butter; plenty of vegetables (b) Lactovegetarian diet. (c) Salt-free diet. (d) Bread made with sodium bromide. Avoid overeating; tea, coffee, alcohol, strong soups, etc.

GRAND MAL. Often preceded by a peculiar sensation known as an aura, beginning in finger or toe and rising until head is involved, when patient gives shrill cry and falls unconscious; tonic spasm followed by clonic movements; face cyanosed; frothing at mouth; coma.

Prog. Unfavorable, although not fatal. **Fxrr.** Mal. Seizure consists of momentary unconsciousness.

e. abortive. Petit mal

e., cardiac. E. causing severe interference with heart action.

e., cortical. **SEX:** Jacksonian e.

e. focal. **SYN:** *cortical e., Jacksonian e. symptomatic e.* E. due to a local injury or lesion of the motor areas of the cerebral cortex

e., hemiplegic. **SEX:** *cortical e.*

e., idiopathic. Presence of epilepsy without known cause.

e. Jacksonian. E. in which convulsions tend to be restricted to certain groups of muscles, or limited to one side of the body, due to disease involving the cortex. Also called *cortical* or *symptomatic e.*

e., menstrual. Form in which attacks coincide with menstruation.

e. myoclonic. E. in which clonic contractions of muscles, esp., those of the extremities, occur between seizures **SEE** *myoclinia*

e., nocturnal. Occurs only during sleep. Symptoms similar to grand mal. **Prog.** Favorable

e., partial. **SEE:** *cortical e.*

e. reflex. E. in which attacks are induced by peripheral irritation

e., sleep. Spasmodic uncontrollable desire to sleep. **SYN.** *narcolepsy*.

e., spinal. E. due to lateral sclerosis of the spinal cord

e. symptomatic. Cortical, focal, or Jacksonian e. Epilepsy due to an identifiable lesion of the brain

e., syphilitic. E. present in syphilis

e., thalamic. Form with lesion of the thalamus, causing hallucinations

e. toxemic. E. due to presence of toxic substances in the blood

e., traumatic. E. caused by trauma, particularly of the cranial vertex.

e. uncinat. E. due to a lesion of the uncinat gyrus of the temporal lobe

epilepsy, words pert. to: *absentia epileptica*, *analepsis*, *aura*, *cataplexis*, *fit*, *furor epilepticus*, *haut mal*, *ictus*, *status epilepticus*.

epilep'tic [G. *epilēptikos*, pert. to a seizure]. 1 Concerning epilepsy. 2 Individual suffering from epileptic attacks

epilep'tiform [G. *epilēpsia*, seizure, + L. *forma*, form]. Having the form of epilepsy.

epileptogen'ic, epileptog'enous [' + *genan*, to produce]. Giving rise to epileptoid convulsions

e. zone. Certain motor areas in cerebral cortex, irritation of which gives rise to an epileptic seizure.

epilep'toid [' + *eidōs*, resemblance] Resembling epilepsy **SYN.** *epileptiform*.

epileptol'ogy [' + *logos*, study]. Study of epilepsy

epileptosis (ep-i-lep-to'sis) [' + *ōsis*]. Any mental disease due to epilepsy.

epiloia (ep-i-lō'i-ä). **SYN.** *tuberous sclerosis, tuberosc gliosis, hypertrophic nodular gliosis* A syndrome consisting of mental deficiency, adenoma sebaceum, epileptic fits, hypertrophic sclerosis of the brain, tumors in the kidneys, and nodules on floor of lateral ventricle

epimandibular (ep'i-man-dib'u-lar) [G. *epi*, upon, + L. *mandibulum*, jaw]. Above or upon the lower jaw.

epimenorrhagia (ep-i-men-o-ra'ji-ä) [' + *mēn*, month, + *rēgnunai*, to burst forth]. Profuse menstruation

epimenorrhea (ep-i-men-o-re'ä) [' + *roia*, flow]. Too frequent menstruation

epimerite (ep-i-mer'it) [' + *meros*, part]. An organ of certain protozoa by which they attach themselves to epithelial cells.

epimysium (ep-i-mis'i-um) [' + *mys*, muscle]. Outermost sheath of connective tissue which surrounds a skeletal muscle. Consists of irregularly dis-

tributed collagenous, reticular, and elastic fibers, connective tissue cells, and fat cells.

epinasty (ep-i-nas'tē) [*epi*, upon, + *nastos*, pressed close]. More vigorous growth on the upper than on the under surface, leading to a downward curvature of an organ.

epinephrectomy (ep-i-ne-frek'tō-mī) [*epi* + *nephros*, kidney, + *ektomē*, excision]. Excision of the suprarenal gland. *SYN* *adrenalectomy*.

epinephrine (adrenalin) (ep-i-nef'rīn) [*G* *epi*, upon, + *nephros*, kidney] [*C₉H₁₇NO₃*]. *SYN* *adrenalin*, *adrenine*, *suprarenalin*, *suprarenin*. *USP*. The active principle of the medulla of the adrenal gland, occurring as a white or light brown powder, darkening on exposure to the air. It has been prepared synthetically. It is employed therapeutically as a vasoconstrictor, cardiac stimulant, to induce uterine contractions, and to relax bronchioles. Its effects are similar to those brought about by stimulation of the sympathetic division of the autonomic nervous system.

Dosage (1 1000 solut.) *Subcut.*, 1/2 to gr (0.0005 Gm.).

e. hydrochloride solution. *USP*. A 1 1000 solution of the drug.

USES. To check local hemorrhage, to relieve asthmatic paroxysms, shock, etc. Also to prolong action of local anesthetics by constricting blood vessels, which prevents rapid absorption.

AVERAGE DOSAGE Hypodermically, 8 m (0.5 cc).

INCOMPATIBILITIES Light, heat, and air, iron salts, and alkalies.

epinephrinemia (ep'i-nef'rī-ne-mī-ā) [*epi* + *aima*, blood]. Epinephrine in the blood.

epinephritis (ep'i-nef'rī-tis) [*G* *epi*, upon, + *nephros*, kidney, + *itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of an adrenal gland.

epinephroma [*epi* + *ōma*, tumor]. A lipomatoid tumor of the kidney. *SYN* *Gravitz's tumor*, *hypernephroma*.

epineural (ep-i-nū'rāl) [*epi* + *neuron*, nerve]. Located upon a neural arch.

epineurium (ep'i-nū'rī-um) [*epi* + *neuron*, nerve]. The general connective tissue sheath of a nerve. *SEE* *nerve*.

ep'iotic [*epi* + *ous*, of-, ear]. Located above the ear.

e. center. Ossification center of temporal bone forming upper and post part of the auditory capsule.

epipas'tic [*epi* + *passcin*, to sprinkle]. Resembling a dusting powder.

epipharynx (ep-i-far'inks) [*epi* + *pharynx*, pharynx]. Nasal portion of pharynx. *SYN* *rhinopharynx*.

epiphenomenon [*epi* + *phainomenon*, phenomenon]. An exceptional and extraneous phenomenon in a disease.

epiphora (ep-i-fō-rā) [*G* downpour]. Abnormal overflow of tears down the cheek.

epiphylactic [*G* *epi*, upon, + *phylaxis*, protection]. Pert. to epiphylaxis.

epiphylar'is [*epi* + *phylaxis*, protection]. Increase of defensive powers of the body.

epiphysal (ep-i-fiz'e-al) [*G* *epiphysis*, a growing upon]. Pert. to or of the nature of an epiphysis.

epiphyscolysis (ep'i-fiz-e-o-lis-is) [*epi* + *lysis*, loosening]. Separation of an epiphysis.

epiphysopathy (ep'i-fiz-e-op'ā-thī) [*epi* + *pathos*, disease]. Any disease of an epiphysis or of the pineal gland.

epiphysial (ep-i-fiz'a-al) [*G* *epiphysis*, a growing upon]. Of the nature of or concerning an epiphysis.

epiphysis (ep-if'is-is) (pl *epiphysēs*) [*G* a growing upon]. 1 A juvenile piece of bone separated from a parent bone in early life by cartilage, but later becoming a part of the larger (or parent) bone; a center for ossification at each extremity of long bones. *SEE* *diaphysis*.

e. cerebri. The pineal body.

epiphysitis (ep'i-fiz-it'is) [*epi* + *itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of an epiphysis, esp. that at the hip, knee, and shoulder in infants.

epipial (ep-i-pī'al) [*G* *epi*, upon, + *L. pia*, tender]. Situated above or upon the pia mater.

epiplocele (ep-ip'lo-sēl) [*G* *epiploon*, omentum, + *kēlē*, hernia]. Hernia containing omentum.

epiploenterocele (ep-ip'lo-en'ter-o-sēl) [*epi* + *enteron*, intestine, + *kēlē*, hernia]. Hernia consisting of omentum and intestine.

epiploic (ep-i-plo'ik) [*G* *epiploon*, omentum]. Pert. to the omentum.

e. foramen. The opening between the greater and lesser peritoneal cavities.

epiploitis (ep-i-plo-it'is) [*epi* + *itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the omentum.

epiploerocele (ep-ip'lo-mer'o-sēl) [*epi* + *meros*, thigh, + *kēlē*, hernia]. Femoral hernia containing omentum.

epiplophalocoele (ep-ip'lo-fal-o-sēl) [*epi* + *omphalos*, navel, + *kēlē*, hernia]. Umbilical hernia with omentum protruding.

epiploon (ep-ip'lo-on) [*G* omentum]. The omentum, esp. the great omentum.

epiplopezy (ep-ip'lo-peks-i) [*epi* + *pēzis*, fixation]. Suturing of omentum to the ant. abdominal wall.

epiplosarcomphalocoele (ep-ip'lo-sar-kom'-fal-o-sēl) [*epi* + *sarx*, flesh, + *omphalos*, navel, + *kēlē*, hernia]. An umbilical hernia with protruding omentum. *SYN* *epiplophalocoele*.

epiploschocele (ep-ip'los'ke-o-sēl) [*epi* + *oscheon*, scrotum, + *kēlē*, hernia]. Omental hernia into the scrotum.

episciera (ep-i-skī-rā) [*G* *epi*, upon, + *sklēros*, hard]. Loose connective tissue between sclera and conjunctiva.

episcleral (ep-i-skī-rāl) [*epi* + *sklēros*, hard]. Overlying the sclera of the eye.

episcleritis (ep-i-skī-rīt'is) [*epi* + *itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the subconjunctival layers of the sclera.

ep'iscope [*epi* + *skopein*, to examine]. Projection lantern for examination of an object on a screen. *SYN* *epidiascope*.

episioclisia (ep-i'zi-o-kli-sī-ā) [*G* *epi-seion*, pudenda, + *kleisis*, closure]. Surgical closure of the vulva.

episiolytrorrhaphy (ē-pis'i-o-el-i-tror'rā-fi) [*epi* + *elytron*, vagina, + *raphē*, suture]. Narrowing of vagina and vulva.

episioperineorrhaphy (ē-pis'i-o-per-in-e-rā-fi) [*epi* + *perinaion*, perineum, + *raphē*, suture]. Suturing the vulva and perineum for the support of a prolapse of the uterus.

NP Prevent necessity for straining on defecation, routine perineal care.

episioplasty (ē-pis'i-o-plas'tī) [*epi* + *plassein*, to form]. Plastic surgery on the vulva.

episiorrhaphy (ē-pis'i-or'rā-fi) [*epi* + *raphē*, suture]. Sewing of a lacerated perineum.

episiostenosis (ē-pis'i-o-stē-no'sis) [*epi* + *stenosis*, narrowing]. Narrowing of the vulvar slit.

episiotomy (e-pis'i-ot'o-mī) ['' + *tōmē*, incision]. Incision of perineum at end of second stage of labor to avoid laceration of perineum.

episol (ep'is-ol). A preparation of sodium morrhuate

Uses For obliteration of varicose veins

Dosage From 1½ to 1 cc by injection.

epispadias (ep-i-spa'di-as) [G *epi*, upon, + *span*, to tear away] Congenital opening of urethra on dorsum of penis, and in the female, opening by separation of the labia minora and a fissure of the clitoris

epispas'tic ['' + *span*, to draw]. An agent that, applied locally, will produce a serous or puriform discharge by exciting inflammation

episplenitis (ep'i-sple-ni'tis) ['' + *splēn*, spleen, + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of the splenic capsule

epistasis (e-pis'ta-sis) ['' + *stasis*, standing] 1 A substance rising to the surface instead of sinking, scum, as on the urine. In heredity a condition in which the presence of a gene or determiner prevents another gene not allelomorph to it from expressing itself 2 The checking of any discharge See *hypostasis*

epistaxis [G *epistazein*, to bleed from nose]. Hemorrhage from nose.

Etiol. Trauma, picking the nose with finger, direct blow, postoperative, foreign bodies, diseases (local and general, violent exertion, basilar skull fracture, menstrual suppression, vicarious menstruation, and high altitudes.

Treatment Lie quietly propped up in bed, cold compresses, adrenalin locally, followed by cautery of bleeding vessel, packing, radium. Simple nose bleed may be stopped ordinarily by elevating head of patient and pinching nostrils. Refrain from breathing through or blowing nose. Pressure across upper lip or cold cloths placed over nose and on back of neck are beneficial.

NP In severe nose bleeding, if necessary, pack entire nose or upper pharynx (retrograde packing). Occasionally epinephrine, styptics, or astringents may be used. However, for most First Aid purposes, these are unsatisfactory.

episternal (ep-i-ster'nal) [G *epi*, upon, + *sternon*, chest]. Situated above the sternum.

episternum ['' + *sternon*, chest]. Upper portion of the sternum. Syn *manubrium*.

epistropheus (ep-i-stro'fe-us) (pl *epistrophei*) ['' + *strephein*, to turn] BNA. Second cervical vertebra. Syn *axis*.

epitendineum (ep-i-ten-din'e-um) ['' + *tenōn*, tendon]. The fibrous sheath enveloping a tendon

epitenon (ēp-it'ē-non) ['' + *tenōn*, tendon]. The connective tissue holding a tendon within its sheaths. Syn *epitendineum*.

epithalamus (ep-i-thal'ā-mus) ['' + *thalamos*, chamber]. The uppermost portion of the diencephalon. It includes the pineal body, trigonum habenulae, striae medullares thalami, and the posterior commissure.

epithelaria (ep-i-thal'aks'i-ā) ['' + *thēlē*, nipple, + *allaris*, falling] Desquamation of epithelial cells, esp. of lining of the intestine.

epithē'lia ['' + *thēlē*, nipple]. Epithelial layer or cells.

epithelial (ep-i-thē'li-al) ['' + *thēlē*, nipple]. Pert. to or composed of epithellum.

e. cancer. Carcinoma composed of epithelial cells. Syn *epithelioma*.

e. casts. Aggregations of renal epithellum, with cells filled with granules or fat droplets. They often preserve their original form in the epithelial tubes.

e. cells. Cells which are irregular in shape, having a single nucleus. Frequently 2 or 3 are joined together. May be hyaline or granular.

e. tissue. Those cells which form the outer surface of the body, and line the body cavities and the principal tubes and passageways leading to the exterior. They form the secreting portions of glands and their ducts, and important parts of certain sense organs. The cells of epithelial tissues lies closely approximated to each other and contain very little intercellular substance. They are arranged in one or a few layers and are devoid of blood vessels. See *tissue*, *epithelial*.

epithe'lioblastoma ['' + *blastos*, germ, + *ōma*, tumor]. Epithelial cell tumor.

epitheliogenic, epitheliogenetic (ep-i-thē'li-o-jen'ik, -jen-et'ik) ['' + *gen-*, to produce]. Caused by epithelial proliferation.

epithelioid (ep-i-thē'li-oid) ['' + *eidos*, form]. Resembling epithellum.

epitheliolysis (ep-i-thē'li-ol'i-sis) ['' + *lysis*, dissolution]. Death of epithelial tissue. The destruction or dissolving of epithelial cells by an epitheliolysin.

epithelioma (ep-i-thē'li-o'mā) ['' + *ōma*, tumor]. A malignant tumor consisting principally of epithelial cells: a carcinoma. A tumor originating in the epidermis of the skin or in a mucous membrane.

e. adamantine. An adamantinoma, *q v*

e. adenoides cysticum. A basal-cell carcinoma of low malignancy, occurring on the surface of the body, esp. the face. Characterized by formation of cysts.

e. basal cell. Syn *e. adenoides cysticum*, *rodent ulcer*. One derived from cells in the basal layer of the epidermis (stratum germinativum).

e., deep seated. Involving lymphatic glands, irregular rounded ulcers, occurring after several months.

e. molluscum. Molluscum epithellale, *q v*

e., papillary. Malignant, more often occurring in men and after middle life. Attacks genitals, nose, eyelids, or lower lip, etc.

e., superficial. Papules, yellowish or brownish, degenerating and forming ulcers, secreting a yellowish fluid.

epitheliomatous (ep'i-thē'li-ō'māt-ūs) ['' + *ōma*, tumor]. Pert. to epithelioma.

epitheliosis (ep-i-thē'li-o'sis) ['' + *ōsis*]. Trachomatlike proliferation of the conjunctival epithellum.

epithellum (ep-i-thē'li-um) (pl *epithelia*) ['' + *thēlē*, nipple]. The layer of cells forming the epidermis of the skin and the surface layer of mucous and serous membranes. The cells rest on a basement membrane and lie closely approximated to each other with little intercellular material between them. Epithellum may be *simple*, consisting of a single layer, or *stratified*, consisting of several layers. Cells comprising epithellum may be *flat* (squamous), *cube-shaped* (cuboidal) or *cylindrical* (columnar). Modified forms of epi-

thelium include ciliated, pseudostratified, glandular, and neuroepithelium. Epithelium may include *goblet cells*, which secrete mucous. Squamous epithelium is differentiated into *endothelium*, which lines the blood vessels and the heart, and *mesothelium*, which lines the serous cavities. Epithelium serves the general functions of protection, absorption, secretion, and specialized functions such as movement of substances through ducts, production of germ cells, and reception of stimuli. Its ability to regenerate is high.

e., ciliated. E with cilia at the free ends of the cells.

e., columnar. E composed of cells shaped like pillars.

e. cuboidal. E consisting of cube-shaped or prismatic cells with height approximately equal to width.

e., cylindrical. SEE *columnar e.*

e. germinal. The e which covers the surface of the genital ridge of the urogenital folds of an embryo. It gives rise to seminiferous tubules of the testes and the surface layer of the ovary. It is thought to give rise to the germ cells (spermatozoa and ova).

e. glandular. E consisting of cells which secrete.

e. laminated. Stratified epithelium.

e., maternal. Uterine e contrasted with that of the embryo.

e. mesenchymal. E of the squamous type which lines the subarachnoid and subdural cisterns, the chambers of the eye, and the perilymphatic spaces of the ear.

e., neuro-. E terminating the nerves of special sense.

e., pavement. E of flat, platelike cells.

e. pigmented. E consisting of cells containing pigment granules.

e. pseudostratified. E in which the bases of cells rest on the basement membrane but the distal ends of some do not reach the surface. Nuclei of the cells lies at different levels giving the appearance of stratification.

e., squamous. SEE *pavement e.*

e., stratified. E with the cells in layers.

e. transitional. A form of stratified epithelium in which the cells have the ability of adjusting themselves to mechanical changes such as stretching and contracting. Found only in the urinary system (pelvis of kidney, ureter, bladder, and a part of the urethra).

epithem (ep'them) [G *epithēma*, a cover]. Any external application, as a poultice.

epitonic (ep-i-ton'ik) [G. *epitōnos* strained]. Increased tonus.

epitoxoid [G *epi*, upon, + *toxikon*, poison, + *eidos*, form]. Any toxoid which has less affinity for an antitoxin than is possessed by the toxin. SYN: *toxozon*.

epitrichium (ep-i-trik'ti-um) [" + *trichion*, hair]. Superficial layer of the epidermis of the fetus.

epitrochlea (ep-i-trok'lē-ā) [" + *trochala*, pulley]. The inner condyle of the humerus.

epitrochlear (ep-i-trok'lē-ar) [" + *trochala*, pulley]. Pert. to the inner condyle of the humerus.

epituberculo'sis [" + L. *tuberculum*, tubercle, + G *ōsis*]. Resembling tuberculo'sis but without tubercle bacilli. SYN: *paratuberculo'sis*.

epiturbinate [" + L. *turbo*, top]. The tissue upon or covering the turbinate bone.

epitympanum (ep-i-tim'pan-um) [" + *tympanon*, drum]. The attic of middle ear; area above the drum membrane.

epityphlitis (ep'ti-tif-li'tis) [" + *typhlon*, cecum, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Appendicitis.

epizoid (ep-i-zo'ik) [" + *zōon*, animal]. Parasitic on the epidermis.

epizoidic (ep-e-zo'is-id) [" + " + L. *caedere*, to kill]. That which destroys epizoa. SEE *epizoon*.

epizoon (ep-i-zo'on) (pl. *epizoa*) [" + *zōon*, animal]. An animal organism externally parasitic.

épluchage (ā-plū-shazh') [Fr cleaning]. Wound excision for removing contaminated tissues.

eponychium (ep-o-nik'i-um) [G *epi*, upon, + *onyx*, *onych-*, nail]. The horny embryonic structure from which the nail develops.

ep'onym [G *epōnymos*, named after]. A name for anything (diseases, organs, functions, places) adapted from the name of a particular person.

eponym'ic [G *epōnymos*, named after]. Pert. to eponym. SYN: *eponymous*.

eponymous [G *epōnymos*, named after]. Named after a person.

epoophorectomy (ep'o-o-to-rek'to-mī) [G. *epi*, upon, + *oophoron*, ovary, + *ektomē*, excision]. Removal of the parovarium.

epoophoron (ēp'ō-ōt'ōr-ōn) [G *epi*, upon, + *oophoron*, ovary] SYN: *parovarium*, *organ of Rosenmüller*. A rudimentary structure located in the mesosalpinx consisting of a longitudinal duct (duct of Gartner) and ten to fifteen transverse ducts. It is the remains of the upper portion of the mesonephros and is the homolog of the head of the epididymis in the male.

epsom salt (ep'sum) USP. SEE: *magnesium sulfate*.

epulis (ep-u'lis) [G *epoulis*, a gumboll]. A fibrous, sarcomatous tumor having its origin in the periosteum of the lower jaw.

e., malignant. Jaw sarcoma made up of giant cells.

epuloid (ep'u-loid) [" + *eidos*, form]. 1. Like an epulis. 2. Tumor of the jaw or gum appearing like an epulis.

epulosis (e-pu-lo'sis) [" + *-ōsis*]. Cicatrization, a cicatrix.

epulotic [G *epoulis*, gumboll]. Promoting cicatrization.

equa'tion [L *aequāre*, to make equal] 1. State of being equal. 2. In chem a symbolic representation of a chemical reaction.

equa'tor. Line encircling a round body and equidistant from both poles.

e. of a cell. The boundary of a plane through which the division of a cell occurs.

e. of crystalline lens. Line which marks the junction of the anterior and posterior surfaces; the aequator lentis. To it are attached the fibers of the suspensory ligament.

e. oculi. An imaginary line encircling the bulb of the eye midway between ant. and post. poles.

equato'rial [L. *aequāre*, to make equal]. Pert. to an equator.

e. plate. Mass of chromosomes at equator of the nuclear spindle during karyokinesis.

equi- [L]. Prefix meaning equal.

equilibrating (e-kwī'l-brāt-ing). Maintaining equilibrium.

e. operation. Section of the antagonist of a paralyzed ocular muscle. **See tenotomy.**

equilibrium [L. *aequus*, equal, + *libra*, balance]. Equipose Condition in which contending forces are equal

e., nitrogenous. Having amt of nitrogen in egesta equal to that of ingesta

e., physiological. Having egesta equal to the ingesta

equiline (ek'wīl-in) [L. *equus*, horse] Crystalline estrogenic hormone derived from pregnant mares' urine, which affects growth of female sex organs. **SYN theelin.**

equination [L. *equinus*, equine]. Inoculation with virus of horsepox

equinia (e-kwīn'ā) [L. *equus*, horse]. Infectious disease of horses which can also affect man **SYN glanders.**

equinovarus (e-kwī'no-vā-rus) [L. *equinus*, equine, + *varus*, bent inward] A form of clubfoot with a combination pes equinus and pes varus

equivalence (e-kwīv'al-ens) [L. *aequis*, equal, + *valere*, to be worth] 1 Quality of being equivalent 2 Condition in which 2 radicals reacting are of the same valence and 1 displaces the other in a compound

equivalent (e-kwīv'a-lent) [' + *valere*, to be worth] 1 Equal in power, force, or value. 2. Amount of weight of any element needed to replace a fixed weight of another body

Er. or E. Symbol for erbium

E.R. Symbol for external resistance

eration (e-ra'zhun) [L. *ē*, out, + *radere*, to scrape] 1 Laying open a diseased part and scraping away diseased tissue. 2 Scraping away morbid products

Erben's reflex (er'bēns) Retardation of pulse when head and trunk are forcibly bent forward

erbium. A rare metallic element. **SYMB:** Er Atomic weight, 166

Erb's paralysis or palsy. Paralysis of group of muscles of shoulder and upper arm involving cervical roots of 5th and 6th spinal nerves

The arm hangs limp, the hand rotates inwards and normal movements are lost **See paralysis.**

erectile [L. *erigere*, to erect] Able to become erect.

e. center. A reflex center located in the lumbosacral region of the spinal cord Cutaneous stimuli applied to the genitalia or neighboring parts are the most frequent cause of erection When the penis is stimulated, afferent impulses pass over the dorsal nerve of the penis, a branch of the internal pudendal nerve to the center, efferent impulses pass over the nervi erigentes to the blood vessels of the penis bringing about vasodilatation Other stimuli such as visual, olfactory, auditory, and psychic conditions may induce erection

e. fissure. Vascular tissue which, when filled with blood, becomes erect or rigid, as the clitoris or penis

erection [L. *erigere*, to erect]. The state of swelling, hardness, and stiffness observed in the penis and to a lesser extent in the clitoris of the female, generally during sexual excitement

Due to engorgement with blood of the *corpora cavernosa* and the *corpus spongiosum* of the penis and the *c. cavernosa clitoridis* of the female

It is necessary in the male for the intromission of the penis into the vagina of the female and for the emission

of semen. After ejaculation the blood withdraws from the penis and the erection is reduced Erection of the penis also occurs normally under other special conditions Abnormal, persistent erection of the penis is called priapism *

RS. clitoris, coition, coitus, copulation, ejaculation, emission, excitation, penis, sexual intercourse.

e. center. This is in lumbar and sacral region, responds to organic and psychic stimuli and with the genitalia responding to peripheral irritation of the sensory nerves This center is not directly under control of the will The *nervi erigentes* in the first 3 sacral nerves under excitation convey their impulse to the *corpora cavernosa*. Reflex stimuli also affect it.

erector [L. *erigere*, to erect]. A muscle that raises a part

e. spinae reflex. Irritation of the skin over the erector spinae muscles causing contraction of muscles of the back

erect position. One having the occiput and heels in line with nose, groin, and great toes in same relative plane

Employed in the practice of ballotement, in differentiation of tumors, cystic and solid hernias, and examination of pelvic joints

eremacausis (er'em-ak-aw'sis) [G. *ērema*, slowly, + *kausis*, burning] Slow oxidation of organic matter exposed to heat

eremophobia (er-em-o-fo'bi-ā) [G. *ērēmos*, solitude, + *phobos*, fear] Dread of being alone

erep'sin. Term applied to a peptid-splitting enzyme found in the succus entericus (intestinal juice) The peptid-splitting action is now known to be due to the action of several peptidases which act on peptides which have escaped pancreatic digestion transforming them to amino acids

erethin (er'e-thin) [G. *erethizein*, to irritate] The principle of tuberculin which causes fevers

erethism (er'e-thizm) [G. *erethisma*, stimulation]. Abnormal excitement or irritation which may be combined with collapse

erethismic [G. *erethisma*, stimulation]. Pert to or causing erethism. **SYN. erethitic.**

erethisophrenia (er-e-thī-so-fre'nī-ā) [G. *erethizein*, to irritate, + *phrēn*, mind]. Unusual mental excitability

erethistic (er-e-this'tik) [G. *erethisma*, stimulation] Erethismic, exciting

erethitic (er-ē-thit'ik) [G. *erethisma*, stimulation] Causing erethism, irritable, excited.

erethrophobia (er'u-thro-fo'bi-ā) [G. *erythros*, red, + *phobos*, fear] Pathological fear of blushing. **SYN erythrophobia.**

erg [G. *ergon*, work]. In physics, the amount of work done when a force of 1 dyne acts through a distance of 1 centimeter.

One erg is roughly 1/980 gram-centimeter; that is, to raise a load of 1 gram against gravity the distance of 1 centimeter requires that a force of 980 dynes operate through a distance of 1 centimeter and hence that 980 ergs of work be done **See unit, work.**

ergasia (er-ga'si-ā) [G. *ergasia*, work]. Functions of the mind and behavior resulting therefrom in contrast to those depending upon physiological functions.

ergasi dermatosis (er-gas'ti-o-der-mă-to'sis) [*erg* + *derma*, skin, + *-osis*]. Dermatitis due to occupational cause.

ergasiomania (er-gas'ti-o-mă-ni-ă) [*erg* + *mania*, madness]. Active interest in a task without completing it, seen in certain phases of manic excitement.

ergasiophobia (er-gas'i-o-fô-bi-ă) [*erg* + *phobos*, fear]. Abnormal dislike for assuming responsibility or for work of any kind.

ergasthenia (er-gas-the-ni-ă) [*G. ergon*, work, + *astheneia*, weakness]. Overwork and debility caused therefrom.

ergastic [*G. ergon*, work]. Possessing potential energy.

ergastoplasm (er-gas'to-plazm) [*erg* + *plasma*, a thing formed]. Cytoplasm with higher power than ordinary plasma. *SYN* kinoplasm.

ergin [*G. ergon*, work]. Substance presumed to be present in blood or tissue fluids which, when uniting with an allergen, produces the symptoms of allergy.

ergograph (er-go-graf) [*erg* + *graphein*, to write]. An apparatus for recording the contractions of muscles and measuring the amount of work done.

ergometer [*erg* + *metron*, measure]. An apparatus for measuring the amount of work done by a human or animal subject.

ergophobia [*erg* + *phobos*, fear]. Morbid dread of working.

ergophore (er-go-fôr) [*erg* + *pherein*, to bear]. That part of an antigen on which the specific properties of the substance depend. *SYN* toxophore.

ergoplasm [*G. ergon*, work, + *plasma*, a thing formed]. *SYN* kinoplasm. **erchioplasm**. Protoplasm peculiar to the centrosome, and composing the attraction sphere.

ergostat [*erg* + *statos*, standing]. A machine for measuring work done by a contracting muscle.

ergosterin, **ergosterol**. A substance derived from yeast, ergot, and other fungi, and resembling cholesterol in composition.

e. irradiated. E subjected to ultraviolet radiation which develops vitamin D; potency. A remedy for rickets. It is believed that it activates some gland, perhaps the parathyroid, making possible better use of calcium and phosphorus. It is said to be present in skin and tissue. *SYN* viosterol.

ergot (er'got) [*L. ergota*]. A drug obtained from *claviceps purpurea*, a fungus which grows parasitically on rye. It is a mixture of several alkaloids.

USP ACTION AND USES. As a uterine stimulant, and hemostatic.

Dosage. 30 gr. (2 Gm.). Fluid extract. 30 m. (2 cc.).

e. poisoning. May come from eating bread made with diseased grain or by taking overdoses of the drug.

SYM. Appear several hours after administration. Vomiting, burning, and cramping in abdomen, great thirst, profound weakness, diarrhea, slow, weak pulse; anesthesia, tingling and twitching in extremities, occasionally convulsions, anuria; if patient survives may develop gangrene of fingers, toes or limited areas of skin.

P. A. TREATMENT. Gastric lavage, cathartics, warm baths, increase fluid intake, stimulants as coffee, caffeine, and tea in large doses.

ergotamine (ër-gôt-âm-ën). A crystalline alkaloid (C₂₆H₃₅O₆N₂) derived from ergot.

e. tartrate. *SYN* gynergen. A white crystalline substance which stimulates smooth muscle of blood vessels and the uterus, inducing vasoconstriction and uterine contractions used in the treatment of migraine.

ergotherapy (er-go-thêr-ă-pl) [*G. ergon*, work, + *therapeia*, treatment]. Work used as a treatment of disease.

e., passive. Generalized muscular exercise excited by faradic current.

ergotism (er-go-tizm) [*L. ergota*, ergot, + *G. ismos*, condition]. Poisoning resulting from excessive use of ergot or from eating food made from rye or wheat infected with the fungus *claviceps purpurea*. May be acute or chronic.

ergotrate (er-go-trât). An active principle isolated from ergot.

USES. Same as ergot.

Dosage. 1/320 gr. (0.2 mg.) orally, intramuscularly, or intravenously.

ergotropic [*G. ergon*, work, + *tropos*, a turning]. Pert to ergotropy.*

ergotropy (er-got'rô-pl) [*erg* + *tropos*, a turning]. Injection of nonspecific proteins to increase body resistance.

Erichsen's disease (ër'ik-sën). *SYN* railway spine. A group of symptoms following injury to the spine.

erionometer [*G. erion*, wool, + *metron*, measure]. Device for measuring minute particles.

Eristalis. A genus of flies belonging to the family Syrphidae. The larva, called rat-tailed maggot, may cause intestinal myiasis in man.

erode (e-rôd') [*L. erodere*, to gnaw away]. 1 To wear away. 2 To eat away by ulceration.

erogenous (e-ro/en-us) [*G. erôs*, love, + *gennan*, to produce]. Causing sexual excitement. *SYN* erotogenic.*

e. zone. Any part of the body which, by touching or stroking, causes sexual excitement. *Ex*. The penis, the perineum, the nipples, labia, or clitoris.

erosion (e-ro'shun) [*L. erodere*, to gnaw away]. An eating away of tissue, destruction of a surface layer, either external or internal, by physical or inflammatory processes.

e. of the cervix uteri. The alteration of the epithelium on a portion of the cervix as a result of irritation by infection.

SYM. In the early stages, the epithelium shows necrosis which nature tries to heal by a down growth of epithelium from the endocervical canal. If this is accomplished by a single layer of tissue, having a grossly granular appearance, it is called a simple granular erosion. If the down growth is excessive, and shows papillary tufts, it is called a papillary erosion.

Histologically, the papillary erosion shows many glands of the branching racemose type whose epithelium is the mucus-bearing cell with the nucleus at the base. In the healing process, squamous epithelium grows over the eroded area with the following results: the squamous cells take the place of the tissue beneath it completely, giving a complete healing, or the glands fill with squamous plugs and remain in that state, or the mouths of the glands are occluded by the squamous cells and cysts are formed (nabothian cysts). In the congenital type of erosion the portio is covered by high columnar epithelium.

TREATMENT: Prophylaxis, proper care of the cervix following delivery, proper hygiene by means of douches, and cau-

terization of the early erosion with the electrocautery is usually curative. In cases of erosion in association with a badly lacerated cervix amputation of the cervix is indicated

e., dental. The wearing away of the surface layer (enamel) of a tooth

erosive (e-ro'siv) [G *erodere*, to gnaw away] 1 Able to produce erosion 2 An agent that erodes anything

erotic (e-ro'tik) [G *erōtikos*, pert to love] Pert. to sexual passion SYN: *lustful*.

eroticism [' + *ismos*, condition of] Excessive or morbid libido, also intense but normal sex desire

e., allo. Eroticism directed to an external object rather than to self. SEE *eroticism, erotomania*.

e., anal. Sensations of pleasure experienced by the child through defecation, which later are inhibited

e., oral. Sensation of pleasure experienced when nursing at the breast, modified and sublimated but continuing into adult life through normal contacts of the lips, mouth, and throat

e., auto-. 1 Self-gratification of the sexual instinct 2 Self-admiration combined with sexual emotion, such as that obtained from viewing one's naked body, or one's genitals SEE *erotomania, zones, erotogenic*.

erotism [' + *ismos*, condition of] PSY-eroticism

erotogenic (er'o-to-jen'ik) [G *erōs*, love, + *gennan*, to produce] Producing sexual excitement SEE *erotic zones*

erotology (er-o-to'l-o-jī) [' + *logos*, study] The study of love and its manifestations

erotomania (e-rot-o-ma'nī-ā) [' + *mania*, madness] Unrestrained libido in the insane SEE *eroticism, zones, erotogenic*.

erotopathia (er-o-to-path'i-ā) [' + *pathos*, disease] Any abnormal or perverted sex impulse

erotophobia (er-o-to-fō'bī-ā) [' + *phobos*, fear] Aversion to sexual love or its manifestations

erotopsychic (er-o-to-sī'kik) [' + *psychē*, mind] Mental perversion of the sexual impulse

erratic [L *errāre*, to wander]. Wandering, as from one part of the body to another part, roving, odd SYN *eccentric*.

errhine (er'in) [G *en*, in, + *ris*, rin-, nose]. An agent that will increase the secretion of the mucous membrane lining the nose SYN *sternutatory*. Ex *quillaja, salicylic acid*.

erubescence [L *erubescere*, to grow red]. Reddening of the skin, a blush

eructation [L *eructāre*, to belch] Raising of gas or acid fluid from the stomach, belching SEE *oxyrygmia*

eruption (e-rup'shun) [L *eruptio*, a breaking out] 1 A breaking out, esp., applied to the appearance of a skin lesion or rash accompanying a disease such as measles or scarlet fever 2 The appearance of a lesion such as redness or spotting on the skin or mucous membrane 3 The breaking through of a tooth through the gum, the cutting of a tooth

e., creeping. A skin lesion characterized by a tortuous elevated red line which progresses at one end while fading out at the other It is caused by the migration of the larvae of certain nematodes, esp *Ancylostoma braziliense* and other cat and dog nematodes which occur as accidental invaders of

man The larvae of certain species of flies (*Gasterophilus, Hypoderma*) may produce similar effects (*dermatomyiasis linearis migrans oestrosa*)

e., drug. Dermatitis medicamentosa, skin reaction resulting from the ingestion of certain drugs, such as iodides

e., primary. Blebs, macules, papules, pustules, tubercules, tumors, vesicles, wheals or phomphi, *q.v.*

e., secondary. Crusts, excoriations, fissures, pigmentations, scales, scars, ulcers, *q.v.*

e., serum. E caused by the injection of a serum

erup'tive [L *eruptio*, a breaking out] Breaking out, as with a rash

erysipelas (er-is-ip'e-l-as) [G *erythros*, red, + *pella*, skin] Acute, febrile disease with localized inflammation and swelling of skin and subcutaneous tissue accompanied by systemic disturbance of variable degree SYN *St Anthony's fire*.

ETIOL *Streptococcus erysipellatus*

PATH The skin of the face is most commonly infected Lesion involves skin and subcutaneous tissues

SYM Eruption begins on first or second day as minute erythematous patch, spreading peripherally, affected skin becoming swollen, painful, burning, itching, red with glazed, shining surface. Eruption begins to fade about 4th day

PROC Favorable generally in idiopathic types but sometimes fatal in traumatic and phlegmonous (scalp, puerperal women) and in gangrenous always SO

TREATMENT Symptomatic (constitutional) with mercurial purge followed by salines at outset Antistreptococcus serum, convalescent serum, whole blood transfusions, ultraviolet and x-ray therapy, sulfanilamide

DIET Milk and other fluids, no alcohol

e., ambulant. E which disappears from one part of the body and reappears in another

e., erythematous. E in a mild form.

e., facial. Form found mainly on the face

e., idopathic. E which does not develop subsequent to trauma or injury

e., migrans. Widely spread form of e

e., phlegmonous. Purulent form of e

e., surgical. E developing in a wound.

e., traumatic. SEE *surgical e.*

erysipellatus (er'i-sī-pel'a-tus) [' + *pella*, skin]. Of the nature of or pert to erysipelas

erysipeloid. Erythema migrans or serpens (er-is-ip'e-loid [' + *oides*, form]) An infective dermatitis resembling erysipelas usually limited to the hands, and characterized by hyperemia, edema, and occasionally systemic complications

ETIOL It is caused by *Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae*, usually acquired by contact with pork or fish products

Erysipelothrix (er-i-sī-pel'ō-thriks). A genus of bacteria belonging to the family Corynebacteriaceae They are branching filamentous, rod-shaped, non-motile organisms

e., rhusiopathiae. The causative agent of swine erysipelas and erysipeloid in man

E. erysipellatus suis. Causative agent of swine erysipelas.

erysip'elotoxin. The toxin produced by *Streptococcus erysipellatus*, the causative agent of erysipelas.

Eruptive, Infective, and Contagious Diseases

Name	Period of Incubation	Time of Eruption	Duration of Eruption	Period of Quarantine
1 Scarlet Fever	2- 5 days	12-24 hr. after onset	4-5 days	21 days
2 Smallpox	8-12 days	3rd day of fever	14 to 21 days	21 days
3 Measles	10 days	4th day of fever	5 to 10 days	14 days
4 Roetheln	5-21 days	2nd day of fever	3 days	5 days.
5 Mumps	14 to 21 days			Until all swellings have subsided
6 Whooping Cough	7-10 days			28 days
7 Chickenpox	4-27 days	2nd day of fever	7 days	7 days
8 Diphtheria	5 days			7 days, and until 2 successive nose and throat cultures, 24 hr apart, are negative.
9 Typhus Fever	12 days	5th or 6th day of fever	14 days	14 days
10 Typhoid Fever	14 days	4th day of fever	20 days	Release after 2 successive negative cultures of urine and feces not less than 24 hr apart
11 Erysipelas	3- 7 days	2nd day of fever	4 days	

See quarantine.

erythema (er-ith-e'mă) [G redness] A form of macula showing diffused redness over the skin.

Etiol. Caused by capillary congestion, usually due to dilatation of the superficial capillaries as a result of (1) some nervous mechanism within the body, (2) inflammation, (3) as a result of some external influence, such as heat, sunburn, etc.

e. annulare. E. with rounded, raised marginal lesions

e. circinatum. In red circles

e. congestivum. E with congestive state of skin.

e., diffuse. Widely spread over body.

e. dose. The amount of radiant energy sufficient to evoke perceptible redness of the skin.

e. hyperaemicum. Caused by heat or cold (erythema caloricum, chilblain), sun (erythema solare), artificial heat, as from hot water bottle or electric pad (erythema ab igne)

e. infectiosum. Contagious form with rose-colored eruption

e. intertrigo. Chafing of opposing surfaces, with erythema and often with maceration and abrasion.

e. multiforme. A macular eruption with dark red papules or tubercles. Usually on extremities appearing in successive eruptions of short duration. No itching, burning or rheumatic pains. May appear in separate rings, concentric rings, in disk-shaped patches, in distributed elevations, and figured arrangements

e. nodosum. Red and painful nodules on legs associated with rheumatism. Also caused by certain drugs and food poisoning.

e., punctate. In minute points, as scarlet fever rash.

e. symptomaticum. Hyperemia of the skin with level patches

e. venenatum. Form caused by an irritation from minerals, poisons, etc.

erythemat'ic, erythem'atous [G *erythema*, redness]. Pert. to or marked by erythema.

erythemogen'ic [' + *gennan*, to produce]. Pert to erythema

erythemomegalal'gia [' + *megas*, great, + *algos*, pain] Painful redness of skin. **Syn:** erythromelalgia.

erythralgia (er-i-thral'i-ă) [G *erythros*, red, + *algos*, pain] A condition of painful redness of the skin **Syn:** erythromelalgia

erythrasma (er-i-thraz'mă) [G. *erythros*, red] Reddish-brown eruption in patches in the axillae and groins due to a fungus

erythredema (ë-rith'rë-de'mă) [' + *oidëma*, swelling] **Syn** *acrodynis*. *Swift's disease*, *dermatopolynneuritis*, *pink disease* A disease occurring in infants characterized by lesions of the skin on the hands and feet, swelling of the extremities, digestive disturbances. It is frequently followed by multiple arthritis. Its cause is unknown.

erythre'mia [' + *aima*, blood]. Excessive increase of red blood corpuscles with cyanosis **Syn** *polycythemia rubra*.

erythrism [' + *ismos*, condition of]. Redness of the hair and beard with ruddy complexion

erythristic (er-i-thrist'ik) [G *erythros*, red] Ruddy complexion. Having reddish hair

erythro. Prefix meaning "red"

erythroblast (er-ith-ro'blast) [' + *blastos* germ] The youngest erythroblasts are called basophilic erythroblasts or pro-erythroblasts. Successive stages are polychromatophil erythroblasts or megablasts, and normoblasts. Erythro-

blasts possess hemoglobin. In the embryo they are found in blood islands of the yolk sac, body mesenchyme, liver, spleen, and lymph nodes, after the third month they are restricted to the bone marrow.

erythroblastemia [" + " + *ama*, blood]. An excessive number of erythroblasts in the blood.

erythroblast'ic [" + *blastos*, germ]. Pert. to erythroblasts.

erythroblasto'ma [" + " + *ōma*, tumor]. A tumor (myeloma) with cells resembling megaloblasts.

erythroblasto'sis [" + " + *ōsis*]. A condition marked by many erythroblasts in the blood.

e. fetalis. A hemolytic disease of the new born characterized by anemia, jaundice, and enlargement of the liver and spleen, generalized edema (hydrops fetalis). **ERIT**. It is due to the development in an Rh negative mother of antibodies against an Rh positive fetus. This occurs following a preceding pregnancy in which the fetus was Rh positive or following transfusion of Rh positive blood.

erythrochloropia (er-'I-thro-klo-ro-'pī-ā) [" + *chlōros*, green, + *ōps*, eye]. Partial color blindness with ability to see only red and green.

erythrochromia (er-'I-thro-kro-'ml-ā) [" + *chrōma*, color]. Hemorrhagic red pigmentation of the spinal fluid.

erythroclastic [" + *kla*n, to break]. Destructive to red blood cells.

eryth'roconte [G *erythros*, red]. An abnormal rod-shaped structure found in erythrocytes in cases of pernicious anemia.

erythrocyano'sis [" + *kyanos*, blue, + *ōsis*]. Red or bluish discoloration on the skin with swelling, itching, and burning.

erythrocyte (e-rith-'ro-sīt) [" + *kytos*, cell]. Red blood corpuscle.

Each is a non-nucleated, biconcave disc averaging 7.7 microns in diameter. The body of the cell consists of a spongelike stroma containing a respiratory pigment, *hemoglobin*, enclosed in a cell membrane of proteins in combination with lipid substances. Hemoglobin is a conjugated protein consisting of a colored iron-containing portion, *heme*, and a simple protein, *globin*. It combines readily with oxygen to form an unstable, compound, *oxyhemoglobin*.

NUMBER. In a normal person, the number of erythrocytes average about 5,000,000 per cu. millimeter. (5,500,000 for males, 4,500,000 for females.) The total number in an average sized person is about thirty five trillion. The number per cubic millimeter varies with (1) *age*, being higher in infants, (2) *time of day*, being lower during sleep, (3) *activity and environmental temperature*, increasing in both conditions, and (4) *altitude*. Persons living at altitudes of 10,000 ft. or more may have a red cell count of 8,000,000 or more.

FUNCTIONS. The primary function of the red blood cells is to carry oxygen and carbon dioxide. They also play a role in the regulation of the acid-base balance of the blood and in the formation of bile pigments which are derived from decomposition products of hemoglobin.

ORIGIN. Red cell formation (*erythropoiesis*) in the adult takes place in the red bone-marrow, principally in the vertebrae, ribs, sternum, diploe of cranial bones, and proximal ends of the

humerus and femur. They arise from large nucleated stem-cells (*proerythroblasts*) which give rise to *erythroblasts* in which hemoglobin appears. These give rise to *normoblasts* which extrude their nuclei. Red cells at this stage possess a fine reticular network and are known as *reticulocytes*. This reticular structure is lost before the cells enter circulation as *mature erythrocytes*.

The proper formation of erythrocytes depends upon several factors among them: (a) healthy condition of the bone marrow, (b) dietary substances such as iron, cobalt, and copper, all essential for the formation of hemoglobin, essential amino acids, and certain vitamins, esp. B₁₂ and folic acid (pteroylglutamic acid), (c) an *anti-anemic factor* stored in the liver.

LIFE HISTORY AND FATE. The average length of life of a red blood cell is estimated to be about 120 days. Cells are continuously dying and disintegrating. The cellular debris is picked up by the cells of the reticulo-endothelial system esp. those of the spleen, liver, and bone marrow. Hemoglobin is broken down, and proteins and iron are stored and utilized in the formation of new erythrocytes. The iron-containing portion, *heme*, gives rise to *bilirubin*, which is excreted in the bile as one of the bile pigments.

VARIATIONS. On microscopic examination, erythrocytes may reveal variations in the following respects: (1) *Size anisocytosis*, (2) *Shape* (poikilocytosis), (3) *Staining reaction* (achromia, hypochromia, hyperchromia, polychromatophilia), (4) *Structure* (possession of bodies such as Cabot's rings, Howell-Jolly bodies, a reticular network, or nuclei), (5) *Number* (anemia, polycythemia).

e. achromatic. A phantom corpuscle or one from which the hemoglobin has been dissolved, a colorless corpuscle.

e. basophilic. E in which cytoplasm stains blue indicating the presence of basophilic material. May be diffuse (basophilic material uniformly distributed) or punctate (material appearing as pin point dots).

e. crenated. E with a serrated or indented edge usually the result of withdrawal of water from the cell as occurs when cells are placed in hypertonic solutions.

e. immature. An erythroblast.

e. orthochromatic. E that stains with acid stains only, cytoplasm appearing pink.

e. polychromatic. E that does not stain uniformly.

erythrocythemia (er-'Ith-'ro-si-the-'ml-ā) [" + " + *ama*, blood]. Enormous increase in red blood cells. **SYN**: *erythremia*, *polycythemia*.

erythrocytolysis (er-'Ith-'ro-si-to-'lī-sis) [" + " + *lysis*, dissolution]. Dissolution of red blood corpuscles with the escape of hemoglobin; hemolysis.

erythrocytom'eter [" + " + *metron*, measure]. Instrument for counting red blood corpuscles.

erythrocytopo'sin [" + " + *ōpsōnein*, to prepare food for]. A substance opsonic for red corpuscles.

erythrocytorrhexis (er-'I-thro-si-tor-'reks-'is) [" + " + *rēxis*, rupture]. The breaking up of red blood cells with particles or fragments of the cell escaping into the plasma; plasmorrhesis.

erythrocytosis (er-'I-thro-si-tos-'kī-sis) [" + " + *schisis*, division]. The break-

ing up of red blood cells into small disclike particles resembling blood platelets

erythrocytosis (ēr-ith-rō-sī-tōs'is) Abnormal increase in the number of red blood cells in circulation, polycythemia, erythemia erythrocytophilia

erythroderma (er'-ith-rō-derm'ā) Erythema, erythrodermia, *q v*

e. desquamativum. A disease in infants characterized by redness of skin and development of scales, Leiner's disease

e. ichthyosiforme congenitum. A congenital condition characterized by thickening and redness of the skin, may resemble ichthyosis or lichen

e. maculopapular. A condition of the skin characterized by redness and eruption of macules and papules

e. squamosum. An eruption of the skin consisting of groups of papules covered by scales, parapsoriasis

erythrodermia (er-l-thro-der'ml-ā) [" + *derma*, skin] Abnormal redness in the skin *SYN* erythema

erythrodextrin (er-ith-ro-dex trin) [" + *L dexter*, right] Form of dextrin from splitting of a polysaccharide molecule. *See* *achroodextrin*.

erythrogenesis [" + *genesis*, development] The development of red blood corpuscles

erythrokatalysis (er-l-thro-ka-tal'is) [" + *katalysis*, dissolution] Ingestion and digestion of red blood corpuscles

erythrol tetranitrate (er'ith-rol tet-ra-nī-trāt) A white crystalline mass with explosive properties like nitroglycerine, but used in medicine as a dilute powder or in tablets

Uses As an antispasmodic and vasodilator, with action similar to nitroglycerine

DOSAGE ¼ to ½ gr. (0.015-0.03 Gm). INCOMPATIBILITIES Especially alcohol, and should not be rubbed with other substances.

erythroleukemia (er-l-thro-lu-ke'ml-ā) [G. *erythros*, red, + *leukos*, white, + *aima*, blood] Many immature cells in the blood causing anemia

erythroleukosis (er-l-thro-lu-ko'sis) [" + *ōsis*]. Abnormal increase of red cells and granulocytes

erythrolysin [" + *lysis*, dissolution] An agent causing erythrolysis *SYN* hemolysin, erythrocytolysin. *See* *lysin*.

erythrolysis [" + *lysis*, dissolution]. Dissolution of red blood corpuscles. *SYN* erythrocytolysis.

erythromelalgia (er-l-thio-mel-al'jl-ā) [" + *melos*, limb, + *algos*, pain] A skin neurosis accompanied by burning and throbbing which come and go, affecting any one of the extremities, esp the feet.

erythromelia [" + *melos*, limb] Erythema of extensor surfaces of extremities but without pain

erythron (er'-ithrōn). Capillaries in red marrow in which erythrocytes are formed

erythrocytosis (er'-I-thro-ne'o-sī-to'sis) [" + *neos*, new, + *kytos*, cell, + *ōsis*]. Regenerative forms of red blood cells in the blood

erythroclastic (er-l-thron-o-klas'tik) [" + *klastō*, to break]. Destructive to erythrons

erythroparasite [" + *parasitos*, parasite]. A red blood corpuscle parasite

erythropathy [" + *pathos*, disease]. Disease of the red blood corpuscles.

erythropenia (er'-I-thro-pe'nī-ā) [" + *penia*, poverty]. Deficiency of red blood corpuscles.

erythrophage (er-ith'ro-fāj) [" + *phagein*, to eat] A phagocyte which destroys red corpuscles.

erythrophagia [" + *phagein*, to eat]. Destruction of red blood cells by phagocytes

erythrophile, **erythrophilous** [" + *philein*, to love] Readily staining red

erythrophobia (e-rith'ro-fō-bī-ā) [" + *phobos*, fear] 1 Abnormal dread of blushing or fear of being diffident or of being embarrassed 2 A morbid fear of, or aversion to, anything colored red

erythrophose (e-rith'ro-fōs) [" + *phōs*, light] Any red subjective perception of a bright spot *See* *phase*.

erythrophthisis [" + *phthisis*, wasting] Serious damage to the restorative power of the red corpuscles

erythrophthoric [" + *phtheirein*, to destroy] 1 Rapid destruction of erythrocytes 2 By any means other than hemolysis

erythropia, **erythropisia** [" + *opsis*, vision] Condition in which objects appear to be red

erythroplasia (er-ith-rō-plā'sī-ā) A condition considered to be precancerous characterized by the appearance of erythematous lesions involving the junctions of the epithelium of the skin and mucous membranes at the mouth, anus, penis, and vulva

erythropoiesis (e-rith'ro-poy-e'sis) [" + *poiesis*, making] The formation of red blood corpuscles

erythropoietic (er'ith'ro-poy-et'ik) [" + *poiesis*, making] Pert to red blood cells

erythropsopalgia (er'ith'ro-pros-o-pal'-jl-ā) [" + *prosōpon*, face, + *algos*, pain] A neurosis marked by redness and pain in the face

erythropsia (er-l-throp'sī-ā) [" + *opsis*, vision] Perversion of color vision in which all objects look red

erythropsia [" + *opsis*, vision]. Pigment in the external portion of the rods of the retina *SYN* *rhodopsin*, *visual purple*.

erythropykno'sis [" + *pyknos*, dense, + *ōsis*]. Alteration of red blood cells by malarial parasites, "brassy bodies" *SYN* *pyknosis*.

erythrorrhexis [" + *rēxis*, rupture] Rupture of a cell and escape of its plasma. *SYN* *erythrocytorrhexis*, *plasmorrhexis*.

erythro'sis [" + *ōsis*]. A reddish-purple discoloration of the skin and mucous membranes in polycythemia

erythrothrom'bomono'blasto'sis. A disorder characterized by appearance in the blood of excessive numbers of erythroblasts, thrombocytes, and immature monocytes. Other symptoms include enlargement of the spleen, increase in basal metabolism, and bone atrophy

erythrotoxin (er-ith'ro-toks'in) [" + *toxikon*, poison] An exotoxin that attacks red blood cells *See* *leukotoxin*.

erythruia (er-l-thro-ri-ā) [" + *ouron*, urine]. Red color of the urine.

Esbach's method (es'baks). A method of estimating quantity of albumin in urine. The urine is collected for 24 hours, and after stirring well, a specimen is taken.

The specific gravity is read and, if necessary, urine is diluted until it shows a reading of 1.010 or below. It should be slightly acid. It is poured into a special Esbach's test tube, which is marked off in grams, until the letter U (urine) is reached. Then Esbach's reagent is poured in up to the mark R.

The tube is tightly corked and gently inverted once or twice, care being taken to prevent bubbles forming.

The tube is now set aside, upright, for 12 hours. It must not be disturbed, and the temperature of the room should be kept constant. The albumin is seen as a precipitate at the bottom of the tube, and is read off in grams per liter. If grains per ounce are required, multiply the result by 0.4. Esbach's reagent contains picric acid and citric acid RS *albumen*.

E's quantitative estimation of albumen. Apparatus required

(a) An Esbach's albuminometer. This is a large test tube marked with a scale for reading off the precipitate in grams per liter. Above this is the letter U, and about 2 in higher is the letter R.

(b) Esbach's reagent. Consists of Picric acid, 10 Gm., citric acid, 20 Gm., water, 1 liter.

The following points should be noted before carrying out the test.

1 The urine must be acid.

2 Its specific gravity must be 1.010 or below. If above this the urine must be diluted with an equal quantity of water, the final result being multiplied by 2.

3. The urine should be cold.

4. Keep the specimen in a room with a constant temperature.

Technic. Pour some of the urine into the Esbach's tube up to the letter U. Then add reagent up to the letter R. Cork, and then gently invert the tube 2 or 3 times, taking care not to form bubbles. The tube is now set aside in an upright position and the precipitate allowed to settle for 12 hours. It is then read off on the scale as grams per liter. If it is desired in grams per ounce the number of grams is multiplied by 0.4, e. g., if the precipitate reaches the figure 4 it means that there is present 4 Gm. of dried albumen to 1 liter of water. To bring this to grains per ounce $4 \times .4 = 1.6$ gr. per ounce RS *albumen*.

escape mechanism. In psychiatry, the reaction of a person in adjusting temporarily to difficult, unpleasant, or intolerable situations by unconsciously employing another means which is less difficult or more pleasant.

escape, vagal. Occurrence of a ventricular contraction when the normal rhythmical beat of the heart has been stopped or inhibited by stimulation of the vagus nerve. Also called "escape from inhibition", "escape of the heart", or "vagus escape".

escape, ventricular. Occurrence of single or repeated ventricular contractions from impulses arising in the atrioventricular node. Also called nodal extrasystole.

eschar (es'kar) [G. *eschara*, scab]. A slough, esp. one following a cauterization or burn. See *escharotic*.

escharotic (es-ka-ot'ik) [G. *eschara*, scab]. Agent used to destroy tissue and to cause sloughing which produces what is known as an *eschar*. The third degree of counterirritation.

They are caustics, the mild ones being used in the treatment of skin diseases, the stronger being employed to destroy infected tissue, and to counteract the bites of animals and insects, caustic soda and antimonial ointment being applied for this purpose. Silver nitrate is used by some physicians as a solution

to be painted around the *meatus urinaris* for incontinence of the urine. They may be acids, alkalies, metallic salts, phenol or carbolic acid, carbon dioxide, or the cautery, epispastics, q.v.

eschatin (es'ka-tin) An extract of suprarenal cortex.

Uses Specific in Addison's disease.

Dosage. Average, 1-5 cc subcutaneously.

Escherichia (esh-er-ik'i-ä). A genus of bacteria belonging to the family Enterobacteriaceae, tribe Eschericheae. They are common inhabitants of the alimentary canal of man and other animals.

E. coli. Syn *Bacterium coli communis*. The colon bacillus. A short, plump, gram-negative, nonspore-forming motile bacillus almost constantly present in the alimentary canal of humans and some animals. They are normally non-pathogenic but may cause inflammatory condition of the gall bladder, urinary bladder and the peritoneal cavity. Their presence in milk or water is an indicator of fecal contamination.

Escherich's reflex (esk'er'ik) Pursing or muscular contraction of lips resulting from irritation of mucosa of lips.

eschrolalia (es-kro-lal'i-ä) [G. *aischros*, indecent, + *lalia*, babble] Utterance without meaning of obscene words Syn *coprolalia*.

Escudero's test. A test for gout.

es'culent [L. *esculentus*, eatable] Suitable to be eaten.

escutcheon (es-kutch'un) [Fr. *escuchon*, shield, from L. *scutum*, shield]. The coarse pubic hair in the adult.

eserine (es'er-in). USP. Sex. *physostigmine*.

Es'march's bandage. A rubber bandage for controlling bleeding. Before operation commences, bandage is applied tightly to limb, commencing at distal end and reaching above site of operation, where a rubber tourniquet is firmly applied. The bandage is then removed. This renders operative area absolutely bloodless. See *bandage*.

esodic (es-od'ik) [G. *esô*, within, + *odos*, way]. Centripetal or afferent; pert. to sensory nerves conducting impulses toward the brain and spinal cord.

esoenteritis (es'o-en-ter'i'tis) [+ *enteron*, intestine, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the intestine.

esoethmoiditis (es-o-eth-moy-d'i'tis) [+ *ethmos*, sieve, + *oidos*, form, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of membrane of ethmoid cells.

esogastri'tis [+ *gastër*, belly, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Catarrhal inflammation of the gastric mucous membranes.

esophagalgia (ës-ô-fäg-äl'i'i-ä) Pain in the esophagus.

esophageal (e-sof-ä'je-al) [G. *oisophagos*, esophagus]. Pert. to the esophagus.

esophagectasia, esophagectasis (ë-sôf-ä-jék-tä'si-ä) Dilatation of the esophagus.

esophagec'tomy [+ *ektomë*, excision]. Excision of a part of the esophagus.

esophagismus (e-sof-ä-j-i's'mus) [+ *ismos*, condition of]. Esophageal spasm.

esophagitis (e-sof-a-j'i'tis) [+ *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the esophagus.

esophagocoele (e-sof-a-go-sël) [+ *kêlê*, hernia]. Hernia of the esophagus.

esophagodyn'ia [+ *odynê*, pain]. Pain in the esophagus.

esophagoenterostomy (e-sof'a-go-en-ter-os'to-mī) [+ *enteron*, intestine, + *stoma*, mouth]. Formation of communication bet. the esophagus and intestine with excision of stomach

esophagogastros'copy [+ *gastēr*, belly, + *skopein*, to examine]. Inspection of esophagus and stomach through an illuminated instrument.

esophagogastrostomy (e-sof'ā-go-gas-tros'to-mī) [+ *stoma*, mouth]. Formation of a communication bet. the esophagus and stomach

esophagomalacia (e-sof'ā-go-māl-a'sī-ā) [+ *malakia*, softness]. Softening of the esophageal walls.

esophagomycosis (e-sof'a-go-mī-ko'sis) [+ *mykōs*, fungus, + *ōsis*]. Bacterial or fungous disease of esophagus

esophagoplasty (e-sof'ā-go-plas'tī) [+ *plasma*, to form]. Repair of the esophagus by a plastic operation.

esophagoplication (e-sof'ā-go-plī-ka'shun) [+ *L plicāre*, to fold]. Reduction of dilation of the esophagus by taking tucks in its walls

esophagopto'sia, **esophagopto'sis** [+ *ptōsis*, a falling]. Relaxation and prolapse of the esophagus

esophagoscope (e-sof'ag-o-skōp) [+ *skopein*, to examine]. Device for examination of esophagus.

esoph'agospasm [+ *spasmos*, spasm]. Spasm of walls of the esophagus

esophagostenosis (e-sof'a-go-sī-ā-no'sis) [+ *stenosis*, contraction]. Stricture or narrowing of the esophagus

esophagostomy (e-sof-ag-os'to-mī) [+ *stoma*, opening]. Formation of esophageal fistula.

esophagotome (e-sof'a-go-tōm) [+ *tomē*, incision]. Instrument for forming an esophageal fistula

esophagotomy (e-sof-ag-o'to-mī) [+ *tome*, incision]. Making of an incision in esophagus, so as to remove foreign substance.

esophagus (e-sof'a-gus) (pl *esophagi*) [G. *oīsophagos*]. A musculomembranous canal extending from the pharynx to the stomach. Length about 9 inches. RS. *epicardia*, *epicardium*, *gullet*

e., foreign bodies in the. F A TREATMENT The patient may complain of pain or an uncomfortable feeling deep in the chest. The article often can be dislodged by making the patient vomit by wiggling the finger in the back part of the throat, or it may be displaced downwards by giving thick materials to the patient to swallow

Such foods as mashed or boiled potatoes, oatmeal, gruel, soft bread, etc., usually adhere to the object, prevent its irritation on the wall of the esophagus and aid in carrying it to the stomach.

A physician should always be called. Foreign bodies in the stomach are ordinarily not dangerous and usually pass through the alimentary tract in a few days without danger. However, it may be dangerous to give cathartics or enemas. These patients should always be under the care of a physician

esophoria (es-o-fō'ri-ā) [G. *esō*, inward, + *pherein*, to bear]. OPHT. Tendency of visual lines to converge. SEE *exophoria*.

esophylac'tic [+ *phylaxis*, protection]. That which is phylactic or protective.

esophylaxis (es'o-fī-laks'is) [+ *phylaxis*, protection]. The protective biological action against disease exercised by the

fluids and cells of the body. SEE *exophylaxis*.

esophenoiditis (es'o-sfen-oy-dī'tis) [+ *sphen*, wedge, + *oidos*, form, + *itis*, inflammation]. Osteomyelitis of the sphenoid bone

esoter'ic (es-o-ter'ik) [G. *esōteros*, within]. Coming from within the organism.

esotropia (es-o-tro'pī-ā) [G. *esō*, inward, + *trepein*, to turn]. Marked turning inward of eye, crossed eyes

-ess [Fr.] Suffix noting female sex.

es'sence [L. *essentia*, being or quality]. 1. The spirit or principle of anything. 2. An alcoholic solution of volatile oil

essen'tial [L. *essentia*, being or quality]. 1. Pert to an essence. 2. Indispensable.

3. Specific, independent of a local morbid condition. SYN. *idiopathic*.

e. amino acid. One of the ten amino acids necessary for normal growth. SEE *amino acid*

e. oil. Any volatile oil of vegetable or animal origin

es'ter. In organic chemistry, a compound formed by the combination of an organic acid with an alcohol.

Ex. Ethyl acetate is an ester formed by combining acetic acid with ethyl alcohol. Esters are commonly liquids with characteristic fruity or flowery odors

esterase (es'ter-as) Generic term for an enzyme that catalyzes the hydrolysis of esters

e. acetylcholine. Cholinesterase, an enzyme that quickly hydrolyzes acetylcholine to acetic acid and choline

es'terize. To convert into an ester

esterol (es'ter-ol). Known also as benzyl succinate, a white, odorless powder.

Uses As an antispasmodic

Dosage 5 gr (0.3 Gm)

es'thetatol'ogy [G. *aisthēma*, sensation, + *logos*, science]. Science of the sense organs and their function

esthesia (es-the'zi-ā) [G. *aisthēsis*, sensation]. 1. Perception, feeling, sensation. 2. Any disease that affects the senses or perceptions. It forms the termination of many medical words

esthe'sioblast [+ *blastos*, germ]. An embryonic ganglion cell. SYN. *ganglioblast*

esthesiol'ogy [+ *logos*, science]. Science of sensory phenomena. SYN. *esthesiology*

esthesiomania (es-thez'i-o-mā'nī-ā) [+ *mania*, madness]. Insanity with sensory hallucinations and perverted moral sensibilities

esthesiometer (es-the-zī-om'et-er) [+ *metron*, measure]. Device for measuring tactile sensibility.

esthesioneurosis (es-the'zi-o-nu-ro'sis) [+ *neuron*, nerve, + *ōsis*]. A loss of feeling without any apparent organic lesion

esthe'siophysiol'ogy [+ *physis*, nature, + *logos*, study]. Physiology of the sense organs

esthesioscopy (es-the'zi-os'ko-pī) [+ *skopein*, to examine]. Testing tactile and other forms of sensibility

esthet'icokinetic (es-thet'ī-ko-kin-et'ik) [+ *kinesis*, motion]. Being both sensory and motor

esthiomene (es-thī-om'en-e) [G. *esthiomēnos*, eating]. A chronic hypertrophic ulcerative vulvovaginitis of unknown origin

esthiomenus (es-the-om'en-us) [G. *esthiomenos*, eating]. Swelling and ulceration of perianal region and vulva.

es'tival [L. *aestivus*, pert. to summer]. Relating to or occurring in summer.

estivo-autumnal [" + *autumnalis*, pert. to autumn] 1 Pert to summer and autumn 2 A term applied to form of malarial fever

Est'lander's operation. Resection of a part of 1 or more ribs and excision of diseased pleura in chronic empyema

estradiol (ă-tă'ăi-ôl) *Syn.* *dihydrotheelin*. Dihydroxyestrin, $C_{18}H_{26}O_2$, a crystalline steroid possessing estrogenic properties found in the ovary, the follicular fluid, corpus luteum, placenta, and adrenal gland. Large quantities are found in the urine of pregnant women and mares and in the urine of stallions, the latter two serving as sources of the commercial product. In the body it is converted to estrone and estriol. It is believed to be the true estrogenic hormone.

e. dipropionate. An estrogen very effective in menopause

es'triol. Hormone found in urine of pregnancy *Syn.* *theicol*.

es'trogen. Any substance, natural or artificial, which induces estrogenic activity, more specifically the estrogenic hormone produced by the ovarian follicle and other structures, the female sex hormone. Estrogens are responsible for the development of secondary sexual characteristics, cyclic changes in the vaginal epithelium (and the endothelium) of the uterus. They are used in the treatment of menopausal symptoms. Natural estrogens include estradiol, estrone, and estriol. Synthetic estrogens used clinically are dihydroethylstilbestrol (hexestrol) and dienestrol.

estrogenic (es-tro-jen'ik) [*G. oistros*, mad desire, + *gennan*, to produce] Causing estrus.

es'trone. Theelin, $C_{18}H_{26}O_2$, an estrogenic hormone found in the ovary, the urine of pregnant women and mares, the placenta, the urine and testes of stallions and in certain vegetable compounds (palm oil). Used in the treatment of estrogen deficiencies. It is less active than estradiol, but more active than estriol. Also called folliculin, follicular hormone.

es'trual [*G. oistros*, mad desire] Pert to the rutting of animals

estru'ation [*G. oistros*, mad desire] Rutting of animals during heat period

es'trum, es'trum [*G. oistros*, mad desire]. In mammals other than primates, the recurrent period of sexual activity called "heat", characterized by congestion of and secretion by the uterine mucosa, proliferation of vaginal epithelium, swelling of the vulva, ovulation, and acceptance of the male by the female.

e. cycle. The cycle from the beginning of one estrus period to the beginning of the next. Includes proestrus, estrus, and metestrus followed by a short period of quiescence called *dies-trus*.

estua'rium [*L. aëstus*, heat]. Vapor bath.

état mame'onné (ă-tă' mā-mă-lon-nă') [*Fr.* knobby state]. Condition of gastric mucosa in chronic inflammation with nodular projections.

e'ther [*G. aithēr*, air]. 1. Hypothetical substance once regarded as permeating all space and capable of transmitting electromagnetic vibrations 2. Any organic compound in which an oxygen atom links together 2 carbon chains.

DOSAGE 15 gr. (1.0 Gm.)

The general formula is $R'OR''$. The ether used for anesthesia is diethyl

ether, $C_2H_5OC_2H_5$, and was formerly called sulfuric ether because it can be prepared from ethyl alcohol and sulfuric acid. As an anesthetic it is nauseating and it affects the kidneys.

e. anesthetic. Ethyl oxide, or diethyl ether ($C_2H_5)_2O$, the common ether used in anesthesia. It is a thin, colorless, highly volatile, and highly inflammable liquid with a specific gravity at 25° of 0.713-0.716. It was formerly called sulfuric ether because it was prepared from ethyl alcohol and sulfuric acid. It is widely used for general anesthesia. The action of ether is slower than other general anesthetics and the margin of safety is greater.

Phys. Action. Ether stimulates the respiratory, mucous membranes and the respiratory center in the medulla oblongata. It stimulates and accelerates the action of the heart. It lowers body temperature and raises blood pressure unless given in large doses or continued over a long period, when it lowers blood pressure. It produces fair muscular relaxation and increases mucus and other secretions. It produces slight changes in body chemistry. It is usually chosen for most brain surgery and is the best anesthetic if properly administered.

CONTRA. Its use is avoided in acute respiratory infections, in pulmonary tuberculosis, renal diseases, diabetes, brain tumors, and conditions in which congestion may be present or caused in the brain. It acts as an irritant upon the kidneys and inhibits urinary secretion and elimination. It is also irritating to the muscular glands.

AFTER EFFECTS. Excitement with desire to talk follows ether anesthesia, the patient perspires freely, and exhibits signs of nausea and begins to vomit, all before the return to consciousness, which may not be regained for several hours. Upon awakening he feels dizzy, complains of headache and thirst. These effects may last for hours. The flow of saliva and the secretion of mucus may be increased. It is usually excreted from the body within 24 hr. Pneumonia is the most common complication following ether anesthesia. Gas pains may give trouble. Sodium bicarbonate in water sipped slowly, or small pieces of ice held in the mouth may relieve nausea and vomiting. Warm or cold water; the quantity permitted to relieve thirst depends upon the surgeon. The head should be turned to one side when vomiting, to prevent vomitus from passing into the trachea. Cold compresses may be placed to head and a rectal irrigation may be given to relieve gas pressure, or a rectal tube may be inserted for the purpose. See *chloroform a., ethylene a.*

e. asphyxia. Suffocation during ether anesthetization. See *e. anesthesia, gases, resuscitation.*

e. bed. One prepared to prevent patient from injuring self, to keep patient warm, and to protect bedding.

ARTICLES NEEDED. Bedding for making an ordinary closed bed. Two small rubber sheets. Two draw sheets (or special "ether sheets"). Two bath blankets. Two pieces of bandage about 3 in. wide. Two towels. Two emesis basins. Pad and pencil. Small pieces of gauze or paper wipes. Paper bags. Safety pins. Shock blocks. Rubber pillow case. Hot water bottles filled and covered (if they are to be used).

PROCEDURE 1. Make up bottom part of bed as usual. 2 Place 1 small rubber where region of operation will come. 3. Place another across head of mattress where patient's head will lie. 4 Cover each with a draw sheet, tucking it firmly under mattress. 5. Spread the 2 bath blankets 1 over the other, with tops 6 in. from top of mattress. Hot water bottles to be placed between these. Tuck lower blanket in at sides. 6 Place top bedding as usual but do not tuck in. 7. Fold top sheet over bed blanket to protect it. Fold all top bedding together, including the top bath blanket, even with mattress edge all around, then fold toward side of bed away from the door, or where the stretcher will be placed, until it lies in a neat fold. 8 Tie 1 pillow upright on its side against bars at top of bed with bandage. 9 Put rubber pillow case on other pillow and have it ready to put under patient's knees if needed. 10. Place shock blocks at foot of bed on each side ready for instant pushing into position. 11 Place pad, pencil, emesis basin, wipes and 1 towel on bedside table. Other towels over head-bar of bed. 12 Place chairs and table out of way of the stretcher.

e. drunkenness. Intoxication produced by imbibing ether.

etheral (e-the're-al) [G. *aithēr*, air]. Pert. to or made with ether.

e. oil. A volatile oil.

etherin (e'ther-in) [G. *aithēr*, air]. A tuberculous toxin extracted by ether. **SYN** *etherobacillin*.

etherion (e-the'ri-on) [G. *aithēr*, air]. A gas of extreme tenuity in the atmosphere.

etherization (e'ther-i-za'shun) [G. *aithēr*, air]. Administering ether to induce anesthesia.

etherize [G. *aithēr*, air]. To anesthetize by use of ether.

e'therobacil'in [" + L. *bacillus*, rod]. Poison extracted from tuberculosis bacilli.

etheromania (e'ther-o-ma'ni-ā) [" + *mania*, madness] Addiction to use of ether.

ethics. A system of moral principles or standards governing conduct.

e. medical. A system of principles governing medical conduct. It deals with the relationship of a physician to the patient, the patient's family, his fellow physicians, and society at large.

e. nursing. A system of principles governing conduct of a nurse. It deals with the relationship of a nurse to the patient, the patient's family, her associates and fellow nurses, and society at large.

ethiopia'fion [G. *Aithiops*, an Ethiopian, + L. *facere*, to make]. Pathological blackening of skin or production of argyria.

ethmo- [G.]. Prefix denoting "connected with or pert. to the ethmoid bone."

ethmocard'itis [G. *ethmos*, sieve, + *kardia*, heart]. Chronic inflammation and proliferation of cardiac connective tissue. **SYN** *cardiosclerosis*.

ethmoid [" + *eidos*, form]. Sievelike, cribriform.

e. bone. Sievelike spongy bone which forms a roof for the nasal fossae and part of floor of ant. fossa of skull, and containing air sinuses.

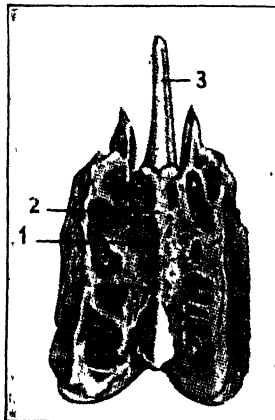
e. sinus. Air cells or space inside ethmoid bone.

ethmoid'al [" + *eidos*, form]. Pert. to the ethmoid bone or sinuses.

ethmoidectomy (eth-moy-dek'to-mi) [" + *ektome*, excision]. Excision of ethmoid cells.

NP Patient in sitting position, ice packs to nose often ordered.

ethmoid'itis [" + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of ethmoidal cells. May be acute or chronic. **SYM** Headache, acute pain bet. eyes, nasal discharge.



ETHMOID BONE

1. Cribriform plate
2. Crista galli.
3. Perpendicular plate.

ethmyphitis (eth-mit-'tis) [" + *phē*, tissue, + *-itis*, inflammation] Diffuse inflammation of cellular tissue. **SYN** *cellulitis*.

ethnography [G. *ethnos*, race, + *graphein*, to write] The description of the human race.

ethnology [" + *logos*, science]. The science of human races.

ethyl (eth'li) [G. *aithēr*, air, + *ylē*, matter]. In organic chemistry, the radical C_2H_5 , which enters into the constitution of many compounds such as ethyl ether, ethyl alcohol, and ethyl acetate.

e. acetate. $CH_3COOCH_2CH_3$, acetic ether. A colorless liquid used as a solvent.

e. alcohol. CH_3CH_2OH Grain alcohol. **SEE** *alcohol*, *ethyl*. Transparent, colorless, volatile liquid of characteristic odor and a burning taste. The most important poison in medical and legal professions. It is the active principle of alcoholic beverages, and many proprietary preparations. **SEE** *alcohol*.

e. aminobenzoate. Same as benzo-caine.

e. bromide. CH_3CH_2Br , hydrobromic ether. Used for local anesthesia.

e. carbamate. CuH_5OCONH_2 urethane. Used to induce sleep and in the treatment of myeloid and lymphatic leukemia.

e. chaulmoograte. The ethyl esters of the fatty acids of chaulmoogra oil. Used in the treatment of leprosy.

e. chloride. CH_3CH_2OH , hydrochloric ether. **USP**. A very volatile liquid with a pleasant odor. **Uses**: Local anesthetic in minor surgery, or used in much the same way as chloroform. It produces muscular spasms and, if not given cautiously, may result in sudden respira-

tory paralysis. It is used only for a very short anesthesia.

e. formate. HCOOC_2H_5 , formic ether, a volatile antispasmodic and anesthetic.

e. iodide. CH_3CHI_2 , hydriodic ether, used in treatment of asthma.

e. nitrite, spirit of. Commonly known as sweet spirit of niter. USP. Only liquid. ACTION AND USES. Diuretic and for relief of arterial spasm. Dosage, 30 m (2 cc.).

e. salicylate. A volatile liquid, characteristic odor, same effects, but less irritant than methyl salicylate. Dosage, From 5-10 m (0.3-0.6 cc.).

e'thylamine. $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$. An amine formed in the decomposition of certain proteins.

e'thylene. A colorless gas (CH_2CH_2) prepared from alcohol by dehydration and found in illuminating gas to the extent of 4%. It is colorless, and has a sweetish taste but a pungent, foul odor. It is lighter than air and diffusible when liberated. It is inflammable and explosive.

e. anesthesia. Since ethylene is a rather weak anesthetic, it usually is given in a combination of oxygen 20%, cyclopropane 10%, and ethylene 70%.

Phys. Effects. It causes less alteration in the blood gases than does nitrous oxide. The CO_2 content is not altered. Full muscular relaxation and slight irregularity in heart action, respiration, and blood pressure. Analgesia results before loss of hearing or before complete unconsciousness. Nausea and vomiting seldom persist as long as 24 hr., but it generally disappears before consciousness has returned.

ADVANTAGES. Slightly stimulating to cardiac and respiratory systems. It lowers body temperature, less toxic than any known anesthetics. It is not irritating to mucous glands and kidneys. It has a short period of induction and makes possible a very rapid recovery. There is an absence of cyanosis, and a minimum of emesis. The difference between ethylene and any other anesthetic known today is that there is a less marked effect on all the systems of the body. It is the choice anesthetic for old patients and for poor surgical risks, and when moderate anesthesia is desired or where complete relaxation is not required.

DISADVANTAGES. Has an objectionable smell, is highly inflammable and explosive; increases capillary bleeding, the relaxation is not so complete or as perfect as from the use of ether anesthetics.

PRECAUTIONS. Many lives have been lost because someone was careless and a spark was emitted from some immediate source. Ethylene should be stored where there is plenty of air. The administration must be done away from fire or electric appliances or x-ray apparatus. All lights should be turned on before bringing the tanks into the room to prevent sparking from the plug or lighting fixture. Furniture should never be dragged into the room or rolled into the room while the anesthetic is being given. The humidity of the room should be checked during the administration of this anesthetic. Not even the exit lights should be burning during the giving of this anesthetic.

Ethylene does not combine with air as

do other anesthetics but floats around as clouds, as the vapor rises in a cloud-like form any gust of air may carry it out of the room and should someone be on the outside smoking or the elevator cause a sparking, an explosion would result with the destruction of life in a most devastating manner. Ethylene always comes in red tanks. Oxygen is stored in green tanks. Nitrous oxide is stored in blue tanks. Carbon dioxide is stored in gray tanks. See *chloroform a., ether a.*

etiolate (e'ti-o-lat) [Fr *étiole*, to blanch] Pale or sickly from lack of light or long continued illness.

etiologic, etiological (e'ti-o-loj'ik, e-ti-o-loj'ik-äl) [G *aitia*, cause, + *logos*, study] Pert to causes.

etiology (e-ti-ol'o-jī) [+ *logos*, study]. The study of the causes of disease which result from an abnormal state producing pathological conditions.

CONGENITAL. Embryonic malformations and conditions occurring during fetal life, such as abnormalities, anomalies, and monstrosities.

e'tiotropic. Directed toward the cause of a disease, said of a drug or treatment which destroys or inactivates the causal agent of a disease, opposite of nosotropic, *q v*.

etrohysterectomy (e'trō-his-tēr-ēk'tō-mī) Excision of the uterus through the abdominal wall in the hypogastric region.

etymology (et-i-mol'o-jī) [G *etymon*, true meaning of a word, + *logos*, science]. The science of the derivation of words.

Most medical words are derived from the Latin and Greek, but many of those from the Greek have reached us through the Latin, being modified by that language. When 2 Greek words are used to form 1 word, they generally are connected by the letter "o".

Many medical words have been formed from 1 or more roots, forms used or adapted from the Latin or Greek, and many of them are modified either by a *prefix* or a *suffix*, or both. A knowledge of important Latin or Greek roots, and of prefixes will reveal the meaning of a great many other words.

Eubacteriales (ū-bāk-tē-ri-a'lēs) [G *eu*, well, + *bakterion*, little rod]. The true bacteria. Includes the simplest and least differentiated forms. See *bacteria, classification of*.

eubiotics (ū-bi-ot'iks) [G *eu*, well, + *bios*, life]. Hygienic living.

eu'bolism [+ (meta)bolē, change, + *ismos*, condition]. Normal metabolism.

eucaine hydrochloride (ū-kān'hy-dro-chlō-rid) USP. White, crystalline powder.

USES. Local anesthetic. [2 to 5%]

DOSAGE. Topically, in strengths from INCOMPATIBILITY. Salicylates.

eucalyptol. USP. A substance obtained from oil of eucalyptus.

DOSAGE. 5 gr (0.3 Gm.)

eucalyptus, oil of (ū-kal-ip'tūs) [G *eu*, well, + *kalypten*, to cover]. USP. Oil distilled from fresh leaves of the plant.

ACTION AND USES. As an expectorant and antiseptic.

DOSAGE. 8 m (0.5 cc.).

eucapnia (ū-kāp'nī-ā) Presence of normal amounts of carbon dioxide in the blood.

euchlorhydria (ū-klor'hī-drī'ā) Presence of the normal amount of free hydrochloric acid in the gastric juice.

eucholia (û-kô'll-â). Normal condition of bile as regards its constituents and amount secreted.

euchylia (û-ki'll-â) [" + *chylia*, *chylis*]. Normal condition of the chyle.

eucrasia (û-krâ'si-â). Condition of normal health, state of the body in which all activities are in normal balance.

eudiaphoresis (û-di''â-fo-re'sis) [" + *dia*, through, + *pherein*, to carry]. Normal secretion of perspiration.

eudimorrhysis (u'di-em-or'i-sis) [" + " + *aima*, blood, + *rysis*, flow]. The normal blood flow through the capillaries.

eudimeter [G *eudia*, good weather, + *metron*, measure]. An instrument for testing purity of air and analysis of gases.

euesthesia (u-es-the'si-â) [G. *eu*, well, + *aisthesis*, sensation]. Having normal senses.

eugenics (u-jen'iks) [" + *gennan*, to produce]. The science which deals with the physical, moral, and intellectual improvement of the human race by careful and judicious mating. It is also concerned with (1) the sterilization of mental defectives, (2) intermarriages, (3) restriction of marriage between persons physically unfit, (4) birth control and allied problems. SEE *aristogenics*.

e. negative. Those measures which seek to restrict the numbers of offspring of undesirable types.

e. positive. Those measures which seek to bring about an increase in the numbers of offspring of families of the better types.

eugenism (u-jen-izm) [" + " + *ismos*, condition]. The circumstances of environment and heredity which tend to bring about happy and healthy existence.

euglobulin (eu-glob'ûl-in) A true globulin, or one soluble in distilled water and dilute salt solution. SEE *pseudoglobulin*.

eugonic [" + *gonê*, seed]. Pertaining to a luxuriant growth of bacteria.

eukinesia (u-kin-e'si-â) [" + *kinêsis*, motion]. Normal power of movement.

Eulenburg's disease. Paramyotonia congenita.

eumenorrhea (eu-mên-or-rê-â) Normal menstruation.

euonia (u-noy-â) [" + *nous*, mind]. Soundness of mind.

eunuch (û'nuk) [G *eunê*, bed, + *echein*, to hold]. Castrated male, one who has had his testicles removed.

The absence of the testicular secretions produces certain symptoms, such as a female type of voice and loss of hair on the face.

eunuchism (û'nûk-izm) Condition resulting from complete androgen deficiency, as occurs following castration.

eunuchoid. Having the characteristics of a eunuch, such as retarded development of external and accessory sex organs, absence of beard and bodily hair, high-pitched voice, and striking lack of muscular development.

e. pituitary. E. Due to failure of the ant lobe of the pituitary to secrete gonadotrophic hormones, secondary hypogonadism.

eunuchoidism (û'nûk-oyd-izm) Condition resulting from androgen deficiency of the testes regardless of etiology.

eupancreatism (u-pân-kre-â-tizm) [G. *eu*, well, + *pagkreas*, pancreas, + *ismos*, condition]. Normal condition of the pancreas.

eupepsia [" + *pepsis*, digestion]. Normal digestion, as distinguished from dyspepsia.

eupeptic [" + *pepsis*, digestion]. Possessed of a good digestion.

euphonia (û-fon'i-â) Having a normal, clear voice.

euphoria (û-fo'ri-â) [" + *pherein*, to bear]. 1. A condition of good health. 2. Psy. A feeling of well being, mild elation.

["ling quickly and well.

euplas'ic [" + *plassein*, to form]. Healing.

eupnea (up-ne-â) [" + *pnein*, to breathe]. Normal breathing, as distinguished from dyspnea and apnea.

eupraxia (u-prak'si-â) [" + *prassein*, to do]. Normal capacity to execute a motor pattern. SEE *paralysis*.

eupraxis (û-prak'sik) [" + *prassein*, to do]. Contributing to proper functioning.

equinine (û-kwî'nin) (quinine ethyl carbonate) USP. Nearly tasteless, light, fleecy crystals.

DOSAGE Same as for quinine, but may be given in larger doses.

USES Same as for quinine.

euresol (u're-sol) A trade name for resorcinol monacetate.

ACTION and USES. Antiseptic, largely used for scalp lotions, in alcoholic solutions 3 to 5%.

Eure'fium. A genus of molds.

E. malignum. A species causing inflammation in ext auditory meatus.

euryon (u're-on) [G *euryis*, broad]. Either end of bilateral diameter of head.

euryosomic, **euryosomatic** (û'ri-ô-sôm'ik, -ri-sôm-at'ik) [" + *sôma*, body]. Having a thick, squat body.

eu'rythrol. Extract of ox spleen; used in chlorosis and anemia.

DOSAGE 60-120 m (3 75-7 5 cc).

eustachian (u-sta-ki-an) After Eustachio, an Italian anatomist. Pert to the auditory tube.

RS salpingemphrazis, **syringitis**, **sye. cathefer**. Instrument for introducing medicated vapor into the eustachian tube.

e. tube. The auditory tube (from the middle ear to the pharynx, 3-4 cm long and lined with mucous membrane).

e. valve. At the entrance of the inferior vena cava. SYN *valvula venae cavae inferioris*.

eustachitis (u-sta-ki'tis). Inflammation of the eustachian tube.

eusystole (u-sis'to-li) [G *eu*, well, + *systellein*, to draw together]. A state of the systole of the heart that is normal in time and force.

eutectic (u-tek'tik) [" + *têktos*, melting]. Easily melted.

e. mixture. A mixture of two or more substances which has a melting point lower than that of any of its constituents.

ethanasia (u-than-a'zi-â) [" + *thanatos*, death]. 1 An easy death. 2 The proposed practice of ending a life in case of incurable disease.

ethenics (û-then'tiks) [G. *ethênia*, well-being]. The science of improvement of the race through modification of the environment, in contrast to eugenics, q.v.

eutocia (u-to'si-â) [G. *eu*, well, + *tokos*, birth]. Normal or natural labor and childbirth.

eutonon (u'tô-non) [" + *tonos*, tension]. Proprietary liver extract, possibly a hormone, suggested for use in treating vascular diseases.

evacuant (e-vâk'û-ant) [L. *evacuans*, making empty]. Drug which moves the bowels.

evacuate [L. *evacuare*, to empty]. To discharge, esp. from the bowels.

evacuation (e-vak-u-a'shun) [L. *evacuare*, to empty]. 1. Emptying, esp the bowels. 2. The material discharged from the bowels, stool. 3. Removal of air from a closed container, the production of a vacuum. *RS absorption, feces, stool*

evacuator (e-vak'u-a-tor) [L. *evacuare*, to empty]. Device for emptying, as of the bowels or for irrigating the bladder and removing calculi.

evaginate [L. *ē*, out, + *vagina*, sheath]. Pert to protrusion of some part or organ from its normal place.

evagination (e-vaj-in-a'shun) [“ + *vagina*, sheath]. 1. Emergence from a sheath. 2. Protrusion of an organ or part. *SFr invagination*.

evanescent [L. *evanescere*, to vanish]. Not permanent, of brief duration, passing gradually.

Evans-Strang diet, modified. *Sx. reduction diet.*

evaporation [L. *ē*, out, + *vaporare*, to steam]. 1. Change from liquid form to vapor. 2. Loss in volume due to conversion of a liquid into a vapor.

Eve's method (F C Eve, physician, Hull, England) (resuscitation in drowning). Place the victim downward on a stretcher with ankles and wrists tied to handles, arms extending away from the body beyond the head. Support stretcher on a trestle about 34 inches high. Hold head of stretcher down to a tilt of about 45 degrees, and keep it there until no more water drains from the mouth. Then start rocking for a few minutes, then reduce tilt about 30 degrees each way with ten double rockings a minute. Remove wet clothing as the rocking proceeds, rub the body, and place hot-water bottle at back of neck, adding warm blankets about the patient. Paralysis of the diaphragm is thus prevented. *SFr resuscitation, artificial respiration*

evectics [L. *evectere*, to carry up]. Acquiring of bodily energy.

eventration [L. *ē*, out, + *venter*, belly]. 1. Partial protrusion of the abdominal contents through an opening in the abdominal wall. 2. Removal of contents of the abdominal cavity.

e. of the diaphragm. Elevation of the diaphragmatic dome into the thoracic cavity.

eversion (e-ver'shun) [“ + *vertere*, to turn]. Turning outward. *Sx cholec-tropion*

e. of the cervix. A turning out of the cervical edges subsequent to laceration. *Syn. ectropion of cervix*.

évidement (ā-vīd-mōn') [Fr. a scooping out]. Scraping away morbid tissue.

evipal (e'vi-pal). A derivative of urea, occurring as a white powder.

Uses: As a hypnotic of short duration but of rapid action, nervous insomnia and in labor.

Dosage: 4 gr. (0.259 Gm.) to be used cautiously in liver damage.

e., soluble. *Uses:* In short surgical operations as an anesthetic, given intravenously.

eviration (e-vī-ra'shun) [L. *ē*, out, + *vīr*, man]. 1. Castration. 2. Effemination or defeminization, or transformations of psychical personality due to the development of contrary sexual instincts.

evisceration (e-vis-er-a'shun) [“ + *viscera*, viscera]. 1. Removal of the viscera. 2. Removal of the contents of a cavity. 3. Protrusion of the viscera.

e. obstetrical. Removal of the thoracic and abdominal contents of a fetus to facilitate delivery.

évis'ceroneurotomy [“ + “ + *G neuron*, nerve, + *tome*, incision]. Scleral evisceration of the eye with division of optic nerve.

evolution [“ + *volvere*, to roll]. A process of orderly and gradual change or development.

More generally, any orderly and gradual process of modification whereby a system, whether physical, chemical, social, or even intellectual, becomes more highly organized.

e. doctrine of. The view that all present day species of plants and animals, including man, have come into existence by gradual, continuous change from earlier pre-existing forms. It considers that life first came into existence as a simple primordial mass of protoplasm from which, through a series of progressive changes, the highly complex, specialized forms of today arose.

e., spontaneous. Spontaneous birth of a child in transverse presentation.

evul'sion [“ + *vellere*, to pluck]. 1. Tearing away of a part or new growth. 2. Forcible extraction, as of teeth.

Ewald's test dinner. Chopped meat, 165 Gm., stale bread, 35 Gm., with a small portion of butter. This content is withdrawn in 3 hours. In this test, further action is desired than just 1 hour's effect could produce.

E.'s t. meal. White bread or rolls (no crust), 40 Gm., and water or clear tea, 400 cc. No butter, sugar, milk, or cream taken with this portion. One hour after giving, the contents of the stomach are expressed. Time plays a very important part in the carrying out of the treatment.

ex- [L.] Prefix. *Out, away from.*

exacerbation (eks'as-er-ba'shun) [L. *ex*, over, + *acerbus*, harsh]. Aggravation of symptoms or increase in the severity of a disease.

exacrinous (eks-ak'rin-us) [G. *ex*, outside, + *krinein*, to secrete]. Concerning a gland's external secretion.

exaltation. A mental state characterized by feelings of grandeur, excessive joy, elation, and optimism, an abnormal feeling of personal well-being or self-importance.

examination, physical [L. *examinare*, to examine]. The act or process of examining the body and its products as to fitness or for symptoms of a disease.

Local examination includes specific parts and organs. Laboratory examination includes urinalysis, tests, cultures, basal metabolism, etc.

Terms employed indicating type of examination are: physical, bimanual, digital, oral, rectal, O.B. (obstetrical), roentgen, cystoscopic.

e. physical. Examination of the body for detection of symptoms of disease. Four procedures utilized are: inspection, palpation, percussion, and auscultation.

exangia (eks-an'jī-ā) [G. *ex*, out, + *angeion*, vessel]. Any dilatation of a blood vessel. *Ex aneurysm, varix*.

exanthem, exanthema (eks-an'them, -an-the'mā) (pl. *exanthema'ta*) [G. *exanthema*, eruption]. Any eruption of the skin, accompanied by inflammation, e.g., measles, scarlatina, erysipelas, q.v.

exanthematous (eks-an-them-ā-tus) [G. *exanthema*, eruption]. Pert. to an exanthem, eruption or rash.

exanthrope (eks'an-thrōp) [G. *ex*, out, + *anthrōpos*, man] A cause or source of a disease originating outside the body.

e. dental. The preparation of a cavity in a tooth prior to filling
e. of the optic nerve. A slight depression in the center of the optic papilla or disk from which retinal vessels emerge. It is more pronounced in glaucoma.

e. recto-uterine. The recto-uterine pouch or pouch of Douglas.

exarteritis (eks-ar-ter-'tis) [' + *artēria*, artery, + *itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of the outer coat of an artery.

excirculation [L. *ex*, out, + *articulus*, joint] Amputation of a limb through a joint.

excavation [' + *cavus*, hollow]. 1. A hollow or depression. 2. Formation of a cavity.

e. of optic nerve. A cupping of the optic disk.

excentric [G. *ex*, out, + *kentron*, center] Away from, efferent.

excerebration (eks-ser-e-bra'shun) [L. *ex*, out, + *cerebrum*, brain] Removal of brain.

excernant (eks-ser'nant) [L. *excernere*, to excrete] Bringing about an evacuation or excretion. *SYN.* excretory.

excipient [L. *excipiens*, from *ex*, out, + *capere* to take] Any substance added to a medicine to give it form and consistency. *SYN.* vehicle.

excision [L. *excisio*, from *ex*, out, + *caedere*, to cut] An act of cutting away or taking out.

excitability [L. *excitare*, to rouse]. Sensitiveness to being stimulated.

e., independent. Power of a muscle to respond to a stimulus without intervention of motor nerves.

e., reflex. Sensitiveness to reflex irritation.

excitant [L. *excitare*, to rouse] An agent that will excite a special function of the body, subdivided, according to action, as *motor*, *cerebral*, etc. *Ex alcohol*, cocaine, strychnine.

excitation [L. *excitare*, to rouse]. 1. The act of exciting. 2. Condition of being stimulated or excited. The entire vasomotor system of nerves is involved.

SYM. (Of sex impulse) Eves prominent, pupils dilated, conjunctiva injected, cardiac palpitation, turgescence of genitalia with erection of penis or clitoris. Sensory stimulation of the genitals causes ejaculation of the semen through the *ductus ejaculatorius* in the male, and of the vaginal glands in the female.

The 3rd and 4th sacral nerves acting upon the *bulbocavernosus* muscles are responsible for ejaculation in the male. In the female, friction of the vaginal membranes incites a series of stimuli to the *thalamus* and from there to the cerebral cortex from which centrifugal impulses are sent to the erection and ejaculation centers of the spinal cord, flowing out to the periphery, causing erection of the clitoris and stimulating circulation to the genitals and the muscles to rhythmic action and causing glandular ejaculation, esp. of the glands of Bartholin.

RS clitoris, copulation, coition, coitus, ejaculation, emission, erection, penis, sexual intercourse.

e. direct. Stimulation of a muscle with an electrode.

e. indirect. Stimulation of a muscle via its nerve.

e. wave. The wave of irritability originating in the atrioventricular node which sweeps over the conductile tissue of the heart and induces contraction of the atria and ventricles.

exciting [L. *excitare*, to rouse]. Causing excitement.

e. cause. Acting immediately as a cause of disease.

exciteglandular [' + *glands*, gland-, kernel] Increasing glandular function.

excitometabol'ic [' + G. *metabolē*, change] Increasing metabolic changes.

excitomo'tor [' + *motor*, moving] Increasing rapidity of muscular activity.

excitomus'cular [' + G. *mys*, muscle]. Causing muscular activity.

excitonu'trient [' + *nutrire*, to nourish]. Stimulating nutrition.

excit'or [L. *excitare*, to rouse] That which incites to greater activity. *SYN.* stimulant.

excitosecre'tory [' + *secretiō*, a hiding]. Tending to bring about secretion.

excitovas'cular [' + *vascularis*, pert. to a vessel] Increasing circulation.

exclave (eks'klāv) [L. *ex*, out, + *clavis*, key] Detached part of an organ.

excochleation (eks-kok-le-a'shun) [' + *cochlea*, spoon] Curettage of a cavity.

excoriation (eks-ko-ri-a'shun) [' + *corium*, skin] Abrasion of the epidermis or of the coating of any organ of the body by trauma, chemicals, burns, or other causes.

excrement (eks'krē-ment) [L. *excernere*, to take away] The feces, excreta, dejecta. *See* excretion.

e., menstruum. Menstrual discharge.

excrementitious (eks-kie-men-tish'us) [L. *excernere*, to take away]. Of the nature of excrement.

exrescence (eks-kres'ens) [L. *ex*, out, + *crescere*, to grow] An outgrowth from the surface of a part. *RS* eruption, macula, nodule.

excre'ta [L. from *excernere*, to take away]. Waste intestinal matter, dejecta, feces. Waste material cast off by the body.

e., disinfection of. CARBOLIC ACID. A 5% solution to be used in quantity at least equal to the amount of the material to be disinfected.

CAUSTIC LIME. In the form of freshly prepared milk lime—this should contain about 1 part by weight of hydrate of lime mixed with 8 parts of water, to be used in an amount equal to that of the excreta to be disinfected.

CHLORIDE OF LIME. Dissolve in the proportion of 4 ounces to 1 gallon of water. One quart of this solution for disinfection of each liquid discharge. For solid fecal matter a stronger solution or a larger quantity of above solution will be required.

It will be prudent to use a large quantity of the standard solution recommended for a copious liquid discharge. With a spatula the formed material should be broken up and covered with chlorinated lime. The container should be set aside and the feces or urine, with the coating of lime, covered with a lid or newspapers. Let the mixture stand for 1 hour, stirring the lime into the contents from time to time, then it may be emptied into the sewer.

CUPRIC SULFATE. Is used as chloride of lime but in a 4% solution.

INVOLUNTARY DISCHARGES. These should be cared for by placing oakum pads under the patient. The pads should be thoroughly wrapped in strong paper after being soiled to prevent scattering.

of the feces. In handling all infected discharges, the nurse should wear rubber gloves.

e., kinds of. (1) Carbon and oxygen. Both given off as carbon dioxide from the lungs. (2) Hydrogen and oxygen. Both forming water and given off as: (a) Vapor from the lungs, (b) perspiration from the skin, (c) in urine from the kidneys. (3) Nitrogen. Given off in urine from the kidneys. (4) Intestinal excreta. (a) Waste mineral matter, (b) foreign matter, (c) unassimilated food material, (d) water and liquids.

excrete (eks-krēt') [L. *excernere*, to separate] To separate and expel useless matter not utilized by the body.

excretin. A crystalline substance found in the feces. A fraction of the hormone, secretin, which stimulates pancreatic secretion.

excretion [L. *excernere*, to separate]

1 Waste matter, excreta. 2 The elimination of waste products from the body.

e., organs of. **INTESTINES.** Indigestible residue, water and bacteria.

KIDNEYS. Filter from the blood water, nitrogenous substances (urea, uric acid, creatin, creatinine) mineral salts.

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM. Carbon dioxide, water vapor, and probably gases.

SKIN. Small amt through perspiration of water, salts, minute quantities of urea. Its excretory function is stimulated by kidney inactivity. Diaphoretic, hot packs, and warm blankets stimulate skin and aid kidneys, thus helping to avoid uremic coma.

excretion, words pert. to: acatastasia, acathetic, acathexia, acoprosis, acrimia, allochezia, apocrenosis, apoplepsis, chologagia, cholestasia, defecation, dejecta, elimination, emunctory, excrement, excreta, excretion, feces, hydragogue, ichor, incontinence, lung, perspiration, pore, respiration, sanies, semen, skin, sputum, sweat, urination, urine, void.

excretory [L. *excernere*, to separate]. Pert. to or bringing about excretion.

excursion [L. *ex*, out, + *cursare*, to run] 1 Wandering from the usual course. 2 Extent of movement of the eyes from a central position.

excursion [' + *curvus*, bend] A curvature outward. **SYN.** *kyphosis*.

excystation (eks'sis-ta'shun) [G. *ex*, out, + *kystis*, cyst] Pertaining esp. to the escape of certain organisms (parasitic worms, protozoa) from an enclosing cyst wall or envelope. Process which occurs in the life cycle of an intestinal parasite after encysted form is ingested.

exemia (eks-e'mi-ā) [' + *aima*, blood] Loss of blood from circulation, though accumulation in a part.

exencephalia (eks-on-sef-a'l'i-ā) A term for *encephalocele*, *hydrecephalocele*, *meningocele*, and *synencephalocele*.

exenteration (eks-en-ter-a'shun) [' + *enteron*, intestine] 1. Evisceration. 2. Removal of viscera of fetus in embryotomy.

exercise [L. *exercitatio*, training the body]. Functional activity of the muscles, voluntary or otherwise.

e., active. A form of bodily movement which the patient performs with or without the personal supervision of the operator.

e., assistive. A form of bodily movement which the patient performs assisted by the operator or some mechanical means such as a pulley or weight.

e., blowing. One in which water is blown from 1 bottle to another, thus increasing intrabronchial pressure which tends to aid in expansion of the lung. It is by this means that an empyema* cavity is obliterated.

e., Burger's postural (bur'gers). Used for circulatory disturbances of the extremities.

e., Brandt's. Exercises for pelvic lesions. Fallen into disuse due to the attendant dangers.

e., crawling. Devised for treatment of scoliosis,* essentially for children.

e., free. Form of bodily movement which is carried through by patient against least possible resistance.

e., Frenkel's. Used to teach tabetics to walk.

e., Krida knee. In intertrochanteric fractures of femur, remove post. half of plaster cast from the knee to the toes, anterior portion of leg cast remains attached to spica, and maintains position of hip. When patient is face down, this permits knee to be flexed and extended and ankle exercised.

e., Lewin circulatory. Passive exercise for leg for circulatory disturbance of extremity. (1) Patient lying supine, limb is elevated 60° allowed to rest on support 30 seconds to 3 minutes. (2) Leg is then lowered to hang over side of bed 2-5 minutes. (3) Limb is then placed horizontal and heat applied 3-5 minutes.

e., Master's. Ascending and descending 2 steps a variable number of times. Used as a tolerance test for circulatory efficiency and as an exercise in heart disease.

e., Mosher's. For dysmenorrhea. Lie on back on floor with knees bent, feet on floor. Raise abdomen, relax it, contract it forcibly and relax. Repeat 10 times.

e., passive. Form of bodily movement which is carried through by the operator without the assistance or resistance of the patient. Same as relaxed movement.

e., resistive. Form of supervised bodily movement, with or without apparatus, which offers resistance to muscle action.

e., rhythm. Used in obstetrical paralysis. Exercise to song or music.

e., Schott's. Named after the Dr. Schott of Nauheim, who first scientifically administered Nauheim baths. It consists of slowly and evenly executed exercises with slight resistance, for cardiac diseases.

e., sling suspension. Method of supporting arm or leg to be exercised in a sling suspended from overhead, thus eliminating the weight of the extremity as a hindrance during movement.

e., static. Alternate contraction and relaxation of a muscle or group of muscles without movement of the joint. Also known as muscle setting.

e., Stokes-Dertel (er'tel). For arteriosclerosis. A system in which walking and hill climbing are combined with restrictions of fluids.

e., therapeutic. Scientific supervision of bodily movement, with or without apparatus, for purpose of restoring normal function to diseased or injured tissues.

e., water. Hydrogymnastics.

exercise bone. Bony growth developing in a muscle due to overexercise.

exeresis (eks-er'es-is) [G. *ex*, out, + *eiresis*, taking] Excision of any part.

exfetation (eks-fe-ta'shun) [L. *ex*, out, + *foetus*, fetus]. Ectopic gestation.

exflagella'tion [' + *flagellum*, a switch]. The formation of microgametes (flagellated bodies) from the microgametocytes. Occurs in the malarial organism (*Plasmodium*) in the stomach of a mosquito

exfolia'tion [' + *folium*, leaf]. The scaling off of dead tissue. RS *apostasis*.

exhala'tion [' + *halare*, to breathe]. The process of breathing outward, the opposite of inhalation, emanation of a gas or vapor

exhaus'ter [' + *haurire*, to drain]. A catarract evacuator for removal of loosened or fluid matter by vacuum pressure through a hollow needle

exhaus'tion [' + *haurire* to drain] 1 State of being exhausted, extreme fatigue, or weariness, loss of vital powers, inability to respond to stimuli. 2 Process of removing the contents of or using up the supply of anything. 3 To draw or let out

e. heat. Heat prostration, a condition resulting from exposure to high temperatures. Characterized by drowsy state of mind, rapid breathing, paleness, cold, sweaty skin, and normal or below normal temperature

exhib'it [L *exhibere*, to display] 1 To show 2 To administer a drug 3 Collection of objects for public inspection

exhib'itionism [L *exhibere*, to display, + *G. unus*, condition] 1 An abnormal impulse that causes one to expose the genitals to one of the opposite sex, seen in paretic and senile dementia, epilepsy, and other mental defects 2 Tendency to attract attention in other ways

exhibitionist (eks-i-'bi-shun-ist) [L *exhibere*, to display] 1 One with an abnormal desire to attract attention 2 One who yields to an impulse to expose the genitals to the view of one of the opposite sex

exhilarant (eks-il-'ā-rānt) [L *exhilarē*, to gladden] That which is mentally stimulating

exhuma'tion [L *ex* out, + *humus*, earth] Disinterment of a corpse

Ex'ner's nerve. One from the pharyngeal plexus to the cricoid thyroid membranes

E. plexus. A plexus of nerve fibers forming a layer near the surface of the cerebral cortex

exo- [G]. Prefix Without, outside of

exocar'dia [G *exō*, out, + *kardia*, heart]. Congenitally abnormal position of the heart

exocar'dial [' + *kardia* heart] Occurring outside of the heart

exocataphoria (eks-o-kat-'ā-for'ā) [' + *kata*, down, + *pherein*, to bear] A downward and outward turning of the visual axes

exocoli'tis [' + *kōlon*, colon, + *itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the colon

exocrine (eks'o-'krēn) [' + *krinein*, to separate] 1. The external secretion of a gland, opp of endocrine 2 Term applied to glands whose secretion reaches an epithelial surface either directly or through a duct

exocystis (ek-o-'sis'tis) [' + *kystis*, bladder]. Prolapse of the urinary bladder.

exodic (eks-od'ik) [' + *odos*, way] Efferent, centrifugal Transmitting impressions outward from the central nervous system

exodontia (eks-o-don'sh'ā) [' + *odonts*, odont-, tooth] 1. Extraction of a tooth. 2. Protrusion of teeth forward

exodontol'ogy [' + " + *logos*, science]. Branch of dentistry concerned with extraction of teeth.

exoen'zyme [' + *en*, in, + *zymē*, leaven] One that does not function within the cells from which it is secreted

exogamy (eks-og'am-i) [' + *gamos*, marriage] 1 Marriage outside of same family, outbreeding 2 Bot. Conjugation bet gametes of different ancestry, as in some protozoans SFE *heterosexuality*

exogastritis [' + *gastēr*, belly, + *itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of stomach

exogenous (eks-og'en-us) [' + *gennan*, to produce]. Originating outside of an organ or part

exohemophylaxis (eks'o-'hem'o-fl-laks'is) [' + *aima*, blood, + *phylaxis*, protection] Injection of one's own blood mingled with arsphenamine

exohysteropexy (eks-o-his-ter-o-peks'si) [' + *ysterā*, uterus, + *pēxis* fixation]. Fixation of the uterus by implanting the fundus into the abdominal wall

exometritis (eks-o-me-tri'tis) [' + *mētra*, womb, + *itis* inflammation] Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the uterus.

exomphalos (eks-om'fā-los) [G *ex* out, + *omphalos*, navel] 1 Umbilical protrusion 2 Umbilical hernia SYN *exumbilication*

exopathic [G *exō*, out, + *pathos*, disease] Pert to a disease originating outside of the body

exophoria (eks-o-to'fi-'ā) [' + *pherein*, to bear] ΟΡΗΗ Tendency of visual axes to diverge outward SEE *esophoria*.

exophthal'mia [G *ex* out, + *ophthalmos*, eye] Abnormal protrusion of the eyeball SYN *exophthalmos*

e. cachectica. Exophthalmic goiter

e. fungosa. Late stage of gloma retinae

exophthalmic (eks-of-thal'mik) [' + *ophthalmos*, eye]. Pert to protrusion of the eyeball

e. goiter. A goiter marked by protrusion of the eyeballs, increased heart action, and enlargement of the thyroid gland

exophthal'mos, **exophthal'mus** [' + *ophthalmos*, eye] Abnormal protrusion of eyeball May be due to thyrotoxicosis, tumor of the orbit, orbital cellulitis, leukemia, or aneurysm

e. pulsating. E accompanied by pulsation and bruit due to an aneurysm behind the eye

exophylac'tic [G *exō*, out, + *phylaxis*, guarding] Pert to exophylaxis

ex'ophylaxis [' + *phylaxis*, guarding]. Protection from disease originating outside the body, as by the skin

ex'oplasm [' + *plasma*, matter] Outer protoplasm of a cell SYN *ectoplasm*.

exorbitism (eks-or'bi-tizm) [L *ex*, out, + *orbita*, eye]. Protrusion of eyeball. SYN: *exophthalmos*.

exormia (eks-or'mi-'ā) [G. *ex*, out, + *ormē*, rash]. Any papular skin disease.

exosep'sis [G *exō*, out, + *sēpsis*, decay]. Septic poison of external origin.

exoserosis (eks-o-ser-o'sis) [L *ex*, out, + *serum*, whey, + *G. ōsis*]. An oozing of serum or discharging of an exudate

exoskel'eton [G. *exō*, out, + *skeleton*, skeleton] 1 The hard outer covering of certain invertebrates such as the molluscs and arthropods Composed of chitin or calcareous material or both 2 In vertebrates, the hard outer covering such as the shell of a turtle, or more specifically, the hard parts of the body surface derived principally from the ectoderm. These include such

structures as hair, nails, feathers, scales, etc.

exosmo'sis [G *ex*, out, + *ōsmos*, a thrusting, + *ōsis*]. Diffusion of a fluid from within outward, as from a blood vessel.

exosplenopexy (eks-o-splē'no-peks-i) [G. *exō*, out, + *splēn*, spleen, + *pēxis*, fixation]. Suturing the spleen to opening in the abdominal wall

exostosis (eks-os-tō'sis) [G *ex*, out, + *osteon*, bone] A bony growth which arises from the surface of a bone, often times involving the ossification of muscular attachments

e. bursalis. An *e* arising from the epiphysis of a bone and covered with cartilage and a synovial sac

e. cartilaginea. *E* consisting of cartilage underlying the periosteum

e. dental. *E* on the root of a tooth

e. multiple osteocartilaginous. *SYN* hereditary deforming chondroplasia, dyschondroplasia, diaphyseal aclasis A disorder of growth characterized by the development of multiple exostoses, usually located on the diaphyses of long bones near the epiphyseal lines. Results in irregularities of growth of the epiphyses and often times secondary deformities

ETIOLOGY Unknown, tends to be hereditary occurring more frequently in males than females

exother'ic [G *exoterikos*, outer] Pert to causes developing outside the body. *SYN* *exopathic*.

exother'mal, exother'mic [G *exō*, out, + *thermē*, heat] Chemical reaction with production of heat

exothy'mopexy [+ *thymos*, thymus, + *pēxis*, fixation] Suturing of an enlarged thymus gland to the sternum

exothy'reopexy (eks-o-thī're-o-peks-i) [+ *thyreos*, shield, + *pēxis*, fixation]. Suture of the thyroid and external fixation to induce atrophy

exothy'ropexy [+ " + *pēxis*, fixation]. Suture of the thyroid and external fixation to induce atrophy. *SYN* *exothy'reopexy*.

exotoxin (eks-o-toks'in) [+ *toxikon*, poison] A toxin produced by a micro-organism and excreted into its surrounding medium. It can usually be recovered from the liquid medium in which the toxin-producing organisms have developed. Exotoxins are usually unstable being sensitive to the effects of chemicals, light, and heat. Exotoxins are produced by the diphtheria and tetanus organisms.

The exotoxins differ with regard to the particular tissues of the host that may be affected.

RS cytotoxin, endotoxin, erythrotorin, leukocidin, leukotoxin, neurotoxin.

exotro'pia [+ *tropē*, a turning]. Divergent strabismus, abnormal turning of one or both eyes outward

expansion (eks-pan'shun) [L *expandere*, to spread out]. Increase of volume, spreading out.

e., coefficient of. Increase in length or in volume when temperature is raised 1° C. from zero

e. muscle. Degree a muscle may be stretched by an attached weight.

expansive delusion. Belief in one's power and wealth, accompanied by a feeling of well-being.

expectant [L. *ex*, out, + *spectāre*, to watch]. Waiting.

e. treatment. Treatment of symptoms as they arise.

expectation. Hoping, anticipation.

e. of life. Probable duration of life after a given age

expectorant [L. *ex*, out, + *pectus*, pector-, breast] An agent that facilitates the removal of the secretions of the bronchopulmonary mucous membrane

Expectorants are sometimes classed as *sedative* expectorants and *stimulating* expectorants.

Ex Ammonium carbonate, ammonium chloride, ipecac.

expectoration (eks-pek'to-ra'shun) [+ *pectus*, pector-, breast] Expulsion of mucus or phlegm from the throat or lungs

May be mucous, mucopurulent, serous, or frothy

It is viscid and tenacious in pneumonia, sticks to anything, and is rusty in appearance. It is frothy, often streaked with blood, and greenish-yellow in character from pus in bronchitis. In tuberculosis it varies from small amt of frothy fluid to abundant greenish-yellow, offensive sputum often streaked with blood

See anabole, anacatharsis, apophlegmatic, sputum, tomica

expel [L *expellere*, to drive out]. To drive out

expira'tion [L *ex*, out, + *spirāre*, to breathe] The expulsion of air from the lungs in breathing. Its sound is the shortest breath sound heard

Any longer sound will be pathological. In emphysema it is longer than the inspiration

Muscles used in expiration are the *int* intercostal muscles, *m* rectus abdominis, *m* transversus abdominis, the triangularis sterni and possibly the diaphragm, serratus post inf., and quadratus lumborum. *See* inspiration, respiration.

e. active. Expiration accomplished as a result of muscular activity, as in forced respiration. The muscles used in respiration are the muscles of the abdominal wall (ext and int oblique, rectus, and transverse abdominis), the internal intercostals, serratus posticus inferior, and quadratus lumborum

e. passive. *E* during quiet respiration in which no muscular effort is required. It is brought about by the elasticity of the lung, recoil of the elastic tissues of the chest, such as the costal cartilages, and the weight of the thoracic wall

expiratory (eks-pī'rā-tor-i) [+ *spirāre*, to breathe] Pert to expiration.

e. center. The part of the respiratory center in the medulla controlling *e* movements

expire. 1. To breathe out or exhale. 2. To die

explant' [+ *planta*, sprout] To remove a piece of living tissue from the body and transfer to an artificial culture medium for growth as in tissue culture. *Opp* of implantation, *q v*

explora'tion [L. *explorāre*, to search out]. Examination by various means of an organ or part.

exploratory [L. *explorāre*, to search out]. Pert to an exploration.

explosive speech. Sudden and explosive utterance. *See* speech.

express' [L. *expressus*, from *exprimere*, to press out]. To squeeze out.

expres'sion [L. *expressus*, from *exprimere*, to press out] 1. Expelling anything by pressure. 2. Facial disclosure of feeling or emotion. *SYN* *facies*. *See* face.

expulsive [L. *ex*, out, + *pellere*, to drive]. Having a tendency to expel

e. pains. Labor pains which are effective, contracting the uterine muscle.

exsanguinate (eks-sang'win-āt) [" + *sanguis*, blood] 1. To deprive of blood. 2. Bloodless

exsanguination (eks-san-gwin-a'shun) [" + *sanguis*, blood]. The process of expressing blood from a part

exsanguine (ek-sang'win) [" + *sanguis*, blood] Anemic, bloodless

excision [" + *secāre*, to cut] Excision.

exsiccant (ek-sik'ant) [" + *siccāre*, to dry] 1. Absorbing or drying up a discharge. 2. An agent that absorbs moisture. 3. A dusting or drying powder

exsiccation [" + *siccāre*, to dry] The act of drying by heat. *SYN* desiccation.

exsiccative [" + *siccāre*, to dry]. Causing to dry up or that which dries. *SYN*: desiccative.

exsomatize [G. *ex*, out, + *sōma*, body]. To remove from the body

extrophy (eks'strof-i) [" + *strephein*, to turn] Eversion, turning inside out of a part

e. of the bladder. A congenital malformation in which the lower portion of the abdominal wall and anterior wall of the bladder are lacking and the bladder is everted through the opening; *ectopia vesicae*

ext. Abbr. of *L. extractum*, extract

extemporaneous [L. *extemporaneus*, without time] Not prepared according to formula but devised for the occasion

e. mixture. A preparation to be taken at once because of tendency to deteriorate

extension (eks-ten'shun) [L. *extendere*, to stretch out] 1. The movement by which the 2 ends of any part are pulled asunder. A movement which brings the members of a limb into or toward a straight condition. 2. The opposite of flexion. 3. The application of a pull (traction) to a fractured or dislocated limb

e., Buck's. A method of producing traction by applying adhesive tape or moleskin to the skin and keeping it in smooth close contact by means of circular bandaging of the part to which it is applied. The adhesive strips are placed longitudinal to the member, the superior ends being about 1 in. from fracture site. Weights sufficient to produce the required extension are fastened to the inferior end of the adhesive strips, by means of a rope which is run over a pulley to permit of free motion.

extensor [L. *extendere*, to stretch out]. A muscle that extends a part

exterior [L.] Outside of; external.

exteriorize. 1. In surg to temporarily expose a part, marsupialization, *qv*. 2. In Psych the process of turning one's interests outward

extern(e) (ek'sturn) [L. *externus*, outside]. A recently advanced medical student living outside of a hospital who assists in the medical and surgical care of patients. *SEE* *intern*.

external [L. *externus*, outside]. Exterior; lateral; opp of medial or internal.

externa'lia [L. *externus*, outside]. External genitalia

exteroceptive (eks'ter-o-sep'tiv) [" + *ceptus*, from *capere*, to take]. Pert. to end organs receiving impressions from without

exteroceptor (eks-ter-o-sep'tor) [" + *ceptus*, from *capere*, to take]. A sense

organ adapted for the reception of stimuli from outside the body. *Ex* The eye

exteroceptive [" + *facere*, to make]. Pertaining to responses to stimuli mediated by the central nervous system and somatic nerves in contrast to those mediated through the autonomic nervous system

extima [L. outermost]. The outer layer of a blood vessel, the tunica adventitia

extinction. 1. The process of extinguishing or putting out. 2. The complete inhibition of a conditioned reflex as a result of failure to reinforce it

e. of mercury. Causing the disappearance of mercury by rubbing with lard or some other agent

extirpation (eks-tir-pa'shun) [L. *extirpare*, to root out]. Excision of a part—taking out by the roots

extor'sion [L. *ex*, out, + *torquere*, to twist]. Rotation of an organ or limb, outward.

extra- [L.] Prefix Outside of, in addition to

extraarticu'lar [L. *extra*, outside, + *articulus*, joint] Outside a joint

extract [L. *extractum*, from *extrahere*, to draw out] 1. A solid or semisolid preparation made by extracting the solubles with water or alcohol and evaporating the solution. 2. Active principle of a drug obtained by distillation or chemical processes

e., alcoholic. One in which alcohol acts as the solvent

e., aqueous. One in which water is the solvent

e., aromatic fluid. E made from an aromatic powder

e., compound. E prepared from more than 1 drug

e., ethereal. E using ether as the menstruum

e., fluid. One made into a solution from a vegetable drug, which contains medicinal components

e., powdered. A crushed, dried extract.

e., soft. E of the consistency of honey.

e., solid. E made by evaporating the fluid part of a solution.

extraction [L. *extractum*, a drawing out]. 1. Pulling out, as a tooth. 2. The removing of the active portion of a drug.

extract'or [L. *extractum*, a drawing out]. Instrument for removing foreign bodies.

VARIETIES Esophageal, throat, shot, tympanum, tissue, etc.

e., tissue. Needles, trocars or pointed instruments with a form of barb for extracting soft tissue for examination.

e., tube. Device for removing an intubation tube from trachea.

extrac'tum (ext.) [L. a drawing out]. Solid or semi-solid preparations produced by evaporating solutions of vegetable principles

The official extracts are either powders or soft solids. The majority can be obtained in powdered form and many prefer them that way. Extracts are usually about 5 times the strength of the crude drug. Fourteen are official.

extracyst'ic [L. *extra*, beyond, + G. *kystis*, bladder] Outside of or unrelated to a bladder or cystic tumor.

extradu'ral [" + *durus*, hard]. 1. On outer side of the dura mater. 2. Unconnected with the dura mater.

extragenital (eks-trā-jen'tal) [" + *genitalis*, genital]. Outside of or unrelated to the genital organs.

extrahepatic [' + G. *ēpar, ēpat-*, liver]. Outside of or unrelated to the liver.

extraligamentous [' + *ligāre*, to bind]. Outside of or unrelated to a ligament.

extramalleolus [' + *malleolus*, little hammer]. The external or lateral malleolus.

extramarginal [' + *margō*, margin]. Pert. to subliminal consciousness.

extramastoiditis (eks-trā-mas-toy-dī'tis) [' + G. *mastos*, breast, + *eidos*, form, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of outside tissues contiguous to the mastoid process.

extramedullary [' + *medulla*, marrow]. Outside or unrelated to any medulla, esp the m oblongata.

extraneous (eks-tra'ne-us) [L. *extraneus*, external]. Outside and unrelated to an organism.

extranuclear [L. *extra*, beyond, + *nucleus*, kernel]. Outside of a nucleus.

extrapolar [' + *polus*, pole]. Outside instead of bet poles, as the electrodes of a battery.

extrasensory. Pertaining to forms of perception not dependent upon the five primary senses, e g. thought transference. Abb Esp.

extrasystole [' + G. *systellein*, to contract]. Premature contraction of one of the parts of the heart, which may be induced experimentally by stimulating the heart at any time except during the absolute refractory period. In humans it is the result of some factor that initiates an impulse in the impulse-conducting system. It may occur either in the presence or absence of organic heart disease. It may be of reflex origin being initiated by stimuli from almost any part of the body or it may be of central origin. It usually results in abnormal heart rhythm.

e. auricular. Premature contraction of the atrium at some point outside the S-A node.

e. nodal. E occurring as a result of the origin of an impulse in the A-V node.

e. ventricular. E, which occurs after the normal contraction of the ventricle has ceased. Usually followed by a long "compensatory pause."

extrauterine [' + *uterus*, womb]. Outside the uterus.

extravaginal [' + *vagina*, vagina]. Outside the vagina.

extravasate (ek-strav'a-sāt) [' + *vas*, vessel]. 1 To escape from a vessel into the tissues, said of serum, blood, or lymph. 2 Exudate so escaping.

extravasation (eks-tra-va-sa'shun) [' + *vas*, vessel]. The escape of fluids into the surrounding tissue.

extravasacular [' + *vasculum*, vessel]. Outside a vessel.

extraventricular [' + *ventriculus*, little belly]. Outside of any ventricle, esp. one of the heart.

extremital [L. *extremus*, last]. Pert to an extremity. Syn *distal*.

extremity [L. *extremus*, last]. 1 The terminal part of anything. 2 An arm or leg. RS: *acanthokeratoderma*, "acro-" words, *dactyl*, *dactylus*.

e. lower. The lower limb, including the hip, thigh, leg, ankle, and foot.

e. upper. The upper limb, including the shoulder, arm, forearm, wrist and hand.

extrinsic [L. *extrinsecus*, from *extra*, outside, + *secus*, otherwise]. From or coming from without.

e. muscles. Those partly attached to the trunk and partly to a limb.

extroversion (ek-stro-ver'shun) [L. *extra*, out, + *vertere*, to turn]. 1 Eversion; turning inside out. 2 Psy. The direction of energy to objects in the environment.

extrovert [' + *vertere*, to turn]. A personality-reaction type, one who is interested mainly in ext. objects and actions.

The extreme pathologic extrovert reaction is seen in manic depressive insanity. Opp *introvert*, q v.

extrude (eks-tu'd) [L. *extrudere*, to squeeze out]. To push out of a normal position or situation.

extrusion [L. *extrudere*, to squeeze out]. 1 Occupying an abnormal external position. 2 Position of a tooth pushed forward from line of occlusion.

extubation (eks-tu-ba'shun) [L. *ex*, out, + *tuba*, tube]. Removal of a tube, as the laryngeal tube.

exudate (eks-u-dāt) [' + *sudāre*, to sweat]. 1 Accumulation of a fluid in a cavity, or matter that penetrates through vessel walls into adjoining tissue, or the passing out of pus or serum, or the matter so passed.

They may be classified as *catarrhal*, *fibrinous*, *hemorrhagic*, *diphtheritic*, *purulent*, and *serous*, the fluids being different in various affections. A fibrinous exudate may wall off a cavity, resulting in adhesions following an operation, as in empyema* and appendicitis. Inflammatory processes tend to wall off the injured area to localize the inflammation and to prevent its spread. 2 An inflammatory product withdrawn through a membrane for exploratory purposes. See *exudation*, *infection*, *inflammation*, *pus*, *resorption*.

exudation [' + *sudāre*, to sweat]. Morbid oozing of fluids, usually the result of inflammatory conditions. See *ant. choroiditis*, *central choroiditis*, *exudate*, *exudative choroiditis*.

exudative [' + *sudāre*, to sweat]. Having the property of exudation.

exude [' + *sudāre*, to sweat]. To pass off slowly through the tissues, said of a semisolid or fluid.

exumbilical [' + *umbilicus*, navel]. Protrusion of navel. Syn *exomphalos*.

exuviae (eks-u-vī-e) [L. *exuere*, to strip]. Cast-off parts, as desquamated epidermis, a slough.

eye [A S. *ēgel*]. Organ of vision; composed of 3 coats (a) *Retina*, sensory for light, (b) *uvea* (choroid, ciliary body, and iris), nutritional, (c) *sclera* and *cornea*, serve to protect delicate retina.

These layers enclose two cavities, the more anterior or *ocular chamber* being the space lying in front of the lens. It is divided by the *iris* into an *anterior chamber* and a *posterior chamber*, both of which are filled with a watery *aqueous humor*. The cavity behind the lens is much larger and filled with a jelly-like *vitreous body*. The lens is suspended behind the iris by the ciliary zonule. Anteriorly, the *cornea* is covered by the *conjunctiva* which continues and forms the inner layer of the eyelids.

e. aphacia (a-fas-i-a). An eye from which the crystalline lens has been removed.

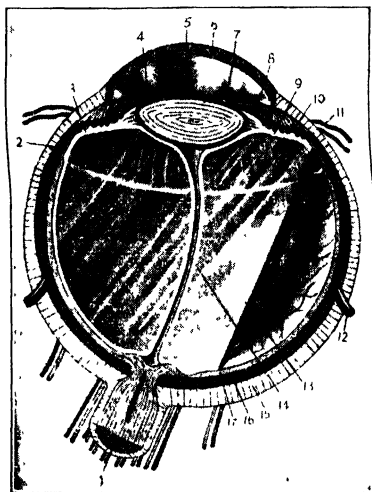
e. black. Ecchymosis of the tissues surrounding the eye.

e. closure reflex. Contraction of orbicularis palpebrarum with closure of lids resulting from percussion above supraorbital nerve.

e., cold compresses: PURPOSE: (a) To relieve congestion of eyelids; (b) to

control intraocular hemorrhage; (c) occasionally for conjunctivitis and early lid injuries to prevent hemorrhage into tissues.

PROCEDURES. Scrub hands (a) Wring compresses out of boric acid solution with forceps and place on ice to chill; (b) place over lids and extend over cheek, (c) change every 30 seconds.



THE EYE

1 Optic nerve 2 Ciliary part of retina 3 Ciliary zonule. 4. Iris 5. Capsule of lens 6 Cornea 7 Anterior chamber 8 Posterior chamber. 9 Suspensory ligament of lens 10. Ciliary muscle 11 Anterior ciliary arteries 12 Vena vorticosae 13 Vitreous 14 Hyaloid canal. 15 Sclera. 16 Choroid. 17 Retina.

Each compress may be used over and over if there is no pus. When pus is present, may be used only once.

e. cross. Strabismus, *q.v.*

e. dark adapted. An eye which has become adjusted for viewing objects in dim light, one adapted for scotopic or rod vision. Depends upon the regeneration of a light sensitive substance, visual purple.

e. dominant. The eye which a person unconsciously gives preference to as a source of stimuli for visual sensations.

e., examinations and diagnosis. The diagnosis of disease which the physician makes from an examination depends largely upon symptoms manifested by the pupils of the eyes.

CONTRACTED PUPILS: They may denote irritative lesions of the 3rd nerve (in early stages of anesthesia from chloroform, or during alcoholic excitement) or they may result from opium poisoning. Contraction of one pupil indicates irritative lesion of the opposite side of the brain, situated at the 3rd nerve nuclei, or a paralysis of the sympathetic nerve fibers due to a lesion somewhere in their course.

DILATED PUPILS They may result from belladonna or atropine or from irri-

tating of the sympathetic, or they may occur during the attacks of dyspnea, in the last stages of anesthesia. Dilation of one pupil indicates a paralysis of the 3rd nerve from some brain lesion, or an irritation of the cervical sympathetic.

FLOATING SPECKS: They may indicate the want of transparency in the humors of the eye, or they may be due to some form of dyspepsia, migraine, excessive eye-strain, or severe falls.

SQUINTING: In the course of a brain disease, this is an unfavorable symptom.

e. exsiling. In sympathetic ophthalmia, the damaged eye which is the source of sympathogenic influences.

e. fixing. In strabismus, the eye that is directed toward the object of vision.

e., foreign body in. Manifested by pain, lacrimation, spasm of the eye; later there is redness, swelling and occasionally headache.

F. A TREATMENT: Tearing itself often washes dust from the eye. Bringing the upper lid over the lower and directing patient to roll eye, often deposits dust on the margin of the lower lid.

Great care is necessary in removing larger particles, and should be done in a quiet place with excellent illumination. Follow by instillation of 1 or 2 drops of a bland oil into the eye. A mild antiseptic, as 5%-10% mild silver proteinate, is desirable. If inflamed, use repeated hot compresses.

If for any reason patient cannot be taken care of at once, the eye should be bandaged to keep it closed and thus avoid scratching the lid. There should be no delay in having the speck removed, as serious injury to the eyeball or to the vision may result. The longer the foreign body remains in the eye the deeper it becomes embedded.

Infection may be carried into the eye, resulting in an ulcer of the cornea. Metal produces a chemical effect, as it disintegrates, which affects the eyeball. The x-ray is sometimes used to detect any tiny particles of metal, and the electromagnet to remove them. Sympathetic ophthalmia,* the transference of inflammation from an injury to the normal eye, may be produced by wounds which pierce the eyeball. Loss of vision in both eyes may result.

e. hare's. Lagophthalmos; condition in which the eye cannot be completely closed.

e., hot compresses: PURPOSE: (a) To increase the blood supply to the eyelids and eyeballs, (b) to relieve pain.

PROCEDURES: Scrub hands. (a) Apply vaseline to area to which compresses are to be applied, (b) wring compresses dry with forceps and test on wrist and apply as hot as patient can tolerate, (c) to increase blood supply to eyelids, place compresses over lids and extend over cheek, to increase blood supply to eyeballs, place compresses over lids and extend over brow; (d) use new compresses for each application if pus is present, (e) when last compress is removed, dry the eyelid.

e. light adapted. An eye that has become adjusted to viewing objects in bright light, one adapted for photopic or cone vision. One in which visual purple has been bleached.

e. muscles. Movements of the eye ball are brought about by six muscles the superior, inferior, medial and external rectus muscles and the superior and inferior oblique muscles.

e. nerve supply of. 2nd. or optic nerve; *eye muscles*, 3rd or oculomotor, 4th or trochlear, and 6th. or abducens, *lid muscles*, facial to orbicularis oculi and oculomotor to levator palpebrae. Sensory fibers to orbit furnished by ophthalmic and maxillary fibers of the 5th or trigeminal. Sympathetic post-ganglionic fibers are derived from the carotid plexus, their cell bodies lying in the superior cervical ganglion. They supply the dilator muscle of the iris, lacrimal gland, and smooth muscle fibers in the eyelid, parasympathetic fibers from the ciliary ganglion pass to the ciliary muscle and constrictor muscles of the iris.

e. pink. Acute epidemic conjunctivitis.

e. refracting media of. Aqueous humor, lens, and vitreous body.

e. refracting surfaces of. Cornea and anterior and post surfaces of the lens.

e. squint. Strabismus, *q.v.*

e. squinting. The eye affected in strabismus.

e. sympathizing. In sympathetic ophthalmia, the uninjured eye which responds to sympathogenic influences.

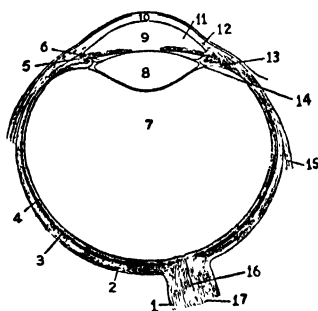
e. vision. Light entering the eye passes through the cornea, then through the *pupil*, an opening in the iris, and on through the crystalline lens and the vitreous body to the retina. The aqueous humor, lens and vitreous body constitute the refracting media of the eye. Through changes in the curvature of the lens brought about by its elasticity and contraction of the ciliary muscles, light rays are focused on the retina where they stimulate the rods and cones, the sensory receptors. The cones are concerned with color vision, rods with vision in dim light. Sensory impulses are conveyed over the optic nerve to the brain where, in the visual area of the cerebral cortex located in the occipital lobe, they register as visual sensations. The amount of light entering the eye is regulated by the pupil, its size being controlled by the dilator and constrictor muscles of the iris.

e. watery. Epiphora; abnormal secretion of tears.

eyeball [A.S. *ēage* + M. E. *bal*]. The body of the eye.

It has 3 humors: Aqueous, lens or crystalline, and vitreous. Tension and position in relation to orbit should be noted.

PATH. *Exophthalmos*, or protrusion. If bilateral may be due to goiter. Eyeball may appear to protrude in fright, asthma, and spasmodic croup. It is noted in thrombosis of sup. longitudinal sinus, cardiac atrophy, laryngeal stenosis and paralysis of ocular movements. One or both may be affected due to hemorrhage in orbit, to aneurysm, exostosis, or tumor of orbit, or enlarged lacrimal glands. *Enophthalmos*: Bilateral or unilateral recession of eyeball.



THE EYEBALL

1. Nerve sheath 2. Sclerotic coat. 3. Choroid coat 4. Retina 5. Ciliary body 6. Posterior chamber. 7. Corpus vitreum 8. Crystalline lens. 9. Anterior chamber 10. Cornea 11. Iris 12. Sinus venosus sclerae 13. Ciliary processes. 14. Spatia zonularia. 15. M. rectus medialis 16. Canal for central artery. 17. Optic nerve.

eye'brow [A.S. *ēage*, eye, + *braew*, brow]. The arch over the eye, also its covering, esp. the hairs.

eye'cup. 1. The optic vesicle, evagination of the embryonic brain from which the retina develops. 2. A small cup which fits over the eye and used for bathing the surface of the eye.

eye'glass. A glass lens used to aid the defective eye in seeing.

eye'ground [A.S. *ēage* + *grund*, earth]. Fundus of eye, seen with ophthalmoscope.

eye'lash [" + *lasche*, a thin whip]. Cilium * A stiff hair on the margin of the eyelid. *See capsulociliary*, "cili-" words, *phalangosis*, *trichiasis*.

eye'lid (*palpebra*) [" + *hlidan*, to cover]. One of two movable protective folds which when closed, cover the anterior surface of the eyeball. They are separated by the *palpebral fissure*. The upper (*palpebrae superior*) is the larger and more movable. It is raised by contraction of the levator palpebrae superioris muscle. Angles formed by the lids at inner and outer ends are known as the *canthi*. The *cilia*, or eyelashes, are attached. The post. surface is lined by the *conjunctiva*, a mucous membrane.

e. drooping. Ptosis.

e. fused. A congenital anomaly resulting from failure of the fetal eyelids to separate.

eyestrain. Tiredness of the eye due to overuse or uncorrected defect. *Syn:* *asthenopia*.

eyetooth. A cuspid or upper canine tooth.

eye worm, African. *Loa Loa*, a genus of nematode which frequently infests the eye.

F

F. 1. Abbr. of *Fahrenheit*, field of vision, formula, *Fusiformis*. 2 Symbol for fluorine.

F₁. In genetics the first filial generation, the offspring of a cross between two unlike individuals

F₂ The second filial generation or the offspring of a cross between two individuals of the F₁ generation

FA. Abbr for fatty acid.

F. A. Abbr for field ambulance

F. and R. Abbr for force and rhythm.

fabel'la [L little bean] Fibrocartilages or bones which sometimes develop in the head of the gastrocnemius muscle

fabrication (fab-ri-ka'shun) [L *fabricare*, to forge]. Recital of that which is not true, seen in Korsakow's syndrome

F. A. C. D. Abbr Fellow of the American College of Dentists.

face [L *facies*] Anterior part of the head from forehead to chin and ex-

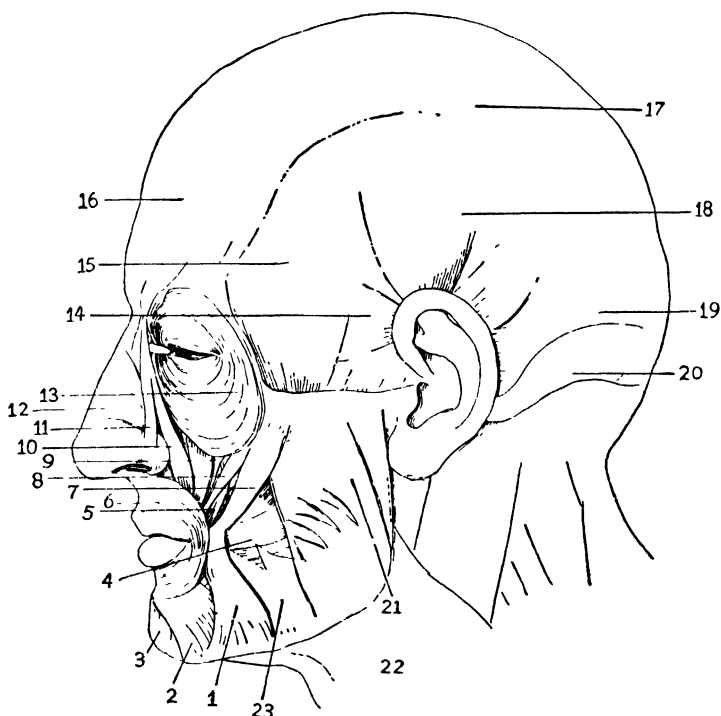
tending laterally to but not including the ears, the visage or countenance

ANAT Arteries of Face and Head: Left common carotid with ext and int. branches Right common carotid with ext and int. branches and circle of Willis **Bones of The face** has 14 bones SEE *skeleton Veins of Face and Neck* Ext and int jugular

COLORING Brownish-yellow spots: Liver spots Seen in pregnancy, malignancies of liver or uterus, and in exophthalmic goiter Cosmetics and facial irritants, sunburn and exposure to weather also factors. Occurs in many diseases including Addison's disease, diabetes, hemochromatosis, pellagra, acanthosis nigricans, and others. Also occurs in arsenic poisoning

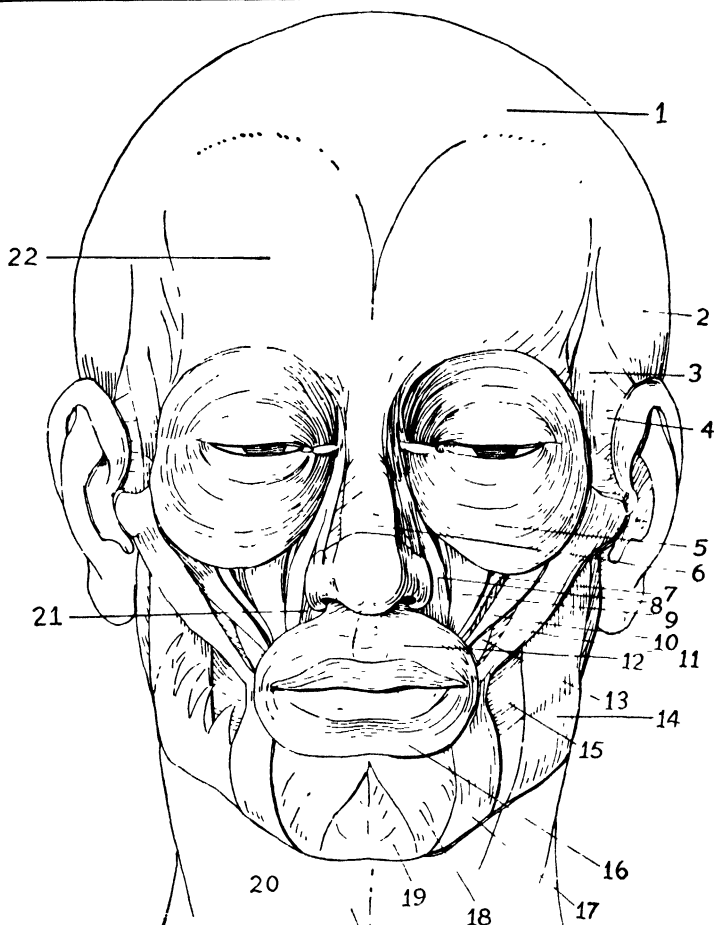
Yellowish discoloration Jaundice due to presence of excess of bile pigments in the blood

Cyanosis May be due to acquired or congenital malformations of the heart.



MUSCLES OF THE FACE

1. Depressor anguli oris. 2. Depressor labii inferioris. 3. Levator menti. 4. Buccinator. 5. Levator anguli oris. 6. Orbicularis oris. 7. Zygomaticus major. 8. Zygomaticus minor. 9. Depressor alae nasi. 10. Levator labii superioris. 11. Levator labii superioris alae quae nasi. 12. Compressor narium. 13. Orbicularis palpebrarum. 14. Auricularis anterior. 15. Temporalis. 16. Frontalis. 17. Galea aponeurotica. 18. Attollens aurem. 19. Auricularis posterior. 20. Occipitalis. 21. Masseter. 22. Latissimus colli. 23. Risorius.



MUSCLES OF THE FACE

1 Galea aponeurotica 2 Attollens aurem 3 Temporalis 4 Auricularis ant.
5 Orbicularis palpebrarum 6 Compressor narium 7 Depressor alae nasi. 8.
Levator labii superioris alae que nasi 9 Levator labii superioris 10 Zygomaticus
minor 11 Zygomaticus major 12 Orbicularis oris 13 Levator anguli oris. 14.
Masseter. 15 Buccinator 16 Orbicularis oris 17 Depressor anguli oris 18. De-
pressor labii inferioris 19 Levator menti 20 Latissimus colli 21 Depressor alae
nasi 22 Frontalis

to asthma, whooping cough, pulmonary tuberculosis, croup, obstruction of trachea, aneurysm, tumor, asphyxia, drug poisoning, emphysema, dilation of right side of the heart See cyanosis

Expression Absence of expression Myasthenia gravis, paralysis agitans.

Flushing (hyperemia) May be permanent or evanescent Produced by the emotions if temporary. Permanent flushing may be due to febrile diseases, pulmonary tuberculosis, convulsions, alcoholism, ovarian tumors, goiter, plethorahypertrophy of the heart.

Pallor Absence of color May be due to excessive confinement indoors, malnourishment, anemia, hemorrhage, shock, fright

Redness, alternating with pallor. Emotion such as anger, cerebrospinal meningitis, typhoid, menopause, and general vasomotor disturbances

Sallowness Cachexia, cancer, lead poisoning, chronic gallbladder disease, some anemias, Addison's disease, arthritis deformans, constipation, hepatic, pancreatic, and enteric diseases.

Diaresis 27 The following conditions affect the features. Mouth breath-

ing, chronic alcoholism, drug habits, abdominal diseases, facial hemiplegia, insular sclerosis, cretinism, myxedema, congenital syphilis, exophthalmic goiter, myopathic and myasthenic conditions, paralysis agitans, encephalitis lethargica, locomotor ataxia, acromegaly, mongolian idiocy, acute diffuse peritonitis, dyspnea, hysteria, late stages of pulmonary tuberculosis, lobar pneumonia, renal diseases, typhoid fever, hippocritic facies.

EDEMA Swelling of the face from edema is noted in cardiac, renal, and blood diseases, pneumothorax, mediastinal tumors, and aneurysm. It may be localized and evanescent due to urticaria, angioneurotic edema, or anaphylaxis. Seen in thrombosis of sup longitudinal sinus, and in glanders.

EXPRESSION Absence of expression from half the face downward, drawn and distorted. Indicates facial paralysis of opposite side. *Anxious or pinched look* Forerunner of unfavorable conditions. *Hippocratic facies* A cadaverous appearance seen in cholera and acute general peritonitis. *Risus sardonius*: A sardonic smile caused by contraction of mouth muscles which indicates abdominal affections, such as spasms and peritonitis. *Sudden lack of expression* Apathy and immobility, generally bad symptoms, except in mental weakness and hysteria.

f. presentation. Fetal face presentation in childbirth.

f., spasms of. May be intermittent, continuous, bilateral or unilateral.

May be due to teeth, disorders of skin, nose, eyes, or constitutional nervous disorders. May be *mimic* or *habit* spasms; choreic, winking spasms, convulsive tic, blepharospasm. Closure of eyelids caused by spasm of orbicular muscles, due to affection of the nerve supply, the eye muscles, or to eye diseases. *Clonic unilateral spasm* due to epilepsy. *Spasm of eyelids, chin, upper lips, or muscles of face* seen in early stages of meningitis. *Tonic spasms* due to tetanus, spasms following paralysis, hysteria, and tic douloureux.

facet, facette (fas'et) [Fr *facette*, small face]. A small, smooth area on a bone or other hard surface.

facial [L. *facies*, face]. Pert. to the face.

f. center. Brain center causing facial movements.

f. nerve. Seventh cranial nerve, a mixed nerve consisting of efferent fibers supplying the facial muscles, the platysma muscle, the submaxillary and sublingual glands, afferent fibers from taste buds of the ant two thirds of the tongue and from the muscles. *Orig* afferent fibers from geniculate ganglion, motor and secretory fibers from nuclei in pons. *Dis* Ear, face, palate, tongue. *Br* Tympanic, chorda tympani, post. auricular, digastric, stylohyoid, temporal, malar, infraorbital, buccal, supramaxillary, inframaxillary. *SEE* cranial nerves.

f. paralysis. Affecting the muscles of the face. The 7th cranial nerve is involved.

f. reflex. Contraction of facial muscles following pressure on eyeball.

f. spasm. Tic. *SEE* cranial nerves, face, facies, paralysis, tic.

facies (fash'i-ez) [L.]. 1. Face. 2. Countenance. 3. Surface.

f. abdominalis. Pinched, anxious,

shrunken and drawn expression seen in abdominal troubles.

f. adenoid. Stupid appearance with open mouth.

f. aor'fica. Expression seen in aortic valve insufficiency, bluish sclera, cheeks sunken, face sallow.

f. hepatic. Seen in liver affections: Skin sallow, conjunctivae yellow, and eyeballs sunken.

f. hippocratic. Seen in those dying from long continued illness or from cholera, cheeks and temples hollow, eyes sunken, complexion leaden, and lips relaxed.

f. mitra'lis. Seen in mitral insufficiency. Capillaries more or less visible, cheeks pink, more or less cyanosis.

f., myopath'ic. Due to muscular weakness, esp that of the face, lids drop and lips protrude.

f. ovar'ina. Seen in women with ovarian tumor, face drawn and pinched.

f. tetanic. Senile appearance due to wrinkling in tetanus.

f., typhoid. Dusky complexion, injected conjunctivae and dull expression.

facilitation (fas-il'i't-a'shun) [L. *facilis*, easy]. Making an action or process easier, the energy of an impulse being added to that of other impulses activated at the same time.

fa'cing [L. *facies*, face]. An inlay to form the outer surface of a tooth.

faciobrachial (fa-shi-o-bra'ki-al) [' + G. *brachion*, arm]. Pert. to the face and arm, esp to juvenile muscular dystrophy.

faciocer'vical [' + *cervix*, neck]. Pert. to the face and neck, esp to progressive dystrophy of facial muscles.

faciolin'gual [' + *lingua*, tongue]. Pert. to the face and the tongue, esp a paralysis of them.

fa'cioplasty [' + G. *plassein*, to form]. Plastic surgery of the face.

facioplegia (fa'si-o-ple'ji-ä) [' + G. *plégē*, stroke]. Facial paralysis. *SYN*: prosopoplegia.

facioscapulohumeral (fa'shi-o-skap'u-lo-hu'mer-al) [' + *scapula*, shoulder blade, + *humerus*, shoulder]. Pert. to the face, the scapula, and the upper arm.

F. A. C. P. Abbr for *Fellow of the American College of Physicians*.

F. A. C. S. Abbr for *Fellow of the American College of Surgeons*.

factitious (fak-tish'us) [L. *factitus*, made by art]. Not natural, esp of certain skin lesions.

factor. A condition, element, influence, or circumstance that contributes to a result.

f. accessory food. A substance in food which does not serve as a source of energy but is essential for normal growth and development or normal metabolic activities, a vitamin, *q v*.

f. antianemic. A substance stored in the liver, essential for the normal development of red blood cells in the bone marrow. It is formed in the stomach and intestine by the interaction of an *extrinsic factor* present in certain foods, esp. those rich in the B-complex vitamins and an *intrinsic factor* present in gastric juice. Also called *antianemic principle*, *hematinic principle*, *erythrocyte maturation factor* (EMF). It is used in the treatment of pernicious anemia.

f. hereditary. A gene.

f. lethal. A gene which when homozygous, causes the death of an individual before development is complete.

f., milk. A substance present in certain strains of mice which is transferred to offspring through milk from the mammary glands, and is capable of inducing the development of mammary cancer

f., Rh. SEE *Rh blood factor*

facultative [L. *facere*, to do]. **Biol.** 1. Able to live under conditions of temperature or oxygen supply which vary. 2. Able to do something not compulsory; voluntary

faculty [L. *facultas*, function]. 1 A mental attribute or sense. 2 Ability to function

f., affective. Capacity for expressing emotions

f., germinative. Power of a germ to develop

facopyrism (fag-ô-pîr'izm) [L. *facopyrum*, buckwheat] Buckwheat poisoning

Fahr. Abbr for *Fahrenheit*.

Fahraeus' test. A measuring of the speed at which red blood corpuscles settle

Fahrenheit scale. The one used in the U. S. A., and England The freezing point of water is 32° and the boiling point 212° Indicated by capital letter F.

SEE *thermometer*.

Fahrenheit and Centigrade Scales					
F	C	F.	C.	F.	C.
500°	260°	248°	120°	95°	35°
401	205	239	115	86	30
392	200	230	110	77	25
383	195	212	100	68	20
374	190	203	95	50	10
356	180	194	90	41	5
347	175	176	80	32	0
338	170	167	75	23	-5
329	165	140	60	14	-10
320	160	122	50	+ 5	-15
311	155	113	45	- 4	-20
302	150	105	40 54	-13	-25
284	140	104	40	-22	-30
275	135	100	37.8	-40	-40
266	130	98.5	36.9	-76	-60
1 deg F. = .54° C					
18 " = 1° C.					
32 " = 2° C					
45 " = 2.5° C.					
54 " = 3° C					

faint [O.F. *faindre*, to feign] 1. To feel weak, as though about to lose consciousness. 2 Weak. 3. Syncope SEE *fainting*.

fainting (fânt'ing) [O.F. *faindre*, to feign]. Loss of consciousness due to cerebral anemia or insufficient blood to the brain **Sym.** Prior to onset, patient may be pale, weak, dizzy, cold perspiration, uncomfortable abdominal sensation, and may fall on the ground unconscious. Pulse is usually weak, rapid, often irregular

F. A. TREATMENT: If patient is sitting, lower head between the knees, or preferably have patient lie down with the head lower than the body. Elevate lower extremities Apply heat Rub extremities toward the heart Stimulate by administering spirits of ammonia to the nostrils at intervals. When able to swallow, give hot black coffee, strong tea, or other hot drinks

Twenty drops of aromatic spirits of ammonia in hot water may likewise be used by mouth.

RS *apoplexy, asphyxia, coma, shock, swoon, syncope, unconsciousness.*

faintness [O.F. *faindre*, 'to feign]. 1. A sensation of impending loss of consciousness. 2. A sensation due to lack of food. SEE *lipothymia*.

falcate (fal'kât) [L. *falx*, sickle]. Sickle-shaped

falcial (fal'si-âl) [L. *falx*, sickle]. Pert. to the falx.

falciform [' + *forma*, form]. Sickle-shaped

f. ligament. The triangular ligament attached to sides of the sacrum and coccyx by its base. **Syn** *great sacro-sciatic l.*

f. process. Process of the dura that divides the hemispheres of the cerebrum **Syn** *falx cerebri*

fal'cula [L. little sickle]. The falx cerebelli.

fal'cular [L. *falcula*, little sickle]. 1. Sickle-shaped. 2. Pertaining to the *falx cerebelli*.

fallectomy [G. *ektomê*, excision]. Cutting away part of the fallopian tube.

falling drop. 1 A metallic tinkle heard over the normal stomach and bowel when inflated. 2 The same sound heard over large cavities containing fluid and air, as observed in hydropneumothorax.

f. sickness. Epileptic condition.

f. of the womb. Dropping of the uterus, so that it protrudes into vagina. **Syn.** *descensus uteri*.

fallo'pian. Pert to parts named for the Italian anatomist Fallopius.

f. canal. C. in petrous bone for *nervus facialis*.

f. ligament. Round ligament of the uterus.

f. tube. **Syn** *uterine tube, oviduct.* The tube or duct which extends laterally from the lateral angle of the uterus, terminating near the ovary It serves to convey the ovum from the ovary to the uterus and spermatozoa from the uterus toward the ovary. Medially each tube opens into the uterus, distally each opens into the peritoneal cavity Each lies in the superior border of the broad ligament.

BLOOD SUPPLY Derived from branches of the uterine and ovarian arteries.

NERVE SUPPLY Pelvic, ovarian, and uterine nerve plexuses send fibers to the tubes.

ANAT. The narrow region near the uterus, the isthmus continues laterally as a wider *ampulla* The latter expands to form the terminal funnel-shaped *infundibulum*, at the bottom of which lies a small opening, the *ostium*, through which the ovum enters the oviduct Surrounding each ostium are a number of fingerlike processes called *fimbria*, one of which the *fimbria ovarica* is considerably longer than the others, extending towards the ovary Each tube averages about 4½ in. in length and ¼ in. in diameter Its wall consists of three layers mucosa, muscular layer, and serosa The epithelium of the mucosa consists of ciliated and non-ciliated cells Ciliary action aids in the movement of the ovum towards the uterus The muscular layer consists of an inner circular and an outer longitudinal layer of smooth muscle The serosa consists of connective tissue underlying the outermost layer of peritoneum

fallectomy (fal-os'to-mî) [G. *stoma*, opening]. Surgical opening of the fallopian tube.

Fallot, tetralogy of. A congenital condition characterized by defect in the interventricular septum, stenosis of the pulmonary artery, dextroposition of the aorta, and hypertrophy of the

right ventricle. The defects are sometimes carried into adult life.

fallo'tomy. Division of the falloplan tubes. SYN: *salpingotomy*.

false ribs. The lower 5 pairs of ribs. SEE: *ribs, vertebrae*.

falx [L.]. Any sickle-shaped structure.

f. cerebelli. A fold of the dura mater which forms a vertical partition between the hemispheres of the cerebellum.

f. cerebri. A fold of the dura mater which lies in the longitudinal fissure and separates the two cerebral hemispheres.

f. inguinallis. BNA. The conjoined or conjoint tendon which forms the origin of the transversus abdominis and internal oblique muscles.

f. ligamento'sa. The broad ligament of the liver. SYN: *falciform ligament*.

F. A. M. A. Abbr. for *Fellow of the American Medical Association*.

famil'ial [L. *familia*, family]. Pert. to or common to the same family, as *f. symptoms*.

family (fam'il-e) [L. *familia*, family]. 1. A group consisting of parents and their children. 2. In biological classification, the division bet. the *order* and *genus*.

f., degenerate. One that produces offspring of low or subnormal mentality.

f., Jukes. A family whose history covers 5 generations of degeneracy.

f., Kallikak. An American family with 1 branch mentally unfit and another of average intelligence.

fam'ine fever. Relapsing fever.

fang [AS *fōn*, to seize]. 1. A sharp-pointed tooth. 2. The root of a tooth.

f., poison. Two teeth in upper jaw of poisonous reptiles adjacent to their poison glands.

far'ad. A unit of electrical capacity. The capacity of a condenser which, charged with 1 coulomb, gives a difference of potential of 1 volt.

This unit is so large that one-millionth part of it has been adopted as a practical unit called a microfarad.

farad'ic. Pert. to induced electricity.

f. contraction, graduated. Produced by Smart or Bristow coils.

far'adism. The therapeutic use of an interrupted current to stimulate muscles and nerves. Such a current is derived from the secondary or induction coil.

faradiza'tion. The treatment of nerves or muscles with the faradic current, the condition of nerves or muscles so treated.

faradother'apy [G. *therapeia*, treatment]. Treatment of disease by the faradic current.

farastan (far'a-stan). A combination of iodine and cinchophen.

Uses. As an analgesic and antipyretic. Dosage: 3½ gr. (0.25 Gm.) with same caution as with cinchophen.

far'cy [L. *farcire*, to stuff]. A form of glanders.

f. bud. A glanderous tumor.

f., button. Farcy marked by dermal tubercular nodules.

farina (far-'inā) [L.]. Wheat ground to pass a #20 sieve with only small siftings.

farina'ceous [L. *farina*, flour]. 1. Starchy. 2. Pert. to flour.

far-point. The farthest point of vision at which objects can be distinctly seen with eyes in complete relaxation.

Farre's tubercles (far's). Carcinomatous masses on surface of the liver.

far-sight'ed. Pert. to far-sightedness. SYN: *hypermetropic, hyperopic*.

far-sight'edness. An error of refraction in which, with accommodation completely relaxed, parallel rays come to a focus behind the retina. SYN: *hypermetropia, hyperopia*.

fascia (fash'i-a) (pl. *fasciae*) [L. a band].

1. A fibrous membrane covering, supporting, and separating muscles. 2. A bandage. They also unite the skin to underlying tissue.

Fascia may be *superficial*, a nearly subcutaneous covering permitting free movement of the skin, and *deep*, enveloping and binding muscles.

f., anal. F. of connective tissue covering levator ani muscle from the perineal aspect.

f., Buck's. A fascial covering of the penis, derived from Colles' fascia.

f., cervical, deep. Fascia of the neck covering the muscles, vessels and nerves.

f., c., superficial. Fascia of the neck just inside the skin.

f., Cloquet's. Femoral fascia.

f., Colles'. Inner layer of the perineal fascia.

f., cremasteric. F. covering the cremaster muscle of the spermatic cord.

f., cribriform. The fascia of the thigh covering the saphenous opening.

f., dentata. Gray matter in the cerebral dentate convolution.

f., infundibuliform. Funnel-shaped f., derived from interior abdominal wall, encasing the spermatic cord and testis.

f., intercolumnar. F. derived from external abdominal ring sheathing the spermatic cord and testis.

f., ischio'rectal. SEE *anal f.*

f., lata. Wide covering encasing thigh muscles.

f., lumbodorsal. Deep investing membrane covering deep muscles of the trunk and back.

f., pectineal. Pubic section of f. lata.

f., pelvic. Fascial tissues of extreme importance in the maintenance of normal strength in the pelvic floor. SEE: *pelvic diaphragm under "diaphragm."*

f., thyro'lar'yngeal. F. covering thyro'idal gland.

f., transversalis. F. located between perineum and transversalis muscle.

fascial (fash'e-al) [L. *fascia*, band]. Pert. to or of the nature of fascia.

f. reflex. Muscular contraction resulting from percussing facial fascia.

fascioplasty (fash'i-ā-plas'tī) [f. + G. *plassein*, to form]. Plastic surgery of fascia.

fascicle (fās-sīk'le). A fasciculus.

fascicular (fas-sīk'u-lar) [L. *fasciculus*, little bundle]. 1. Arranged like a bundle of rods. 2. Pert. to a fasciculus.

fasciculus (fa-sīk'u-lus) (pl. *fasciculi*) [L. a little bundle]. A bundle of nerve or muscle fibers.

More specifically a division of a funiculus of the spinal cord consisting of fibers of one or more tracts. Sometimes the term is used as a synonym for "tract". SYN: *fasciola*.

f. cuneatus. A triangular shaped bundle of nerve fibers lying in the dorsal funiculus of the spinal cord. Its fibers enter the cord through the dorsal roots of spinal nerves and terminate in the medulla. Also called tract of Burdach.

f., fundamental. Portion of ant. column of spinal cord continuing into medulla oblongata.

f. gracilis. A bundle of nerve fibers lying in the dorsal funiculus of the

spinal cord medial to the f. cuneatus. Conducts sensory impulses from the periphery to the medulla.

f. longitudinal. *Inferior longitudinal fasciculus.* A bundle of association fibers connecting the occipital and temporal lobes of the brain, *medial longitudinal fasciculus.* a bundle of fibers running from the spinal cord to the upper portion of the midbrain, superior or dorsal longitudinal fasciculus, a bundle of association fibers connecting the frontal lobe with the occipital and temporal lobes.

f., posterior longitudinal. Nerve fiber bundle running bet. corpora quadrigemina and nuclei of 4th and 6th nerves.

f. teres. Column on both sides of median furrow on 4th ventricle's floor.

f. unciformis. Fibers within sylvian fissure connecting frontal and temporo-sphenoid lobes. SYN: *Unciformis*.

fasciectomy (fā-shi-ek'tō-mī) [L. *fascia*, band, + G. *ektomē*, excision]. Excision of strips of fascia.

fasciod/esis [' + G. *desis*, binding]. Operation of attaching a fascia to a tendon or another fascia.

fasciola (fā-se'ō-lā) [L. little band]. A bundle of nerve or muscle fibers. SYN: *fasciculus*, *q. v.* [identata].

f. cinerea. Upper portion of fascia.

Fasciola [L. *fascia*, band]. A genus of flukes belonging to the class Trematoda.

F. hepatica. A species of flukes infesting the liver and bile ducts of cattle, sheep, and other herbivores, the common liver fluke. An occasional parasite of man. Intermediate hosts are snails belonging to the genus *Limneus*. Formerly called *Distomum hepaticum*.

fasciolar [L. *fasciola*, little band]. Pert. to the fasciola cinerea.

fascioliasis (fā-she-o-l'as-lis) [L. *fascia*, band]. Infection of the body with a genus of trematode worms. SYN: *distomiasis*.

fascioplasty [' + G. *plassein*, to form]. Plastic operation on a fascia.

fasciorrhaphy (fāsh-i-or'af-i) [' + *raphē*, suture]. Suturing a fascia.

fasciotomy (fāsh-i-ō'tō-mī) [' + G. *tomē*, incision]. Surgical incision and division of a fascia.

fascitis (fāsh-i'tis) [' + G. *itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of a fascia.

fast [A.S. *faest*, fixed]. 1. Resistant to the effects or action of a chemical substance. 2. Fasting.

f. acid. Term applied to bacteria esp. the tuberculosus group which after staining are not decolorized when treated with acid.

f. drug. Term applied to bacteria or other organisms which become resistant to drugs such as penicillin.

fastidium (fāst-id'i-um) [L. aversion]. Aversion to food or to eating.

Sometimes seen in hysteria but not as the result of delusions.

fastigatum (fāst-tig-a'tum) [L. pointed]. The gray matter on both sides of the inf. vermiciform process of the cerebellum. SYN: *nucleus fastigii*.

fastigium (fāst-tī'i-um) [L. ridge]. 1. The highest point. The full period of development of acute, infectious diseases when the temperature reaches the maximum or *stadium* and all symptoms have developed. 2. The most posterior portion of the 4th ventricle formed by the junction of the ant. and post. medullary vela projecting

into the medullary substance of the cerebellum.

fast'ing [A.S. *faest*, firm]. Going without food for a stated period.

It has been used successfully in treatment of various disorders, esp. epilepsy.

Energy requirements of body metabolism during fasting are supplied by the oxidation of fats which, if glucose is not supplied, results in the products of incomplete fat combustion, such as fatty acids, diacetic acid, and acetones, producing ketosis or a mild acidosis. This condition occurs quickly in children and they have little glycogen reserve. SEE *jejunitas*.

fast'ness [A.S. *faest*, firm]. Resistance to stains or destructive agents.

fat. 1. Adipose, obese, corpulent. 2. Greasy, oily. 3. CHEM. A triglyceride ester of fatty acids, one of a group of organic compounds closely associated in nature with the phosphatides, cerebrosides, sterols. The term *lipid* or *lipides* *q. v.* is applied in general to fats or fatlike substances. Fats are insoluble in water but soluble in ether, chloroform, benzene and other fat solvents. Upon hydrolysis, fats break down into fatty acids and glycerol (an alcohol). Fats are hydrolyzed by the action of acids, alkalies, lipases (fat-splitting enzymes) and superheated steam.

Chem. structure. In the fat molecule, one molecule of glycerol is combined with three of fatty acids. Three fatty acids, oleic acid ($C_{18}H_{34}O_2$), stearic acid ($C_{18}H_{36}O_2$), and palmitic acid ($C_{16}H_{32}O_2$) comprise the bulk of the fatty acids present in the neutral fats found in body tissues. According to the fatty acid with which the glycerol is combined, corresponding fats are *triolein*, *tristearin* and *tripalmitin*. These three fats are the principal fats present in foods.

Physiologic functions of. 1. Fats serve as a source of energy. 2. Subcutaneous fats form an insulating layer which prevents loss of heat. 3. Fat acts to support and protect certain organs such as the eye and kidney. 4. It provides a concentrated reserve of food. 5. It provides essential fatty acids necessary for normal growth and well-being. 6. It is a vehicle for natural fat-soluble vitamins. 7. In conjunction with carbohydrates, fats serve as protein spacers. 8. They are an important constituent of cell structure forming an integral part of the cell membrane. 9. When properly distributed, fat gives a pleasing contour to the body.

Digestion and absorption of fats. In the stomach, emulsified fats such as cream or egg yolk are acted on by gastric lipase, however, most fats undergo digestion in the intestine where they are acted on by a pancreatic lipase, *steapsin*, which hydrolyzes them to fatty acids and glycerol. Although containing no lipolytic enzymes bile is essential for the digestion of fats. Bile aids in the emulsification of fats and also has a hydrotropic action; it renders substances such as fatty acids, which are normally insoluble in water, readily soluble in the fluids of the intestine. Bile salts also act as specific activators of the pancreatic lipase. Bile salts react with fatty acids forming water-soluble, diffusible, soaps which facilitate the emulsification of fats. Glycerol and fatty acids enter the epithelial cells where they recom-

bine to form neutral fats most of which enters the lacteals. The fats are carried by the lymph through lymph vessels to the thoracic duct from which they enter the blood stream. After a meal rich in fats the mesenteric lymph vessels are filled with a milklike fluid, the *chyle*, containing finely emulsified fat particles, called *chylomicrons*.

Metabolism of fats. Absorbed fats are utilized in the following ways (a) oxidized with the release of energy, (b) deposited in adipose tissue as storage fat, (c) incorporated in the cells of tissues as an integral part of the protoplasm, (d) desaturated and stored in the liver, (e) excreted in the secretions of the mammary and sweat glands, and in the feces.

Sources of body fats. In addition to fat being absorbed from the intestine, body fat may arise from the conversion of carbohydrates (glucose) or proteins into fat. Fat may possibly be converted into carbohydrates, but this occurs only to a limited extent.

Intermediate metabolism of fats. In the oxidation of fat to carbon dioxide and water, several intermediary substances (ketones) are formed. The principal ones are acetoacetic acid, beta-hydroxybutyric acid, and acetone. Excessive production of ketone bodies which occurs when fats are incompletely oxidized is called ketosis. This especially occurs when there is an interference in carbohydrate metabolism, as in diabetes. Ketosis also occurs in certain fevers, toxemias of pregnancy, and hyperthyroidism. Ketosis results in acidosis.

Fat nutrition. Fats have a high caloric value yielding 9.3 Cal per gram as compared with 4.0 and 4.1 Cal for carbohydrates and proteins respectively. The average diet of 3000 Cal should contain 30 to 40 per cent of its caloric value in fats. The average diet contains from 50 to 130 grams of fat. Quantities in excess of 150 grams are repulsive and difficult to digest. In addition to their nutritive values, fats improve the taste and odor of foods, provide a feeling of satiety, are absorbed slowly prolonging their nutritive effects, and because of their high caloric content, are of especial importance in high-caloric diets.

Contra. Fat intake should be reduced in diseases of the gall bladder and liver.

RS bile, gall bladder, liver, fatty acids, lipases, ketones, glycerol.

f. deposit. Accumulations of fat in certain regions of the body such as the buttocks or abdominal wall.

f. low diet. Approximately 40 to 50 Gm fat daily. SEE *reduction diet*.

f. neutral. Compounds of the higher fatty acids (palmitic, stearic, and oleic) with glycerol. They are the common fats of animal and plant tissues.

f. and protein-free diet. 1. Carbohydrates. 2. Honey. 3. Fruit juices. 4. Juicy fruits. 5. Melons. 6. Cucumbers. 7. Marmalades and jellies. 8. Rhubarb. 9. Fresh tomatoes.

fat, words pert. to: absorption, acid, "adip-" words, calory, chondrolipoma, chromolipoid, digestion, fatty acids, fatty casts, fuel value, hydrogenation, ketogenic diet, "lip-" words, obesity, palmitic acid, palmitin, steariform, stearin, steatolysis, tissue.

fatigue (fā-tēg') [L. *fatigare*, to tire]. 1. A feeling of tiredness or weariness resulting from continued activity. 2.

The state or condition of an organ or tissue in which its response to stimulation is reduced or lost as a result of overactivity. 3. To bring about a condition of fatigue.

Fatigue may be the result of (a) excessive activity which results in the accumulation of metabolic waste products such as lactic acid, (b) malnutrition (deficiency of carbohydrates, proteins, minerals, or vitamins), (c) circulatory disturbances such as heart disease, or anemia which interfere with the supply of oxygen and energy materials to tissues, (d) respiratory disturbances which interfere with the supply of oxygen to tissues, (e) infectious diseases in which toxic products are produced or body metabolism altered, (f) endocrine disturbances such as occur in diabetes, hyperinsulinism, and menopause, (g) psychogenic factors such as emotional conflicts, frustration, worry, boredom, (h) physical factors such as incorrect posture, flat feet, (i) miscellaneous factors, such as eye strain.

f. acute. Fatigue with sudden onset such as occurs following excessive exertion relieved by rest.

f. chronic. Long-continued fatigue not relieved by rest. Indicative of disease such as tuberculosis or diabetes or other conditions of altered body metabolism.

RS *bradyphrenia, glycogen, narcotic, stimulant, sleep.*

f. muscular. The reduced capacity of a muscle to perform work as a result of repeated contractions. Fatigue may be partial or complete.

f. reaction. In tuberculosis, an elevation of temperature following exertion.

f. stance. Fatigue resulting from standing for long periods of time.

f. syndrome. Neurasthenia, *q v*.

fatty. Of or pertaining to fats or fatty substances, adipose.

f. casts. Mass of fat droplets arranged frequently in groups and probably remains of a true epithelial cast.

f. degeneration. A change involving the deposition of fat in the cytoplasm. SEE *fat, heart*.

fatty acid. A hydrocarbon in which one of the hydrogen atoms has been replaced by a carboxyl (COOH) group; a monobasic aliphatic acid made up of an alkyl radical attached to a carboxyl group.

The digestion and absorption of fats in foods.

The saturated fatty acids include: acetic, butyric, caproic, caprylic, capric, lauric, formic, myristic, palmitic, and stearic acids all of which contain an even number of carbon atoms. All are homologues of formic acid.

The unsaturated fatty acids include. Those of (a) the *oleic series*: oleic, tiglic, hypogaeic, palmitoleic, and phytoseleic acids and (b) the *linoleic or linoleic series*: linoleic, linolenic, clupanodonic, arachidonic, hydrocarpic, and chaulmoogric acids. The latter two are used in the treatment of leprosy.

f. a., essential. The unsaturated fatty acids, *q v*. In certain animals, the absence of these fatty acids in their diet leads to loss of weight, eczematous condition of the skin, and kidney disorders.

By boiling with alkalies, esp. in alcoholic solutions, also, by the action of many ferments, as the steapsin of the pancreatic juice, fats are split up into glycerine and free fatty acids.

The fatty acids unite with the alkalies present, forming salts of fatty acids, the soaps (sodium soap, or hard soap, and potassium soap, or soft soap). If fats contain free fatty acid (rancid fats) they can, on melting, form an emulsion with water and a little soda; in this process of emulsion the fats are finely divided, forming a milky fluid.

As emulsification is dependent upon the presence of soap, formed by the union of fatty acid and alkali, a purely neutral fat cannot be emulsified. Emulsification is an important process in the absorption of fats in foods.

fauces (faw'ses) [L the throat] The aperture leading from the mouth into the pharynx, or cavity of the throat.

The ant. pillars of the fauces are known as the *glossopalatine arch*, and the post. pillars, as the *pharyngopalatine arch*. SEE *jossa*.

faucial [L fauces, the throat]. Pert. to the fauces.

f. reflex. Gagging or vomiting resulting from irritation of fauces.

faucitis (faw-si'tis) [' + G. -itis, inflammation]. Inflammation of the fauces.

favellate (fav-e'o-lät) [L *faveolus*, little honeycomb]. Honeycombed. SYN *alveolate*.

faveolus [L little honeycomb] A depression or small pit, esp. on the skin.

favism. A condition common in Sicily and Sardinia resulting from sensitivity to a species of bean, *Vicia faba*. It is characterized by fever, anemia, abdominal pain, and may lead to prostration and coma. It is caused by ingestion of the beans, or inhalation of the pollen.

favus (fa'vus) [L honeycomb] Contagious skin disease characterized by pinhead to pea-sized, saucer-shaped, yellowish crust usually over hair follicles and accompanied by musty odor and itching. It may spread all over the body.

ETIOL Fungus, *Achorion Schonleinii*.

SYM As stated.

PATH Invasion of hair shafts and epidermis.

PROG. Good.

TREATMENT X-rays for hair surfaces. Ointments containing sulfur, oleate of mercury, ammoniated mercury, chrysarobin, iodine.

SYN *crusted* or *honeycomb ringworm*, *tinea favosa*.

F. C. S. Abbr. for Fellow of the Chemical Society.

F.D. Abbr. for local distance.

Fe. Chem. symb. for iron (*ferrum*).

fear [A.S. *faer*]. PSY. Primitively, the emotional reaction to an environmental threat, it now also presents itself frequently as an indicator of inner problems; fright, dread.

A partial fear reaction may be considered the expression of somatic disease. Fear is met with clinically, esp. in anxiety neuroses, anxious psychotic pictures (e. g., depression), and in toxic deliria (e. g., delirium tremens). At the somatic level, hyperthyroidism and hyperadrenalism may strongly simulate the fear state. SEE *emotion*.

febrile (feb'-ri-lid) [L *febris*, fever, + *caedere*, to kill]. Destructive to fever. SYN *antipyretic*.

febricula [L little fever] Mild fever of short duration without other pathology.

febrifacient (feb-ri-fa'si-ent) [L *febris*, fever, + *facere*, to make]. Producing fever.

febrific (fê-brif'ik) [' + *facere*, to make]. Producing or conveying fever.

febrifugal (feb-rif'u-gal) [' + *jugare*, to put to flight]. Reducing fever.

febrifuge (feb'-ri-füj) [' + *jugare*, to put to flight] That which lessens fever. SYN *antipyretic*.

feb'rilis [L *febris*, fever]. Feverish; pert. to a fever. SEE *fever*.

f. state. A term used to describe constitutional symptoms which accompany a rise in temperature. Pulse and respiration usually rise with headache, pains, malaise, loss of appetite, concentration and diminished urine, constipation, restlessness, hot dry skin, insomnia, irritability.

febriphobia [' + G *phobos*, fear]. Anxiety or fear induced by a rise in body temperature.

febris (fe'bris) [L]. Fever.

f. acmastica. Continued fever.

f. castrensis. Typhus and remittent fever.

f. enterica. Typhoid fever.

f. flava. Yellow fever.

f. lactea. Milk fever.

f. remittens. Remittent fever.

f. undulans. Malta fever.

f. variolosa. A form of smallpox.

fe'cal [L *faeces*, feces] Pert. to, or of the nature of, feces.

f. vomit. Feces in vomitus.

ETIOL Strangulated hernia or intestinal obstruction preventing anal outlet.

fecalith (fe'kal-ith) [' + G *lithos*, stone].

A fecal concretion. SYN *coprolith*.

fecaloid (fe'kal-oid) [' + G *eidos*, form]. Resembling feces.

fecaloma (fe-kal-o'mä) [' + G *ōma*, tumor] [L *faeces*, feces] SYN: *Coproma*, *scatoma*, *stercoroma*. A large mass of accumulated feces in the rectum resembling a tumor.

fecaluria [' + G *ouron*, urine] Fecal matter in the urine.

feces (fe'sez) [L *faeces*]. Stools, excreta; dejecta; excrement. Body waste, such as food residue, bacteria, epithelium, and mucus, discharged from the bowels by way of the anus.

AMOUNT or Twenty-five to fifty Gm. of solid, or 100-200 Gm. of moist substance on a mixed diet, per day. From 0.5-0.9 Gm. per day of nitrogen is excreted on a non-nitrogenous diet.

COLOR or The color of the feces may be indicative of various disorders as shown by the following. **Black** May follow intestinal hemorrhage, or the use of drugs such as bismuth, iron, tannin, manganese, or charcoal. **Bloody** May indicate hemorrhoids, cancer of the rectum, ulcers, fissures, abraded rectal membrane from dry feces, eroded rectal polypus, acute proctitis, foreign bodies, colitis, and intussusception or strangulated hernia in children. May also result from cancer of the colon, rupture of abdominal aneurysm, typhoid fever, phosphorus poisoning, jaundice, yellow fever, dengue, septicemia and yellow atrophy of the liver. **Clay-colored**: May denote impaired bile formation or obstruction, phosphorus poisoning or yellow atrophy of the liver. **Rarely** indicates tumor or movable kidney. **Green**: Seen as the result of increased flow of bile, the use of calomel, and, commonly, diarrhea in young children. In the latter cases, may be due to bacterial growth.

COMPOSITION: Residue of food, water, products of secretions, of bacterial de-

composition, indol, skatol, cholesterol, mucous and epithelial cells, purin bases, pigment, microorganisms, inorganic salts, and sometimes foreign substances.

DIAGNOSIS BY The reducing effect of the intestinal flora upon the feces is considered an index of intestinal conditions, the less reduction indicating the best condition. Low reduction may be caused by green vegetables, fruits, and milk, while meat and egg protein result in the opposite condition.

FORM AND CONSISTENCY (a) Normally, soft and formed, (b) hard, nodular, or scybalous in constipation, (c) fluid or mushy in diarrhea, (d) flattened or ribbonlike in rectal obstruction or spastic colitis; (e) frothy in fermentative conditions, (f) easy in jaundice, etc.

INSPECTION OF This should include the color, the formation, their odor, and the presence of any observable foreign substances, including calculi.

MUCUS Always important, and should be reported. Normally, none seen. May occur (a) As superficial gelatinous streaks or blobs, (b) mixed with the stool, and only apparent on making a thin paste with water, (c) mixed with blood, as in dysentery, (d) composing almost the entire stool, sometimes as firm bands or cords.

ODOR This varies much with disease and dietary differences. It is most marked on a meat diet, and almost absent on a milk diet. Variations, such as sour, pungent, putrid, etc., occur in different diseases. **Offensive** Obtain in jaundice, acute indigestion, enteritis, erysipelas, typhoid fever, rachitis, and occasionally in constipation. **Putrid** May be the result of syphilitic or carcinomatous ulceration of the rectum or gangrenous dysentery. **Sour** Normal stools of infants.

PARASITES The presence of various intestinal parasites can be determined by examination of the feces. Gross examination may reveal the presence of nematodes or tapeworms, however, microscopic examination is necessary to determine the presence of protozoa, helminth ova, or larvae. In examination of feces, stools are collected in clean, dry, containers. For microscopic examination, representative bits of feces, or mucus are emulsified in saline solution on a clean slide, then spread evenly and covered with a coverglass. Enterobiasis is best diagnosed by examination of scrapings from the anal and perianal regions.

REACTION The normal reaction is neutral or slightly alkaline. An acid reaction usually indicates some fermentation in the gut or an excess of vegetables in the diet. The stools of infants are usually acid.

f., sheep. Small masses broken off from stonelike feces remaining in colon too long.

feces, words pert. to: acoprosis, acoprous, anus, bilifecia, colon, constipation, defecation, defjecta, elimination, excreta, excretion, hypostasis, impaction, intestine, meconium, melanorrhoea, melena, rectum, scatocratia, scybalum, sigmoid, skatol, steatorrhoea, stercoraceous, stercoremia, stool.

Fe(C₂H₃O₂)₂. Ferrous lactate; lactate of iron.

Fe(C₂H₃O₇). Citrate of iron.

Fechner's law (fek'nerz). The magnitudes of sensation produced by given stim-

uli form an arithmetical progression, the stimuli forming a geometrical progression. **Syn.** psychophysical law.

FeCl₂. Ferrous chloride.

FeCl₃. Ferric chloride.

FeCO₃. Ferrous carbonate, c of iron.

fec'ula [L. *faecula*, dregs]. 1 Sediment. 2 Starch.

feculent (fek'u-lent) [L. *faecula*, dregs]. Having sediment.

fecundate (fe'kun-dät) [L. *fecundare*, to bear fruit] To fertilize or impregnate or render fertile.

fecundation (fe-kun-da'shun) [L. *fecundare*, to bear fruit] Impregnation, fertilization.

f., artificial. Impregnation by injecting the seminal fluid into the uterus by mechanical means.

fecundity (fe-kun'dit-i) [L. *fecundare*, to bear fruit]. Ability to produce offspring; fertility.

feeblemind'edness [L. *febilis*, tearful, + A.S. *gemynd*, to think] Arrested mental development as distinguished from temperamental abnormality. **Amentia** On the basis of intelligence tests, feeble-minded individuals are classified into three groups, *morons* (I.Q. 50-70), *imbeciles* (I.Q. 20-50), *idiots* (I.Q. below 20).

feed'ing [A.S. *fedan*, to give food to] Taking or giving nourishment, esp. extra-orally.

The latter is sometimes necessary because the patient either refuses or is unable to eat.

f., artificial. This is accomplished through the *nostrils*, the *esophagus*, and the *rectum*, also through *gastrostomy* or *duodenostomy*.

f., colonic. Less useful with psychotic than with physically sick patients but at times it can be utilized. It is now somewhat questionable owing to the limited ability for absorption in the colon.

f., esophageal. Used after operations on tongue or jaw, diseases of mouth, in mental cases, and for forcible feedings. Mouth gag needed in last 2 cases. Also used for test meals.

f., forcible. This is by way of esophagus or rectum.

f., nasal. Largely used for children, and when unable to take nourishment normally, such as in delirium, coma, and stupor, diseases of mouth and pharynx. Any strained liquid food that will pass through catheter can be used. Temperature of feeding, 100° F. Olive oil and swabs needed for cleaning nostrils.

f., rectal. Commonest form used although it is admitted that little nourishment can be absorbed through colon. Normal saline often used with glucose, making a 5-10% solution by adding ½ to 1 oz of glucose to 10 oz of normal saline. Rectal washout should be given once in 24 hr. from 10 to 11 A. M.

f., tube. Done through the mouth or nostril, the latter requiring a much smaller tube and a little more dexterity, but less likely to be successfully resisted. With patient lying, arms bound to body by encircling sheets, the lubricated (glycerine) tube is gently passed into pharynx and, avoiding the larynx, it is projected into the stomach. Entry into the larynx produces struggling and cyanosis. Sugar, eggs, cereals, whiskey, etc., are added to milk and then slowly introduced.

feel'ing [A S *félán*, to feel]. The conscious phase of nervous activity. The (a) emotions or centrally stimulated f's and (b) those sensations peripherally produced by excitation of peripheral nerves including those of the special senses

feet (pl. of *foot*) [A S. *fetl*]. The pedal extremities of the legs

RS *carpodal spasm*, *chilblain*, *chiro-podalgia*, *chiro-podist*, *chiro-pody*, *extremity*, *foot*.

Fehl'ing's solution. A solution used for detecting the presence of sugar in urine. It consists of equal parts of Solutions A and B prepared as follows: Solution A—dissolve 34.65 Gm. of copper sulfate in water and make up to 500 cc. Solution B—dissolve 125 Gm. of potassium hydroxide and 173 Gm. of potassium sodium tartrate (Rochelle salt) in water and make up to 500 cc. Mix equal portions of solutions A and B immediately before using.

fel [L.] Bile

f. bo'vis. Ox gall. USP. Dried fresh bile of the ox, used principally in form of an extract.

ACTION AND USES. A laxative, intestinal antiseptic, chologogue.

DOSAGE. 6 gr. (0.4 Gm.).

SYN. *bilis bovina*

fellatio (fel-a'shi-o). A form of sex perversion in which gratification is accomplished by buccal intromission of the penis, buccal coitus.

Fell-O'Dwyer's method (George E. Fell, Buffalo physician, born 1850, Joseph O'Dwyer, New York physician, 1841-1898). Artificial respiration by means of a bellows, forcing air through an intubation tube into the lungs.

fel'on [A S. *feloun*, malignant]. Suppuration of terminal joint of a finger. **SYN.** *paronychia*, **runround*, *whitlow*.

felt'work [Ger. *falten*, to join, + A S. *worc*, to make] 1. Fibrous network. 2. A plexus of nerve fibrils. **SYN.** *neuropilem*.

fe'male [L. *femella*, little woman] 1. A woman or girl-child. 2. Pert. to a woman. **SEE** *genitalia*, *female*.

f. sex hormone. H. secreted by the ova which develops the uterus, vagina, and breasts at puberty, aids in regeneration of mucosa following menstruation, stimulates uterine contraction. **SYN.** *estrin*, *estrogen*.

fem'inism [L. *femina*, woman] 1. The female character. 2. Possession of female characteristics by the male. 3. Social movement for female independence.

feminiza'tion [L. *femina*, woman]. Acquiring or adoption of female characteristics.

fem'oral [L. *femur*, *femor-*, thigh]. Pert. to the thigh bone or femur.

f. artery. One beginning at *ext. iliac a.*, terminating behind the knee as the popliteal a., on inner side of femur.

f. reflex. Extension of knee and flexion of foot resulting from irritation of skin over upper ant. third of thigh.

f. vein. Continuation of the popliteal vein upward toward the *ext. iliac vein*. **SYN.** *crural vein*.

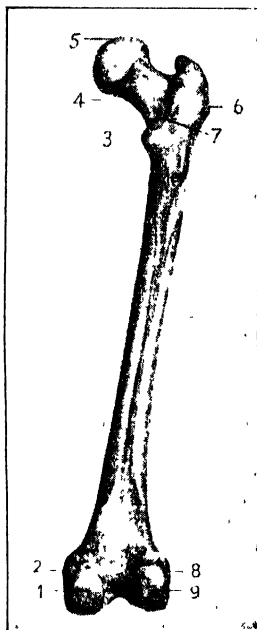
fem'orocele [L. *femur*, thigh, + G. *kēlē*, hernia]. Femoral hernia.

femorotib'ial [" + *tibia*, pipe]. Rel. to the femur and tibia.

fe'mur [L.]. The thigh bone.

It extends from the hip to the knee and is the longest and strongest bone in the skeleton.

RS *calcar femorale*, *cavalry bone*, *cotyloid cavity*, *femoral*, *trochanter*.



THE FEMUR

1 Internal condyle. 2 Internal tuberosity. 3 Lesser trochanter. 4 Neck of femur. 5 Head. 6 Greater trochanter. 7 Intertrochanteric line. 8 External tuberosity. 9 External condyle.

fen'es'tra (pl. *fenestrae*) [L. window] 1. An aperture frequently closed by a membrane. 2. An open area, as in the blade of a forceps.

f. ovalis. An oval opening on the inner wall of the middle ear or tympanum leading to the vestibule, into which the base of the stapes fits. Also called *fenestra vestibuli*.

f. rotunda. Leading into the cochlea. It is closed by a membrane, the secondary tympani membrane. Also called *fenestra cochleae*.

fen'estrated [L. *fenestra*, window]. Having openings.

f. membrane of Henle. Elastic tissue layer in intima of larger arteries.

fenestra'tion [L. *fenestra*, window]. 1. Condition of having fenestra. 2. An operation in which an artificial opening is made into the labyrinth of the ear. Resorted to in cases of otosclerosis.

ferment' [L. *fermentum*, from *fervere*, to ferment] 1. To decompose. 2. (fer-ment). A substance capable of producing fermentation in other substances. 3. A catalytic agent which is capable of inducing fermentation in substances with which it comes in contact. **SYN.** *enzyme*, *q v.*

RS bromelin, cacozyne, chymase, cholinesterase, enzyme, hydrolase, myopain, pancreatin, pepsin, trypsin, trypsinogen, tyrosinase, yeast

fermenta'tion [*L. fermentum, leaven*]. The oxidative decomposition of complex substances through the action of enzymes or ferments, produced by microorganisms. Bacteria, molds, and yeasts are the principal groups of organisms involved in fermentation. Fermentations of economic importance are those involved in the production of alcohol, lactic and butyric acids, and the baking of bread.

RS acid, acetic f., alcohol, autolysis, autolytic, azymic, digestion, enzyme, ferment

f. acetic. The production of acetic acid by the bacterial oxidation of ethyl alcohol under aerobic conditions.

f. alcoholic. The production of ethyl alcohol from carbohydrates usually through the action of yeasts.

f., amylolytic. The process of hydrolyzation of starch with the formation of sugar.

f., autolytic. One in the tissues which disintegrates them after death.

f. butyric. Formation of butyric acid from bacterial action on carbohydrates under anaerobic conditions.

f. citric acid. Formation of citric acid from action of molds on carbohydrates.

f., invertin. One that converts cane sugar into dextrose and levulose by invertin.

f., lactic. That which sours milk.

f. lactic acid. Formation of lactic acid from carbohydrates by action of lactic acid bacteria. The genera *Streptococcus* and *Lactobacillus* are the forms usually involved. Lactic acid is responsible for the souring of milk.

f. oxalic acid. Formation of oxalic acid from carbohydrates from the action of certain molds, esp. *Aspergillus*.

f. propionic acid. Formation of propionic acid from carbohydrates from action of certain bacteria.

f. test. A confirmation test for sugar in the urine. Gas forms in the fermentation tube if sugar is present.

f., viscous. Production of gelatinous material by different forms of bacilli.

fermen'toid [*" + G. eidos, form*]. A ferment without fermentive power.

fermentum (fer-men'tum) [*L.*] Yeast, a ferment.

fern. A plant belonging to the class Filicinae, of the division Tracheophyta (formerly phylum Pteridophyta).

f. male. *Aspidium filix-mas*, from the rhizomes and stipes of which is obtained oleoresin, a polyhydric phenol, the most commonly used antelmintic for all species of tapeworms.

-ferous [*L.*] Suffix meaning producing.

ferrated. Combined with iron or containing iron.

ferri-, ferro- [*L. ferrum, iron*] Prefix used to indicate presence of iron.

fer'ric [*L. ferrum, iron*]. SYN *ferruginous* 1. Pertaining to or containing iron. 2. Denoting a compound containing iron in its trivalent form.

fer'ric ammon'ium cit'rate. USP Thin, garnet-red crystals, containing about 17% of iron.

Uses: As a pleasant chalybeate, given in solution.

Dosage. 10-30 gr (0.6-2 Gm.).

f. amm. cit. virides. USP. Thin green scales or granules, containing approximately 15% iron.

Uses: Intramuscularly, in anemia.

Dosage ¼-1½ gr (0.015-0.1 Gm.).

INCOMPATIBILITIES. Mineral acids, vegetable astringents, fixed alkalies.

f. chloride (FeCl₃) USP. Used principally in form of tincture.

ACTION AND USES. An astringent, used in application of throat, also as a hematinic.

Dosage 10 m (0.6 cc) freely diluted.

INCOMPATIBILITIES. Tea (tannin), magnesium sulfate, sodium bromide.

ferricyanide. A salt of hydroferricyanic acid.

ferrihemoglobin. Methemoglobin, a reduced form of hemoglobin.

fer'rin. An iron-containing compound isolated from liver tissue.

ferrit'in. An iron-phosphorus-protein complex containing about 23% iron.

It is formed in the intestinal mucosa by the union of ferric iron with a protein, *apoferritin*. Ferritin is the form in which iron is stored in the tissues, principally in the reticulo-endothelial cells of the liver, spleen and bone marrow.

ferrom'eter [*L. ferrum, iron, + G. metron, measure*] Device for estimating proportion of iron in the blood.

ferropectic (fer-o-pek'tik) [*" + G. pēxis, fixation*] Pert to fixing iron.

ferropexia (fer-o-pek'si-ā) [*" + G. pēxis, fixation*] Iron fixation.

ferroprotein. A protein combined with an iron-containing radical. Ferroproteins are important oxygen-transferring enzymes, e.g. Warburg's enzyme cytochrome oxidase) *qv*.

ferrous (ter'ous) [*L. ferrum, iron*] SYN *ferruginous* 1. Pertaining to iron. 2. Denoting a compound containing iron of a lower valence than three.

ferrous carbonate (FeCO₃) Iron carbonate, used chiefly in form of Blaud's pills.

ACTION AND USES. To increase number of red blood cells, indicated in anemia.

Dosage. 5-10 gr.

f. iodide (FeI₂) USP. An unstable preparation of iron used in form of syrup. Should be transparent, pale or yellowish-green liquid.

ACTION AND USES. Same properties as iron and iodide.

Dosage. 15 m (1 cc).

INCOMPATIBILITIES. Codeine, quinine.

f. sulfate (FeSO₄) USP. Green vitriol. Pale, bluish-green crystals.

ACTION AND USES. Internally, same as other preparations of iron, also in preparation of Blaud's pills.

Dosage. 2-5 gr (0.13-0.32 Gm.).

INCOMPATIBILITIES. Alkalies, chlorides, tannic acid, and oxidizing agents.

ferruginous (fēr-rū'jin-ūs) [*L. ferrugo, iron rust*] SYN *chalybeate* 1. Pertaining to or containing iron. 2. Of the color of iron rust.

fer'rule [*L. virgula, little bracelet*]. A band or ring of metal applied to the end of root or crown of a tooth to strengthen it.

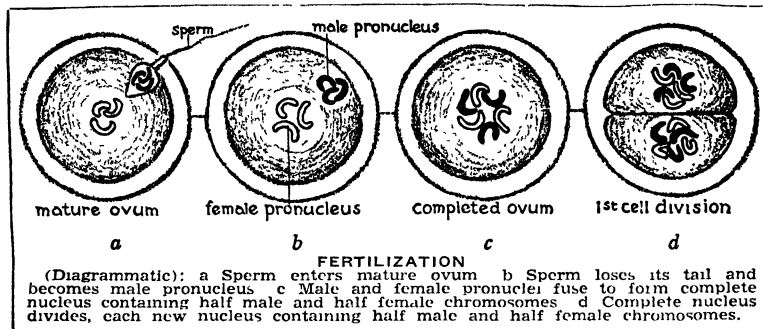
fer'rum [*L. iron*] SYMB: Fe. Iron.

fer'tile [*L. fertilis, from ferre, to bear*] 1. Impregnated. 2. Capable of reproduction.

fertility (fūr-tīl'i-tī) [*L. fertilis, from ferre, to bear*]. Quality of being productive or fertile.

fertiliza'tion [*L. fertilis, from ferre, to bear*]. 1. Fecundation, impregnation of an ovum with the spermatozoon of the male, the male sex cell being carried in the seminal discharge.

This usually takes place in the fallopian tube. Spermatozoa have been found in the tube alive 48 hours after



the last coitus. On meeting the ovum the head of the spermatozoon penetrates it and its tail drops off. Cell division begins and the fertilized ovum enters the uterus.

2. **Bor.** The union of the male and female gametes. In higher plants, when the pollen tube enters the ovule, two gametes emerge, one uniting with the egg to form the zygote, from which the embryo develops; the other uniting with two endosperm nuclei to form a primary endosperm cell from which the endosperm (reserve food) develops. *RS' chemiogenesis, coitus, conception, impregnation, ovum, spermatozoa, sterile, sterility.*

fertilizin. A substance, possibly a glycoprotein extracted from eggs, which when added to a suspension of sperms causes agglutination of the sperms. It probably aids in fertilization by fixing sperm to the egg membrane. It is complementary to *antifertilizin*, a substance extracted from sperm which agglutinates eggs.

fervescence (fer-ves'ens) [*L. fervere*, to grow hot] Increase of fever.

fes'ter [*L. fistula, ulcer*]. To become inflamed and suppurate.

festina'tion [*L. festinare*, to hasten]. Morbid acceleration of gait seen in some nervous afflictions such as paralysis agitans.

festoon (fes-tōon') [*L. festum*, decoration]. The wreathlike curvature of the gums around the necks of the teeth.

fe'tal [*L. foetus, fetus*]. Pert to a fetus.

f. circulation. The course of the flow of blood in a fetus. Significant differences between fetal and postnatal circulation are the presence in the fetus of (a) *umbilical arteries and vein* which carry blood to and from the placenta, (b) *foramen ovale*, an opening in the interatrial septum, and (c) *ductus arteriosus*, a vessel connecting the pulmonary artery with the aorta. The latter two enable the blood to by-pass the lungs which are nonfunctional in the fetus. *See: Fig of fetal circulation p. F-13*

fetalism (fe'tal-izm) [" + *G. ismos*, condition]. Retention of fetal structures after birth.

feta'tion [*L. foetus, fetus*]. Pregnancy.

feticide (fe'ti-sid) [" + *caedere*, to kill]. Intentional destruction of fetal life.

fe'tid [*L. fetere*, to stink]. Rank or foul in odor.

fetish, fetich (fe'tish) [Portug. *feitico*, from *L. factitius*, artificial]. That which

attracts one of the opposite sex to another, or which excites the libido.

It may be the hair, the lips, or the dress. Undue value set upon such a fetish is called "fetishism." *q.v.* Religious fetishism sees divine attributes in its idols and holy images. The fetish becomes a symbol. *See: libido.*

fe'tishism [" + *G. ismos*, state] 1. Belief in some object as possessing power, or being capable of inspiring a stimulus. 2. Substitution for a normal love object (a person) of parts or possessions of such a one. Libido gratification from contact with articles of dress, braid of hair, etc.

A form of masochism which finds a sex stimulus at the sight of a woman's shoe or glove, or other article of apparel, or of some part of the body such as the hair, esp. the pubic hair. To the masochist, all such symbols are indicative of the woman's domination.

fetom'etry [*L. foetus, fetus*, + *G. metron*, measure] Estimation of size of the fetus or its head before delivery.

Development of Fetal Tissue

Ectoderm

1. Epidermis
2. Epithelium of:
External and internal ear
Nasal cavity.
Mouth.
Anus
Amnion, chorion
Distal part of male urethra.
3. Nervous tissue.

Mesoderm

1. Connective tissues.
2. Male and female reproductive tracts
3. Blood vessels, lymphatics
4. Kidneys, ureters, trigone of bladder.
5. Pleura, peritoneum, pericardium.
6. Muscles

Entoderm

1. Respiratory tract except nose.
2. Digestive tract except mouth and anus.
3. Bladder except trigone.
4. Male urethra, proximal portion.
5. Female urethra.

fetoplacental [“ + *placenta*, a flat cake, from *G. plakous*]. Pert. to the fetus and its placenta.

fe'tor [*L. fetere*, to stink]. Stench; an offensive odor.

f. ex. ore. Offensive breath, halitosis

f. oris. Halitosis

fo'tus [*L. foetus*]. The child *in utero* after the 3rd month of development

fetus. 1 The latter stages of the developing young of an animal within the uterus or within an egg 2 In humans, the child *in utero* from the third month to birth

f. amorphus. A shapeless fetal monster, one scarcely recognizable as a fetus

f. calcified. A lithopedion, *qv*

f. compressus. A *f. papyraceus*, *qv*

f. in feto. Condition in which a small imperfect fetus called *parasite*, is contained with the body of another fetus, the *autostite*

f. mummified. A dead fetus which was assumed a mummified form upon failure of resorption to occur.

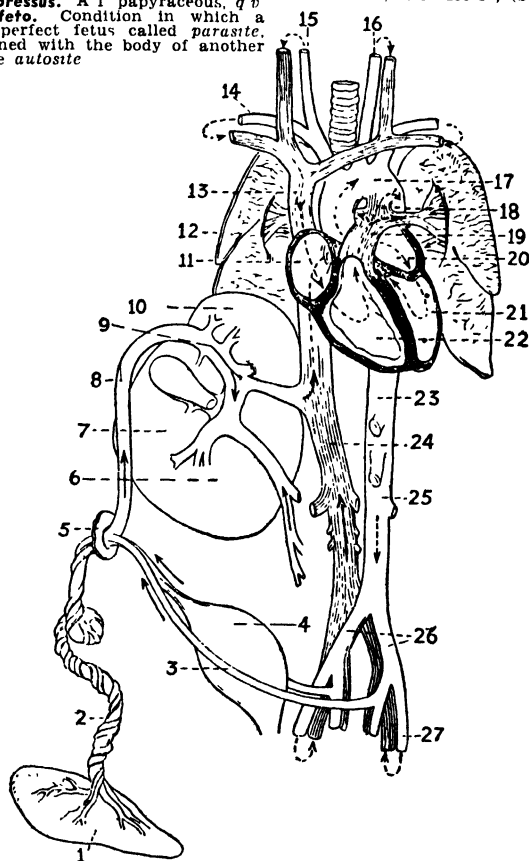
f. paper doll . . . f. papyraceus, qv

f. papyraceus. In twin pregnancy, the dead fetus pressed flat by the development of the living twin.

FS. *ambloma*, *amnion*, *amniotic sac*, *bag-of-waters*, *capitones*, *cephalotripsy*, *cirrhnosus*, *flxity*, *lanugo*, *vernix caseosa*, *viable*.

fe'ver [*A.S. fēter*, from *L. fervere*, to grow warm] 1 Pyrexia, or elevation of temperature above normal, 98.6° F 2 A disease which is characterized by an elevation of body temperature, such as typhoid fever, yellow fever

CLASSIFICATION (Wunderlich) (a) Subfebrile, 99.5°-100.4°; (b) slightly febrile,



FETAL CIRCULATION

1. Placenta 2 Umbilical cord 3 Left hypogastric artery 4 Bladder 5 Umbilicus 6 Right lobe of liver 7 Liver 8 Umbilical vein 9 Ductus venosus 10 Left lobe of liver 11 Right atrium 12 Right lung 13 Superior vena cava 14 Right subclavian artery 15 Right common carotid 16 Left common carotid 17 Arch of the aorta 18 Aorta 19 Pulmonary artery 20 Auricle or left atrium 21 Left ventricle 22 Right ventricle 23 Aorta 24 Inferior vena cava 25 Aorta 26 Common iliac arteries 27 External iliac artery.

100.4°-101.3°; (c) moderately febrile, 101.3°-103.1°; (d) decidedly febrile, 103.1°-104°; (e) highly febrile, 103.1° A. M., 104.9° P. M., (f) hyperpyretic, above 106°.

Error. In the young, moderate increase in body temperature may result from minor causes and is of less significance than in the adult. After childhood, fevers may be caused by (a) a hot environment or the generation of body heat by physical means, (b) neurogenic factors such as injury to the diencephalon or mid-brain. The diencephalon contains reflex centers regulating heat loss. (c) dehydration such as occurs after excessive diuresis, (d) chemical substances such as caffeine or cocaine when injected into the blood stream, (e) the injection of proteins or their products, or the breakdown of necrotic tissue. These are the *aseptic fevers* such as follow surgery or coronary occlusion. (e) infectious diseases or inflammation. Fever is the result of the breakdown of bacterial proteins or toxins liberated by the disease organisms which

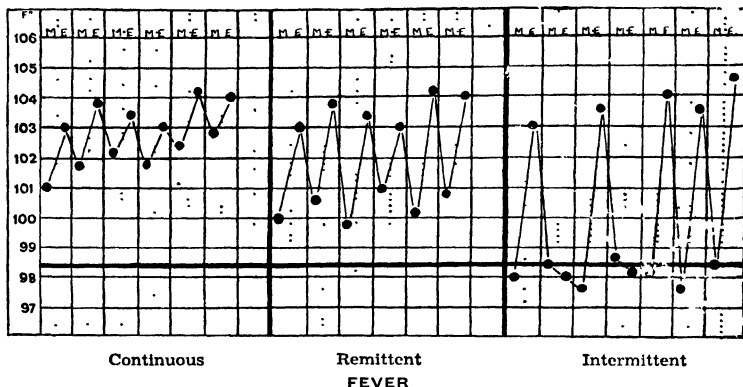
tivity of the toxin giving rise to the fever, (c) to the rapidity of tissue change, (d) to the extent of circulatory disturbance, and (e) to the previous habits of the individual.

f., induced. That artificially produced to favorably modify the course of a disease, notably paresis. Sustained fever of 105° F., or even higher, maintained for 6 to 8 or 10 hours may be induced by the use of medical diathermy, etc. The production of malaria, and of rat-bite fever permit of a series of fever-reactions of fairly long duration, while protein injections are capable of arousing only acute and, at times, dangerous febrile reactions.

f., intermittent. As in malaria and Malta fever with minimum normal or subnormal temperature, and with marked diurnal variation.

f., remittent. As in typhoid fever, septic fever, or remittent fever, with minimum temperature above normal, and with marked diurnal variation.

f., septic. One due to septic matter in the body.



affect the heat-regulating centers (f) severe hemorrhage.

Periods. Invasion or onset of fever. While temperature is rising and until maximum is reached, gradual, as in typhoid, or sudden, as in scarlet fever. **Fastigium or stadium.** When the fever is more or less stationary with possible variations often reaching the maximum. **Defervescence.** During which the fever declines until normal. When sudden it is known as *crisis*, as in *lobar pneumonia*, when gradual, *lysis*, as in *measles*.

Sym. Face flushed; hot, dry skin; anorexia, headache, nausea and sometimes vomiting, constipation and sometimes diarrhea; aching all over, scant, highly-colored urine, tissue waste. Delirium possible if temperature is over 105° F. or with some, less. Convulsions may follow, esp. in children; coma.

f., childbed. Puerperal sepsis. An infection of the genital tract following childbirth. **Sx:** *puerperum*.

f., continuous. As in scarlet fever, typhus, or pneumonia, in which there is a slight diurnal variation.

f., delirium. It corresponds to (a) the degree of temperature, (b) to the ac-

fever, words pert. to: adustion, afebrile; ague, alexipyretic, algid, pernicious; amphibolia, anctus, antepyrctic, antifebrile, antipyresis, apyretic, apyrexia; apyrogenetic, athermic, athermous, Baruch's sign, cauma, crisis, defervescence, dengue, febricula, febrificast; febrifuge, fervescence, food f., gastric f.; hectic, hectic flush, intermittent f.; lysis; marasmopyra; name of fever; pulse, "pyr-" words, quartan, quintan; quotidian, respiration, subsultus; synochus, temperature vesicular, worm.

f'at (pl. *f'ant*) [L] "Let there be made," a term used in writing prescriptions.

f'iber [L *fibra*]. Threadlike or filmlike element, as a nerve fiber. A neurone or the axonal portion of a neurone.

RS *chondrosfibroma*, *cilia*, *cimbria*, *cingula*, "fibr-" words, *filament*, *filamentous*, *filiform*, *filum*.

f., accelerator. One causing increased heart pulsations.

f., afferent. One carrying incoming impulses to nerve cells.

f., efferent. One carrying outgoing impulses.

f., epicritic. One carrying sensations of heat and cold, making possible tac-

tile discrimination and light pressure sensation, each according to its separate fibers.

f., inhibitory. One causing slower heart action.

f., medullated; f., myelinated. Nerve fiber in which axis cylinder is sheathed in myelin.

f., nonmedullated; f., unmyelinated. Nerve fiber in which there is no myelin sheath bet axis cylinder and neurilemma.

f., nerve. The part of a nerve cell which carries impulses. SEE: nerve.

f., protopathic. One causing sensation of heat, cold, or pain.

fibrin [L.] A fiber.

fibralbumin [' + albumen, white of egg]. Globulin

fibrinemia (fi-brin-e'mi-ä) [' + G. *aima*, blood]. Fibrin formed in the blood, causing embolism or thrombosis. SYN: *inosemia*.

fibril [L. *fibrilla*, little fiber]. A small fiber. A very small filamentous structure, oftentimes the component of a cell or a fiber

f. muscle. A myofibril, an extremely minute fibril found within the cytoplasm of smooth muscle cells and in the sarcoplasm of striated and cardiac muscle fibers.

f. nerve. A neurofibril; delicate fibrils found in the cell body and processes of a neuron

fibrilla (pi *fibrillae*) [L.]. A fibril or small fiber

fibrillar, fibrillary [L. *fibrilla*, little fiber]. Pert. to, or consisting of, fibrils

fibrillated [L. *fibrilla*, little fiber]. Composed of minute fibers. SYN: *fibrillar*, *fibrous*

fibrillation (fi-bril-a'shun) [L. *fibrilla*, little fiber] 1 The formation of fibrils. 2 Quivering of muscular fibers. 3 Tremor or rapid action of the heart

f. auricular. Extremely rapid, incomplete, contractions of the atria resulting in fine, rapid, irregular, and uncoordinated movements. Also called *atrial f.*

f. ventricular. A condition similar to *auricular fibrillation* resulting in rapid, tremulous, and ineffectual contractions of the ventricles. May result from (a) mechanical, injury to the heart, (b) occlusion of coronary vessels, (c) effects of certain drugs such as excess of digitalis or chloroform, and (d) electrical stimuli

fibrinolysis (fi-bril-o'lis-is) [' + G. *lysis*, dissolution]. Dissolution of fibrils.

fibrilolytic [' + *lysis*, dissolution]. Dissolving fibrils.

fibrin [L. *fibra*, fiber] A whitish, filamentous protein formed by the action of thrombin on fibrinogen. The conversion of fibrinogen to fibrin into fibrin, a hydrogel is the basis for the clotting of the blood. The fibrin is deposited as fine interlacing filaments in which are entangled red and white cells and platelets, the whole forming a coagulum or clot

RS: blood clot, clotting, fibrinogen, prothrombin, thrombin.

f. ferment. The substance in shed blood that converts fibrinogen to fibrin. SYN: *thrombin*.

f. film. A pliable, elastic, film prepared from fibrin isolated from human blood plasma. Used in neurosurgery as a substitute for the dura mater

f. foam. A spongelike substance prepared from human fibrin. When impregnated with thrombin it is used

in surgery as a hemostatic agent. Especially useful in neurosurgery and in injuries to parenchymatous organs. It is slowly absorbed.

fibrination (fi-brin-a'shun) [L. *fibra*, fiber]. Abnormal amt. of fibrin in the blood.

fibrinemia (fi-brin-e'mi-ä) [' + G. *aima*, blood]. Presence of fibrin in the blood. SYN: *fibrinemia*.

fibrinogen (fi-brin'o-jen) [' + G. *gennan*, to produce] A protein present in the blood plasma which through the action of thrombin in the presence of calcium ions is converted into fibrin; this brings about the clotting of the blood. SEE: blood, clotting of, coagulation

fibrinogen'ic, fibrinogen'enus [' + G. *gennan*, to produce]. Producing fibrin.

fibrin'ogenop'en'ia. Reduction in the amount of fibrinogen in the blood usually the result of a liver disorder

fibrinoid [' + G. *eidos*, form] Resembling fibrin

f. material. A fibrous substance which develops in the placenta, increasing in quantity as the placenta becomes older. Its origin is attributed to the degenerating decidua and trophoblast. Its forms an incomplete layer in the chorion and decidua capsalis and also occurs in the form of small irregular patches on the surface of the chorionic villi. In late pregnancy, the material may have a striated or canalized appearance to which the term *canalized fibrinoid* is applied

fibrinolysin (fi-brin-o'lis-in) [' + G. *lysis*, dissolution] A substance formed in the blood by pathogenic streptococci which dissolves fibrin

fibrinol'ysis [' + *lysis*, dissolution] Due to the action of a proteolytic enzyme which converts insoluble fibrin into soluble substances

fibrinolytic [' + *lysis*, dissolution]. Pert. to the splitting up of fibrin

fibrinope'nia [' + G. *penia*, poverty]. Fibrin and fibrinogen deficiency in the blood

fibrinoplas'tic [' + G. *plassein*, to form]. Of the nature of fibrinoplastin.

fibrinopu'ulent [' + *purulentus*, festering]. Consisting of pus and fibrin

fibrinos'copy [' + G. *skopein*, to examine]. Physical and chemical examination of the fibrin of blood clots and exudates. SYN: *inoscopy*.

fibrino'sis [' + G. *osis*]. Excess of fibrin in the blood.

fibrinous (fi-brin-us) [L. *fibra*, fiber] Pert. to, of the nature of, or containing, fibrin

fibrinuria (fi-brin-u'ri-ä) [' + G. *ouron*, urine]. Passage of fibrin in the urine.

fibro- [L.]. Prefix. Relation to fibers or fibrous tissues.

fibroadenia (fi-bro-a-de'n'i-ä) [L. *fibra*, fiber, + G. *adēn*, gland]. Fibrous degeneration of glandular tissue

fibroadenoma (fi-bro-ad-e-no'mä) [' + ' + *ōma*, tumor] Adenoma with fibrous tissue forming a dense stroma

fibroadip'ose [' + *adeps*, adip-, fat]. Being fibrous and fatty

fibroangio'ma [' + G. *aggeton*, vessel, + *ōma*, tumor]. A fibrous tissue angioma

fibroareolar (fi-bro-ar-e'o-lar) [' + *areola*, little space]. With fibrous tissue and areolar arrangement.

fibroblast [' + G. *blastos*, germ]. Any cell or corpuscle from which connective tissue is developed. SYN: *desmocyte*, *fibrocyte*.

fibroblast. SYN *fibrocyte, desmocyte*. A type of cell found in nearly all forms of connective tissues. Connective tissue fibers are formed either within fibroblasts or from material outside of but close to and under the influence of fibroblasts.

fibroblastoma (fi-bro-blas-to'mă) [' + " + *ōma*, tumor]. Tumor of connective tissue or fibroplastic cells.

fibrobronchi'tis [' + G. *brochia*, air tubes, + *itis*, inflammation]. Croupous bronchitis.

fibrocarcino'ma [' + G. *karkinos*, cancer, + *ōma*, tumor]. A carcinoma in which the trabeculae are resistant and thickened with granular degeneration of the cells.

f. cysticum. A f. with enclosed cysts **fibrocartilage** [' + *cartilagō*, gristle]. A type of cartilage in which the matrix contains thick bundles of white or collagenous fibers. Found in the intervertebral discs.

fibrocell'ular [' + *cellula*, little cell]. Both fibrous and cellular. SYN *fibroareolar*.

fibrochondritis (fi'bro-kon-dri'tis) [' + G. *chondros*, cartilage, + *itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of fibrocartilage.

fibrochondro'ma [' + " + *ōma*, tumor]. Tumor of fibrous tissue and cartilage.

fibrocyst [' + G. *kystis*, cyst]. A fibrous tumor that has undergone cystic degeneration or one which has accumulated fluid in the interspaces.

fibrocystic (fi-bro-sis'tik) [' + G. *kystis*, cyst] 1. Consisting of fibrocysts. 2. Fibrous with cystic degeneration.

f. disease of pancreas. SEE *cystic fibrosis*.

fibrocysto'ma [' + " + *ōma*, tumor]. Fibroma combined with cystoma.

fibrocyte (fi'bro-sit) [' + *kytos*, cell]. A fibrous tissue cell. SYN *desmocyte, fibroblast*.

fibroelas'tic [' + G. *elastikos*, elastic]. Pertaining to connective tissue containing both white, nonelastic, collagenous fibers and yellow elastic fibers.

fibroenchondroma (fi-bro-en-kon-dro'mă) (pl. *fibroenchondromata*) [' + G. *en*, in + *chondros*, cartilage, + *ōma*, tumor]. An enchondroma containing fibrous elements.

fibroglio'ma [' + " + *ōma*, tumor]. A fibroma partly glioma.

fibroid [' + G. *eidōs*, form]. 1. Containing or resembling fibers. SEE *degeneration*. 2. A colloquial term for fibroma, esp. fibroma of the uterus. SYN *fibroma*.

f., interstitial. Tumor in muscular wall of uterus which may grow inward and form a *polypoid fibroid*, or outward and become a *subperitoneal fibroid*.

f., uterine. The cause is unknown as is the case of other tumors.

Testosterone propionate and progesterone have inhibited their development, experimentally.

fibroidectomy (fi-broi-dek-to-mi) [' + " + *ektomē*, excision]. Surgical removal of a fibroid tumor.

fibrolipo'ma [' + G. *lipos*, fat, + *ōma*, tumor]. A lipoma having much fibrous tissue.

fibro'ma (pl. *fibromata*) [' + G. *ōma*, tumor]. A fibrous, encapsulated, connective tissue tumor.

A fibroma is irregular in shape and slow in growth. Consistency, firm. Painless except by pressure or cystic degeneration. May be found in the periosteum. May affect the jaws, the occiput, pelvis, vertebrae, ribs, long bones and sternum.

f. of breast. A benign tumor, non-ulcerative and painless.

f., intramural. Located in muscle tissue of uterus bet. peritoneal coat and endometrium.

f. molluscum pedunculum of vulva. A pedunculated fibroid tumor of the vulva.

f., submucous. Encroaching upon endometrial cavity; sessile or pedunculated.

f., subserous. Lying beneath peritoneal coat of uterus, often pedunculated.

f., uterine. A fibroid tumor of the uterus.

PATH. A benign tumor varying in size from a millet seed to a size large enough to fill the entire abdominal cavity. May be single or multiple. These tumors are completely encapsulated by a fibrous connective tissue capsule in which the blood vessels that supply the tumor are found. They are subjected to numerous benign degenerations, such as necrobiotic changes (red and gray degeneration), hyaline changes, telangiectatic and lymphangiectatic changes, calcareous degeneration, fatty degeneration, and infection. Occasionally, a fibroid will show sarcomatous degeneration.

SYM. In the white race, fibromata rarely cause symptoms before the age of 30, but in the colored they may appear at any time during the active sex life. Although the cardinal symptoms of fibroid tumors are supposed to be dysmenorrhea, menorrhagia, and leukorrhea, these symptoms are found only infrequently and the symptomatology is directly related to the location of the tumors in the uterus. Following this contention, tumors that encroach upon the bladder region cause frequency and dysuria,* those pressing on the rectum cause a rectal tenesmus,* those that encroach upon the endometrium cause menorrhagia* and dysmenorrhea,* and very large submucous growths may be absolutely symptomless.

TREATMENT. Fibromata producing no symptoms should be left in place and the patient kept under observation. If unusually rapid growth is evidenced, they should be removed. Tumors that produce symptoms need intervention. The type of treatment depends upon age of patient, location, and size of tumor, and symptoms present. In general, wherever possible, conservation of the menstrual function should be considered. Tumors larger than a fetal head are better treated by surgical removal than by radiotherapy. Fibromectomy is clearly indicated in patients who hope subsequently to become pregnant.

SEE *fibrosis uteri*.

fibromatosis (fi'bro-mă-to'sis) [L. *fibra*, fiber, + G. *ōma*, tumor, + *ōsis*]. SYN: *fibrosis*. The development simultaneously of many fibromas.

fibromatous (fi-brō-mă-tūs) [' + G. *ōma*, tumor]. Pert. to, or of the nature of, a fibroma.

fibromectomy (fi-bro-mek'to-mi) [' + " + *ektomē*, excision]. Removal of a fibroid tumor.

fibromembranous [' + *membrana*, web]. Having both fibrous and membranous tissue.

fibromus'cular [' + *musculus*, muscle]. Consisting of muscle and connective tissue.

fibromy'i'tis [' + G. *mys*, *my-*, muscle, + *itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of

the muscular system followed by fibrous degeneration of muscular fibers and atrophy.

fibromyoma (fi-bro-mi-o-mă) [“ + “ + *ōma*, tumor]. 1. Fibrous tissue myoma. 2. Gyn. A fibroid tumor of the uterus that contains more fibrous than muscle tissue.

fibromyomectomy (fi-bro-mi-o-mek'to-mi) [“ + “ + *ektomē*, excision] Removal of a fibromyoma from the uterus, leaving that organ in place.

fibromyositis [“ + “ + *-itis*, inflammation] Chronic muscular inflammation with hyperplasia of connective tissue. SYN *myositis*.

fibromyotomy (fi-bro-mi-ot'o-mi) [“ + “ + *tomē*, incision] Opening of a fibroid tumor.

fibromyxoma (fi-bro-miks-o-mă) [“ + G. *myxa*, mucus, + *ōma*, tumor] A fibroma that has partially undergone myxomatous degeneration.

fibromyxosarcoma [“ + “ + *sarx*, flesh, + *ōma*, tumor] 1. A sarcoma containing fibrous and myxoid tissue. 2. A mucoid degenerated sarcoma.

fibroneuroma (fi'bro-nu-ro-mă) [“ + G. *neuron*, nerve, + *ōma*, tumor] A mixed neuroma and fibroma. SYN *inoneuroma*.

fibroosteoma (fi'brō-ōs-tē-ō-mă) [“ + G. *osteon*, bone, + *ōma*, tumor] Tumor containing bony and fibrous elements.

fibropapilloma (fi'bro-pă-pi-lo-mă) [“ + *papilla*, nipple, + G. *ōma*, tumor] A mixed fibroma and papilloma sometimes occurring in the bladder.

fibropericarditis [“ + G. *pert*, around, + *kardia*, heart, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Fibrinous pericarditis.

fibroplasia [L. *fibra*, fiber, + G. *plasis*, a molding] The development of fibrous tissue, as in wounds.

fibroplastic [“ + G. *plassein*, to form]. Giving formation to fibrous tissue.

f. tumor. Small spindle-celled sarcoma.

fibroplastin (fi-bro-plas'tin) [“ + G. *plassein*, to form] A globulin in blood serum and other body fluids. SYN *fibrinoplastin*, *paraglobulin*.

fibropsammo'ma [“ + G. *psammos*, sand, + *ōma*, tumor] A tumor containing fibromatous and psammomatous tissue.

fibropurulent [“ + *purulentus*, festering]. Pus containing flakes of fibrous tissue.

fibrosarcoma [“ + G. *sarx*, flesh, + *ōma*, tumor] A spindle-celled sarcoma containing much connective tissue.

fibrosis (fi-bro'sis) [“ + G. *ōsis*]. Abnormal formation of fibrous tissue.

f., arteriolo-capillary. Arteriolar and capillary fibroid degeneration.

f. of lungs. Formation of scar tissue in connective tissue framework of lungs following inflammation, pneumonia, and in pulmonary tuberculosis.

f. uteri. A condition of the uterus manifested by excess of fibrous tissue, predominating symptom being menorrhagia.*

The uterus may be large or small. The endometrium* may be normal, atrophic, or in the larger number show hyperplastic and hypertrophic glandular and interstitial endometritis of vascular origin.

ETIOI. Not definitely known, but it is seen in patients with syphilis, those who have had a number of pregnancies, and in conditions where venous stasis has been present over a long period, such as in chronic retroversion with or without infection and procidentia.

TREATMENT. May be surgical or by means of x-ray or radium.

fibrositis (fi-bro-si'tis) [“ + G. *itis*, inflammation] Nonsuppurative inflammation of white fibrous connective tissue anywhere in the body.

f. bursal. F of a bursa, bursitis.

f. intramuscular. F of fibrous sheaths of muscles, muscular rheumatism, interstitial myositis.

f. periarticular. F of the fibrous tissue of the articular capsule.

f. perineural. F of the fibrous sheath surrounding nerves, esp., the sciatic nerve, sciatica.

f. subcutaneous. F of the subcutaneous tissue, panniculitis.

fibrous (fi'brus) [L. *fibra*, fiber] Composed of or containing fibers, as in contradistinction to (osseous) bony composition.

fibrotic [L. *fibra*, fiber] Marked by or pert to fibrosis.

fibula [L. pin] BNA. Calf bone (*peroneal bone*). One of the longest and thinnest bones of the body. The outer and smaller bone of the leg from the ankle to the knee, articulating above with the tibia, and below with the tibia and astragalus. SEE *peroneal*, *peroneus*, *tibia*.

fibular [L. *fibula*, pin] Rel to the fibula.

fibulocalcaneal (fi'b'u-lo-kal-ka'ne-al) [“ + *calcaneus*, pert. to the heel] Pert to the fibula and calcaneus, or *os calcis*.

field [A.S. *feld*] A specific area in relation to an object.

f., auditory. The space or distance within the limit of hearing.

f. of vision. That portion of space which the fixed eye can see.

fifth cranial nerve. Trigeminal or trifacial n., q.v.

f. ventricles. Space separating layers of septum lucidum.

fig [L. *fecus*, fig] A fruit of *Ficus carica*. AV. SERVING (dried) 45 Gm. Pro 1.8, Fat 0.1, Carbo 33.4. Vit A+, B+, G+ (Fresh): 75 Gm. Pro 1.1, Carbo. 14.1. Vit A+ to ++, B+, C variable, G+. ASH CONST (dried): Ca 0.162, Mg 0.071, K 0.964, Na 0.046, P 0.116, Cl 0.043, S 0.056, Fe 0.0030. ASH CONST (fresh): Ca 0.053, Mg 0.022, K 0.303, Na 0.012, P 0.036, Cl 0.014, S 0.010. SEE *dates*, *figs*.

figure. A body, form, shape, or outline.

f. achromatic. In mitosis or meiosis, the spindle fibers and the asters.

f. chromatic. The chromosomes or the chromatin material.

fila (fi'lă) [L. *filum*, thread]. Plural of *filum*, q.v.

f. coronaria. A fibrous band extending from the base of the medial cusp of the tricuspid valve to the aortic annulus.

f. olfactoria. Groups of fibers consisting of the axons of olfactory cells which form the olfactory nerves. These pass from the olfactory epithelium through the cribriform plate and terminate in the olfactory bulb.

filaceous (fi-lă'she-us) [L. *filum*, thread]. Composed of filaments. SYN *filamentous*.

filament [L. *filum*, thread]

f. axial. A fine filament forming the central axis of the tail of a spermatozoan.

filamentous [L. *filum*, thread] BIOL. Made up of long, interwoven or irregularly placed filaments.

Filaria (fi-lă'ri-ă) [L. *filum*, thread]. Term formerly applied to a genus of nematodes belonging to the superfamily Filarioidea.

- F. bancrofti.** *Wuchereria bancrofti*, q v. *loa, loa, q v.*
F. medinensis. *Dracunculus medinensis*, q v.
F. sanguinis hominis. *Wuchereria bancrofti*, q v.
filaria. A long filiform nematode belonging to the superfamily Filarioidea. The adults live in vertebrates including man, inhabiting man, being found in the lymphatic vessels and lymphatic organs, circulatory system, connective tissues, esp. subcutaneous tissues, and serous cavities. Typically, the female produces larvae called *microfilariae* which may be sheathed or sheathless. These reach the peripheral blood or lymphatic vessels where they may be ingested by a blood sucking arthropod (mosquitos, gnats, flies). In the intermediate host, they transform into a *rhabditoid larva*, which metamorphoses into an infective filariform larvae. These migrate to the proboscis and are deposited in or on the skin of the vertebrate host. The species of filaria which are parasitic in man all belong to the family *Acanthocheiloneurmatidae*.
filarial [L. *flum*, thread]. Pert. to or caused by Filariae.
filariasis (fil-ar-i-as-is) [L. *flum*, thread]. A chronic disease due to one of the filariae.
filaricidal [“ + *caedere*, to kill]. Pert. to that which is destructive to Filaria.
Filatov's disease. An exanthematous affection resembling scarlatina analogous to German measles.
F.'s spots. Koplik's spots.
fil'bert. A small nut. AV. SERVING: 35 Grm. Pro. 5.5, Fat 22.9, Carbo. 4.5 Ca 0.287, Mg 0.140, K 0.618, Na 0.019, P 0.354, Cl 0.067, S 0.198, Fe 0.0041. Vit. B+ +, G+ +. A and C lacking. FUEL VALUE 15 Cal. - 100 cal. 1 lb. = 3040 cal. 100 Grm. = 667 cal.
fil'iform [L. *flum*, thread, + *forma*, form]. 1. Biol. Pert. to a growth that is uniform along the inoculation line in stab or streak cultures. 2. Hairlike, filamentous.
f. papillae. Smallest tongue papillae.
fil'ipuncture [“ + *punctura*, a piercing]. Insertion of a slender wire or thread in an aneurysm to induce coagulation.
fil'let [L. *flum*, thread]. 1. A bandage shaped like a loop. 2. Two bundles of sensory fibers in the medulla, pons, and brain SYN *lemniscus*.
f. of corpus callosum. Fibers forming white substance of the gyrus fornicatus.
f., olivary. Nerve fasciculus surrounding olivary body.
fill'ing (fil'ing) [A.S. *fyllan*, to fill]. 1. The material for insertion in a tooth cavity; usually gold, amalgam, or cement. 2. The operation of filling tooth cavities.
fil'm. 1. A thin skin, membrane, or covering. 2. A thin sheet of material, usually cellulose, coated with a light sensitive emulsion used in taking pictures. 3. In microscopy, a thin layer of blood or other material spread on a slide or cover slip.
fil'opressure [L. *flum*, thread, + *pressura*, pressure]. Pressure on a blood vessel caused by a ligature.
filovari'cosis (fil'o-var-ik-o'sis) [“ + *variz*, a dilated vein, + G. *osis*]. Dilatation or thickening of the axis-cylinder of a nerve fiber.
filter [L. *filtrare*, to strain through]. 1. To pass a liquid through any porous substance which holds solid particles.

2. Device for filtering liquids, light rays, or radiations. SEE: *absorption, osmosis*.
f. bed. Large scale filter to purify the water supply.
f., Berkefeld. One of diatomaceous earth which will not pass bacteria.
f., infrared. Cell of water and red glass which confines radiation to spectral region from 600 to 1400 mu, red glass alone from 600 to 4000 mu.
f., Kitasato's. Suction variety of filter, using porcelain dilator.
f., Pasteur-Chamberlain. Filters of unglazed porcelain capable of retaining bacteria and some viruses, a force either pressure or suction is required to force or draw the liquid through the filter.
f. paper. Coarse form of paper used in filtering solutions.
fil'ters [L. *filtrare*, to strain through]. In radiation therapy, screens or various substances which permit passage of some wave lengths while absorbing others.
fil'trable [L. *filtrare*, to strain through]. Capable of passing through the pores of a porcelain filter, through which bacteria cannot pass.
fil'trate [L. *filtrare*, to strain through]. The fluid which has been passed through a filter. The residue is the *precipitate*.
f. glomerular. The fluid which passes from the blood through the capillary walls of the glomeruli of the kidney. It is a protein-free plasma from which urine is formed.
fil'tra'tion [L. *filtrare*, to strain through]. The process of straining through a filter. SEE: *absorption, filter*.
f. of roentgen rays. The absorption of some of the relatively longer wave lengths of roentgen radiation by placing in the path of the rays some absorbing medium, such as aluminum, copper, or zinc.
filtratometer (fil-tra-tom'et-er) [“ + G. *metron*, measure]. Device for measuring gastric filtrates.
fil'trum [L.]. A filter.
fil'm [L.]. A threadlike structure.
f. terminale. A long, slender filament forming end of spinal cord.
fimbria (fim'bri-ä) (Pl. *fimbriae*) [L. fringe]. Any structure resembling fringe.
f. ova'rica. The longest fringelike extremity of the fallopian tubes, extending from the infundibulum close to the ovary.
f. tubae. Fringelike portion at abdominal end of the fallopian tubes.
fimbriate (fim'bri-ät) [L. *fimbria*, fringe]. 1. Biol. Having fingerlike projections. 2. Fringed.
f. body. Corpus fimbriatum.
fim'briated [L. *fimbria*, fringe.] Fringed.
fimbria'tum [L. fringed] 1. Outer end of the oviduct. 2. White band on edge of the cornu inferius of lateral ventricle of the brain. SYN *corpus fimbriatum*.
fim'briocèle (fim'bri-o-sél) [L. *fimbria*, fringe, + G. *kêlê*, hernia]. Hernia including the fimbriated portion of the oviduct.
fin'ger [A.S.]. A digit of the hand.
f., dislocation of the. First, be certain that there is no fracture. Dislocations occur only at a joint. If there has been a crushing injury, assume that a fracture is present until an x-ray has been made. Dislocations of a finger are usually easily diagnosed and quite easily reduced. They may be caused by blows, falls, and similar causes.

If there is no fracture, it may be treated by asking the patient to steady and support his own wrist (or getting somebody else to do so) for countertraction. Then take hold of the finger beyond the dislocated muscles and tendons, and with the other (free) hand slip the dislocated bone into place.

This is to be followed by an application of a splint from the tip of the finger well into the palm of the hand. This may be made of cigar box wood, wire, tongue depressors, heavy cardboard, etc.

Do not under any circumstances attempt to reduce a dislocation of the thumb joint nearest to the palm of the hand.

f. print. An imprint made by the cutaneous ridges of the fleshy portion of the distal end of a finger. Finger prints are used for purposes of identification.

f. stall. A finger cot
finger, words pert. to: acroataxia, acrodynia, arachnoidactyly, baseball f., campodactyly, dactyl, dactylus, digit, digitate, nail, phalanges, phalanx.

Finsen light. Blue and violet light with heat waves excluded. Used in treatment of lupus and other skin affections.

fire [*AS fur*]. Flame producing heat
f. emergencies. If a person's clothing catches fire, he should be rolled in a rug or blanket to smother flames. It may be necessary to tip him to prevent his running about, as this only fans the flames.

If patient is trapped in a burning building, this particular room should have doors closed to prevent cross breezes from increasing the fire. The window should be opened if patient is to be rescued by lowering him, using any appropriate carry. Do not open any door more than a few inches to ascertain possibility of escape. A burst of flame or hot air may push door in and asphyxiate anyone in the room. Wet cloths or towels should be held over mouth and nostrils to keep out smoke and gases. See *burn, flame, gases, transportation*.

f., St. Anthony's. Erysipelas. Also called *St. Francis' fire*.

first aid. The administration of emergency assistance to individuals who have been injured or otherwise disabled, prior to the arrival of a doctor, or transportation to a hospital or doctor's office. In no sense assume to be the substitution for medical care.

first aid, words pert. to: antidote, apoplexy, artificial respiration, asphyxia, bites, burn, coma, dislocation, drowning, emetic, fainting, flames, food poisoning, foreign bodies, fracture, freezing, frost bite, fumes, gases, insect bites, laceration, name of poison, poison, shock, snake bite, unconsciousness.

first cranial nerve. Olfactory n., q.v.

fish poisoning. A form of food poisoning caused by eating poisonous fish. Some fish are inherently poisonous, others become poisonous through decomposition, infection, by feeding on other poisonous forms, or by poisonous metabolic substances produced during the spawning season.

The symptoms are very similar to those of meat poisoning, but perhaps more intense. Headache, vertigo, thirst, indigestion, vomiting, cramps, diarrhea and skin eruptions. Convulsions may occur.

SHELL FISH: The onset is very rapid, but seldom are there gastrointestinal symptoms. Collapse may ensue and death occur in a few hours. Other fish poisonings only differ in degree in gastrointestinal symptoms from meat poisoning.

TREATMENT: Emetics, purgatives, and stimulants. Medical treatment for convulsions. Follow treatment with oatmeal or barley water, esp. if nauseated; later, water with a pinch of salt. See *food poisoning, meat poisoning*.

fish skin. A condom made of a fish bladder.

f. s. disease. A disease of the skin characterized by increase of the horny layer and deficiency of the skin secretions. SYN *ichthyosis, q.v.*

fission (fish'un) [*L fissio, from findere, to cleave*] 1 Splitting into 2 or more parts. 2 A method of asexual reproduction seen in bacteria, protozoa, and other lower forms of life in which the cell or the body divides into two or more parts each of which develops into a complete individual.

fissip'arous [*L fission, findere, to cleave, + parere, to bring forth*]. Reproducing by fission.

fissura (fis-u'rā) (pl *fissuræ*) [*L*]. Fissure. SYN *cleft, sulcus*.

fis'sural [*L fissura, fissure*]. Pertaining to a fissure.

fissure (fish'ur) [*L fissura*] 1 A groove or natural division, cleft or slit, deep furrow in the brain, liver, spinal cord, and other organs. 2 Ulcer or crack-like sore. 3 A break in the enamel of a tooth.

f. anal. A linear ulcer on the margin of the anus.

f., auricular. F of petrous portion of the temporal bone.

f. of Bichat. A fissure below the corpus callosum in the cerebellum.

f., Broca's. Fissure encircling the 3rd left frontal convolution.

f., Burdach's. F connecting lateral surface of insula and inner surface of operculum.

f., calcarine. F extending from the cerebrum's occipital end to the occipital f.

f. callosomarginal. A conspicuous sulcus in mesial surface of cerebral hemisphere running above and concentric with the curved upper surface of the corpus callosum.

f., central. SEE *Rolando's f.*

f. Clevenger's. F the inferior occipital fissure.

f. collateral. F on inferior surface of cerebral hemisphere separating subcalcarine and subcollateral gyri.

f.'s, Henle's. Connective tissue areas bet the muscular fibers of heart.

f., hippocampal. F of brain extending from post. part of corpus callosum to the tip of temporal lobe.

f. inferior orbital. A fissure at the apex of the orbit through which pass the infraorbital blood vessels and maxillary branch of the trigeminal nerve; the sphenomaxillary fissure.

f., interparietal. F separating parietal convolutions of the brain.

f. longitudinal. A fissure on the lower surface of the liver.

f., occipitoparietal. The fissure bet. the occipital and parietal lobes of the brain. Upper and lower eyelids.

f., palpebral. Opening separating the

f., portal. The opening into the liver on its under surface; continues into the liver as the portal canal.

f., Rolando's. F. separating frontal and parietal lobes.
f., sphenoidal. F. separating the wings and body of the sphenoid
f. of Sylvius. The lateral cerebral fissure. A f. separating the frontal and parietal lobes from the temporal lobe of the brain
f. transverse. 1 The fissure bet. the cerebellum and cerebrum of the brain 2 A f. on lower surface of the liver which serves as the hilum transmitting vessels and ducts to the liver
f. umbilical. Ant portion of liver's longitudinal fissure which contains the round ligament, the obliterated umbilical vein
f., Wernicke's. F dividing the temporal and parietal lobes from the occipital lobe.
fistula (fist'u-la) [L a pipe] An abnormal, tubelike passage from a normal cavity or tube to a free surface or to another cavity. May be congenital due to incomplete closure of parts or may result from abscesses, injuries, or inflammatory processes
f., anal. F. near the anus.
f., biliary. One through which bile is discharged after a biliary operation.
f., blind. One open at only 1 end
f., cervical. 1 An abnormal opening into the cervix uteri 2 An opening in the neck leading to the pharynx, resulting from incomplete closure of the brachial clefts
f., cervicovaginalis laqueatica. Fistula in the vaginal portion of the cervix uteri bet. the uterine canal and the vagina
f., complete. F with both external and internal opening.
f., enterovaginal. One bet. the bowel and vagina.
f., fecal. One in which there is a discharge of feces through the opening
f., metropertitoneal. F between uterine and peritoneal cavities
f., parotid. One through which there is an abnormal leakage of saliva onto ext surface of cheek.
f., perineovaginal. Opening from vagina through the perineum.
f., rectovaginal. Opening bet. rectum and vagina
f., ureterovaginal. Opening bet ureter and vagina.
f., vesicouterine. Opening bet. uterus and bladder
f., vesicovaginal. Opening from bladder into the vagina.
fistulotomy (fist'u-la-tōm) [' + G tomē, incision]. Instrument for incising a fistula.
fistulectomy (fist'u-lek'to-mī) [' + G ek-tomē, excision] Excision of a fistula
fistulization (fist'u-li-zā'shun) [L. fistula, pipe] Becoming fistulous
fistuloenterostomy (fist'u-lo-en-ter-os'to-mī) [' + G enteron, intestine, + stoma, opening]. Operative closure of a biliary fistula and formation of new passage of bile into the intestine.
fistulous (fist'u-lus) [L. fistula, pipe]. Pert. to, or containing, a fistula
fit (fit) [A.S. *fiti*] A sudden attack, convulsion or paroxysm.
F. A. TREATMENT. Do not try to stop attack. Prevent patient from hurting or injuring self. Place a pad between teeth to prevent biting tongue or cheeks. Allow patient to sleep. SEE: *cataplexy, cataleptiform, epilepsv.*
fixa'tion [L. *fixus*, from *figere*, to fasten]. 1. The act of holding or fastening in a fixed position. The condition of being

fixed. Immobilizing, making rigid 2. **PSYCH** A phase of psychosexual development in which the libido is arrested at an inferior or presexual level. For example father or mother fixation.
f. of complement. The action of a complement, a constituent of fresh blood serum, on an antigen, which, in turn, has been acted on by its antibody. During the uniting of antigen, antibody, and complement, the complement is rendered inactive or destroyed, and this process is known as f. of complement. The basis of the Wassermann and Kolmer tests for syphilis and other tests for infectious diseases
f. forceps. Forceps for holding a part.
f. point. Point of clearest vision, for which eye accommodation is focused
fixa'tion of eyes. The movement of the eyes for the most acute vision in which they are directed toward an object so that the visual axes meet and the image of the object falls on corresponding points of each retina
f., field of. The widest limits of vision in all directions within which the eyes can fixate
f. point. The fovea or the point on the retina where the visual axes (fixa-tion lines) meet the point of clearest vision.
fixa'tive [L. *fixus*, from *figere*, to fasten]. 1. A substance that serves to make firm or fixed 2 One used to harden and preserve pathological specimens.
fix'ing [L. *fixus*, from *figere*, to fasten] Rapid killing of tissue elements so that their normal living form is preserved
fix'ity [L. *fixus*, from *figere*, to fasten] Ob The stage when the head of the fetus enters the mother's pelvis
Fl. ABBR for fluid
Symb of fluorine
flabel'ium [L. fan] White fibers in form of a fan-shaped bundle in corpus striatum.
flaccid (flak'sid) [L. *flaccidus*, flabby] Relaxed, flabby, having defective or absent muscular tone
fla'gellant [L. *flagellum*, whip]. 1 Pert to flagella 2 Pert to stroking in massage 3. One who practices flagellation.
flagellate (flaj-el-āt) [L. *flagellum*, whip]. 1. With 1 or more flagella 2. A protozoan with 1 or more flagella
f. cell. One with long cilia for propulsion.
flagella'tion [L. *flagellum*, whip]. 1. Flogging 2. Massage by strokes 3. Applying electricity by tapping the body. 4. A form of sexual perversion through which the libido is stimulated by striking the gluteal region with a whip or lashes
 It was practiced during the 13th and 15th centuries as an atonement, and to kill the desires of the flesh, but instead it stimulated sensuality and so it was discontinued
 Spanking children should be avoided, as the first excitation of the sex instinct is sometimes aroused as a result. It is practiced by masochists on the opposite sex. The pervert sometimes subjects himself to this form of castigation to stimulate the libido.
flagellum (flaj-el'um) (pl. *flagella*) [L. whip] A hairlike, motile process on the extremity of a bacterium or protozoan. The locomotor organ of sperm cells
ball joint. A joint with excessive mobility after resection.
flames, inhalation of. SYM Intense irritation of nose, throat, pharynx, wind-pipe and lungs; with choking, coughing, interference with respiration; intense

swelling of throat; breathing is markedly limited. Shock.

TREATMENT. Administration of oxygen; occasionally tracheotomy necessary. Pain relieved by spraying nose and throat with a local anesthetic of low toxicity. Follow with oil sprays. Steam inhalations are very soothing, and may have to be kept up for long periods of time. *SEE* burn, fire, gases.

flank [Fr *flanc*, side] The part bet ribs and upper border of ilium. *SEE* latus. Also loosely used to refer to the outer side of the thigh, hip, and buttock.

flap [Dutch *flappen*, to strike]. A mass of partly detached tissue attached at the base after resection.

f. amputation. A flap covering the end of a part left after an amputation.

f. extraction. Removal of cataract so as to make a flap in the cornea.

flare. A flush or spreading area of redness which surrounds a line made by drawing a pointed instrument across the skin. It is the second reaction in the "triple response" *q.v.* and due to dilatation of the arterioles.

flarmeter. A modified spirometer for estimating vital capacity, blood pressure, heart rate, etc.

flash method. Means of pasteurizing milk by rapidly raising temperature of milk to 178° F., maintaining it there for a few minutes and letting it fall to 40° F.

f. point. The temperature at which a substance will burst into flame.

flatfoot. Abnormal flatness of sole and arch of foot.

The inner longitudinal and ant. transverse metatarsal arches are those that may be depressed. It may be *acute*, *subacute*, or *chronic*. *SYN.* *pes planus*, *splyfoot*.

f. spasmodic. The foot is held everted by spasmodic contraction of the peroneal muscle.

flatness. Resonance heard on percussing over solid organs, or fluid in the thoracic cavity.

flatulence (flat'u-lens) [L. *flatulentia*, a blowing]. Gas in the digestive tract due to fermentation or decomposition.

NP. If of the stomach, sit patient upright, apply heat to epigastrium or a counterirritant. Give sodium bicarbonate in hot water to be sipped slowly, or peppermint water or ginger tea.

If in intestines, have patient lying down for ½ hr. before and after meals. No fluids with meals but hot water may be sipped afterwards. Give carminatives, carminative enema if needed, or pass a flatus tube. *SEE* distention, gastrointestinal decompression, Wangersteen method.

flatulent (flat'u-lent) [L. *flatulentia*, a blowing]. Affected with or caused by gas in the alimentary tract.

flatus [L. a blowing]. 1. Gas in digestive tract. 2. Expiration of air; eructation. *SEE* borborygmus.

f. tube. A rectal tube to procure expulsion of flatus in distention and before a saline enema.

NP. It may be passed 6-8 inches. It may be left in position for 20-30 minutes. Patient on back or side. Lubricate tube and insert gently. Lower end of tube is placed in a deodorant solution in vessel beside the bed.

f. vaginalis. *GYN.* Expulsion of air from a vulvovaginal vagina.

flatworm. A worm belonging to the phylum Platyhelminthes, *q.v.*

flave'do [L. *flavus*, yellow]. Yellowness, as of the skin, sallowness; jaundice.

flavescent (fla-ves'ent) [L. *flavus*, yellow]. Yellowish.

flav'iclin, falv'acin, falv'e'cin. An antibiotic substance obtained from certain fungi, esp. *Aspergillus flavus*.

flav'in. One of a group of natural water-soluble pigments occurring in milk, yeasts, bacteria, and some plants. All contain the flavin or isooxalazine nucleus and are yellow in color. Present in riboflavin and in Warburg's yellow enzyme.

flav'ism [" + G *ismos*, condition]. Having a yellow tinge to the hair.

flavo- [L. *flavus*, yellow]. Prefix, yellow.

Flavo'bacter'ium. A genus of rod-shaped bacteria belonging to the *Achromobacteriaceae*. They are found in soil and water and produce an orange-yellow pigment in cultures.

flavo'pro'tein. One of a group of conjugated proteins which constitute the yellow enzymes essential in cellular respiration.

flaxseed. Seed of *Linum usitatissimum*. *SYN.* linseed.

f. poultice. A soft, usually hot and moist paste for external application, such as a flaxseed poultice, linseed meal, bran, flour, or hops boiled with water and wrapped in cheesecloth or other fabrics.

PURPOSE: (a) Action is mainly through heat; (b) counterirritant effect is slight; (c) used for inflammations, abscesses, relief of pain, and pulmonary congestion.

PROPORTIONS: One part flaxseed meal and 1½ parts boiling water. One cup of meal and 1½ cups of water make a poultice approximately 6 x 4 x 1.

ARTICLES NEEDED (a) Flaxseed meal; (b) boiling water; (c) saucpan; (d) large spoon; (e) one teaspoonful of soda bicarbonate powder; (f) old muslin, size in proportion to that of affected area; (g) bandage or binder; (h) hot water bottle and cover or flannel protector, (i) cup for measuring.

PROCEDURE: (a) Put the required amount of water on to boil. (b) Collect the necessary articles. Fill the hot water bottle, 125° F. (c) Spread the muslin on the table. (d) When the water is boiling briskly, add flaxseed gradually and stir vigorously. Cook until it drops from the spoon. When removed from the stove, add one teaspoonful of soda bicarbonate powder. (e) Beat well to incorporate air. (f) Spread it on the old muslin about 1 inch thick and fold the muslin in envelope fashion. Fill the saucpan with water. (g) Obtain the hot water bottle and carry the poultice to the patient between the folds of the hot water bottle. (h) Test the temperature of the poultice by applying it to the back of the wrist. Apply the poultice to the area slowly and lay the hot water bottle over it. (i) Secure poultice with binder or bandage. If previous poultices have been applied and the hot water bottle is over the area, remove it, place the poultice, and refill and replace the bottle.

When the treatment is discontinued, remove the poultice, dry the part, and place the hot water bottle or flannel over the area for 2 or 3 hours.

fl. dr. Abbr. of *fluidram*.

flea (flē) [A.S. *flea*]. Fleas of the genus *Xenopsylla* transmit the bacillus of plague (*Pasteurella pestis*) from rats to humans. Fleas may transmit other

diseases such as tularemia, endemic typhus, and brucellosis, and they serve as intermediate hosts for the cat and dog tapeworms

SEE: *Ctenocephalides*

f. bites. Hemorrhagic puncta* surrounded by erythematous* and urticarial patches, as the result of the injection of their saliva.

PREVENTION: Dust the skin with powdered camphor or naphthalene.

f. cat. *Ctenocephalides felis*

f. chigger. *Tunga penetrans*. Also called chigger, jigger, and sand fleas.

f. dog. *Ctenocephalides canis*.

f. human. *Pulex irritans*.

f., rat. *Xenopsylla cheopis*.

flea (flem) [Fr. *flemme*, from G. *phleps*, vein]. Lancet used in venesection.

Flechsig's areas (flek'h'zīg). Ant., lateral, and post areas of each lateral half of the medulla.

fleece of Stilling. Meshwork of white fibers that surrounds the dentate nucleus of the cerebellum.

flesh (A.S. *flæsc*). The soft tissues of the animal body, esp the muscles. SEE *carnivorous*, *carnophobia*, *meat*, *meat poisoning*.

f., examination of animal. General rule: Examine for (1) Color, (2) consistency, (3) proportion of fat, (4) odor, (5) taste

COLOR: Yellow—May be produced by food. In disease due to biliary compounds. Brown—Rare, except in old meat undergoing decomposition. Dark Purple—May indicate animal has died a natural death, suffered from acute fever, tuberculosis, or rinderpest. Avoid. Dark Reddish-Brown—May indicate animal has been hunted or overdriven, poisoned, drowned or suffocated. Avoid. Scarlet—Rare. Indicates arsenic or monoxide poisoning. Diffused redness—Indicates that animal may have been poisoned, or the meat frozen. Green or Violet—Indicates the beginning of putrefaction. Dangerous. Saffron—Indicates artificial coloring or smoked pork. Brilliant Red—Due to poisonous bacteria. Gray—Usually in sausages. Due to bacteria. Phosphorescent Flesh—Not due to putrefaction. Usually found in fish and shellfish. Sometimes in meat, esp veal. Due to bacteria and generally transmitted from fish kept in the same place with meat. Increased by warmth. White—Rare, except in calves. Found in certain diseases. Avoid

GENERAL TEST: Color—Neither very pale nor dark purple. Appearance—Marbled. Consistency—Firm and elastic. Not flabby or sodden. Should hardly moisten the finger. Odor—Free from odors.

f. goose. *Cutis anserina*, *q v*

f., proud. 1 Fungous growth 2. Excessive granular tissue in a wound or ulcer.

fetch'erism. Taking small amounts of food at a time with excessive mastication.

flex [L. *flexus*, from *flexere*, to bend]. To bend upon itself, as a muscle; flexion, bending

flexibilitas cerea (fleks-i-bil'it-as se're-a) [L.]. A cataleptic state in which a subject maintains the limbs in the position in which they are placed. Characteristic of catatonic patients.

flexibility [L. *flexus*, from *flexere*, to bend]. Quality of being bent without breaking; adaptability. SYN: *pliability*.

flex'ible [L. *flexus*, from *flexere*, to bend].

Capable of being bent without breaking. **flexile** (fleks'ill) [L. *flexus*, bent]. Pliant; flexible.

flexion (flek'shun) [L. *flexus*, bent]. The act of bending or condition of being bent, in contrast to extending. SEE *ante-curvature*, *clawfoot*, *clawhand*.

flex'oglass. Window glass substitute for transmitting antirachitic rays of sunlight.

flex'or [L. *flexere*, to bend]. A muscle that bends a part, in a generally proximal direction; as opposed to an extensor.

flex'ure, flex'ura [L. *flexura*, a bending]. A bend.

f., duodenolejunal. Curve at meeting point of jejunum and duodenum.

f., hepatic. The bend on right side forming junction of the ascending with the transverse colon

f., sigmoid. The s-like loop (in left iliac fossa) of the descending colon as it meets the rectum. SEE *colon*

f., splenic. Bend at junction of transverse with descending colon

flick'er. The sensation of alternating intervals of brightness caused by interruptions in light stimuli

flight of ideas. PSY. Continuous but fragmentary stream of talk

Connection can be followed but direction is frequently changed, often by chance stimuli from the environment.

flint disease. Deposit of fine particles in the lungs. SYN *chalcosis*

floating [A.S. *flota*, a raft]. Moving about. Out of normal location

f., kidney. One movable from its normal bed of fat

FLUTTER. A blow, a sudden movement, laxity of the peritoneum complicated by inflammation, kinking of ureter and damming of urine

SYN: Dragging pain in loin, chronic indigestion, albuminuria, painful urination, urine scanty and frequent. Neurasthenic complaints

TREATMENT: Rest in bed. Diet to increase weight. A kidney pad may be ordered. If so, adjust before getting out of bed. Patient should not be told nature of condition. Nephropathy may be indicated if kidney is healthy; otherwise, possible *nephrectomy*.

f., ribs. The 11th and 12th ribs which do not articulate with the sternum.

floats [A.S. *flota*, a raft]. Glass capsules containing labels to float in an exposed liquid to designate its nature.

foc'cillation, foc'cillation (flok-si-la'shun, -ta'shun) [L. *focculus*, little tuft]. Semi-conscious pricking at bedclothes in fevers and stupors. SYN *carphologia*, *carphology*.

foc'cose (flok'os) [L. *foccosus*, full of wool tufts]. BOT.: Pert to a growth made up of short and densely but irregularly interwoven filaments

foc'cular [L. *focculus*, little tuft]. Pert to the focculus of the cerebellum.

foc'culence [L. *focculus*, little tuft]. State of being focculent or resembling shreds or tufts of cotton

foc'culent (flok'u-lent) [L. *focculus*, little tuft]. Resembling the white portion of "floating island" or a fluid or culture containing whitish shreds of mucus.

foc'culoreac'tion [' + re, again, + agere, to act]. Flocculation of a serum reaction

foc'culus (pl. *focculi*) [L. tuft]. 1. A lobe below and behind the middle peduncle of the cerebrum on each side of the

median fissure. 2. A small tuft of wool-like fibers.

f. retinae. Ciliary process of retina.

flooding (flō'ding) [A.S. *flood*]. Profuse uterine bleeding.

Flood's ligament. A band of ligaments attached to lower part of lesser tuberosity of the humerus

floor. The surface which forms the lower limit of a cavity or space, as the floor of the cranial cavity, fourth ventricle, mouth, nasal fossa, or pelvis

flora (flō'ra) [L. *flor*, *flor*-, flower]. 1. Plant life as distinguished from animal life.

2. Plant life occurring or adapted for living in a specific environment.

flour [A.S. flower of meal, from L. *flor*, *flor*-, flower]. Finely ground meal obtained from wheat, or other grain; any soft fine powder. *See bread, cereal*

Flourens' theory (flōo-ronz'). That thought is a process dependent upon the entire cerebrum

flow [A.S. *flōwan*, to flow]. 1. Action of flowing; said of liquids. 2. The menstrual discharge. Bleeding from the uterus, but not as profusely as in flooding. *See cholerrhagia, cholorrhea, osmosis*.

flower [L. *flos*, *flor*-, flower] That part of a plant which comprises the organs of reproduction. *Ex anthesis, arnica, matricaria* A complete flower includes a calyx, corolla, stamens, which produce pollen, and a pistil which produces the ovule

flucticuli (fluk-tik'ū-lī) (sing *flucticulus*) [L. "little waves"] Wavelike markings on lateral wall of 3rd ventricle

fluctuation [L. *fluctuāre*, to flow in waves]. A wavy impulse felt in palpation and produced by vibration of body fluid

Diag. If felt over lower bowel ascites usually is present. May be caused by peritoneal hemorrhage. If confined to limited portion of abdomen tuberculous peritonitis is indicated, over central portion, bladder distention. In lower abdomen in women, an ovarian cyst or pregnancy. In right hypochondria, a hydatid cyst; abscess of liver, distended gallbladder, over left hypochondria, cysts or abscess. Above umbilicus, dilated colon or stomach partly filled with fluid and gas.

fluid [L. *fluidus*]. A nonsolid, liquid, or gaseous substance

f., amniotic. Gyn: The fluid that fills the fetal membranes in pregnancy. A clear, yellowish fluid. Spec. grav. 1.006. It is composed of albumin, salts (chiefly urea), and water, and suspended in it are lanugo, epidermal cells, *vernix caseosa*, and meconium. It is derived from the cells of the amnion, although some claim it comes from the fetal urine and others that it is derived from the maternal circulation. Its chief function is protection for the fetus. *See amnion*.

f. cerebrospinal. That found in central canal of spinal cord and in the ventricles of the brain, also in the sub-arachnoid space about the brain and spinal cord. It is formed by the choroid plexuses of the ventricles.

f. diet. One for postoperative cases for the first 2 days following an operation, carbonated water, ginger ale, tea, albumin, water, beef tea, broth, coffee. Raw fruit juices and milk should not be given unless ordered. *See liquid diet*.

f. extracellular. The tissue fluid or the fluid occupying spaces between the tissue cells; interstitial fluid

f. extravascular. All the body fluids outside the blood vessels, includes tissue fluid, fluids within the serous and synovial cavities, the cerebrospinal fluid, and lymph

f. interstitial. The tissue fluid.

f. intracellular. The fluid contained within cells, and comprising about 50% of body weight

f. intracraclular. The fluid within the ant and post. chambers of the eye.

f. retention. Failure to expel fluids of the body normally. *Opp. fluid balance*.

It occurs in nephritis with massive albuminuria. When protein content of plasma falls below 4% fluid cannot be attracted back into the blood stream and edema occurs. This is why a high protein diet was indicated by Epstein in chronic parenchymatous nephritis. Fluid is retained in congestive heart failure. It should be detected by decreased urinary output. Retention of salt is another cause of fluid retention. Salt retention attracts fluid to maintain the isotonic concentration. A salt-free diet is indicated in fluid retention.

f. serous. A fluid in the serous cavities

f. synovial. Pl. *synovia*. The fluid contained within synovial cavities, bursae, and tendon sheaths

f. tissue. The interstitial or extracellular fluid

f. water balance. Regulation of amount of water in the body by its controlling mechanism. The balance is upset when fluids are lost by vomiting, bleeding, or when dehydration occurs. When vital reflexes are disorganized, as in shock, collapse, septicemia, and toxemias, dehydration ensues. Increased fluid intake is indicated, but vitality may be so low fluid may pool in stomach, or if given rectally may be in colon and not be absorbed. Intravenous, subcutaneous, and intraperitoneal injections may then be indicated

fluidextract, fluidextractum (flēt.) [L. *fluidus* + *extractum*, extract] Solution of the soluble constituents of organic drugs of such strength that each cc. represents 1 Gm of the drug

The majority contain a comparatively large percentage of alcohol and many of these give precipitates with water. Most of them contain tannic acid and should not be used with agents incompatible with that drug. Twenty-five fluidextracts are official

fluidounce. Eight fluidrams. *Syms* 1 3.

fluidram. Measure of capacity equal to 57 1 gr of distilled water, equal to 3 70 cc *Syms* 1 3.

fluke (hook) [A.S. *flōc*, flatfish] A parasitic worm belonging to the class Trematoda, phylum Platyhelminthes. Those parasitic in man belong to the order Digenea. Most flukes have complex life cycles which include asexual generations that live in a mollusc (snail or bivalve). Stages of a typical fluke include adult, egg, miracidium, sporocyst, redia, cercaria, and metacercaria

f. blood. A schistosome. Flukes of the genus *Schistosoma*. *S. haematobium*, *S. mansoni*, and *S. japonicum*. Adults live principally in the mesenteric and pelvic veins. They cause schistosomiasis and schistosome dermatitis (swimmer's itch)

f. intestinal. Species of intestinal flukes infesting man include *Gastrodiscoides hominis*, *Fasciolopsis buski*, *Heterophyes heterophyes*, *Metagonimus yokogawai*.

f. liver. Flukes which live in the liver and bile ducts. Species infesting man include. *Clonorchis sinensis*, *Fasciola hepatica*, *Dicrocoelium dendriticum*, and *Opisthorchis felinus*.

f. lung. Only one species is common in man, namely *Paragonimus westermani*.

flumina pilo'rum [L. rivers of hair]. The curved lines along which the hairs of the body are arranged, esp in the fetus.

fl'uor al'bus [L. white flow]. White discharge from the uterus or vagina **Syn** leukorrhea.

fluorescein (floo-or-es'ein). A red crystalline powder.

Uses: Chiefly in diagnostic purposes, detecting foreign bodies in the eye, or corneal lesions.

Dosage. Two per cent solution in sodium bicarbonate solution.

fluorescence (floo-or-es'ens) [L. *fluere*, to flow]. Luminescence of a substance when acted on by short wave radiation.

Usually ultraviolet, first noted in fluor-spar; caused by absorption of certain wave lengths and simultaneous emission of a longer wave length, which terminates simultaneously with the cessation of the incident exciting radiation.

fluorescent (floo-or-es'ent) [L. *fluere*, to flow]. 1 Biol. Having 1 color by transmitted light and another by reflected light. 2 Luminous when exposed to other rays.

f. screen. 1. A sheet of cardboard, paper, or glass coated with a material which fluoresces visibly, such as calcium tungstate, used as the chief part of a fluoroscope when roentgen rays, radium rays, or electrons impinge upon it, a substitute for a fluoroscope in a darkened room. 2. A sheet of cardboard, paper, or glass, coated with anthracene or other fluorescing materials, to observe ultraviolet radiations.

fluoridation (floo-or-i-da'shun). The addition of fluorides to a water supply as a means of preventing dental caries.

fluoride (floo-or-id) [L. *fluere*, to flow]. A compound of fluorine with a radicle, a salt of hydrofluoric acid.

fluorine (floo-or-en) [L. *fluere*, to flow]. Gaseous, chemical element **Syns** F. Atomic weight, 19.

This is found in the soil in combination with calcium. It seems absolutely necessary to plant life and in animal life it helps to form the bones and teeth. Unsoluble mineral elements must be absorbed by plant life and taken into the animal body as food before they can be assimilated, but f. was liquefied by Moissan and Dewar in 1897. It is found in cow's milk, yolk of egg, and brain.

fluorometer (floo-o-rom'et-er) [“ + G. *metron*, to measure]. Device for adjusting the shadow in skiagraphy.

fluoroscope (floo-or-o-skop or flu-or-o-skop) [“ + G. *skopein*, to examine]. A device consisting of a fluorescent screen suitably mounted, either separately or in conjunction with a roentgen tube, by means of which the shadows of objects interposed between the tube and the screen are made visible.

fluores'copy [“ + G. *skopein*, to examine]. The use of a fluoroscope for medical diagnosis or for testing various materials by roentgen rays.

fluorosis (floo-or-o'sis) [“ + G. *osis*]. Chronic fluorine poisoning, sometimes marked by mottling of tooth enamel.

Often results from too much fluoride in drinking water.

flush [A.S. *fluschen*, to fly up]. Sudden redness of the skin.

f., hec'tic. Redness of the cheeks seen in some chronic affections, such as pulmonary tuberculosis, and due to rise of temperature.

f., hot. One accompanied with sensation of heat; common in neuroses and psychoneuroses and during menopause.

flutter [A.S. *floterian*, to fly about]. A tremulous movement, esp of the heart as auricular and ventricular flutter.

f. auricular. Condition in which contractions of the atrium become extremely rapid (200-400 per min.). In *pure flutter*, a regular rhythm is maintained, in *impure flutter*, the rhythm is irregular.

flux [L. *fluxus*, a flow]. 1 An excessive flow or discharge from an organ or cavity of the body, diarrhea. 2 Discharge from the bowels.

f., bloody. Dysentery.

fly [A.S. *fleoge*] An insect belonging to the order Diptera, characterized by possessing sucking mouth parts, one pair of wings, and incomplete metamorphosis. Term is sometimes applied to insects belonging to other orders (ex. May fly, dragon fly). **Syn** *Diptera*.

f. black. *Simulium* q.v.

f., blow. Flies of the family Calliphoridae. They breed in dung or the flesh of dead animals. Also called *blowbottle flies* **Syn** *Calliphora vomitoria*.

f., bot. Botfly, q.v.

f. flesh. The *Sarcophagidae*, q.v.

f., house. *Musca domestica*, q.v.

f. sand. *Phlebotomus*, q.v.

f. screwworm. A fly belonging to the families Calliphoridae and Sarcophagidae, q.v.

f., tsetse. *Glossina palpalis*. One which transmits African sleeping sickness or trypanosomiasis.

Syn blister.

f. warble. The *Oestridae*, q.v.

foam. A mixture of finely divided gas bubbles interspersed in a liquid.

F. M. (*f'at mistu'ra*) [L.] Abbr for "let a mixture be made."

fo'cal [L. *focus*, hearth]. Pert to a focus.

f. infection. One occurring near a focus, such as the cavity of a tooth.

f. lesion. A limited central lesion.

fo'cus (pl. *foei*) [L. the hearth]. The point of convergence of light rays or waves of sound.

f., real. Point at which convergent rays intersect.

f., virtual. The point at which divergent rays would intersect if prolonged backward.

fog'ging, fog'ging sys'tem. A method of testing vision, used particularly in testing astigmatism, and in postcycloplegic examination.

fold [A.S. *foltan*, to fold]. A ridge, a doubling back **Syn** plica.

f., amniotic. Folded edge of the amniotic membrane where it rises over and finally encloses the embryo of birds, reptiles and some mammals.

f., genital. Fold of skin in the embryo on each side of the genital tubercle which develops into the labia minora in the female.

f., mesenterine. Fold of peritoneum supporting the uterus.

fo'lia (pl. of *folium*) [L.]. 1. A leaf or leaflike structure. 2. One of the folds

or gyri seen on the surface of the cerebellum

foliaceous (fol-i-a'she-us) [L. *folia*, leaves]. Resembling or pert. to a leaf.

folic acid (fô'lik) Pteroylglutamic acid. Found in liver, yeast, and green leaves. Used in treating pernicious anemia, macrocytic anemia, celiac syndrome, and sprue.

folie (fol-e') [Fr. foolish, mad]. Mania; psychosis.

f. circulaire. SYN *circular insanity*. Frequent repetition of excited and depressed phases of manic-depressive psychosis.

f. du doute (fol-e' du doot). Abnormal doubts about ordinary acts and beliefs, inability to decide upon definite standards of conduct.

folium (pl. *folia*) [L. leaf]. Thin, broad, leaflike structure.

f. vermis, **f. cacuminis**. A fold on the posterior part of the upper surface of the vermis of the cerebellum.

follicle [L. *folliculus*, little bag] 1 A small secretory sac or cavity 2 A lymphatic node, (obs).

f. aggregated. Peyer's patch, *q.v.*

f. atretic. An ovarian follicle that has undergone degeneration or involution.

f. graafian. SYN *Small excretory organ in the cortex of the ovary*. The complete development of the primary oocyte to the stage where the ovum is fully developed. SEE *ovary*.

f. growing. A developing follicle of the ovary.

f. hair. An invagination of the epidermis from which a hair develops.

f. nabothian. Dilated cyst of the glands of the cervix uteri.

f. ovarian. A spherical structure in the cortex of the ovary consisting of an oogonium, or an oocyte and its surrounding epithelial (follicular) cells.

Follicles are of three types. 1 *Primary*, consisting of an oogonium and a single layer of follicular cells. 2 *Growing*, in which the follicle cells proliferate forming several layers and the first maturation division occurs. 3 *Vesicular*, or *Graafian* follicle which possesses a cavity (*antrum*) containing the follicular fluid (*liquor folliculi*). The oocyte lies in the *cumulus oophorus*, a mass of cells on the inner surface. The cells lining the follicle constitute the *stratum granulosum*. The follicle is a secretory structure producing estrogens.

f., sebaceous. Oil gland of the skin.

f. solitary. A single lymph node of the intestine.

f. thyroid. Spherical or ovoid structure found in the thyroid gland lined with a single layer of cuboidal epithelial cells which secrete the thyroid hormone. The follicles are filled with colloid, a viscous substance rich in iodine.

f. vesicular. One containing a cavity, a mature ovarian or Graafian follicle.

follicle (fol'ik-lis) [L. *folliculus*, little bag]. Indolent papulonecrotic lesion, esp. on the extremities and possibly the face.

follicular [L. *folliculus*, little bag]. Pert. to a follicle or follicles.

f. tonsillitis. Inflammation of follicles on surface of the tonsil which become filled with pus.

f. tumor. A sebaceous cyst.

folliculin [L. *folliculus*, little bag]. An internal secretion of the ovary which,

with lutein and ovulin, forms the oophorin hormone. SEE *estrin*.

folliculitis (fol-ik-u-lit'is) [" + G. *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of a follicle or follicles.

f. barbae. Inflammation of the follicles of the bearded parts. SEE *syccosis vulgaris*.

f. decalvans. Purulent follicular inflammation of the scalp resulting in irregular alopecia and scarring. SYN *acne decalvans*, *Quinquad's disease*.

f. ETIOI. Essential cause unknown. Affects mostly males between 2nd and 4th decades.

SYM. Initial inflammatory papule or pustule at mouth of follicle pierced by a hair is followed by crusting and desiccation, when it drops off along with loosened hair. Bald patches, with slight depressed whitish center surrounded by inflamed margin. Extends peripherally.

PATH. Perivascular, particularly lower half of follicle sheaths, sebaceous gland atrophy and flattened papillae.

PROG. Baldness is permanent, though extension may be arrested.

TREATMENT. Tonics internally. Externally, ointments, frequent shampoos, and daily antiseptic.

f. sebacea. Inflammation of the sebaceous glands, with accumulation of secretion. SYN *acne*.

folliculoma (fol-ik-u-lo'mä) [" + G. *ōma*, tumor]. A tumor of the ovary originating in a graafian follicle, in which the cells resemble the cells of the *stratum granulosum*.

folliculose (fol-ik'u-lōs) [L. *folliculus*, little bag]. Composed of follicles.

folliculo'sis [" + G. *-ōsis*] Presence of an abnormal quantity of lymph follicles.

folliculus (fô-lik'u-lus) (pl. *folliculi*) [L. little bag] A follicle.

f. oophorus vesiculosus. A graafian follicle, *q.v.*

fomentation (fo-men-tā'shun) [L. *fomentare*, to apply a poultice]. A hot, wet application for the relief of pain or inflammation. SEE *stupe*.

f., boracic. This may be prepared with boracic lint, which is already impregnated with boracic acid, and is colored pink as a distinguishing mark, or boracic acid may be added to lint, either in form of powder or crystals, and then wrung out of boiling water as before.

f., medical. Instead of lint, 2 or 3 thicknesses of flannel are used, and the fomentation is applied to unbroken skin, otherwise procedure is same as for a surgical fomentation, it is unnecessary to boil it, flannel is used because it retains the heat better than lint. This fomentation is also called a *stupe*, *q.v.*

f., surgical. SEE *hot moist dressing*.

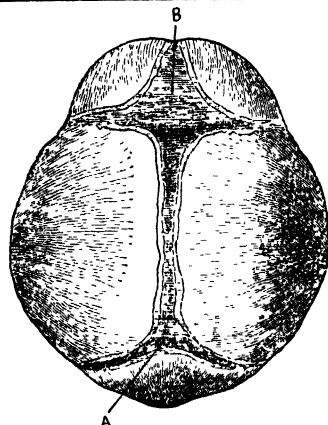
fomes (pl. *fomites*) [L. tinder]. Any substance that absorbs and transmits infectious material.

fom'ites (sing. *fomes*) [L. *fomes*, tinder].

Plural of *fomes* and transmitting infectious material.

Fontan'a's spaces. Spaces bet. the processes of ligamentum pectinatum of the iris. These convey the aqueous humor sinus venosus sclerae.

fontanel, fontanelle (fon-tan-el') [Fr. *fontanelle*, little fountain]. An unfossified space or "soft spot" lying between the cranial bones of the skull of a fetus. They include the frontal anterior or greater occipital posterior or lesser sphenoidal ant. lateral and mastoid post. lateral fontanels the last two being paired.



THE FONTANELS

B. Anterior fontanel.
A. Posterior fontanel.

f., anterior. At the junction of the coronal, frontal, and sagittal sutures

f., posterior. At the junction of the sagittal and lambdoid sutures

fonticulus (fon-tik'u-lus) [L little fountain] *Syn* fontanel

food. Sing. of foods, *q v*

food accessories. Nutrient substances which do not provide energy but furnish substances essential for the growth and well-being of the body. Includes water, mineral salts, and vitamins

food allergies. Allergic reactions resulting from ingestion of foods to which a person has become sensitized. One may become sensitive to almost any food but shellfish, pork, eggs, milk, spinach, lettuce, strawberries and tomatoes are the most common offenders

Syn: Urticaria (hives), certain exzemas, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and intestinal cramps. A syndrome (angio-neurotic edema) characterized by a transient swelling of various parts of the body and spasm of the intestine may result.

food ball. Gastric stone made up of fruit and vegetable skins, seeds and fibers
Syn: phytobezoar

f., course of (through the alimentary canal). Foods enter the mouth and in the buccal area reduced to a pulp or semifluid mass through the processes of mastication and insalivation (the mixing of food with saliva). Swallowing or deglutition then occurs. In swallowing, the food mass or *bolus* passes into the *pharynx* and then through the *esophagus* to the *stomach*, the entrance of which is guarded by the cardiac sphincter.

Stomach. In the stomach the food is stored and mixed with gastric juice. After it attains a certain fluid consistency, it passes through the *pyloric* sphincter into the small intestine.

Small intestine. In the first portion or *duodenum* the intestinal contents, now called *chyme* is mixed with bile, secreted by the liver, and the pancreatic juice, both of which enter through the opening of the common bile duct. In the next two portions, the *jejunum* and *ileum*, the chyme is

mixed with the intestinal juice secreted by the intestinal glands or crypts of Lieberkuhn. In the small intestine, digestion is completed and the end products of digestion (simple sugars, amino acids, fatty acids and glycerol) are absorbed into the capillaries and lacteals of the intestinal mucosa.

Large intestine. Undigestible material passes from the small intestine into the large intestine (colon) through the *ileocecal valve* located at the junction of the ascending colon and the cecum, a blind pouch which terminates in the vermiform appendix. The material continues through the colon (ascending, transverse, descending and sigmoid) to the *rectum* from which it is discharged through the *anal canal* as the feces, at the anus or anal orifice. In the large intestine, the major portion of the water of the intestinal contents is absorbed. Digestive changes are limited to the action of bacteria which bring about putrefaction and fermentation of incompletely digested foods. No enzymes are secreted by the glands of the large intestine.

f. enriched. F to which have been added vitamins or minerals removed in refining and processing, foods in which the vitamin and (or) mineral content has been increased either by addition or by irradiation.

food fever. Sudden rise in temperature accompanying digestive disturbances in children, supposed to be result of intestinal autointoxication. Lasts from 3 or 4 days to several weeks.

food infections. Illness resulting from infectious organisms which enter the body in food or drink. Among the organisms which may be ingested are (1) bacteria, esp. those of the salmonella group and certain staphylococci and streptococci, typhoid, paratyphoid, and dysentery bacilli, (2) the eggs, encysted forms or larvae of animal parasites such as *Trichinella* tapeworms, and other parasitic worms.

food. **Nutrient substances;** substances which in the body serve as a source of energy or provide materials for the growth and repair of tissue. Foods are organic substances (proteins, carbohydrates, fats) present in animal and plant tissues. Nutrient substances which do not provide energy are called *food accessories, q v*. The term "foods" is commonly used to refer to any substance taken into the body which serves a nutrient function.

food poisoning. An attack of illness or a digestive disorder resulting from the ingestion of foods containing poisonous substances. True food poisoning includes mushroom poisoning, shellfish poisoning, poisoning resulting from foods contaminated with poisonous insecticides or other poisons, milk sickness (due to milk from cows that have fed on certain poisonous plants), and occasionally poisoning resulting from eating foods that have undergone putrefaction or decomposition. It may also be due to bacteria, especially paratyphoid bacilli and staphylococci ingested in food.

f. protective. Foods which are the richest sources of basic nutritional needs (water, proteins, vitamins, essential fatty acids, inorganic salts). These include milk, milk products, eggs, fruits and leafy vegetables.

f. rashes. In those with an idiosyncrasy to some protein certain rashes may be

ORGANIC

Proteins			
Elements	Symbol	Per Cent	End Products
1. Carbon	C	.53 %	Urea, uric acid, H_2SO_4 , CO_2 , H_2O . Salts set free Proteins are tissue, muscle, nerve and brain builders and also furnish heat and energy
2. Hydrogen	H	.07 %	
3. Oxygen	O	.22 %	
4. Nitrogen	N	.16 %	
5. Sulfur	S	.015 %	
6. Phosphorus	P	.005 %	
7. Other Minerals			
1.00 %			

Classification of Proteins			
Albumen	Casein	Gluten	Myosin
Eggs	Milk	Cereals	Fowls
Meat	Cheese	Beans	
		Peas	
		Lentils	
		Nuts	

Carbohydrates ($C_x(H_2O)_y$)			
Elements	Symbol	Per Cent	End Products
1. Carbon	C	76%	Salts set free CO_2 and H_2O
2. Hydrogen	H	12%	
3. Oxygen	O	12%	
100%			

Classification of Carbohydrates

Glucose	Cane Sugar	Cellulose
$C_6H_{12}O_6$	$C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$	$C_6H_{10}O_5$
Carbohydrates as well as fats are heat and energy producers, but neither can take the place of proteins, as they contain no nitrogen. They consist principally of the sugars, starch, cellulose and fibers.		

Fats			
Elements	Symbol	Per Cent	End Products
1. Carbon	C	45%	CO_2 and H_2O Fats are heat and energy producers and not tissue or cell builders.
2. Hydrogen	H	66%	
3. Oxygen	O	49%	
100%			

Classification of Fats			
Fats	Oils	Nuts	Olives
Butter, Lard			

Food Accessories
Water, Minerals, Vitamins

TEMPERATURE BEST SUITED FOR STORAGE OF FOODS

Fruits	Degrees F.	Meats and Fish	Degrees F.
Apples	31-32	Brined Meats	35-40
Bananas	34-36	Beef, Fresh	37-39
Berries	34-36	Fish, Fresh	25-30
Cantaloupe	32	Fish, Frozen	25
Cranberries	33-34	Fish, Dried	25
Dried Fruits	35-40	Ham	30-35
Fresh Fruits	33-40	Lard	34-35
Lemons	36	Mutton	32-36
Oranges	36	Oysters	33-40
Watermelons	32	Oysters in Shell	40
		Oysters in Tubs	35
		Pork	30-33
		Poultry	29
		Poultry, Frozen	5-10
		Veal	32-36
		Milk	50-60
Vegetables			
Fresh	33-35		

the only symptom of toxemia. They may be in form of *urticaria*, *erythema*, or *papules*, or a combination of these.

It is ordinarily assumed that an average man in health performing light to moderate muscular work requires per day about 0.25 pound protein and 3050 calories of energy, the latter being supplied in small part by protein, but mostly by fat and carbohydrates. Men in professional life, by performing less muscular work, require smaller amounts.

The commonly accepted American dietary standard for such men calls for 0.22 pound protein and 2700 calories of energy in the daily food. The amount of mineral matter required is not stated, since there is little accurate information available on this point.

A diet made up of ordinary foods and supplying the necessary amounts of protein and energy would undoubtedly supply an abundance of mineral matter. It has been found that women and children consume somewhat less food than men. The assumption is usually made that, provided a woman is engaged in some moderately active occupation, she requires about eight-tenths as much as a man with a similar amount of work.

In calculating the results of dietary studies (which may be most conveniently expressed in amounts for 1 man for 1 day), it is further assumed that a boy 13-14 years old and a girl 15-16 years old also require about eight-tenths as much food as a man at moderately active muscular labor, a boy of 12 and a girl 13-14 years old, about seven-tenths, a boy 10-11 and a girl 10-12 years old, about six-tenths, a child 6-9 years old, about five-tenths, one 2-5, about four-tenths, and an infant under 2 years, about three-tenths.—U. S. Dept. Agriculture.

food requirements (showing daily quantities of the principal foods for a patient weighing about 132 lb.).

Salad and Vegetable	200 Gm.
Raw Vegetable	100 Gm.
Fruit	375 Gm.
Fat (butter, oil, etc.)	100 Gm.
Milk	1250 Gm.
Cream	100 Gm.
Egg	One to one-and-a-half
Meat, Viscera, Fish	70 Gm.
Potatoes	125 Gm.
Bread	60 Gm.
Zwieback or Cookie	20 Gm.
Starch (flour, rice, farina, oatmeal, etc.)	30 Gm.
Sugar or Honey	30 Gm.

Contain about 90 Gm. protein, 164 Gm. fat, 244 Gm. carbohydrate, with total calories 2886 and about 3.4 Gm. sodium chloride.

BY THE AVERAGE HEALTHY ADULT MAN AT MODERATE WORK	
Proteins	100 Gm. 12-15% caloric value
Fats	100 Gm. 20-30% caloric value
Carb	500 Gm. 50-70% caloric value
Water	3000 c.c.
Minerals as follows	calcium 0.8 Gm., phosphorus 1.5 Gm., sodium 3 to 6 Gm., potassium 2 to 4 Gm., sodium chloride 5 to 15 Gm. and vitamins, q.v.

Seven Basic Food Groups as recommended by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture are 1. Leafy Green and Yellow Vegetables, 2. Citrus fruit, tomatoes, raw cabbage, 3. Potatoes and other vegetables and fruits, 4. Milk, cheese, ice cream, 5. Meat, poultry, fish, eggs, dried peas, beans, 6. Bread, flour,

cereals, whole grain or enriched, 7. Butter and fortified margarine.

foods [A.S. *jóða*]. Nutritive substances necessary to nourish, protect, and maintain the body.

See *names of condiments, drinks, and foods, according to alphabetical order.*

foot [A.S. *fóti*] (*pes*). The terminal portion of the lower extremity. The bones of the foot include the *tarsus*, *metatarsus*, and *phalanges*. See *skeleton*.

f. arches. Four arches (a) Int. longitudinal, (b) outer l., and (c) 2 transverse ones.

f. athlete's. See *athlete's foot*.

f. bath, mustard. AIM To aid action of hot water in relieving congestion in some distant part of the body.

ARTICLES NEEDED Bath blanket. Small rubber sheet and large bath towel. Foot tub with water at 110° F. and bath thermometer which is left in tub during treatment. Mustard. Old muslin about 6 in. square. Tablespoon. Hot water bottle filled and covered. Pitcher of extra very hot water.

PROCEDURE 1 Measure mustard in the proportion of 1 tablespoonful to 1 gallon of water and tie in the square of muslin. 2 Put in tub and add water. Rub mustard bag between fingers to dissolve mustard and allow it to diffuse through the water. 3 Loosen upper bedding at foot of bed and turn back to patient's knees. 4 Flex knees. 5 Place rubber sheet covered with bath towel across bed under patient's feet. 6 Put tub on towel and place feet in tub, arranging patient as comfortably as possible. 7 Cover knees, feet and tub with bath blanket, tucking under tub so it does not drop into water. 8 Lay upper bedding down over blanket and tub but do not tuck in. 9 Continue treatment 20 minutes unless patient complains of burning sensation. In that case stop it at once. 10. As bath cools add hot water from pitcher. Lift feet out before doing this. Check temperature with thermometer. 11. Watch patient and if she feels faint stop treatment at once. The swift withdrawal of blood from head to feet may cause syncope. 12 At end of treatment lift feet, draw tub toward you and put feet down on towel. Remove tub. Dry feet well. 13 Put hot water bottle at foot of bed if desired and permitted. Arrange bedding and make patient comfortable. 14 Clean and replace equipment. 15 Record treatment.

f. cleft. Condition in which a cleft extends between the digits to the metatarsal region, usually due to a missing digit.

f. contracted. Clawfoot or *pes cavus*, q.v.

f. flat. Flatfoot q.v.; *pes planus*.

f. immersion. Condition resulting from prolonged immersion of the feet in water.

f., Madura. Bone hypertrophy and degeneration, frequently followed by suppuration or gangrene.

foot candle. Amt. of light radiated 1 ft. from a standard candle. SYN: *light u.*

footdrop. A falling or dragging of the foot from paralysis of the flexors of the ankle.

foot/ing presentation. Presentation of feet foremost in labor.

foot plate. Base of the stapes; an ossicle of the tympanum. It fits into, and closes, the *fenestra vestibuli* (oval window).

foot pound. Amt. of energy required to raise 1 pound 1 foot from a level.

foot print. An impression of the foot, esp., an ink impression used for identification of infants

f. splay. Flatfoot accompanied by extreme eversion of the foot

f. weak. Condition resulting from weakened muscles, or from faulty walking habits. Results in chronic eversion of the foot

forage (for-azh') [Fr. boring] Cutting a channel by diathermy through an enlarged prostate

foramen (for-a'men) (pl. *foram'ina*) [L. an opening]. A passage or opening, an orifice, a communication between 2 cavities of an organ, or a hole in a bone for passage of vessels or nerves

f., intervertebral. Opening bet every 2 articulated vertebrae for passage of nerves to and from spinal cord.

f. magnum. It pierces the occipital bone through which passes the spinal cord from the brain lateral ventricles.

f. of Monroe. Opening bet. 3rd and

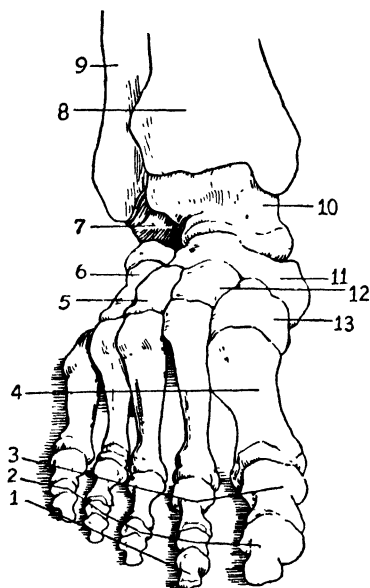
f. obturator. Large oval *f.* below acetabulum bounded by the pubis and ischium. SEE *Magendie's f.*

f. ova'le. 1 Opening at lower post. of septum in fetus, bet 2 cardiac auricles. 2 Oval opening in post. margin of great sphenoidal wing, for inf. maxillary nerve and small meningeal artery

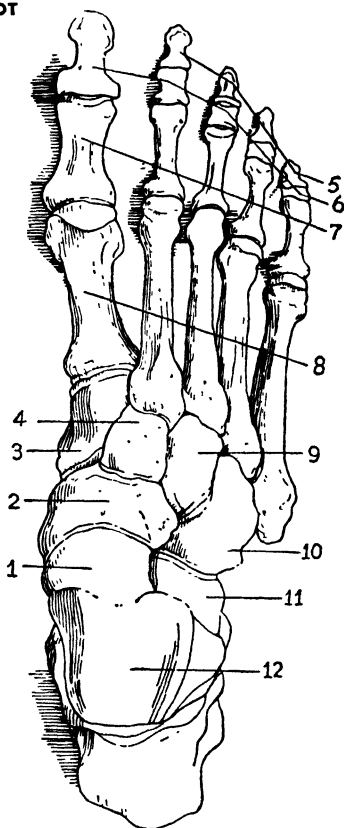
force, unit of. Amount of force necessary to move a weight of 1 Gm. 1 cm. in 1 second SYN *dyne*.

forceps (for'seps) [L. a pair of tongs]. Pincers for holding, seizing or extracting. There are at least 100 distinct varieties of forceps, varying according to the operation for which they are intended.

FOOT



A



B

TARSAL AND METATARSAL BONES AND PHALANGES

1. 3rd Phalanges. 2. 2nd Phalanges.
3. 1st Phalanges. 4. Metatarsals. 5.
External Cuneiform. 6. Cuboid. 7.
Os Calcis. 8. Tibia. 9. Fibula. 10.
Astragalus. 11. Scaphoid. 12. Middle
Cuneiform. 13. Internal Cuneiform.

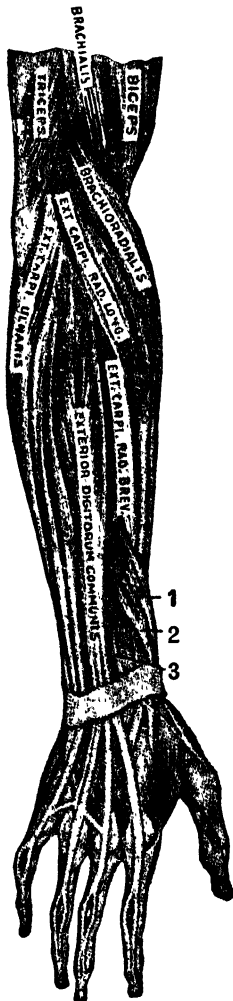
1. Astragalus. 2. Scaphoid. 3. Internal
Cuneiform. 4. Middle Cuneiform.
5. 3rd Phalanges. 6. 2nd Phalanges.
7. 1st Phalanges. 8. Metatarsals. 9.
External Cuneiform. 10. Cuboid. 11.
Os Calcis. 12. Astragalus (talus).

forcipate (for'sip-ät) [L. *forceps*, *forcip-*, tongs]. Forceps shaped.

for'cippresure [' + *pressura*, pressure]. Arresting hemorrhage by pressure on an artery with forceps.

fore- [O.Eng.]. Prefix meaning *before* or *in front of*.

forearm (för'arm) [A.S. *fore*, in front, + *arm*, arm]. The part of arm between elbow and wrist.



MUSCLES OF FOREARM, WRIST, AND HAND

forebrain (för'brän) [' + *bregen*, brain]. Ant. portion of the brain of the embryo. SYN: *prosencephalon*.

fore'finger [' + *finger*, finger]. The first or index finger.

fore'gut [' + *gut*, a pouring]. First part of the embryonic digestive tube whence pharynx, esophagus, stomach, and duodenum are formed. SYN: *protogaster*.

forehead (for'ed) [' + *heaf*, head]. The brow. SYN: *frons*, *metopon*.

for'eign bod'ies. Slivers, cinders, dirt, or small objects in the skin, ears, eyes, nose and internally frequently lead to infection, and if not removed lead to unsightly marks or tattooing of the skin and inflammation of the organ involved.

F. A. TREATMENT Carefully aseptically the areas involved. Foreign material can be carefully removed piece by piece, or by vigorous swabbing with gauze or brush, using a soapy solution. Follow with an antiseptic dressing.

SEE *ear*, *esophagus*, *eye*, *nose*, *stomach*, *throat*.

f. b., extracting a small. In attempting to remove a small foreign body, first cover area with an antiseptic, sterilize a clean needle by heating it to a dull or bright red heat in a flame. This can be done with a single match, inasmuch as both ends of the needle get hot it is wise to hold the far end in a nonconductor of heat, such as folds of paper, sticking it in a cork, or in the edge of a small book, allow it to cool and disregard black deposit on the needle which is sterile carbon and will not interfere with procedure. Then introduce the needle at right angles to the direction of sliver and lift it out.

Most persons attempt to stick the needle in direction of the foreign body and consequently have to thrust many times before they manage to lift sliver out. When removed, apply an antiseptic and cover wound with a sterile dressing.

f. b. in the ear. If any vegetable matter, such as a bean, pea, etc., is in the ear, water should not be introduced, as it may cause the body to be pushed further in the ear or cause it to swell and become firmly embedded.

F. A. TREATMENT Place a globule of glue on the end of a match stick or an applicator, gently introduce it until it touches the foreign body and then remove gently.

f. b.; insects in the ear. SYN Loud buzzing, pain, dizziness. **TREATMENT** Flood ear with warm oil or water, letting insect float out.

f. b. in wounds. They are often present in wounds and generally should be left undisturbed if a surgeon is available within a short time. If small, as a sliver, it may be desirable to remove it. If large, it may be very dangerous to try any method of removing, inasmuch as it might be embedded in large blood vessels, muscles, etc., and removing it might result in much loss of blood or might cause breaking off of splinters, particles of rust, dirt, etc., within a very few moments tissue juices, blood, and the natural reaction of swelling would tend to fill in the wounds and cover this foreign material, making it exceedingly difficult for the doctor to care for the patient.

In such instances, it is much wiser when possible, to leave the large foreign body in position, and obtain the services of a doctor promptly.

forensic (for-en'sik) [L. *forensis*, pert. to a forum]. Pert. to the law; legal.

f. medicine. Legal medicine or medicine in relation to the law.

fore/pleasure [A.S. *fore*, before, + L. *placere*, to please]. That derived from any action that induces or intensifies sexual desire, such as kissing or stimulating any erogenous zone in the female, esp before cohabitation.

fore/skin [" + *skinn*, skin]. Prepuce* or loose skin at and covering the end of the penis.

Excision of the prepuce constitutes circumcision. *Smegma* praeputi* is secreted by Tyson's glands and collects under the foreskin. SEE *circumcision*.

NP: In infant cases the nurse must see that the prepuce is not adherent or interfering with urination. Abnormalities must be reported to the doctor.

-form [L. *forma*]. Suffix meaning *having the form of*.

formaldehyde (for-mal'de-hid). USP. A colorless, pungent, irritant gas commonly made by oxidation of methyl alcohol, the simplest member of the group of aldehydes*. It is used in medicinal form of a solution of 40% formaldehyde or formalin HCHO.

ACTION AND USES A germicide, and disinfectant, also a preservative and fumigant. A 10% solution is useful as an astringent.

A 1% or 2% solution used for cleansing dishes, instruments, or fabrics. Formaldehyde is a powerful germicide, esp in the form of gas, because of its penetrating power, but it is active only in the presence of an abundance of moisture. The solution is germicidal in the strength of from 1% to 2%, but the action may be delayed from 20-30 minutes. It hardens tissues and is often used in histology for this purpose. It has a similar hardening effect on the living skin, it is very irritating to mucous membranes and produces reddening, inflammation and necrosis, if applied repeatedly or continuously. It is sometimes used in soap for disinfection of the hands. A 10% solution is used for sterilizing feces, urine, and sputum; 5% to 10% for clothing and towels. SEE: *fumigation*.

POISONING SYM Local irritation of eyes, nose, mouth, throat, respiratory and gastrointestinal tracts and central nervous system, causing vertigo, stupor, abdominal pain, convulsions, unconsciousness, renal damage.

F A TREATMENT Administration of dilute aromatic splits of ammonia, very dilute ammonia water, as ammonium acetate which seems to combine with the formaldehyde, forming nonpoisonous methenamine. Otherwise symptomatic treatment.

f., casein. Antiseptic product.

f., gelatin. Antiseptic wound dressing.

for'malin. Wood alcohol with a 40% content of formaldehyde. SEE *aldehyde*.

formate (for-mät). A salt of formic acid.

formatio (for-ma'shi-ö [L. *formatio*]). A structure with definite arrangement and shape.

f. reticul'aris. Dorsal part of the *formation*. 1. A structure, shape, or figure. 2. The giving of form or shape to, or the development of a structure.

f., reticular. SYN *formatio reticularis, substantia reticularis*. A reticular structure formed of gray matter and interlacing fibers of white matter found in the medulla oblongata between the pyramids and the floor of the 4th ventricle. It is also present in the spinal cord, midbrain, and pons.

forme fruste (form früst) [Fr. from L. *forma*, form, + *frustra*, without effect]. An aborted form of disease arrested before running its course.

for'mic [L. *formica*, antl.]. Pert. to ants and to formic acid.

for'mic acid. H.COOH, a clear, pungent, liquid obtained from the oxidation of formaldehyde or wood alcohol. It was originally obtained from the distillation of the bodies of red ants, and is probably the cause of the pain and swelling resulting from the bites or stings of certain insects or the irritation from nettles.

f. aldehyde. Formaldehyde.

f. ether. Volatile anesthetic liquid ethyl formate.

formica'tion [L. *formica*, antl.]. A sensation as of ants creeping upon the body, a form of paresthesia.

formiciasis (for-mis-l'as-is) [L. *formica*, antl.]. Symptoms caused by ant bites.

formilase (for-mil-as). A ferment which converts acetic acid into formic acid.

formin (for'min). SEE *methenamine*.

for'mula [L. a little form]. 1. A rule prescribing ingredients with proportions for the preparation of a compound. 2. CHEM. An expression by symbols of the constitution of a molecule consisting of letters, each denoting 1 atom of 1 elementary substance, with figures denoting the number of atoms present.

Collections of atoms which constitute a group by themselves (radical) are often separated by periods or parentheses, and in this case figures prefixed or appended to the parentheses or placed before an expression contained within periods apply to all the symbols embraced by the parentheses or periods.

In all other cases, a figure prefixed to a symbolical expression for a molecule, like a coefficient in an algebraical *f.*, is understood to be a multiplier of all the symbols following.

f., Arne'th's. Method of estimating number of immature leukocytes by means of an elaborate differential blood count.

f., dental. F. showing the number and arrangement of the teeth. For the permanent teeth.

$1\frac{2}{2}, c\frac{1}{1}, pm\frac{2}{2}, m\frac{3}{3} = \frac{8}{8} \times 2\ 32$

f., empirical. The *f.* of a compound which shows the atoms and their numbers in a molecule, as H₂O.

f., official. One in a pharmacopeia.

f., structural. The formula of a compound which shows the relations of the atoms to each other in a molecule. The atoms are shown joined by valence bonds, for example: H-O-H.

form'ulary [L. *formula*, a little form] A book of formulas.

f., national. One issued by the American Pharmaceutical Association.

formyl. The radical of formic acid, HCO.

for'nicate [L. *fornix*, arch; brothel]. 1. Arched or vaultlike. 2. To indulge in unlawful cohabitation.

fornica'tion [L. *fornix*, brothel]. The act of illicit sexual intercourse.

for'niculum [L. *fornix*, arch, + *columna*, column]. The ant pillar of the fornix.

fornicommissure (for-ni-kom'is-ür) [" + *commissura*, a joining together]. The commissure or body of the fornix uteri.

for'nix (pl *fornices*) [L. arch]. 1. A fibrous vaulted band connecting the cerebral lobes. 2. Any body with vaultlike or arched shape.

f. conjunctivae. ОФТН: Loose fold connecting palpebral and bulbar conjunctivae.

f. uteri. Ant. and post spaces into which the upper vagina is divided These recesses are formed by protrusion of the cervix uteri into the vagina.

f. vaginae. The f. uteri, q.v.

fortification spectrum. Appearance of dark patch with zigzag outline in visual field. *SYN* *scintillating scotoma*, *teichopsia*. [ment of tularemia]

Foshay's serum. One used in the treatment of *fossa* (fos'a) (pl *fossae*) [L. ditch]. A furrow or shallow depression.

f., axillary. The armpit.

f., Claudius'. Triangular area harboring the ovary

f., iliac. One of the concavities of the iliac bones of pelvis The right one contains the appendix

f. lacrimalis. Hollow of frontal bone holding the lacrimal gland

f. navicularis. One bet the hymen and fourchette.

f. ovals. 1. BNA. Opening in thigh for large saphenous vein 2 Remnant of embryonic foramen ovale in right cardiac auricle

f., Rosenmuller's. Depression in pharynx posterior to opening of eustachian tube

f. supratonsillar. Space bet. anterior and posterior pillars of the fauces above the tonsil

fossette (fos-et') [Fr a little ditch]. 1. A small depression or fossa. 2 A small but deep corneal ulcer

foulage (fo-lazh') [Fr. impression]. Kneading with pressure of the muscles.

fourchet, fourchette (foor-shet') [Fr. *fourchette*, a fork] A tense band or transverse fold of mucous membrane at the post commissure of the vagina, connecting the post. ends of the labia minora

The *fossa navicularis*, a more or less deep *cul-de-sac* anterior to the fourchette, separates it from the hymen It disappears after defloration or parturition, leaving a more open vulva below and behind. *SYN* *frenulum labiorum pudendi*.

fourth cranial nerve. Trochlear n., q.v.

fovea (fo've-a) [L pit]. A pit or cuplike depression. *SEE* *fossa*.

f. centralis. Pit in the middle of macula lutea.

foveate (fo've-ät) [L *fovea*, pit]. Pitted; having depressions.

foveation (fo-ve-a'shun) [L. *fovea*, pit]. Pitting, as in smallpox.

foveola (fo-ve'o-la) [L little pit]. A minute pit or depression.

Fowler-Murphy method. Elevation of head of bed with tube through an incision in right iliac fossa for drainage in diffuse suppurative peritonitis Continuous rectal irrigation with a physiological salt solution accompanies the treatment.

Fowler's position. This places the patient in a semi-sitting position

The head of bed may be raised on blocks, pins, or other support, or the back rest may be elevated, or patient may rest upon 4 or 5 pillows It is more easily maintained if the patient sits in a swing or hammock, made by folding a bedsheet lengthwise, placing center of sheet tightly across the buttocks, with 1 end on each side. The ends are fastened securely at head of the bed, or as high as ends will reach.

This position may be ordered if patient is suffering from dyspnea,* after a thyroid, or an abdominal operation and where there is drainage expected. Some pneumonia cases are placed in this position In many instances it is contraindicated

F.'s solution. One containing 1% arsenic trioxide.

USES Largely in chorea, as an alternative; in malaria, etc.

DOSAGE: Average, 3 m (0.2 cc.).

INCOMPATIBILITIES Alkaloidal salts, iodides, tannic acid, iron salts, quinine, etc

fraction. One or more of the separable parts of a substance

fractional. Pertaining to a fraction or a portion of a whole

fractional test meal. "Fractional examination of stomach contents" A method for the collection and examination of stomach contents as follows First the residual contents are removed and then the test meal given After the meal, samples are removed every 15 min for two hours, examined and submitted to chemical tests

Free hydrochloric acid, bile, blood, starch, mucus, and the total of acids are looked for Free hydrochloric and total acids are normally small in amt

In peptic ulcers there is a high acid curve, and a low one in carcinoma, and an absence of acid in pernicious anemia

fracture (frak'tur) [L *fractura*, *frangere*, to break] 1 A sudden breaking of a bone 2 A broken bone

RS *agmatology*, *buttonhole f.*, *cerclage*, *extension*, *green stick f.*, *Lucas-*



FOWLER'S POSITION.

Championnière's method, malunion, name of bone fractured, splint, thrypsis.

f., cause of:

1 *By direct violence*, when the bone is broken directly at the spot where the force was applied, as in fracture of the tibia by being run over.

2 *By indirect violence*, where the bone is fractured by a force applied at a distance from the site of fracture and transmitted to the fractured bone, as in a clavicle fractured by falling on the outstretched hand.

3 *By muscular contraction*, when the bone is broken by a sudden violent contraction of the muscles. The patella is the bone most frequently fractured in this way.

In certain diseases and conditions bones break easily with scarcely any violence, *e.g.*, osteomalacia, syphilis, osteomyelitis, etc.

f., varieties of:

1 *Simple*. The bone is broken, but there is no external wound.

2 *Compound*. The bone is broken, and there is an external wound leading down to the site of fracture.

3 *Complicated*. The bone is broken, and has injured some internal organ, *e.g.*, a broken rib piercing a lung.

4 *Comminuted*. The bone is broken or splintered into pieces.

5 *Impacted*. The bone is broken, and one end is wedged into the interior of the other.

6 *Incomplete*. The line of fracture does not include the whole bone.

7 *Green Stick*. The bone is partially bent and partially broken, as when a green stick breaks. It occurs in children, especially in those with rickets.

8 *Depressed*. When a piece of the skull is broken and driven inwards.

9 *Separation of an epiphysis* takes place between the shaft of a bone and its growing end, and occurs only in young patients.

f., signs of:

(a) Loss of power of movement.

(b) Pain with acute tenderness over the site of fracture.

(c) Swelling and bruising.

(d) Deformity and possible shortening.

(e) Unnatural mobility. The nurse should never try to obtain this sign.

(f) Crepitus or grating which is heard when the ends of the bone rub together. The nurse should never try to obtain this sign.

To find out the kind of fracture and its exact position the x-rays are used. By this means a skiagraph of the bone is taken, showing the fracture and its extent.

f., treatment of:

1. **FIRST AID TREATMENT**. In simple fractures the limb or part must be kept immovable by means of splints, such as folded newspapers or umbrellas, or proper wooden splints if they are at hand. The clothing should not be removed unless there is dangerous hemorrhage.

If it is an upper extremity it should be supported in a sling, and the patient may then walk. If a lower limb is injured the patient should remain lying, and no attempt to walk should be made.

2. LATER TREATMENT:

(a) Reducing the fracture, *i.e.*, placing the fragments in proper position.

(b) Keeping the bone in position by means of splints until union has taken place.

(c) Restoring the limb's former functions under instruction.

In compound fractures, before treating the fracture any bleeding must be arrested, the wound is then washed and cleaned with some antiseptic lotion, and when quite clean a sterilized dressing is put on and secured by a bandage. Splints are then applied as in simple fractures.

fragilitas (fra-jil'i-tas) [L. brittleness]. Fragility.

f. crin'um. Brittleness, as of the hair, showing splitting and breaking of the shaft. Cause unknown.

TREATMENT. Scalp cleanliness with occasional petrolatum rub. Clipping may retard splitting of distal ends. Singeing is harmful.

f. oss'um. Brittleness of bones. **SYN:** osteopsathyrosis.

f. sanguinis. Blood fragility.

fragil'ity [L. *fragilitas*, brittleness]. State of brittleness.

f., capillary. Breaking down of capillaries due to changes in saline content of the blood.

SYM. May be oozing of blood through skin of the legs.

f. of the blood. Tendency of blood corpuscles to divide up or dissolve.

f. test. If red blood cells are placed in distilled water, they rapidly swell and burst, since they normally are suspended in a solution of much greater osmotic pressure. This phenomenon is called *hemolysis*. If they are suspended in a solution of normal saline, the cells retain their normal shape and do not burst. If they are placed in successively weaker solutions of saline, a point is reached at which some of the cells burst and liberate their hemoglobin within a given length of time, while others do not (*partial hemolysis*). Finally, at a given dilution, all of the cells have burst within the allotted time, which is usually 2 hours. The cells of normal blood begin to hemolyze in about 0.44%, and complete hemolysis occurs in about 0.35% saline. If the cells are abnormally "fragile," hemolysis occurs in stronger solutions of saline.

fragmenta'tion [L. *fragmentum*, *frangere*, to break]. Breaking up into fragments.

frambe'sia [L. *framboesia*, raspberry]. Infectious tropical disease. **SYN.** yaws.

frambesioma (fram-be-z'i-o-mă) [+ + G. *ōma*, swelling]. Primary lesion of yaws.

Frankenhäuser's ganglion (frang'ken-hoy-zerz). A nerve ganglion sometimes found in lateral walls of the cervix uteri.

Franklin glasses. Bifocal spectacles.

Franklinic electric'ity. Electricity produced by friction. **SEE:** *electricity, static*.

Fraunhofer's lines (frown'hō-fer). Absorption bands or lines seen in a spectrum, caused by the absorption of groups of light rays in their passage through solids, liquids, or gases.

freckle (freck'l) [Old Norse *frecken*, a freckle]. Small local pigmentation, brownish or yellowish, of the skin.

ETIOI. Exposure to sun in majority. Universal types are probably symptomatic (anemia, abdominal disorders, etc.).

SYM: Minute circumscribed brownish pigmentary macules appearing chiefly on face and dorsal surfaces of hands, more marked in spring and summer. In *lentigo senilis* the forearms are affected in individuals showing other senile skin changes.

TREATMENT: Protection from the sun. Locally, mercuric chloride-alcohol-water with circumspection, symptoms of dermatitis to be controlled by calamine lotion or cold cream. **SYN:** *lentigines*, *lentigo*, *ephelis*.

free association. 1. Uncontrolled ideas when not under mental restraint or direction. 2. **PSY** The procedure which requires the patient to speak aloud his thought flow, word for word, without censorship.

freezing [*A.S. frēosan*, to freeze]. Frigidity of a limb due to cold.

Most common in the debilitated, the exhausted, and those accustomed to alcoholic beverages.

SYM: Paleness, cyanosis, coldness. Unconsciousness usually develops.

F. A. TREATMENT: Vigorous massage, application of dry heat with gradual increase in temperature. Sudden applications of heat undesirable. Hot drinks and stimulants but no alcohol. **SEE:** *frostbite*.

f. microtome. One for cutting frozen objects.

f. mixtures (for ice bags). 5 oz sal ammoniac, 5 oz niter and 1 part of water.

Equal parts of sal ammoniac, salt, and niter.

f. point. Temperature at which liquids freeze.

Frei's disease. Venereal disease affecting the inguinal area, chiefly, with formation of buboes. **SYN:** *lymphogranuloma inguinale* or *venerea*, *Nicolas-Favre disease*.

F.'s test. Test given to confirm diagnosis of lymphogranuloma inguinale.

Consists of injecting an extract from the lymph nodes of a patient with lymphogranuloma into the skin. Positive reaction is evidenced by marked reddening and thickening of the skin about the site of the injection.

fremitus (*frem'it-us*) [*L.* a clashing]. Vibratory tremors felt by palpation through the chest wall.

VARIETIES: Vocal or tactile, friction, hydatid, rhonchal or bronchial, cavernous or succussion, pleural, pericardial, tussive, thrills. **SEE:** *palpation*.

f. vocal. Vibrations of the voice transmitted to the ear on auscultation of the chest of a person speaking. In determining the vocal fremitus observe following precautions: Palpate symmetrical parts of chest; make firm pressure; when comparing use the same pressure on the 2 sides; apply hands as nearly parallel to ribs as possible; remember the fremitus is normally increased over the right apex. Is decreased in. (1) Pleural effusions—air, pus, blood, serum, or lymph. (2) emphysema, (3) pulmonary collapse from an obstructed bronchus; (4) pulmonary edema; (5) morbid growths of the lung.

fre'nal [*L. fraenum*, bridle]. Pert. to the frenum.

frenose'cretory [*'' + secernere*, to secrete]. Exercising an inhibitory power over the secretions.

frenotomy (*fre-not'o-mi*) [*'' + G. tomē*, incision]. Division of any frenum, esp. for tongue-tie.

frenulum (*pl. frenula*). [*L.* a little bridle] **SYN.** *vinculum*. 1. A small frenum.

2. A small fold of white matter on the upper surface of the anterior medullary velum extending to the corpora quadrigemina.

f. clitoridis. The union of inner parts of the labia minora on undersurface of the clitoris, *q.v.*

f. labiorum pudendi. Fold of membrane connecting post. ends of labia minora.

f. linguae. A fold of mucous membrane which extends from the floor of the mouth to the inferior surface of the tongue along its midline.

f. praeputii. One that unites the foreskin (prepuce) to the glans penis.

f. of tongue. One attaching lower side of tongue to the gum.

frenum (*fre'nūm*) [*pl. frena*] [*L. fraenum*, bridle]. A fold of mucous membrane which connects two parts, one more or less movable and which serves to check the movement of this part. **SEE:** *frenulum*.

f. clitoridis. A stringlike structure at lower border of the 2 layers of the 2 labia minora forming the *praeputium clitoridis*.

f. glandis. Median folds connecting lower surface of glans penis with skin of the body of penis.

f. linguae. Fold on lower side of tongue attached to the gum.

f. pudendi. The fourchette, *q.v.*

frenzy. A state of violent mental agitation, maniacal excitement.

frequency [*L. frequens*, often, constant].

1. The number of repetitions of a phenomenon in a certain period of time as the *f.* of heart beat. 1 of sound vibrations. 2. In biometry, the ratio of the number of individuals falling into a single group to the total number of individuals classified. 3. The rate of oscillation or alternation in an alternating current circuit, in contradistinction to periodicity in the interruptions or regular variations of current in a direct current circuit.

The frequency is computed on the basis of a complete cycle, a complete cycle being one in which the current rises from zero to a maximum, returns to zero, and rises to an opposite maximum and returns to zero.

Freud, Sigmund (*froyd*). A famous Austrian psychoanalyst, whose teachings stress the theory

1. Of the existence of a subconscious mind.

2. That psychical processes are never accidental or due to chance, but are determined by laws, as are physical events.

3. That emotional processes have the attributes of quantity, and can be displaced from one idea to another.

4. That the sex instinct does not develop at puberty, but that the child experiences a rich sexual life, and from this is derived the later stages of narcissism or self-love, homosexuality or attraction to the same sex, heterosexuality, which is the normal attraction to the opposite sex. **SEE:** *Oedipus complex*.

5. That dreams are fulfillments of wishes which find no realization in waking hours, theories are also formulated with regard to the importance of sex in dreams.

6. Freud also suggests that forgetting, misplacing articles, and slips of the tongue or pen are the outward mani-

festation of repression. SEE: *abreaction*, *psychoanalysis*, etc.

freudian (froy'di-an). Pert. to Sigmund Freud or his theories of unconscious or repressed libido or past sex experiences or desires as the cause of various neuroses, the cure for which is the restoration of such conditions to consciousness through psychoanalysis.

Freud's operation (froyndz). Total abdominal hysterectomy for cancer of uterus. SYN *laparohysterectomy*.

friable [L *friare*, to crumble]. Easily broken or pulverized

friction (in massage) [L. *fricare*, to rub]. Strong, circular manipulations always followed by centripetal stroking.

Given with the thumb or the tips of the fingers. The aim is to squeeze pathologically changed parts, and by carrying the diseased tissues into the healthy substances, expose them to a firm stroking, so as to have them absorbed by the lymphatics. In hydrotherapy, friction is used in drying patients after tonic baths, shampoos, salt glows, wet mitten friction and drip sheet rubs.

f. dry. F. using no liquid

f. moist. F. using a liquid or oil.

f. murmur, *f. sound*. A frictional sound heard in pleurisy

frictional electricity. Electricity produced by friction SEE *electricity*, *static*.

Friedländer's bacillus (fred'len-derz). *Bacterium pneumoniae*.

F.'s disease. Extreme degree of fibrous tissue in the intima closing the lumen. SYN *endarteritis obliterans*.

Friedman's test. The injection, in 4 cc. doses twice a day for 2 days, of the urine of a woman suspected of pregnancy into an unmated female rabbit will cause the formation of corpora lutea and corpora hemorrhagica in the rabbit at the end of 2 days if the woman is pregnant.

Friedmann's disease. Relapsing infantile spastic spinal paralysis.

Friedreich's ataxia (freed'rix). Rare disease resembling locomotor ataxia occurring in the children of a family, esp. girls. SYN *family ataxia*, *hereditary ataxia*.

F.'s disease. SEE: *F.'s ataxia*.

F.'s sign. Sudden collapse of the cervical veins previously distended, at each diastole, caused by an adherent pericardium. The lowering of the pitch of the percussion note during inspiration which occurs over an area of cavitation

fright [A.S. *fryhto*, fear]. Extreme sudden fear.

f. neuroses. Traumatic hysteria.

f. precordial. Anxiety felt before melancholic frenzy.

frigid (fri'id) [L. *frigor*, cold]. 1. Cold. 2. Irresponsive to emotion, applied esp. to the inability to feel sex desire on the part of a woman

frigidity [L. *frigor*, cold]. In the female, absence of sexual desire. Inability to have an orgasm. TREAT Massage or exercise of the pubococcygeus muscle.

frigidabile (fri-go-'la-bl) [L. *frigor*, cold, + *labilis*, unstable]. Capable of being destroyed by low temperature.

frigorific (frig-o-rif'ik) [" + *jacere*, to make]. Generating cold.

frigorism [" + G. *ismos*, condition]. A condition due to long exposure to cold.

frigostabile (fri-go-sta'bl) [" + *stabilis*, firm]. Incapable of being destroyed by low temperature.

frigotherapy (frig-o-ther-'pi) [" + G. *therapeia*, treatment]. The use of cold in treatment of disease.

Frisch's bacillus. *Klebsiella rhinoscleromatis*, a gram-negative encapsulated bacillus found in the lesions of rhinoscleroma

frit [Fr. *fritte*, *frirre*, to fry] 1. The material from which glass or the glazed portion of pottery is made 2. A similar material for making the glaze of artificial teeth

frog'belly. Flaccid abdomen in children afflicted by rickets, and atony of abdominal cells resulting from dyspepsia, accompanied by flatulence

f. face. Flatness of face resulting from intranasal disease

Froehde's reagent (freh'dez). A test for alkaloids; 1 part of sodium molybdate in 1000 parts of strong sulfuric acid

Froehlich's syndrome (frä'liks). *Dystrophia adiposogenitalis*, a condition characterized by adiposity of the female type, atrophy or hypoplasia of the gonads, and altered secondary sex characteristics. Due to lesions of the hypothalamus and hypophysis

Froin's syndrome (fio-wan's) Yellow cerebrospinal fluid which rapidly coagulates. It contains an excess of lymphocytes, and also globulin

frolement (frol-mon') [Fr.] 1. Very light friction with the hand in massage * 2. A sound resembling rustling heard in auscultation

Frommann's lines (from'mahnz). Transverse lines in the axis-cylinder of medullated nerve fibers after being stained by silver nitrate.

frons (fronz) [L.]. The forehead

fron'tad [L. *frons*, *front-*, brow, + *ad*, toward] Toward the frontal aspect.

frontal (fron'tal) [L. *frons*, *front-*, brow]. 1. Anterior. 2. Pertaining to the forehead bone.

f. bone. Forehead bone

f. lobe (of the cerebrum). Four main convolutions in front of the central sulcus.

f. plane. A plane parallel with the long axis of the body and at right angles to the median sagittal plane

f. sinuses. A pair of hollow spaces in the frontal bone lying above the orbits. They are lined with mucous membrane, contain air, and communicate with the middle nasal meatus by means of the nasofrontal duct

fronto- [L. *frons*, *front-*, brow] Prefix. Ant position or relationship with the forehead

frontomalar [" + *mala*, cheek]. Rel. to the frontal and malar bones

frontomaxillary [" + *maxilla*, jaw]. Rel. to the frontal bone and maxillary bones.

frontoparietal (fron'to-pä-r'i-è-täl) [" + *parietalis*, pert. to a wall]. Pert. to the frontal and parietal bones.

frontotemporal [" + *tempora*, the temples]. Pert. to frontal and temporal bones.

front-tap reflex. Contraction of gastrocnemius muscles resulting from percussing stretched muscles of extended leg.

frost'bite. Freezing or effect of freezing of a part of the body.

The nose, fingers, and toes are usually the parts affected.

SYM' Tingling, redness, followed by paleness and numbness of affected area.

It is of 3 degrees: (a) Transitory hyperemia following numbness; (b) formation of vesicles, and (c) gangrene

F A. TREATMENT The Red Cross now advises rapid warming of frostbitten parts of the body of persons who have suffered prolonged exposures to cold. Stimulate with tea, coffee, beef tea. Artificial respiration if unconscious. Cases have been known to recover when parts were black and all hope had been given up, except amputation

f.-itch. Itching skin disease in cold climates. *SYN* *pruritus hiemalis*.

frottage (fro-tazh') [Fr. rubbing] 1. A condition of *hyperesthesia sexualis* often associated with lowered virility inducing an irresistible impulse of pressing up behind women in crowds, thus producing an orgasm. 2. Massage technic using rubbing.

frotteur (fro-ter') [Fr. frottage, rubbing]. One who practices frottage

frozen sleep. Hypothermia, *q.v.*

fructose [L. fructus, fruit]. Levulose. Fruit sugar.

A monosaccharose and a hexose, having the same empirical formula as glucose, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, and found in corn syrup, honey, fruit juices, and in the syrup resulting from the inversion of sucrose, an invert sugar. It produces glycogen and maintains normal content of glucose in the blood. In the liver it may be converted into glycogen which, in turn, may be converted into glucose. *SEE* *disaccharose*

fructosuria (fruk'-to-sū'rī-ā) [F' + G. ouon, urine]. Fructose in the urine.

fruit [L. fructus, fruit] *BOT.* A ripened ovary consisting of a seed or seeds and the surrounding tissue. *Ex pod of a bean, nut, grain, pome, or berry*. The edible product of a plant consisting of ripened seeds and the enveloping tissue

COMP. Carbohydrates in the form of fruit sugar form the chief nutritive value of fruits. Seventy-five per cent of it is a mixture of dextrose and levulose. Proteins and energy factors are variable. Good source of vitamins and mineral elements. Iodine content, 6 to 120 parts per billion. *Pectose bodies:* The principle in fruits that causes them to jelly. *Pectose*, found in unripe fruit. *Pectin*, found in ripe fruit. *Pectosic acid*, from pectose, in cooked fruit. *Pectic acid*, from pectin, in fruit cooked a long time

PRINCIPAL ACIDS IN FRUITS AND OTHER FOODS: 1. Acetic, in wine and vinegar. 2. Citric, in lemons, oranges, limes, citron, etc. 3. Malic, in apples, pears, apricots, peaches, currants, gooseberries, etc. 4. Tannic, in gallnuts. 5. Oxalic, in rhubarb, sorrel, cranberries, etc. 6. Tartaric, in grapes, pineapples and tamarinds. 7. Salicylic, in currants, cranberries, cherries, plums, grapes, crabapples and berries. *Combined acids* (a) Citric; (b) malic, in raspberries, strawberries, gooseberries, cherries, etc. (a) Citric, (b) malic, (c) oxalic in cranberries. They contain iron and other mineral substances. Some of the fruit acids, esp. citric and malic acids, when oxidized in the body leave an alkaline residue and thus have an alkalinizing effect.

ONE CLASSIFICATION OF FRUITS 1. Watery, acidulated fruits. 2. Sugar-containing fruits. 3. Amylaceous or oil fruits. The water of fruits possesses special properties similar to mineral spring water.

fruit sugar. Fructose, levulose, *q.v.*

frumentaceous (fru-men-ta'she-us) [L. frumentum, grain] Resembling or belonging to grain

frumenti, spiritus [L. essence of grain]. Whisky.

frumentum (fru-men'tum) [L. grain]. Wheat or other grain

frustration [L. frustrā, in vain]. 1. The failure of libido to find adequate outlet.

2. The condition which results from the thwarting or prevention of acts which if performed would bring satisfaction or gratification of physical or personality needs

FSH. The follicle stimulating hormone secreted by the ant lobe of the hypophysis

Fl. Abbr. of L. *flat*, or *flant*, let there be made. Also for *florentium*

fuel value. Energy to be produced by oxidation of edible foods after eating. *SEE:* *calory, energy, food requirements*

-fuge [L.] Suffix meaning to expel.

fugitive (fu'jit-iv) [L. *fugitivus*, wandering] 1. Temporary, transient. 2. Wandering, pert to constant symptoms

fugue (fūg) [L. *fuga*, fight] 1. Flight automatism. Leaving home or surroundings on a hysterical impulse generally with loss of memory as to identity and the past. 2. *PSY.* A form of consciousness similar to that produced by dual or multiple personality, purpose and direction of conduct and action being retained

Fuld's test. A test for the antipyretic power of the blood serum

fulgurant (ful'gu-rant) [L. *fulgurāre*, to lighten] Severe and sudden, as a *f* pain.

fulgurating [L. *fulgurāre*, to lighten]. Pert to fulguration. *SYN* *fulgurant*.

fulguration (ful-gu-ra'shun) [L. *fulgurāre*, to lighten] Destruction of tissue by means of long high frequency electric sparks. *SEE* *electrodesiccation*.

fuliginous (fu-lī'in-us) [L. *fulgō*, spot] Resembling soot, esp. in color.

fulling [A.S. *fullian*, to fill] A movement in massage, kneading

Palms hold a limb between them, the fingers extended, the limb being rolled backward and forward

full term. Normal end of pregnancy, when the fetus is 20-21 in. long, has finger and toenails reaching to end of digits, and, if a boy, with both testicles descended. It should weigh from 7 lb. upward and have been nourished in the womb for not less than 40 weeks

ful'minant [L. *fulmināre*, to lighten] Fulgurant. Coming in lightninglike flashes of pain, as in tabes dorsalis

ful'minating [L. *fulmināre*, to lighten]. Fulgurant, occurring with very great rapidity, said of certain pains

fumes [L. *fumus*, smoke] Vapors, esp. those having irritating qualities.

f., nitric acid. Used in various chemical processes

SYM. Choking, gasping, swelling of mucous membranes, tightness in chest, cough and shock. Symptoms may last for 1 week or more.

TREATMENT Allow patient to inhale aromatic spirits of ammonia, followed by steam inhalations at intervals and oily spray repeatedly. Oxygen may be necessary because of limited space for air exchange.

fumigant. An agent used in fumigation. Common fumigants are hydrocyanic acid, calcium cyanids, methyl bromide, sulfur dioxide, naphthalene, and ortho- and paradichlorobenzene.

fumig'ation [L. *fumigare*, to fumigate]

1. The use of poisonous fumes or gases to destroy living organisms, esp. rats, mice, insects, and other vermin. Fumigants are relatively ineffective against bacteria and viruses, consequently the practice of terminal disinfection of the sick room, formerly a common practice, has been discontinued. 2. The disinfecting of rooms by gases.

fum'ing [L. *fumus*, smoke] Having a visible vapor

function (fŭng'shŭn) [L. *functio*, *fungi*, to perform] 1. The action performed by any structure. In a living organism this may pertain to a cell or a part of a cell, tissue, organ, or system of organs. 2. The act of carrying on or performing a special activity. Normal function is the normal action of an organ. Abnormal functioning or the failure of an organ to perform its function are the bases of disease or disease processes. Structural changes in an organ constitute pathological changes and are common cause of malfunctioning although an organ may function abnormally in the absence of observable structural changes.

function, words pert. to: absorption, anabolism, analogue, assimilation, atelic, catabolism, catabolism, catabolism, endoscopy, digestion, excretion, metabolism, secretion, syzygiology.

func'tional [L. *functio*, *fungi*, to perform]

1. Pertaining to function. 2. A word applied to disturbances of function in a variety of ways.

The disturbance of function of one organ by structural change in another is at times termed functional, but incorrectly, as it represents organic change. Disturbances of function resulting from unfortunate conditioning of the organism to an external situation may more suitably be called functional, though this "conditioning" may be purely structural.

f. disease. One not organic, or in which changes of an organ are not in evidence, a disturbance of any organ's functions.

f. psychosis. One exhibited in psychosis, in which no pathology of the central nervous system is apparent.

funda (fun'dā) [L. a sling] A four-tailed bandage.

fundal (fun'dāl) [L. *fundus*, base]. Pert. to a fundus.

fund'ament [L. *fundamentum*, foundation].

1. A foundation. 2. The anus.

fund'ic. Pertaining to a fundus.

fund'iform [L. *fundus*, sling, + *forma*, shape] Sling-shaped or looped.

fund'us (pl. *fundi*) [L. base] 1. The larger part, base, or body of a hollow organ. 2. The portion of an organ most remote from its opening.

f. glands. Minute tubelike glands of the gastric mucosa in the cardiac section.

f. uteri. The body of the uterus from the internal os of the cervix upward above the fallopian tubes.

f. oculi. Post inner part of eye as seen with ophthalmoscope.

fundusectomy (fun-dus-ek'to-mī) [" + *G. ektomē*, excision] Excision of the fundus of the stomach. SYN: *cardiectomy*.

fun'gate [L. *fungus*, mushroom]. To grow like a fungus.

fungating (fun'gāt-ing) [L. *fungus*, mushroom] Growing rapidly like a fungus, applied to certain tumors.

fungi (fun'ji) [L. *fungus*, mushroom].

1. Plural of fungus. 2. A division of

plants which includes the bacteria, slime molds, algalike fungi, sac fungi, club fungi, and imperfect fungi. They were formerly considered as a subdivision of the Thallophytes. Fungi are simple dependent plants lacking chlorophyll. Their bodies show little differentiation and they have relatively simple life cycles. They include the molds, rusts, mushrooms, toadstools, lichens, and yeasts. Many forms are pathogenic to plants and animals.

f. fission. The bacteria or Schizomycetes.

f. imperfect. The Fungi Imperfecti (Class *Deuteromycetes*). A group of fungi so-called because their life cycles are only partly known, the sexual stage being absent. Many species are parasitic causing disease.

f. slime. The slime molds (*Myxomycetes*).

f. true. Fungi with a plant body composed of hyphae. Include the algal fungi (*Phycomycetes*), sac fungi (*Ascomycetes*), club fungi (*Basidiomycetes*) and imperfect fungi (*Fungi Imperfecti*).

fungicide (fun'ji-sid) [" + *caedere*, to kill] Bactericide, that which destroys bacteria or fungi.

fung'icid'in. An antibiotic obtained from *Streptomyces griseus* which possesses fungistatic and fungicidal properties. It is not antibacterial.

fungiform (fun'ji-form) [" + *forma*, shape] Fungus-shaped.

f. papillae. Small, rounded eminences on middle and ant. parts of dorsum and esp. along sides of tongue.

fungista'sis [" + *G. stasis*, a halting]. A condition in which the growth of fungi is inhibited. SEE *fungicide*.

fun'gista't [" + *G. statikos*, standing]. That which inhibits the growth of fungi.

fungista'ic [" + *G. statikos*, standing]. Inhibiting the growth of fungi.

fungoid (fun'goid) [" + *G. eidos*, form]. Having the appearance of a fungus.

f., chignon. Bacterial growth of the hair. SEE *chignon*.

fungosity (fun-gos'it-i) [L. *fungus*, mushroom] A soft excrescence.

fungous (fun'gus) [L. *fungus*, mushroom].

1. Fungoid, q.v. 2. Swiftly growing, as a soft excrescence.

fungus (fun'gus) [L. *mushroom*]. 1. A vegetable cellular organism that subsists on organic matter, such as bacteria and molds. 2. A plant belonging to the division Fungi. 3. A sponge-like morbid excrescence on the body resembling fungus. SEE *actinomyces*, *cladospore*.

f. haematomas. Malignant bleeding growth.

fun'ic [L. *funis*, cord]. Pert. to the umbilical cord.

f. souffle. SYN: The purring sound heard over the pregnant uterus, and having the same rate as the fetal heart beat.

fun'icle [L. *funiculus*, little cord]. A small, threadlike structure. SYN: *funiculus*.

funicular (fū-nik'ū-lar) [L. *funiculus*, little cord] Pert. to the spermatic, or umbilical cord.

f. process. That part of the tunica vaginalis that covers the spermatic cord.

funiculitis (fu-nik-u-lit'is) [" + *G. -itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of the spermatic cord.

funiculopathy (fū-nik'ū-lo-peks-i) [" + *G. pēxis*, fixation]. Suturing the spermatic cord to the tissues in cases of undescended testicle.

funiculus (fu-nik'u-lus) (pl *funiculi*) [L. little cord]. 1. Any small structure resembling a cord. 2. A division of the white matter of the spinal cord consisting of fasciculi or fiber tracts lying peripherally to the gray matter. Differentiated into dorsal, lateral, and ventral funiculi. 3. Old term for the umbilical cord or the spermatic cord. 4. Formerly a synonym for *fasciculus*, *q.v.*

fu'niform [L. *fusus*, cord, + *forma*, shape]. Cordlike.

fu'nis [L. cord]. 1. A cordlike structure. 2. The umbilical cord.

fun'nel [L. *fundere*, to pour]. Conical, wide, open-mouthed device for pouring through its open tube at end into another vessel.

f. drainage. Drainage by funnels.

f. breast. Sternal depression of chest walls resembling a funnel.

funny bone. The internal condyle of the humerus.

fur [Fr. *forre*, covering]. A deposit forming on the tongue, *q.v.*

furacin. Trade name for *nitrofurazone*, *q.v.*

fur'cal [L. *furca*, fork]. Forked.

furcula. The hypobranchial eminence, an elevation in the floor of the embryonic pharynx at the level of the 3rd and 4th branchial arches. It gives rise to the epiglottis and the aryepiglottic folds.

fur'fur (fur'fur) [L. bran]. Scurf, dandruff.

furfuraceous (fur-fu-ra'shus) [L. *furfur*, bran]. Scaly, or resembling scales.

furibund (fû-ri-bund) [L. *furibundus*, *furere*, to rage]. Maniacal; raging, as in certain types of insanity.

fu'ror [L. rage]. Psy. Extremely violent outbursts or anger, often without provocation.

f. amatorius. Insatiable sexual desire.

f. epilepticus. Epileptic insanity, or sudden anger as expressed by epileptics.

f. femininus. Nymphomania.*

f. genitalis. Erotomania.*

f. uterinus. SEE *f. femininus*.

furuncle (fu'rung-kl) [L. *furunculus*, a boil]. A boil. SYN *furunculus*.

furunc'ular [L. *furunculus*, a boil]. Pert. to a boil.

furunculoid (fû-rung'kü-loid) [' + G. *eidos*, form]. Resembling a furuncle or boil. SYN *furunculosis*.

furunculosis (fû-rung-kû-lo'sis) [' + G. *ôsis*]. A condition resulting from boils.

furunc'ulous [L. *furunculus*, boil]. Pert. to or of the nature of a boil or boils.

furunculus (fu-rung'ku-lus) [L. a boil]. Boil, furuncle. Acute, deep-seated phlegmonous inflammation formed in the skin usually ending in suppuration and necrosis.

Error: Bacterial, promoted by lessened resistance to microbial invasion, trauma, irritation (chemical), excessive sweating, focal infection.

Sym. Neck, axillae, face, buttocks and legs are sites of predilection, beginning in hair follicle or sudoriparous gland as subcutaneous swelling or acuminate pustule around hair shaft, skin smooth and shining, with pain and tenderness.

Lesion may come to head, or become boggy and fluctuant, or regression may take place before suppuration, resulting

in disappearance by absorption (blind boil). Lesion ruptures on maturity, discharging core, necrotic tissue, and pus; healing follows.

Treatment: Eradication of systemic disease. Yeast, autogenous vaccines, sodium citrate. Locally, hot, moist, antiseptic dressings to hasten maturity followed by radical incision when lesion is walled off. Soft poultices to be avoided. Alpine sun lamp, x-rays, calf liver diet, insulin in presence of blood sugar.

Fusarium (fû-zar'î-um) [L. *fusus*, a spindle]. A genus of fungus.

fuscin. A brown pigment, a melanin, present in the outermost layer (pigmented epithelium) of the retina.

fuse [L. *fusus*, *fundere*, to pour]. A safety device comprising a strip of wire of easily fusible metal, the conductance of which is predetermined. The metal fuses and breaks circuit when excess of current passes through. Convenient forms mounted in plugs, bet. hard metal ends under screwheads.

fu'sible [L. *fusus*, a thing poured]. Capable of being melted.

fu'siform [L. *fusus*, spindle, + *forma*, shape]. 1. Tapering at both ends.

Spindle-shaped. 2. Bror. Pert. to gelatin which liquefies in parsnip form.

Fusifor'mis [' + *forma*, shape]. A genus of *Mycobacteriaceae* containing spindle-shaped organisms.

F. acnes. *Corynebacterium acnes*.

F. den'tium. Long spindle-shaped organisms associated with *Borrelia vincenti* in ulcerative stomatitis.

fusion (fu'shun) [L. *fundere*, to pour]. Meeting and joining together through liquefaction by heat. The process of fusing of uniting.

f. faculty. Blending of the images of binocular vision into a single perception having the quality of depth.

f. spinal. The fusion of two or more vertebrae, an operation resorted to in the treatment of certain deformities of the spine.

Fus'obacter'ium. A genus of nonspore forming, nonencapsulated, nonmotile, gram-negative bacteria usually found in necrotic lesions, associated with spirochaetes.

F. plaufi-vincenti. A species found in lesion of the buccal cavity.

fusocel'lular [L. *fusus*, spindle, + *cellulus*, little cell]. Spindle celled.

fusospirillo'sis (fû-so-spir-il-o'sis) [' + *spirillum*, coil, + G. *-ôsis*]. Vincent's angina.

fusospirochet'al (fû-zo-spi-ro-ke'tâl) [' + G. *spera*, coil, + *chaîtê*, hair]. Pert. to fusiform bacilli and spirochetes such as found in Vincent's angina.

fusospirocheto'sis [' + " + " + *-ôsis*]. Infection with fusiform bacilli and spirochetes.

fusostreptococcosis (fû-so-strep'to-kok-ko'sis) [' + G. *streptos*, twisted, + *kokkos*, berry, + *-ôsis*]. Infection with fusiform bacteria and streptococcus.

fustiga'tion [L. *fustigare*, to beat with a rod]. In massage, beating with light rods.

fututio (fû-tû'shî-o). Sexual intercourse.

fututrix (fû-tû'triks). A girl or woman who practices tribadism, *q.v.*

G

G. 1. A constant in Newton's law of gravitation. **2.** In aviation physiology, **G** is a unit of force resulting from acceleration or centrifugal motion.

Ga. Chemical symb. for *gallium*.

gad'fly. An insect which lays eggs under the skin of its victim, which cause swellings simulating a boil. Multiple furuncles appear with hatching of larva. A fly belonging to the family Tabanidae. **qv** Includes horseflies, deerflies, and other blood-sucking flies.

TREATMENT: Evacuate larva and apply antiseptics of benzoin and carbolic acid type. See *botfly*.

gadolinium (gad-o-lin'i-um). **SYMS:** Gd. A very rare element; **at. wt.**, 157.3.

Gaffiya (gaf'ki-ä) A genus of bacteria of the family Micrococcaceae

G. tetra'ena. **SYN** *Micrococcus tetragenus* Found associated with the tubercle bacillus and present in lesions of the respiratory passageways, in the blood and spinal fluid. Of low pathogenicity

gag [imitative] **1.** Device for keeping the jaws open or forcibly opening the mouth. **2.** To retch or cause to retch

g. reflex. Gagging and vomiting resulting from irritation of fauces

gait (gät) [**AS** *geat*, gate, door]. Manner of walking

CHARACTERISTIC **1.** Body leans backward and feet are widely separated in pregnancy, obesity, ascites, and large abdominal tumors. **2.** Lumping or hobbling gait is seen in rheumatism, sciatica, hip or knee joint disease or injury, metatarsal neuralgia, and affections of lower extremities. **3.** When standing with feet close together in locomotor ataxia, aural vertigo, disease of middle cerebellar lobe, patient sways extremely and may fall. **4.** Gait is slovenly in the weak, anemic, and apathetic, and in chronic mental or physical defects

SEE *asynergia*, *adiadochokinesis*, *brachybasia*, *dysmetria*, *steppage*, *walking*.

g., ataxic. Raising foot high, striking ground suddenly with entire sole.

g., brachybasic. Shuffling gait of partial paraplegia.

g., cerebellar. A staggering movement

g., cow. Swaying due to knock-knees.

g., equine. Raising foot by flexing thigh on abdomen. Characteristic of peroneal paralysis. Slow, awkward.

g., festinating. Body bent forward and rigid. Walks on toes as though pushed. Starts slowly, increases and does not stop until patient meets an obstruction. Seen in paralysis agitans.

g., flat-footed. Toes everted, legs often bowed

g., frog. That of infantile paralysis: hopping.

g., hemiplegic. Patient abducts paralyzed limb, swings it around and brings it forward so foot comes to ground in front of him.

g., Huntington's chorea. A few normal paces, a long slow one, and then one or two hops.

g., multiple neuritis. That of a high-stepping horse. Steppage gait, **qv**.

g., paralysis agitans. Tendency to begin slowly, then rapidly, falling forward.

g., paralytic. Feet dragged with slow movements. Stumbles easily. Seen in chronic myelitis.

g., scissor. One in which legs cross in walking

g., spastic. A stiff movement, toes seeming to catch and drag, legs held together, hips and knee joints slightly flexed. Seen in spastic paraplegia, sclerosis of lateral pyramidal columns of cord. Also in tumor of spinal cord and arachnoiditis

g., steppage. Foot and toes lifted high, heel brought down first. Seen in peripheral neuritis, late stages of diabetes, alcoholism, chronic arsenical poisoning.

g., waddling. Feet wide apart and walk resembling that of a duck. Seen in coxa vera and double congenital displacement of hip when lordosis is present

galact-, galacto- [G.]. Combining forms, pert. to milk

galactacrasia (gal-ak-tä-krä'zi-ä) [G. *gala*, milk, + *krasis*, mixture]. An abnormal composition of milk

galactan (gal-ak'tan) [G. *gala*, milk] A complex carbohydrate forming galactose upon hydrolysis

galact'ase [G. *gala*, milk] An enzyme or proteolytic ferment of milk

galacte'mia, galacthemia (gal-ak-the'mi-ä) [' + *zma*, blood] Milky condition of the blood

galactic (gal-äk'tik) [G. *gala*, milk]. Pert. to flow of milk

galactidrosis (gal-ak-ti-drö'sis) [' + *idros*, sweat]. A milklike sweat

galactin (ga-lak'tin) [G. *gala*, milk]. A basic amorphous substance in milk. **SYN.** *prolactin*.

galactischia (gäl-äk'tis-ki-äh) **SYN.** *galactoschesis* Suppression of the secretion and flow of milk

galactoblast (gal-ak'to-blast) [' + *blastos*, germ]. Body found in mammary acini, contains fat globules

galactoceles (gal-ak'to-sél) [' + *kêlē*, hernia]. **1.** A tumor caused by the retention of fluid in a milk duct. **2.** Hydrocele containing a milklike liquid

galactagogue (gal-ak'to-gog) [' + *agôgos*, leading]. Agent that promotes the flow of milk.

galact'oid. Resembling milk.

galact'olip'in. A phosphorus-free nitrogenous combined with galactose; a cerebroside

galactoma (gal-ak-to'ma) [' + *ôma*, tumor]. Cystic tumor of female breast. **SYN:** *galactoceles*, **1.**

galactom'eter [' + *metron*, measure].

Device for measuring amt of cream in milk by its specific gravity and degree of opacity *SYN lactometer*.

galactopathy (gal-ak-to-pā-thōs, disease). 1. Treatment of nursing infants by drugs administered to the mother 2 Therapeutic use of milk

galactopex'is [G *gala*, milk, + *pēxis*, fixation]. Making galactose permanent.

galac'topexy [' + *pēxis*, fixation]. The fixation of galactose

galactophagous (gal-ak-tof'ag-us) [' + *phagēin*, to eat]. Feeding upon milk.

galactophyl'is (gal-ak-tof'lis-ls) [' + *phyl'is*, eruption]. 1 Eruption of vesicles containing milklike contents 2 Infantile seborrhea of scalp. *SYN crusta lactea*.

galac'tophore [' + *pherein*, to bear]. A milk duct.

galactophoritis (gal-ak-tof-or-'tis) [' + ' + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of a milk duct.

galactophorous (gal-ak-tof'or-us) [' + *pherein*, to bear]. Giving milk

g. ducts. Excretory ducts of the mammae

galactophthisis (gal-ak-tof'this-ls) [' + *phthisis*, wasting]. Debility and emaciation as result of excessive milk secretion.

galactophygous (gal-ak-tof'ig-us) [' + *phygē*, flight]. Arresting flow of milk.

galactoplania (gal-ak-top-la'ni-ā) [' + *planē*, wandering]. Secretion of milk in some abnormal part due to suppression of normal lactation

galactopoi'etic (gal-ak'to-poy-et'ik) [' + *poiein*, to make]. Having to do with the production of milk.

galactopyra (gal-ak-to-pi'rā) [' + *pyr*, fire]. Milk fever

galactorrhea (gal-ak-tor-e'ā) [' + *roia*, flow]. 1. Continuation of lactation, or flow of milk at intervals after cessation of nursing 2. Excessive flow of milk

galactoschesia, **galactoschesis** (gal-ak-tos-ke-si-ā, -tos-ke-sis) [' + *schesis*, suppression]. A stopping of the milk secretion

galactoscope (gal-ak'to-skōp) [' + *skopein*, to examine]. Device for measuring quality of milk. *SYN galactometer, lactoscope*.

galactose (gāl-āk'tōs) [G. *gala*, milk] *C₆H₁₂O₆* a monosaccharide or simple hexose sugar

Galactose is an isomer of glucose and is formed along with glucose, in the hydrolysis of lactose. It is dextrorotatory and reduces alkaline copper solutions such as Fehling's solution. It is a component of cerebroside. In the digestive tract, galactose is readily absorbed, in the liver it is converted into glycogen

g. tolerance test. Patient fasts overnight and then empties bladder. 40 Gm of galactose in 500 cc. of water are taken orally, then specimens of urine are collected hourly for five hours and the amount of galactose excreted determined. A normal person will excrete up to 3 Gm. in this period. Amounts esp. above 6 Gm. in excess of this indicate impairment of liver function.

galactosis (gal-ak-to'sis) [' + *ōsis*]. The secretion of milk.

galactostasis (gal-ak-tos'ta-sis) [' + *stasis*, a stopping]. Cessation or checking of milk secretion. *SYN galactoschesia*.

galactosuria [' + *ouron*, urine]. Galactose in the urine.

galactotherapy (gal-ak-to-ther'ā-pli) [' + *therapeia*, treatment]. Treatment of a nursing infant by drugs administered to the mother *SYN galactopathy*.

galactotoxin (gal-ak'to-toks'in) [' + *toxikon*, poison]. A poison in milk produced by bacteria

galactotox'ism [' + ' + *ismos*, state of]. Milk poisoning.

galactotrophy (gal-ak-tof'ro-fi) [' + *trophē*, nourishment]. Feeding with nothing but milk

galactoxism (gal-ak-toks'izm) [' + *toxikon*, poison, + *ismos*, state of]. Poisoning by milk. *SYN galactotoxism*.

galactozymase (gal-ak-to-zī'mās) [' + *zyme*, leaven]. A starch hydrolyzing ferment in milk

galactu'ria [' + *ouron*, urine]. The passing of milky urine. *SYN chyluria*.

ga'lea [L helmet]. The epicranial aponeurosis which connects the bellies of the occipitofrontal muscle

galeanthropy (ga-le-an'thro-pli) [G *galē*, cat, + *anthrōpos*, man] A delusion that one has become transformed into a cat.

Ga'len, Claudius. (130-200?) A noted Greek physician and medical writer, born in Mysia and later residing in Rome. Recognized as the "authority" on medicine until the Middle Ages. Called the father of experimental physiology

galen'ic. Pertaining to Galen or his teachings

galenicals, galenics (gāl-lēn'i-kāls, -iks) 1 Herb and vegetable medicines. 2 Crude drugs and medicinals as distinguished from pure active principles contained in them 3 A medicine prepared according to an official formula

Ga'len's veins. The veins running through the tela chorioidea formed by the joining of the terminal and choroid veins, and forming the v. cerebri magna which empties into the straight sinus

galeophilia (gal-e-o-fil'i-ā) [G. *galē*, cat, + *philein*, to love]. Fondness for cats

galeophobia (gal-e-o-to'bi-ā) [' + *phobos*, fear]. Abnormal aversion to cats.

galeropia, galeropsia (gal-er-o'pi-ā, -rop'si-ā) [G *galeros*, cheerful, + *opsis*, vision]. Unusual clearness of vision.

gall [AS *galla*]. 1. An excoriation. 2. The bitter secretion of the liver stored in the gallbladder bile

It has no ferments and it assists in the emulsifying of fats. It also stimulates intestinal action and multiplies the action of the pancreatic juice threefold. It is discharged through the cystic duct into the duodenum

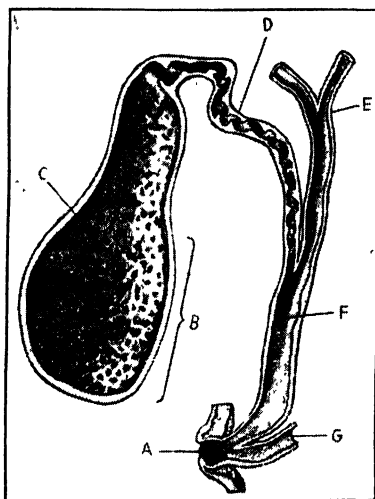
RS. words, bile duct, calculus; "chol-" words, colic, biliary, cystic duct, vesica fellea

gall'bladder [AS *galla* + *blaeddre*, bladder, blister]. Pear-shaped sac on undersurface of right lobe of liver holding bile from the liver until discharged through cystic duct, 3-4 in. long, 1 in. greatest diameter, capacity 50-75 cc. concentrated bile equivalent to 1½ pt. liver bile

DIET IN DISEASES OF: In decreased flow, low fat diet using emulsified fats. In distress aggravated by peristalsis, use a low residue diet. Five small meals a day for all disorders of gallbladder. Eggs have a tendency to empty the gallbladder. Avoid chocolate, fats, ice cream, and foods containing them. No condi-

ments or strong coffee, small amount of salt allowable, no strongly flavored vegetables. No fried foods.

SYN: *vesica fellea*.



GALLBLADDER

A Ampulla in duodenal wall into which both ducts open B Fundus C Gallbladder D Cystic duct E Common hepatic duct F Bile duct G Pancreatic duct

gal'l'duct [*+* L *ductus*, a passage]. Tube carrying bile from the liver and gallbladder

gal'l'on. Four quarts, 231 cubic inches.

gal'l'stone (A.S. *galla*, bile, + *stān*, stone). Concretion formed in the gallbladder or bile ducts generally after 35th year.

Gallstones may be classified as (1) *pure*, consisting of either cholesterol, calcium bilirubin, or calcium carbonate, or (2) *mixed*, consisting of cholesterol in combination with one or more of the other constituents. In addition to the substances named, gallstones may contain albuminates, cellular debris, or foreign substances such as bacteria, esp., typhoid bacilli. So called "soft" stones (those consisting principally of cholesterol) can be visualized by x-ray only under optimal conditions by cholecystography.

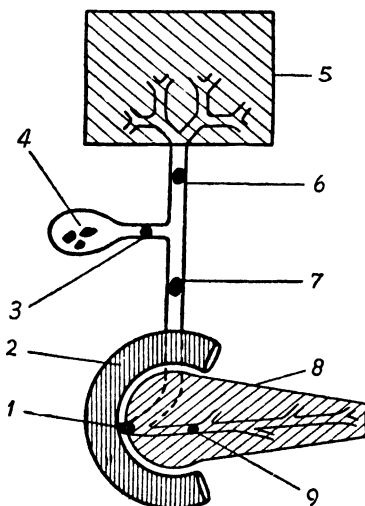
SYM Stone may remain dormant and give little distress unless inflammation and distention of the gallbladder take place or unless it enters and is unable to pass through the biliary ducts, when colic ensues. The pain may radiate to the back and right shoulder, usually several hours after eating and when the stomach is empty, flatulence, jaundice usually absent.

TREATMENT: Hot turpentine fomentation over region of gallbladder, hypodermic of morphine under physician's directions, surgical aid. Surgery.

NP (postoperative) Position, propped up in bed to prevent pneumonia, to permit free drainage, and relieve pressure on diaphragm. Lavage if vomiting is persistent. Only liquids in small amt.

given. Note character of drainage and stools for color and nature of contents, and for proper discharge of bile. Protect drainage from all areas. Use cradle if no dressing is permitted, and absorbent pad at side for discharge SYN: *biliary calculus*.

RS *bilifuscin*, *biliphein*, *biliprasin*, *calculus*, *cholecystindis*, *cholelithiasis*.



GALLSTONES (After Sears)

Diagram showing the positions in which gallstones may be found 1 Gallstone impacted at entrance of bile duct into duodenum 2 Duodenum 3 Cystic duct 4 Gallbladder with stones 5 Liver 6 Hepatic duct 7 Common bile duct 8 Pancreas 9 Pancreatic duct with pancreatic calculus

Gal'ton's whistle. A whistle with which a note may be changed, used to test the hearing.

galvan'ic. Pert to galvanism

g. battery. A series of cells, giving a combined effect of all the units, and generating electricity by chemical reaction.

g. cell. One of a series of cells generating electricity through chemical reaction.

gal'vanism. Therapeutic use of direct current of electricity.

galvanization (gal-van-i-za'shun). Employment of a galvanic current.

galvanocau'tery. Cauterization of tissue by means of an electric current. SEE: *electrocautery*.

galvanocontracti'lity. Capability of a muscle of contracting under a galvanic stimulation

galvanofaradiza'tion. Combined use of galvanic and faradic current made possible by use of a De Watteville switch

galvanom'eter. An instrument that measures current by electromagnetic action.

It may consist of a magnetic needle delicately suspended in the center of a permanent coil of wire, or a suspended coil between the poles of a fixed mag-

net. When the current is applied to the coil, the needle is deflected over a calibrated scale.

Galvanometers detect current and enable one to determine its direction, amperage, and voltage. The d'Arsonval form is more common, in which a coil moves in a permanent magnetic field. The instrument is called a voltmeter when used in series with a high resistance to measure voltage.

galvanonervous. Pert. to the effect of a galvanic current upon a nerve.

galvanopalpation. A method of measuring tactile sensibility of the nerves of the skin by the electric current.

galvanopuncture. Introduction of needles to complete a galvanic current.

galvanoscope (gal-van'o-skop). Instrument which shows the presence and direction of a galvanic current.

galvanosurgery. Use of galvanism in surgery.

galvanotaxis. The tendency of a living organism to arrange itself in a medium so that its axis bears a certain relation to the direction of the current in the medium.

galvanotherapeutics, galvanotherapy. Treatment by means of electricity. *SYN electrotherapy*.

galvanothermy. Treatment by the heat from a galvanic battery.

galvanotonus. Tonic contractions caused by a galvanic current.

galvanotropism. The tendency of an organism to grow, turn, or move into a certain relation with an electric current.

gamete (gam'et) [G. *gametēs*, spouse]. A male or female reproductive cell, the spermatozoan or ovum, *q.v.*

RS anisogamy, chromosome, conception, embryo, fertilization, gene, maturation, ovum, spermatozoan

The ovum (1/125 in. in diameter) and the spermatozoan (1/500 in. in length). Each mature human germ cell has 48 chromosomes or 24 pairs which are reduced to one-half the number during maturation.

gametic [G. *gametēs*, spouse]. Pert. to gametes.

gametocide (gam'et-o-sid) [' + L. *caedere*, to kill]. An agent destructive to malarial gametocytes.

gametocyte (gam'et-o-sit) [' + *kytos*, cell]. The sexual cell forming the gamete. An oocyte or spermatocyte.

gametogenesis. For formation of gametes' oogenesis or spermatogenesis. *SEE maturation*

gametogony. The phase in the life cycle of the malarial parasite (*Plasmodium*) in which male and female gametocytes, which infect the mosquito, are formed.

gametophyte. In plants, the sexual or gamete-producing generation which alternates with the asexual or spore-producing generation.

Gamgee tissue. A dressing made of a thick layer of absorbent cotton between 2 layers of absorbent gauze, used for surgical dressing.

gam'ic. Sexual, esp. as applied to eggs which develop only after fertilization in contrast to those which develop parthenogenetically.

gam'ma (G. letter γ). 1. Third letter of the Greek alphabet. 2. In Chem., used to designate the third of a series, as the third carbon atom in an aliphatic chain. 3. One microgram, or one thousandth of a milligram (0.001 mg), one millionth of a gram.

g. globin. A protein formed in the blood. Ability to resist infection is related to concentration of such proteins.

g. rays. Electro-magnetic waves of extremely short wave-length emitted by radio-active substances. They are thought to be of the same nature as X-rays. They have greater penetrating power than alpha or beta rays, and, when passing through a magnetic field, are not deflected. *SEE rays*

gam'macism [G. *gamma*, γ , + *ismos*, state of]. Inability to pronounce correctly *g* and *k* sounds.

Gam'ma's disease. Splenomegaly with slow, progressive enlargement of the spleen.

G's. nodules. Nodules stained yellow or brown in certain varieties of splenic enlargement. *SEE G's disease*.

gamo- [G.]. Combining form from *gamos*, sexual union.

gam'ont [' + *ontos*, being]. A sexual form of certain protozoans.

gamophobia (gam-o-f'o'bi-ā) [' + *phobos*, fear]. Psychoneurotic aversion to the marriage relationship.

gampsodactylia (gamp'so-dak-til'i-ā) [G. *gampsos*, curved, + *daktylos*, finger]. Deformity of the toes resembling claws. *SYN claudefect*.

ganglial (gang'gli-āl) [G. *gagglion*, ganglion]. Pert to a ganglion. *SYN ganglionic*.

gangliated (gang'li-at-ed) [G. *gagglion*, ganglion]. 1. Having ganglia. 2. Inter-mixed. *SEE nervous system*

g. cord. Main trunk of sympathetic gangliectomy [' + *ektomē*, excision]. Excision of a ganglion.

gangliform (gang'li-form) [' + L. *forma*, shape]. Formed like a ganglion.

ganglioform (gang'li-o-form) [' + L. *forma*, shape]. Shaped like a ganglion. *SYN gangliiform*

ganglioglia'ma [' + *glia*, glue, + *ōma*, tumor]. A ganglion cell glioma.

ganglioglioneuroma (gang'gli-o-gl'i'o-nū-ro'mā) [' + " + *neuron*, nerve, + *ōma*, tumor]. Ganglion cells, glia cells, and nerve fibers in a nerve tumor.

ganglioma (gang-li-o'mā) [' + *ōma*, tumor]. 1. Tumor of a lymphatic gland. 2. A swelling of lymphoid tissue.

ganglion (gang'li-on) (pl. *ganglia*) [G. *gagglion*, ganglion]. 1. A mass of nervous tissue composed principally of nerve-cell bodies and lying outside the brain or spinal cord; e.g. the chain of ganglia which form the main sympathetic trunks, the dorsal root ganglion of a spinal nerve. 2. Cystic tumors developing on a tendon or aponeurosis; sometimes occur on the back of the wrist due to strain, such as excessive practice on the piano.

g., abdominal. Any one of the abdominal ganglia.

g., ant. cerebral. Corpus striatum. Corpus striatum and corpus lenticulare together.

g., aorticorenal. A g. lying near to the lower border of the celiac g. It is located near the origin of the renal artery.

g., Arnold's auricular. Tiny g. located beneath foramen ovale. *SYN otic g., otoganglion*.

g., auricular. *SEE Arnold's auricular g.*

g., autonomic. A ganglion of the autonomic division of the nervous system.

g., basal. Mass of gray matter beneath 3rd ventricle. Consisting of the caudate, lentiform, and amygdaloid nuclei and the claustrum.

g., basal optic. Mass of gray matter beneath 3rd ventricle.

g., cardiac. SYN *ganglion of Wrisburg*. Tiny g. toward which converge the fibers of superficial cardiac plexus. It lies on the right side of the ligamentum arteriosus.

g., carotid. G. formed by filamentous threads from the carotid plexus beneath the carotid artery.

g., celiac. SYN *semilunar g.* One of a pair of prevertebral or collateral ganglia located near the origin of the celiac artery. They form a part of the celiac plexus.

g., cerebral. Main cerebral nerve centers.

g., cervical. Three pairs of ganglia (superior, middle, inferior) located in the neck region. They are the ganglia of the cervical portion of the sympathetic trunk.

g., cervico-uterine. SYN *Frankenhäuser's ganglion*. G. of uterine cervix.

g., cervico-uterine. G. of uterine cervix.

g., ciliary. Tiny g. located in the rear portion of the orbit.

g., coccygeal. A g. located in the coccygeal plexus and forming the lower termination of the two sympathetic trunks, sometimes absent.

g., collateral. A prevertebral ganglion, *q.v.*

g., dorsal root. SYN *posterior root g.* *spinal g.* A g. located on the dorsal root of a spinal nerve. Contains the cell bodies of sensory neurons.

g., Gasserian. SYN: *semilunar g.* It lies on the sensory root of the trigeminal nerve and from it arise the three branches (ophthalmic, maxillary, mandibular).

g., geniculate. A ganglion on the pars intermedia, the sensory root of the facial nerve. It lies in the ant. border of the ant. geniculum of the facial nerve.

g., inf. mesenteric. A prevertebral sympathetic ganglion located in the inf. mesenteric plexus near the origin of the inf. mesenteric artery.

g., interpeduncular. SEE *nucleus, interpeduncular*.

g., intervertebral. A spinal ganglion, *q.v.*

g., jugular. A g. located on the root of the vagus nerve and lying in upper portion of jugular foramen.

g., lateral. One of a chain of ganglia forming the main sympathetic trunk, also called vertebral ganglion.

g., lenticular. SEE *ciliary g.*

g., lumbar. G. usually four in number in the lumbar portion of the sympathetic trunk.

g., Meckel's. SEE *sphenopalatine ganglion*.

g., nodosum. G. of the trunk of the vagus nerve. Located immediately below jugular ganglion. It makes connections with the spinal accessory nerve, hypoglossal nerve, and the sup. cervical ganglion of the sympathetic trunk.

g., ophthalmic. *g., optic.* SEE *ciliary g.*

g., otic. SYN: *Arnold's g.* A small ganglion located deep in the zygomatic fossa immediately below the foramen ovale. It lies medial to the mandibular nerve. It supplies postganglionic parasympathetic fibers to the parotid gland.

g., petrous. G. located on lower margin of temporal bone's petrous portion.

g., pharyngeal. G. in contact with the glossopharyngeal nerve.

g., phrenic. One of a group of ganglia joining the phrenic plexus.

g., renal. One of a group of ganglia joining the renal plexus.

g., sacral. Four small ganglia located in the sacral portion of the sympathetic trunk. They lie on the anterior surface of the sacrum and are connected to the spinal nerves by gray rami.

g., semilunar. 1. The Gasserian g. *q.v.* 2. The celiac g. *q.v.*

g., sphenopalatine. A g. associated with the great sphenoidal petrosal nerve (branch of facial) and the maxillary nerve. It transmits both sympathetic and parasympathetic fibers to the nasal mucosa, palate, pharynx and orbit.

g., spinal. SYN *dorsal root g.*; *post root g.* Ganglionic enlargement of spinal nerves' dorsal roots.

g., spiral. A long coiled ganglion in the cochlea of the ear. It contains bipolar cells, the peripheral processes of which terminate in the organ of Corti. The central processes form the cochlear portion of the acoustic nerve and terminate in the cochlear nuclei of the medulla.

g., submaxillary. A g. lying between the mylohyoides and hyoglossus muscles and suspended to the lingual nerve by two small branches. Peripheral fibers pass to the submaxillary and sublingual glands and the mucous membrane of floor of mouth.

g., superior mesenteric. A prevertebral ganglion of the sympathetic nervous system which lies close to the celiac ganglion and with it forms a part of the celiac (solar) plexus. It lies close to the base of the sup. mesenteric artery.

g., suprarenal. G. situated in the suprarenal plexus.

g., sympathetic. Those of the thoracolumbar (sympathetic) division of the autonomic nervous system. Include vertebral or lateral ganglia (those forming the sympathetic trunk) and prevertebral or collateral ganglia, more peripherally located.

g., temporal. Tiny g. joining the ant. branches of sup. cervical g.

g., terminal. A ganglion of the autonomic division of the nervous system which lies close to or within the organ innervated.

g., thoracic. One of 12 ganglia of thoracic area of sympathetic nerve.

g., tympanic. On tympanic portion of the glossopharyngeal nerve.

g., vestibular. SYN: *Scarpa's ganglion*. A bilobed g. located on the vestibular branch of the acoustic nerve at the bottom of the int., acoustic meatus. Its peripheral fibers arise in the maculae of the sacculus and utricle and the cristae of the ampullae of the semicircular ducts.

ganglionated (G. *gagghon*, ganglion). SYN. ganglating. Having or consisting of ganglia.

ganglionectomy (gang-II-o-nek'to-mi) [' + *ektomē*, excision]. Excision of a ganglion.

ganglioneuroma (gang'gli-o-nū-ro'mā) [' + *ōma*, tumor]. A neuroma containing ganglion cells.

ganglionic (gang-II-on'ik) [G. *gagghion*, ganglion]. Pert. to or of the nature of a ganglion.

ganglionitis (gang-II-on-i'tis) [' + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of a ganglion.

ganglioside. A cerebroside present in the brain and containing neuraminic acid, a particular type of fatty acid.

gangosa. A lesion of the nose and hard palate, regarded as a late stage of yaws, rhinopharyngitis mutilans.

gangrene (gan'grēn) [*G. gangraina*, an eating sore]. The putrefaction of soft tissue, a form of necrosis. **SYN:** mortification.

Error: Usually results from cutting off of blood supply to an organ or tissue, which may result from inflammatory processes, injury, or degenerative changes such as arteriosclerosis. It is commonly a sequela of boils, frostbite, crushing injuries, or diseases such as diabetes, tuberculosis, syphilis, and Raynaud's disease. The part that dies is known as a *slough*, if the soft tissues are involved, or a *sequesterum*, if it is a bone that dies. It must be removed before healing can take place.

g., anemic. G. resulting from an obstructed circulation in the part.

g., angioneurotic. State resulting from thrombotic arteries and veins.

g., diabetic. Moist gangrenous condition arising in some diabetics.

g., dry. This results when the part that dies has little blood and when it remains aseptic. The arteries but not the veins are obstructed. The tissues dry and drop off, the process continuing for weeks or months. **SYM** Pain in early stages. The part is cold and black and begins to wither. The toes are generally first affected spreading to the knee. Usually seen in advanced diabetes and arteriosclerosis.

g., embolic. Gangrenous condition arising subsequent to an embolic obstruction.

g., gas. This is gangrene in a wound infected by a gas bacillus, the most common etiologic agent being *Clostridium welchii*.

Most recent method of treatment to prevent amputation has been the combined use of antiserum, sulfanilamide or sulfapyridine, and irradiation. Inhalations of concentrated oxygen have also been somewhat successful.

g., hospital. Moist gangrene due to wound contamination by putrefactive bacteria. It was common in hospitals in the days when overcrowding and lack of cleanliness were the rule.

g., humid. *SEE* moist g.

g., idiopathic. When the cause is unknown.

g., infective. Due to infection, as in carbuncle, necrosis, cancerum oris and cancerum noma.

g., moist. This occurs after a crushing injury, usually at distal part of an extremity, or when dry gangrene is infected with putrefactive bacteria, and when the part is full of blood. **SYM:** The part is hot, red, later cold and bluish, commencing to slough. It spreads rapidly and there is an offensive odor. The process is known to the layman as "mortification." Death may result in a few days.

g., primary. G. developing in a part without previous inflammation.

g., secondary. G. developing subsequent to local inflammation.

g., senile. G. developing in the limbs of the senile. Supposed to be due to arteriosclerosis.

g., symmetric. G. on opposite sides of the body in corresponding parts. Usually the result of vasomotor disturbances. Characteristic of Raynaud's and Buerger's disease.

g., traumatic. Result of extensive injuries.

g., white. Moist gangrene developing in patients with anemia and lymphatic obstruction.

gangrenosis (gang-gren-o'sis) [" + -osis]. Condition of mortification or gangrene.

gan'grenous [*G. gangraina*, an eating sore]. Of the nature of gangrene.

gan'oblast [*G. ganos*, brightness, + *blas-tos*, cell]. An enamel cell. **SYN:** *ameloblast*.

Ganser's syndrome (gan'zerz sin'dröm). "Nonsense syndrome." Absurd acts and speech seen in prison psychosis, hysteria, and other states.

gap. An opening or a break; an interruption in continuity.

g., auscultatory. A period of silence which occurs in the determination of blood pressure by the auscultatory method. Exact cause unknown.

g., cranial. A congenital fissure in the skull.

g., silent. A silent period noted in blood pressure determination by the auscultatory method although no interruption is noted in palpation at the wrist.

gargarism (gar'gar-izm) [*G. gargarisma*, a gargle]. A gargle or throat wash.

gargle (gar'gl) [*L. gurgulio*, windpipe]. 1. A wash for the throat. 2. To wash out the throat with a throat wash.

gargoylism. **SYN** *lipochondrodystrophy, Hurler's disease*. A condition usually congenital characterized by dwarfism, kyphosis, and other skeletal abnormalities, disturbances in lipid metabolism, and usually mental deficiency.

garlic [*AS gar*, spear, + *leak*, the leek]. An edible, strongly flavored bulb, of *Allium Sativum* used mainly for seasoning. **COM** The active principle of garlic is sulfide of allyl.

Action: It is a gastric stimulant and an intestinal antiseptic. Slightly diuretic and an irritant for the kidneys, stimulating them as well as the circulation and the nerves.

INDICATIONS: Its sulfurated essence is antiscarrhal.

gar'rot [*Fr. garroter*, to tie fast]. A form of tourniquet.

Gart'ner's duct. A small duct, the mesosalpinx lying parallel to the uterine tube. It is a vestigial structure representing the persistent mesonephric duct. Also called duct of the epoophoron, ductus epoophori longitudinalis.

gas. 1. A fluid substance which not only takes the shape of the containing vessel but expands and fills the vessel no matter what its volume. 2. An airlike fluid subject to expansion and convertible into a liquid by cooling or compression.

Among the common important gases are oxygen, illuminating gas; exhaust gas, sewer gas, which contains carbon monoxide (*g.v.*), carbon dioxide (*g.v.*); the anesthetic gases (*SEE anesthetics*); ammonia (*g.v.*), the poison war gases, etc. Liquids and solids when heated often give off fumes which may be poisonous, among the more common are the mineral acids, ammonia water, mercury and its compounds, cyanides, zinc-containing metals, etc. **SEE gases.**

g. bacillus. *SEE* gangrene.

g. (in the) blood. The principle gases found in the blood are oxygen, nitrogen, and carbon dioxide. They may be dissolved in the plasma or they may exist in loose chemical combination with other compounds, as oxygen combined with hemoglobin.

g., digestive tract. Among the gases in the digestive tract are oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen, carbon dioxide, methane, and in decomposition of proteins, hydrogen sulfide, indol, skatol, ammonia, etc.

g., distention. Abdominal distention is result of abnormal gaseous, fluid, or solid accumulation in abdominal cavity. It may be (a) acute; (b) chronic, (c) local, or (d) general. The abdominal wall, the cavity, or the intraabdominal viscera may be involved. **Postoperative:** Result of complication following an operation. Limited to lower part of small, and all of large intestines. Careless administration of anesthesia may be a cause, as is degree of peritonitis. **Pre-operative.** Enema is a preventive. **TREATMENT** No cold fluids, change of posture, insertion of rectal tube, enemata only as advised by surgeon.

g. excretions. Oxidation produces carbon dioxide or carbonic acid gas, from one-half to two-thirds of a cubic ft. per hr. being produced by an adult male of average weight. Activity increases the amount. Ordinarily only water vapor and carbon dioxide are given off.

g. gangrene. That caused by the gas bacillus *See. gangrene.*

g., illuminating. This is a mixture of various combustible gases including hydrogen and carbon monoxide. Its poisonous effects are largely due to carbon monoxide, *q.v.* **TREATMENT** Resuscitation, *q.v.*

g. in the blood. Dissolved gases are found in the blood in the form of oxygen, nitrogen, and a small portion of carbon dioxide, with carbonic acid from the tissues.

g., laughing. Nitrous oxide.

g., marsh. Methane.

g., mustard. Poisonous gas used in warfare (dichlorethyl sulfide).

g., refrigerant. A number of these gases are used in ordinary household mechanical refrigerators. Poisoning due to leaks, faulty connections or breakage, and gas dissipated into the atmosphere. Among these gases are methyl chloride, ammonia, sulfur dioxide and more than 20 other gases. Most of these are toxic. Careful researches are now being carried on to develop nontoxic gases. Warning agents mixed with these gases are not a guarantee of protection to infants, children, hospital patients, firemen and refrigerator workers, therefore, instead of merely adding a protective agent, it would be wiser to have a nontoxic refrigerant. *Methyl chloride* is responsible for more poisoning than other refrigerant gases. *Sulfur dioxide:* As this is a respiratory irritant it is easily detected, so serious poisoning is not likely to occur.

g., fear. A gas that irritates the conjunctiva and which produces a flow of tears.

gas'ator. Device for adm. chlorine gas for respiratory infections.

gaseous (gas'e-us). Of the nature or form of gas.

gases, war. Any chemical substances whether solid, liquid, or vapor, used to produce poisonous or irritant effects. They can be classified as *lacrimators, stimulants, lung irritants, vesicants,* and those that act as a systemic poison. Some gases have multiple effects.

They are known as persistent or non-persistent, *i. e.,* those which diffuse and are dispersed fairly rapidly, and those which linger and evaporate slowly.

It is of the greatest importance that those rendering first aid should avoid becoming casualties, precautions must be taken, masks worn, as well as being applied to the patients. Strict discipline must be maintained during gas raids in order to avoid panic. If gas training has been thorough and if organization is good, much may be done to lessen the effect, and maintain a good morale.

Decontamination centers are essential and nurses must understand that thorough decontamination of clothing, boots, ambulances, etc., is vitally necessary, and they should make themselves familiar with the necessary detail.

g., lewisite. Contains arsenic and smells of geraniums.

SYM. Similar to those of vesicant gas, *q.v.*, but come on at once and as a rule are not so severe. Arsenic can be recovered from the serum of the blisters and symptoms of arsenic poisoning may occur.

TREATMENT Similar to that for vesicant gas, *q.v.*

g., lung irritant. Ex: *Chlorine and phosgene.*

SYM. Burning sensation of the eyes, nose, and throat, bronchitis and pneumonia, sometimes followed by edema of the lungs and probably death.

TREATMENT Remove patient from exposure, apply respirator. If there has been exposure to phosgene (smells like musty hay) the symptoms may be delayed and the patient may collapse later. It is important, therefore, to provide complete rest, remove patient on a stretcher, and provide warmth, oxygen may be required in large quantities over a fairly long period.

g., mustard. Dichlorethyl sulfide. *See: g., vesicant.*

g., nose irritant. Diphenylchloroarsine. An irritant smoke.

SYM. Intense pain in the nose, throat, and air passages and sneezing followed by headache and aching in teeth and jaws, acute mental depression, and sometimes vomiting.

TREATMENT: Casualties must be reassured that no permanent harm is done and should be warned against removing respirator in spite of the fact the symptoms may get worse after donning it. This is a gas likely to lead to "panic." Nasal douching with warm sodium bicarbonate is helpful.

g., suffocating. Made from chlorine compounds.

g., tear. Substance which, when dispersed into the air, causes the eyes to be blinded by tears. Ex: *Bromoacetone.*

SYM. Causes much inconvenience. Irritation of the nose and eyes, and free lacrimation so that it is impossible to see.

TREATMENT As a rule, none is necessary, for upon removal from the infected area, the symptoms tend gradually to subside.

g., toxic. Hydrocyanic acid type.

g., vesicant. Attack every part of body; clothing and boots are infected and a source of danger.

Ex. *mustard g., lewisite.*

SYM: Do not appear at once; may be 6 hr. or longer before the patient is aware of anything wrong. Pain in the eyes, lacrimation, and discharge may be the first evidence, the eyelids swelling and the patient being unable to see;

there is a diffuse redness of the skin, followed by blistering and ulceration.

Prog: Healing is very slow, but generally follows if treatment is prompt and efficient.

Treatment: Decontamination is essential and must be thorough. Bathe eyes freely with normal saline or plain water; a drop or 2 of castor oil will prevent lids sticking; no bandage should be worn. The patient should be scrubbed, if possible, under a hot or warm shower for 10 minutes. Bleach cream or powder, if ordered, should be applied first, and left in contact with the skin for 5 minutes. If, in spite of these precautionary measures, blisters arise, they may be successfully treated with tannic acid.

g. vomiting. That induces emesis, specifically chloroform.

gasoline. A product of the destructive distillation of petroleum.

Most motor fuel contains ethyl lead, ethyl antimony or ethyl arsenic combinations which increase the toxicity markedly. Slightly antiseptic if free from these compounds, and may be used to wash grease out of wounds, although ether is better.

Sym. or Poisoning Giddiness, headache, intoxication, nervous disturbance, muscular tremors, difficulty in respiration, paralyzes, convulsions, cyanosis, unconsciousness, pulmonary hemorrhage. Usually no local disturbance of stomach.

F. A. TREATMENT Fresh air, inhalation of oxygen and carbon dioxide, artificial respiration when necessary. Otherwise treat symptoms.

gasometric. Pert to measurement of gases.

gasometry (gas-om'et-ri) [G. *metron*, measure] Estimation of amount of gas present in a mixture.

gasp. To catch the breath; to inhale and exhale with quick, difficult breaths, the act of gasping.

gasserectomy (gas-er-ek'to-mi) [G. *ektome*, excision]. Excision of the gasserian ganglion.

gasserian arteries. A branch from the int. carotid a. and one of the middle meningeal a. to the gasserian ganglion. See *ganglion*.

gas'ing. The use of war gases, *q.v.*

gaster-, gastero-, gastro- Combining forms meaning "pertaining to the stomach or the region of the stomach."

gasteralgia [G. *gastēr*, belly, + *algos*, pain]. Pain in the stomach.

gasterangiemphraxis (gas'ter-an'ji-em-fraks'is) [H. + *ageion*, vessel, + *emphraxis*, obstruction]. 1. Congestion of blood vessels of stomach. 2. Pyloric obstruction.

gasterasthenia (gas-ter-as-the'nī-ā) [H. + *asthēna*, weakness]. Debility of stomach. Syn *gastrasthenia*.

gasterhysterotomy (gas'ter-his-ter-ot'o-mi) [H. + *ystēra*, uterus, + *tomē*, incision]. Incision of uterus through abdomen. See *cesarean operation*.

gastorrhagia (gas-tor-a'ji-ā) [H. + *rēgnunai*, a bursting forth]. Hemorrhage from the stomach.

gastradenitis (gas-trad-en-i'tis) [H. + *adēn*, gland, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the stomach glands.

gastralgia (gas-tral'ji-ā) [H. + *algos*, pain]. Paroxysmal epigastric pain without gastric lesion.

Sym: Pain radiates to the back when stomach is empty. Warm foods and drinks, and pressure over painful area

relieve pain. Not to be confused with other gastric disturbances. Dilatation never present. Hyperacidity obtains in certain forms; hematemesis absent. In females, it is most frequent near the menopause.

gastralgocenosis (gās-trāl'gō-sēn-ōs'is) Gastric pain due to emptiness of stomach; hunger pangs due to hunger contractions, powerful peristaltic contractions which sweep over the stomach.

gastralgocenosis (gas-tral-go-ken-o'sis) [H. + *kenōsis*, emptiness]. A sensory neurosis of the stomach.

gastraneuria (gas-tra-nū'ri-ā) [H. + *neurōn*, nerve]. Defective action of nerves of the stomach.

gastrasthenia [H. + *asthēna*, weakness]. Debility of the stomach. Syn *gasterasthenia*.

gastratrophia (gas-tra-tro'fi-ā) [H. + *atrophia*, atrophy]. Atrophy of the stomach.

gastractasia, gastrectasis [H. + *ektasis*, dilatation]. Dilatation of the stomach. May be acute or chronic.

Etiol. Obstruction of pylorus, atony, overeating, congenital weakness, imperfect peristalsis, omental hernia, periduodenal adhesions, gastroptosis.

Sym Chronic Vomiting of food taken several days before, vomitus sour, contains fatty acids, mucus, bacteria. Acute Severe, sudden pain accompanied by collapse. Small, rapid pulse, temperature subnormal, upper abdominal pain resembling angina pectoris. Distended and tympanic abdomen. Vomiting of fluids and eructation of gas.

gastrectomy (gās-trēkt'o-mi) [G. *gaster*, belly, + *ek-tomē*, excision]. Surgical removal of a part or the whole of the stomach.

gas'tric [G. *gaster*, stomach]. Pert to the stomach.

g. analysis. Determines quality of secretion, amount of free and combined hydrochloric acid, absence or presence of blood, bile, bacteria, fatty acids. Esp. necessary if gastric ulcer or carcinoma is suspected.

g. digestion. 1. As food passes through the cardiac orifice into the stomach, it tends to accumulate in the lowest part of the major curvature. 2. Successive portions of food are added to this, tending to accumulate in the innermost portion of the mass. The walls of the stomach gradually relax receptive relaxation adapting themselves to the amount of the contents. This is the result of a *gastric feeding reflex* which also inhibits peristalsis in the remaining portion of the stomach. 3. Within the mass, salivary digestion continues for a short time, but in those portions touching the stomach wall, the salivary ptyalin is destroyed by the acid.

CHEMICAL ASPECTS During the meal, nervous impulses from the brain are carried to the stomach by way of the vagi, they result from the sensations of sight, smell, and taste. In addition, the stretching of the stomach wall excites the gastric glands by local nervous mechanisms, and chemical substances initially present in the food (preformed secretagogues) or produced during the digestion of the food (derived secretagogues) are absorbed and further stimulate the gastric glands.

The following changes occur in the food while in the stomach. Pepsin acts on proteins of high molecular weight hydrolyzing them to proteoses and peptones. Pepsin also coagulates milk. Hydrochloric acid is essential for the ac-

tivity of pepsin. It also dissolves collagen, disintegrates nucleoproteins, hydrolyzes double sugars, and is responsible for the antiseptic action of the gastric juice. Gastric lipase acts on emulsified fats reducing them to fatty acids and glycerol but its action is limited.

MOTOR ASPECTS: After the initial relaxation, the stomach increases its pressure upon its contents. The cardiac sphincter closes firmly to prevent regurgitation into the esophagus. The pyloric part of the stomach begins to exhibit wavelets of contraction which run toward the pylorus. They become deeper, and their focus of origin shifts in the direction of the cardia.

At first the pylorus, like the cardia, remains firmly closed, and the wavelets result only in mixing and in facilitating the chemical comminution and solution. Now the pylorus begins to open occasionally, allowing the acid chyme to spurt at intervals into the duodenum. The further course of the chyme is described under *duodenal digestion*.

g. fever. Fever accompanied by gastric disturbances.

g. glands. Cardiac, fundic or oxyntic, and pyloric glands of the stomach.

These are tubular glands lying in the mucosa of the wall, and the gastric juice exudes from them just as sweat drips from one's forehead. The general result of gastric digestion is the reduction of the ingested mass to a mushy, gray mixture called "acid chyme."

They contain (a) chief, zymogenic, or peptic cells which secrete pepsinogen, the inactive form of pepsin, (b) parietal border, or oxyntic cells which secrete hydrochloric acid, and (c) mucous cells found in the neck of the gland, which secrete mucin.

g. juice. The digestive juice of the gastric glands of the stomach. It contains pepsin, hydrochloric acid, mucin, small quantities of inorganic salts, and the "intrinsic factor" of the antianemic principle. It is strongly acid having a pH of 0.9 to 1.5. It is a thin colorless fluid, its total acidity being 0.45-0.60% and free HCl, 0.40-0.50%. It has a specific gravity of 1.002-1.004. The amount secreted in 24 hours varies greatly. In a fasting stomach secretion occurs at a rate of 8 to 15 cc. per hour.

The mixture of acid and pepsin has effects which neither substance has alone, and dissolves some proteins with remarkable speed. Rennin is the cause of the normal clotting of milk in the stomach. There is also a lipase which can release butyric fat from butter fat, and thus gives the characteristic odor to vomitus.

DIAG. (findings): *Carcinoma* Lactic acid, blood, Boas-Oppler bacilli, sarcinæ, and sometimes tumor cells are present; frequently no hydrochloric acid is found. *Hyperacidity* May indicate gastric ulcer. *Lactic Acid* Present in carcinoma. *Pus Cells* Indicate severe damage to stomach. *Red Cells:* Same significance as pus cells.

RS. *gastric analysis, hydrochloric acid, hyper- and hypochlorhydria, stomach, digestion in.*

g. lavage. Washing out of the stomach.

Uses: 1. To empty stomach when contents are irritating, as in prolonged postanesthetic vomiting, and in some cases of regurgitant vomiting in acute intestinal obstruction. 2. To clean cavity

before an operation is performed upon it. 3. To remove poison in cases in which this method of treatment is indicated. 4. For removal of a test meal.

METHOD. If possible patient is propped up in bed; a rubber sheet and towel are placed around neck and arranged to protect clothing in front. The apparatus required is: An esophageal tube, with glass connection, a length of rubber tubing and a funnel, several pints of solution and a solution thermometer, glycerine to lubricate tube, a towel and receiver for vomit, which patient may be allowed to hold, a pint measure and pail for returned fluid, a receiver for stomach contents, and sodium bicarbonate solution, a dram to the pint. Condy's fluid, 1-10,000, normal saline solution, or other solution may be used, which should be prepared at a temperature of 100° F.

The procedure is explained to the patient if he is capable of understanding. His mouth is cleaned and he is asked to swallow the lubricated tube which is placed in his mouth. He is encouraged to try and control the desire to retch. As the tube is swallowed the nurse will gently help to pass it along. When a special mark on the tube is on a level with the patient's lips the tube may be expected to be in the stomach, and the funnel is then inverted to empty the stomach of its contents. If nothing is seen, the tube should be passed farther in until it is found to be in the stomach.

If possible collect stomach contents in receiver provided. Then pinch the tube below funnel and fill the funnel with solution, expel air from the tube by pinching and rubbing it upwards towards the funnel. Let fluid run in very slowly, using from ½ to 1 pint at a time; invert funnel and let this run out, repeat until all fluid has been used or until it returns clear. When the treatment is finished, pinch tube and withdraw it quickly, giving patient a mouthwash immediately, and then place soiled tube in a basin of tepid water.

The siphoned gastric contents should be examined, and the amount of returned solution measured and inspected for blood, bile, and mucus. If necessary, it should be saved for the doctor's inspection.

g. motor meals. These meals are used to test the motor activity of the stomach and intestines. **See:** *Boas motor m., test m., Von Leube m.*

g. mucin (mu'sin). A fine, straw-colored powder, prepared from hog stomach.

Uses As a protective in peptic ulcer.

DOSAGE Varies according to the severity, from 1 teaspoonful to 1 tablespoonful in warm water or milk ½ hour before meals.

g. ulcer. An ulcer of the stomach. **SYN.** *peptic ulcer, q.v.*

gastricism (gas'tris-izm) [*G. gastrê, belly, + -ismos, state*] Any gastric disorder.

gas'trin [*G. gastrê, belly*] A hormone that stimulates secretion of the glands in the cardiac end of the stomach. It is formed at the pyloric end of the stomach.

gastritis (gas'tri'tis) [*" + -itis, inflammation*] Inflammation of the stomach.

Characterized by epigastric pain or tenderness, thirst, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. The mucosa may be atrophic or hypertrophic.

Etiol: Generally unknown. May result from infection, excessive indul-

gence in alcoholic beverages, dietary indiscretions. Pain in the region of the stomach may be due to causes other than gastritis, such as cancer. Gastritis may be due to an excess or a deficiency of hydrochloric acid, and a remedy suitable for one would not be proper for the other condition. The type must first be determined before medication.

g., acute. *SYM* Moderate fever; anorexia, coated tongue, intense pain in epigastrium, persistent vomiting, thirst, prostration. *PROG* Good. *TREATMENT* Absolute rest. In severe cases no food by mouth till stomach becomes retentive. Thirst allayed with cracked ice.

g., atrophic. Chronic g with atrophied mucosa and glands.

g., chronic. *SYM* Weight and distress after eating, often tenderness on palpation. Eructations of gas and some liquid, nausea and vomiting frequently, constipation. *PROG* Good. *TREATMENT* Hygienic conditions, regulated diet.

g., excess acid (hyperchlorhydria). *SYM* Pain more intense than in acid deficiency. Good appetite. *TREATMENT*. Milk, water, and eggs for 2 weeks; olive oil, baking soda, alkaline foods and water.

g., hypertrophic. G combined with glandular hypertrophy and infiltration.

g., phlegmonous. Acute g. with supuration of the mucosa and submucosa.

g., polypous. G characterized by knoblike projections on the surface.

g., pseudomembranous. G marked by membranous patch formation.

gastro- [*G. gastēr*, stomach]. Used in compounds to denote the stomach.

gastroanastomosis (gas'tro-an-as'tō-mō'sis) [" + *ana*, up, + *stoma*, mouth, + *-ōsis*]. Formation of passage bet. 2 pouches of stomach for relief of hour-glass contraction.

gastroblennorrhœa (gas'tro-blen-or-e'ā) [" + *blennos*, mucus, + *roia*, flow]. Excessive secretion of gastric mucus.

gastrobrosis (gas'tro-brō'sis) [" + *brōsis*, eating]. Perforating ulcer of the stomach.

gastrocele (gas'tro-sēl) [" + *kēlē*, hernia]. Hernia of the stomach.

gastrochronorrhœa (gas'tro-kron-or-re'ā) [" + *chronos*, time, + *roia*, flow]. Chronic gastric disease marked by permanent hypersecretion with dilatation and thickening of stomach walls and hypertrophy of glands. *SYN* *Reichmann's disease*.

gastrocnemius (gas-trok-ne'mi-us) [" + *knēmē*, leg]. The large muscle of the leg. Extends foot and helps to flex knee upon thigh.

gastrocol'ic [" + *kōlon*, colon]. Pert. to stomach and colon.

g. omentum. The great omentum. *SYN*: *epiploon*.

g. reflex. Peristaltic wave in colon induced by entrance of food into fasting stomach.

gastrocoll'itis [" + " + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of stomach and colon.

gastrocoloptosis (gas'tro-kol-op-to'sis) [" + " + *ptōsis*, dropping]. Downward prolapse of stomach and colon.

gastrocolostomy (gas'tro-kol-os'tō-mi) [" + " + *stoma*, opening]. Establishment of permanent passage bet. stomach and colon.

gastrocolotomy (gas'tro-ko-lō'tō-mi) [" + " + *tomē*, incision]. Incision into stomach and colon.

gastrocolpotomy (gas'tro-kol-pō'tō-mi) [*G. gastēr*, belly, + *kolpos*, vagina, + *tomē*, incision]. An incision of abdomen into upper part of vagina.

gastrodiaphane (gas'tro-di'af-ān) [" + *dia*, through, + *phainomai*, to show]. Device for electrically illuminating stomach interior, making visible its outlines through the abdomen.

gastrodiaphanos'copy, **gastrodiaph'any** [" + " + " + *skopein*, to examine]. Examination of interior of the stomach by rendering its walls translucent by an electric light introduced into the organ.

gastrodisciasis (gās-trō-dis-kē-ās'is). Infestation by a fluke, *Gastrodiscoides hominis*.

gastrodiscoides (gās-trō-dis-kē-id'ās). A genus of flukes belonging to family Gastrodiscidae, sub-order Amphistomata.

g. hominis. A species of flukes commonly infesting hogs but occasionally found in man.

gastroduodenitis (gas'tro-dū-od-en-i'tis) [" + *L. duodenum*, duodenum, + *G. -itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of stomach and duodenum.

gastroduodenostomy (gas'tro-du-o-dē-nōs'tō-mi) [" + " + *G. stoma*, mouth]. Formation of an artificial opening between the stomach and duodenum.

gastrodynia (gas'tro-dīn'i-ā) [" + *odynē*, pain]. Pain in the stomach. *SYN* *gastralga*.

gastroelytrotomy (gas'tro-el-it-rot'ō-mi) [" + *elytron*, vagina, + *tomē*, incision]. Cesarean section through linea alba into upper portion of vagina. *SYN* *gastrocolpotomy*.

gastroenteralgia (gas'tro-en-ter-al'ji-ā) [" + *enteron*, intestine, + *algos*, pain]. Pain in stomach and intestines.

gastroenter'ic [" + *enteron*, intestine]. Pert. to stomach and intestines or to a condition involving them both.

gastroenteritis (gas'tro-en-ter-i'tis) [" + " + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the stomach and bowels.

gastroenterocolitis (gas'tro-en'ter-o-kol-i'tis) [" + " + *kōlon*, colon, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of stomach, small intestine, and colon.

gastroenterocolostomy (gas'tro-en-ter-o-ko-lō's'tō-mi) [" + " + " + *stoma*, opening]. Creation of a passage bet. stomach, small intestine, and colon.

gastroenterol'ogy [" + " + *logos*, study]. The pathology of the stomach and intestine.

gastroenteroptosis (gas'tro-en-ter-op-tō'sis) [" + " + *ptōsis*, a dropping]. Pro-lapse of stomach and intestines.

gastroenterostomy (gas'tro-en-ter-os'tō-mi) [" + " + *stoma*, opening]. Surgical anastomosis between the stomach and small bowel.

This operation is required for patients who are suffering from carcinoma or cicatricial stricture of pyloric orifice of the stomach.

NP The procedure of preparation is the same as for appendectomy up to the stage of exposure of the viscera.

gas'troentero'my [" + " + *tomē*, incision]. Incision of stomach and intestine through abdominal wall.

gas'troepiplo'ic [*G. gastēr*, belly, + *epiploon*, omentum]. Pert. to stomach and great omentum.

gastroesophagitis (gas'tro-e-sof-ā-i'tis) [" + *oisophagos*, gullet, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of stomach and esophagus.

gastroesophagostomy (gas'tro-es-o-fa-gos'to-mī) ["+" + *tomē*, incision]. Formation of passage from the esophagus into the stomach

gastrogastronomy (gas'tro-gas-tros'to-mī) ["+" + *gastēr*, belly, + *stoma*, opening]. Formation of passage in hourglass contraction bet the 2 gastric pouches SYN: *gastroanastomosis*

gastrogavage (gas'tro-ga-vazh') ["+" + *Fr. gaver*, to gorge fowls]. Artificial feeding through an opening into the stomach

gastrogenic ["+" + *gennan*, to produce]. Having its origin in the stomach

gastrograph (gas'tro-graf') ["+" + *graphein*, to write]. Device for determining the stomach's mechanical action

gastrohelcosis (gas'tro-hel-ko'sis) ["+" + *eklosis*, ulceration]. Ulcer of the stomach

gastrohepatic ["+" + *ēpar*, *ēpat-*, liver]. Pert to stomach and liver

gastrohepatitis (gas'tro-hep-ā-tī'tis) ["+" + *-itis*, inflammation]. Combination of gastritis and hepatitis at same time

gastrohydrorrhea (gas'tro-hi-dro-re-ā) ["+" + *ydōr*, water, + *roia*, flow]. Excretion of much watery fluid, other than gastric juice, into the stomach

gastrohysterectomy (gas'tro-his-ter-ek'-to-mī) ["+" + *ystera*, uterus, + *ektomē*, excision]. Removal of the uterus through an abdominal incision

gastrohysteropexy (gas'tro-his'ter-o-peks'i) ["+" + *pēxis*, fixation]. Ventrofixation of the uterus

gastrohysterorrhaphy (gas'tro-his-ter-or'-af-i) ["+" + *raphē*, suture]. Fixation of uterus to the abdominal wall. SYN: *gastrohysteropexy*

gastrohysterotomy (gas'tro-his-ter-ot'o-mī) ["+" + *tomē*, incision]. Incision of uterus through abdomen SYN: *gastrohysterotomy*

gastroiliac (gas'tro-īl'-ak) ["+" + *L. iliacus*]. Pert to stomach and ileum
g. reflex. Physiologic relaxation of ileocecal valve resulting from food in stomach

gastrointestinal ["+" + *L. intestinum*, intestine]. Pert to stomach and intestine

g. decompression. Drainage of gases from the body cavities and tissues by use of suction through a tube inserted through the nostrils and into the digestive tract SEE *Wangenstein method*.

gastrojejunostomy (gas'tro-je-ju-nos'to-mī) ["+" + *L. jejunus*, empty, + *G. stoma*, opening]. Surgical anastomosis between the stomach and jejunum

gastrolith (gas'tro-lith) [*G. gastēr*, belly, + *lithos*, stone]. A concretion in the stomach

gastrolithiasis (gas'tro-lith-lā'sis) ["+" + *lithos*, stone]. Formation of calculi in the stomach

gastrology (gas'trol'o-jī) ["+" + *logos*, study]. Study of function and diseases of the stomach

gastrolysis ["+" + *lysis*, loosening]. Breaking adhesions bet stomach and adjoining structures

gastromalacia (gas'tro-mal-ā-si-ā) ["+" + *malakia*, softening]. Softening of the stomach walls

gastromegaly (gas'tro-meg-ā-ī) ["+" + *megas*, *megal-*, large]. Enlargement of the stomach.

gastromenia (gas'tro-me-ni-ā) ["+" + *mēn*, month]. A form of vicarious menstruation through the stomach

gastromycosis (gas'tro-mi-ko'sis) ["+" + *mykēs*, fungus, + *-osis*]. Disease of the stomach due to fungi.

gastromyotomy (gas'tro-mi-ot'o-mī) ["+" + *mys*, muscle, + *tomē*, incision]. Incision of circular muscular fibers of stomach.

gastromyorrhea (gas'tro-miks-or-e-ā) ["+" + *myza*, mucus, + *roia*, flow]. Excessive secretion of gastric mucus.

gastronephritis (gas'tro-nef-rī'tis) ["+" + *nephros*, kidney, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the stomach and kidney at same time

gastroneostomy (gas'tro-nes-te-os'to-mī) ["+" + *nestis*, jejunum, + *stoma*, opening]. Formation of communication bet jejunum and stomach SYN: *gastrojejunostomy*

gastropancratis (gas'tro-pan'kre-ā-tī'tis) ["+" + *pagkreas*, pancreas, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the stomach and pancreas at same time

gastroparalysis (gas'tro-par-al'is) ["+" + *paralyein*, to loose from sides]. Paralysis of the stomach

gastroparesis (gas'tro-par-e-sis) ["+" + *paresis*, paralysis]. Mild form of gastroparalysis

gastropathy (gas'trop-ā-thī) [*G. gastēr*, belly, + *pathos*, disease]. Any disorder of the stomach

gastroperidodynia (gas'tro-per'ī-o-din'ī-ā) ["+" + *periōdos*, period, + *odynē*, pain]. Periodic pain in the stomach. SYN: *gastralgia*.

gastropexy, **gastropexis** (gas'tro-peks'e, -is) ["+" + *pēxis*, fixation]. Suture of the stomach to the abdominal walls for correction of displacement

Gastrophilus (gās'trōfī'l-us) A genus of botflies belonging to the family *Oestridae*, order of *Diptera*. The larvae infest horses and occasionally man

G. hemorrhoidalis. In which eggs are laid on lower lip and jaws of equines

G. intestinalis. In which eggs laid on inner side of legs and abdomen. Moisture from tongue stimulates hatching of eggs, larvae then being transferred to the mouth from which they migrate to stomach and intestines. In man, larvae enter the skin and infest subcutaneous regions causing a creeping eruption (larva migrans) *q v*

G. nasalis. The chin fly. Eggs are laid on shafts of hairs on lower lip and jaw

gastrophrenic (gas'tro-fren'ik) ["+" + *phrēn*, diaphragm]. Rel to the stomach and diaphragm

gastroplasty (gas'tro-plas'tī) ["+" + *plasma*, to form]. Plastic operation on the stomach

gastroplegia (gas'tro-ple'jī-ā) ["+" + *plēgē*, stroke]. Paralysis of the stomach

gastroplication (gas'tro-pli-ka'shun) ["+" + *L. plicāre*, to fold]. Stitching the walls of the stomach to reduce dilatation.

gastroptosis, **gastroptosis** (gas'trop-to'si-ā, -sis) ["+" + *ptōsis*, a dropping]. Abnormal falling of the stomach, Glé-nard's disease

Usually accompanied by the displacement of other organs, the abdomen being pendulous SEE *bathygastria*.

gastroptysis, **gastroptysis** (gas'trop-tiks'-is, -ī) ["+" + *ptyxis*, a folding]. Reduction of a dilated stomach. SYN: *gastroplication*.

gastropylorotomy (gas'tro-pi-lor-ek'to-mī) ["+" + *pylōros*, pylorus, + *ektomē*, excision]. Excision of stomach at pyloric end.

gastropyloric ["+" + *pylōros*, pylorus]. Rel. to stomach and pylorus

gastroradulitis (gas'tro-rad-ik-u-lī'tis) ["+" + *L. radix*, root, + *G. -itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the post. spi-

nal nerve roots, the sensory fibers of which supply the stomach.

gastrorrhagia (gas-tror-rä'-jī-ä) [" + *rēgnai*, to burst forth]. Hemorrhage from stomach.

gastrorrhaphy (gas-tror-ä'-ff) [G. *gastēr*, belly, + *raphē*, suture]. Suture of a stomach wall.

gastrorrhea (gas-tror-re'ä) [" + *roia*, flow]. An excessive secretion of gastric juice.

gastrosalpingotomy (gas-tro-sal-pin-got'-o-mī) [" + *salpīx*, tube, + *tomē*, incision]. Incision of the oviduct by abdominal section.

gastrostschisis (gas-tros-kis-is) [" + *schisis*, cleft]. A congenital fissure in wall of abdomen which remains open.

gastroscope (gas'tro-skōp) [" + *skopein*, to examine]. Device for inspecting stomach's interior.

gastros'copy [" + *skopein*, to examine]. Examination of the stomach and abdominal cavity.

gastro'sia [G. *gastēr*, belly] Excessive hydrochloric acid in the stomach. SYN: *gastroxia*.

g. fungo'sa. Gastrostia in which fungi in the stomach give rise to organic acids.

gastro'sis [" + -*ōsis*, disease]. Any disease of the stomach.

gastrospasm [" + *spasmos*, spasm]. A gastric spasm.

gastrospen'ic [" + *splēn*, spleen]. Of or pert to stomach and spleen.

gastrostaxis (gas-tro-staks'is) [" + *staxis*, trickling]. Hemorrhage of blood from membrane of the stomach.

gastrostenosis (gas-tro-sten-o'sis) [" + *stenōsis*, narrowing]. Contracted state of the stomach.

g. cardialica. Stenosis of cardiac orifice.

g. pylorica. Stenosis of pylorus.

gastrostogavage (gas-tros'to-gä-vazh') [" + *stoma*, opening, + Fr *gaver*, to gorge fowls] Injection through a gastric fistula, of food.

Peptonized milk, albumen water, or eggnog during first week, soft diet the second week with more liberal diet with improvement. TEMPERATURE 100° F. SEE *gavage*.

gastros'toma [G *gastēr*, belly, + *stoma*, opening]. A fistula of the stomach.

gastros'tomize [" + *stoma*, opening]. To perform a gastrostomy.

gastrostomy (gas-tros'to-mī) [" + *stoma*, opening]. Surgical creation of a gastric fistula through the abdominal wall.

It is necessary in carcinoma, and in some cases of cicatricial stricture of the esophagus; made for purpose of introducing food into stomach.

NP Teach patient to care for self after hospitalization. Help patient to make mental adjustment. Care of mouth.

gastrostocorrhea (gas-tro-suk-or-e'ä) [" + *L. succus*, juice, + G *roia*, flow]. An excessive secretion of gastric juice with increased acidity, hypersecretion.

gastrother'apy [" + *therapeia*, treatment]. 1. Treatment of gastric diseases. 2. Treatment with extract of gastric mucosa, used esp in pernicious anemia.

gastrotome (gas'tro-tōm) [" + *tomē*, incision]. Instrument for incising stomach or abdomen.

gastrotomy (gas-trot'o-mī) [" + *tomē*, incision]. Gastric or abdominal incision.

gastrotonometer (gas-tro-to-nom'e-ter) [" + *tonos*, tension, + *metron*, measure]. Instrument for measuring intragastric

pressure by insufflation of air or carbonic acid gas.

gastrotrachelotomy (gas-tro-tra-kel-ot'o-mī) [" + *trachelos*, neck, + *tomē*, incision]. Cesarean section in which the uterus is opened by a transverse incision across the cervix.

gastrotrop'ic [" + *tropikos*, turning]. Attracted to or affecting the stomach.

gastrofubotomy (gas-tro-tu-bo'to-mī) [" + *L. tuba*, tube, + G *tomē*, incision]. Incision into fallopian tube through abdomen. SYN *gastrosalpingotomy*.

gastrofympanites (gas'tro-tim-pan-i'tes) [" + *tympanon*, drum]. Gaseous distention of the stomach.

gastrox'ia [" + *orys*, sour]. Abnormal acidity of contents of stomach.

gastroxynsis (gäs-tröks-in'sis) [" + *orynein*, to sharpen]. Excessive hydrochloric acid secretion by stomach. SYN *hyperchlorhydria*.

gastrula (gas'tru-lä) [L dim. G. *gastēr*, belly]. Stage in embryonic development following the blastula in which the embryo assumes a two-layered condition. The outer layer being the *ectoderm* or *epiblast*, the inner layer, the *endoderm* or *hypoblast*. The latter lines a cavity, the *gastrocoel* or *archenteron* which opens to the outside through an opening, the *blastopore*.

gastrula'tion [L *gastrula*, little belly]. The development of the gastrula.

Gatch bed. A bed in which the patient can be raised and held into a half-sitting position.

gather'ing [AS *gaderian*, to collect]. An abscess or swelling.

ga'tism [Fr *gate*, to spoil]. Vesical or rectal incontinence.

gatophilia (gat-o-fil'i-ä) [G *gatos*, cat, + *philein*, to love]. Abnormal love for cats.

gatophobia (gat-o-fö'bī-ä) [" + *phobos*, fear]. Aversion to cats. SYN *ailurophobia*, *galeophobia*.

Gaucher's disease (go-shāz'). Primary epithelioma of the spleen or splenic anemia.

gauge (gä) [Fr. a measuring rod]. Device for measuring size, capacity, amount or power of an object or substance, a standard of measurement.

English, French and American systems of measurement. English now little used as standard. French number may be found by multiplying diameter in millimeters by 3. The American by multiplying by 2.

Gault's reflex (galt). Contraction of orbicularis palpebrarum muscle resulting from sudden noise being produced near ear.

gauntlet (gawnt'let). A glove-like bandage which fits the hand and fingers.

gauss (gaws). The unit of intensity of a magnetic flux.

Gauss' sign (gaws). Unusual mobility of the uterus in the early weeks of pregnancy.

gauze (gawz) [Fr. *gaze*, gauze]. Thin, transparent fabric used in surgery.

g., absorbent. G. from which only matter and sizing has been removed.

g., antiseptic. G. containing antiseptic material.

g., aseptic. 1. A gauze sterilized and packaged in an aseptic container and ready for surgical use. 2. A gauze rendered free of microorganisms.

gavage (ga-vazh') [Fr. *gaver*, to gorge fowls]. Feeding with a stomach tube, or with a tube passed through the nares, pharynx, and esophagus into the stom-

ach; the food is in liquid or semiliquid form at a temperature of about 100° F. *See gastrostogavage.*

Gavard's muscle (ga-varz'). The oblique muscular fibers of the stomach's coat.

Gawalowski's test (gav-al-ov'ski). Test for sugar made by use of ammonium molybdate and indicated by a blue color.

Gayet's disease (gā-yas'). A lethargic sleep resembling sleeping sickness. It is rare and fatal.

Gay-Lussac's law. All gases on heating expand equally and on cooling contract equally, according to temperature relation. *See Charles' law.*

Geigel's reflex (gí'gel). Reflex in females resembling cremasteric reflex* in males.

Geisbock's disease or syndrome (gis-beck). Abnormal number of red corpuscles in blood with cardiac hypertrophy and elevated blood pressure, without splenic enlargement. *SYN polycythemia hypertonica.*

gel (jel) [L. *gelāre*, to congeal]. 1. A semisolid condition of a precipitated or coagulated colloid. Jelly. A jellylike colloid. 2. Congulum of a sol.

gelatin (jél-ā-tin) [L. *gelatina*, gelatin]. A derived protein obtained by the hydrolysis of collagen present in the connective tissues of the skin, bones, and joints of animals.

Uses As a food, in preparation of pharmaceuticals, as a medium for culture of bacteria, and as agent to speed up coagulation of blood.

g. culture. Gelatinous base for bacterial growth.

g. disk. G. circlet for eye therapy.

g. peptone. Digestive product of gelatin.

g. sponge. A spongy sheet of gelatin prepared for use as a hemostatic.

g., nutrient. *See g. culture.*

gelatinase [L. *gelatina*, gelatin]. An enzyme that liquefies gelatin.

gelatiniferous (jel-at-in-ífer-us) ["" + *ferre*, to bear]. Producing gelatin.

gelatinize (jel-at'in-iz) [L. *gelatina*, gelatin]. To convert into gelatin.

gelatinoid (jel-at'in-oyd) ["" + *G. eidos*, resemblance]. Resembling gelatin.

gelatinolytic (jel-at'in-o-lit'ik) ["" + *G. lysis*, dissolution]. Dissolution or splitting up of gelatin.

gelat'inotho'rax ["" + *G. thōraz*, chest]. Injection of gelatin solution intrapleurally.

gelatinous (jel-at'in-us) [L. *gelatina*, gelatin]. Containing or of the consistency of gelatin.

gelation (jel-a'shun) [L. *gelāre*, to congeal]. The transformation of a colloid from a sol into a gel.

Gellé's test (zhel-ā'). A tuning fork is connected with a rubber tube inserted in the ear. Pressure is produced by an attached bulb and, if ear is normal, vibrations are felt. *See test.*

gelodiagno'sis [L. *gelāre*, to congeal, + *G. dia*, through, + *gnōsis*, knowledge]. Identification of bacteria by means of a gelose culture medium.

gelose (jél'ōs) [L. *gelāre*, to congeal]. 1. Gelatinous element of agar, $C_6H_{10}O_5$. 2. Bacterial culture medium.

gelosis (jel-o'sis) ["" + *G. ōsis*]. A hard lump appearing to be frozen.

gelotherapy (jel-o-ther-ā-pli) [G. *gelōs*, laughter, + *therapeia*, treatment]. Inducing hilarity in treatment of certain morbid states of the mind.

gelotripsy (jel'o-trip-si) [L. *gelāre*, to congeal, + *G. tripsis*, a rubbing]. The massaging away of indurated swellings.

-gels. A termination to indicate colloids in a solid state.

Gély's suture (zhā-lē'). One for closing intestinal wounds employing cross stitches. *SYN. cobbler's suture.*

gemellus (jem-el'us) [L. *twins*]. Either of 2 muscles inserted in the obturator internus tendon.

geminate (jem'i-nāt) [L. *geminātus*, paired]. In pairs.

gemination. Development of two teeth within a single alveolus.

gem'ma. 1. A small budlike, reproductive structure, produced by lower forms of life. 2. Any small budlike structure such as a taste bud or end-bud.

gemmation (jem-ma'shun) [L. *gemmaire*, to bud]. Fission by budding.

Budlike processes or daughter cells, each containing chromatin, separate from the mother cell from which the bud is projected.

gemma (je'ma) [L. *gemma*, little bud].

1. A gemma, *q v 2*. One of numerous minute processes present on the dendrites of a neuron.

gena (je'na) [L. *gena*, cheek]. The side of the face or cheek.

genal (je'nal) [L. *gena*, cheek]. Pert. to the cheek. *SYN buccal.*

gene (jēn) [G. *gennan*, to produce]. *SYN. gen. q v 1*. An hereditary determinant.

2. A factor present in the gametes which is responsible for the transmission of hereditary characteristics to the offspring. Genes are self-reproducing ultramicroscopic particles found within cells and located at definite points on chromosomes. They are capable under certain circumstances of giving rise to a new character, such a change being called a mutation.

g., epistatic. One of a pair of factors which masks the expression of another pair.

g., holandric. A gene located in the nonhomologous portion of the Y-chromosome.

g., inhibiting. A gene which prevents the expression of another gene.

g., lethal. A gene which when in a homozygous condition brings about an effect which results in the death of an individual.

g., modifying. A gene which influences or alters the effect of another gene.

g., multiple. A group of genes which have more or less equal and cumulative effects upon the same character.

g., sex-linked. A gene contained within the X- or sex chromosome.

gen'era. Plural of genus.

generalize [L. *genus*, race]. 1. To become or render general. 2. To become systemic, as a local disease.

generating plate. That plate which is chemically acted upon in an electric cell.

generation (jen-er-a'shun) [L. *generāre*, to beget]. 1. An act of forming a new organism. 2. A group of animals or plants the same distance removed from an ancestor, as the first filial (F₁) generation. 3. The average span between one generation and the next, for humans, approximately thirty-three years.

4. The production of an electric current.

g's., alternation of. A mode of reproduction in which a sexual generation alternates with an asexual generation, characteristic of all plants above the Thallophytes. It also occurs in some of the lower animals.

g., asexual. Reproduction which occurs without the union of sexual ele-

ments or gametes, such as reproduction by fission, or spore production

g., F₁. The first filial generation; the offspring of a given mating or cross.

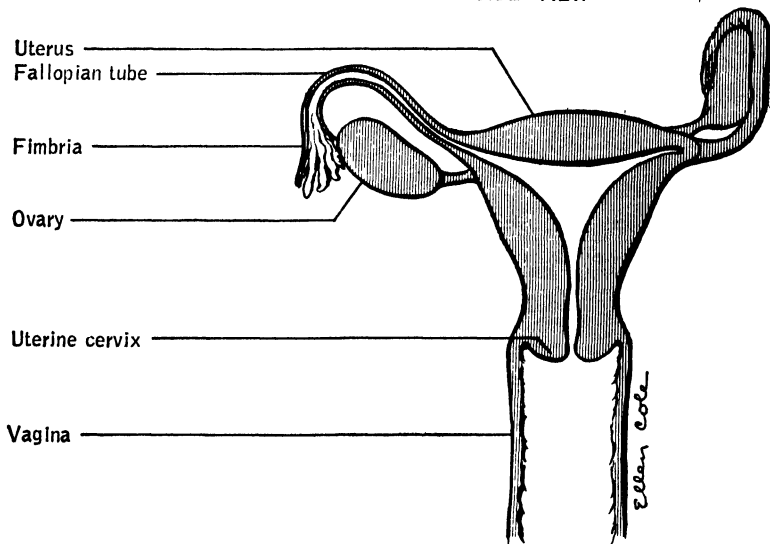
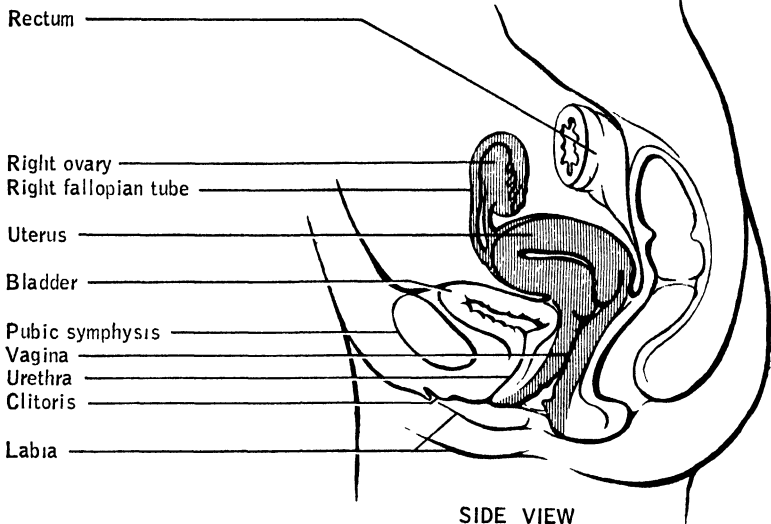
g., sexual. Reproduction by the union of male and female cells.

g., spontaneous. *Syn: abiogenesis*
The theory that living things can originate from nonliving matter

g., viviparous. Normal method of g. among higher animals, of bringing forth live offspring

generative (jen'er-a-tiv) [L. *generāre*, to beget]. Concerned in reproduction of or affecting the species.

generic (jen-er'ik) [L. *genus*, *gener-*, kind] 1 General. 2 Pert to a genus. 3. Distinctive



FRONT VIEW

FEMALE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM

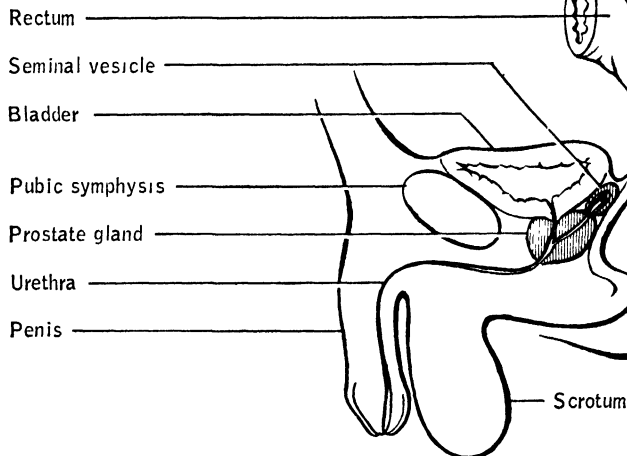
genes (sing. *gene*) (jēns) [G. *gennan*, to produce] The hypothetical units controlling heredity which are believed to be situated in the chromosomes. There are specific points on the chromosomes for genes governing each characteristic. Genes on different chromosomes are transmitted independently; genes on the same chromosome are said to be linked. The genes occur in pairs, corresponding to the pairing of the chromosomes, one derived from each parent, and each pair of genes determines the individual's genotype for the trait in question. SEE *chromosome*, *heredity*

gene'sial, **genes'ic** [G. *genesis*, origin].

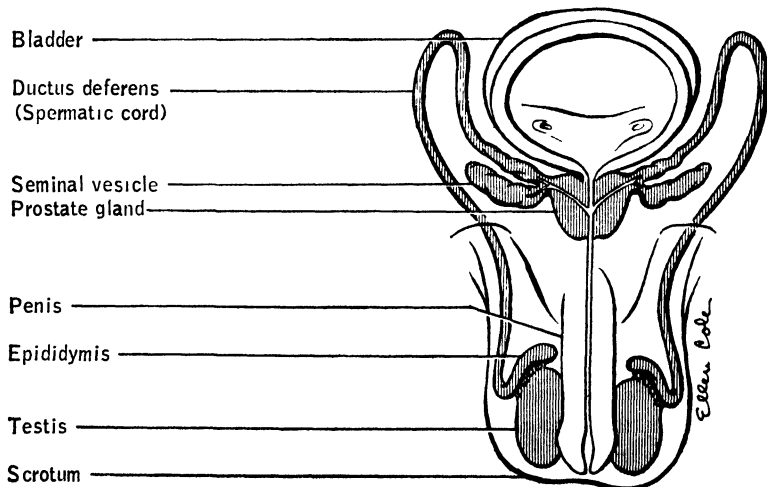
Pert to generation

genesiology (jen-e-sl'ol'o-jī) ["" + *logos*, science]. The science of reproduction

genesis (jen'es-is) [G. origin] 1. Act of reproducing, generation. 2. The origin of anything



SIDE VIEW



FRONT VIEW

MALE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM

genetic (jen-et'ik) [G. *genesis*, origin]. Pert. to generation.

geneticist (jen-et'i-sist) [G. *gennan*, to produce]. One who specializes in genetics.

genetics [G. *gennan*, to produce]. The science that accounts for natural differences and resemblances among organisms related by descent. 2. The study of heredity and its variation.

genetopathy (je-ne-top'ath-i) [G. *genesis*, origin, + *pathos*, disease]. Disease affecting the generative function.

genetous (jen-et-us) [G. *genesis*, origin]. From birth. *Syn* congenital, *q.v.*

genial (je'ní-al) [G. *gencion*, chin]. Rel. to the chin.

g. tubercle. A nodule on the lower jawbone on either side of the symphysis.

geniculate (jen-ik'u-lât) [G. *geniculâre*, to bend the knee]. 1. Kneed. 2. Bent as a knee. 3. Pert. to the ganglion or geniculum of the facial nerve.

g. ofalgia. Pain transmitted from the facial nerve to the ear.

geniculum (jen-ik'u-lum) [L. *little knee*]. A structure resembling a knot, or a knee.

genion (je'ní-on) [G. *gencion*, chin]. Apex of the spina mentalis.

genioplasty (je'ní-o-plas'tí) ["" + *plassein*, to form]. Plastic surgery of the chin or cheek.

genital (jen'í-tal) [L. *genitalis*, genital]. Pert. to the genitals.

g. reflex. Functional nervous manifestations, masturbation, and convulsions, resulting from any form of genital irritation.

genitalia, gen'itals (jen-it-al'í-â) [L. *genitalis*, genital]. Organs of generation; reproductive organs.

g., female. Those concerned with reproduction.

The *external genitalia* collectively are termed the *vulva* or *puendum* and include the mons veneris, labia majora, labia minora, clitoris, fourchet, fossa navicularis, vestibule, vestibular bulb, Skene's glands, glands of Bartholin, hymen and vaginal introitus, and perineum.

Internal are the 2 ovaries, the fallopian tubes, the uterus, and vagina.

g., male. Two bulbourethral (Cowper's) glands, 2 ejaculatory ducts, 2 glandular organs producing spermatozoa (the testes or gonads), 1 penis with urethra, 2 seminal ducts (vasa deferentes or ductus deferentes), 2 seminal vesicles, 2 spermatic cords, 1 scrotum, 1 prostate gland, *q.v.*

genioplasty [L. *genitalis*, genital, + G. *plassein*, to form]. Reporative surgery on the genital organs.

gen'itourinary ["" + G. *ouron*, urine]. Pert. to the genitals and the urinary organs.

g. system. Organs and parts concerned with the kidneys, urinary bladder, and organs of generation and their accessories.

genodermatosis (jen'o-der-mâ-to'sis) ["" + *derma*, skin, + *-osis*]. Any congenital disease of the skin.

genioplasty (jen'o-plas-tí) [L. *gena*, cheek, + G. *plassein*, to form]. Any plastic surgery of the cheek.

genotype (jen'o-tip) [G. *gennan*, to produce, + *typos*, type]. 1. Basic hereditary combination of genes of an or-

ganism. 2. A type species. 3. Group marked by same hereditary characteristics. The hereditary make-up of an individual as determined by his genes. Each pair of genes determines the genotype for a different characteristic.

Genoul's disease (zhahn'soolz). Ludwig's angina.

gentian (jen'shi-ân). USP. Dried rhizome roots of the plant *Gentiana lutea*.

g., violet. A dye derived from coal tar. Used in indelible pencils and in 5% solution in treatment of burns and indolent ulcers. Widely used as a stain in histology, cytology, and bacteriology.

gen'tianophil(e), gen'tianoph'lious. Easily and readily staining with gentian violet.

genu (je'nu) [L. *knee*]. 1. The knee. 2. Any structure of angular form resembling a bent knee.

g. extrorsum. See *g. varum*.

g. introrsum. See *g. valgum*.

g. recurvatum. Hyperextension at the knee joint.

g. valgum. Knock-knee.

g. va'rum. Bowleg.

genuclast (jen'u-klâst) ["" + G. *klan*, to break]. Instrument for breaking knee joint adhesions.

genucu'bital ["" + *cubitus*, elbow]. Pert. to the elbows and knees.

g. position (knee-elbow). One with the patient on the knees, thighs upright, body resting on elbows, head down on hands, employed when not possible to use the knee-chest position.

genupectoral (jen'u-pek'to-ral) ["" + *pectus*, breast]. Pert. to the chest and knees.

g. position. Knee-chest position, *q.v.* for illustration.

A position assumed by the female patient in which the patient is supported upon her knees and chest, and when the vaginal lips are open the vagina fills with air. This position is used for purposes of examination, treatment, and as an orthopedic aid in retroversion of uterus.

ge'nus [G. *genos*, race] Biol. The division between the species and the family.

gemyantralgia (jen'I-an-tral'ji-â) [G. *genys*, jaw, + *antron*, cave, + *algos*, pain]. Pain in the antrum of Highmore.

gemyantritis (jen'I-an-tri'tis) ["" + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the antrum of Highmore.

genyoplasty (jen'í-o-plas-tí) ["" + *plassein*, to form]. Any plastic operation on the chin.

geode (je'ôd) [G. *geôdês*, earthlike]. A lymph space connected with the lymphatic system.

geographical tongue. Numerous scaly patches on dorsal surface of tongue coalescing into gyrate figures.

geophagia, geophagism, geophagy (je-o-fa'ji-â, -ôf'a-jizm, -ôf'a-ji) [G. *gê*, earth, + *phagein*, to eat]. A condition in which the patient eats inedible substances, as chalk or earth. *Syn.* *chthonophagia*.

geotragia (je-o-tra'ji-â) ["" + *trôgein*, to chew]. Earth eating. *Syn.* *chthonophagia, geophagism*.

geot'rich'o'sis. Infection by a fungus, *Geotrichum* which usually attacks the lungs. Symptoms resemble those of chronic bronchitis or tuberculosis. May also infect the mouth or intestine.

Geot'richum. A genus of fungi belonging to the family Eremasacaceae; the causative agent of geotrichosis, *q.v.*

gephyrophobia (jef-I-rō-fō'bi-ā) [G. *gephyra*, bridge, + *phobos*, fear]. Aversion to bodies of water, or to crossing over bridges over water, or to traveling on boats.

geratic (je-rat'ik) [G. *gêras*, old age]. Rel. to old age.

geratology (je-rā-tol'o-jī) [“ + *logos*, study]. The study of old age. *SYN*: *gerontology*.

Gerdy's fibers (zher'dēz). The superficial transverse ligament of the fingers.

gerology (je-re-ol'o-jī) [G. *gêras*, old age, + *logos*, study]. The science of old age.

geriatrics (jer-I-at'riks) [“ + *iatrikê*, medical treatment]. Study and treatment of the diseases of old age.

Gerlach's valve. An inconstant valve present at the opening of the vermiform process (appendix) into the cecum.

Gerlier's disease (zher-le-āz'). Paralyzing vertigo.

SYN: Pains in head and neck, disturbance of vision, vertigo, ptosis, weakness of muscles of the neck and of extremities.

germ [L. *germen*, a microbe]. 1. The first rudiment of an organism, or organ. 2. An ovum. 3. A microorganism, esp. one that causes disease.

g. cell. An ovum or spermatozoon.

g., dental. The rudimentary structure from which a tooth develops, includes the dental papilla and the enamel organ. Also called *tooth germ*.

g., disease. A disease which is caused by a microorganism.

g. epithelium, g. ridge. Ridge of epithelium in the embryo from which develop the sexual portions of the body.

g., hair. The rudimentary structure from which a hair develops. Consists of an ingrowth of epidermal cells called *hair peg* which pushes into the corium.

g. layers. Three primary layers of cells in an embryo from which the organs and tissues develop. They are the *ectoderm*, *mesoderm*, and *endoderm*, *q v*.

g. plasm. The reproductive tissues in contrast to the non-reproductive tissues which constitute the *soma*.

g. theory. (of disease). The hypothesis that disease is the result of the presence of microorganisms or their products in the body.

German measles. Acute contagious disease with rash of short duration, resembling measles and scarlet fever. *SYN*: *rôtheln*, *rubella*.

germicidal (jerm-I-si'dal) [L. *germen*, microbe, + *caedere*, to kill]. 1. Destructive to germs. 2. Pert. to an agent destructive to germs.

germicide (jer'mis-id) [“ + *caedere*, to kill]. A substance that destroys germs.

Germicides are chemical preparations designed to kill bacteria, the most common being carbolic acid, 1.1000, bichloride of mercury, 1.2000, potassium permanganate, 1.800, boric acid, chloride of lime, cresol, formaldehyde, hexylresorcinol, hydrogen peroxide, iodine, iodoform, mercurchrome, and silver nitrate.

Bacteria and spores may be killed by boiling for 30 minutes, by dry heat at 160° to 170° F. for an hour, by steam at 121° C. for 20 minutes.

germinal [L. *germen*, microbe]. Pertaining to a germ or reproductive cells, egg or sperm, or to germination.

g. center. A light area of lymphocytopenic cells which occupies the center of lymphatic nodules of the spleen, tonsils, and lymph nodes.

g. disc. A disc of cells on the surface of the yolk of a teloblastic egg from which the embryo develops; the blastoderm.

g. epithelium. 1. The epithellum which covers the surface of the genital ridge of an embryo. 2. The epithellum which covers the surface of a mature mammalian ovary.

g. vesicle. Nucleus of oocyte, *q v*.

germination [L. *germinare*, to sprout]. 1. Development of an impregnated ovum into an embryo. 2. The sprouting of the spore or seed of a plant.

gerocomia (je-ro-ko'mi-ā) [G. *gerôn*, old man, + *komein*, to care for]. The hygiene of old age, or old men.

geroderma, gerodermia (je-ro-der'mi-ā) [“ + *derma*, skin]. An appearance of senility brought about by premature loss of hair, wrinkling of the skin, and general atrophy.

geromaras'mus. Emaciation which accompanies extreme old age.

geromorphism (je-ro-mor'fiz'm) [“ + *morphê*, form, + *ismos*, state of]. Appearance of age in youth.

gerontal (jê-ron'tal) [G. *gerôn*, old man]. Pert. to an old man or to the aged. *SYN*: *senile*.

gerontology (je-ron-tol'o-jī) [“ + *logos*, study of]. The study of the phenomena of old age. *SYN*: *geriatrics*.

gerontophil'ia. Fondness or love for old people.

gerontopia (je-ron-to'pi-ā) [“ + *ops*, vision]. Second sight due to change in the refractive power of the lens. *SYN*: *senopia*.

gerontoxon (jê-ron-toks'on) [“ + *toxon*, bow]. Degenerative circle about corneal ext. surface seen in the aged. *SYN*: *arcus senilis*.

Gerota's capsule. The perirenal fascia.

gestal'tism. The theory that the objects of mind come as wholes which cannot be split up into parts and which are unanalyzable.

gestation (jes-ta'shun) [L. *gestare*, to bear]. Period of intrauterine fetal development. *SYN*: *fetation*, *gravidity*, *pregnancy*.

g., abdominal. Ectopic g. in which the product of conception is lodged in the peritoneal cavity.

g., cervical. The temporary retention of the ovum within canal of cervix uteri after its expulsion from the uterus in abortion.

g., cornual. G. in an ill-developed cornu of a bicornuate uterus.

g., ectopic. Conception outside the uterus.

g., interstitial. Tubal g. in which the ovum is developed in that portion of oviduct that traverses wall of uterus.

g., ovarian. A form of ectopic g. in the ovary.

g., plural. G. with more than 1 embryo.

g., prolonged, g., protracted. G. prolonged beyond the usual period.

g. sac. The amnion and its contents.

g., secondary abdominal. Extrauterine g. in which the fetus, originally situated in oviduct or elsewhere, has become lodged in abdominal cavity because of the rupture of the fetal sac.

g., secondary. The ovum becomes lodged from original seat of implanta-

tion, and continues to develop in a new situation.

g., tubal, g., tubarian. Ectopic g. in which the product of conception is lodged in the oviduct.

g., tuboabdominal. Extrauterine g. in which fetal sac is formed partly of the abdominal extremity of the oviduct and partly of plastic exudation in the neighborhood.

g., tuboövarian. Extrauterine g. in which the fetal sac is made up of the ovary and the abdominal end of the oviduct.

g., uterotubal. G. in which the ovum is developed partly in uterine portion of oviduct and partly within cavity of uterus.

gestosis (jes-to'sis) [L. *gestäre*, to bear, + G. *ösis*]. Any disorder of pregnancy.

gher'kin. A form of pickle. **Comp:** It is more of a condiment than a vegetable or a food.

Action. An appetizer and probably a gastric stimulant to a small degree.

Ghon's primary lesion. A bean-shaped shadow in the x-ray of the lung seen in certain cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in children.

ghost corpuscle. Depigmented red blood corpuscle. **Syn** *phantom corpuscle*.

giant cell. One of large size with several nuclei, appearing to be made up of many cells, but not clearly outlined, found in both kinds of marrow, esp. in red marrow and spleen, a megakaryocyte.

g. c. tumor. Rare, benign, encapsulated tumor in lower jaw or on alveolar process of upper jaw in the young.

giantism (ji'an-tizm) [G. *gigas*, *gigant-*, giant]. Abnormal development of the body or its parts. **Syn** *gigantism*.

Gianuzzi's cells or crescents (jan-oot'sez). Crescent-shaped groups of serous cells found in the mixed salivary glands. They appear as darkly-staining cells forming a caplike structure on the alveoli. Also called *dentilumes of Heidenhain*.

Giardia (gi-ar'di-ä). A genus of protozoa possessing flagella which inhabit the small intestine of man and other animals. They are pear-shaped, possess two nuclei and four pairs of flagella. They attach themselves to the cells of the intestinal mucosa, from which they absorb their nourishment.

G. enterica, G. intestinalis, G. lamblia. Form with 4 pairs of flagella and a sucking disk, with a shape like a pear. **Syn:** *Cercomonas intestinalis*, *Lambdia intestinalis*.

G. intestinalis, G. lamblia. Species of *Giardia* found in man. They were formerly considered nonpathogenic but evidence indicates that they interfere with the absorption of fats, their presence being connected with recurring attacks of diarrhea and the passage of stools containing large amounts of unabsorbed fats and quantities of yellow mucus. They form cysts intermittently.

giardiasis (gi-ar'di-as-iz). Infection with *Giardia lamblia*. **Syn** *lambliasis*.

Gibbon's hydrocele (gi'bôn). A hydrocele and large hernia combined.

gibbos'ity [L. *gibbosus*, humped]. 1. Condition of having a humpback. 2. A hump or gibbus, as the deformity of Pott's disease.

gibbous (gi'b'us) [L. *gibbus*, humped]. Humped; protuberant or humpbacked.

gid'diness. State of dizziness. **Syn:** *vertigo*.

Giemsa's stain (gēm'zah). A stain for staining blood smears. Used for differ-

ential leucocyte counts and for the detection of parasitic microorganisms.

Gifford's reflex (giff'ord). Pupillary contraction resulting from endeavoring forcibly to close eyelids which are held apart.

gigan'tism [G. *gigas*, *gigant-*, giant, + *ismos*, state of] Abnormal development of the body or of a part. **Syn** *gigantism*.

g., acromegalic. G. in which acromegalic features (overgrowth of the bones of the hands, feet, and face) are present. Due to excessive production of the growth hormone after full skeletal growth has been attained.

g., eunuchoid. G. accompanied by eunuchoid features and sexual insufficiency.

g., normal. G. of the body in which the bodily proportions and functional activities are normal. Usually the result of hypersecretion of the growth.

gigan'toblast [' + *blastos*, germ]. A very large nucleated red corpuscle.

gigantocyte (ji-gan'to-sit) [' + *kytos*, cell] 1. A giant cell. 2. A very large red blood corpuscle.

gigantosoma (ji-gan-to-so'mä) [' + *sōma*, body]. Abnormal size of the body. **Syn:** *giantism*, *gigantism*.

Gimbernat's ligament (zham-bär-nahz'). Ligamentum lacunare.

ging'ger [USF]. Dried rhizome of the plant *Zingiber officinale*.

Action and Uses. A carminative, aromatic and stimulant. Chiefly in form of tincture.

Dosage 10 m (0.6 cc.)

ging'iva (jin-jiv'ä) [L. *gum*] The gum; the tissues which surrounds the necks of the teeth and covers the alveolar processes of the maxilla and mandible.

g., labial. G. covering labial surfaces of the teeth.

g., lingual. G. covering lingual surface of the teeth. [to the gums]

gingival (jin-jiv'al) [L. *gingiva*, gum]. **Rel.**

gingival'gia [' + *G. algos*, pain]. Pain in the gums. [gums]

gingiv'ally [L. *gingiva*, gum]. Toward the

gingivectomy (jin'ji-vek'to-mi) [' + *G. ektomē*, excision]. Excision of gum tissue in pyorrhea. **Syn** *ullectomy*.

gingivitis (jin-jiv'i'tis) [L. *gingiva*, gum, + *G. -itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of the gums, characterized by redness, swelling, and tendency to bleed. **Syn** *ulitis*.

Etiol. May be local due to improper dental hygiene, poorly fitting dentures, or appliances, poor occlusion, or it may accompany generalized stomatitis associated with mouth and upper respiratory infections. May also occur in deficiency diseases such as scurvy, blood dyscrasias, or metallic poisoning.

g., epulis. Osteoperiostitis of a tooth in which the tooth is expelled from its socket.

g., gravidum. Gingivitis of pregnancy. Characterized by generalized hypertrophy of the gums which may progress to the state of tumor-formation.

g., interstitial. Inflammation of the gums and alveolar processes which precede pyorrhea.

g., phagedenic. A rapidly spreading ulceration of the gums accompanied by extensive ulceration and sloughing of tissue.

gingivoglossitis (jin'ji-vo-glos-si'tis) [' + *G. glossa*, tongue, + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of the gums and tongue. **Syn:** *stomatitis*.

ginglyform (jin'gil-form) [G. *gigglymos*, hinge, + *L. forma*, shape]. In the form of a hinge. **Syn:** *ginglymoid*.

gin'glymo-artthro'dial [g' + *arthrōdia*, gliding joint]. Pert. to a joint that is both hinged and arthrodial. SEE: *arthrodia*.

ginglymoid (jng'lī-moyd) [g' + *eidos*, form]. Pert. to or shaped like a hinged joint.

ginglymus (jng'lī-mus) [G. *gigglymos*, hinge]. A hinge joint, diarthrosis. * SEE *joint*.

Giraldés' organ (zhir-al-dās'). A vestige of the wolfman body at post side of the testicle. SYN *paradidymis*.

girdle (gir'del) [A.S. *gyrdell*]. 1 A zone or belt; cingulum, the waist. 2 A structure which resembles a circular belt or band.

g. anesthesla. A portion around the body without sensation.

g., Nephune. Stimulating or heating compress of linen covered by flannel encircling trunk from lower end of sternum to pubes.

g. pain. Painful sensation around the body.

g., pelvic. The portion of the lower extremities to which the lower limbs are attached. Composed of the two innominate or hip bones.

g. sensation. Same as g. pain.

g., shoulder. The portion of the upper extremities to which the upper limbs are attached. Composed of the two clavicles and two scapulae.

g. symptom. A symptom in tabes as of a tight girdle, such as a feeling of constriction about the chest, also found in compression of the cord due to collapse of the vertebrae as in Pott's disease.

glabell'a [L. *glaber*, smooth]. The smooth surface of the frontal bone lying between the superciliary arches, the portion directly above the root of the nose.

glab'rate [L. *glaber*, smooth]. 1. Bald. 2. Smooth.

glabrificin (glab-rif-is'in) [g' + *facere*, to make]. A variety of antibody which exposes a capsulated bacterium to the action of lysin.

glab'rous [L. *glaber*, smooth]. 1. Bald. 2. Smooth. SYN *glabrate*.

glacial (gl'a'shal) [L. *glacialis*, icy]. Glassy, resembling ice.

glad'iate [L. *gladius*, sword]. Sword-shaped. SYN *ensiform*, *xiphoid*.

gladi'oline. An alkaloid from tissue of the brain.

gladiolus (glad-l'o-lus) [L. *gladiolus*, little sword]. The intermediate and principal segment of the sternum, *q.v.*

glairin (glār'in) [L. *glair*, mucus]. Gelatinous substance in water of some sulfur springs.

glair'y [L. *glair*, mucus]. Viscous, mucoid. **glad** [L. *glans*, gland-, kernel]. 1. A secretory organ or structure. 2. A cell or a group of cells which has the ability to manufacture a substance (secretion) which is discharged and used in some other part of the body or is excreted.

On the basis of complexity of structure, glands may be simple (consisting of one or a few secreting units) or compound (consisting of many secreting units whose secretions leave the gland by a common duct). Simple tubular glands may be straight, coiled, or branched.

Glands consisting of one cell are called *unicellular*, those of more than one cell, *multicellular*.

On the basis of their secretion, glands are *mucous* (those producing a viscous, slimy secretion), *serous* (those producing a clear watery secretion) or *mixed* (those producing both).

On the basis of the presence or absence of ducts, glands are *exocrine* (those which possess ducts which carry the secretions to an epithelial surface) and *endocrine* (those without ducts and whose secretions enter the blood or lymph).

On the basis of the shape of the secreting units, glands are *tubular* (secreting portion elongated with a narrow lumen) or *sacculated* (secreting portion in the form of a sac or flask). If the lumen of the secreting portion is wide, it is termed an *alveolus*, if narrow, an *acinus*. Glands composed of these types of units are termed *alveolar* and *acinar*, respectively.

On the basis of the manner by which secretion is accomplished, glands are *microcrine* (secretion forms within cells and is passed through cell membranes into excretory ducts), *apocrine* (secretion forms in apical ends of cells which break off and form a part of the secretion). Ex *mammary gland*.

Holocrine (entire cell with its contents is extruded as the secretion). Ex. *sebaceous glands*.

Glands may be *simple* (tubular or saccular), opening by a single duct upon a surface, or *compound*, consisting of many tubular or saccular cavities. The secretory glands are of 2 kinds: (a) Ductless or endocrine, (b) having ducts. In those without a duct, the secretion leaves the duct by way of the lymph or blood. They are the *Gonads* or sex glands, the *pineal*, *pituitary*, *thyroid*, *parathyroid*, *thymus*, and *adrenal* glands.

GLANDS PECULIAR TO THE FEMALE: Bartholin's g., Duverney's g., nabothian g., ovaries, Skene's g., uterine g., glans clitoridis, mammary g.

GLANDS PECULIAR TO THE MALE: Cowper's g., seminal g., prostate g., Tyson's gland.

g., absorbent. Any one of the lymphatic glands.

g., accessory. Gland functioning as an accessory to another gland.

g., acinotubular. A gland structurally midway bet an acinous and a tubular g.

g., acinous. A g whose secreting units are composed of sacklike structures each possessing a narrow lumen.

g., adrenal. An endocrine gland lying above each kidney. SEX *adrenal glands*.

g's., aggregate. Lymphatic glands in patch formation found mainly in ileum. SYN *Peyer's patches*.

g's., agminated. SEE *aggregate g's.*

g's., albuminous. Digestive tract glands secreting a fluid containing albumin.

g., anal. Glands in the region of the anus.

g., apocrine. A gland whose cells lose some of their cytoplasmic contents in the formation of the secretion. Ex *mammary gland*, some *sweat glands*.

g., areolar. SYN: *glands of Montgomery*. Large sebaceous and rudimentary milk glands present in the areola surrounding the nipple of the female breast.

g's., auricular. External otic lymph nodes.

g's., axillary. Axillary lymph nodes. **g's., Bartholin's**. SYN *major vestibular glands*. Numerous glands which open into the vestibule of the female. Homologous to bulbourethral glands of the male.

g's., Blandin's; g's., Blandin-Nuhn's. Tiny racemose g's. secreting mucus and saliva, near the tip of the tongue on the undersurface.

g's., Bowman's. Simple, branched, tubular glands present in the olfactory mucosa of the nasal cavity.

g's., brachial. Glands in the arm and forearm.

g's., bronchial. Mixed glands lying in the submucosa of the bronchi and bronchial tubes.

g's., Bruch's. Conjunctival lymph nodes in lower lids

g's., Brunner's. Glands in the duodenal submucosa secreting intestinal juice.

g's., buccal. Acinous glands in the cheek tissue.

g., bulbourethral. Cowper's gland. Two small glands above the bulb of corpus spongiosum, whose secretion forms part of seminal fluid.

g., cardiac. Glands of the stomach near the cardiac orifice of the esophagus.

g's., carotid. Tiny gland at fork of carotid artery.

g's., cecal. Cecal lymph nodes.

g's., ceruminous. Glands in auditory canal excreting cerumen.

g's., cervical. Lymph glands situated in the neck.

g., ciliary. SEE *Moll's g's.*

g., circumanal. The anal glands, *q.v.*

g's., Cobell's. Glands in the esophageal mucosa.

g., coccygeal. SEE *Luschka's glands.*

g., compound. A *g.* consisting of a number of branching duct systems which open into the main excretory duct.

g., compound tubular. *G.* composed of numerous minute tubules leading to a lone duct.

g., conglobate. Lymphatic gland

g., conglomerate. SEE *acinous gland.*

g., Cowper's. SEE *bulbourethral g.*

g., cutaneous. Glands of the skin, esp. the sebaceous and sudoriferous glands. Also includes modified forms such as the ciliary, ceruminous, anal, preputial, areolar, tarsal glands.

g., cytogenic. A gland whose product is living cells, such as the testis or ovary.

g's., decidual. Glands possessing no secretory duct

g., ductless. A gland which lacks an excretory duct, an endocrine gland, *q.v.*

g's., duodenal. SEE *Brunner's g's.*

g's., Duverney's. SEE *Bartholin's g's.*

g., Ebner's (*g.* of von Ebner) Serous glands of the tongue located in the region of the vallate papillae, their ducts opening into the furrows surrounding the papillae

g., endocrine. An organ or structure which secretes a hormone that is absorbed into the blood or lymph; a ductless gland. The principal endocrine glands are the hypophysis, thyroid, and testes, *q.v.* SEE: *endocrine glands*

g's., Frankel's. Tiny glands located below the margin of the vocal cords.

g., fundic. Glands of the body and fundus of the stomach, gastric glands which secrete gastric juice.

g's., Gay's. Multiple sweat glands developed to a great extent

g., genal. Gland in buccal submucosa.

g's., genital. SEE *sexual g's.*

g's., gingival. Glands at gum margins.

g's., hair. Sebaceous glands opening into each hair follicle.

g's., haversian. Glands secreting synovial fluid.

g's., hematopoietic. Glands participating in blood production.

g's., hemolymph. Modified glands containing blood and lymph sinuses, which

probably participate in the formation of the leukocytes and the destruction of red blood corpuscles

g's., hepatic. Lymph nodes located in front of the portal vein.

g's., inguinal. Lymph nodes in the inguinal region.

g., interscapular. Embryonic lymphatic tissue.

g., interstitial. *G.* in connective tissue of seminiferous tubules of testes and which produce internal secretions

SYN *interstitial or Leydig's cells*

g's., intestinal. Simple or branched tubular glands of the intestine which secrete the succus entericus. Include Brunner's glands, and crypts of Lieberkuhn

g's., jugular. SEE *cervical g.*

g. (or) Krause's. Small glands in the conjunctiva of the eyelids, also called accessory lacrimal glands

g's., labial. Multiple acinous glands bet. the mucosa of the lips and the opening on the inner lip.

g., lacrimal. A compound tubuloalveolar gland, located in the roof of the orbit which secretes tears

g., lactiferous. SEE *mammary glands*

g's., Lieberkuhn's. Tiny tubular glands on the intestinal mucosa

g., lingual. Glands of the tongue, includes the ant. lingual glands (*g's.* of Nuhn), post. lingual glands (*g's.* of von Ebner) and mucous glands at the root of the tongue

g's., Littre's. Tiny mucous glands in the urethral mucosa in the cavernous portion

g's., lumbar. Lymphatics located behind the peritoneal region and the lower section of the diaphragmatic post. part.

g., Luschka's. *G.* located near the coccygeal tip.

g., lymph. *g., lymphatic.* Nodule of lymphatic tissue, found along the path of a lymphatic vessel

g., mammary. A compound alveolar gland which secretes milk

g., mandibular. The submaxillary gland, *q.v.*

g's., Meibobian. Glands situated in the eyelid secreting sebaceous substance which keeps the lids from adhering

g., merocrine. A gland in which the cells remain intact in the process of the elaboration and discharge of their secretion

g's., Mery's. SEE *Cowper's g's.*

g's., Moll's. Modified sweat glands in the eyelid

g's., Montgomery's. Areolar glands, *q.v.*

g's., Morgagni's. SEE *Littre's g's.*

g's., muciparous, g's., mucous. *G's.* secreting mucus

g's., nabothian. Dilated mucous glands in the uterine cervix.

g's., odoriferous. *G.* exuding odoriferous materials, as those around the prepuce or anus.

g's., oxyntic. Gastric glands usually found in the abdominal cardiac region

g's., pachionian. Small masses along the surface of the dura mater in the cranium.

g's., palatine. Mucous glands in the tissue of the palate

g., parathyroid. SEE *parathyroid.*

g's., paraurethral. Small rudimentary glands which open on either side of the posterior portion of the urethral orifice in the female; Skene's glands.

g., parotid. Largest salivary gland located in front of the ear. It is a compound tubuloacinous, serous gland.

g's., Peyer's. SEE: aggregate glands.
g., pineal. Tiny glandular body of conical shape located bet. 2 sup. quadrigeminal bodies, connected with the thalamus, but not a part of the brain.
g., pituitary. The hypophysis cerebri, *q.v.* Also see *pituitary*.
g's., prostatic. SEE: *Tyson's gland*.
g., prostate. G. surrounding male bladder neck and urethra. SEE: *prostate*.

g's., pulmonary. Glands in lung tissue.

g's., pyloric. Gastric glands near the pylorus secreting gastric juice.

g., racemose. SEE: *acinous g.*

g's., Rivini's. SEE: *sublingual g's.*

g., saccular. An alveolar gland.

g., salivary. Any gland secreting saliva, as parotid, sublingual and submaxillary. SEE: *salivary glands*.

g., sebaceous. A simple or branched alveolar gland which secretes sebum. They are found in the skin. Their ducts usually opening into hair follicles.

g's., seminal. Testicles.

g's., serous. SEE: *albuminous g's.*

g., sex. Old term for a gonad, the ovary, or testis.

g's., Skene's. The paraurethral glands, *q.v.*

g's., solitary. SEE: *intestinal g's.*

g's., sublingual. Tiny salivary glands situated on either side of the tongue.

g's., submaxillary. Tiny salivary glands on either side of the tongue in the submaxillary triangles.

g's., sudoriferous. *g's.* sudoriparous. Glands secreting perspiration situated in the skin. Sweat glands, *q.v.*

g., suprarenal. The adrenal gland, *q.v.*

g's., sweat. SEE: *sudoriferous q.v.*

g., tarsal. Meibomian glands, *q.v.*

g., thymus. The thymus body or thymus, *q.v.*

g., thyroid. Ductless *g.* situated in the neck in front of the trachea.

g's., tracheal. Acinous *g's.* of the tracheal mucosa.

g., tubular. A *g.* whose terminal secreting portions are narrow tubes.

g's., Tyson's. Tiny sebaceous glands found on the inner surface of the prepuce and on the glands of the penis.

g's., urethral. SEE: *Littre's g's.*

g's., vaginal. Acinous *g's.* in the vaginal mucosa. These are found only in uppermost portion near the cervix. The major portion of the vaginal mucosa is devoid of glands.

g's., vestibular. *G's.* of the vaginal vestibule. They include the *minor vestibular glands* and the *major vestibular glands* (glands of Bartholin).

g's., vulvovaginal. SEE: *Bartholin's g's.*

g's., Waldeyer's. *G's.* in the eyelid.

g's., Weber's. *G's.* in the tongue mucosa.

g's. of Zeis. Large sebaceous glands found in the eyelids. They are associated with the follicles of the eyelashes.

g., Zuckerkind's. Tiny tawny lobe occasionally seen bet. geniohyoid muscles.

gland, words pert. to: acinous, "aden-" words, admaxillary, "adreno-" words, anadenia, apophysis, autoactivation, biennadenitis, bubonadenitis, bubononcus, bubonopanua, bulbivestibuli, bulbo-urethral, chondroadenoma, chorioadenoma, deradenitis, endocrine, fibroadenia, gastric, glands, holocrine, name of each gland, pituitrin, seborrhea, sebum, semen, "sial-" words.

glanders (glan'derz) [*L. glans, gland-, kernel*]. SYN: *farcy, equinia*. Contagious infection of *Malloomyces mallei* in horses and mules, communicable to man.

SYN: Fever, inflammation of the skin and mucous membranes esp., those of the nasal cavity, with formation of ulcers and abscesses. Small subcutaneous nodules (farcy buds) develop which break down giving rise to ulcers. Beginning as small areas, these tend to spread and coalesce involving large areas and giving rise to a viscid, mucopurulent discharge with a foul odor. May occur in acute or chronic form. In the acute form, prognosis is grave, the disease often ending fatally.

glandula (glan-du-la) (pl *glandulae*) [*L. little kernel*]. A small gland. SYN: *glandule*.

glandular [*L. glandula, little kernel*]. Pert. to or of nature of a gland.

g., therapy. Treatment of disease with endocrine glands or their extracts. SYN: *organotherapy*.

glandule (glan-dul) [*L. glandula, little kernel*]. A small gland. SYN: *glandula*.

glans [*L. kernel*] 1. A gland. 2. Gonor. 3. A nut.

g., clitoridis. The head of the clitoris.

g. penis, g. phall. Bulbous end of the penis. SEE: *clitoris, penis*.

glare [*ME glaren, to glow*] Temporary blurring of vision, with possible permanent injury to retina from intense light (visible radiation) emanating from highly reflecting objects, such as sunlight reflected from water or snow, or projected by automobile headlight, or by a therapeutic lamp.

glase'rian artery. SYN: *tympanic artery*. A branch of internal maxillary artery, goes to tympanum.

g., fissure. A fissure in the temporal glass, polarized. A medium that permits the exiting light waves to vibrate in only one direction.

g., swallowing. F. A TREATMENT: SEE *cotton-wool sandwiches*.

g., ultraviolet transmitting. Glass designed to admit ultraviolet radiation through it.

The best transmits from 50 to 80% of the solar radiation, between 290 and 320 millimicrons. With age the transparency to these rays drops off 50%.

glass'es [*AS glacs, glass*] 1. Transparent refractive device worn to correct eye defects. 2. Device worn to protect eyes from glare. Federal specifications are "shade No 3 filter lens."

g., bifocal. Those in which the refracting power of the lower portion differs from that in the upper portion, the lower portion being used for viewing near objects, or reading the upper portion for distant objects.

glas'sy [*AS glacs, glass*]. Hyaline; vitreous, like glass smooth and shiny.

Glauber's salt. Crystalline salt used as a hydragogue purgative.

glauco'ma [*G. glaukos, green, + oma, swelling*]. Disease of eye characterized by increase in intraocular pressure which results in atrophy of optic nerve and blindness of 2 general types, *primary*, which sets in without known cause, and *secondary*, in which there is an increase in intraocular pressure due to other eye disease. The acute type often attended by acute pain. The chronic type has an insidious onset. Normal tonometer reading is 13 to 22. Error: Closing of the canal of Schlemm.

TREATMENT: *Nonoperative* Miotics (eserine, pilocarpine), phospholine iodide, massage, heat, sedatives, elimination.

Operative Paracentesis of cornea, iridectomy (broad peripheral), cyclo-dialysis, ant sclerotomy, sclerotomy with inclusion of iris as iridotaxis or irido-cleisis, sclerectomy, Elliott's trephine or Lagrange enucleation.

SEE *ciliotomy*

g. absolutum. Eye completely blind, cornea insensitive, ant chamber shallow, excavated optic disc, eye as hard as stone, extremely painful

g., chronic. Pressure up to 45-50, enlargement of ant. ciliary veins, cornea clear, dilated pupil, pain, poor vision during attacks, field may be normal, no cupping early.

g., infantile. Buphthalmos resulting in uniform enlargement of eye with increased pressure.

g. simplex. Pressure not high, contracted field, glaucomatous cupping, blindness, no acute attacks **TREATMENT:** Prostigmine.

glaucomatous (glaw-ko'ma-tus) [+ *ōma*, swelling] Pert to glaucoma.

gleet [Fr. *glette*, slime] A mucous discharge from the urethra in chronic gonorrhea.

Glénard's disease (gla-nar'd) Prolapse of 1 or more of the internal organs **SYN** *enteroptosis, splanchnoptosis*

glenohumeral (gle-no-hu'mer-al). Pert to the humerus and the glenoid cavity

g. ligaments. Three ligaments in shoulder

gle'noid [G. *glēnē*, cavity, + *eidos*, form]. Having the appearance of a socket

g. cavity. The socket which receives the head of the humerus, below the acromium at the junction of the superior and axillary borders

g. fossa. The mandibular fossa, which receives the capitulum of the mandible

gli'a [G. *glue*]. The neuroglia, *q.v.*; the non-nervous or supporting tissue of the brain and spinal cord

g. cells. Neuroglia (cells, includes astrocytes, oligodendroglia (oligoglia), and microglia **SEE** *cell, neuroglia*

gliocyte (gli'as-it) [+ *kytos*, cell]. A neuroglia cell

gli'adin [G. *glia*, glue]. A protein separable from the gluten of wheat.

It is deficient in lysine. It contains 94.11% amino acid

glial (gli'al) [G. *glia*, glue]. Concerning glia or neuroglia.

gliarase (gli'ar-ās) [G. *glia*, glue] Astrocytic mass with fission of cytoplasm

glibacte'ria [+ *baktērion*, little rod]. A zooglear mass containing bacilli

glioblasto'ma [+ *blastos*, germ, + *ōma*, tumor] A neuroglia cell tumor. **SYN** *glioma*.

g. multiforme. A neoplasm of the central nervous system, esp., the cerebrum, consisting of a variety of cellular types

Gliocladium, Aspergillus, and Penicillium. It is highly bacteriostatic towards Gram-positive bacteria and is effective against certain plant pathogens

gilococ'cus [+ *kokkos*, berry] A micrococcus in a mass of zooglea

gliocyte (gli'o-sit) [+ *kytos*, cell]. A neuroglia cell **SYN** *gliocyte*.

gliocyto'ma [+ " + *ōma*, tumor]. A neuroglia cell tumor.

glogenous (gli-oj'en-us) [+ *gennan*, to produce]. Of the nature of neuroglia.

gli'o'ma (pl. *gli'o'mata*) [+ *ōma*, tumor]. 1. A sarcoma of neuroglial origin. 2. Neoplasm or a tumor composed of neuroglia cells.

g. retinae. Malignant tumor of retina; occurs in children under 5 years of age; metastasizes late. **SEE** *pseudoglioma*.

gliomatosis (gli-o-mat-o'sis) [+ " + *ōsis*] Formation of a glioma

gliomatous (gli-o'mā-tus) [G. *glia*, glue, + *ōma*, tumor] Affected with or of the nature of a glioma

gliomyoma (gli-o-mi-o'mā) [+ *mys*, myo-, muscle, + *ōma*, tumor] A mixed glioma and myoma

glioneuroma (gli-o-nu-ro'mā) [+ *neurōn*, nerve, + *ōma*, tumor] A tumor having the characteristics of glioma and neuroma

gliosarco'ma [+ *sarx*, flesh, + *ōma*, tumor] Glioma combined with fusiform cells of sarcoma

gliosis (G. *glia*, glue, + *-ōsis*) Proliferation of neuroglial tissue in the central nervous system

gliosome (gli'o-sōm) [+ *sōma*, body]. One of the rounded bodies seen in neuroglia cells

gliotoxin. An antibiotic obtained from several different fungi, esp. *Trichoderma*

glischrin (glis'krin) [G. *glischros*, gluev] Mucinous substance formed in urine by *Bacillus glischrogenes*

glischruria (glis-ku'ri-ā) [+ *ouron*, urine] Glischrin in the urine

glisso'nian cirrhosis. Inflammation of peritoneal coat of the liver **SYN** *perihepatitis*.

glissoni'tis [G. *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of Glisson's capsule

Glisson's capsule (glis'uns). The outer capsule of fibrous tissue investing the liver. **SYN** *capsula fibrosa hepatis*

glo'bin [L. *globus*, globe] A protein constituent of hemoglobin. It is a histone and yields histidine upon hydrolysis

g. insulin. **SEE** *insulin, globin*

globinometer [+ *G. metron*, measure] Device for estimating the number of blood corpuscles in a given amount of blood **SYN** *cytometer*

glo'boid [+ *G. eidos*, form] Spheroid, resembling a globe

g. bodies. Minute ultramicroscopical microorganisms such as pathogens of poliomyelitis

globular (glob'u-lar) [L. *globus*, a globe]. Resembling a globe or globule, spherical.

globule (glob'ul) [L. *globulus*, globule] Any small rounded body

globulicidal (glob'u-lis-i'dal) [+ *caedere*, to kill]. Destructive to red blood corpuscles

globulin'eter [+ *G. metron*, measure]. Device for determining relative proportions of hemoglobin

globulin (glob'ū-lin) [G. *globulus*, globule] One of a group of simple proteins insoluble in pure water but soluble in neutral solutions of salts of strong acids with strong bases

Ex serum, globulin, fibrinogen, myosinogen, lactoglobulin, legumin

g., Ac. Accelerator globulin, a globulin present in blood serum which speeds up the conversion of prothrombin to thrombin in the presence of thromboplastin and calcium ions

g., antihemophilic. **SYN:** Thromboplastinogen; thrombocytoytic factor. A clotting component present in the plasma which is essential for the normal agglutination and disintegration of blood platelets. It is deficient in the blood of hemophiliacs.

g. gamma. That fraction of serum globulin with which most of the immune antibodies are associated. Most of the antibodies to viruses, bacterial agglutinogens, exotoxins, and injected foreign proteins are contained in the gamma globulin fraction. They are thought to arise from plasma cells.

g., human immune. A preparation of globulins and antibodies obtained from the human placenta. It contains the antibodies or immune factors against measles and is used in the prevention, modification, and treatment of measles.

g., serum. Globulins present in blood plasma or serum, the fraction of the blood serum which antibodies are associated. By electrophoresis, they can be separated into alpha-, beta-, and gamma-globulins, which differ in their isoelectric points.

glob'ulism [' + *G. ismos*, statue] 1. Abnormal amt. of red corpuscles in the blood. 2. Administration of medicine in globules.

globulolysis (glob-u-lol['is-'is]) [' + *G. lysis*, dissolution]. Red blood corpuscle destruction. SYN *hematolysis*.

globulolytic (glob-u-lol-it'ik) [' + *G. lysis*, dissolution]. Capable of destroying red blood corpuscles.

globulose (glob'u-lös) [*L. globulus*, globe]. Albumose or proteid produced by the digestion of globulins.

globu'lysis [*L. globus*, globe, + *G. lysis*, destruction]. Destruction of red blood corpuscles. SYN *globulolysis*, *hemolysis*.

globus [*L.*] A globe or sphere.

g. hystericus. A lump in the throat in hysteria and other neuroses.

Error. Probably due to functional disturbance of the 9th cranial nerve, and spasm of the pharyngeal muscles.

g. major. Head of epididymus.

g. minor. Lower end of epididymus.

g. pallidus. Pale section within the lenticular nucleus. SEE *paleostriatum*.

glomangioma (glöm'än-jl-ö'mä) A benign tumor which develops from an arteriovenous glomus of the skin.

glomer'ate [*L. glomeräre*, to wind into a ball]. Conglomerate, clustered, grouped.

glomer'ular [*L. glomerulus*, little skein]. Clustered. Pert to a glomerulus.

glomerule (glöm'er-ul) [*L. glomerulus*, little skein]. A glomerulus.

glomerul'i (sing *glomerulus*) [*L. glomerulus*, little skein]. 1. Small structures in the malpighian body of the kidney made up of capillary blood vessels in a cluster and enveloped in a thin wall, giving off uriniferous tubules. 2. Plexuses of capillaries. Twisted secretory parts of sweat glands.

glomerulitis (glöm'er-ü-l'itis) [' + *G. -itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of glomeruli, esp. of the renal glomeruli. SYN *glomerulonephritis*.

glomerulonephritis (*L. glomerulus*, little skein, + *G. nephros*, kidney, + *-itis*, inflammation). SYN *glomerulitis*. A form of nephritis in which the lesions involve primarily the glomeruli. May be acute, subacute, or chronic. Etiology is unknown but it frequently follows other infections, esp. those of the upper respiratory tract. Characterized by hematuria, edema, hypertension, and in severe cases, dyspnea, delirium, convulsions, and coma.

glomerulus (*pl. glomeruli*) (*L.* little skein). 1. A small rounded mass or spherical structure. 2. A small tuft of capillary loops enclosed within Bowman's capsule, the expanded end of a renal tubule, and two comprising a Malpighian body or renal corpuscle. It serves as a

filtering structure in the formation of urine.

g. olfactory. A rounded body found in the olfactory bulb formed by the numerous terminal branches of the dendrites of a mitral cell intertwining with the terminal fibers of several olfactory receptor cells.

glomus (glö'mus) [*L.*]. A small, round swelling made up of tiny blood vessels and found in a stroma containing many nerve fibers.

g., caroticum. The carotid body. *q. v.*

g., choroideum. An enlargement of the choroid plexus at its entrance into the inferior cornu of the lateral ventricle.

g., coccygeum. The coccygeal body. *q. v.*

glos'sa [*G. tongue*]. The tongue.

glos'sal [*G. glossa*, tongue]. Rel. to the tongue.

glossalgia (glos-sal['ji-'ä]) [' + *algos*, pain]. Pain in the tongue. SYN *glossodynia*.

glossectomy (glos'ek'to-mi) [' + *ektome*, excision]. Partial or complete excision of tongue. SYN *linguotomy*, *Kocher's operation*.

Glossina. A genus of flies called tsetse flies. Includes about 20 species of bloodsucking flies which are confined principally to central and southern Africa. They transmit the trypanosomes (*Trypanosoma gambiense*, *T. rhodesiense*) the causative agents of sleeping sickness in man and other trypanosomes which infect wild and domestic animals. Important species are *Glossina palpalis*, *G. morsitans*, *G. tachinoides*, and *G. swynnertoni*. SEE *Trypanosoma*, *sleeping sickness*.

glossi'tis [' + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the tongue.

g., acute. Associated with stomatitis, *q. v.* The tongue is covered with ulcers and is tender and painful. Another form affects the parenchyma of tongue and is characterized by edema, which may spread to surrounding structures, producing asphyxia and necessitating tracheotomy operation.

SYM. Tongue is painful, saliva thick and viscid, rendering swallowing difficult. Marked malaise, and often a rise in temperature.

TREATMENT: Oral cleanliness by frequent use of antiseptic mouthwashes. Potassium chlorate orally because it is excreted by the salivary glands and acts as a salivary antiseptic. Fluid food, to avoid discomfort and pain. Bowels kept open by using saline aperients.

g. areata exfoliativa. Geographical tongue.

g., chronic. Sometimes while suffering from chronic ill health, chronic dyspepsia, and septic teeth, this condition arises.

SYM. Tongue is large, pale, and flabby, and shows indentation marks from teeth pressure. Mouth is uncomfortable and there may be an unpleasant taste or foul odor.

TREATMENT. Improvement of the general health, relief of constipation, careful attention to oral hygiene.

g. desic'cans. A painful, raw, and fissured tongue.

g. median rhomboidal. An inflammatory area, somewhat diamond shaped, found on the dorsum of the tongue anterior to the vallate papillae.

g. Moeller's. Glossodynia exfoliativa, *q. v.*

g. parasit'ica. Black tongue. SYN: *glossophytia*.

- glosso-** [G. *glōssa*, tongue]. Prefix: Signifies *pert. to the tongue*.
- glossocoele** (glos'so-sēl) [G. *glōssa*, tongue, + *kēlē*, swelling]. Swelling and protrusion of the tongue due to disease or malformation.
- glossodynamometer** (glos'so-din-a-mom'e-ter) [+ *dynamis*, power, + *metron*, measure]. Device for measuring contractile power of the tongue muscles.
- glossodynia** (glos-o-din'i-ā) [+ *odynē*, pain]. Pain in the tongue. SYN *glossalgia*.
- g. exfoliativa**. Moeller's glossitis. A chronic superficial inflammation of the tongue characterized by burning or pain and increased sensitivity to hot and spicy foods.
- glos'soepiglot'tic** [+ *epi*, upon, + *glōt'tis*, back of tongue]. Pert to the ligament bet base of tongue and epiglottis.
- glossoepiglot'tidean** (glos'o-ep-i-glō-tid'e-an) [+ " + *glōt'tis*, back of tongue]. Rel. to the tongue and epiglottis.
- g. folds**. Three mucous membrane folds from base of tongue to the epiglottis. SYN *plica epiglotticae*.
- g. ligament**. Elastic band from base of tongue to the epiglottis in middle g fold.
- glossograph** (glos'o-graf) [+ *graphein*, to write]. A graph for showing the tongue's movements in speaking.
- glossohyal** (glos-o-h'yal) [+ *yooidēs*, U-shaped]. Rel to tongue and hyoid bone SYN *hyoglossal*.
- glosso'kin'esthet'ic**. Pertaining to movements of the tongue, esp, those in speech.
- glosso'la'b'i'al**. Pertaining to the tongue and lips.
- glossolalia** (glos-so-lal'i-ā) [+ *lalia*, babble]. Repetition of senseless remarks not related to the subject or situation involved.
- glossology** (glos-sol'o-jī) [+ *logos*, study]. 1 Study of the tongue and its diseases. SYN *glottology*. 2 Science of nomenclature SYN *onomatology*.
- glossolysis** (glos-sol'is-is) [G. *glōssa*, tongue, + *lysis*, loosening]. Paralysis of tongue. SYN *glossoplegia*.
- glosso'pal'atine**. Pertaining to the tongue and the palate.
- glossopathy** (glos-sop'ā-thī) [+ *pathos*, disease]. Disease of the tongue.
- glossopharyngeal** (glos'o-far-in-jē-āl) [+ *pharynx*, pharynx]. Rel. to tongue and pharynx.
- g. nerve**. Ninth cranial n. FUNCT Special sensory (taste), visceral sensory, motor ORIG by several roots from the medulla oblongata DISTR Pharynx, ear, meninges, tongue, tonsils BAS Carotid, tympanic, pharyngeal, lingual, tonsillar, and sinus nerve of Hering.
- glossohyilia** (glōs-sō-p'it'i-ā) SYN *hyperkeratosis linguae*. Black or hairy tongue, characterized by the appearance on the dorsum of the tongue of a dark furlike patch consisting of hypertrophied filiform papillae, pigment, and shed epithelial cells. Cause unknown.
- glossoplasty** (glos-so-plas'tī) [+ *plassein*, to form]. Reporative surgery of the tongue.
- glossoplegia** (glōs-sō-plē'jī-ā). SYN *glossolysis*. Paralysis of tongue, usually unilateral. Error. Cerebral hemorrhage, disease, or injury which involves the hypoglossal nerve.
- glossopto'is** [+ *ptōsis*, a dropping]. A dropping of the tongue downward out of normal position.
- glosso'pyros'is**. A burning sensation of the tongue.
- glossorrhaphy** (glos-sor'ā-fl) [+ *raphē*, suture]. Suture of wound of the tongue.
- glossos'copy** [+ *skopein*, to examine]. Inspection of the tongue.
- glossospasm** (glos'so-spazm) [+ *spasmos*, spasm]. Spasmodic contraction of muscles of the tongue.
- glossotomy** (glos-ot'o-mī) [+ *tomē*, incision]. Incision of tongue.
- glosso'trich'ia**. Hairy tongue, due to greatly elongated filiform papillae which gives the tongue a hairy appearance.
- gloss'y** [M.E. *glōse*]. Smooth and shining.
- g. skin**. Shiny appearance of the skin due to atrophy or injury to nerves.
- glot'tic** [G. *glōt'tis*, back of tongue]. Of or pert. to the tongue, or the glottis.
- glottis** (glōt'is) [G. *glottis*, back of tongue]. The sound-producing apparatus of the larynx consisting of the two *vocal folds* and the intervening space, the *rima glottidis*. A leaf-shaped lid of fibrocartilage (the epiglottis) protects this opening.
- g. edema**. The accumulation of fluid in the tissues lining the larynx. It may result from irritation of the larynx from improper use of the voice, excessive use of tobacco or alcohol, chemical fumes, acute infections, or more serious conditions such as tuberculous or syphilitic laryngitis.
- SYM Hoarseness, and later complete aphonia, extreme dyspnea at first on inspiration, but later on expiration also. Stridulous respiration, barking cough when epiglottis is involved.
- g. spuria**. Space situated bet. the false vocal cords.
- glottit'is** [+ *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the tongue. SYN *glossitis*.
- glottol'ogy** [+ *logos*, study]. The study of the tongue and its diseases SYN *glossology*.
- glucose** (glu'kās) [G. *glukus*, sweet]. An old term for a ferment converting starch into glucose.
- glucatonia** (glu-ka-to'nī-ā) [+ *a-*, priv. + *tonos*, tone]. Reduction of blood sugar brought about by insulin therap.
- Insulin shock.
- glucide** (glū'sid) [G. *glukus*, sweet]. 1 One of a large class of organic compounds including the carbohydrates and glucosides. 2 USP. White crystalline powder 500 times sweeter than sugar having no food value. Ussss Substitute for sugar in diabetes. One-quarter gr. (0.015 Gm) in the place of an ordinary lump of sugar.
- gluciphore** (glu'sī-fōr) [+ *phorein* to carry]. An atomic group which, when combined with other tasteless atoms called auxoglucs, forms sweet compounds. SEE *auxogluce*.
- glucose'mia** [+ *aima*, blood]. Sugar in the blood SYN *glycosemia*.
- gluco'neogenesis** [G. *glukus*, sweet, + *neos*, new, + *genesis*, origin]. The formation of glucose from noncarbohydrate sources such as proteins, and possibly fats. It occurs in the liver under such conditions as low carbohydrate intake or starvation.
- glu'cose** [L. *glucosum* from G. *glukus*, sweet]. 1 A liquid obtained from the incomplete hydrolysis of starch. It is a thick syrupy liquid, sweet in taste, containing d-glucose (dextrose), dextrins and other carbohydrates. It is used for nutritive purposes and in various pharmaceutical and food preparations. 2. Dextrose (C₆H₁₂O₆), a crystalline monosaccharide, more specifically dextro- or d-glucose.

Glucose is the most important carbohydrate in body metabolism. It is formed during digestion from the hydrolysis of di- and polysaccharides, esp., starch, and absorbed into the blood of the portal vein. In its passage through the liver excess glucose is converted into glycogen (*glycogenesis*). The concentration of sugar in the blood is approximately 0.1 per cent (100 mg) the amount being maintained at a fairly constant level (80 to 120 mg) through the action of insulin produced by the Islets of Langerhans of the pancreas. Failure of the pancreas to produce adequate insulin results in *hyperinsulinism* in which the blood sugar (glucose) level may rise to 200 mg or higher. When above the renal threshold (about 180 mg), glucose appears in the urine (glycosuria), a symptom of diabetes. Inadequate production of insulin or injection of insulin as in insulin shock treatment, reduces the blood sugar below normal, a condition known as *hypoglycemia*. *q.v.*

In the tissue glucose may be (a) converted into glycogen, (b) converted into fat, or (c) oxidized to carbon dioxide and water. Free glucose is not used in the tissues until phosphorylated by ATP (adenosinetriphosphate). This occurs through the action of an enzyme, hexokinase, with the resultant production of glucose-6-phosphate. Through a complex series of reactions involving several enzymes, the action of certain hormones, and the formation of several intermediate products including lactic and pyruvic acids, oxidation to carbon and water is brought about. Hormones of the ant. lobe of the hypophysis, the adrenal gland (cortex and medulla) thyroid and the gonads play a role in carbohydrate metabolism.

When the blood sugar is below normal fats are consumed. Incomplete combustion leads to the formation of ketone bodies, also a symptom of diabetes. Blood sugar acts as a protein sparer. *q.v.* Nervous tissue is especially dependent upon glucose as its source of energy, the brain being able to oxidize glucose directly.

g. chemistry findings: The glucose found in the blood stream has a dual origin. First, glucose is present normally in both the whole blood and plasma; secondly, the greater percentage of the normal glucose concentration has an exogenous origin—that is, from the food intake. **A. Normal:** 80 to 120 mgm per 100 cc. **B. Increased:** (1) Acromegaly, (2) Adrenal tumors, (3) Cortical or medullary, (4) Diabetes mellitus, (5) Hemochromatosis, (6) Hyperthyroidism, (7) Hyperpituitarism, (8) Hyperadrenism, (9) Intracranial pressure, (10) Severe exercise. **C. Decreased:** (1) Addison's disease, (2) Adenoma or carcinoma of islets of Langerhans, (3) Cretinism, (4) Hyperinsulinism, (5) Hypopituitarism, (6) Hypothyroidism, (7) Insulin shock, (8) Muscular dystrophy, (9) Myxedema.

glucose tolerance test. In suspected cases of hyperinsulinism, the test is prolonged to six hours with samples of blood being drawn hourly and analyzed for sugar content. If the blood-sugar level continues to drop after 3 hours, falling below 80 mgs per 100 cc, hyperinsulinism is indicated although other conditions may produce a deficiency in blood sugar (hypoglycemia).

glucosidase. An enzyme which catalyzes the hydrolysis of a glucoside.

glucoside (glu'ko-sid) [G. *glukos*, sweet]. A substance glycoside, which upon hydrolysis, yields a sugar, glucose, and

one or two additional products. They are numerous and widely distributed in plants. Many glucosides have medicinal properties, for example digitalin and strophanthin, present in digitalis and strophanthus respectively, which have a specific effect upon the heart. **See glycoside.**

glucosin (glu'ko-sin) [G. *glukus*, sweet]. Any one of a series of bases derived by action of ammonia on glucose.

glucosuria (glu'ko-suri) [G. *glukos*, sweet + *ouron*, urine]. Abnormal amt. of sugar in the urine. **Syn:** *glycosuria*.

glielike tumor. Glioma. Also a colloid degenerative cancer or colloma.

Gluge's corpuscles. Granular cells containing fat droplets, usually found in degenerating nervous tissue.

glu'side. Saccharin, said to be 300 times as sweet as cane sugar. **Syn:** *glusidum*.

DOSAGE: ½ gr. (0.03 Gm.)

glutamic acid. **Syn:** *Glutamic acid*. An amino acid ($\text{COOH}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CHNH}_2\text{COOH}$) formed in the hydrolysis of proteins.

glutaminase. An enzyme which catalyzes the breakdown of glutamine into glutamic acid and ammonia.

glutamine. The mono-amide of aminoglutaric acid. It is present in the juices of many plants and is essential in the metabolism of certain bacteria. It is also present in animal tissues such as the brain, liver and kidney.

glutathione (glu'ta-thi-on) [G. *theon*, sulfur]. A tripeptide of glutamic acid, cysteine, and glycine.

Found in small quantities in active animal tissues, takes up and gives off hydrogen, fundamentally important in cellular respiration.

gluteal (glu'te-äl) [G. *gloutos*, buttock]. Pertaining to the buttocks.

g. fold. Crease between the thigh and the buttocks. **See rump.**

g. reflex. Contraction of gluteal muscles from stimulation of their skin.

glutein (glu'te-in) A simple protein found in grain seeds, soluble in alkalies and dilute acids, but not in neutral solutions. **See protein.**

glu'ten [L. *glue*]. Vegetable albumin, a protein which can be prepared from wheat, corn, and other grain.

glu'tin [L. *glue*]. The viscid portion of wheat gluten. **Syn** *gladin*.

glutinous (glu'tin-us) [L. *glutinösus*, gluey]. Adhesive; sticky.

gluti'tis [G. *gloutos*, buttock, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of muscles of buttocks.

glu'tolin. An albumoid substance found in small amts. in paraglobulin.

glycase (gli'käs) [G. *glykus*, sweet]. The enzyme that converts maltose into dextrose. **See enzyme, ferment.**

glycemia (gli-se'mi-ä) [G. *glykma*, blood]. Sugar or glucose in the blood. **Syn:** *glycosemia*.

glyceride (gli'ser-id) [G. *glykus*, sweet]. An ester of glycerin compounded with an acid.

glycerine (gli'ser-in) [G. *glykus*, sweet]. **USP** *Syn glycerol*. A trihydric alcohol, tri-hydroxy-propane ($\text{C}_3\text{H}_8(\text{OH})_3$) present in chemical combination in all fats. It is an oil, colorless, liquid soluble in all proportions in water and alcohol. It is made commercially by the hydrolysis of fats, esp., during the manufacture of soap.

Uses: Extensively as a solvent, as a preservative, as an emollient in various skin diseases, and in form of suppositories as an evacuant.

glycerite (gli'ser-it) [G. *glykus*, sweet]. Drug dissolved in glycerin. Four official.

glyceritum (pl. *glycerita*) [L. glyceritel]. Medicinal substance mixed or dissolved in glycerin.

glycerol (gli'ser-ol) [G. *glykus*, sweet]. Clear, colorless, syrupy liquid formed by hydrolysis of fat. SYN *glycerin*, *q.v.*

g. trinitrate. Nitroglycerin, USP.

Made by the action of nitric acid on glycerin in presence of sulfuric acid.

Used internally in form of spirit which is 1% in alcohol, and in form of tablets. ACTION AND USES. To dilate blood vessels in some cases of angina pectoris.

DOSEAGE: 1 m (0.6 cc) Tablets, 1/100 gr. (0.6 mg.).

glyceryl. The trivalent radical CaH_5 of glycerol

glycine (gli'sēn) [G. *glykus*, sweet]. Amino-acetic acid* derived from gelatin and from many proteins. SYN *glycotin*, *glycocoll*.

glyco-. Prefix from G. *glykus*, sweet. Used in chemical compounds to indicate presence of glycerol or similar substance.

glycocin. *Glycin*, *q.v.*

glycoelastic [G. *glykus*, sweet, + *klassein*, to break]. Pert. to the hydrolysis and digestion of sugars

glycogen (gli'kō-jēn) [G. *glykus*, sweet, + *gennan*, to produce]. It is a polysaccharide ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_5$)_x and is commonly called "animal starch", a whitish powder which can be prepared from mammalian liver and muscle, and other animal tissues.

Formation of glycogen from carbohydrate sources is called *glycogenesis*, from noncarbohydrate sources, *glyconogenesis*. The conversion of glycogen to glucose is called *glycogenolysis*.

It is the form in which carbohydrate is stored in the animal body for future conversion into sugar, and for subsequent use in performing muscular work or for liberating heat.

It is formed from sugar and a part of the fat and protein in the blood. It is converted when needed by the tissues into glucose. It is a muscle food, and with the contraction of the muscles it breaks down into lactic acid, causing fatigue. Oxygen is then needed to convert lactic acid back into glycogen, at which time some of the lactic acid is burned, producing carbonic acid and heat. Sugar from the blood takes the place of the lactic acid consumed.

Oxygen and sugar are necessary to prevent fatigue from muscular exertion long continued. SEE *azoamyly*.

glycogenase (gli'kō-jen-ās) [" + *gennan*, to produce]. An enzyme in the liver which hydrolyzes glycogen.

Its end product is dextrose.

glycogenesis (gli'kō-jen'es-is) [" + *genesis*, formation]. The formation of glycogen, as occurs in man after the eating of a carbohydrate meal.

glycogenetic [" + *gennan*, to produce]. Pert. to the formation of glycogen.

glycogenic [" + *gennan*, to produce]. Rel. to glycogen.

glycogenolysis (gli'kō-jen-ol'is-is) [" + " + *lysis*, solution]. Conversion of glycogen into dextrose in the liver.

glycogenolytic (gli'kō-jen-o-lit'ik) [" + " + *lysis*, dissolution]. Pert. to the hydrolysis of glycogen.

glycogenesis (gli'kō-jen-o'sis) [" + " + *genesis*]. Abnormal amt. of glycogen in children resulting in an enlarged liver. SYN *von Gierke's disease*.

glycoesulia (gli'kō-jū'si-ā) [" + *gensis*, taste]. A sweet taste.

glycohemia (gli'kō-he'mi-ā) [" + *aima*, blood]. Abnormal amt. of sugar in the blood. SYN *glycoemia*.

glycol (gli'kol) [G. *glykus*, sweet]. Any one of the dihydric alcohols related to ethylene glycol, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4(\text{OH})_2$. The general formula is $\text{C}_2\text{H}_n(\text{OH})_2$.

The glycols are thick, colorless, water soluble liquids similar to glycerol.

glycolipid (gli'kō-lip'id) [" + *lipos*, fat]. Compound of fatty acids with a carbohydrate, containing nitrogen, but no phosphoric acid.

Found in myelin sheath of nerves. SYN *cerebroside*.

glycolysis (gli'kol'i-sis) [" + *lysis*, dissolution]. Hydrolysis of sugar by a ferment in the body.

glycolytic [" + *lysis*, dissolution]. Pert. to hydrolyzing sugar.

g. enzyme. An enzyme which catalyzes the hydrolysis of sugars.

glycometabolic [" + *metabolē*, change]. Rel. to the metabolism of sugar.

glycometabolism (gli'kō-mēt-āb'ō-lizm) [" + " + *-ismos*, process]. Utilization of sugar* by the body. SYN *saccharometabolism*. SEE *metabolism*.

glyconeogenesis (gli'kō-ne-o-jen'e-sis) [" + *neos*, new, + *genesis*, formation]. The formation of carbohydrates from noncarbohydrates, such as fat or protein.

glyconucleoprotein [" + L. *nucleus*, kernel, + G. *prōtos*, first]. A carbohydrate group unduly developed in a nucleoprotein.

glycopenia (gli'kō-pe'ni-ā) [" + *penia*, poverty]. Having a tendency to hypoglycemia.

glycoperic [" + *pēsis*, fixation]. Pert. to the fixing or storing of sugar.

glycoperis [" + *pēsis*, fixation]. The storing of glycogen in the liver.

glycophenol [G. *glykus*, sweet] Saccharin, a very sweet crystalline substance. SYN *gluside*.

glycophilia (gli'kō-fil'i-ā) [" + *philein*, to love]. A condition in which there is a marked tendency to hyperglycemia.

glycopolyuria (gli'kō-pol-i-ū'ri-ā) [" + *polys*, much, + *ouron*, urine]. Diabetes mellitus with polyuria greater than glycosuria.

glycopri'val, **glycopri'vous** [" + L. *privus*, deprived of]. Lacking in or without carbohydrates.

glycoprotein (gli'kō-pro'te-in) [" + *prōtos*, first]. A compound or conjugated protein such as mucin. SEE *protein*.

glycoptyalism (gli'kō-ti'al-izm) [" + *ptyalon*, saliva, + *ismos*, state of]. Excretion of glucose in the saliva.

glycoregulation [" + L. *regula*, rule]. The dietary and insulin control of sugar metabolism.

glycoregulatory [" + L. *regula*, rule]. Rel. to glycoregulation.

glycorrhachia (gli'kō-rak't-ā) [" + *rachis*, spine]. Sugar in the cerebrospinal fluid.

glycorrhea (gli'kō-re-ā) [" + *roia*, flow]. Discharge of sugar from the body.

glycosecretory (gli'kō-se-kre'to-ri) [" + L. *secretus*, from *cernere*, to separate] Pert. to or determining the secretion of glycogen.

glycosemia [" + *aima*, blood]. Abnormal amount of sugar in the blood.

glycosialia (gli'kō-si-al'i-ā) [" + *sialon*, saliva]. Sugar in the saliva.

glycosialorrhoea (gli'kō-si-al-or-re-ā) [" + " + *roia*, flow]. Excessive secretion of saliva containing sugar.

glycoside. A substance derived from plants which upon hydrolysis yields a

sugar and one or more additional products. Depending on the sugar formed, glycosides are designated *glucosides*, *galactosides*, etc. SEE: *glucoside*.

glycosometer [' + *metron*, measure]. Device for determining proportion of sugar in urine in glycosuria.

glycosuria (gli-ko-su'ri-ä) [' + *ouron*, urine]. The presence of sugar (glucose) in the urine.

Traces of sugar, particularly glucose, may occur in normal urine, but are not detected by ordinary qualitative methods. In routine urinalyses the presence of a reducing substance is suspicious of diabetes mellitus until proven otherwise. Glycosuria is a pronounced symptom of diabetes mellitus when the blood sugar level exceeds the renal threshold (about 170 mg per cent). Normal conditions should show 0.01% of glucose in the blood SYN *glycosuria*.

Glycosuria may result from (a) pancreatic (insulin) insufficiency, (b) disorders of the endocrine glands esp., hypophysis adrenals, thyroid, or ovaries, (c) excessive carbohydrate intake, (d) excessive glycogenolysis, (e) reduction of renal threshold.

g., alimentary. Following ingestion of large amounts of starches or sugars.

g. diabetic. G. resulting from hyposecretion of insulin.

g. emotional. G. resulting from emotional states such as worry, or anxiety.

g. pituitary. G. resulting from dysfunction of the ant pituitary.

g. phloridzin. G. resulting from the injection of phloridzin which reduces the renal threshold for glucose.

g., renal. When glucose is persistent and not accompanied by hyperglycemia.

glycuresis (gli-ku-re'sis) [' + *ourēsis*, urination]. Presence of sugar (glucose) in the urine. SYN *glycosuria*.

glycurosuria (gli-kū-ro-nu'ri-ä) [*glycuroic acid* G. *ouron*, urine]. Glycuroic acid in the urine.

glycylglycine (glis-il-glis'in). The simplest form of a polypeptide.

glycyltryptophan (glis'il-trip'tof-än). A dipeptide of glycine and tryptophan.

glycyrrhiza (glis-i-ri'zä) The licorice root SEE *licorice*.

glyoxalase. An enzyme which catalyzes the conversion of methylglyoxal to lactic acid by the addition of water.

Gm. Abbr. for *gram*.

gnat. Any of a number of small insects belonging to the order Diptera, suborder Orthorrhapha. Term applied generally to insects smaller than mosquitoes. Includes black flies, midges, and sand flies.

g. buffalo. A small dipterous insect belonging to the family Simuliidae, q.v.

gnathalgia (nath-al'ji-ä) [G. *gnathos*, jaw + *algos*, pain]. Pain in the jaw. SYN: *gnathodynia*.

gnathic (nath'ik) [G. *gnathos*, jaw]. Pert. to an alveolar process or to the jaw.

gnathion (nath'ion) [G. *gnathos*, jaw]. Lowest point of middle line of lower jaw, a craniometric point.

gnathitis (na-thi'tis) [' + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the jaw or adjacent soft parts.

gnatho- (nath'o) [G.]. Prefix. Pert. to jaw or cheek.

gnathocephalus (nath-ö-sēf'al-üs). A monster in which the head consists principally of the jaws.

gnathodynia (nath-o-din'tä) [G. *gnathos*, jaw, + *odynē*, pain]. Pain in the jaw. SYN: *gnathalgia*.

gnathoplasty (nath'o-plas-ti) [' + *plasis*, to form]. Reparative surgery of jaws or cheek.

gnathoschisis (nath-os'kis-is) [' + *schizein*, to split]. Congenital jaw cleft.

Gnathostoma (nä-thös'tö-mä). A genus of Nematode worms which infests the stomach walls of domestic and wild animals. They occasionally accidentally infest man.

gnathostomiasis (nath-ö-stö-mi'ä-sis). Infestation with *Gnathostoma*, q.v.

gnosia (no'si-ä) [G. *gnōsis*, knowledge]. The perceptive worms which recognizing persons, things and forms.

goat-leap pulse. Term applied to an irregular and bounding pulse. SEE *pulse*.

goat milk. Milk of a goat. Av. SERVING 240 Gm. Pro 9.6, Fat 14.4, Carbo 12.0 Ca 0.128, Mg 0.013, K 0.145, Na 0.079, P 0.103, Cl 0.014, S 0.037. Vit A+++ SEE *buttermilk*, *milk*.

goblet cell. SYN *mucous cell*. A type of secretory cell found in the epithelium of the intestinal and respiratory tracts, a unicellular gland which secretes mucus. Mucin droplets accumulate in the distal end of the cell, forming a large ovoid mass which causes the cell to become swollen and distorted in shape. The free surface of the cell finally ruptures liberating the mucus. SEE *cell*, *gland*, *secretion*, *mucus*.

goggle eyed. Having an abnormally protruding eye. SYN *exophthalmic*.

goiter (goi'ter) [L. *guttur*, throat]. An enlargement of the thyroid gland.

Error. It may be due to lack of iodine in diet, thyroiditis, or inflammation from infection, to tumors, or hyper- or hypofunction of the thyroid gland. SYN *Derbyshire neck*, *struma*.

g., aberrant. Supernumerary thyroid enlargement.

g., acute. G. growing rapidly.

g., adenomatous. Thyroid enlargement due to growth of encapsulated adenomata. Nodular goiter.

g., basedowified. SEE *toxic g.*

g., colloid. One in which there is a great increase of follicular contents.

g., cystic. A g. in which a cyst or a number of cysts are formed. May result from the degeneration of tissue or liquefaction within an adenoma.

g., diffuse. G. in which the thyroid tissue is diffuse in contrast to its nodular form as in adenomatous goiter.

g., diver, g., diving. Movable g.

g., endemic. G. development in certain localities, especially those in which iodine is deficient in food and water.

g., exophthalmic. SYN. *Grave's*, *Parry's* or *Basedow's disease*, *hyperthyroidism*, *thyrotoxicosis*. A disease resulting from the excessive secretion of the thyroid hormones.

Error. Unknown. Nervous shock, or strain, worry, and fright, may be precipitating factors. Occurs in constitutionally predisposed individuals. Incidence higher in females.

SYM. Bulging eyeballs generally present. Many eye signs, enlarged thyroid, delayed coagulation time, tremor of fingers and muscles of hands, tachycardia, increased metabolism, vomiting and diarrhea, profuse perspiration, nervous irritability, skin eruptions, emaciation, anemia, hyperglycemia. Goiters are more prevalent in fresh water and lake countries, and less so on the sea coast, probably due to the lack of iodine in fresh water. Iodine and iodized salt are used as remedies and preventatives.

g., fibrous. G. with hyperplastic capsule and stroma of the thyroid gland.

g., follicular. SEE *parenchymatous g.*

g., hyperplastic. SYN: *parenchymatous goiter*. Condition in which number of secreting cells esp. those lining the follicles is greatly increased.

g., intrathoracic. G. in which a portion of the thyroid tissue lies within the thoracic cavity.

g., lingual. Hypertrophied mass forming a tumor at post portion of dorsum of tongue.

g., parenchymatous. G. characterized by multiplication of cells lining the follicles or alveoli. There is usually a reduction in colloid and the follicular cavities assume various sizes and are often obliterated by infoldings of their walls. Fibrous tissue may increase markedly. Iodine content of gland is low. Goiter usually has a diffuse nature.

g., perivascular. G. surrounding a large blood vessel.

g., retrovascular. G. development behind a large blood vessel.

g., simple. Thyroid gland hyperplasia unaccompanied by constitutional symptoms.

g., subternal. Enlargement of lower part of thyroid isthmus.

g., suffocative. G. causing shortness of breath due to pressure.

g., toxic. Exophthalmic goiter or goiter in which there is an excessive production of the thyroid hormone.

g., vascular. G. due to distention of blood vessels.

gold-beaters' skin. A membrane from the cecum of the ox for surgical use.

Goldberger's diet. One for pellagra. Eggs, lean meat, and brewer's yeast.

Goldflam's disease. Excessive tiring of voluntary muscles and rapid decrease of contractility. SYN *myasthenia gravis pseudoparalytica*.

gold seed. Thin capillary glass tube covered with gold containing some form of radium.

Golgi apparatus. The internal reticular apparatus of Golgi. A network of irregular wavy threads present in the cytoplasm, of all nerve cells, and many other cells esp. secretory cells.

Golgi's cells. Multipolar nerve cells in the cerebral cortex and post horns, of spinal cord. There are two types. Type I, those that possess long axons and Type II, those that possess short axons.

Golgi's corpuscle. A sensory nerve ending or receptor found in tendons, or aponeuroses, an end organ of muscle sense. Also called *organ of Golgi*.

Goll's tract (golz). One in post white column of spinal cord. SYN *fasciculus gracilis*.

gomphi'asis [G. *gomphios*, molar tooth]. Loosening of the teeth.

gomphosis (gom-fō'sis) [G. *gomphos*, nail, + *ōsis*]. A conical process fitting into a socket in immovable (synarthrosis*) joint. SEE *joint*.

gon'ad [G. *gonē*, semen]. A generic term referring to both the female sex glands, or ovaries, and the male sex glands, or testis. The embryonic sex gland before differentiation into definitive testis or ovary.

Each forms the cells necessary for reproduction, *spermatozoa* from the testes, *ova* from the ovaries.

INTERNAL SECRETIONS: Female. The vesicular follicles of the ovaries secrete estrogen, which maintains the nutrition and mature size of the female generative organs, also the *corpus luteum*, producing the luteal secretion (progesterone) which sensitizes the interior membrane of the uterus to contact with the ovum to assist in the implantation of the fertilized ovum.

Male: The interstitial cells of the testes secrete an internal secretion containing androgens which stimulates metabolism, increases muscular strength and develops secondary sex characteristics.

Hormones from both sexes have been isolated and standardized, and are used in the treatment of conditions arising from an insufficiency of these hormones: SEE *ovary*, *testicle*.

gonadal (gon-ā-dal) [G. *gonē*, seed]. Pert. to a gonad. SYN *gonadal*.

gonadectomy (gon-ā-dek'to-mī) [" + *ek-tomē*, excision]. Excision of a testis or ovary.

gonad'ial [G. *gonē*, semen]. Pert. to reproductive gland. SYN *gonadal*.

gonadogen (gon-ad'ō-jen) [" + *gennan* to produce]. Commercial gonadotropin substance from pregnant mare's serum. Induces ovulation and in male growth of genitalia and secondary sex characteristics.

gonadop'athy [" + *pathos*, disease]. A disease of the sexual glands.

gonadother'apy [" + *therapeia*, treatment]. Treatment by injection of extracts containing testicular or ovarian hormones.

gonadotrope (gon-ad'ō-trōp) [" + *tropein*, turning]. One dominated by the sex instinct.

gonadotrophic (gō-nād-ō-trōf'ik) [G. *gonē*, semen]. Relating to stimulation of the gonads.

g., hormones. Gonadotrophins, *g.* or gonad-stimulating hormones.

gonadotrophin [G. *gonē*, semen, + *tropein*, turning]. A gonad-stimulating hormone.

g's., ant. pituitary. Those produced by the anterior lobe of the hypophysis. Include (a) follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH), (b) leuteinizing hormone (LH). In the male this is called the interstitial cell stimulating hormone (ICSH), (c) luteotrophic hormone (LTH).

g., chorionic. G's. produced by the chorionic villi of the placenta. They are present in the blood and urine of pregnant women and in the blood of pregnant mares. Their presence in urine is the basis of the Aschheim-Zondek, Friedman, and other pregnancy tests. Also called ant. pituitary like hormone, pregnancy hormone.

gonadotropism (go-nad-ō'tro-pizm) [" + *ismos*, state of]. Domination by the sex impulse.

gon'aduct [" + *L. ductus*, canal]. The seminal duct or the oviduct.

gonagra (gon-a-grā) [G. *gonu*, knee, -*agra*, seizure]. Gout in the knee.

gonal'gia [" + *algos*, pain]. Pain in the knee.

gonangiectomy (gon-an-jī-ek'to-mī) [G. *gonē*, seed, + *aggeion*, vessel, + *ektomē*, excision]. Excision of the vas deferens or a part of it. SYN *vasectomy*.

gonarthrit'is (gon-ar-thrīt'is) [G. *gonu*, knee, + *arthritis*, joint, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of knee joint.

gonarthrocace (gon-ar-throk'ā-se) [" + *kakē*, evil]. White swelling of knee joint.

gonarthromeningitis (gon-ar-thro-men-in-jīt'is) [" + *meninx*, membrane, -*itis*, inflammation]. Synovitis of the knee joint.

gonarthrotomy (gon-ar-throt'o-mī) [" + *tomē*, incision]. Incision of knee joint.

gonatag'ra [" + *agra*, seizure]. Gout in the knee.

gonatocele (gon-at'o-sēl) [+ *kēlē*, swelling]. White swelling; tumor of the knee.

gonecyst, **gonecystis** (gon'e-sist, gon-e-sis'tis) [G. *gonē*, semen, + *kystis*, a bladder]. A seminal vesicle.

gonecystitis (gon-e-sis-ti'tis) [+ + + -itis, inflammation]. Inflammation of seminal vesicles.

gonecystolith (gon-e-sis-to-lith) [+ + + *lithos*, stone]. A concretion or calculus in a seminal vesicle.

gonecystopyosis (gon-e-sist'o-pi-o'sis) [+ + + *pyōsis*, suppuration]. Suppuration in a seminal vesicle or gonecyst.

gonitis (go-ne-i'tis) [G. *gonu*, knee, + -itis, inflammation]. Inflammation of the knee.

gonopolesis (gon-e-poi-e'sis) [G. *gonē*, semen, + *poiein*, to make]. The secretion of the semen.

Gongylonema (gōn-jō-lō-nē'mā). A genus of nematode worms belonging to the suborder Spirurata. They are parasitic in wall of the esophagus and stomach of domestic animals. Occasionally, they are accidental parasites in man. *G. pulchrum* is the species most frequently involved.

goniometer (gon-i-om'et-er) [G. *gōnia*, angle, + *metron*, measure]. Apparatus to measure joint movements and angles.

gonion (go'ni-on) [G. *gonia*, angle]. Point of angle of the mandible or lower jaw.

gonioscope (go'ni-o-skōp) [+ *skopein*, to examine]. An instrument for inspecting angle of ant. chamber of eye and for determining ocular motility and rotation.

gono-, **gon-** [G.]. Prefix meaning *generation*, *offspring*, *semen*.

gonocide (gon'o-sid) [G. *gonē*, semen, + *laedere*, to kill]. Destructive to the gonococcus.

gonococ'cal [+ *kokkos*, berry]. Rel. to or caused by gonococci.

gonococcemia (gon-o-kok-se'mi-ā) [+ + *aima*, blood]. Gonococci in the blood.

gonococcic (gōn-ō-kōk'sik) [+ + *kokkos*, berry]. Pert. to the gonococcus.

g. smears. Gonococci are in pairs and tetrads, never in chains. They are biscuit-shaped with concave adjacent surfaces, Gram negative and intracellular. *Stains*. Gram's method, methylene blue.

gonococcide (gon-o-kok'sid) [+ + + *laedere*, to kill]. Destructive to or that which kills gonococci.

gonococcin (gon-o-kok'sin) [+ + *kokkos*, berry]. A glycerin extract of gonococci used in the cutreaction test for gonorrhea.

gonococ'cicide [+ + *kokkos*, berry, + *laedere*, to kill]. Destructive to or an agent which kills gonococci.

gonococcus (gon-o-kok'us) [+ + *kokkos*, berry]. The organism causing gonorrhea. *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*.

It is an intracellular biscuit-shaped diplococcus and tends to occur in pairs. It is classified as a Gram negative bacterium and may be found in or on the genitalia, in the blood, the eye, urine, feces, and in boils.

gon'ocyte [G. *gonos*, seed, + *kytos*, cell]. The primitive reproductive cell.

gonohemia (go-no-he'mi-ā) [G. *gonē*, semen, + *aima*, blood]. General gonorrhea infection. Syn *gonococcemia*.

gonophage (gon'o-fāj) [+ + *phagein*, to eat]. The bacteriophage produced by the gonococcus.

gon'ophore [+ + *phorein*, to carry]. Any body that stores up or activates sex cells, as the spermatic duct, seminal vesicle, oviduct, or uterus.

gonorrhea (gon-o-re'ā) [+ + *roia*, flow]. A specific, contagious, catarrhal inflammation of the genital mucous membrane of either sex.

Error. Infection by the gonococcus, *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*.

The disease also may affect other structures of the body, such as the conjunctiva, the oral mucosa, the rectum, or the joints. In the female the parts involved may be the urethra, vulva, vulvovaginal glands, vagina, endocervix, Skene's glands, Bartholin's glands, or fallopian tubes.

Sym Male Yellow mucopurulent discharge from the penis. Inception in the urethra. May become deep-seated and affect the prostate. Slow, difficult and painful urination, and sometimes rigidity of the penis with great pain.

Female The labia may become red, hot, tender, and inflamed. A sticky, serous exudate may cover the surfaces. Labia may become so swollen as to prevent inspection. Two strawberry points may show just beneath the external meatus, the latter being red and tender. The urethral canal is inflamed, painful micturition and frequency of urination may occur. Thick, creamy or greenish mucopurulent discharge develops shortly after invasion. Later it subsides and if the cervix is involved, becomes mucopurulent, and in final stages, whitish. The positive diagnosis is made by finding the organism on smear. Very commonly the disease is subacute or chronic from its inception, in the female.

Prog It may clear up without serious results, or become chronic (involving deeper tissues and producing urethral stricture), or produce complications (prostatitis, epididymitis, orchitis, cystitis, etc., arthritis and endocarditis). No case of acute gonorrhea should be considered as cured until 3 successive negative smears from the cervix, Bartholin's and Skene's glands are obtained, at least 2 of which should be examined immediately after a menstrual period. Even then the case must be regarded with suspicion.

NP Every precaution for self-protection. Always wash hands after tending patient. Rubber gloves and a gown should be worn. The latter should not be worn in caring for another patient, and gloves should be sterilized after treatment. All linens should be sterilized after using and dressings immediately disposed of. The danger of an infected eye on part of the nurse is very considerable.

PROPHYLAXIS Modern methods include the oral administration of either a single tablet of crystalline penicillin G (250,000 units) or 4 Gm. of sulfadiazine within 6 hours of exposure.

TREATMENT Local measures, including urethral instillations, have largely given way to penicillin therapy. Penicillin is specific, and is regarded as superior to sulfadiazine and other sulfonamides. In the absence of response to adequate administration of penicillin, many venereologists assume that the condition is not gonorrhea but a persistent nonspecific urethritis, requiring local procedures (bladder irrigation, urethral instillation, etc.). Local ther-

apy may be required for eradication of foci of infection in the female, involving such structures as Skene's duct, Bartholin's glands, and the cervix.

Dosage. Penicillin is given in one intramuscular injection of 300,000 units. Another injection may be needed a day later. In therapeutic resistance, streptomycin may be injected in one dose of 0.3 Gm.

RS antiblennorrhagic, arthritis, blennorrhous, clap, gleet, gonococcus, gonotoxemia, rheumatism.

gonorrhe'al [G *gonē*, seed, + *roia*, flow].

Of the nature of or pert to gonorrhea.
g. arthritis, g. rheumatism. Arthritis, or rheumatism resulting from gonorrheal infection.

gonybatia (gōn-i-bā'shī-ā) Walking on the knees, a symptom of certain pathologic conditions.

gonycamp'sis [G *gonu*, knee, + *kampsis*, bending] Abnormal curvature of the knee or ankylosis.

gonycrote'sis [' + *krotēsis*, knocking]. Knock-knee.

gonyectyposis (gon'ī-ek-tī-po'sis) [' + *ektypōsis*, displacement]. Bowlegs. **Syn** genu varum.

gonyocèle (gon'e-o-sēl) [' + *kēlē*, swelling]. Tuberculous synovitis of the knee. **Syn** white swelling.

gonyoncus (gon'ī-on'kus) [' + *ogkos*, tumor]. Tumor of the knee. **Syn** white swelling.

gooseberries. A fruit. **Comp** Contain 93% water, also citric acid. Only contain 4% of sugar. **Av. Serving** 100 Gm. **Pro.** 0.8, **Fat** 0.4, **Carbo** 10.1, **Ca** 0.035, **Mg** 0.014, **K** 0.197, **Na** 0.038, **P** 0.031, **S** 0.011, **Fe** 0.005. **Vit B+** to ++, **G+**.

Action. The abundance of seeds and skin may cause irritation of the stomach and intestines. **Inv.** Diabetics may use as there is little sugar. **Ser** fruit.

goose flesh. **Syn** *cutis anserina*. A skin reaction caused by erection of skin papillae from cold or shock due to contraction of the arrector pili muscles.

Gordon's reflex (gord'ōn). Extension of great toe when sudden pressure is made on deep flexor muscles of calf of leg.

gorget (gor'jet) [Fr. *gorge*, throat, because of shape of instrument]. A grooved instrument to protect soft tissues from injury from point of knife.

gouge (gowj). Instrument for cutting away hard tissue of bone.

Goulard's extract (goo'larz). **USP.** An aqueous solution of lead subacetate, containing 18% lead.

Action and Uses. Diluted from 15 to 39 volumes of distilled water, as an astringent in inflammatory conditions of skin, for sprains and bruises.

Incompatibilities. Exposure to air, acacia, albumen.

gout (gowt) [L. *gutta*, drop]. Paroxysmal metabolic disease marked by acute arthritis and inflammation of the great toe and of the joints.

Etiol. Excessive uric acid in blood and deposits of urates of sodium in and around joints.

Sym. Nocturnal painful with swelling and pain around joints.

NP. The painful joints may be wrapped in cotton. They should be elevated and supported on a pillow. The weight of the bedclothes should be carried on a cradle. Hot fomentations may afford some relief. Massage and radiant energy may be employed. Watch for vomiting and purgation resulting from the

use of colchicum. Plentiful liquids should be given and the bowels kept open.

Diet. Milk, diluted fruit juices, and farinaceous foods may be given. The diet, however, should be a light one. Meat should not be given more than once a day. Rich game, kidneys, liver, sweetbreads, and duck are prohibited.

g., abarticular. G. which involves structures other than the joints.

g., chronic. Persistent form of g.

g., latent, g., masked. Lithemia without regular symptoms of gout.

g., misplaced, g., retrocedent. Subsidence of joint symptoms followed by severe constitutional upsets.

g., poor man's. G. due to exposure and privation.

g., tophaceous. G. marked by the development of tophi (deposits of sodium urate) in the joints, the external ear, and about the fingernails.

gout'y [L. *gutta*, drop]. Of the nature of, or rel to, gout.

g. diathesis. Predisposition to gout.

Gowers' tract (gow'erz) One formed of fibers from post. roots of lateral tract of the spinal cord reaching the cerebellum by way of the sup peduncle. The anterior spinocerebellar tract, *q. v.*

gr. Abbr. for *gram*.

graffian follicle. BNA. A mature, vesicular follicle of the ovary.

Beginning with puberty and continuing until the menopause, except during pregnancy a graffian follicle develops each four weeks. Each follicle contains a nearly mature ovum (an oocyte which upon rupture of the follicle, is discharged from the ovary, a process called *ovulation*). Ovulation occurs usually about the 13th day of the menstrual cycle, dated from the first day of the preceding menstrual period. Within the ruptured graffian follicle, the corpus luteum develops. Both the follicle and the corpus luteum are glands of internal secretion, the former secreting estrogens, the latter, progesterone.

gracile (gras'il) [L. *gracilis*, delicate] Slender; slight.

g. nucleus. Mass of medullary gray matter terminating the funiculus gracilis.

gracilus. A long slender muscle on the medial aspect of the thigh.

grada'tim [L.]. Gradually or by degrees.

Gradenigo's syndrome (grah-den-e'goz). Suppurative otitis media with abducens paralysis and pain in temporal region.

grad'ient. A slope or grade, an increase or decrease of varying degrees; or the curve which represents such.

g. axial. A gradient of physiological or metabolic activity exhibited by embryos and many adult animals, the principal one of which follows the main axis of the body, being highest at the anterior end and lowest at the posterior end.

graduate (grad'u-āt) [L. *gradus*, a step].

1. A vessel marked by lines for measuring liquids. 2. One who has been awarded an academic or professional degree from a college or university.

grad'uated. Marked by a series of lines indicating degrees of measurement, weight, or volume.

g. tenotomy. Partial surgical division of tendon of an eye muscle.

Graefe's, von, sign (grä'fes). Failure of the upper lid to follow a downward movement of the eyeball when the patient changes his vision from upward, downward. Seen in Graves' disease.

graft [L. *graphium*, grafting knife] Skin or other living substance inserted into

Gram Conversion Into Ounces

Gm.	Oz.	Gm.	Oz.	Gm.	Oz.	Gm.	Oz.
1	0.03	30	1.06	59	2.08	88	3.10
2	0.07	31	1.09	60	2.11	89	3.14
3	0.11	32	1.13	61	2.15	90	3.17
4	0.14	33	1.16	62	2.18	91	3.21
5	0.18	34	1.20	63	2.22	92	3.24
6	0.21	35	1.23	64	2.26	93	3.28
7	0.25	36	1.27	65	2.29	94	3.31
8	0.28	37	1.30	66	2.33	95	3.35
9	0.32	38	1.34	67	2.36	96	3.38
10	0.35	39	1.37	68	2.40	97	3.42
11	0.39	40	1.41	69	2.43	98	3.46
12	0.42	41	1.44	70	2.47	99	3.49
13	0.45	42	1.48	71	2.50	100	3.53
14	0.49	43	1.51	72	2.54	125	4.41
15	0.53	44	1.55	73	2.57	150	5.30
16	0.56	45	1.59	74	2.61	175	6.18
17	0.60	46	1.62	75	2.64	200	7.05
18	0.63	47	1.65	76	2.68	250	8.82
19	0.67	48	1.69	77	2.71	300	10.58
20	0.70	49	1.73	78	2.75	350	12.34
21	0.74	50	1.75	79	2.79	400	14.11
22	0.77	51	1.80	80	2.82	450	15.87
23	0.81	52	1.83	81	2.85	453.6	16.00
24	0.84	53	1.87	82	2.89	500	17.64
25	0.88	54	1.90	83	2.93	600	21.16
26	0.91	55	1.94	84	2.96	700	24.69
27	0.95	56	1.97	85	3.00	800	28.22
28	0.99	57	2.01	86	3.03	900	30.75
29	1.02	58	2.04	87	3.07	1000	35.33

a similar substance to supply an absence or defect by attachment and growth into an integral part of the original substances.

RS autograft, skin grafting, transplantation, zoografting.

g., autoplasmic. One taken from another part of the patient.

g., bone. A piece of bone generally taken from the tibia and inserted elsewhere in the body to replace another osseous structure.

Bones for grafting can be kept in ice-box until needed. [other person]

g., heteroplastic. One taken from another.

g., ovarian. Implantation of a section of an ovary into the muscles of the abdominal wall.

g., skin. Removal of small sections of skin to a raw, clean surface such as a large superficial burn.

g., sponge. Small piece of sponge placed over an ulcerating part to stimulate epidermal growth.

g., Thiersch's. One in which only epidermis and small amt. of dermis are used.

g., Wolfe's. One in which the whole thickness of the skin is used. [animal]

g., zooplastic. One taken from an animal.

grain. [*L. granum*]. 1. The seed or seed-like fruit of many members of the grass family, esp. corn, wheat, oats, and other cereals. 2. A weight, 0.065 of a gram. 3. Direction of fibers or layers.

g., poisoning. Poisoning due to a fungus which develops on grain, as ergot.

Gangrenous. Tingling, pain, spasmodic muscular contractions, blood stasis and gangrene, fingers, toes, nose or ears.

Convulsive. May be similar to gangrenous form followed by nervous disturbance. Headache, slight fever, spasm and cramps of muscles, delirium, epilepsy, dementia.

Treatment: Provoke vomiting; wash out stomach; give a purgative; give an enema; give powdered charcoal freely; give peroxide of hydrogen. Collapse should be fought with external heat; whiskey, strychnine, atropine, etc.

gram. Abbr. Gm., gm., g. A unit of weight (mass) of the metric system. It equals approximately the weight of a cubic centimeter or cubic milliliter of water. It is equal to 15.437 grain (Troy).

gramicidin (grām-i-sid'in). An antibiotic obtained from a spore-forming soil bacillus, *B. brevis*. One which is effective against Gram-positive bacteria. It is toxic to animals inducing hemolysis of the blood, consequently its clinical use is restricted principally to topical application.

gramicidin S. An antibiotic related to gramicidin and more effective than gramicidin against *Staph. aureus* and certain species of Gram-negative bacteria.

gram-meter. A unit of work energy equivalent to that expended in raising a weight of 1 gram vertically a height of 1 meter.

gram molecule. The grams of a substance which equal its molecular weight.

Gram-negative organisms will lose the stain and take the color of the counter-stain.

Gram-positive organisms will retain the color of the gentian violet stain.

Gram's method. A method for staining bacteria of importance in the identification of bacteria. 1. Prepare a film on a slide, dry and fix with heat. 2. Stain with aniline gentian violet or ammonium oxalate crystal violet. 1 min. 3. Rinse in water, then immerse in Gram's iodine solution for 1 min. 4. Rinse off iodine solution then decolorize in 95% ethyl alcohol or acetone. 5. Counterstain with dilute carbolfuchsin or safranin. 30 sec. 6. Rinse with water, blot dry, and examine.

Gran'cher's disease. Massive pneumonia. Syn. *splenopneumonia*.

G.'s sign. Raised pitch of expiratory murmur in pulmonary consolidation.

grand mal (grahn mal) [Fr. great evil]. The typical epileptic attack with or without coma.

gran'ular [*L. granulum*, little grain]. Of the nature of granules. Roughened by prominences like those of seeds.

g. cast. Coarse or fine granule, short and plump, sometimes yellowish, similar to hyaline cast.

Soluble in acetic acid. Seen in inflammatory and degenerative nephropathies. See: *cast*.

granulation [L. *granulum*, little grain]. 1. Formation of granules, or state or condition of being granular. 2. Fleishy projections formed on the surface of a gaping wound that is not healing by first intention* or indirect union.

Each granulation represents the outgrowth of new capillaries by budding from the existing capillaries and then joining up into capillary loops supported by cells which will later become fibrous scar tissue. Granulations bring a rich blood supply to the healing surface.

Os When the umbilical cord separates by wet gangrene there is left a raw area and granulation tissue is formed to heal it. If these granulations are left unchecked they will grow beyond the edge of the navel and form an umbilical polypus which is really an exuberant mass of granulation tissue.

g. arachnoidal. Syn: *Pachionian bodies, arachnoid villi*. Villus-like projections of the subarachnoid layer of the meninges which project into the superior sagittal sinus and other venous sinuses of the brain. Through them cerebrospinal fluid reenters the blood stream.

g. exuberant. An excessive mass of granulation-tissue formed in the healing of a wound or ulcer, proud flesh.

granule [L. *granulum*, little grain]. 1. A small, grainlike body. 2. In histology (a) A minute mass in a cell, which has an outline, but no apparent structure; (b) any minute mass; (c) the crossing points of an intracellular reticulum endwise. 3. In pharmacy, a small globule of sugar and gum tragacanth, combined with a medicinal substance. See: *chondroconia, chromomere*.

g., acidophil. One which stains with an acid stain such as eosin. Found in eosinophils of the blood and alpha cells of ant. lobe of hypophysis.

g., agminated. Small round or angular particle of disintegrated red blood corpuscle in the blood.

g., albuminous. Cytoplasmic granule in many normal cells, not affected by ether or chloroform, but disappears from view when acetic acid is added.

g., aleuronoid. Pigment cell g., colorless, myeloid, and colloidal.

g., alpha. Albuminous g. in leukocytes. Coarse, eosinophil, and highly refractive. Syn: *eosinophil g., oxyphil g.*

g., Altmann's. Mitochondria, q.v.

g., amphophil. One which stains with both acid and basic dyes; beta granule q.v.

g., azurophil. One which takes a stain with azure dyes easily. Found in lymphocytes; and monocytes, small and red or reddish-purple in color; they are inconstant in number being present in about 30% of the cells.

g., basal. Syn: *blepharoplast*, q.v. A small deeply staining granule found in certain protozoa from which the flagellum arises.

g., beta. An azurophil granule found in beta cells of the hypophysis or Islets of Langerhans of the pancreas.

g., chromophil. A granule of chromophil substance present in the cytoplasm of neurons; Nissel granules.

g., chromatin. Small masses of deeply staining substance suspended within the

meshes of the linin network of the nucleus of a cell.

g's cone. The nuclei of the cones, sensory cells of the retina. They form the outer zone of the outer nuclear layer of the retina.

g., delta. Small granules in the delta cells of the pancreas.

g., eosinophil. Acidophil granules, q.v. alpha granules.

g., glycogen. Minute particles of glycogen seen in liver cells following fixation.

g., Grawitz's. Found in lead poisoning basophilia, in the red blood corpuscles.

g., iodophil. Found in polymorphonuclear leukocytes and staining easily with iodine. Seen in various acute infectious diseases.

g., Kölliker's interstitial. Appears in various sizes in muscle fiber sarcoplasm.

g., metachromatic. Found in protoplasm of numerous bacteria. Stains deeply, irregular in size. Syn: *Babes-Ernst body, metachromatic body*.

g., Much's. Rod found in sputum of tuberculosis which stains with Gram stain, considered to be a modified tubercle bacillus.

g., neutrophil. Granules such as those found in neutrophil leukocytes which stain with both basic and acid dyes, assuming a neutral tint.

g., Nissel. Chromophil granules found in the cell bodies of neurons, Nissel bodies.

g., oxyphil. See: *alpha g.*

g., pigment. Particle of coloring matter seen esp. in pigment cells.

g., Plehn's. Basophilic and seen in conjugating form of *Plasmodium vivax*.

g., protein. Anabolic and catabolic particles of minute size in various proteins.

g., rod. Nucleus of the rod visual cell found in the external nuclear layer of the retina, connected with the rods.

g., Schüffner's. Polychrome methylene blue-staining g. found in parasitized erythrocytes of tertian malaria; coarse and red.

g., secretory. Zymogen granules, q.v.

g., seminal. Minute particles in semen, supposed to derive from disintegrated nuclei in nutritive cells from seminiferous tubules.

g., vitelline. See: *yolk g.*

g., yolk. Minute particles of fatty and albuminous nutritive substances present in the yolk (deutoplasm) of ova.

g., zymogen. Granules present in gland cells esp. secretory cells of pancreas, chief cells of the gastric glands, and serous cells of the salivary glands. They are the precursors of the enzymes secreted.

granulitis (gran-u-lit'is) [L. *granulum*, little grain, + G. -itis, inflammation]. Acute miliary tuberculosis.

granuloblast [L. *granulum*, + G. *blastos*, germ]. Mother cell of a granulocyte.

A myeloblast, found in bone marrow.

granulocyte (gran-ū-lō-sīt) [L. *granulum*, little grain, G. *kytos*, cell]. A granular leukocyte. A polymorphonuclear leukocyte (neutrophil, eosinophil, or basophil).

granulocytopenia (gran-u-lō-sī'tō-pe-nī-ā) [" + " + *penia*, poverty]. Abnormal reduction of granulocytes in the blood. Syn: *granulopenia*.

granulocytopenosis (gran-u-lō-sī'tō-poi-e-sis) [" + " + *poien*, to form]. The formation of granulocytes.

granulo'ma [L. *granulum*, + G. *oma*, tumor]. A granular tumor or growth, usually of lymphoid and epitheloid cells. They occur in various diseases such as leprosy, cutaneous leishmaniasis, yaws, and syphilis.

g., apical. Dental granuloma, *q. v.*

g., annulare. A condition of the skin characterized by development of reddish nodules arranged in the form of a circle.

g., coccidioidal. A chronic, generalized granulomatous disease caused by *Coccidioides immitis*. See *Coccidioidomycosis*.

g., dental. G. developing at the root of a tooth. May contain epithelial rests or colonies of bacteria.

g., eosinophilic. G. containing eosinophils and usually accompanied by eosinophilia.

g., fungoides. *Mycosis fungoides, q. v.*

Spirochaetes—All Species

Genus	Species	Colloquial or Old Names	Disease Caused in Man
<i>Pfeifferella</i>	<i>Pf. mallei.</i>	Bacillus mallei, or the glanders bacillus	Glanders
<i>Pseudomonas</i>	<i>Ps. pyocyanea.</i>	Bacillus pyocyaneus.	Suppuration ("blue pus").
<i>Vibrio</i>	<i>Vib. cholerae.</i>	Comma bacillus	Cholera.
<i>Neisseria</i>	<i>N. meningitidis.</i>	Meningococcus.	Cerebrospinal meningitis.
	<i>N. gonorrhoeae.</i>	Gonococcus.	Gonorrhea.
	<i>N. catarrhalis.</i>	Micrococcus catarrhalis.	Nasopharyngeal catarrh.
<i>Proteus</i>	<i>Pr. vulgaris.</i>	Bact. proteus vulgaris	Suppuration.
<i>Escherichia</i>	<i>E. coli</i>	Bacillus coli.	Occasionally suppuration, cystitis and pyelitis
<i>Klebsiella</i>	<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	Pneumobacillus or bacillus mucosus capsulatus	Occasionally pneumonia.
<i>Eberthella</i>	<i>E. typhosa</i>	Typhoid bacillus.	°Rhinoscleroma. Typhoid fever.
<i>Salmonella</i>	<i>S. paratyphosum</i> (A&B)	Bacillus paratyphosus, etc (Salmonella group)	Paratyphoid fever, gastroenteritis (food poisoning).
<i>Salmonella</i>	<i>S. enteritidis</i>		
<i>Salmonella</i>	<i>S. aertrycke</i>		
<i>Shigella</i>	<i>S. dysenteriae</i>	The dysentery bacilli.	Bacillary dysentery.
<i>Pasteurella</i>	<i>Past. pestis.</i>	Bacillus pestis	Plague
<i>Haemophilus</i>	<i>H. influenzae.</i>	Pfeiffer's bacillus	Catarrhal inflammation (°Influenza).
	<i>H. pertussis.</i>	Bordet-Gengou bacillus.	Whooping cough.
<i>Brucella</i>	<i>Br. melitensis.</i>	Micrococcus melitensis	Mediterranean fever.
<i>Spirochaete</i>	<i>Br. abortus.</i>	Bacillus abortus of Bang.	Undulant fever.
<i>Spirochaetes</i>	All species.		Syphilis, ictero-hemorrhagic jaundice, etc.

The Chief Gram-positive Bacteria

Genus	Species	Colloquial or Old Names	Disease Caused in Man
<i>Actinomyces</i>	<i>Actino. bovis.</i>	Streptothrix actinomyces, ray-fungus.	Actinomycosis.
<i>Mycobacterium</i>	<i>Myco. tuberculosis.</i>	Tubercle bacillus.	Tuberculosis.
	<i>Myco. leprae.</i>	Leprosy bacillus.	Leprosy
<i>Corynebacterium</i>	<i>C. diphtheriae.</i>	Diphtheria bacillus.	Diphtheria
	<i>C. hojmannii, C. xerosis, etc.</i>	Diphtheroid bacilli	Nonpathogenic.
<i>Streptococcus</i>	<i>Str. pneumoniae.</i>	Pneumococcus	Lobar pneumonia, peritonitis, etc
	<i>Str. pyogenes.</i>		Suppuration, scarlet fever, septicemia.
	<i>Str. viridans.</i>		Endocarditis.
<i>Staphylococcus</i>	<i>Staph. aureus, albus, etc.</i>		Suppuration, pyemia, osteomyelitis.
<i>Micrococcus</i>	<i>M. tetragenus.</i>		Rarely suppuration.
<i>Sarcina</i>	<i>Sarcina lutea.</i>		Rarely suppuration.
<i>Bacillus</i>	<i>B. anthracis</i>	Anthrax bacillus.	Anthrax.
	<i>B. subtilis.</i>	Hay bacillus.	Nonpathogenic.
	<i>Cl. tetani.</i>	Tetanus bacillus	Tetanus.
<i>Clostridium</i>	<i>Cl. botulinum.</i>	Bacillus botulinus.	Botulism.
	<i>Cl. welchii.</i>	Bact. aerogenes capsulatus.	Gas gangrene.

g., infectious. Any infectious disease in which granulomas are formed, such as tuberculosis or syphilis. Granulomas are also formed in mycoses, protozoan infections, and in certain metazoal diseases.

g., inguinale. A granulomatous disease common in the tropics caused by Donovan bodies (*Leishmania donovani*). Characterized by purulent lesions of the skin in region of the groin and often involving external genitalia.

g., iridis. G. which develops on the iris.

g., malignant. Lymphogranulomatosis; Hodgkin's disease.

g., pyogenicum. G. containing pyogenic organisms, which develop at the site of a wound. They may also occur at the tip of the fingers along the sides of the nails or beneath the free edge of the nail. They bleed easily and are usually painful to touch. Also called *septic granuloma*.

g., venereal. Lymphogranuloma venereum; *g. v.*

granulomato'sis [L. *granulum*, little grain, + G. *ōma*, tumor, + *-ōsis*]. The development of multiple granulomas.

g. siderot'ica. Brownish (Gamna) nodules in the enlarged spleen.

granulope'nia [' + G. *penia*, poverty]. Abnormal decrease of granulocytes in the blood. SYN *granulocytopenia*.

granuloplastic (gran'u-lo-plas'tik) [' + G. *plassein*, to form]. Developing granules.

granulopoiesis (gran'u-lo-poi-e'sis) [' + G. *pōiein*, to make]. The formation of granulocytes.

granulopo'tent [' + *potentia*, power]. Potentially capable of forming granules.

granulosa. The membrana granulosa, *g. v.*

gran'ulose [' + G. *ōsis*]. The soluble portion of starch.

It is converted into sugar by hydrolysis.

granulo'sis [' + G. *ōsis*]. A mass of minute granules.

g. ru'bia na'si. Disease of the skin of the nose.

ERIOLO. Inflammatory infiltration about nose with slightly elevated papules, and dilated sweat glands.

SYM. Moist erythematous patch on numerous macules.

grape'fruit. A citrus fruit. AV. SERVING 100 Gm. PRO 0.5, FAT 0.2, CARBO. 10.0. MINERALS Ca 0.021, Mg 0.009, K 0.161, Na 0.004, P 0.020, Cl 0.005, S 0.010, Fe 0.0003. VIT. A+, B++, C+ + + +, G+ + +.

g. juice. AV. SERVING 120 Gm. PRO. 0.6, FAT 0.2, CARBO. 15.2. MINERALS Ca 0.011, Mg 0.009, K 0.106, Na 0.005, P 0.011, Cl 0.002, S 0.009, Fe 0.0003. VIT. A+, B+ +, C+ +, G+. SEE *fruit*.

grapes [Fr. *grappe*, a cluster]. COMP: Contain acid potassium tartrate. Acidity decreases with the age of the grape and sugar increases. The sugar is nearly all glucose and is more abundant than in any other fruit. Mannite, dulcitol, and saccharose also represented. Raisins contain more sugar and less water.

AV. SERVING (Concord): 100 Gm. PRO. 1.4, FAT 1.4, CARBO. 14.9. MINERALS Ca 0.019, Mg 0.010, K 0.197, Na 0.015, P 0.031, Cl 0.005, S 0.024, Fe 0.0003. VIT. A+, B+ to + +, C+ to + +, G+.

grape sugar. Dextrose.

-graph [G.]. Suffix: Pert. to a writing or treatise.

graph [G.]. A presentation of statistical, clinical, or experimental data by dots and lines.

graphes'the'sia. The sense by which outlines, numbers, words, or symbols traced or written upon the skin are recognized.

graphite (graf'it) [G. *graphein*, to write].

A soft form of carbon. SYN: *plumbago*.

grapho- [G.]. Prefix: To write.

graphology (graf-o'l'o-jī) [G. *graphein*, to write, + *logos*, study]. Examination of handwriting in diseases of the nerves as a means of diagnosis.

graphomotor. Pertaining to movements involved in writing.

graphophobia. Abnormal fear of writing.

graphorrhea (graf-o-re'ā) [' + *roia*, flow].

Writing of many meaningless words and phrases, manifested in dementia precox.

graphospasm (graf-o-spazm) [' + *spasmos*, spasm]. Writer's cramp.

grat'tage (grat-ahzh') [Fr. a scraping].

Removal of morbid growths by rubbing with a brush or harsh sponge.

grave [L. *gravis*, heavy]. Serious, dangerous; severe.

g. wax. Waxlike matter on flesh caused by exposure to moisture with exclusion of air, as a body in the water or underground. SYN *adipocere*.

grav'el [Fr. *gravelle*, coarse sand]. Crystalline dust, or concretions of crystals from the kidneys, distinguished from true calculi by the absence of definite structural arrangement.

Generally made up of phosphates, calcium, oxalate, and uric acid.

graveolent (grav'e-o-lent) [L. *gravis*, heavy, + *oler*, to smell]. Fetid, having an unpleasant, strong odor.

Graves' disease. Exophthalmic goiter.

SEE *Mobius' sign*.

gravid (grav'id) [L. *gravidā*, pregnant].

Pregnant; heavy with child.

gravidā (grav'id-ā) [L.]. A pregnant woman.

grav'idin [L. *gravidā*, pregnant]. A substance on surface of standing urine, once considered a sign of pregnancy in women. SYN *kyestein*.

grav'idism [' + G. *ismos*, state of]. State of being pregnant.

grav'idity [L. *gravidā*, pregnant]. Pregnancy.

gravidocardiāc (grav'id-o-kar'di-ak) [' + G. *kardia*, heart]. Pert. to cardiac disorders resulting from pregnancy.

gravimetric [L. *gravis*, weight, + G. *metron*, measure]. Determined by weight.

g. method. Examination of blood by weighing.

gravistatic (grav-is-tat'ik) [' + G. *statikos*, standing]. Resulting from gravitation, as in a form of congestion.

gravita'tion [L. *gravitas*, weight]. Force and movement tending to draw every particle of matter together.

grav'ity [L. *gravitas*, weight]. Property of possessing weight.

g., specific. Weight of a substance compared with that of water, air, or hydrogen.

gravocaine (grav'o-kān). Spinal anesthetic mixture used in obstetrics.

gray [A.S. *græy*]. Black or brown mixed with white.

g. matter. Nervous tissue of a grayish color, in which myelinated nerve fibers do not predominate. It contains large numbers of cell-bodies of neurons, also called *substantia grisea*.

The term is generally applied to gray portions of the central nervous system, which include the cerebral cortex, basal ganglia, and nuclei of the brain and the gray columns of the spinal cord which form an H-shaped region surrounded

by white matter. Sympathetic ganglia and nerves may also be gray.

gray powder. USP. Mercury with chalk, containing about 36% mercury.

Uses. Most frequently as a cathartic for children, sometimes as an alternative.

green. A color intermediate bet. blue and yellow, afforded by rays of wave length bet. 0.000491 and 0.000535 mm. SEE "chloro-" words.

g. blindness. *Aglaucopsis*, a type of color-blindness in which green colors cannot be distinguished.

g. sickness. A form of anemia in adolescent girls, perhaps due to faulty diet during puberty. SYN *chlorosis*.

g. soap. A solution of soft soap in alcohol, molded and dried.

g. softening. Cranial abscess with pus of a greenish hue.

g. vitriol. Ferrous sulfate. SYN: *copperas*.

greenstick fracture. One involving only part of the thickness of a bone. SEE: *incomplete fracture*.

greffotome (gréf-o-tôm) [Fr. *greffe*, graft, + *G tomé*, incision]. Instrument for making tissue grafts.

grenz rays. Roentgen rays with an average wave length of 2 angstroms. SEE: *ray*.

griffe des orteils (grêf daz or-ta') [Fr.]. Muscular atrophy of foot with contraction. SYN: *clawfoot*.

grinder (grin'der) [A.S. *grindan*, to gnash]. A molar tooth. SYN: *dens molaris*.

grinders' disease. An asthma due to dust inhalation. SYN *siderosis*.

grip, grippe (grip) [Fr. *gripper*, to seize]. Acute, infectious disease marked by fever, prostration, pains in head and back, and by catarrh of respiratory tract. SYN: *influenza*, *q.v.*

gripes (grips) [A.S. *gripan*, to grasp]. Intermittent severe pains in bowels. SYN: *colic*, *torment*, *q.v.*

grippotoxin (grip-po-toks'in) [Fr. *gripper*, to seize, + *G toxikon*, poison]. The toxin of the influenza bacillus.

griseofulvin. An antifungal antibiotic for oral administration.

gris'tle [A.S.]. Cartilage.

gro'cers' itch. Eczema or psoriasis of the hands due to irritation from handling flour, sugar, etc.

Groff electrosurgical knife. Device for use of cutting current.

groin [A.S. *grynde*, abyss]. The depression between the thigh and trunk. The inguinal region. SEE *bubonalgia*, *venereal bubo*.

groove [Danish *groeve*, to dig]. A furrow or elongated channel. SYN *sulcus*.

g., bicipital. SYN: *intertubercular groove*. Depression for long tendon of the triceps located on ant. surface of humerus.

g., branchial. In the embryo, a groove lined with ectoderm which lies between two branchial arches. SEE *branchial groove* and *branchial arches*.

g., carotid. SYN: *cavernous g.* A broad groove on the inner surface of the sphenoid bone lateral to the body. It lodges the carotid artery and the cavernous sinus.

g., costal. SYN *subcostal groove*. A groove on the lower internal border of a rib. It lodges the intercostal vessels and nerve.

g., costovertebral. SYN: *vertebral g.* A broad groove extending along each side of the vertebrae. It lodges the sacrospinalis muscle and its subdivisions.

g., infraorbital. A groove on the orbital surface of the maxilla which transmits the infraorbital vessels and nerve.

g., intertubercular. The bicipital groove. *q.v.*

g., labial. A groove which develops in each of the primitive jaws. It gives rise to the vestibule separating the lips from the gums.

g., lacrimal. 1 A groove on post. surface of frontal process of the maxilla. 2 A groove on ant. surface of the post. lacrimal crest of the lacrimal bone. The two grooves serve to lodge the lacrimal sac.

g., laryngo-tracheal. A groove along the ventral surface of the ant. portion of the embryonic gut which gives rise to the respiratory organs.

g., malleolar. G. on ant. surface of distal end of tibia which lodges tendons of the tibialis posterior and flexor digitorum longus muscles.

g., medullary. Neural groove. *q.v.*

g., musculospiral. The radial groove, *q.v.*

g., mylohyoid. G. on inner surface of the mandible which runs obliquely forward and downward lodging the mylohyoid nerve and artery. In the embryo it lodges Meckel's cartilage.

g., nasolacrimal. In the embryo, a g. extending from inner angle of the eye to the primitive olfactory sac. It separates the maxillary and lateral nasal processes and its epithelial lining gives rise to the nasolacrimal duct.

g., nasopalatine. G. on vomer lodging nasopalatine nerve and vessels.

g., neural. A longitudinal g. on dorsal surface of the embryo lying between the neural folds. Upon closure of the folds to form the neural tube, the groove becoming the cavity of the neural tube eventually giving rise to the ventricles of the brain and the central canal of the spinal cord.

g., obturator. A g. at the sup. and post. angle of the obturator foramen through which pass the obturator vessels and nerve.

g., olfactory. A shallow g. on sup. surface of cribriform plate of the ethmoid on each side of the crista galli. It lodges the olfactory bulb.

g., palatine. One of a number of grooves on the inferior surface of the palatine process of the maxilla. They lodge the palatine vessels and nerves.

g., peroneal. 1 A shallow groove on lateral aspect of the calcaneus. 2 A deep groove on inferior surface of the cuboid bone. Each transmits the tendon of the peroneus longus muscle.

g., pharyngeal. A branchial groove, *q.v.*

g., primitive. In the embryo, a shallow groove in the primitive streak of the blastoderm and bordered by the primitive folds.

g., pterygopalatine. The pterygopalatine sulcus. A groove on the maxillary surface of the perpendicular portion of the palatine bone which, with corresponding grooves on the maxilla and pterygoid process of the sphenoid, transmits the palatine nerve and descending palatine artery.

g., radial. The musculospiral groove; a broad shallow groove running in a spiral direction on post. surface of the humerus. It transmits radial nerve and the profunda brachii artery.

g., rhombic. One of seven transverse grooves in the floor of the developing rhombencephalon. They separate the neuromeres.

g., sagittal. The sagittal sulcus; a shallow groove on inner surface of the parietal bones which lodges the sup. sagittal sinus.

g., sigmoid. G. on inner surface of the mastoid portion of temporal bone. It transmits the transverse sinus.

g., subcostal. SEE: *costal groove*.

g., tympanic. A g. at the bottom of the ext. auditory meatus which receives the inferior portion of the tympanic membrane.

g., urethral. A g. on caudal surface of the genital tubercle or phallus bordered by the urethral folds. The latter close transforming the groove into the cavernous urethra.

g., vertebral. SEE: *costovertebral groove*.

g., visceral. A branchial groove, *q.v.* **gross** [*L. grossus*, thick]. Not minute, in mass.

g. anatomy. That of organs and parts seen without the aid of a microscope.

g. lesion. One visible to the eye without the aid of a microscope.

Grothuss, law of. Light is absorbed when its wave length is in resonance with the atoms on which it falls.

ground. Basic substance or foundation; reduced to a powder, pulverized.

g. bundle. Fasciculus proprius, a bundle of nerve fibers which immediately surrounds the gray matter of the spinal cord. It is divided into three regions, the anterior, lateral, and posterior bundles which lie in the corresponding funiculi. These consist principally of short descending fibers.

g. itch. Ancylostomiasis cutis. Inflammation of the skin resulting from the invasion of the larvae of hookworms [*Ancylostoma* or *Necator*].

g. substance. SYN: *matrix, interstitial substance*. The material, fluid, semifluid, or solid which occupies the intercellular spaces in fibrous connective tissue, cartilage, or bone.

group'ing [*It. gruppo*, bunch]. Classification.

g., blood. Classifying blood of different individuals according to agglutinating and hemolyzing qualities before making a blood transfusion.

Human blood has been divided into 4 groups, and the blood of a patient must be compatible with that of the donor. The blood of one belonging to *Group I* may not be given to any patient not belonging to that group, although a donor belonging to *Group II* may give blood to one belonging to *Groups I* or *II*. One belonging to *Group III* may give to *Group II* or *III*, and one belonging to *Group IV* may give to those belonging to any of the 4 groups. SEE: *blood, transfusion*.

g. serum. A serum used for determining the blood group to which unknown cells belong. The grouping sera commonly used are human sera secured from donors and rabbit anti-sera prepared commercially.

grow'ing pains. Pains in the limbs of young persons, probably rheumatic.

growth [*A.S. grōwan*, to grow]. The development or increase in size of a living thing, as cyst, excrescence, tumor, benign or malignant.

Methods of growth. 1. By the synthesis of new protoplasm and multiplication of cells. 2. By the intake of water. 3. By the manufacture and deposition of nonliving substances either within or outside of cells.

There are 4 main types of growth:

1. Organs of the *lymphoid* type, such as the thymus and the lymph nodes, grow fastest early in life, reach their peak of development at the age of about 12, and then regress.

2. The *neural* type of organ, such as the brain, cord, eye, and meninges, grows definitely in childhood, but is close to its adult size by the age of 8 years. This size is maintained without regression.

3. The *general* type of growth is seen in the weight of the body, the height of the body, and lengths of various bones, the total weight of the muscles, and various internal organs. It is a slower and steadier growth than the first two, but has a marked acceleration at the time of puberty.

4. The *genital* type of growth is seen in the testes, ovaries, and other genitourinary structures. Their growth is the slowest of these 4 types in infancy, but at puberty they grow faster than the others and cause the striking changes in appearance noted in the reproductive organs.

Not all of the organs of the body are included in the above 4 types. Some structures, such as the mammary glands, have several cycles of growth and regression in a lifetime, and many other peculiarities of particular organs might be mentioned.

gru'el [*L. grutum*, meal]. Any cereal boiled in water.

gru'mose, gru'mous [*L. grumus*, heap]. 1. BACT. Made up of coarse granular bodies in the center. 2. Lumpy, clotted.

Grunfelder's reflex (grün'feld-ër). Fanlike spreading of toes with upward flexion of great toe resulting from pressure over post fontanel.

grutum (gru'tum) [*L. meal*]. 1 Small pink and white patches most frequently on skin of face and scrotum caused by inspissated sebum beneath the horny epidermis. SYN *milium*. 2 Oaten grits.

gtt. Abbr. of *guttae*, drops.

guaiacol (gwai'ak-ol). USP. A phenol obtained from wood creosote.

ACTION AND USES. Antiseptic and germicide, intestinal antiseptic and expectorant.

DOSAGE: 8 m (0.5 cc).

g. carbonate. USP. A white crystalline powder used internally as a tasteless, nonpoisonous substitute for guaiacol.

DOSAGE: 15 gr. (1 Gm.).

INCOMPATIBILITIES. Alkali hydroxides, chloral hydrate.

guanase (gwan'ās). An enzyme in a number of glands; it converts guanine into xanthine.

guanidine (gwan'id-in). A crystalline organic compound, $\text{NH}_2\text{C}(\text{NH}_2)_2$, found among the decomposition products of proteins.

guanidinemia (gwan'id-ën-e'mi-ā) [*guanidine* + *G. aima*, blood]. Guanidine in the blood.

guanine (gwah'nin). An organic compound, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_5\text{N}_3\text{O}_2$, which can be extracted from guano and is related to guanidine and xanthine. It is also found in the liver, pancreas, and muscle.

gua'va. Fruit of the guava tree. Av. SERVING: 15 Gm. Pro. 0.2. Fat 0.1. Carbo 26. MINERALS: Ca 0.014, Mg 0.008, K 0.384, P 0.030, Cl 0.045. No sodium, sulfur, or iron.

gubernaculum (gu-ber-nak'u-lum) [*L. helm*]. A structure which guides; a cordlike structure uniting two structures.

g., dentis. A connective tissue band which connects the tooth sac of an unerupted tooth with the overlying gum.

g., testis. A fibrous cord in the fetus which extends from the caudal end of the testis through the inguinal canal to the scrotal swelling. It plays a role in the descent of the testis into the scrotum.

Gubler's line (gub'lerz). The level of superficial origin of the trigeminal or 5th nerve.

G.'s paralysis. Hemiplegia affecting parts on opposite sides of the body. **SYN.** *alternate or crossed hemiplegia.*

G.'s tumor. A fusiform swelling on wrist in lead palsy.

Gudden's inferior commissure (good'enz in-fe'ri-or com'mis-sure). Fibers of optic tract. **SYN.** *arcuate c.*

G.'s law. Lesions of the cerebral cortex are not responsible for lesions of peripheral nerves.

guillotine (gil'o-tēn) [Fr. instrument for beheading]. Instrument for excising tonsils and laryngeal growths.

Guinea worm. *Dracunculus medinensis*, *q. v.*

gul'let [L. *gula*, throat]. The esophagus, *q. v.*

Gull's disease. Atrophy of the thyroid gland and resulting myxedema.

gum (L. *gummi*). 1 The fleshy substance or tissue covering the alveolar processes of the jaws 2 **SYN.** *gingiva.* A substance which is given out or extracted from certain plants which is sticky when moist but hardens upon drying. Roughly any resinlike substance given out by plants.

DIAG. *Bleeding Easily* Indicates scurvy, excess of salt in the diet, and lack of vegetable acids, or inflammation, as in trench mouth or pyorrhea, etc.

Bluish Red Indicates mercurial stomatitis or lead poisoning, if bluish line is at edge of teeth.

Greenish Line At edge of teeth, may indicate copper poisoning.

Purplish Line or Color Scurvy.

Red Line In youth, indicates gingivitis, pyorrhea, scurvy.

Spongy g., and Ulceration Gingivitis, scurvy, stomatitis, leukemia, tuberculous, diabetes, and digestive disturbances.

RS. *diagnosis, gingiva, odorragia, ulatropia, ulterrhagia, ulctic, ulitis, uloglossitis, uloncus, ulorrhea.*

gumboil (gum'boyl) Gum abscess.

Etiol. Subperiosteal infection associated with a carious tooth, irritation or injury by a denture.

SYM. Gum is red, swollen, tender, and very painful. A fluctuating swelling may appear containing pus. It may point and break or require incision.

TREATMENT. Hot mouthwashes and applications over gum or externally. Warn patient not to swallow pus. Frequent mouthwashes after being evacuated. **SEE.** *gum.*

gumma (gum'mä) [L. *gummi*, gum]. A soft tumor of the tissues characteristic of the tertiary stage of syphilis. It is a granuloma varying in size from a millimeter to a centimeter or more in diameter. They may be single or multiple, and tend to be encapsulated. Each consists of a central necrotic mass surrounded by an inflammatory zone and fibrosis. The necrotic portion may be firm or elastic, gelatinous or hyalinized. Infectious organisms may be present. They occur most frequently in the liver but may occur in other organs such as the brain, testis, heart, bone, and skin. **SYM.** Depend upon location. Bursting of a gumma leads to a gummatous ulcer, painless, but slow to heal. The base is formed by a "wash-leather"

slough but surrounding tissues are healthy. **SEE.** *syphilis.*

gummoses (gum'ös). A sugar from animal gum. $C_6H_{12}O_6$.

gum'my [L. *gummi*, gum]. Sticky, swollen, puffy.

gun'shot wound. Penetrating or perforating wound which may contain a foreign body, as a bullet. **SEE.** *wound.*

gun'stock deform'ity. Deformity in which the long axis of the extended forearm turns outward from the arm, caused by fracture at the elbow.

gustation (gus-ta'shun) [L. *gustare*, to taste]. Sense of taste.

gustatory (gus'tat-o-ri) [L. *gustare*, to taste]. Pert to sense of taste.

gustom'etry [' + G. *metron*, measure]. Measurement of the degree of the sense of taste.

gut (A.S.). 1. The bowel or intestine 2. The primitive gut or embryonic digestive tube which includes the fore-gut, mid-gut, and hind-gut. 3 Short term for catgut.

g., blind. Cecum.

gut'ta [L. a drop]. A drop. The amount in a drop varies with the nature of the liquid, being about a minim of water.

g. rosacea. Chronic inflammation of skin of face and nose. **SYN.** *acne rosacea.*

g. serena. Blindness. **SEE.** *amaurosis.*

guttadiaphot test (gut-ä-dī-ä-föt) [L. a drop]. A test for detecting pathological conditions of the blood. Consists of examining by transmitted light strips of red, green, and blue absorbent paper upon which two drops of blood have been placed.

gut'tate [L. *gutta*, drop]. Resembling a drop, said of certain cutaneous lesions.

gut'ta'tim [L.]. Drop by drop.

gut'tur [L.]. The throat.

guttural (gut'u-ral) [L. *guttur*, throat].

Pert. to the throat.

gutturotē'any [' + G. *tetanos*, tension]. Laryngeal spasm of throat with temporary stutter.

Guyon's sign (gwy-onz'). Ballottement of kidney.

Gwath'mey's method or technic. Adm of rectal anesthetic of ether and olive oil solution in labor. **SEE.** *anesthesia.*

gymnas'tics [G. *gymnastikos*, pert. to nakedness]. Systematic bodily exercise, esp. in a gymnasium.

g., ocular. Systematic exercise of the eye muscles to improve muscular coordination and efficiency.

g., Swedish. A system of movements made by a patient against a resistance provided by the attendant.

gymnophobia (jim-no-fō-bl-ä) [' + *phobos*, fear]. Abnormal aversion to viewing a naked body.

gynander (jin-and'er) [G. *gynē*, woman, — *andēr*, andr- man]. A gynandromorph, *q. v.*

A pseudohermaphrodite, an individual possessing both male and female characteristics.

gynandroid (ji-nan'droyd) [' + *andros*, form]. A female having sufficient hermaphrodite sexual characteristics to be mistaken for a man.

gynandromorph. **SYN.** *gynander.* An individual in which certain parts of the organism are male and certain parts female, if bilateral, one half of the body shows male characteristics and the other half female. Occurs commonly in insects but is sometimes seen in vertebrates.

gynandromorphous (jin-an-dro-mor'fus) [' + *andros*, morphē, form]. Having the characteristics of both the male and female.

gynandry (jī-nan'drī) [G *gynē*, woman, | *anēr*, andr- man]. Condition of pseudomorphoditism.

gynatresia (jīn-a-tre'zī-ā) [' + a-, priv + *trēsīs*, perforation] Atresia* of the vagina.

gynecic (jīn-e'sik) [G *gynē*, woman]. Pert. to women.

gyneco-, gynec- [G.] Prefix meaning woman, female.

gynecologic, gynecological (jīn-e-ko-lo'jīk, -jī-kal, gīn-e-) [G *gynē*, woman, + *logos*, study] Pert. to gynecology, or study of women's diseases.

gynecologist (jīn-e-ko-lo'jīst, gīn-e-ko-lo'jīst) [' + *logos*, study] Physician who specializes in the diseases of women.

gynecology (jīn-e-ko-lo'jī, gīn-e-ko-lo'jī) [' + *logos*, study] The study of the diseases of the female, particularly of the genital, urinary or rectal organs.

NP *Procreative* Empty bladder Local preparation from nipple to anus *Postoperative* Count and chart pulse every 15 minutes for first few hours. Report immediately any change in rate or volume. Watch for shock or internal hemorrhage. Keep warm and quiet, no visitors. Fluids when tolerated, tap water being best. Hypodermoclysis or infusions in excessive vomiting instead of fluids by mouth. Harris drip for distention and inability to void.

Patient catheterized every 12 hours after operation, then every 8 hours until able to void. Catheterization after voiding to prevent retention, until less than ½ oz urine is thus obtained after 2 successive voidings. An 80% solution silver nitrate instilled after each catheterization. Thrombophlebitis with embolism is a dreaded complication.

gynecomania (jīn-e-ko-ma'nī-ā, gīn-e-) [' + *mania*, madness] Abnormal sex desire in the male. SYN *satyriasis*. q.v.

gynecomastia, gynecomasty, gynecomazia (jī-ne-ko-mas'tī-ā, -tī, -ma'zī-ā) [' + *mastos*, *mazos*, breast]. Abnormally large mammary glands in the male, sometimes may secrete milk.

gynecopathy (jī-ne-kop'ā-thī) [G. *gynē*, woman, + *pathos*, disease] Diseases peculiar to women.

gynecophonus (jīn-e-kof'on-us) [' + *phōnē*, voice] Having an effeminate voice.

gynephobia (jīn-e-fō'bi-ā) [' + *phobos*, fear]. Abnormal aversion to the company of women, or fear of them.

gynergen (ī'ner-jēn) [' + *ergon*, work]. Known as *ergotamine tartrate*, is a salt of one of the alkaloids of ergot. Uses* As a uterine stimulant and in migraine.

DOSAGE* For oral use, 1/60 gr. (0.001 Gm.). Hypodermically, 1/240 gr. (0.00025 Gm.) with the same caution as with ergot.

gynesis (jī-ne'sik) [G. *gynē*, woman]. Pert. to the diseases of women.

gyniatrics (jīn-ī-at'riks) [' + *iatriā*, treatment]. Treatment of diseases of women.

gynopathic [' + *pathos*, disease] Pert. to disease of women.

gynoplastic [G. *gynē*, woman, + *plassein*, to form]. Pertaining to gynoplastic.

gynoplastics (jīn-o-plas'tīks) [' + *plassein*, to form] Reparative surgery of female genitalia.

gynoplastic (jīn'o-plas'tī) [' + *plassein*, to form]. Plastic surgery of the female reproductive organs.

gyrate (jī'rāt) [G. *gyros*, circle]. 1. Ring-shaped, convoluted. 2. To revolve.

gyration (jī-ra'shūn) [G. *gyros*, circle]. A rotary movement.

gyre (jīr) [G. *gyros*, circle]. Convolution. SYN *gyrus*.

gyrencephalic (jī-ren-sef-al'ik) [' + *egkephalē*, head] Having a brain marked by numerous convolutions.

gyri (jī'rī) (sing *gyrus*) [G. *gyros*, circle] Convolutions of the brain.

gyro- [G.] Combining form meaning a circle, spiral, ring.

gyrochrome (jī'ro-krōm) [G. *gyros*, circle, + *chrōma*, color] A nerve cell in which the stainable substance occurs in rings.

gyroma (jī'ro-mā) [' + *ōma*, tumor] Ovarian tumor consisting of a convoluted mass.

gyromele (jī'ro-mēl) [' + *mēlē*, a probe]. Revolving sound for massage and cleansing of stomach, determining its location, size and condition.

gyrometer (jī'rom-et-er) [' + *metron*, measure] A device for measuring the cerebral gyri.

gyrosa (jī'io'sā) [' + *ōsis*]. Gastric vertigo causing one to close one's eyes to prevent falling, as everything turns round when standing.

gyrose (jī'rōs) [' + *ōsis*]. Bacī Marked by wavy lines or circles applied to bacterial colonies.

gyrospasm (jī'ro-spasm) [' + *spasmos*, spasm]. Spasmodic rotary head movement.

gyrotrope (jī'ro-trōp) [' + *trōpē*, a turning] Cord connecting an electrode with source of an electric current. SYN *rheotrope*.

gyrous (jī'rus) [G. *gyros*, circle] Marked by circular lines. SYN *gyrose*.

gyrus (jī'rus) (pl *gyri*) [G. *gyros*, circle] A convolution of the cerebral hemisphere of the brain. They are separated by shallow grooves (sulci) or deeper grooves (fissures).

g. *angular*. G of the parietal lobe embracing post and of the superior temporal sulcus.

g. *annectant*. Any of many short folds of gray matter which are formed as a result of short branches or twigs of sulci extending into adjacent gyri. They are inconstant.

g. *ant. central*. G of the frontal lobe extending vertically between precentral and central sulci.

g. *breves insulae*. Preinsular g.

g. *Broca's*. Inf frontal g.

g. *callosal*. A large g on medial surface of cerebral hemisphere which lies directly above the corpus callosum, and arches over its anterior end.

g. *cerebelli*. Layer of the cerebellum.

g. *dentate*. A g marked by indentations which lie on the upper surface of the hippocampal gyrus.

g. *fornicatus*. G on medial surface of cerebrum which includes the g cinguli, the isthmus, the hippocampus, hippocampal gyrus and uncus.

g. *frontal, inferior*. Convolution on external surface of frontal lobe of cerebrum located bet. the sylvian fissure and the inferior frontal sulcus.

g. *frontal, middle*. G. bet. the superior and inferior frontal sulci.

g. *frontal, superior*. Convolution of cerebral frontal lobe situated above the superofrontal fissure.

g. *fusiform*. G. beneath the collateral fissure joining the occipital and temporal lobes.

g. *Heschl's*. Transverse temporal g.

g. *hippocampal*. G. situated bet. the hippocampal and collateral fissures.

g. *lingual*. G. bet. the calcarine and collateral fissures.

g. longus insulae. Lengthy g. composing the postinsula

g., marginal. SEE *frontal superior g.*

g., mediotemporal. G. located bet the mediotemporal and supertemporal fissures.

g., middle temporal. G located between middle temporal sulcus and superior temporal sulcus

g., occipital. Any of the gyri on the lateral surface of the occipital lobe. They are inconstant but grouped roughly into two groups, the *inferior* or *lateral occipital gyri* and the *superior occipital gyri*

g., occipitotemporal. SEE *fusiform g*

g., orbital. One of four g. (ant, post, lat, and med), forming inf. surface of the frontal lobe

g., paracentral. Area on mesial aspect of the cerebrum, the paracentral lobule. Lies above cingulate sulcus

g., parietal. G on lateral aspect of parietal lobe. Include post central gyrus, sup and inf parietal gyri

g., postcentral. G situated bet. the central and postcentral fissures.

g., primary. Fetal cerebral regions marked by the primary fissures

g. profundus cerebri. Very deep gyri of the cerebrum.

g., rectus. G on the orbital aspect of the frontal lobe, located bet the mesial margin and the olfactory sulcus

g., Retzius, g., sagittal. The supra- and subcallosal gyri

g., subcallosal. A narrow band of gray matter on median surface of hemisphere below the rostrum of the corpus callosum

g., subcollateral. SEE *fusiform g*

g., supracallosal. A rudimentary gyrus on the upper surface of the corpus callosum

g., supracallosus. Gray matter layer covering the corpus callosum

g., supramarginal. G in the inferior parietal lobule twisting about the upper terminus of the sylvian fissure

g., temporal. Three gyri (sup middle, inf) on lateral surface of temporal lobe

g. transitiuus. SEE *annectent g.*

g., uncinata. Ant hooked portion of the hippocampal g.

H

H. or **h.** Abbr. for *haustus* (a draught), *height*, *henry*, *Holzknicht unit*, *hora* or *hour*, *horizontal*, *hypermetropia* Symb. for *hydrogen*.

H. Symb for *prolium*

H². Symb for *deuterium*, an isotope of hydrogen.

H & E. Hematoxylin and eosin, a staining method much used in histology.

Haab's reflex. Contraction of pupils without alteration of accommodation or convergence when gazing at a bright object. A sign of a cortical lesion

habena (ha-be'nā) [L. *rein*]. 1. A frenum 2. Bandage for a wound 3 Pineal gland peduncle SYN *habenula*, 2.

habe'nal, habe'nar [L. *habena*, *rein*]. Pert. to the habena or habenula

habenula (hab-en'u-lā) [L. strap]. 1. A frenum 2. A peduncle of the pineal gland BNA. 3 A narrow bandlike structure

h. urethra'lis. One of 2 whitish bands between the clitoris and *mcatus urethra*.

habenul'ar. Pertaining to the habenula, esp. the stalk of the pineal body

h. trigone. A depressed triangular area located on the lateral aspect of the post portion of the third ventricle. Each contains a *medial* and *lateral habenacular nucleus*, also called *habenacular area*

h. commissure. A band of transverse fibers connecting the two habenacular areas

habit [L. *habitus*, *habēre*, to hold] SYN *habitus*, *qv* 1 A motor pattern executed with facility following constant or frequent repetition, an act at first performed in a typical voluntary manner but which after sufficient repetition is performed as a reflex action Habits result from the passing of impulses through a particular set of neurons and synapses many times 2. A particular type of dress or garb. 3 Mental or moral constitution or disposition 4. Bodily appearance or constitution, esp as related to a disease or predisposition to a disease, as the *apoplectic habit* 5 Addiction to the use of drug or beverage as the *opium habit*, *alcoholic habit*

h. chorea. SEE *h. spasm*.

h., full. Full bloodedness, as in a disease.

h. spasm. A spasmodic voluntary movement that has become involuntary Often due to something irritating, sometimes from mimicry. SYN *tic*.*

h. training. Schedule for 24 hr, adapted and rigidly enforced to train mental cases in habits of cleanliness and to stimulate mental activity

habit, words pert. to: *acolasia*, *addict*, *addiction*, *alcoholomania*, *cacoethes*, *chloroformism*, *neuron*, *perversion*, *synapse*, *tic*.

habituat'ion [L. *habitus*, *habit*]. Act of becoming accustomed to anything from frequent use.

hab'itus [L. *habit*]. Indications in appearance of tendency to disease or abnormal conditions

h. apoplecticus. Full bloodedness, as in a disease

h. enteropticus. Physical state marking enteroptosis.

h. phthisicus. Predisposition to pulmonary tuberculosis characterized by poor bone development, pallor, etc.

habromania (hab-ro-ma'ni-ā) [G. *abros*, cheerful, + *mania*, madness]. A psychosis accompanied by pleasant delusions.

hachement (hash-mon') [Fr. *chopping*]. Strokes with edge of hand in massage SYN *hacking*.

hack'ing [A.S. *haccian*, to chop]. Strokes with edge of hand in massage. SYN. *hachement*.

h. cough. A frequent, short cough.

Haemadipsa (hē'mā-dip'sā). A genus of terrestrial leeches found in Asia which attacks man and animals

H. zeylanica and **H. japonica** are species found in Ceylon and Japan, respectively

Haemagogus (hē'mā-gōg'ūs). A genus of mosquitoes. Includes the species *H. capricorni* which serves as a vector of yellow fever

Haemophilus (hem-of'il-us) [G. *aima*, blood, + *philein*, to love]. A genus of Bacteriaceae growing best in hemoglobin

H. conjunctiviti'idis. The cause of "pink eye" SYN *h. of Koch-Weeks*.

H. ducrey'i. The probable pathogenic agent of chancroid SYN *Ducrey's bacillus* and *Bacillus ulcers mollis*.

H. haemolyt'icus. A nonpathogenic agent in the respiratory tract

H. influen'zae. Influenza bacillus or Pfeiffer's b. found in respiratory tract during influenza and other diseases

h. of Koch-Weeks. Same as *H. conjunctiviti'idis*.

H. lacuna'tus. The cause of mild conjunctivitis

H. melaninogen'icus. A Gram-negative organism found on the genitalia and in oral cavities

H. pertus'sis. The possible cause of whooping cough. SYN *Bordet-Gengou bacillus*.

Haemosporidia (hē'mō-spō-rid'ē-ā). An order of Sporozoa which live in the blood cells of vertebrates and reproduce sexually in invertebrates, includes four important families, *Babesidae*, *Theileridae*, *Haemoproteidae*, and *Plasmodidae*, the last including the genus *Plasmodium*, four species of which cause malaria in man

Haemophysalis (hē'mā-fī'sā-lis). A genus of ticks belonging to the family Ixodidae. Includes the dog tick and rabbit tick.

H. leporis-palustris. A species of ticks infesting rabbits. Serves as a vector of tularemia and Rocky Mountain spotted fever.

haf'nium. A rare chemical element of at. wt. 178.6 SYMB: Hf.

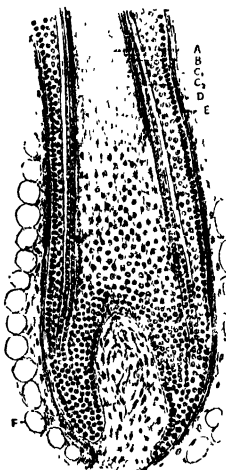
Hagedorn needle (hā'ge-dorn). A curved surgical needle with flattened sides.

Haines formula. The number of grains of solid in a fluidounce of urine determined by multiplying the last 2 figures of the sp. gr of a specimen by 1.1.

hair [A.S. *haer*]. 1 A keratinized, threadlike outgrowth from the skin of mammals 2. Collectively, the threadlike

outgrowths which form the fur of animals, or which grow on the human head.

A hair is a thin flexible shaft of cornified cells which develops from a cylindrical invagination of the epidermis, the *hair follicle*. Each consists of a free portion or *shaft* (*scapus pili*) and a root (*radix pili*) imbedded within the follicle. The shaft consists of three



HAIR

Root of hair, longitudinal section. A Hair B Cuticle of hair C Internal root sheath C Cuticle of root sheath C Huxley's layer of internal root sheath D External root sheath E. Hair follicle. F Hair papilla

layers of cells: the *cuticle* or outermost layer, the *cortex*, forming the main horny portion of the hair, and the *medulla*, the central axis. Hair color is due to pigment in the cortex.

Hairs in each part of the body have a definite period of growth after which they are shed. In man there is a constant gradual loss and replacement of hairs. Hairs of the eyebrows last only three to five months, those of the scalp two to five years. Baldness or *alopecia* results when replacement fails to keep up with hair loss. It may be due to hereditary factors or pathological conditions such as infections or injury from irradiation.

h. bulb (*bulbus pili*). Lower expanded portion of a hair root. Growth of a hair results from the proliferation of cells of the hair bulb.

h. cell. An epithelial cell possessing fine nonmotile cilia found in the maculae and the organ of Corti of the membranous labyrinth of the inner ear. They are receptors for the senses of position and hearing.

h. dye. May contain silver nitrate or aniline dyes which are often irritating to skin or eyes, causing severe dermatitis or conjunctivitis. Occasionally results in blindness.

E. A. TREATMENT Wash with sterile salt solution, followed by soap and water, followed by sponging with alcohol, cover with bland ointment, as cold cream or lanolin. The eye should be washed with normal saline and then instil paraffin oil, sweet oil or other bland oil.

h. follicle. An invagination of the epidermis which forms a cylindrical depression, penetrating the *corium* into the connective tissue which holds the hair root.

Sebaceous glands which secrete an oily fluid, and lay muscles which cause the hair to stand (*arrectores pili*), are attached to these follicles.

h. gustatory. A taste-hair. One of several fine hairlike process extending from the ends of gustatory cells in a taste bud. They project through the inner pore of a taste bud.

h. papilla. A projection of the corium which extends into the hair bulb at the bottom of a hair follicle. It contains capillaries through which a hair receives nourishment.

h. pubic. That over the pubes. It assumes the form of a triangle in the female. *SYN* *escutcheon*. *SEE*: *pubic*.

hair'y heart. A heart covered with a rough exudation.

h. tongue. One covered with hairlike papillae.

halat'ion [*G. alōs*, a halo]. Blurring of vision due to light from a wrong direction.

half-life. The time required for a radioactive substance to lose one half of its energy.

half-value layer. *SEE* half-value thickness.

h.-v. thickness. The thickness of a substance which, when placed in the path of a given beam of rays, will lower its intensity to 1/2 of the initial value.

h. ce'rea. Waxy softening of the bones.

halistere'tic [*'' + sterēsis*, privation] *REL.* to or affected with haliteresis, *q.v.*

halitosis (*hal-i-tōs'is*) [*L. halitus*, breath, + *G. -ōsis*]. Offensive breath.

halituous (*hal-it'u-us*) [*L. halitus*, breath]. Covered with moisture. *SYN* *vaporous*.

hal'itus [*L. breath*]. 1. The breath. 2. Warm vapor.

haliver (*hal'i-ver*) [*ME halibut*, holy flounder, halibut, + *A.S. liver*, liver]. Oil from the halibut's liver. Rich in vitamins A and D.

h. oil. The expressed oil from fresh halibut livers, standardized to contain approximately 100 times the amount of vitamin A, and 10 to 30 times the amount of vitamin D as standard cod liver oil.

Uses In all conditions where cod liver oil is indicated.

Dosage Adults, 10 to 20 *m* daily, children, 10 drops.

h. o. with viosterol. Haliver oil to which has been added sufficient viosterol to assure a potency of not less than 10,000 vitamin D units per Gm.

Uses Same as for cod liver oil.

Dosage For infants, 8 to 10 drops daily, older children and adults, proportionately increased.

Adm With a special dropper designed to deliver a certain number of drops to the minium. {*tertes* in the eye.

Hal'ler's circles. Circles of veins and arteriallex (*pl. hal'lices*) [*L.*]. The great toe. *SYN* *hallus*, *hallux*.

hallucination [*L. alucinari*, to wander in mind] *PSY*: False perception having no relation to reality and not accounted for by any ext. stimuli. May be *visual*, *auditory*, *olfactory*, etc.

Commonly, the patient is unable to consider it as not constituting reality, but judgment may at times recognize discrepancies, and even at times deny the hallucination entirely. Usually, then, the patient reacts emotionally and be-

haves as one would to a real situation. An indifferent attitude strongly suggests deterioration. Any sense may be involved, or elaborate combinations may occur. As in dreams, here the patient might be terrified at seeing an approaching assaulter, hear his threats, and feel his blows, and struggle in desperate defense. Emotional tone, delusions, and hallucinations tend to harmonize and this may be ascribed to the last, reflecting rather than determining the others.

Structural disease of the sensory organ and conducting mechanism may favor the formation of hallucinations, e.g., the deafness of an old otitis media often is associated with tinnitus, and at times the paresthesia is associated with phonemes. An irritative lesion of the visual cortex may produce more directly the hallucination, but even here an intact mind probably quickly would recognize the perception as unreal.

Hallucinations must then be considered the product of mental distortion, and the recognition of cause must be based on associated symptoms. It follows that hallucinations with few exceptions are presumptive evidence of a psychosis (insanity). Hypnagogic* hallucinations are notable exceptions.

RS. *acousma*, *acute hallucinosis*, *delusion*, *hallucinosis*, *illusion*.

h., extracampine. H of hearing words spoken at a great distance.

h., haptic. One pert to touching the skin, or to sensations of temperature or pain.

h., hypnagogic. Pre-sleep phenomena having the same practical significance as a dream but experienced while consciousness persists. Includes sense of falling, sinking, or of the ceiling moving.

h., kinetic. Sensation of flying or moving the body or a part of it.

h., microptic. One in which things seem reduced in size.

h., motor. Imaginary perceptions of movement.

h., somatic. Sensation of pain attributed to visceral injury.

h., teleologic. One which advises or guides the subject, such as those of Jeanne d'Arc.

hallucinosis (hāl-lū'sin-ō'sis) [' + G. *ōsis*]. The state of having hallucinations more or less persistently. See: *hallucination*.

h., acute. Psy: Alcoholic psychosis. SYN: Fear or anxiety and auditory hallucinations.

hal-lus, **hal'lux** (pl. *hal'luces*) [L.]. The great toe.

h. doloro'sus. Pain in the metatarsophalangeal joint of the great toe due to flat foot.

h. flexus. Hammer toe.

h. valgus. Displacement of great toe toward other toes.

h. varus. Displacement of great toe away from other toes.

halmatogenesis (hāl'mā-to-jen'e-sis) [G. *alma*, jump + *genesis*, development]. A sudden deviation of type from one generation to the other one.

ha'lo [G. *alōs*, a halo]. 1. The areola, esp of the nipple. 2. A ring surrounding the macula lutea in ophthalmoscopic images. 3. A circle of light surrounding a shining body.

h. glaucomato'sus. A whitish ring surrounding the optic disk; seen in glaucoma.

h. symptom. Colored circle around lights in glaucoma.

hal'ogen [G. *als*, salt, + *gennan*, to form]. A salt former, one of a group of elements (chlorine, Cl.; bromine, Br.; iodine, I., and fluorine, F.), having very similar properties.

They combine with hydrogen to form acids and with metal to form salts.

haloid (hal'oid) [' + *eidos*, form]. Resembling salt.

h. salt. A salt made up of a base and a halogen, resembling common salt.

halometer (ha-lom-'ē-ter) [G. *alōs*, a halo, + *metron*, measure] 1. Device for measuring diffraction halo of a red blood cell. 2. Device for measuring the halo around optic disk.

halosteresis (ha-lo-ster-e'sis) [G. *als*, salt, + *sterēsis*, privation] Deficiency of lime salts in the bones. SYN: *halisteresis*.

Hal'sted's operation. Operation for inguinal hernia and one for amputation of breast with carcinoma.

H.'s suture. An interrupted one for intestinal wounds.

Hal'stern's disease. Endemic syphilis.

ham [A S *haum*, haunch] 1. The popliteal space or region behind the knee.

2. Common name for the thigh, hip, and buttock. 3. The thigh of an animal, esp., the hog, prepared for food.

hamartia (ham-ar'shi-ā) [G. *amartia*, defect] Error in development due to imperfect tissue combination.

hamartoma (ham-ar-to'mā) [' + *ōma*, tumor]. 1. A tumor due to new growth of blood vessels, opp. to dilatation of preexisting vessels. 2. A tumor due to failure of development.

hamartomatosis (ham-ar-to-mā-to'sis) [' + *ōma*, tumor + *-ōsis*] Existence of multiple hamartomas.

hamat'm [L. *hamatus*, hooked] The unciform bone, os *hamatum*.

hammer. 1. An instrument with a head attached crosswise to the handle for striking blows. 2. Common name for the malleus, the middle ear bone.

h. percussion. A h. with a rubber head used for tapping surfaces of the body in order to produce sounds for diagnostic purposes. See: *plezor*.

h. reflex. A h. used for tapping part of the body such as a muscle, tendon, or nerve in order to initiate certain reflexes.

ham'mer toe. A toe with dorsal flexion of 1st phalanx and plantar flexion of 2nd and 3rd phalanges.

Hamp'son unit. X-ray unit of measurement.

It is one-fourth of the erythema dose. **hamster.** A rodent *Cricetus cricetus* resembling a rat belonging to the family Cricetidae, common in Europe and W Asia. It is extensively used as a laboratory animal.

ham'string [A S *haum*, haunch]. One of the tendons which form the medial and lateral boundaries of the popliteal space.

h.'s inner. Tendons of the semimembranosus, semitendinosus, and gracilis muscles.

h.'s outer. The tendon of the biceps femoris.

hamstrings. Three muscles on the posterior aspect of the thigh, the semitendinosus, semimembranosus, and biceps femoris. They flex the leg and adduct and extend the thigh.

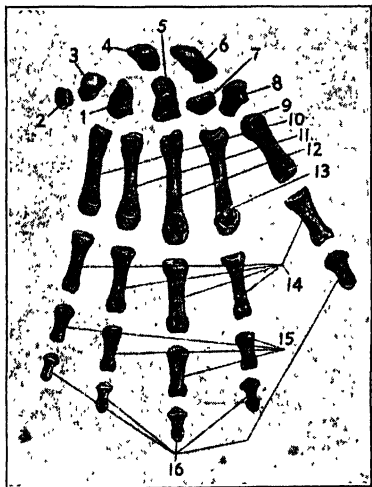
ham'ular [L. *hamulus*, a small hook]. Unciform; hook-shaped.

hamulus [L. a small hook] 1. Any hook-shaped structure. 2. Hooklike process on the hamate bone.

h. cochleae. A hooklike process at the tip of the osseous spiral lamina of the cochlea.

h. lacrimalis. Hooklike process on the lacrimal bone.

h. pterygoideus. Hooklike process at tip of medial pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone.



BONES OF THE HAND AND WRIST

1 Hamate 2 Pisiform 3 Triquetrum 4 Lunate 5 Capitate 6 Navicular 7 Lesser multangular 8 Greater multangular 9 First metacarpal 10 Fifth metacarpal 11 Fourth metacarpal 12 Third metacarpal 13 Second metacarpal 14 First or proximal row of phalanges 15 Second row of phalanges 16 Third or distal row of phalanges

hand [AS hand] That part of the body attached to the forearm at the wrist.

It includes the wrist (*ossa carpi*) with its 8 bones, the metacarpus, or body of the hand (*ossa metacarpalia*) having 5 bones, and the phalanges (fingers) with their 14 bones.

h., ape. Deformity of hand in which thumb is permanently extended.

h., claw. See *clawhand*.

h., cleft. Deformity of hand in which the division between the fingers, particularly between the third and fourth, extends into the carpus.

h., opera-glass. Deformity of hand due to chronic absorptive arthritis. The phalanges appear to be telescoped into one another like an opera glass.

hand, words pert. to: "chir-" words, dysgraphia, lumbricalis, macrochira, manus, metacarpal, metacarpus, palmar, skeleton, thenar, trapezium.

hands and skin. Disinfection of hands commonly consists of thorough scrubbing with a bristle brush in hot water and soap for 5 minutes. Mechanical cleansing alone removes a major part of the organisms. The hands may be immersed in a germicidal solution such as 70% alcohol for 1 minute. After drying with sterile towel, sterile rubber gloves are worn.

hand'edness. The tendency to use one hand in preference to the other.

h., left. Sinistrality; preferential use of the left hand.

h., right. Dextrality; preferential use of the right hand.

hanging drop culture. A method of culturing microorganisms, by placing a drop of the culture medium containing organisms on a coverslip, then inverting the coverslip over a concavity of a hanging drop slide.

hang'nail [AS *hangian* to hang, + *nagel*, nail]. SYN *agnail*. Partly detached piece of skin at root of a fingernail.

Hano's disease (han'os). Hypertrophic cirrhosis of liver with jaundice.

Hansen, Gerhard Henrik Armauer. Norwegian physician, 1841-1912.

H's bacillus. *Mycobacterium leprae*, which he discovered in 1871.

H's disease. Leprosy.

Han'son unit. One one-hundredth of the quantity of parathyroid extract solution necessary to elevate by 1 mg the concentration of calcium in blood serum of a parathyroidectomized dog whose weight is 15 Kg.

hapalonychia (hap-al-o-nik'i-ä) [G. *apatos*, soft, + *onyx*, onych-, nail]. Lack of rigidity of the nails. SYN *onychomalacia*.

haphalgnesia (haf-al-ge'zi-ä) [G. *aphe*, touch, + *algnesia*, pain]. A sensation of pain upon touching the skin with an object which is not an irritant.

haphophobia (haf-e-fö'bi-ä) [+ *phobos*, fear]. Aversion to being touched by another person.

haplodermatitis (hap'lo-der-mä-ti'tis) [G. *aploos*, simple, + *derma*, skin, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Simple inflammation of the skin. SYN *haplodermitis*.

hap'lodermitis [+ + + *-itis*, inflammation]. Uncomplicated inflammation of the skin.

hap'loid. Possessing half the diploid or normal number of chromosomes found in somatic or body cells. Such is the case of the germ cells, ova or sperms, following the reduction divisions in gametogenesis, the haploid number being 24 in man.

haplo'pia. Single vision, condition in which an object viewed by two eyes appears as a single object in contrast to *diplopia*, in which it appears as two objects.

hap'ten[e] [G. *aptein*, to seize]. The portion of an antigen containing the grouping on which the specificity depends.

haptic (hap'tik) [G. *aptein*, to touch]. Pert to touch. SYN *tactile*.

hap'tics [G. *aptein*, to touch]. The science of the touch sense.

haptin (hap'tin) [G. *aptein*, to seize]. A cast off receptor.

There are 3 orders of haptin: (a) Antiferment or antitoxin; (b) agglutinin, coagulin, precipitin. (a) and (b) are *unicaptors*.* (c) Bacteriolysin, cytolyisin, hemolysin. These are *amboceptors*.*

haptophil(e) (hap'to-fil, -fil) [+ *philein* to love]. That portion of a receptor that unites with the haptophore group of a toxin.

haptophore (hap'to-för) [+ *pherein*, to bring]. The atom group of an antigen causing a combination with its corresponding antibody. SEE *Ehrlich's side-chain theory*.

haptophor'ic, haptoph'orous [+ *pherein*, to bring]. Pert. to the action of a haptophore.

hard'ening [A.S. *heardian*, to harden] 1. Rendering a pathological or histological specimen firm or compact for making thin sections for microscopic study

2 Increased resistance to changes in temperature of the atmosphere

If the body is exposed to low temperatures, a contraction of skin vessels takes place, with a corresponding dilatation of the capillaries of the mucous membranes

Hardening is induced by bathing to cause a prompt skin vascular reaction.

hard'ness [A.S. *heardnass*] 1. Quality of water containing certain substances, esp. soluble salts of calcium and magnesium. These react with soaps forming insoluble compounds which are precipitated out of solution, thus interfering with their cleansing action 2 That quality of x-rays determining their penetrating power. Hardness lessens as wave lengths become longer

h. of a gas tube. A term used to qualify the condition of a tube according to the degree of rarefaction of the residual gas

The higher the vacuum, the harder the tube and the rays emitted, the higher the voltage required to cause a discharge with a cold cathode, and hence the shorter the wave length of the resulting roentgen rays. SEE *hardness of roentgen, ray*.

hare'lip [A.S. *hara*, hare, + *lippa*, lip]

SYN *cheiloschisis*. A vertical cleft or clefts in the upper lip. It is congenital resulting from the faulty fusion of the median nasal process and the lateral maxillary processes. It is usually unilateral and on the left side although it may be bilateral. It may involve the lip or the upper jaw alone or both together, and often occurs with cleft palate.

h. suture. A twisted figure-of-eight suture.

harlequin fetus (har'lē-kwin). A newly-born infant with *ichthyosis congenita*. SYN *hyperkeratosis congenitalis*.

Har'ison's groove. Depression on lower edge of the thorax caused by tug of the diaphragm, seen in adenoids and rickets

Has'ner's valve or fold. SYN *plica lacrimalis*. A fold of the mucous membrane at the opening of the nasolacrimal duct in the inf. meatus of the nasal cavity

Has'sall's corpuscles or bodies. SYN *thymic corpuscle*. Spherical or oval bodies present in the medulla of the thymus. Each consists of central area of degenerated cells surrounded by concentrically arranged flattened or polygonal cells. They are characteristic of the thymus

Hath'cock's sign. Tenderness just beyond the angle of the jaws when the finger follows on the under surface of the mandible towards the angle. Found in mumps before any swelling can be detected

haunch (haw'nsh) [Fr. *hanche*]. The hips and buttocks

h. bone. The ilium. SYN *os coxae*.

Has'sman's stagnation test meal. Four tablespoonfuls of boiled rice and a glass of water are given at 9 o'clock at night (a little sugar and milk can be taken on the rice).

If, after fasting until 9 o'clock in the morning, rice residue is not shown microscopically or macroscopically, there is no stagnation (a drop of Lugol's solution stains any starch granules blue so that they are easily seen).

haustra (haws'tra) (sing *haustrum*) [L. *haurire*, to draw, drink]. The sacculated elevations of the colon.

h. coli. Sacculations of the colon resembling tufts, caused by the fact that the gut is longer than the longitudinal bands or taeniae

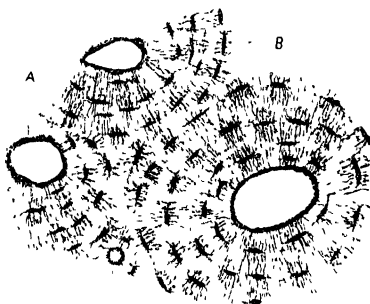
haustral (haw'stral) [L. *haurire*, to draw, drink]. Pert to the colonic hausta

h. churning. Agitation of the intestinal contents

haustrum (haw'strum) (pl *haus'tra*) [L. *haurire*, to draw, drink] One of the sacculations of the colon caused by longitudinal bands shorter than the gut which causes formation of pouches in the colon SYN *haustra coli*.

haus'tus [L. a drink] A draught of medicine.

haut-mal (o'mah) [Fr. high evil] Grand mal when at its height



HAVERSIAN SYSTEM OF BONE, MAGNIFIED

Cross section femur, dog. A Haversian canal. B Lacunae and canaliculi.

haver'sian canal. Minute vascular canal found in osseous tissue

h. canaliculi. Delicate canals extending from the lacunae into the matrix of bone. They anastomose with canaliculi of adjacent lacunae forming a network of fine channels which communicate with Haversian and Volkmann's canals. They transmit nutrient materials

h. gland. A mass of fatty tissue lodged in the acetabular fossa of the innominate bone. Also called *synovial gland*

h. system. Architectural unit of bone, consisting of a central tube (*h. canal*) with alternate layers of intercellular material (*matrix*) surrounding it in concentric cylinders. Alternating layers of matrix and cells are called *haversian lamellae*. SEE *bone*.

hay fever. SYN *allergic coryza*, *rose cold*, *vasomotor rhinitis pollinosis*. An allergic disease of mucous passages of nose and upper air passages induced by external irritational

SYM. Inflammation, catarrh, watery discharges from the eyes, cold in the head, coryza, headache, asthmatic symptoms

ETIOI. Air-borne pollens. *Spring type* due to pollens of trees such as oak, elm, hickory, ash; *Summer type* due to pollens of plants such as grasses, plantain, and sorrel; *Fall type* due principally to the pollen of ragweeds. Non-seasonal hay fever may result from (a) inhalation of irritating substances such as the danders of animals, or dust such as hay, straw, or house dust. (b) In-

gestion of substances such as drugs or foods to which the subject is allergic.

TREATMENT 1 Change of climate, sea voyage. 2 Filtration of air by air conditioning, masks, and nasal filters. 3 Drug therapy in which epinephrine, antihistamines, or other drugs are given orally or used as nose drops, or nasal sprays. 4 Prophylactic treatment consisting of injection of pollen extracts made from pollen to which the subject is sensitive.

Haygarth's deformities, nodes or nodosities. Exostoses or bony tumors on joints in arthritis deformans.

ha'zelnut [A.S. *hæsel*, hazel, + *hnutu*, nut] ASH CONST. Ca 0.287, Mg 0.140, K 0.618, Na 0.019, P 0.354, Cl 0.067, S 0.198, Fe 0.0041.

hb. Abbr. for hemoglobin.

h.d. Abbr. for *hora decubitus* (the hour of going to bed).

He. Symb. for helium.

H. D. Abbr. for hearing distance.

head [A.S. *heafod*]. 1. Caput. That part of the animal body containing the brain and organs of the sight, hearing, smell, and taste. It includes the facial bones. 2 The proximal end of a bone. 3 The larger extremity of any structure or body.

h., abnormal fixity of. May be caused by postpharyngeal abscess, occipitocervical myelalgia, arthritis deformans, swollen cervical glands, rheumatism, traumatism of neck, sprains of cervical muscles, congenital spasmodic torticollis, caries of a molar tooth, cicatrices of burns.

h., abnormal movement of. Habit spasms, such as noddings.

h., afferent. The head of a fetus in a breech presentation.

h., black. A comedo, q.v.

h., fold. A fold of the blastoderm of a chick which grows caudad under the ant. portion of the neural plate. It brings about the establishment of the head and the foregut.

h., gut. Part of embryo which develops into stomach, duodenum, and esophagus.

h., histamine. H. resulting from injection of histamine or excessive histamine in circulating blood. Due to dilatation of branches of the carotid artery.

h., inability to move the. May be due to caries of cervical vertebrae and diseases of articulation bet. occiput and atlas, or paralysis of neck muscles.

h., kidney. Embryonic kidney.

h., lock. Interlocking of chins in twin birth.

h., process. A strand of cells in the embryo extending forward from the primitive knot. Also called *notochordal plate*.

h., retracted. Seen in acute meningitis, cerebral abscess, tumor, thrombosis of sup. longitudinal sinus, acute encephalitis, laryngeal obstruction, tetanus, hydrophobia, epilepsy, spasmodic torticollis, strychnine poisoning, hysteria, and rachitic conditions. Also in painful neck lesions at the back.

h., rhythmic nodding of. Seen in acute regurgitation, chorea, torticollis, q.v.

h., scald. Affection of scalp accompanied by crusts or scales.

head, words pert. to: acromegalia, acromegaly, capitata, caput, "ceph-" words, coryza, face, gyrospasm, macrocephalous, nutation, occipital, sinciput, skeleton, temple, vertex.

headache [A.S. *heafod* + *acan*, to ache].

A diffuse pain in different portions of

the head and not confined to any nerve distribution area.

It may be *frontal*, *temporal* or *occipital*, confined to 1 side of head or to region immediately over 1 eye. The character of pain may vary; may be dull ache, acute, almost unbearable pain; intermittent, intense pain; throbbing pain; pressure pain when head feels as if it will burst, or penetrating pain driving through head.

ETIOLOGY. (a) Associated with disorders of alimentary tract, probably due to absorption of toxins, as in indigestion or constipation. (b) Due to toxemia. A constant symptom in nephritis and jaundice, also occurs in septic absorption from foci present in body, as in septic teeth, septic tonsils, infected cranial sinuses. (c) Frequently a symptom at onset of febrile diseases, esp. pneumonia, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, smallpox, erysipelas, tetanus, and influenza. (d) Defective sight and, less commonly, defective hearing are causes. With defective sight, pain may occur over eyes, also at occiput owing to fatigue of visual area, situated in the occipital lobe of the brain. (e) Mental strain, worry, and anxiety will cause headache, this may be associated with eyestrain or be independent of it. (f) Abnormalities in blood pressure give rise to headache. In some cases due to low blood pressure, in which anemia of brain occurs, in other cases blood pressure is high. Sudden changes in blood pressure also cause headache. (g) Changes in intracranial pressure give rise to headache. The acutely painful headache following intrathecal anesthesia is an example, as is the headache associated with meningitis. (h) Diseases of central nervous system are characterized by headache. (i) Any injury resulting in concussion or compression of brain or cord.

Summary

1 TOXIC FACTORS—

(a) *Of exogenous origin*—Foul air, from poor ventilation, etc.; poisonous gases, including fumes from furnaces or gas fires, drugs (quinine, morphine, etc.), alcohol, tobacco, etc.

(b) *Of endogenous origin* (any absorption of the toxins of bacterial infection or perverted metabolism will cause headache).

Chronic focal infections—Nose and sinuses, teeth, middle ear, pharynx, tonsils, appendix, gallbladder, pelvic viscera.

Fever in general

Bacteremias—Typhoid fever, malaria, smallpox, tuberculosis, gripe and influenza, puerperal fever, etc.

Systemic diseases—Nephritis with uremia, biliary tract disease (including acute yellow atrophy of the liver), rheumatism, diabetes, anemia, polycythemia, eclampsia, syphilis.

2 GASTROINTESTINAL DISTURBANCES—Dyspepsia, gastric hyper- and hypoadicidity, intestinal stasis and constipation.

3 PHYSICO-CHEMICAL DISTURBANCES—Acidosis, alkalosis.

4 CARDIOVASCULAR DISTURBANCES—High blood pressure, low blood pressure, myocardial and valvular insufficiency causing either congestion or anemia.

5 ENDOCRINE DISORDERS—Pituitary, thyroid, suprarenals, ovaries.

6 GYNECOLOGICAL FACTORS (due to functional disturbances of one or more of the above glands)—Puberty, menstruation, pregnancy, menopause.

7. **NEUROLOGICAL FACTORS**—Nervous shock; nervous exhaustion, worry, excitement, anger, or nervous tension. migraine; hysteria; epilepsy; psychoneuroses; headache which may be psychic with reflex symptoms to various regions or which may be, itself, a reflex pain secondary to organic disease.

8. **DISEASES OF SPECIAL SENSE ORGANS**—Iritis, glaucoma, etc.; adenoids, deviated septum, etc.; middle ear affections.

9. **ORGANIC DISEASE OF BRAIN**—Causing pressure. Tumor, abscess, gumma, cyst, hydrocephaly, intracranial hemorrhage. Intracranial vascular disease; arteriosclerosis, embolism, thrombosis or aneurism; encephalitis.

10. **VARIOUS FORMS OF MENINGITIS**, including meningismus.

11. **FUNCTIONAL CAUSES** (almost any disturbance of body function may cause headache)—External pressure and constriction of head, trauma to head, sunstroke, persistent noises, persistent motion (seasickness, train sickness, etc.), irritation of mucous membrane of nose and sinuses by dust, pollen, etc., fatigue (physical mental), insomnia, eyestrain (uncorrected defect, or overwork), spinal puncture usually followed by headache.

TREATMENT Depends entirely on cause, and there is great danger of headache, which is probably only a symptom, being treated without regard to cause. Provided that due consideration has been given to this, the following points may receive general attention: (a) The diet; (b) adequate rest, (c) the state of the bowels, (d) the amount of urine being passed. Applications of cold to head may relieve, esp. if evaporating lotion is used. A hot bath may help, by stimulating circulation generally. Heat applied to back of neck may relieve by reflex effect. A saline aperient may relieve by producing dehydration, esp. in cases in which blood pressure is high. A stimulant, such as tea, coffee, or sal volatile, may relieve, when headache is due to fatigue or overstrain. Drugs for the relief of headache should be given with care. **Syn:** cephalgia.

h., sick. A nervous headache occurring periodically, usually on 1 side of the head, accompanied by nausea and vomiting.

SEE *megrim, migraine.*

heal (hél) [AS *hael*, whole]. To cure; to make whole or healthy.

healing [AS. *hael*, whole] The restoration to a normal condition, esp. of an inflammation or a wound.

HEALING BY FIRST INTENTION. This process closes the edge of a wound with little or no inflammatory reaction, and in such a manner that no scar is left to reveal the site of the injury. The free bleeding of the cut edges and the intact living cells not affected by the injury make this possible. New cells are formed to take the place of dead ones, and the capillary walls stretch across the wound to join themselves to each other in a smooth surface. New connective tissue may form an almost imperceptible scar which proves temporary.

HEALING BY SECOND INTENTION. This is healing by granulation or indirect union. Granulation tissue is formed to fill the gap between the edges of the wound with a thin layer of fibrinous exudate. It bars out bacteria and aids in checking bleeding by the coagulation of the blood. Connective tissue cells support the new capillaries. This form of heal-

ing is slower than that by first intention and its grayish-red surface may become pale and flabby if the healing is too long delayed. If the granulations show above the surface they may have to be removed with caustics. If the granulations first form at the top instead of the bottom of the wound, it may have to be kept open by drainage.

HEALING BY THIRD INTENTION. Of an ulcer, wound, or cavity by filling with granulations. It generally results in the formation of a scar.

COMPLICATIONS IN HEALING. These may result from (a) The formation of a scar interfering with functioning of the part, and possible deformity, (b) the formation of a *keloid*,* the result of overgrowth of connective tissue forming a tumor in the surface of a scar. (c) necrosis of the skin and mucous membrane producing a raw surface that results in an ulcer, (d) a sinus or fistula which may be due to bacteria, or some foreign substance remaining in the wound, (e) proud flesh. This represents excessive granulations, the result of a fungous growth.

health (hælt) [AS *hælt*, wholeness.]

A condition in which all functions of body and mind are normally active.

h., bill of. Public health certificate certifying that passengers on a public conveyance or ship are free of infectious disease.

H., Board of. A public body in charge of the health of a community.

h. certificate. An official statement signed by a physician which attests to the state of health of a particular individual.

H., Department of. Branch of a government (city, county, or nation) for regulation and protection of the people's health.

h., industrial. The health of employees of industrial firms.

h. public. The state of health of the population of a particular community such as a city, county, state, or nation, as opposed to individual or personal health, community health.

h. nurse, public. One employed by a Board or Dept. of Health to serve the public.

H. Service, Public. A Bureau of the U S Treasury Dept.

health'y [AS *hælt*, wholeness] Being in a state of health or enjoying it.

h. pus. Pus of a form without odor, which is less dangerous than the other types.

h. ulcer. Ulcer which heals easily.

hearing [AS *hēran*, to hear]. The act or power of perceiving sound.

h., after. Perception of sound after the stimulus producing it has ceased to act.

h. aid. An apparatus used by those with impaired hearing for amplifying sound waves.

h. distance. That at which a given sound can be heard. On the prairies a voice may be heard for 2 miles or more.

h., functional tests for. Determination of hearing acuity can be determined by: (1) Determining the distance at which a person can hear a certain sound, such as a watch tick. (2) By the use of *audiometers*, in which electrically produced sounds are conveyed by wires to a receiver applied to the subject's ear. Intensity and pitch of sound can be altered and is indicated on dials. Results are plotted on a graph known as an *audiogram*. (3) By bone conduc-

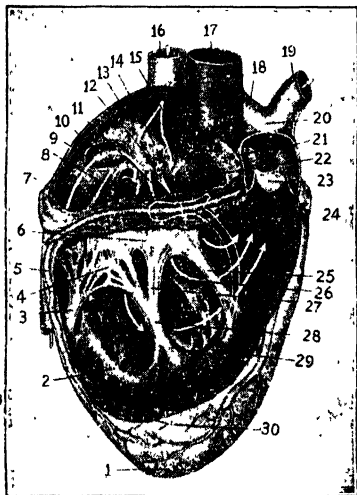
tion tests in which a device such as tuning fork or an apparatus which converts an electrical current into mechanical vibrations is applied to the skull. Such is of value in distinguishing between perceptive and transmission deafness.

h. hallucinations. Subjective sensations of sound such as "hearing voices" when none actually exists.

heart (hart) [*AS* *heorte*] A hollow, muscular, contractile organ, the center of the circulatory system. Its wall possesses three layers, the outer *epicardium*, a serous layer, the middle

ventricles being known as *ventriculus dexter* (right) and *v. sinister* (left).

Contraction of the heart chambers is called *systole*, relaxation with accompanying dilation, *diastole*. The complete series of events which occurs in a single heart beat is known as the *cardiac cycle*. In a normal beating heart, each cycle lasts about 0.85 sec. The heart is divided perpendicularly from base to apex by the *interauricular* and *interventricular septa*, the right side having no communication with the left. The right side receives *deoxygenated* blood from the tissues and pumps it to the lungs, the left side receives *oxy-*

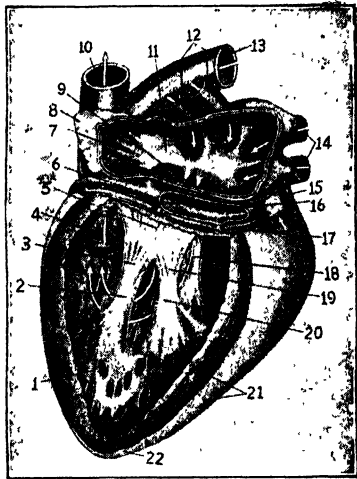


RIGHT AURICLE AND VENTRICLE
OF HEART

Both chambers laid open, the anterior wall of each having been removed. The arrows indicate the course of the blood. 1, Apex of heart, 2, columnae carnaeae; 3, papillary muscles, 4, chordae tendinae, 5, right coronary artery, 6, tricuspid valve, 7, opening of inferior vena cava, 8, eustachian valve, 9, annulus ovale, 10, fossa ovalis, 11, auriculoventricular orifice; 12, foramina thebesii; 13, right auricle, 14, atrium; 15, opening of superior vena cava, 16, superior vena cava; 17, aorta; 18, right branch of pulmonary artery, 19, left branch of pulmonary artery; 20, pulmonary artery, 21, pectinate muscles; 22, auricular appendix, 23, posterior flap of pulmonary valve; 24, infundibulum, 25, papillary muscles, 26, papillary muscles of posterior flap, 27, chordae tendinae; 28, papillary muscles; 29, moderator band; 30, muscular wall.

myocardium, composed of cardiac muscle, and the inner *endocardium*, a layer which lines the chambers of the heart and covers the valves. The heart is enclosed in a fibrous sac, the *pericardium*, the space between the *pericardium* and the *epicardium* forming the *pericardial cavity*.

CHAMBERS. Each lower cavity is the *ventriculus*, or ventricle; each upper one the *atrium*, or auricle. The right auricle is called the *atrium dexter*, and the left one the *atrium sinister*, the 2



LEFT AURICLE AND VENTRICLE
OF HEART

The arrows indicate the course of the blood. 1, Columnae carnaeae; 2, papillary muscles, 3, chordae tendinae, 4, orifice of aorta, 5, anterior flap of mitral valve, 6, anterior cardiac vein; 7, pectinate muscles, 8, auricular appendix, 9, auriculoventricular orifice; 10, aorta; 11, cavity of the left auricle; 12, right pulmonary veins; 13, pulmonary artery, 14, left pulmonary veins, 15, vena cava inferior; 16, coronary sinus, 17, transverse branch of the right coronary artery; 18, papillary muscles of the posterior flap; 19, chordae tendinae, 20, papillary muscles; 21, muscular wall; 22, apex.

generated blood from the lungs and pumps it to the tissues.

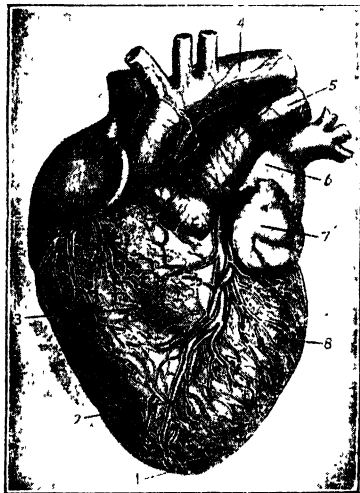
The atria, serving as receiving chambers, are thin walled; the ventricles, serving as pumping chambers, are thick walled.

Accelerator impulses are conveyed over nerves and ganglia of the sympathetic division. Preganglionic neurons which lie in the thoracic portion of the spinal cord synapse with postganglionic neurons located in the cervical ganglia of sympathetic trunk whose axons pass to the heart. Impulses over these nerves known as *augmentor nerves* increase rate and force of heart beat. Impulses regulating the heart arise in the cardiac center in the medulla oblongata.

Afferent fibers these pass through the vagus trunks to the medulla. Some

are depressor fibers originating in receptors in the base of the aorta. Impulses over these fibers reflexly slow the heart rate. Others are pressor fibers originating in receptors in the vena cavae and right atrium. These reflexly increase heart beat. Fibers conveying pain impulses are also present.

Valves The auriculoventricular orifice bet. each auricle and ventricle. 1. *Valvula tricuspidalis* (tricuspid) guards the opening bet. the atrium dexter and the ventriculus dexter. 2. *Valvula bicuspidalis* (bicuspid or mitral valve), bet. the atrium sinistrum (left auricle)



STERNOCOSTAL SURFACE OF
HEART

1. Apex 2. Anterior descending branch of left coronary artery. 3. Right ventricle. 4. Aorta 5. Pulmonary artery. 6. Left atrium 7. Left auricle 8. Left ventricle

and the *ventriculus sinister* (left ventricle). 3. *Valvulae semilunares* (semilunar valves) guard the orifice bet. the *ventriculus dexter* and the pulmonary artery. 4. *Valvulae semilunares aortae* (aortic valves) guard the orifice bet. the *ventriculus sinister* and the aorta.

NERVE SUPPLY: Inhibitory: Vagus or pneumogastric, accelerator: By way of the sympathetic ganglia of the autonomic system and phrenic nerve. *Afferent* A depressor nerve running from the heart to a cardio-inhibitory center in the medulla, through the sheath of the vagi nerves, causing reflex inhibition of the heart. *Efferent fibers:* Inhibitory impulses are conveyed by preganglionic fibers of the vagus nerve, which synapse with post-ganglionic neurons located in terminal ganglia in the wall of the heart. They are distributed to the S-A node and other conductile tissue of the heart.

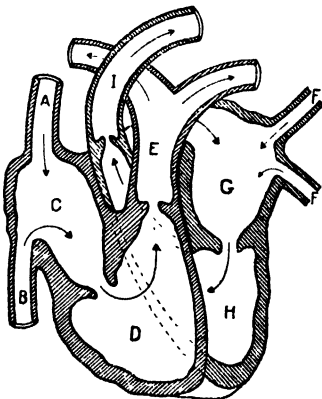
WORK OF HEART. Two to 3 oz of blood are driven into the arteries by each heartbeat. The power exerted by the heart is said to equal that necessary to lift 80 lb. 1 ft each minute. The human heart beats 72 times per minute, 104,000

times a day, 38,000,000 times during a year. At every stroke 5 cu in of blood are forced out into the body, or 500,000 cu. in. a day. In terms of work this is the equivalent of raising 1 ton to a height of 41 ft every 24 hr.

h., armoured. Condition characterized by deposit of calcareous matter in the pericardium.

h., athletic. Hypertrophy of the heart as a result of strenuous physical activity. Of little or no significance in the absence of diseased valves.

h., auscultation of. Shows intensity, quality, and rhythm of heart sounds and detects the presence of any adventitious sounds, as murmurs. The 2 sounds over the heart have been represented by the syllables "lubb," "dupp." The first sound (systolic) results from the contraction of the ventricle, tension of the auriculo-ventricular valves, and the impact of the heart against the chest wall, and is



CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD
THROUGH THE HEART

A Superior vena cava B Inferior vena cava C Right atrium D Right ventricle E Pulmonary artery. F. Pulmonary veins G Left atrium. H. Left ventricle. I Aorta

synchronous with the apex beat and carotid pulse. This sound is prolonged and dull, after the first sound is a short pause, then the second sound (diastolic), which results from the closure of the aortic and pulmonary valves. This sound is short and high pitched. After the second sound a longer pause follows before the first is heard again.

INTENSITY Both sounds are accentuated in: (1) Excitement of heart from any cause, (2) anemia; (3) cardiac hypertrophy; (4) subjects with thin chest walls; (5) consolidation of the lung, as in phthisis and pneumonia. *Accentuation of the aortic second sound results from:* (a) Hypertrophy of the left ventricle; (b) high arterial tension, as in arteriosclerosis and Bright's disease, (c) aortic aneurysm. *Accentuation of the pulmonary second sound results from:* (a) Pulmonary obstruction, as in emphysema, pneumonia and the congestion of the lungs following mitral disease; (b) hypertrophy of the right ventricle.

Weakness of both sounds is noted in: (a) General obesity; (b) general debility; (c) degeneration or dilatation of

the heart; (d) pericardial or pleural effusion; (e) emphysema.

REDUPLICATION — **HEART SOUNDS**: Probably due to a lack of synchronous action in the valves of the 2 sides of the heart, and results from many conditions, but notably from increased resistance in the systemic or the pulmonary circulation, as in arteriosclerosis of chronic nephritis and in emphysema. Frequently noted in mitral stenosis and pericarditis.

ADVENTITIOUS SOUNDS: **Murmurs**: A murmur is an abnormal sound heard over the heart or blood vessels and may result from (1) Obstruction or regurgitation at the valves following endocarditis, (2) dilatation of the ventricle or relaxation of its walls rendering the valves relatively insufficient, (3) aneurysm, (4) a change in the blood constituents, as in anemia; (5) roughening of the pericardial surfaces, as in pericarditis, (6) irregular action of the heart.

Murmurs produced within the heart are termed **endocardial**, those outside **exocardial**, those produced in aneurysms, bruits, those produced by anemia, **hemic murmurs**.

Hemic murmurs: They are soft and blowing in character, usually systolic in time, heard best over pulmonary valves. Associated with symptoms of anemia, and disappear with the latter.

Aneurysmal murmur or bruit. Usually loud, booming in character, systolic in time, heard best over the aorta or base of heart and is often associated with an abnormal area of dullness and pulsation, and with symptoms resulting from pressure on neighboring structures.

Pericardial friction sounds. Pericardial murmurs or friction sounds are superficial, rough, and creaking in quality, to and fro in time, not transmitted beyond the precordium and may be modified by pressure of the stethoscope.

PROCEDURE Patient should be recumbent when beginning examination, then, having elicited all the signs possible, repeat with patient sitting or standing and note any variations from change of position. First listen while patient is breathing naturally, then while holding breath, and finally have patient take 3 or 4 forced inspirations. Explore whole thoracic cavity and endeavor to localize the points at which heart sounds, both normal and abnormal, are heard with the greatest intensity. Proceed from below upward, from left to right.

VALVES **Location for auscultation**: **Aortic**, 3rd intercostal space, close to left side of sternum. **Pulmonary**, in front of aorta, behind junction of 3rd costal cartilage with sternum, left side. **Tricuspid**, behind middle of sternum about level of 4th of costal cartilage. **Mitral**, behind 3rd intercostal space about 1 in. to the left of sternum.

h. block. Condition in which the conductile tissue of the heart (S-A node and the bundle of His its branches) fails to conduct impulses normally from the auricle to the ventricles. Such results in altered rhythm of heart beat with loss of every other, or of every 3rd beat, the auricular systole not always being followed by the ventricular systole, the bundle of His failing to transmit the regular systolic impulse. The ventricle contracts regularly at a much slower rate than the auricle. The contractions begin at the sino-auricular node, or normal point, but

they are interrupted before they reach their destination. The pulse is very slow, usually under 30.

Etiol. (a) Structural changes as from tumor or degeneration or embryonic maldevelopment. (b) Toxic effects of drugs or the toxins of infections. (c) Nutritional or functional factors.

h. block, abortive. B in which there is interference in terminal fibers of the Purkinje system.

h. block, atrioventricular. B. in which impulses are impeded at the A-V node.

h. block, bundle-branch. B in which impulses are blocked in one of the branches of the bundle of His, resulting in ventricles beating independently of each other.

h. block, complete. Condition in which there is a complete dissociation between auricular and ventricular systoles. Ventricles may beat at a rate of 30 to 40 per min while auricles are beating the normal 70 beats per min.

h. block, congenital. H. b. present at birth due to improper development of the impulse-conducting system.

h. block, incomplete. H. b. in which conduction time of impulses is prolonged, usually recognized only by electrocardiograph, partial h. b.

h. block, interventricular. Bundle-branch block, q.

h. block, partial. One of 2 or 3 impulses passes to ventricle, pulse is thus 40-50.

h. block, sinoatrial. H. b. in which there is interference in the passage of impulses from the S-A node. May be partial or complete.

h. boatshaped. H. in which 1. ventricle is dilated and hypertrophied as a result of aortic regurgitation.

h. dilatation of. Enlargement of heart due to stretching of its walls. **VARIETIES**: 1. Dilatation with thickening of walls. 2. Dilatation with thinning of walls. **Sym**: So long as the associated hypertrophy keeps pace with the dilatation no symptoms result, but otherwise dyspnea, cough, dyspepsia, scanty urine, dropsy, feeble pulse. **TREATMENT**: Rest, light, nutritious diet—improve general condition.

h. disease. Any pathological disorder of the heart.

Intravenous injections of epsom salt are being tried to detect the early stages.

h. failure. 1. Cessation of the beat of the heart. 2. A syndrome or clinical condition resulting from failure of the heart to maintain adequate circulation of blood. May result from failure of the right or left ventricle or both.

Etiol. Hypertension, infections, valvular insufficiency, coronary disease, congenital malformations, arteriosclerosis, atherosclerosis.

Sym: Dyspnea, cardiac asthma, stasis in systemic or portal circulation, edema, cyanosis, hypertrophy of heart. Symptoms vary depending on which side of the heart is affected.

h. f., backward. H. f. in which venous return to the heart is reduced with resulting venous stasis and congestion. Due principally to failure of the right ventricle.

h. f., congestive. Condition characterized by weakness, breathlessness, abdominal discomfort, edema in lower portions of body resulting from venous stasis and reduced outflow of blood. Also called **myocardial insufficiency**, **cardiac decompensation**.

h. f., forward. H. f. in which forward flow of blood to the tissues is inadequate due to failure of the left ventricle.

h., fatty degeneration of. Cardiac muscle has been metamorphosed into fat. **SYM.** All signs of heart failure, viz.: dyspnea; asthma; cough; weak, irregular pulse; poor digestion; attacks of syncope. **PROG.** Unfavorable. Death may occur on slight exertion. **TREATMENT.** Rest of body and mind—light, nutritious diet—medication called for by individual condition.

h., fatty infiltration of. Abnormal amount of fat deposited in and upon heart. **SYM.** Shortness of breath, increased by exertion. Weak but regular pulse, precordial distress, tendency to pulmonary congestion, with resulting bronchitis and sluggish digestion. **PROG.** Favorable. **TREATMENT.** Regulated diet, fats, sugars and starches restricted, exercise, Turkish baths.

h., fibroid. **SYM.** Same as fatty degeneration, condition dependent upon atheroma or sclerosis of coronary arteries. **TREATMENT.** Same as in fatty heart.

h., hairy. **H.** in which pericardium possesses a hairy appearance resulting from deposit of an exudate or shreds of fibrin. Occurs in pericarditis.

Also called *cor villosum*, *shaggy heart*.

h., hypertrophy of. Enlargement due to overgrowth of its muscle. **VARIETIES.** 1. *Simple h.* Thickened muscle and cavities normal size. 2. *Excentric h.* Thickened muscle and cavities dilated. 3. *Concentric h.* Thickened muscle and cavities diminished in size. Always congenital. **SYM.** Unless advanced, no symptoms. Extreme hypertrophy, has precordial distress, palpitation. Strong pulse. Sometimes flushed face, ringing in ears, flashes of light, headache, and disturbed sleep. **TREATMENT.** Graduated exercise, light diet, sedatives.

h., irritable. Neurocirculatory asthenia, or effort syndrome. Syndrome characterized by breathlessness, palpitation, weakness and exhaustion. Also called *soldiers heart*.

h., palpation of. Not only determines position, force, extent, and rhythm of apex beat, but also detects existence of any fremitus or thrill. A thrill is a vibratory sensation likened to that received when the hand is placed on the back of a purring cat. Thrills at base of heart may result from valvular lesions, atheroma of aorta, aneurysm, and from roughened pericardial surfaces, as in pericarditis. A presystolic thrill at apex is almost pathognomonic of mitral stenosis.

h., palpitation of. May result from dyspepsia; excitement, mental or physical; organic heart disease, exophthalmic goiter; overwork, as the "irritable heart" of untrained recruits; anemia; hysteria; or an independent neurosis. Also, *endocarditis*, *myocarditis*, *pericarditis* due to infection, to trauma, circulatory disturbances, disorders of metabolism, nutrition, and growth.

h., percussion of. Determines shape and extent of cardiac dullness. The normal area of superficial or absolute percussion—dullness (part uncovered by lung) is detected by light percussion and extends from the 4th left costosternal junction to the apex beat; from the apex beat to the junction of the xiphoid cartilage with the sternum, and thence up left border of the sternum. The normal area of deep percussion dullness (the heart projected on the chest

wall) is detected by firm percussion and extends from 3rd left costosternal articulation to the apex beat; from apex beat to junction of the xiphoid cartilage with the sternum; and hence up right border of sternum to the 3rd rib. The lower level of the cardiac dullness fuses with the liver dullness and can rarely be determined. The area of cardiac dullness is increased in: (1) Hypertrophy and dilation of the heart; (2) pericardial effusion. It is apparently increased in shrinking of the lungs, as in phthisis. The area of cardiac dullness is diminished in: (1) Emphysema. (2) pneumothorax, (3) pneumocardium (rare); (4) gaseous distention of stomach.

h. reflex. A cardiac reflex; any reflex in which the stimulation of a sensory nerve brings about an increase or decrease in heart rate. **EX.** Bainbridge's reflex in which stimulation of sensory receptors in rt. atrium by increased venous return results in increase of heart rate.

h. sounds. **SRF.** *h., auscultation of h. test.* Master has determined the efficiency of the heart by the number of steps a normal individual can ascend in a given time without increasing the heart rate more than 10 beats per minute and without increasing the blood pressure. The following rates were established:

	Age	Weight	Ascent or Steps
Man	20-24	130-139 lbs.	25
"	45-	150-159	21
"	45-	190-	19
Woman	40-	120-	20
"	53-	156	17

heartburn. Acid liquid raised from the stomach, causing sensation of burning in the esophagus. **SYN.** *pyrosis*. **SEE.** *ardor ventriculi*.

heat [*G. heito*, fever]. 1. Condition of being hot; warmth. 2. High temperature. 3. A form of energy manifested to the senses, as in the effects of fire, sun's rays, etc. 4. Sexual excitement in lower mammals; period of such excitement. **SYN.** *estrus*. 5. To make hot. 6. To become warm.

Heat is constantly being produced within the body as a result of exothermic chemical processes occurring in metabolic activities. Ultimately all heat produced in the body results from oxidative processes. Body temperature (normally 98.6° F. or 37° C.) is the result of a balance between heat produced (*thermogenesis*) and heat loss (*thermolysis*).

The temperature of the body is not uniform. Oral temperatures range from 96.6° F. to 100° F. (ave. 98.6° F.). Axillary temperature averages 0.5° F. lower; rectal temperature averages 0.6° higher.

Reducing the temperature of the skin reflexly brings about a constriction of the blood vessels, thus reducing heat loss and conserving heat within the body. The application of heat reflexly induces the dilation of blood vessels thus increasing blood flow to the skin with consequent increase in heat loss.

The application of heat to the skin reflexly produces effects in the deeper portions of the body. In general, internal organs are reflexly related to the region of the skin lying directly over them, and the effects are the same as those produced in the cutaneous area stimulated. Heat application induces muscle relaxation, increased blood sup-

The mode of elimination of body heat and the per cent of heat lost through each of the following is:

Radiation	55%	94%
Convection and Conduction	15%	
Evaporation through skin and lungs	24%	
Warming inspired air	2%	6%
Elimination of CO ₂ from lungs	3%	
Warming ingested food and water and loss through feces and urine	1%	

Figures are approximate and vary with physiological activity of the body

ply and stimulates metabolic activity. Physiological effects resulting are hyperemia, sedation of sensory or motor activity, and attenuation of bacteria. Application of cold tends to produce the opposite effects. Heat, by stimulating circulation and dilating blood vessels, has a tendency to spread infection, and for this reason is no longer used in suspected appendicitis.

Relaxation of muscular tissue results in relief of pain, which may be due to rigidity and tension in tissues. Local hot applications may have some reflex effect on deep organs, as in cases of lobar pneumonia, when the lung is known to be in a state of congestion, local heat is applied in order to relieve, probably, the congestion of the lung by inducing a superficial hyperemia.

H., APPLICATION OF, GENERAL. May be dry, as in the form of electric and radiant heat and hot air baths, or moist, when water or water vapor is used. The effect is first to produce a slight contraction of vessels in skin, thus increasing blood pressure and driving blood into the internal organs, this makes patient feel that his head is full and bursting. This effect is, however, only of very short duration, and discomfort can be avoided by application of cold compress or ice bag to head.

The true effect follows immediately, when blood vessels in skin are dilated, due to relaxation of involuntary muscle contained in their walls, the skin is reddened, increased blood supply to the sweat glands causes them to act freely, and waste products are better eliminated and heat is lost to the body. For this reason applications of heat are most often used to increase sweating and so relieve work of kidneys in cases of renal disease.

During a general application of heat it is necessary to watch the patient carefully, noting any apparent discomfort caused, also state of pulse and respiration and color.

H., APPLICATION OF, LOCAL. May be dry or moist. Dry applications include hot absorbent wool, rubber hot-water bottles, bags of hot salt or bran previously heated in an oven, radiant heat, electric pads, and diathermy.

H., APPLICATION OF, MOIST. Considered more penetrating than dry heat, thus more readily relaxing muscular spasm and relieving pain due to this. Hot compresses of hypertonic saline will relieve edema and tension in tissues which may be causing great pain.

Ex. Fomentations or stupes, either simple or medicated; poultices such as bread, linseed, linseed and mustard, linseed and charcoal, and antiphlogistine. A starch poultice may also be applied hot.

h., atomic. That amount which will raise an atom from 0° to 1° C.

h., body, loss of. The skin is supposed to lose 87.5 cal., the lungs 10.7 cal., and through excreta, 1.8 cal. In a healthy adult man weighing 154.28 lb., loss in elimination has been estimated in the table above.

h., conductive. A term applied to heat transferred by conduction from poultices, bags, etc.

h., convective. That supplied from heated particles of gases or liquids, such as superheated air, melted paraffin, incandescent light apparatus, or the whirlpool bath.

h., conservative. A term used to designate heat generated in the tissues by a current of electricity or by some form of radiant energy.

h., cramps. Severe, intermittent, spasmodic cramping of muscles in abdomen and extremities.

Etiol. Profuse sweating due to deficiency of salt in the tissues. Often found in individuals who have been drinking large volumes of water and perspire profusely for long period of time, not fatal.

Sym. Hypochloremia. In addition to free sweating, cramps are felt in the legs and in other regions accompanied by fever, rapid pulse, pains, increased blood pressure, and loss of weight.

F A TREATMENT. Adm $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoonful of ordinary table salt (sodium chloride) in glass of water. Repeat at 5- to 30-minute intervals until cramping ceases. May be prevented by adding salt to drinking water on hot days, particularly to hard working individuals.

As a preventive. 100-300 gr. of salt per day is necessary to compensate for each 2 quarts of sweat excreted. The salt aids in holding the water in the tissues. If the supply of salt is lowered, thirst calls for more water, but the intake of water is dependent upon the increase of the salt. Local applications of heat to reduce pain and salt solution by mouth or injection. See *cramps, salt*.

h., diathermy. Electrical energy is converted into heat by the use of diathermy and short wave.

h., dry. May be adm. in form of hot, dry pack; hot water bottle, electric light bath, heliotherapy; hot bricks; resistance coil; electric pad or blanket; hot air bath, or therapeutic lamp.

h., exhaustion. Must not be mistaken for heatstroke, *q.v.* Usually affects adults, esp. the debilitated and fatigued.

Sym: Dizziness, nausea, faintness, weakness. Unconsciousness often follows. Skin pale, cool, moist; pulse rapid; respiration shallow and hurried.

PROG: Favorable under proper treatment.

F. A. TREATMENT: Lower head and shoulders; elevate lower extremities. Stimulate with aromatic spirits of ammonia to nostrils. Hot, black coffee or tea. External heat and massage. No cold drinks.

h., initial. Muscular heat produced (a) during contraction when tension is increasing, and (b) during maintenance of tension, and (c) during relaxation when tension is diminishing.

h., latent. The heat which is required to convert a solid into a liquid or a liquid into a gas at the same temperature.

h., latent, of fusion. That which is required to convert 1 Gm. of a solid into liquid at the same temperature, e.g., when 1 Gm. of ice at 0° C is converted into water at 0° C; this process requires 80 calories, and until it is completed there will be no rise of temperature.

h., latent, of vaporization. That required to change 1 Gm. of a liquid at its boiling point to vapor at the same temperature. The latent heat of steam is 540 calories, therefore, when steam cools to liquid, each Gm. gives out 540 calories. This explains why it is that a scald from steam is much more severe than one caused by boiling water.

h., luminous. That derived from light. This may be borne better than other forms of radiation. Light may be converted into heat. Short infrared rays penetrate subcutaneous tissues to a greater extent than long, invisible rays.

h., mechanical equivalent of. The value of heat units in terms of work units. One calorie equals 426.5 gram-meters or 3.965 foot-pounds.

h., moist. May be applied as hot bath pack, hot wet pack, hot foot bath, fomentations, poultices or vapor bath.

WARNINGS: Watch for chill, fainting, dizziness, headache, collapse, faintness, increased pulse, weakness. Cold applications to head should be used during and after treatment. Opinion regarding therapeutic use of heat or cold differs.

h., molecular. Result of multiplying a substance's molecular weight by its specific heat.

h., prickly. Vesicles due to obstruction or acute inflammation of sweat glands. **SYN:** *millaria*.

h., radiant. Heat given off from a heated body and which passes through the air in form of waves.

h., rays. Visible rays from 4000-7000 A. U. and infrared rays from 6000-14,000 A. U.

h., recovery. Muscular heat produced after relaxation is complete.

h., sensible. Heat producing a temperature rise when absorbed by a body.

h., specific. The heat or number of calories needed to raise the temperature of 1 gram of a substance 1° C.

h., therapy. Use of heat in treatment of the body.

h., therapy, wet. Application of heat by hot water, steam and mud baths, and the hot pack, etc.

h., unit. A calorie, *q.v.*

heatstroke. Result of direct exposure to high temperatures or to sun, usually in adults, esp those who have been taking alcoholic beverages or who are debilitated or fatigued.

SYM: Early symptoms are dizziness, weakness, nausea, spots before the eyes and ringing in the ears. Bright red, dry skin; rapid, strong pulse, later becoming weak. Unconsciousness usually follows. Temperature may reach 108°; occasionally 112°. Latter patients usually do not recover.

F. A. TREATMENT: Patient should be cooled off in any conceivable manner. Remove clothing. Apply cold cloths, or pour cold water over person. Gently massage to help circulate blood. Cold water irrigations of the bowel are of value. Do not give stimulants of any sort. Heatstroke is a grave emergency, and must be treated promptly.

hebeosteotomy (he'be-os-te-to'o-mi) [*G* *ebē*, pubes, + *osteon*, bone, + *tomē*, incision] Section of the pubic bone in order to enlarge the pelvic opening for facilitation of delivery. **SYN:** *pubiotomy*.

hebeephrenia (hē-bē-frē'nī-ā) [*G* *ebē*, puberty, + *phren*, mind] A type of schizophrenic reaction characterized by infantile behavior, regression and deterioration. Shallow emotional responses, illogical and senseless thought processes and actions, delusions, and hallucinations. Patient may laugh often without cause, talk incoherently and excessively, undergo rapid mood change. Occurs often at age of or following puberty.

Heatstroke versus Heat Exhaustion

Heat or Sunstroke. Definition: A condition or derangement of the heat-control centers due to exposure to the rays of the sun or very high temperatures.

History: Exposure to sun's rays

Differential Symptoms:

Face: Red, dry, and hot

Skin: Hot, dry, and no diaphoresis

Temperature: High, 108° to 110° F.

Pulse: Full, strong, bounding

Respirations: Dyspneic and sonorous

Muscles: Tense and possible convulsions

Eyes: Pupils are dilated but equal

Treatment: Absolute rest with head elevated. Cold packs to prolong radiation of body heat

Drugs: Allow no stimulants; give infusions of normal saline (to force fluids)

Heat Exhaustion. Definition: A state of very definite weakness produced by the loss of the normal fluids and sodium chloride of the body.

History: Exposure to heat, usually indoors

Differential Symptoms:

Face: Pale, cool, and moist

Skin: Cool, clammy, with profuse diaphoresis

Temperature: Slight elevation to sub-normal

Pulse: Weak, thready, and rapid

Respirations: Shallow and quiet

Muscles: Tense and contracted

Eyes: Pupils are normal

Treatment: Keep patient quiet; head should be lowered. Keep body warm to prevent shock symptoms

Drugs: Aromatic spirits of ammonia. Salt tablets and fruit juices in abundant amounts

hebephrenic (he-be-fren'ik) [⁺ + *phrén*, mind]. Pert. to hebephrenia.

Heb'erden's asthma. Paroxysms of severe pain about heart and down left arm, with sense of oppression. *SYN* *angina pectoris, q.v.*

H.'s disease. Arthritis deformans.

H.'s nodes. Hard nodules or enlargements of tubercles of last phalanges of fingers, seen in osteoarthritis.

hebet'ic (he-bet'ik) [G. *ebē*, puberty]. Pert. to or occurring at the time of puberty.

hebet'omy [G. *ēbē*, pubes, + *tomē*, incision]. Section through pelvis to aid obstructed delivery. *SYN* *pubiotomy*.

hebetude (heb'e-tud) [L. *hebetudo*, hebere, to be dull]. Mental dullness, as seen in exhaustive conditions.

There may be latent conditions suddenly manifesting themselves during the course of a disease not concerned with such a condition but aggravated by the sickness, such as a sudden appearance of hysteria, or the development of a phobia, hallucinations, or delusions.

hebest'otomy (he-bos-te-o'to'mi) [G. *ēbē*, pubes, + *ostēon*, bone, + *tomē*, incision]. Enlargement of pelvic diameter by section of the pelvis to aid delivery. *SYN* *hebotomy, pubiotomy*.

hebot'omy [⁺ + *tomē*, incision]. Section through the pubis to facilitate labor. *SYN* *hebest'otomy, pubiotomy*.

hecat'omer'ic (hek-a'ter-om-cr'ik) [G. *ekateros*, each of two, + *meros*, part]. Having processes on a spinal neuron, one supplying each side of the spinal cord.

hecat'omer'ic (hek-at-o-mer'ik) [G. *ekateros*, each of two, + *meros*, part]. Having a process which divides into two parts, as that of a spinal sensory neuron, one passing to each side of the spinal cord.

hectic (hek'tik) [G. *ektikos*, habitual]. Habitual or constitutional.

h. fever. A form of fever that occurs in connection with some organic disease, that is attended by some continuous and exhausting drain upon the system, as in pulmonary consumption or abscess of liver or kidney.

h. flush. The bright pink-red spot that appears on the cheek during a paroxysm of hectic fever.

hec'togram [G. *ekaton*, hundred, + *gramma*, weight]. One hundred grams, or 1543 7 grains.

hec'toliter [⁺ + *litra*, a pound]. One hundred liters.

hec'tometer [⁺ + *metron*, measure]. One hundred meters.

hedge'hog crys'tals. Globular crystals of ammonium urate with spines found in urine.

hedonia. Excessive cheerfulness; amenomania.

hedonism (he'don-izm) [G. *ēdonē*, pleasure, + *ismos*, state]. A theory or standard of conduct in which the principal object of life is pleasure.

hedrocele (hed'ro-sēl) [G. *ēdra*, anus, + *kēlē*, hernia]. Hernia; prolapse through the anus. *SYN* *proctocēle*.

heel [A.S. *hæla*, heel]. Post. extremity of foot. *SYN* *calc.*

h. bone. Bone at back of tarsus. *SYN* *os calcis, calcaneum, calcaneus*. *RS* *calcaneum, calcaneodynia, calcigrade, calc., os calcis*.

Hegar's sign (hay'garz). Sign present during 2nd and 3rd month of pregnancy, due to: (1) Softening of lower segments of uterus; (2) at this stage, the ovum does not fill the uterine cavity, so there

is an empty space in its lower part. On bimanual examination the lower part of uterus is easily compressed bet. fingers in the vagina and those of the other hand.

Heldenhain's demilunes (hî'den-hinz) Crescent-shaped groups of serous cells at the base of or along the sides of the mucous alveoli of the salivary glands, esp. sublingual and submaxillary, also called *crenscents* of Gianuzzi.

height (hit) [A.S. *hiehtu*]. Distance to which anything rises above that surface on which it rests.

Heine-Medin disease (hî'ne-ma'din) Acute infectious disease accompanied by motor paralysis and muscular atrophy, frequently with permanent deformity. *SYN* *acute anterior poliomyelitis*.

Heister, spiral valve of. A spiral fold of the mucous membrane lining the cystic duct. It serves to keep the lumen open.

hel'coid (hel'koid) [G. *elkos*, ulcer, + *eidos*, form]. Resembling an ulcer.

hel'cology (hel-ko'l'o-jî) [⁺ + *logos*, study]. The study of ulcers.

hel'coplasty (hel-ko-plas-tî) [⁺ + *plastēin*, to form]. Grafting healthy skin on ulcers. *SEE* *dermatoplasty*.

hel'co'sis [⁺ + *ōsis*]. The development of an ulcer. *SYN* *ulceration*.

hel'icine (hel'is-in) [G. *eliz*, coil]. Pert. to a helix or coil; spiral.

h. arteries. Term applied to tortuous arteries in cavernous tissue of the penis and clitoris, and in the uterus.

hel'coid (hel'koyd) [⁺ + *eidos*, resemblance]. Resembling a helix or spiral.

hel'icopodia (hel'î-ko-po'dî-ä) [G. *eliz*, coil, + *pous*, pod-, foot]. A peculiar movement in which the foot, when brought forward, drags and describes a partial arc. Results in a gait such as seen in spastic hemiplegia.

hel'icotrema (hel'î-ko-tre'ma) [G. *eliz*, coil, + *trema*, a hole]. The opening at the tip of the cochlear canal where the scala tympani and scala vestibuli unite.

hel'icencephalitis (he'lî-en-sef-al'î'tis) [G. *elios*, sun, + *egkephalos*, brain, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the brain as the result of sunstroke.

hel'io'ph'bia [⁺ + *phobos*, fear]. Abnormal fear of the sun's rays esp. by one who has suffered a sunstroke.

hel'io'sis [⁺ + *ōsis*]. Sunstroke.

hel'iotherapy (he-lî-o-ther'ä-pî) [⁺ + *therapeia*, treatment]. The therapeutic application of radiation from the sun which includes infrared, ultraviolet and visible radiation. *SEE* *solarium*.

hel'iotropism (he-lî-o'trô-pizm) [⁺ + *trepein*, to turn, + *ismos*, state of]. Chemotropism induced by the action of sunlight, the tendency of an organism to turn toward or grow toward sunlight.

he'lîum [G. *elios*, sun]. A gaseous element (He). It is given off by radium and other radioactive elements as charged helium ions known as alpha rays.

Because of its low density, it being next to the lightest element known, it is mixed with air or oxygen and used in the treatment of various respiratory disorders. Because of its low solubility, it is mixed with air supplied to workers laboring under high atmospheric pressure, as in caissons. It reduces time required in adjustment to increasing or decreasing air pressure and reduces the danger of "bends".

he'lîx [G. *eliz*, coil]. Margin of the external ear.

Heller's test. A test for the presence of albumin in urine.

Pour ½ in. of pure nitric acid into a clean test tube, and carefully overlay it with an equal quantity of urine. The

Height and Weight Table
(Five pounds either way is not considered abnormal)

Men										
Ages	21-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-60		
5' 2"	124	128	131	133	136	138	138	138		
5' 3"	127	131	134	136	139	141	141	141		
5' 4"	131	135	138	140	143	144	145	145		
5' 5"	134	138	141	143	146	147	149	149		
5' 6"	138	142	145	147	150	151	153	153		
5' 7"	142	147	150	152	155	156	158	158		
5' 8"	146	151	154	157	160	161	163	163		
5' 9"	150	155	159	162	165	166	167	168		
5' 10"	154	159	164	167	170	171	172	173		
5' 11"	159	164	169	173	175	177	177	178		
6' 0"	165	170	175	179	180	183	182	183		
6' 1"	170	177	181	185	186	189	188	189		

Women										
Ages	17-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-60	
5' 0"	113	114	117	119	122	125	128	130	131	
5' 1"	115	116	118	121	124	128	131	133	134	
5' 2"	117	118	120	123	127	132	134	137	137	
5' 3"	120	122	124	127	131	135	138	141	141	
5' 4"	123	125	127	130	134	138	142	145	145	
5' 5"	125	128	131	135	139	143	147	149	149	
5' 6"	128	132	135	137	143	146	151	153	153	
5' 7"	132	135	139	143	147	150	154	157	156	
5' 8"	136	140	143	147	151	155	158	161	161	
5' 9"	140	144	147	151	155	159	163	166	166	
5' 10"	144	147	151	155	159	163	167	170	170	

Infants					
At birth	Height in	Weight lb.	7 months	Height in.	Weight lb.
1 month	19½	7½	8	24½	17
2 months	20½	8½	8	25	18½
3 "	21	10½	9	25½	20
4 "	22	12	10	26	20½
5 "	23	13¾	11	26½	21
6 "	23½	15	12	27	22½
	24	16			

presence of albumin is indicated by the appearance of an opaque ring at the junction of the fluids, also known as the "cold" test. RS: *albumin, urine*.

Hellin's law. Occurrence of twins once in 80 pregnancies, triplets once in 6400 pregnancies, quadruplets once in 512,000 pregnancies

hel'minth [G *elmins, elminth-*, worm] 1 A worm-like animal 2 More specifically any animal, either free-living or parasitic, belonging to the phyla Platyhelminthes (flat-worms), Acanthocephala (spiney-headed worms), nemathelminthes (thread or round worms) or Annelida (segmented worms)

helminthagogue (hel-minth-ag-og) [" + *agōgos*, leading]. A remedy that expels worms. SYN: *vermifuge*.

helminthemesis (hel-min-them e-sis) [" + *emesis* vomiting]. The vomiting of intestinal worms.

helminthiasis (hel-min-thi'a-sis) [G. *elmins, elminth-*, worm]. Having intestinal parasites or worms

helmin'thic [G. *elmins, elminth-*, worm]. 1. Pertaining to worms 2. Pert. to that which expels worms. SYN: *anthelminthic; vermifugal*

helminthicide (hēl-mīn'thī-sīd) [" + *L. caedere*, to kill]. A worm-expelling drug. SYN: *vermicide*.

helminthoid. Wormlike or resembling a worm.

helminthol'ogy [" + *logos*, study]. The study of intestinal vermiform parasites.

helmintho'ma [" + *ōma*, tumor]. A parasitic worm tumor.

helminthophobia (hel-min-tho-fō'bī-ā) [" + *phobos*, fear]. Morbid dread of worms or delusion of being infested by them.

helmitol (hel'mi-tol) A methenamine compound, claimed to be well tolerated, and suitable for prolonged use

Uses In cystitis, and other conditions where methenamine is indicated

DOSAGE From 10-15 gr. (0.6-10 Gm) dissolved in water

heloma (he-lo'mā) [G *ēlos*, nail, + *ōma*, tumor] A callosity or corn SYN: *clavus*.

helosis (he-lo'sis) [" + *-ōsis*]. The state of having corns.

helotomeia (he-lo-to-mī'ā) [" + *tomē*, incision] Corn surgery

helot'omon [" + *tomē*, incision]. Surgical knife for cutting corns

helotomy (he-lo'to'mī) [" + *tomē*, incision] Surgical treatment of corns.

Helweg's bundle. SYN *Helweg's tract, Bechterew's bundle* A tract in cervical region of spinal cord. Fibers arise from cell bodies in olive of the medulla and upper region of cord

hemabarometer (hem'ab-ar-om'et-er) [G. *ama*, blood, + *baros*, weight, + *metron*, measure]. Device for determining sp. gr. of blood.

hemachrome (hem'a-krōm) [" + *chrōma*, color]. The red coloring substance of blood SEE *hemoglobin*.

hemachro'sis [" + *chrōsis*, coloring]. Abnormal redness of blood

hemacytom'eter [" + *kytos*, cell, + *metron*, measure]. Apparatus for counting blood corpuscles.

hemacyt'ozoon (hem-a-sī-to-zo'on) [" + " + *zōon*, animal]. A protozoan parasite infesting red blood corpuscles.

hemad (he'mad) [A.S. *hem*, border, + *L. ad*, toward]. Toward the ventral or hemal aspect of the body. Opp. to neural or dorsal.

hemadostenosis (hem"á-do-sten-o'sis) [G. *aimas*, aimed-, blood stream, + *stenosis*, narrowing]. Contraction of blood vessels.

hemadromometer [G. *aima*, blood, + *dromos*, course, + *metron*, measure]. Device for recording rapidly of flow of blood. SYN: *hemodromometer*.

hemadynamometer (hem"á-dí-na-mom'é-ter) [" + *dynamis*, power, + *metron*, measure]. Device for determining blood pressure.

hemadynamometry (hem"á-dí-ná-mom'é-ri) [" + " + *metron*, measure]. Measurement of blood pressure.

hemafacient [" + L. *facere*, to make]. A blood producing agent. SYN: *hematopoietic*, *sanguifacient*.

hemafecia (hem-á-fe'si-á) [" + L. *faec*, faec-, dregs]. Feces containing blood.

hemagglutination (hem"ag-glu-tin-a'shun) [" + L. *agglutināre*, to paste to]. The clumping of red blood corpuscles.

hem'agglutinin [" + L. *agglutināre*, to paste to]. An antibody that induces clumping of red blood corpuscles.

hemagogue (hem"ag-og) [" + *agōgos*, leading]. An agent that favors the flow of blood or of the menses. SYN: *emmenagogue*.

he'mal [G. *aima*, blood]. 1. Pert to the blood or blood vessels. 2. Pert. to side of the body in which the heart is located.

h. arch. The ribs, breastbone, and that part of the vertebrae, which together enclose the heart and viscera.

h. gland. A hemal or hemolymph node

h. node. SYN: *hemal gland*, *hemolymph gland* or *node*. A body resembling a lymph node in structure but associated with blood vessels instead of lymph vessels. Present in certain ungulates

hemanal'ysis [" + *analysis*, a dissolving]. A blood analysis. SEE *blood*.

hemangiectasis (hem"an-jí-ek'ta-sis) [" + *aggein*, vessel, + *ektasis*, dilatation]. Dilatation of blood vessels

hemangioblastoma (hem-an"jī-o-blas-to-mā) [" + " + *blastos*, germ, + *ōma*, tumor]. Hemangioma of the brain of a capillary nature

hemangioendothelioma (hem"an-jī-o-en"-do-the-lī-o-mā) [" + " + *endon*, within, + *thēlē*, nipple, + *ōma*, tumor]. An overgrowth of the endothelium of the minute capillary vessels frequently on the cerebral meninges.

hemangioma (hem-an-jī-o-mā) (pl. *hemangiomata*) [" + " + *ōma*, tumor]. An angioma consisting of blood vessels.

hemangiomatosis (hem"an-jī-o-ma-to'sis) [" + " + " + *-ōsis*]. Multiple angioma of blood vessels

hemangiosarcoma (hem-an"jī-o-sar-ko-mā) [" + " + *sarx*, flesh, + *ōma*, tumor]. A mixed sarcoma and hemangioma. SYN: *angiosarcoma*.

hemaphem (hem-af-e'in) [G. *aima*, blood, + *phaios*, tawny]. Brown coloring matter in the blood; a decomposition product of hematin.

hemapoiesis (hem-ap-oí-e'sis) [" + *poiein*, to form]. Blood formation. SYN: *hematopoiesis*.

hemapoietic (hem-ap-oí-et'ík) [" + *poiein*, to form]. Pert. to hemapoiesis. SYN: *hematogenic*, *hematoplastic*.

hemapophysis (hēm-ā-pof'is-is) [G. *aima*, blood, + *apo*, from, —*physis*, growth]. Portion of a developing vertebra which forms a rib and costal cartilage.

hemarthros (hem-ar'thros) [" + *arthron*, joint]. Bloody effusion into cavity of a joint. SYN: *hemarthrosis*.

hemarthrosis (hem-ar-thro'sis) [" + " + *-ōsis*]. Effusion of blood in a joint cavity.

hematachometer (hem-at-ak-om'et-er) [" + *tachus*, swift, + *metron*, measure]. Device for determining rapidity of the circulation.

hemataerometer [" + *aēr*, air, + *metron*, measure]. Device for measuring gases in the blood.

hemataloscopy (hem-at-al-os'ko-pí) [" + *allos*, other, + *skopein*, to examine]. Examination to distinguish one kind of blood from another

hematapostema (hem"at-ap-os-te-mā) (pl. *hematapostemata*) [" + *apostēma*, abscess]. Abscess containing extravasated blood.

hemateikon (hem-āt-i'kon) [G. *aima*, blood, + *eikon*, image]. A microscopic picture of the blood

hematemesis (hem-at-em'e-sis) [" + *emesis*, vomiting]. Vomiting of blood.

SYN: Blood often clotted and mixed with food, acid in reaction. Subsequent stools may be tarry, associated symptoms point to stomach. If of gastric origin, the blood is generally dark and acid. If of pharyngeal origin, it is bright red and alkaline in reaction. In pulmonary tuberculosis, loss of blood may be from a teaspoonful to 2 quarts. It occurs in 60% of patients. Coldness, or followed by a rise in temperature, shock, collapse.

TREATMENT: Absolute rest, nothing by mouth, nourishment through rectal enemas. No stimulants. May take broth. Have patient lie down, cold applications—ice bag to abdominal region. Keep quiet. Surgery may be necessary. SEE: *hemoptysis*, *hemorrhage*.

hematencephalon (hem-at-en-sef'á-lōn) [" + *egkephalos*, brain]. Cerebral hemorrhage

hematherapy (hem-a-ther'á-pl) [" + *therapeia*, treatment]. Adm. of fresh blood in treatment of disease.

hemathermal [G. *aima*, blood, + *thermē*, heat]. SYN: *homothermal*. Warm blooded, applied to animals whose blood remains at a fairly constant temperature

hemather'mous [" + *thermē*, heat]. Warm blooded. SYN: *hemathermal*, *hemothermal*.

hemathidrosis, **hematidrosis** (he-mat-hi-dro'sis) [" + *idros*, sweat, + *-ōsis*]. Condition of sweating blood.

hematic (he-mat'ík) [G. *aima*, blood]. 1. Rel. to the blood. 2. A remedy for anemia

hematin'eter [" + *metron*, measure]. Apparatus for counting blood corpuscles in a cu.mm. of blood. SYN: *hematometer*, *hemocytometer*.

hem'atin [G. *aima*, blood]. An acid radicle or brown amorphous substance that unites with globin in the formation of hemoglobin

It can be prepared from hemoglobin by the action of acids, alkalies, or enzymes. It is the iron-containing pigment of hemoglobin.

h. hydrochloride. The hydrochloric acid ester of hematin, crystalline in form.

Crystals dark brown and often seen in groups. SYN: *Teichmann's crystals*.

hematinemia (hem-ā-tin-e'mī-ā) [hematin + G. *aima*, blood]. Hematin in the circulating blood.

hematinic (hem-a-tin'ik) [G. *aima*, blood].
 SYN: *hematic* 1. Pert. to blood 2. An agent which increases the amount of hemoglobin in the blood.

hematimeter (hem-at-in-om'et-er) [" + *metron*, measure] Device for determining quantity of hemoglobin in blood.

hematuria [" + *ouron*, urine]. Hematin in the urine. SYN *hemoglobinuria*.

hematichesis (hem-ā-tis'ke-sis) [" + *schesis*, checking]. Arrest of bleeding or hemorrhage.

hemato'bium [" + *bios*, life]. A parasite that lives in the blood. SYN *hematozoon*.

hematoblast [G. *aima*, blood + *blastos*, germ] 1. A hemocytoblast, *q.v.* 2. Old term for blood platelet.

hematocele (hem-at-o-sēl) [" + *kēlē*, hernia] 1. A blood cyst 2. Effusion of blood into a cavity 3. Swelling due to effusion of blood into the *tunica vaginalis testis*.

h., parametric, pelvic, retrouterine. Tumor formed by blood effusion in the *cul-de-sac* of Douglas walled off by adhesions.

Etiol. Usually leakage from a fallopian tube, the seat of ectopic gestation.

TREATMENT. Rest, applications of cold and pressure to limit increase of size. Aspiration may be needed or incision if there are clots.

h., pudendal. A bloody tumor of the labium.

hematocella (hem-ā-to-se'll-ā) [" + *kōilia*, cavity]. Hemorrhage into the peritoneal cavity.

hematocephalus [G. *aima*, blood, + *kephalē*, head]. Fetus born with infusion of blood in the head.

hematochezia (hem-ā-to-ke'zī-ā) [" + *chēzein*, to go to stool]. Passage of stools containing blood.

hematochromato'sis [" + *chrōma*, color, + *-ōsis*]. A condition showing staining of tissues with blood pigment. SYN *hemochromatosis*.

hematochyluria (hem-ā-to-ki-lū'rī-ā) [" + *chylos*, juice, + *ouron*, urine]. Blood and chyle in the urine in *Filaria* infections.

hematocolpometra (hem-at-o-kol'po-me'tra) [" + *kolpos*, vagina, + *mētra*, uterus]. Retention of menstrual blood in the vagina and uterus.

hematocolpos (hem-at-o-kol'pos) [" + *kolpos*, vagina]. Retained menstrual blood in the vagina from an imperforate hymen.

hematocrit (hem-ā-to-krit) [" + *krinein*, to separate]. 1. Centrifuge for separating solids from plasma in the blood 2. The volume of erythrocytes packed by centrifugation in a given volume of blood. The hematocrit is expressed as the percentage of total blood volume which consists of erythrocytes or as the volume in cubic centimeters of erythrocytes packed by centrifugation in 100 cc. of blood. Normal values—45 for males, 41 for females.

hematocryal (hem-at-o-kri'al) [" + *kryos*, cold]. Possessing cold blood.

hematocrystallia (hem-at-o-kris'tal-in) [" + *krystallōs*, crystal]. The coloring matter of the blood. SYN *hemoglobin*.

hematocyst (hem-at-o-sist) [" + *kystis*, a bladder]. A blood cyst.

hematocyte (hem-at-o-sit) [G. *aima*, blood, + *kytos*, cell]. A blood corpuscle.

hematocytoblast (hem-ā-to-si'to-blast) [" + *blastos*, germ]. A cell in bone marrow.

Granular leukocytes of myeloid origin

are assumed to be derived from it. SYN: *leukoblast*, *lymphoidocyte*, *myeloblast*.

hematocytolysis (hem-ā-to-si-to'l'is-is) [" + *lysis*, dissolution]. Dissolution of blood corpuscles freeing hemoglobin. SYN *hemolysis*.

hematocytometer (hem-at-o-si-tom'et-er) [" + *metron*, measure]. Device for determining number of corpuscles in given quantity of blood.

hematocytotoxon (hem-ā-to-si-to-zo'on) [" + *zōon*, animal]. A parasite which lives in red blood corpuscles.

hematocyturia (hem-ā-to-si-tū'rī-ā) [" + *ouron*, urine]. Red blood corpuscles in urine, *hematuria** as differentiated from *hemoglobinuria*.*

hematodyscrasia. A pathological condition of the blood.

hematodystrophy (hem-ā-to-dis'tro'fī) [" + *dys*, bad, + *trophē*, nutrition]. Any disorder of blood, such as anemia.*

hematogenesis (hem-ā-to-jen'es-is) [" + *genesis*, formation]. The development of blood corpuscles. SYN *hematopoiesis*.

hematogenic, hematogenous (hem-a-to-jen'ik, -ā-to'jen-us) [" + *gennan*, to produce]. Pert. to formation of blood. SYN *hematopoietic*.

hematoglob'ulin [" + *L globus*, globe]. Coloring matter of blood. SYN *hemoglobin*, *oxyhemoglobin*.

hematohidrosis (hem-ā-to-hi-dro'sis) [" + *idros*, sweat, + *-ōsis*]. Excretion of bloody sweat. SYN *hemathidrosis*.

hematohistioblast (hem-a-to-his'ti-o-blast) [" + *istos*, tissue, + *blastos*, germ]. A polymorphous white blood cell of large size forming connective tissue.

hematoid (he-mā-to'id) [G. *aima*, blood, + *eidos*, resemblance]. Resembling blood.

hematoidin (hem-ā-toy'din) [" + *eidos*, resemblance]. An iron-free principle in remains of old blood clots.

hematokolpos (hem-at-o-kol'pos) [" + *kolpos*, vagina]. Collection of blood in the vagina. SYN *hematocolpos*.

hematokrit (hem-at-o-krit) [" + *krinein*, to separate]. Device for determining number of corpuscles in the blood. SYN *hematocrit*.

hematolith [" + *lithos*, stone]. Concretion in a blood vessel wall. SYN *hemolith*.

hematologist. One who specializes in the study of the blood.

hematology (hem-at-o'lō-gī) [" + *logos*, science]. The science of the blood.

hematolymphangioma (hem-ā-to-limf-an'-jī-o-mā) [" + *L lymphā*, lymph, + *G. aggeion*, vessel, + *ōma*, tumor]. A tumor consisting of dilated blood vessels and lymphatics.

hematolysis (hem-at-ol'is-is) [" + *lysis*, dissolution]. A term applied to (a) diminished coagulability, or (b) to the destruction or disorganization of the blood and its corpuscles. SEE *hemolysis*.

hematolytic (hem-ā-to-lit'ik) [" + *lysis*, dissolution]. Pert. to hematolysis. SYN *hemolytic*.

hematoma (hem-ā-to'mā) [G. *aima*, blood, + *ōma*, tumor]. A blood tumor.

h., auris. One beneath perichondrium of ear cartilage.

h., pelvic. One affecting cellular tissue of pelvis. **TREATMENT:** Cold applications, rest, compression, massage.

h., subdural. H. located beneath the dura, usually the result of head injuries.

h., vulvar. H. occurring on the vulva. SYN *Distention and purplish swelling*. **TREATMENT:** Surgical; light pack which is removed in 24 hours at latest.

hematomedialastinum (hem-*ā*-to-me-*di*-*ās*-*tū*-num) [*l* + *L. mediastinus*, in the middle]. Blood effusion into the mediastinum

hematometer (he-mā-tom-*et*-er) [*l* + *metron*, measure]. Device for determining the properties of blood

hematometra (he-mā-to-me-*trā*) [*l* + *mētra*, uterus]. 1 Hemorrhage in the uterus 2 Accumulation of menstrual blood in the womb SEE *hematocolpos*, *hydrometra*, *pyometra*.

hematometry [*l* + *metron*, measure]. Determination of varieties and number of blood cells and percentage of hemoglobin in the blood

hematomphalocele (hem-*at*-om-fal-*o*-sēl) [*l* + *omphalos*, navel, + *kēlē*, hernia]. Effusion of blood into an umbilical hernia

hematophylia (he-mā-to-mī-e-*lī*-ā) [*l* + *myelos*, marrow]. Hemorrhage of blood into the spinal cord

hematomyelitis (hem-*ā*-to-mī-el-*i*-*tis*) [*l* + *itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of spinal cord with bloody effusion

hematomyelopenia (hem-*at*-o-mī-el-o-*pē*-*nī*) [*l* + *poros*, opening]. Porous condition of the spinal cord resulting from hemorrhages

hematonephrosis (hem-*ā*-to-nē-*fro*-*sis*) [*l* + *nephros*, kidney, + *ōsis*]. Blood distending the pelvis of the kidney

hematonic [*l* + *tonos*, tone]. A blood tonic given to raise the percentage of hemoglobin

hematopathology [*l* + *pathos*, disease, + *logos*, study]. The study of morbid conditions of the blood

hematopericardium [*l* + *peri*, around, + *kardia*, heart]. Bloody effusion into the pericardial sac

hematoperitoneum [*l* + *peritoneon*, peritoneum]. Bloody effusion into the peritoneal cavity SYN *hemoperitoneum*.

hematopexin [*l* + *pēxis*, fixation]. That which coagulates blood SYN *hemopoëxin*.

hematopexis [*l* + *pēxis*, fixation]. Coagulation of the blood SYN *hemopoëxia*

hematophagy [*l* + *phagein*, to eat]. A phagocytic cell which destroys red blood corpuscles

hematophagia (hem-at-o-fa-*jī*-ā) [*l* + *phagein*, to eat]. 1 Subsistence on blood. 2 Adm. of blood as a treatment

hematophagous (hem-*ā*-tof-*ag*-us) [*l* + *phagein*, to eat]. Living on blood

hematophilia (hem-at-o-*fil*-ī-ā) [*G. aimā*, blood, + *philein*, to love]. Congenital condition characterized by defective blood coagulation causing copious hemorrhages SYN *hemophilus*.

hematophobia (hem-*āt*-ō-fō-*bī*-ā) [*G. aimā*, *aimat-*, blood, + *phobos*, fear]. Abnormal aversion to the sight of blood.

hematophthalmia (he-ma-tof-thal-*mī*-ā) [*l* + *ophthalmos*, eye]. Blood in the vitreous humor

hematophyte (hem-*ā*-to-*fit*) [*l* + *phyton*, plant]. Plant organism or bacteria in the blood.

hematoplasia [*l* + *planē*, wandering]. Condition of vicarious menstruation.

hematoplastic [*l* + *plassein*, to form]. Pert to formation of blood SYN: *hematopoietic*.

hematopneic (hem-*ā*-to-pne-*ik*) [*l* + *pnein*, to breathe]. Rel. to oxygenation of the blood

hematopoesis (he-mā-to-poi-e-*sis*) [*l* + *poiein*, to form]. The formation of red blood corpuscles.

Tissues which can produce red corpuscles are said to be *hematopoietic*, as, for instance, the red bone marrow.

hematopoietic (hem-*ā*-to-poi-*et*-*ik*) [*l* + *poiein*, to make]. Rel. to blood-making processes SYN *hematogenic*, *hematoplastic*.

hematoporphyrin (hem-*ā*-o-por-*fī*-*rī*-n) [*l* + *porphyrā*, purple]. Iron-free hematin, a decomposition product of hemoglobin in the urine in certain conditions

hematoporphyrinuria (hem-*ā*-to-por-*fī*-*rī*-*u*-*rī*-ā) [*l* + *urōn*, urine]. Hematoporphyrin in urine

hematoposia (hem-*ā*-to-po-*sī*-ā) [*l* + *posis*, a draught]. Drinking of blood SEE *hematophagia*.

hematorrhachis (he-mā-tor-*rā*-*kis*) [*l* + *rachis*, spine]. Hemorrhage into the spinal cord

hematorrhea (he-mā-tor-*rē*-ā) [*l* + *roia*, flow]. Profuse hemorrhage

hematosalpinx (he-mā-to-sal-*pī*-nks) [*l* + *salpinx*, tube]. Retained menstrual fluid in the fallopian tube

hematoschecele (hem-*ā*-tos-*kē*-o-sēl) [*l* + *oscheon*, scrotum, + *kēlē*, hernia]. Blood accumulated in the scrotum

hematoscope (he-mat-*ō*-skōp) [*l* + *skopein*, to examine]. Device for examining the blood

hematocopy (hem-at-*ō*-skō-*pī*) [*l* + *skopein*, to examine]. Examination of the blood

hematose (hem-at-*ōs*) [*l* + *-ōsis*]. Full of blood

hematosepsis (hem-at-o-sep-*sis*) [*l* + *sēpsis*, putrefaction]. Blood toxemia. SYN *septicemia*

hematosin (hem-at-o-*sin*) [*G. aimā*, blood]. Decomposition product of hemoglobin SYN *hematin*.

hematosis (he-ma-to-*sis*) [*l* + *-ōsis*]. 1 The formation of blood and the development of the red blood corpuscles. 2. The oxygenation of blood in the lungs

hematospectroscope [*l* + *L. spectrum*, image, + *G. skopein*, to examine]. Spectroscope for inspecting the blood

hematospectroscopy [*l* + *G. skopein*, to examine]. Examination of the blood with the hematospectroscope

hematospermatocoele (hem-*ā*-to-sper-mat-*ō*-sēl) [*l* + *sperma*, seed, + *kēlē*, tumor]. A blood-filled spermatocoele

hematospermia (he-mā-to-sper-*mī*-ā) [*l* + *sperma*, seed]. Bloody semen.

h. spuria. When coming from the prostatic urethra

h. vera. When coming from the seminal vessels

hematostatic (he-mat-o-stat-*ik*) [*G. aimā*, blood, + *stasis*, a standing]. SYN *hemostatic* 1 Retaining blood in a part. 2 Pertaining to the arrest of blood flow in a hemorrhage

hematosteon (hem-*ā*-tos-*te*-on) [*l* + *osteon*, bone]. Bleeding into the medullary cavity of a bone

hemathermal [*l* + *thermē*, heat]. Warm blooded SYN *hemathermal*; *hemathermous*.

hematothorax (hem-at-o-tho-*raks*) [*l* + *thōrax*, chest]. Blood in the chest. SYN: *hemothorax*

hematotoxic [*l* + *toxikon*, poison]. Pert. to toxemia

hematotrachelos (he-mat-o-trak-*ē*-los) [*l* + *trachelos*, neck]. Retained menstrual blood in cervix uteri causing distention.

hematotympanum (hem-at-o-*tim*-*pā*-um) [*l* + *tympanon*, drum]. Blood in the middle ear

hematoxylin. A colorless crystalline compound, C₁₆H₁₀O₆, obtained by extraction

with ether from logwood. Upon oxidation it is converted into hematein, which stains certain structures a deep blue color. It is an excellent nuclear stain, and widely used in histological work.

hematozoon (he-mat-o-zo'on) [" + *zōon*, animal]. Any living organism in the blood.

hematozoyosis (hem-at-o-zi-mo'sis) [" + *zymōsis*, fermentation]. Blood fermentation.

hematuria (he-ma-tu'ri-a) [G. *aima*, blood, + *ouron*, urine]. Blood in the urine + *Syn*. Urine may be slightly smoky, reddish, or very red.

Error. Lesion of urinary tract, or blood dyscrasia, contamination during menstruation or puerperium, prostatic disease, tumors, poisoning, esp carbolic acid and cantharides, malaria and toxemias and calculus.

Diag. If well mixed with urine, probably from kidneys. If clotted in tubular casts of ureters, from kidneys or ureters. If passed at beginning of urination, from the urethra. If at the end, from bladder.

h., renal. Urine smoky, sometimes bright red.

h., urethral. Always bright red. Precedes urination.

h., vesical. Urine bright red, not uniform.

hemaurochrome (hem"ā-u'ro-krōm) [" + *ouron*, urine, + *chrōma*, color]. A hematin derivative found in the urine in sarcoma and carcinoma, malaria, anemias and other disorders. Supposed to result from dissolution of red blood corpuscles.

heme. $\text{C}_{54}\text{H}_{56}\text{O}_2\text{N}_4\text{FeOH}$, an iron-containing protoporphyrin derived from hemin when hemin is treated with sodium hydroxide. Heme can combine with a large number of organic nitrogenous substances to form *hemochromogens*. Formerly called *hematin*.

hemeralopia (hem-er-al-o'pi-lā) [G. *ēmera*, day, + *alaos*, blind, + *ōps*, eye]. Day blindness or night blindness, found particularly in macular lesions. Term formerly erroneously applied to night-blindness or *nyctalopia* (inability to see in dim light).

The latter, *nyctalopia*, indicates inability to see in dim light though otherwise vision is normal.

In day blindness, the sight is poor in sunlight and in good illumination, it is good at dusk, at twilight, and in poor illumination. This is noted in albinism, retinitis with central scotoma, toxic amblyopia, coloboma of the iris and choroid, opacity of the crystalline lens or cornea, and in conjunctivitis with photophobia.

hemi- [G.]. Prefix meaning *half*.

hemicephalus. A monster with a markedly defective head. *Syn* *anencephalus*.

hemichromatopsia (he-mi-ak-ro-mat-op-si-ā) [G. *ēmi*, half, + *a-*, priv., + *chrōma*, color, + *opsis*, vision]. Color blindness in one-half, or in corresponding halves, of the visual field.

hemialbumin (hem-i-al-bu'min) [" + *L. albumen*, white of egg]. A product resulting from the digestion of albumin. *Syn*: *antialbumin*.

hemialbumose (hem-i-al-bū-mōs) [" + *L. albumen*, white of egg]. An albumoid product from the digestion of certain proteins. It occurs in bone marrow.

hemialbumosuria [" + *G. ouron*, urine]. Hemialbumose in the urine.

hemialgia (hem-i-al'ji-ā) [" + *algos*, pain]. Pain in one-half of the body.

hemiamaurosis (hem"i-am-aw-ro'sis) [" + *amaurosis*, darkness]. Blindness in one-half the visual field. *Syn*: *hemianopia*.

hemiambyopia (hem"i-am-bli-o'pi-ā) [" + *amblyos*, dim, + *ōps*, sight]. Blindness in half the visual field. *Syn*: *hemianopsia*.

hemiamyosthenia (hem"i-am"i-os-the'ni-ā) [" + *a-*, priv., + *mys*, *myo-*, muscle, + *sthenos*, strength]. Absence of normal muscular power on 1 side of the body. *Syn* *hemiparesis*.

hemianacusia (hem"i-an-a-kū'si-ā) [G. *ēmi*, half, + *an-*, priv. + *akousis*, hearing]. Deafness in 1 ear.

hemianalgesia (hem"i-an-al-ge'si-ā) [" + *a-*, priv., + *algos*, pain]. Lack of sensibility to pain (analgesia) on 1 side of the body.

hemianesthesia (hem"i-an-es-the'zi-ā) [" + *a-*, priv., + *aisthesis*, sensation]. Anesthesia of one-half of the body.

hemianopia, hemianopsia (hem-i-an-op'i-ā, si-ā) [" + *a-*, priv., + *ōps*, eye]. Blindness for one-half field of vision in 1 or both eyes **h., altitudinal.** Blindness in upper or lower half in each eye.

h., binasal. Affection of nasal half of visual field in each eye.

h., biftemporal. Affection of temporal half of visual field in each eye.

h., complete. H. of half of each eye.

h., crossed. Bitemporal or binasal hemianopsia.

h., heteronymous. See *crossed h.*

h., homonymous. Blindness of nasal half of 1 eye and temporal half of the other, or right-sided or left-sided h. of corresponding sides in both eyes.

h., incomplete. H. of less than half of each eye.

h., quadrant. Affection of symmetrical quadrant of the field in each eye.

h., unilateral, unicocular. Hemianopsia affecting only 1 eye.

hemianosmia (hem"i-an-os'mi-ā) [G. *ēmi*, half, + *an-*, priv. + *osmē*, smell]. Loss of smell in 1 nostril.

hemipraxis (hem"i-ā-prak'si-ā) [" + *a-*, priv., + *praxis*, to do]. Incapacity to exercise purposeful movements on 1 side of the body.

hemiarthrosis (hem-i-ar-thro'sis) [" + *arthron*, joint, + *ōsis*]. A false articulation bet 2 bones. *Syn* *synchondrosis*.

hemiasynergia (hem"i-as-in-er'ji-ā) [" + *a-*, priv. + *syn*, with, + *ergon*, work]. Lack of coordination of parts affecting 1 side of the body.

hemiataxia (hem-i-ā-taks'i-ā) [" + *ataxia*, lack of order]. Impaired muscular coordination causing awkward movements of the affected side of the body.

hemiatheosis (hem"i-ath-et-o'sis) [" + *athetos*, without fixed position, + *-ōsis*]. Slow change of position, athetosis of 1 side of the body.

hemiatrophy (hem-i-at'ro-fi) [" + *atrophia*, atrophy]. Impaired nutrition resulting in atrophy of 1 side of the face or other part, marked by white or yellow macules on affected side.

hemiballism (hem-i-bal'izm) [" + *balismos*, jumping]. Jerking and twitching movements of 1 side of the body. *Syn* *hemichorea*.

hemic [G. *aima*, blood]. Pert. to blood. *Syn*: *hrenal*.

hemicanities (hem"i-kan-ish'i-ēz) [G. *ēmi*, half, + *L. canities*, gray hair]. Grayness (canities) of hair on 1 side only.

hemicardia (hem-i-kar'di-ā) [" + *kardia*, heart]. Half of a 4-chambered heart.

hemicellulose (hem-i-sel'lu-lōs) [G *aima*, blood, + L. *cellula*, little cell] One of a group of polysaccharides which differ from cellulose in that they may be hydrolyzed by dilute mineral acids and from other polysaccharides in that they are not readily digested by amylases. Includes pentosans, galactosans (agar agar), and pectins.

hemicontrum (hem-i-sen'trum) [" + *ken-tron*, center]. Either lateral half of the centrum of a vertebra.

hemichorea (hem-i-ko-re'ā) [" + *chorea*, a dancing]. Convulsive movements (*chorea*) of but 1 side of the body.

hemichromatopsia (hem'i-kro-mat-op'si-ā) [" + *chrōma*, color, + *opsis*, vision]. Blindness to color in one-half of the visual field. *SYN* *hemimachromatopsia*.

hemichrania (hem-i-kra-ni-ā) [" + *kranion*, skull]. 1. Unilateral head pain, usually migraine. 2. Monostrotiv having only one-half of the skull developed.

hemicranectomy (hem'i-kra-ni-ek'to-mī) [" + " + *ektomē*, excision]. Surgical division of cranial vault from before, backward, exposing half of the brain.

hemicaniosis (hem'i-kra-ni-o'sis) [" + " + *ōsis*]. Enlargement of half of cranium or face.

hemidiaphoresis (hem'i-di-āf-or-e'sis) [" + *dia*, through, + *pherein*, to carry]. Sweating on 1 side of the body.

hemidiaphragm [" + " + *phragma*, wall]. Paralysis affecting only one-half of the diaphragm.

hemidrosis [" + *idrosis*, sweat]. Bloody sweating. *SYN* *hemathidrosis*.

hemidysergia [" + *dys*, bad, + *ergon*, work]. Lack of coordination of muscles (*dysergia*) on 1 side of the body.

hemidysesthesia (hem'i-dis-es-the'si-ā) [" + " + *aisthēsis*, sensation]. Impaired sensation (*dysesthesia*) of one-half of the body.

hemidystrophy (hem'i-dis'tro-fi) [" + " + *trophē*, nourishment]. Inequality in development of the 2 sides of the body.

hemiep'ilepsy [" + *epilepsia*, seizure]. Epilepsy with convulsions confined to 1 lateral half of the body.

hemifacial [G *ēmi*, half, + L. *faciēs*, face]. Pert to 1 side of the face.

hemigastrectomy (hem'i-gas-trek'to-mī) [" + *gaster*, belly, + *ektomē*, excision]. Excision of pyloric end of the stomach for hourglass contraction.

hemigeusia (hem-i-gu'si-ā) [" + *geusis*, taste]. Loss of sense of taste on 1 side of the tongue.

hemiglossitis [" + *glossa*, tongue, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Vesicular eruption on one-half of the tongue and inner surface of cheek. Herpetic in character.

hemihidrosis [" + *idrosis*, perspiration]. Sweating on only 1 side of the body. *SYN*: *hemidiaphoresis*.

hemihyperesthesia (hem'i-hi-per-es-the'si-ā) [" + *yper*, over, + *aisthēsis*, sensation]. Abnormal tactile and painful sensitiveness of 1 side of the body.

hemihyperidrosis (hem'i-hi-per-i-dro'sis) [" + " + *idrosis*, sweating]. Excessive perspiration confined to 1 side of the body.

hemihypertonia [" + " + *tonos*, tone]. Exaggerated tonicity of muscles on 1 lateral half of the body.

hemihyper'trophy [" + " + *trophē*, nourishment]. Muscular overgrowth (*hyper-trophy*) of one-half of the body or face.

hemihypesthesia (hem'i-hi-pes-the'si-ā) [" + *ypo*, under, + *aisthēsis*, sensation]. Diminished sensibility on 1 side of the body.

hemihypotonia (hem'i-hi-po-to-ni-ā) [" + " + *tonos*, tone]. Partial loss of tonicity of muscles on 1 side of the body.

hemilat'eral [" + L. *latus*, side]. Rel. to 1 side only.

hemin (he'min) [G *aima*, blood]. *SYN*: *heme hydrochloride*. A brownish red crystalline salt of heme formed when hemoglobin is heated with glacial acetic acid and sodium chloride. Used as a test to reveal the presence of blood.

h. crystals. Teichmann's crystals. formed when the above test is made.

heminephrectomy. Excision or removal of a portion of a kidney.

hemineurasthenia (hem'i-nū-rās-the-ni-ā) [G *ēmi*, half, + *neuron*, nerve, + *asthēneia*, weakness]. Neurasthenia affecting 1 side of the body only.

hemioptia (hem-i-o-pi-ā) [" + *ōps*, eye]. Blindness in half of the visual field. *SYN* *hemianopia*.

hemioptic (hem-i-op'ik) [" + *ōps*, eye]. Pert to hemioptia.

hemiparalysis [" + *paralyein*, to loosen from the sides]. Paralysis of 1 side of the body only.

hemiparasthenia (hem'i-par-an-es-the'si-ā) [" + *para*, beyond, + *an-*, priv. + *aisthēsis*, sensation]. Anesthesia of 1 lower extremity or lower half of 1 side.

hemiparaplegia (hem'i-par-ā-ple'i-ā) [" + " + *plegē*, stroke]. Paralysis of the lower half of 1 side or of 1 leg.

hemipar'esis [" + *paresis*, paralysis]. Slight paralysis of 1 side of the body.

hem'iparesthesia [" + *para*, beyond, + *aisthēsis*, sensation]. Numbness of 1 side of body.

hemipeptone (hem-i-pep'tōn) [" + *peptēin*, to digest]. One of the 2 compounds of peptone in pepsin digestion which later forms leucin, tyrosin, and amino acids.

hemiplegia (hem-i-ple'i-ā) [" + *plēgē*, a stroke]. Paralysis of only one-half of the body.

ETIOI. A brain lesion involving upper motor neurons and resulting in paralysis of the opposite side of the body. May result from cerebral apoplexy, softening or tumors of the cerebrum.

NP Elevate head and shoulders. Apply cold to head, hot water bottle to feet. See that tongue does not obstruct breathing. Avoid stimulants. Do not move patient until arrival of doctor.

Take a 4-hr. chart for day or two. Turn patient frequently to avoid hypostatic pneumonia. Watch for bedsores, retention of urine, which should be measured and tested for albumin and sugar. Avoid burning with hot water bottles. Do not discuss patient when apparently unconscious.

SEE: Benedict's syndrome, paralysis, thalamic syndrome.

h., alternate. Affecting 1 side of face and trunk and opposite of extremities.

h., capsular. H. resulting from a lesion of the internal capsule.

h., cerebral. Due to brain lesion.

h., crossed. Alternate h.; cruciate h. *q.v.*

h. cruciata. Medulla lesion involving the crossed arm and uncrossed leg fibers of the pyramids paralyzing 1 arm and the opposite leg.

h. facial. Paralysis of muscles of one side of face.

h., spastic. H. accompanied by spasms, usually occurring in infants.

h., spinal. H. resulting from a lesion of the spinal cord. *SEE: Brown-Sequard's paralysis*

hemiplegic (hem-i-plej'jik) [G. *ēmi*, half, + *plēgē*, stroke]. Pert. to hemiplegia.

Hemiptera. The true bugs; an order of insects characterized by piercing and sucking mouth parts; 1st pr. of wings leathery at base and membranous at tip, 2nd pair of wings membranous, incomplete metamorphosis. Includes bedbugs, kissing bugs, and several other species which are pests or transmitters of pathogenic organisms.

hemirachischism (hēm-i-rā-kis'sis) [Rachischism in which protrusion of the spinal meninges does not occur, *spina bifida occulta*, q.v.]

hemisection [G. *ēmi*, half, + L. *sectio*, a cutting] SYN *bisection*. The act of dividing a part or an organ into two halves, *bisection*.

hemispasm (hem-i-spazm) [“ + *spasmos*, spasm]. Spasm of only 1 side of the body or face.

hemisphere (hem'is-fēr) [“ + *sphaيرا*, sphere]. Either half of the cerebrum or cerebellum.

dominant. The cerebral hemisphere in which the higher cortical functions, esp. those relating to speech and certain motor activities, are associated; the left one in right-handed individuals. Results in phenomenon known as “cerebral dominance.”

Hemispora stellata. A variety of fungus causing mycelium.

hemisporia (hem'i-spō-ri-a) [G. *ēmi*, half, + *sporos*, seed]. A spore which reproduces by division of terminal part of a hyphus.

hemisporosis (hem-i-spo-ro'sis) [“ + *sporos*, seed, + *ōsis*]. Infection with a fungus (*Hemispora stellata*) resulting in swellings of bone and other tissue of a gummatous nature. They may later ulcerate.

hemistrulectomy (hem'i-strū-mek'to-mī) [“ + L. *struma*, goiter, + G. *ektomē*, excision]. Excision of about one-half of a goiter.

hemisyndrome (hem-i-sin'drōm) [“ + *syndromē*, a running with] One indicating a unilateral lesion of the spinal cord.

hemistystole (hēm-i-sis'tō-le) [G. *ēmi*, half, + *stystole*, a contracting]. One pulse beat to every two heart beats. Results from failure of the ventricle to contract every other time.

hem'iterata. Individuals possessing congenital malformations but not to such a degree as to be designated a monster.

hemiteric, hemiteratic (hem-i-ter'ik, -ter-at'ik) [“ + *teras*, monster]. Congenitally deformed, but not marked as monstrous.

hem'teck [A.S. *hēmléac*]. 1. A species of fir tree. 2. Volatile oil extracted from hemlock tree.

POISONING. SYM: Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, salivation, pupils dilated.

TREATMENT. Empty stomach by means of a stomach pump or an emetic. Give a teaspoonful of tannic acid in glass of water. Stimulate.

he'mo. Prefix meaning pertaining to the blood. See also *haemo-*, *haem-*, *hem-*, and *hemato*.

hem'oagglutination [G. *aima*, blood, + L. *agglutināre*, to paste to]. The clumping of red blood corpuscles.

hem'oagglutinin [“ + L. *agglutināre*, to paste to]. An agglutinin which clumps the red blood corpuscles.

hem'alkalimeter [“ + Arab. *alkali*, the kali plant, + G. *metron*, measure]. A device for estimating degree of alkalinity of blood.

hemobilinuria (hem'o-bīl-in-ūr'i-ā) [“ + L. *bilis*, bile, + G. *ouron*, urine]. Urobilin in the blood and urine.

hemoblast [“ + *blastos*, germ]. Immature red blood corpuscle; a blood platelet. SYN *hematoblast*. A *hematocytoblast*.

hemoblastosis (hem-o-blas-to'sis) [“ + “ + *-ōsis*]. Changes occurring in or increase in amount of the blood forming tissues.

hemocatharesis (hem'o-kath-er-c'sis) [“ + *kathairesis*, destruction]. Dissolution of red blood corpuscles as in the spleen.

hemocathartic (hem'o-kath-er-et'ik) [“ + *kathartikos*, destructive]. Destructive to blood corpuscles.

hemochorial (hēm-o-kor'i-al) Pertaining to the relationship between blood of the mother and the chorionic ectoderm. SEE *placenta hemochorial*.

hemochromatosis (hēm'o-kro-mat-ō'sis) [“ + *chrōma*, color, + *-ōsis*]. A disease of pigmentation of the skin and viscera, sometimes associated with diabetes and has been called *bronzed diabetes*.

hem'ochrome [“ + *chrōma*, color]. The red pigment of the blood.

he'mo-chro-mogen [G. *aima*, blood, + *gennan*, to produce]. General term applied to compounds of heme with nitrogen-containing substances such as a protein.

hemochromometer (hem-o-kro-mom'et-er) [G. *aima*, blood, + *chrōma*, color, + *metron*, measure]. A colorimeter used for estimating the amount of hemoglobin in the blood.

hemoclasia, hemoclasia [“ + *klasis*, destruction]. Disintegration of red blood corpuscles. SYN *hemolysis*.

hemoclastic [“ + *klasis*, destruction]. Destructive of erythrocytes. SYN *hemolytic*.

he'moconcentra'tion. SYN *anhedremia*. An increase in the number of red blood cells resulting from a decrease in the volume of plasma.

hemocoenia [G. *aima*, blood, + *konis*, dust]. SYN *hemokonia*. Minute colorless bodies in blood thought to be the products of disintegration of red blood cells. Also called *blood dust*.

hemocoenosis [“ + “ + *-ōsis*]. Having an abnormal amt. of hemokonia in the blood. SYN *hemokonia*.

hemoculture [“ + L. *cultura*, development]. A bacteriological blood culture.

hemocyte (hem'o-sit) [“ + *kytos*, cell]. Blood corpuscle.

he'mocytoblast [G. *aima*, blood, + L. *cultura*, + *blastos*, germ]. The common lymphoid stem cell found in bone marrow from which all blood cells are thought to arise.

hemocytoblastoma (hem'o-si'to-blas-to'mā) [“ + “ + “ + *ōma*, tumor]. A tumor containing embryonic blood cells.

hemocytocatharesis (hem'o-si'to-kath-er'e'sis) [“ + “ + *kathairesis*, destruction]. The dissolution of blood corpuscles.

hem'ocytogen'esis (hem'o-si-to-jen'e-sis) [G. *aima*, blood, + *kytos*, cell, + *genesis*, development]. SYN *hematopoiesis*. The formation of blood cells.

hemocytology (hem-o-si-to'l'o-jī) [“ + “ + *logos*, study]. The science of blood cells.

hemocytolysis (hem-o-si-to'l'is-is) [“ + “ + *lysis*, dissolution]. Dissolution of the blood corpuscles. SYN: *hematocytolysis*, *hemolysis*.

hemocytometer (hem-o-si-to-m'et-er) [“ + “ + *metron*, measure]. Device for de-

termining relative number of corpuscles in the blood.

hemocytopoiesis (hem'-o-si'-to-poy-e'-sis) [" + " + *poiein*, to form] The development of blood cells

hemocytotripsis (hem'-o-si'-to-trip'sis) [" + " + *tripsis*, a crushing]. Fragmentation of the red blood corpuscles

hemocytozoön (hem'-o-si'-to-zo'on) [" + " + *zoön*, animal] An animal micro-parasite of the blood cells SYN *hematobium*.

hemodia. Extreme sensitivity of the teeth
hemodiagno'sis (*aima*, blood, + *dia*, through, + *gnōsis*, knowledge). Examination of the blood for diagnostic purpose.

hemodialyase [" + *diastasis*, separation] An amylolytic ferment in the blood

hemomodilution. An increase in the volume of blood plasma resulting in reduced concentration of red blood cells

hemodromometer (hem'-o-dro-mom'-et-er) [" + *dromos*, course, + *metron*, measure] Device for determining the blood's velocity

hemodynam'ics [" + *dynamis*, power] The study of circulation of the blood

hemodynamometer (hem'-o-di-na-mom'-et-er) [" + " + *metron*, measure] Device for measuring blood pressure

hemodystrophy (hem-o-dis'-tro-fi) [" + *dys*, bad, + *trophē*, nutrition] Imperfect nutrition of the blood SYN *hematodystrophy*.

hem'eo-en'dothe'lial. Pertaining to the relationship between blood of the mother and the endothelium of chorionic vessels SEE *placenta*, *hemendothelial*

hemoferrum (hem-o-fer'-um) [" + *L fer-rum*, iron] The iron element of hemoglobin. SYN *oxyhemoglobin*.

hem'oflag'ellate. Any flagellate protozoan parasite of the blood includes trypanosomes and leishmanias
hemofuscin (hem-o-fu'-sin) [" + *L fuscus*, brown] Brown coloring material derived from hemoglobin

hemogenesis (hem-o-jen'-es-is) [" + *genesis*, formation] Blood formation SYN *hematogenesis*.

hemogen'ia [" + *gennan*, to produce]. A hemorrhagic condition of the blood forming apparatus

hemogen'ic [" + *gennan*, to produce] Rel to the production of blood

hemoglobin (hem-o-glo'-bin) [*G aima*, blood, + *L globus*, globe] A chromoprotein of red color, the coloring substance of the red blood corpuscles

The amount of hemoglobin in the blood averages 14 to 16 grams per 100 cc One gram of hemoglobin can combine with 134 cc of oxygen, the resulting compound being oxyhemoglobin

Hemoglobin is a crystallizable, conjugated protein consisting of an iron-containing pigment called *heme* or *hematin*, and a simple protein, *globin* In the lungs it combines readily with oxygen to form a loose, unstable compound called *oxyhemoglobin*, a process called *oxygenation* In the tissues where oxygen tension is low, oxyhemoglobin decomposes and oxygen is liberated The resulting compound is *reduced hemoglobin* Hemoglobin is a weak acid and in the red corpuscles is combined with potassium, an alkali, to form potassium hemoglobinate (an alkali), which acts to buffer carbonic acid formed from carbon dioxide entering the blood from the tissues The buffering action is accomplished by a mechanism known as the *chloride shift*

Hemoglobin liberated from disintegrating red blood cells is removed from circulation by the cells of the reticulo-endothelial system, esp., those of the liver and spleen The globin in converted to amino acids and reutilized Iron from the iron-containing portion is stored in the liver and spleen and reutilized, the noniron containing pigment is converted to *bilirubin* which is excreted as one of the bile pigments

hemoglobinemia (hem'-o-glob-in-e-mi-ä) [" + " + *G aima*, blood] Presence of hemoglobin in the blood plasma.

hemoglobinocholia (hem'-o-globin-o-ko'-li-ä) [" + " + *G cholē*, bile] Hemoglobin in the bile

hemoglobinolysis (hem'-o-glo-bin-o-l'i-sis) [" + " + *G lysis*, dissolution] Dissolution of hemoglobin

hemoglobinometer (hem'-o-glo-bin-om'-et-er) [" + " + *G metron*, measure] Device for determining the hemoglobin in the blood

hemoglobinopepsia (hem'-o-globin-o-pep'-si-ä) [" + " + *G pepsis*, digestion] Destruction of hemoglobin SYN *hemoglobinolysis*.

hemoglobinoophilic (hem'-o-glo-bin-o-fil'-ik) [*G aima*, blood, + *L globus*, globe, + *G philein*, to love] Pert to organisms which grow better in presence of hemoglobin

hemoglobinous [" + *L globus*, globe] Pert to or containing hemoglobin

hemoglobinuria (hem'-o-glo-bin-u-r'i-ä) [*G aima*, blood, + *L globus*, globe, + *G ouron*, urine] The presence of hemoglobin in the urine, but free from red blood corpuscles.

Occurs when hemoglobin from disintegrating red blood cells or from rapid hemolysis of red cells exceeds renal threshold

Etiol. Scurvy, purpura, or certain drugs, such as arsenic, phosphorus, or typhus fever, or pyemia

SEE *Buhl's disease*, *Winckel's disease*.
h., epidemic. H of the newborn characterized by jaundice, cyanosis, and fatty degeneration of heart and liver

h., march. H occurring esp in young soldiers following strenuous exercise

h., paroxysmal. Intermittent, recurring attacks of h following exposure to cold or strenuous exercise Results from increased fragility of red blood cells, or presence of a thermolabile autohemolysin

h., toxic. H resulting from toxic substances such as muscarine, or snake venom, toxic products of infectious diseases, such as yellow fever, typhoid fever, syphilis and certain forms of hemolytic jaundice, organisms such as *Plasmodium* which destroy red blood cells, foreign proteins in blood as may follow blood transfusion or serum therapy

hem'oglobinu'ric [" + " + *G ouron*, urine]. Rel. to or marked by hemoglobinuria

h. fever. Malarial hemoglobinuria, **hem'ogram** [" + *gramma*, a writing]. A graph of the differential blood count. SEE *Schilling's h.*

hemohistoblast (hem'-o-his'ti'-o-bläst) [*G aima*, blood, + *istos*, tissue, + *blastos*, germ] SYN *hematohistoblast* Free macrophages which sometimes appear in the blood in certain diseases, esp., those of a septic nature

hemoid [" + *eidos*, resemblance]. Having the appearance of blood.

hemokonia (pl. *hemokoniae*) [" + *kōnis*, dust]. Minute, highly refractive body in the blood, said to be disintegrated par-

tile of blood corpuscle. SYN: blood dust, blood mote.

hemokoniosis (hem-o-ko-ni-o'sis) ["" + -osis]. Abnormal amount of hemokonia in the blood.

hemolith ["" + lithos, stone]. A calculus in the wall of a blood vessel.

hemolymph ["" + L. *lymphā*, lymph]. Blood and lymph.

hemolysin ["" + lysis, dissolution]. An agent in a serum destructive of erythrocytes.

hemolysis (hēm-ōl'i-sis) [G *aima*, blood, + *lysis*, dissolution]. The destruction of red blood cells with the liberation of hemoglobin which diffuses into the fluid surrounding them. Also called "laking" of the blood. May occur as a result of the effects of bacterial toxins, snake venoms, immune bodies (hemolysins), and hypotonic saline solutions.

Their stroma is ruptured or dissolved, and the hemoglobin is liberated into the plasma. As a result, the blood, examined grossly, appears to be more transparent and to have a richer, red color, under the microscope the dissolution of the red corpuscles can be observed.

When the hemolysis occurs within the blood vessels, the body is unable to retain the hemoglobin, which is lost through the kidneys and imparts a red color to the urine. A condition called *hemoglobinuria*, *q.v.*

Injection of a hypotonic saline solution or distilled water into the blood stream induces hemolysis and may result in death. The red blood cells swell, and become globular, their membranes stretch and hemoglobin is liberated. All solutions injected intravenously must be isotonic to the blood. Hemolysis may result from infection by certain disease organisms, e.g. certain streptococci, staphylococci, the tetanus bacillus, and the scarlet fever organism. Hemolysis also occurs in smallpox, diphtheria, and following severe burns. See *fragility* test, laked.

hemolytic (hem-o-lit'ik) [G *aima*, blood, + *lysis*, dissolution]. Pert. to the breaking down of red blood corpuscles.

h. unit. The amount of inactivated immune serum which causes complete hemolysis of 1 cc of a 5% emulsion of washed red blood corpuscles, in the presence of complement.

hemolytotoxic (hem-ol-it'o-poi-et'ik) ["" + "" + *poiein*, to form]. Rel. to processes of production and destruction of blood cells.

hemolysis. To produce hemolysis.

hemomediastinum (hem'o-me-di-as-ti-num) ["" + L. *mediastinus*, in the middle]. Effusion of blood into mediastinal spaces. SYN: *hematomediastinum*.

hemometra (he-mo-me'trā) ["" + *mētra*, uterus]. Retention of blood within the uterus. SYN: *hematometra*.

hemonephrosis ["" + *nephros*, kidney, + *ōsis*]. Blood in pelvis of the kidney. SYN: *hematonephrosis*.

hemopathy ["" + *pathos*, blood]. Rel. or due to disease of the blood.

hemopathology ["" + "" + *logos*, study]. The science of blood disorders.

hemopathy ["" + *pathos*, disease]. A disease of the blood.

hemoperitoneum ["" + *peritoneion*, peritoneum]. Effusion of blood into the peritoneal cavity.

hemopexin ["" + *pēxis*, fixation]. Enzyme which coagulates the blood.

hemopexis ["" + *pēxis*, fixation]. Blood coagulation.

hemophage ["" + *phagēin*, to eat]. A cell destroying red blood corpuscles by phagocytosis.

hemophagocyte (hem-o-fag'o-sīt) ["" + "" + *kytos*, cell]. A white blood corpuscle which ingests other blood corpuscles, esp. red.

RS *anemia*, blood, *leukocyte*.

hemophilia (hem-o-fil'i-ā) [G *aima*, blood, + *philēin*, to love]. An hereditary blood disease characterized by greatly prolonged coagulation time. The blood fails to clot and abnormal bleeding occurs. It is a sex-linked hereditary trait, being transmitted by normal heterozygous females who carry the recessive gene. It occurs almost exclusively in males.

ETIOLOGY. Failure of the blood to form thrombin. This may be due to failure of platelets to release thromboplastin, failure of prothrombin to react normally to thromboplastin, the presence of a factor inhibiting the formation of thrombin, or absence of a substance present in normal blood plasma which shortens coagulation time.

SYM. Abnormal tendency to bleed. May cause swelling of the joints.

PROG. Unfavorable, one-half of those afflicted die before the 8th year.

TREATMENT. In an emergency, blood transfusions, followed by admin. of ferrous sulfate, 3 gr. (0.2 Gm.) 4 times daily. Adequate fluids and full nourishing diet. Aspirin, codeine or morphine for pain. Injection of placental extracts sometimes reduces clotting time of blood.

Subject should carry notice on person that he or she is a *hemophilac* so that in case of accident requiring an operation the surgeon may be forewarned and take necessary precautions. SEE *angiotaxis*, blood.

hemophilic (hem-o-fil'i-ak) ["" + *philēin*, to love]. One afflicted with hemophilia.

he'mophil'ic. 1 Fond of blood said of bacteria which grow well in culture media containing hemoglobin. 2 Pertaining to hemophilia or hemophilic.

Hemophilus (hē-mōf'i-lus) [G *aima*, blood, + *philēin*, to love]. A genus of bacteria belonging to the family *Parvobacteriaceae*. Small, pleomorphic, non-motile, gram-negative, rod-shaped hemophilic organisms.

H. ducreyi. Ducrey's bacillus, the causative organism of chancroid or soft chancre.

H. duplex. Morax-Axenfeld bacillus, the causative organism of angular conjunctivitis.

H. influenzae. Pfeiffer's bacillus, Koch-Weeks' bacillus. An organism found in respiratory infections and formerly thought to be the cause of influenza, but now considered to be a secondary invader. It is the causative organism of influenzal meningitis.

H. pertussis. Bordet-Gengou bacillus, the causative organism of whooping cough.

H. suis. Species which, in conjunction with a filtrable virus, causes swine influenza.

hemophobia (he-mo-fō-bi-ā) ["" + *phobos*, fear]. Aversion to seeing blood or to bleeding.

hemophoric ["" + *pherein*, to carry]. Conveying blood.

hemophthalmia, hemophthalmus ["" + *ophthalmos*, eye]. Effusion of blood into eyeball.

hemoplastic ["" + *plassein*, to form]. Blood-forming. SYN: *hematoplastic*, *hematopoietic*.

hemopneumothorax (hem"o-nu-mo-tho'-raks) [*" + pneumonia, air, + thōraz, chest*]. Blood and air in the pleural cavity.

hemopoie'sis [*" + poiein, to make*]. Formation of red blood corpuscles **SYN:** *hematopoiesis*.

hemoptysis (hēm-ōp'tis-is) [*G aima, blood, + ptyein, to spit*]. Expectoration of blood arising from hemorrhage of the larynx, trachea, bronchi, or lungs.

SYM Attack sudden. Salty taste. Blood frothy, bright red.

TREATMENT. Cold applications over chest.

NP Patient must be kept perfectly quiet in bed in a semirecumbent posi-

irregular; face pale; skin cold, moist and flabby

F. A. TREATMENT Depends upon location. Remove all dirt with absorbent cotton, using moisture of the blood, not water; apply sterilized sponge; bandage firmly, elevate limb. Patient should recline. Very cold or very hot water contracts vessels. Warm water increases bleeding. Do not use alum, iron solutions, etc., if avoidable. Make pressure on arteries leading to heart. Elevate the part. Tourniquet. A handkerchief or strap tied loosely around the limb, with stick against knot, turning it until part is compressed, will answer all purposes. If an open wound, apply anti-

Hemoptysis

- 1 Probable previous history of tuberculosis
- 2 Blood is coughed up
- 3 Blood is frothy, bright red, and alkaline in reaction.
- 4 Blood may be mixed with sputum
- 5 There is some dyspnea, pain, and a tickling sensation in the chest

Hematemesis

1. Probable previous history of gastric or duodenal trouble.
- 2 Blood is vomited
- 3 Blood is usually (not always) dark, usually not frothy, and acid in reaction. Often clotted.
- 4 Blood may be mixed with food
- 5 There is often nausea and pain referred to stomach

tion with bed slightly elevated. No movement or excitement permitted and no visitors. No talking by patient, who should be reassured. No hot drinks. Light diet.

In tuberculosis, in absence of doctor in case of hemorrhage, follow these rules:

1 Support the patient with pillows in a semirecumbent position, if the bleeding side is known, incline him towards that side, and, if any feeling of suffocation, loosen clothing about throat and chest.

2 If there be thirst, give iced water in sips.

3 Open the window.

Keep patient warm. He will probably complain of cold. In that case apply hot water bottle to feet.

4 Keep patient calm and comforted.

5 Do not adm any drugs until doctor comes, and on no account give stimulants. An injection of morphia may probably be prescribed. Should patient faint hemorrhage will, in all probability, cease. This is often Nature's means of cure.

SEE *bleeding, hemorrhage, hematemesis*.

The table (p H-22) gives the more important distinguishing features between hemoptysis and hematemesis, *q.v.*

h., endemic. Paragonimiasis **SEE** *h. parasitic*

h., parasitic. Spitting of blood resulting from infection of the lungs by *Paragonimus westermani, q.v.* A parasitic fluke

hemorrhage (hem"o-raj) [*G. aima, blood, + rēgnunai, to burst forth*]. Abnormal discharge of blood, either external or internal, venous, arterial, or capillary from blood vessels into tissues, into or from the body.

Venous blood is dark red; flow is continuous. Arterial blood is bright red, flows in jets. Capillary blood is of a reddish color; exudes from tissue.

SYM When visible, diagnosis is obvious. When internal, diagnosis may be made from the general condition. Patient is in shock; pulse weak, rapid and

septic dressing and a firm bandage. Loosen tourniquet every 12 to 20 minutes. Re-tighten if bleeding has not stopped.

h., accidental. OB. AND GYN. H. caused by premature rupture of the placenta **SEE** *ablatio placentae*.

h., antepartum. Hemorrhage appearing before the onset of labor.

h., armpit. Place sterile gauze sponge into wound, apply pressure over pad and bandage over shoulder and under armpit. Also bandage under opposite armpit over shoulder already banded.

h., armpit and elbow (between). Insert sterile gauze sponge into wound and apply pressure over pad, or tourniquet.

h., arterial. In arterial bleeding (red) the blood ordinarily comes through in waves or spurts; unless the torn artery is deep or buried, when the flow may be steady.

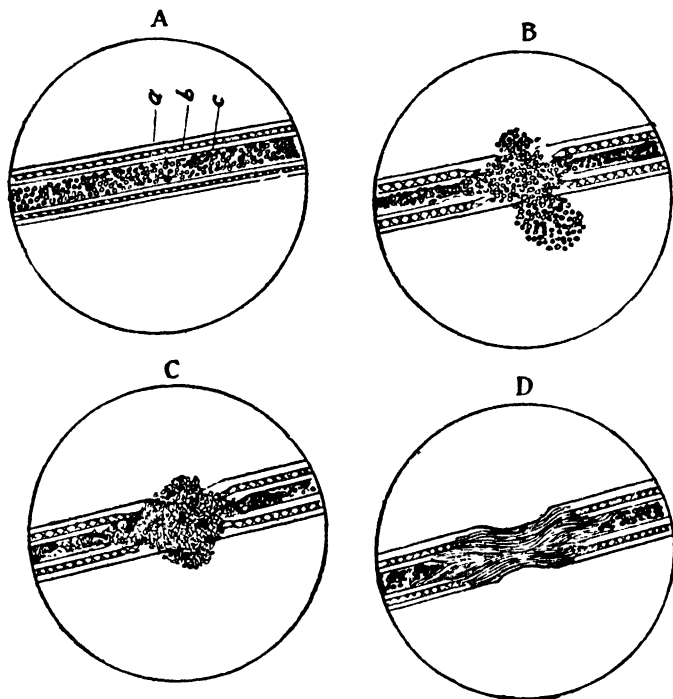
F. A. TREATMENT It is usually necessary (1) To make pressure along the course of artery, somewhere between heart and bleeding point, by means of fingers (digital pressure) on the pressure points. (2) Then by a tourniquet above the point of injury. (3) Elevate the part. (4) Apply an antiseptic. (5) A sterile dressing. (6) A firm bandage. (7) Gradually release tourniquet after 12 to 15 minutes, if bleeding, retighten. Do not give stimulants until bleeding is controlled.

h., capillary. Bleeding from minute blood vessels, present in all bleeding, when large vessels are not injured they may be controlled by simple elevation and pressure as with sterile compress.

TREATMENT. Astringents, styptic. Best is simply dry compress applied with pressure.

h., carotid artery. Usually accompanied by bleeding from the jugular veins and may be fatal in a short time.

F. A. TREATMENT: Compression with the thumbs transversely across the neck, both above and below the wound, the fingers directed around the back of the neck to aid in compression. It may be more desirable to pack the wound with sterile gauze and compress it with the



ARREST OF HEMORRHAGE

Temporary and permanent, diagrammatic. A, Normal small artery: a, outer coat, adventitia, b, middle coat, muscular, c, inner coat, intima. B, Artery torn across. Retraction of middle and inner coats; contraction of muscular coat. C, Clotting of blood outside and inside the vessel, temporary arrest. D, Obliteration of the lumen of the vessel with fibrous tissue, permanent arrest.

closed fist. Wounds of the jugular vein are sometimes the cause of air embolism.

h., cerebral. Escape of blood into tissues of brain.

Etiol. hypertension, arteriosclerosis, or atherosclerosis, infections.

Sym. Unconsciousness, slow pulse, stertorous breathing, hemiplegia, death. May be speech disturbance, incontinence of bladder and rectum, or constipation according to location of damaged brain tissue.

Treatment. Ice bag over head and heat at feet.

h., consecutive. Some time after an injury, 20 to 24 hours after an operation.

Treatment. Compress applied to main artery and wound. Elevate parts. Reopen and tie bleeding vessels.

h., contact. Hemorrhage from the cervix uteri coming on as a result of exertion, or contact during coitus, douching, or instrumentation.

h., elbow and hand (bet.). Put pad in elbow, apply bandage over it as a tourniquet.

h. of foot. Apply pad and pressure and bandage.

h. of hand. Fill hand with sterile gauze sponge, clasp fingers around it and bandage; apply bandage just above elbow.

h. of knee. At the knee, or below, apply pad as stated with pressure, or put a pad under knee and bandage leg at that place.

h., lung. Blood bright red and frothy, frequently coughed up.

Treatment. Rest in cool bed, shoulders and head raised. Small pieces of ice to swallow.

h., pancreas. H. of dark blood in vomitus with slimy mucus, coming from pancreas, usually occurring in inflammation of pancreas. See *hemorrhagic pancreatitis*.

h., petifical. H. in form of small rounded spots of petecia occurring in the skin or mucous membranes.

h., postmenopausal. Bleeding from the vagina after the menopause has been established.

h., postpartum. SEE *uterine h.*

h., primary. Immediately following any trauma.

h., secondary. H. occurring some time after primary h. It may occur after twenty-four hrs. or at time of separation of ligature, usually between 7th and 10th day. Due to sepsis.

h., stomach. Blood dark, perhaps clotted or mixed with stomach contents, usually vomited.

Treatment. Ice to swallow, and ice

cracked and placed in towel over pit of stomach

h., thigh. Upper part near groin. Insert pad of iodoform gauze into wound and apply pressure or press thumb in center of fold of groin against bone until bleeding stops below groin. Pad as above or tourniquet with pad under.

h., typhoid. It occurs in about 7% of cases. Loss may be 1 quart. It may occur singly or in succession, the latter being more serious than large hemorrhages. They take place at the end of the 2nd week and during the 3rd week of the disease

h., unavoidable. Ceaseless, painless bleeding. See *placenta previa*.

h., uterine. One into cavity of uterus. ETIOLOGY. Common causes are (1) trauma, (2) congenital abnormalities, (3) pathological processes, such as tumors, (4) infections, esp. of alimentary, respiratory, and genitourinary tracts, (5) generalized vascular disorders such as various purpuras and (6) coagulation defects

TREATMENT. A wet, sterile packing is used by some but condemned by others. A retained placenta, when present and causing hemorrhage, should be removed with uterine forceps. A relaxed uterus may need a hypodermic injection of pituitrin. The patient may probably need transfusion

There are 3 varieties:

Essential uterine h. H occurring in connection with pelvic, uterine, or cervical diseases. SYN. *metropathia haemorrhagica*. SEE *fibrosis uteri*.

Intrapartum h. Hemorrhage coming on during labor

Postpartum h. Occurring after 3rd stage of labor. Due to inversion, rupture, lacerations, relaxation of the uterus and hematoma. Mortality in cases due to rupture, 60% to 85%.

TREATMENT. Lower head, elevate hips, grasp uterus with hand and make firm compression, follow this with copious injections of hot water (110° to 120° F.)

h., venous. Characterized by steady, profuse bleeding of rather dark blood.

F. A. TREATMENT. Elevate the part, apply an antiseptic about injury, a sterile dressing and make pressure. Elevation and pressure control most venous bleeding. Tourniquets rarely essential. If the bleeding is very severe, may be necessary to compress arteries supplying the part.

GENERAL TREATMENT. Depends upon part affected.

1. Lower blood pressure by keeping patient quiet. Avoid worry and stimulants. Small drinks of cold water if bleeding is not internal

2. Elevate bleeding part if possible.

3. Apply cold to contract blood vessels

4. If external, apply pressure in arterial bleeding bet. wound and heart (above bleeding point); in venous bleeding, pressure over wound in slight cases; below it in more serious ones, and farthest from heart. In capillary bleeding, pressure over part

5. Have hypodermic of morphia ready for doctor in severe internal bleeding.

6. Watch for shock

Subsequent treatment designed to maintain low blood pressure.

h., vicarious. H. from a part due to suppression in another part. SEE *vicarious menstruation*.

hemorrhage, words pert. to: arterioversion, angiotrophy, anhemorrhagic, atopo-

menorrhea, autotransfusion, bleeding, bloody weeping, cephalin, chemise, clotting, coagulation, -time, enterorrhagia, hematorrhagia, hemophilia, oxalic acid, rhinorrhagia, unavavoidable h., Werlhof's disease, wound.

hemorrhagic (hem-o-ră-jen'ik) [G. *aima*, blood, + *regnumai*, to burst forth, + *gennan*, to form]. Producing hemorrhage

hemorrhagic (hem-or-aj'ik) [“ + *regnumai*, to burst forth]. Pert. to or marked by hemorrhage.

h. disease of the newborn. Due to inadequate supply of prothrombin received from mother or delay in establishment of bacterial flora of intestine which produces vitamin K. Adm. of vit K corrects the condition.

h. fever. Condition peculiar of NE Asia which occurred among United Nations forces from 1951 on. Characterized by prostration, anorexia, vomiting, and peteal hemorrhages. Etiology unknown.

hemorrhagin [G. *aima*, blood, + *regnumai*, to burst forth]. SYN. *endothelolysin*. A cytolytic present in venom of snakes and other toxins responsible for hemorrhages and effusion of blood by effecting solvent action upon capillary endothelium

h. unit. Quantity of venom needed to produce vascular hemorrhage in 3-day-old chick embryos.

hemorrhagiparous (hem-o-ră-jip'ă-rus) [“ + “ + *L parere*, to produce] Producing hemorrhage. SYN. *hemorrhagic*.

hemorrhea (hem-or-e'ă) [“ + *roia*, flow]. Hemorrhage

hemorrhoid (hem-o-roid) [G. *aimorros*, vein liable to discha. ge blood]. A tumor in form of dilated blood vessels in the anal region. SEE *hemorrhoidectomy*, *piles*.

h., external. Cutaneous and thrombotic, outside the sphincter.

TREATMENT. Sitz baths; hot or cold applications; petrolatum; or surgical treatment

h., internal. Venous, arterial and capillary, within the sphincter but beneath the mucous membrane.

TREATMENT. Local applications of heat or cold. Laxatives. Rest in bed. Operation, ligature, injection, ointment, excision, crushing, clamp, and cautery.

hemorrhoidal (hem-o-roy'dal) [G. *aimorros*, veins liable to discharge blood]. 1. Rel. to hemorrhoids. 2. Pert. to certain anal arteries, *arteria hemorrhoidalis*.

hemorrhoidectomy (hem-o-roi-dek'to-mi) [“ + *ektomē*, excision]. Surgical excision of hemorrhoids.

DRESSING, etc.: Petrolatum, gauze, sponges, gauze strips 3 and 8 in. wide, cotton and T bandages, 6 towels, leg holders, Thiersch's solution for irrigation, gynecologic suit, Dudley or Kelly's pad.

NP. **Preoperative:** The patient is placed in lithotomy position. A towel, wet with antiseptic solution, is placed over external genitalia. The operating field is thoroughly scrubbed with soap and water and flushed with an iodine solution of 3% strength. The patient is draped with leggings; lithotomy sheet.

Postoperative: Knees tied together until anesthetic is worn off. Head and shoulders elevated on pillows. Keep weight off buttocks. Retard bowel action 3-5 days. Cool fluids, avoid foods stimulating peristalsis. Swab margin of anus with 2% cocaine before stool. Bathe

after with an antiseptic and renew dressing. After a week give daily bath. Inspect dressing carefully. Repack as necessary. Re-dress 2nd day with petrolatum gauze or dry dressing. Watch for retention of urine and possibility of hemorrhage.

hemosalpinx [G. *aima*, blood, + *salpīx*, tube]. Blood accumulated in an oviduct. SYN: *hematosalpinx*.

hem'osid'erin. An iron-containing pigment derived from hemoglobin from disintegration of red blood cells.

he'mosid'ere'sis. Condition characterized by the deposition, esp. in liver and spleen, of hemosiderin. Occurs in diseases in which there is marked red cell destruction such as hemolytic anemia and malaria. Hemosiderin may be deposited in pulmonary lymphatics in congenital and rheumatic heart disease.

hemosezic (hem-o-so'zīk) [' + *sozem*, to save]. 1. Protective of blood corpuscles. 2. Rel. to an antiserum (*antihemolysin*) that prevents hemolysis.

hemospasia (hem-os-pa'zī-ā) [' + *spaein*, to draw]. Withdrawal of blood by cupping or leeching.

hemospermia [' + *sperma*, seed]. Bloody semen. SYN: *hematospermia*.

hemosta'sia, **hemos'tasis** [' + *stasis*, a stopping]. 1. Arrest of bleeding or of circulation. 2. Stagnation of blood.

hem'ostat [' + *statikos*, standing]. 1. Device or medicine which arrests the flow of blood. 2. Compressor for controlling hemorrhage of the tonsils.

hemostatic (hem-o-stat'ik) [' + *statikos*, standing]. 1. Checking hemorrhage. 2. Any substance which checks bleeding without being directly applied to the bleeding areas. EX: *calcium lactate*, *ergot*, *whole blood*.

hemostyp'tic [' + *styptikos*, astringent]. An astringent that stops bleeding, chemically hemostatic.

hemotachometer (hem-o-tak-om'et-er) [' + *tachos*, swiftness, + *metron*, measure]. Device for measuring velocity of the blood.

hemotherapeu'tics [' + *therapeutikē*, medical practice]. The use of blood, by transfusion or otherwise, in treatment of disease.

hemother'apy [' + *therapeia*, treatment]. Blood transfusion or drinking as a therapeutic measure. SYN: *hemotherapeutics*.

hemothorax (hem-o-tho'raks) [' + *thōraz*, chest]. Bloody fluid in the pleural cavity caused by rupture of small blood vessels, due to inflammation of the lungs in pneumonia, or to pulmonary tuberculosis, or to a malignant growth.

hemothy'mia [' + *thymos*, anger]. An irresistible impulse to murder.

hemotonia [' + *tonos*, tension]. The tension of the solid elements of the blood.

hemotox'in [' + *toxikon*, poison]. A toxin destructive of red blood cells. SYN: *hemolysin*.

hemotrip'sia [' + *tripais*, a rubbing]. Hemorrhage in 1 part that induces hemorrhage in another part.

hemotrophic (hēm-ō-trof'ik). Pertaining to nutrient substances carried in the blood.

h. nutrit'io. Nutrition of the fetus by substances in the maternal blood which pass to the blood of the fetus through vessels within the villi.

hemotropic (hē-mō-trof'ik). Attracted to or having an affinity for blood or blood cells.

hemotym'panum [' + *tympanon*, drum]. Blood in the middle ear.

hem'ozin. A dark pigment found within malarial organisms (plasmodia). It is derived from the disintegration of hemoglobin.

hem'oozon. A hematozoon, *q.v.*

henbane (hen'bān). SYN: *Hyoscyamus*, *q.v.*

Henle's ampul'la. A vas deferens dilatation just above the ejaculatory duct.

H.'s layer. Outer layer of cells of inner root sheath of hair follicle.

H.'s loop. A U-shaped portion of a renal tubule lying between the proximal and distal convoluted portions. Consists of a thin descending limb and a thicker ascending limb.

H.'s membrane. Bruch's layer forming inner boundary of the choroid.

H.'s sheath. SYN: *endoneurium*. Connective tissue support of individual nerve fibers in a funiculus.

He'noch's angina. Form of angina with gangrenous patches found in mucosa of air passages in scarlet fever and diphtheria. SYN: *necrotic angina*.

H.'s purpura. Purpura with intestinal disturbances. Infectious disease of children.

SYN: Erythema, urticaria, purpura, gastroenteric disorders, and perhaps arthritis.

henry (hēn'rē). Unit designating electrical inductance.

Hensen's cells. Tall columnar cells which form the outer border cells of the organ of Corti of the cochlea.

H.'s disk. Band in center of the A disk of a sarcomere of striated muscle. During contraction it appears lighter than the remaining portion and in its center, a dark stripe, the M stripe, is seen.

H.'s stripe. A dark band on the under surface of the tectorial membrane.

he'par [G. *ēpar*, liver]. The liver, *q.v.*

heparin (hēp-ā-rīn) [G. *ēpar*, liver]. A mucotinic polysulfuric acid which has been isolated from the liver, lung, and other tissues. It is produced by the mast cells of the liver and by basophil leukocytes. It inhibits coagulation by preventing conversion of prothrombin to thrombin by forming an antithrombin, and by preventing liberation of thromboplastin from blood platelets. The action of heparin requires the presence of a co-factor found in serum albumin of the plasma.

Uses: In prevention and treatment of thrombosis and embolism. Sometimes employed concurrently with dicumarol, *q.v.*

RS: *dicumarol*, *menadione sodium bisulfite*, *vitamin K*.

hepar'inize [G. *ēpar*, liver]. To inhibit coagulation of blood with heparin.

hepatalgia (hep-at-al'jī-ā) [G. *ēpar*, liver, + *algos*, pain]. Pain in the liver. SYN: *hepatodynia*.

hepat'al'gia [' + *algos*, pain]. Pert. to hepatalgia.

hepatat'rophy (he-pat-ā-trof'ī-ā) [' + *atrophia*, atrophy]. Atrophied condition of the liver.

hepatauxe (hep'at-awk'se) [' + *auxē*, increase]. Enlargement or hypertrophy of the liver.

hepatectomy (hep-ā-tek'to-mī) [' + *ektomē*, excision]. Excision of part or all of liver.

hepat'ic [G. *ēpar*, *ēpat-*, liver]. Pertaining to the liver.

h. amebiasis. Infection of the liver by *Entameba histolytica* resulting in hepatitis and abscess formation. Usually a sequel to amebic dysentery.

h. duct. The canal that receives bile from the liver. It unites with cystic duct to form the common bile duct.

h. flexure. The right bend of colon under the liver. The junction of the ascending and transverse colon

h. lobes. Divisions of the liver.

h. veins. The 3 vessels returning blood from the liver and discharging into the inferior vena cava

h. zones. Venous, arterial, and portal hepatic regions.

hepaticoduodenostomy (he-pat'ī-ko-du'-o-de-nos'to-mī) [**+** *L. duodenum*, duodenum, **+** *G. stoma*, opening]. Making an artificial opening bet hepatic duct and duodenum

hepaticenterostomy (he-pat'ī-ko-en-ter-os'to-mī) [**+** *enteron*, intestine, **+** *stoma*, opening]. Operation for artificial opening bet. hepatic duct and intestine

hepaticogastrostomy (he-pat'ī-ko-gas-tros'to-mī) [**+** *gaster*, stomach, **+** *stoma*, opening]. The operation for a passage bet. the hepatic duct and the stomach

hepaticolithripsy (he-pat'ī-ko-lith'o-trīp-sī) [**+** *lithos*, stone, **+** *tripsis*, a crushing]. The crushing of a biliary calculus in the hepatic duct

hepaticostomy [**+** *stoma*, opening]. Establishment of permanent fistula into hepatic duct

hepaticotomy [**+** *tomē*, incision]. Incision into the hepatic duct.

hepatin (hep-at-in) [*G. ēpar, ēpat-, liver*]. 1 Carbohydrate formed in the liver, which is changed to dextrose to meet body requirements. *SYN glycogen*. 2. A hepatic hormone supposed to be useful in reducing high blood pressure. *SYN hephormone*.

hepatitis (hep-ā-tī'tis) [*G. ēpar, ēpat-, liver*, **+** *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the liver of infectious or toxic origin. It is manifest by jaundice and, in some instances, liver enlargement. Fever and other systemic disorders are usually present

h., A. *SYN. epidemic hepatitis, infectious hepatitis, catarrhal jaundice*. Acute hepatitis due to filtrable virus. Occurs in epidemic or endemic form. Children and persons under 30 are more apt to have it. Onset sudden with fever, chills, malaise, anorexia, and nausea. After about 5 days, jaundice usually develops. The virus is found in blood and feces of its subjects. Incubation period 2 to 6 weeks

h., acute parenchymatous. Acute yellow atrophy of liver

h., amebic. Hepatic amebiasis, *q.v.*

h., B. *SYN homologous serum jaundice, inoculation hepatitis, transfusion jaundice, viral hepatitis*. Hepatitis resulting from blood transfusion, intravenous plasma therapy, or serum therapy, and due to inoculation with a virus similar to that causing hepatitis A. Incubation period 2 weeks to 4½ months. Onset gradual with little or no fever. However, later in the course of the infection the clinical picture is similar to that of hepatitis A, but the virus is found only in the blood stream. The mortality is higher than that of hepatitis A

h., chronic interstitial. Cirrhosis of liver.

h. externa. Perihepatitis.

h., toxic. H due to poisoning with a chemical through ingestion, inhalation, injection or skin absorption

hepatization [*G. ēpar, ēpat-, liver*]. The 2nd and 3rd stages in consolidation in lobar pneumonia the tissue changing into a liverlike substance

hepato- [*G.*] Prefix. The liver.

hepatocoele (he-pat'o-sēl) [*G. ēpar, ēpat-, liver*, **+** *kelē*, hernia]. Hernia of the liver

hepatocholangiocystoduodenostomy (hep'-at-o-ko-lan'ji-o-sis'to-du-o-de-nos'to-mī) [**+** *cholē*, bile, **+** *aggeion*, vessel, **+** *kystis*, bladder, **+** *L. duodenum*, **+** *G. stoma*, opening]. Establishment of drainage of bile ducts into the duodenum through the gallbladder

hepatocholangioduodenostomy (hep'-at-o-ko-lan'ji-o-du-o-de-nos'to-mī) [**+** **+** **+** **+** *L. duodenum* **+** *G. stoma*, opening]. Establishment of drainage of bile ducts into the duodenum.

hepatocholangioenterostomy (hep'-at-o-ko-lan'ji-o-en-ter-os'to-mī) [**+** **+** **+** **+** *enteron*, intestine, **+** *stoma*, opening]. Establishment of a passage bet the liver and intestine

hepatocholangiogastrostomy (hep'-at-o-ko-lan'ji-o-gas-tros'to-mī) [**+** **+** **+** **+** *gaster*, belly, **+** *stoma*, opening]. Establishment of drainage of bile ducts into the stomach.

hepatocholangiostomy (hep'-at-o-ko-lan'ji-os'to-mī) [**+** **+** **+** **+** *stoma*, opening]. Establishment of free drainage by opening into the gall duct

hepatocirrhosis (hep-ā-to-sī-ro'sis) [**+** *kirros*, tawny, **+** *ōsis*]. Cirrhosis of liver.

hepatocolic [**+** *kōlon*, colon]. Rel. to both liver and colon

hepatocystic [**+** *kystis*, bladder]. Rel. to the liver and gallbladder, or the gallbladder

hepatoduodenostomy [**+** *L. duodenum* **+** *G. stoma*, opening]. Establishment of an opening from the liver into the duodenum. *SYN hepatichoduodenostomy*.

hepatodynia (hep-at-o-dīn'ī-ā) [**+** *odynē*, pain]. Pain in the liver

hepatodysentery [**+** *dys*, painful, **+** *enteron*, intestine]. Inflammation of the liver causing dysentery

hepatoenteric [**+** *enteron*, intestine]. Rel. to the liver and intestines

hepatogastric [**+** *gastēr*, belly]. Rel. to the liver and stomach

hepatogenic (hep-ā-to-jen'īk) [**+** *gennan*, to produce]. Having its origin in the liver.

hepatogenous (hep-a-to-jen'us) [**+** *gennan*, to produce]. Originating in the liver.

hepatography [*G. ēpar, ēpat-, liver*, **+** *graphein*, to write] 1 Treatise on human liver. 2 Roentgenography of the liver

hepatohemia (hep'-ā-to-he'mī-ā) [**+** *aima*, blood]. Liver congestion.

hepatoid [*G. ēpar, ēpat-, liver*, **+** *eidōs*, form]. Having the structural form of the liver.

hepatolenticular [**+** *L. lenticula*, lentil, lens]. Rel. to lenticular nucleus and the liver.

h. degeneration. Progressive lenticular degeneration in cirrhosis of the liver. *SYN Wilson's disease*.

hepatolith (hep-at-o-lith) [**+** *lithos*, stone]. A biliary concretion in the liver.

hepatolithiasis (hep-a-to-lith-i-a-sis) [**+** *lithos*, stone]. Calculi or concretions in the liver

hepatologist [**+** *logos*, study]. A specialist in diseases of the liver.

hepatolysin (hep-ă-tol'i-sin) [⁺ + *lysis*, dissolution]. A cytolytic destructive to hepatic cells.

hepatolysis [⁺ + *lysis*, dissolution]. Liver cell destruction

hepatolytic [⁺ + *lysis*, dissolution]. Destructive to tissues of the liver.

hepatoma (hep-ă-to-mă) [⁺ + *ōma*, tumor]. A tumor of the liver

hepatomalacia (hep'ă-to-mal-ă-si-ă) [⁺ + *malakia*, softening] Softening of the liver

hepatomegaly (hē-pă-to-meg'ă-ll) [⁺ + *megas*, large] Enlargement of the liver

hepatomelanosis (hep'ă-to-mel-an-o'sis) [⁺ + *melas*, black, + *-osis*]. Pigmented deposits or melanosis in the liver

hepatonephritis [⁺ + *nephros*, kidney, + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of both liver and kidneys

hepatonephromegaly (hep'ă-to-nef'ro-meg'ă-ll) [⁺ + .. + *megas*, large] Hypertrophy of both liver and kidney or kidneys.

h. glycogenica. Von Gierke's disease, characterized by hypertrophy of liver and excess accumulation of glycogen resulting from failure of glycogenolysis to occur

hepatopathy (hep-a-top'ă-thi) [⁺ + *pathos*, disease] Disease of the liver

hepatoperitonitis (hep'ă-to-per'i-to-ni'tis) [⁺ + *peritonaton*, peritoneum, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the peritoneal covering of the liver SYN *perihepatitis*.

hepatopexy [G. *ēpar*, *ēpat*-, liver, + *pēxis*, fixation]. Fixation of a movable liver to abdominal wall

hepatophag(e) (hep'ă-to-fă) [⁺ + *phagēin*, to eat]. A phagocyte that attacks liver cells

hepatoptosis, **hepatoptosis** [⁺ + *ptōsis*, a dropping] Downward displacement of the liver

hepatopulmonary [⁺ + L *pulmō*, lung] Rel. to both liver and lungs.

hepatorenal [⁺ + L *ren*, kidney] Pert. to both liver and kidneys

hepatorrhaphy (hep-a-tor'ă-fi) [⁺ + *raphē*, suture]. The suturing of a wound of the liver.

hepatorrhea (hep-at-o-re'ă) [⁺ + *roia*, flow]. 1. Bilious diarrhea. 2. Morbid flow from the liver.

hepatorrhexis [⁺ + *rēxis*, rupture] Rupture of the liver

hepatoscopy [⁺ + *skopein*, to examine] Inspection of the liver.

heptose. Any sugar containing seven carbon atoms in its molecule

hepatosplenitis [⁺ + *spēn*, spleen, + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflamed condition of both liver and spleen

hepatosplenomegaly (hep'ă-to-splē'no-meg'ă-ll) [⁺ + .. + *megas*, large]. Enlargement of both liver and spleen

hepatostomy (hep-a-tos'to-mi) [⁺ + *stoma*, opening]. The making of an artificial fissure into the liver

hepatotherapy [⁺ + *therapeia*, treatment]. 1. Treatment of liver disease. 2. The use of liver or liver extract.

hepatotomy (hep-ă-to'to-mi) [⁺ + *tomē*, incision]. Incision into the liver

hepatotoxemia (hep'ă-to-toks-e-mi-ă) [⁺ + *toxikon*, poison, + *aima*, blood]. Autointoxication due to malfunctioning of the liver.

hepatotoxin [⁺ + *toxikon*, poison]. A cytotoxin specific for liver cells.

hephestic (he-fes'tik). Pert. to a blacksmith.

h. hemiplegia, **h. spasm**. A hemiplegia and spasm of blacksmiths and of

others, marked by paresis of arm muscles

hepchromic (hep'tă-kro'mik) [G. *ēpta*, seven, + *chrōma*, color]. Possessing normal color vision

heptad [⁺ + L *ad*, to]. Any element with a valency of seven.

heptosuria [G *ēpta*, seven, " + " + G. *ouron*, urine] Heptose in the urine

herb [L *herba*, grass]. A plant with a soft stem containing little wood

herbivorous [⁺ + *vorāre*, to eat] Vegetarian, living on grasses and herbs

herd [A S *heord*]. Any large aggregation of people or animals

h. instinct. The urge to remain one of the social group and to conform to social patterns and general opinions. An aversion to excessive individualism

hereditary [L *hereditarius*, an heir]. Transmitted from one's ancestry.

h. ataxia. Hereditary spinal ataxia • SYN *Friedreich's ataxia*.

heredity (hē-rēd'i-ti) [L *hereditas*, heir]. Inate capacity of an individual to develop traits and characteristics (body size and form, skin and hair color, intellectual capacity, tendency to certain diseases) possessed by its ancestors. Such is dependent upon the presence of genes (hereditary factors or determinants) in the chromatin of the fertilized ovum from which the individual develops

RS *chromosome, gene, genetics, linkage, sex*

heredo- [L]. Prefix: *heredity*.

heredoataxia [L *heres*, *hered*-, heir, + G *ataxia*, lack of order] Hereditary spinal ataxia. SYN *Friedreich's ataxia*.

Hering-Breuer reflex. Reflex inhibition of inspiration resulting from stimulation of pressoreceptors by inflation of the lungs

Hering's nerves. Afferent nerve fibers leading from carotid sinus via glossopharyngeal nerve to the brain. They are pressoreceptor nerves responding to changes in blood pressure which reflexly control heart rate. An increase in pressure diminishes heart rate

Hering's theory. A theory of color vision in which it is assumed that the retina possesses three photochemical substances, which depending on their decomposition or resynthesis, to produce different color sensations by their stimulation of different nerve endings.

heritage (her'it-aj) [L *heres*, heir]. All the characteristics transmitted by parents to their children

hermaphroditism (her-maf'ro-dizm). Hermaphroditism, q v

hermaphrodite (her-maf'ro-dit) [G *Hermaphroditos*, son of Hermes and Aphrodite, who was man and woman combined] One possessing genital and sexual characteristics of both sexes. SYN: *androgyn*.

The clitoris is usually enlarged, resembling the penis of the male.

RS *gynandroid, gynandromorphous, gynandry*.

hermaphroditism (G *Hermaphroditos*, son of Hermes and Aphrodite, who was man and woman combined, + *ismos*, state of) SYN: *hermaphroditism*. Condition in which both ovarian and testicular tissue exist in the same individual. Occurs rarely in humans

h. complex. Having internal and external organs of both sexes.

h. dimidiata. Lateral h q v.

h. false. Pseudohermaphroditism: possession of the sex glands of one sex (ovary or testis) but accompanied by secondary sexual characteristics and external genitalia of the opposite sex.

h., lateral. Possession of a testis on one side and an ovary on the other **h., spurious.** False hermaphroditism

h., transverse. Having the outward organs indicating 1 sex, and the internal ones the other

h., true. Double sex.

h., unilateral. H. in which an ovary and a testis or an ootestis are present on one side and either an ovary or testis present on the other side

hermetic [G. *ermes*, Hermes]. Airtight. **hermetical** (her-met'ik-al) [G. *ermes*, Hermes] Airtight.

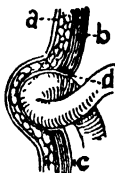


DIAGRAM OF HERNIA

a Skin and superficial fascia, b. muscular and aponeurotic layer, c. peritoneum, d. neck of the sac

hernia (hēr-ni-ā) [G. *ernos*, a young shoot] **SYN rupture.** The protrusion or projection of an organ or a part of an organ through the wall of the cavity which normally contain it.

ETIOI. Failure of certain normal openings to close during development weakness resulting from debilitating illness, old age, or injury, prolonged distention as from tumors, pregnancy, or corpulence, increased intraabdominal pressure resulting from lifting heavy loads, or coughing.

TREATMENT 1. Surgery 2. Mechanical reduction, taxis 3. In very large hernias, mechanical devices or trusses may be used.

h., abdominal. H. through the abdominal wall

h., acquired. H. which develops any time after birth in contrast to one present at birth (congenital hernia) Usually the result of excessive strain on the muscular wall. Frequently occurs following injuries or operations

h., bladder. Protrusion of the bladder or a part of bladder through normal or abnormal orifice.

h., cerebral. H. of the brain through the cranial wall

h., Cloquet's. A type of femoral hernia.

h., complete. H. in which sac and its contents have passed through the aperture.

h., concealed. H. that is imperceptible when palpated

h., congenital. H. existing from birth.

h., crural. **SEE** femoral h.

h., cystic. Bladder hernia. **SYN:** cystocele.

h. of diaphragm. There are three groups, congenital, acquired or traumatic, and esophageal. In the latter, a portion of the diaphragm is pushed through the esophageal hiatus into the stomach; or h. protruding through the diaphragm.

h. direct. **SEE:** inguinal hernia

h. diverticular. Protrusion of intestinal congenital diverticulum.

h., encysted. Scrotal protrusion, which, enveloped in its own sac, passes into the tunica vaginalis.

h., epigastric. H. of the intestine through an opening in the midline above the umbilicus

h., fascial. Protrusion of muscular tissue through its fascial covering.

h., femoral. Descending of intestines besides femoral vessels and through femoral ring.

h., funicular. H. into the umbilical or spermatic cord.

h., hiatus. Protrusion of the stomach upward into the mediastinal cavity through the esophageal hiatus of the diaphragm

h., Holfhouse's. **SEE** inguino-crural h.

h., incarcerated. H. completely obstructing the bowels

h., incomplete. H. which has not gone completely through the aperture

h., indirect. **SEE:** inguinal hernia

h., inguinal. Protrusion of the hernial sac containing the intestine at the inguinal opening. In **indirect lateral** or **oblique inguinal hernia**, the sac protrudes through the internal inguinal ring into the inguinal canal often descending into the scrotum, in **direct medial inguinal hernia** the hernial sac protrudes through the abdominal wall in the region of Hesselbach's triangle, a region bounded by the rectus abdominis muscle, inguinal ligament, and inf epigastric vessels. Inguinal hernia accounts for about 80% of all hernias.

h., inguino-crural. H. which is femoral and inguinal

h., internal. H. which occurs within the abdominal cavity. May be intra-peritoneal or retroperitoneal.

h., interstitial. **SYN intermuscular hernia.** Form of inguinal hernia, in which the hernial sac lies between layers of the abdominal muscles

h., irreducible. H. which cannot be returned to its original position out of its sac by manual methods

h., labial. Protrusion of a loop of bowel into the labium majus.

h., lateral. **SEE** inguinal hernia.

h., lumbar. In lumbar regions or loins

h., medial. **SEE** inguinal hernia.

h., mesocolic. H. bet. the layers of the mesocolon

h., nuckian. H. into canal of Nuck.

h., oblique. **SEE** inguinal hernia.

h., obturator. H. through the obturator foramen,

h., omental. H. containing a portion of the omentum

h., ovarian. Presence of an ovary in a hernial sac.

h., phrenic. Projecting through the diaphragm into 1 of the pleural cavities

h., posterior vaginal. H. of Douglas' sac downward bet rectum and post. vaginal wall. **SYN.** enterocele.

h., peritoneal. Protrusion through the peritoneum and into the abdominal wall.

h., reducible. H. which can be replaced by manipulation.

h., retroperitoneal. H. into peritoneal sac extending behind the peritoneum into the iliac fossa.

h., Richter's. H. in which only a portion of wall of intestine protrudes, the main portion of the intestine being excluded from the hernial sac and the lumen remaining open.

h., scrotal. One that descends into the scrotum.

h., strangulated. One so tightly constricted that gangrene results if operation does not relieve. Not reducible by ordinary means

h., umbilical. Occurring at the navel.

More frequent in women **TREATMENT** Surgical.

h., uterine. Presence of the uterus in the hernial sac

h., vaginal. Hernial protrusion of the vagina

h., vaginolabial. Hernia of a viscus into the posterior end of the labium majus

h., ventral. If stretching and thinning of an abdominal scar occur, pressure from the abdomen may cause protrusion of part of the gut. It is then protected only by a layer of thin scar tissue.

hernia, words pert. to: archocoele, Bassini's operation, Beclard's h., bubonocoele, cardioclasia, cayorrhexis, cephalocoele, ceratocoele, cercbroma, herniotomy, liparocoele, rupture, strangulated h.

hernial [G *ernos*, a young shoot]. Pert to a hernia.

h. sac. The pouch of peritoneum pushed before a hernia and into which it descends

herniated [G *ernos*, a young shoot] Having a hernia

herniation (her-ni-a'shun) [G *ernos*, a young shoot] Development of a hernia

hernioenterotomy [" + *enteron*, intestine, + *tomē*, incision] Herniotomy at same time as enterotomy

hernioid [" + *eidos*, resemblance] Resembling a hernia

herniolaparotomy (her'nī-o-lap-ā-rot'o-mī) [" + *lapara*, loin, + *tomē*, incision] Abdominal section for the cure of hernia.

herniology [" + *logos*, study]. The science of hernia.

hernioplasty [" + *plassein*, to form] Surgical operation for hernia

herniopuncture [" + *L. punctura*, puncture]. Puncture of a hernia with hollow needle for withdrawal of fluid or gas

herniorrhaphy (her-nī-or'ā-flī) [" + *raphē*, for suture] Surgical operation for hernia.

herniotomy (hēr-nī-ōt'o-mī) [G *ernos*, a young shoot, + *tomē*, incision] Cutting for the relief of hernia, an operation for the correction of irreducible hernia, esp., strangulated hernia.

NP: Paint area with iodine, 3½ or 7% as ordered. Place sterile towel over chest and abdomen, place lap ring (small sheet about a yard square, with opening in center) over area of incision. Place regular lap sheet on abdomen and open it. Place 4 towels around area of incision, 2 lengthwise and 2 crosswise.

When the operator is finished with an instrument, discard it into a basin of lysol solution (it may then be removed for resterilization and meanwhile has not contaminated anything). While the skin is being sutured prepare final dressing. The operating nurse washes off her gloves thoroughly before removing them. She then assists in replacing the dressing. In bilateral hernias, each side should be draped and treated as a separate operation.

DRESSING. Borosalicylic acid powder, 4.1, with collodion dressing, sheets, towels, gauze sponges, gauze compresses, safety pins, bandages, cotton, bichloride solution, alcohol, plenty of hot and cold normal saline solution for hands. One pillow under head until otherwise ordered, knee roll under knees, prevent strain on abdominal muscles—assist in turning, etc. The surgeon's requisites vary with the operator.

hero'ic [G. *ērōikos*, pert. to a hero, daring]. Pert to treatment which, if not successful, increases danger.

heroin (her'o-in) A narcotic derived from morphine, commonly used by addicts

POISONING **SYM** Resemble those of morphine, but act more markedly on respiration, causing headache, restlessness, cramps, and cyanosis.

TREATMENT Resembles that of morphine poisoning

heroinism [heroin + G. *ismos*, condition] Addiction to habitual use of heroin

herpangina (her-pan'jī-nā) [G. *erpēs*, herpes, + *L. angina*, a choking] A disease of children marked by fever and small ulcers in the throat.

Etiol. Thought to be caused by group A Coxsackie viruses

herpes (her'pez) [G *erpēs*, herpes] 1 A form of vesicles appearing in clusters on inflammatory base but with no tendency to rupture, in *herpes zoster* they are distributed along the nerve trunks. 2 Inflammatory skin disease characterized by formation of groups of vesicles. See *tetter*, *zona*.

h. cinnamatus. Dermatitis herpetiformis, an inflammatory skin disease of a herpetic nature

h. desquamans. Tinea imbricata, *q r*
h. facialis. A form of *h. simplex* which occurs on the face usually about the mouth; commonly called *cold sore*

h. febrilis. **SYM** *h. facialis* *q r*
Fever sores or blisters on the lips

h. genitalis. Herpetic lesions on the male or female genitalia

h. iris. *Erythema iris*; a type of erythema multiforme in which the vesicles occur in concentric rings

h. labialis. **SYM** *h. facialis* *q r*
Fever blister, cold sore, *h. of the face*

h. menstrualis. Herpetic lesions seen on the lips at the time of the menstrual period

h. praeputialis. Herpes of the male *h. simplex*. So-called fever blisters

SYM Occurrence of clusters of vesicles on erythematous edematous base on face or genital regions marked by itching and localized hypemia, the lesions drying up and shedding yellowish crusts in 10-14 days if unmoistened

Etiol. A medium-sized virus which is found in early vesicles but usually absent in later pus-filled vesicles. Indigestion, febrile and toxic states, physical fatigue, and emotional disturbances are precipitating factors. The virus apparently lives within the body cells between recurrent manifestations

h. zoster. **SYM** *shingles*, *zona*. An acute, infectious, inflammatory disease of the skin

SYM Usually unilateral

Etiol. A large filtrable virus related to that causing chicken pox. Usually, precipitating causes are systemic disease, trauma, exposure to wind or cold, or ingestion or injection of drugs, esp. arsenic.

PRG. The skin vesicles are usually confined to the epidermis accompanied by inflammation of the underlying corium. The nerve, its sensory ganglion and post horn of the gray matter may show inflammatory reaction.

Progn. Acute course conferring immunity. Hemorrhagic, gangrenous and supraorbital cases are serious.

TREATMENT: Avoidance of temperature changes. Phenacetin, aspirin, sodium salicylate. Antiseptic dusting powder covered with cotton. After crusting, lubricate. Mild galvanic current for neuralgia. Recent successful

method of treatment has been intramuscular injections of pituitrin. Thiamin chloride (vitamin B₁) has aided materially in helping the lesions clear quickly.

herpetic [G. *erpsēs*, herpes]. Pert to herpes.

h. neuralgia. Painful neurosis with **h. sore throat**. Herpetic tonsillitis.

herpetiform [' + L. *forma*, form]. Resembling herpes.

herpetism [' + *ismos*, state of]. Predisposition to herpetic eruption.

hersage (ār-sazh') [Fr a harrowing]. Splitting of a nerve trunk into separate fibers.

Herter's infantilism. Celiac disease; a form of infantilism resulting from defective fat and calcium absorption. Resembles sprue in adults.

hertzian waves. Electromagnetic vibrations that have wave lengths of a centimeter or longer.

hesperidin. A derivative of a white glycoside found in ripe and unripe citrus fruits. Decreases capillary fragility and prevents localized hemorrhage.

Hesselbach's hernia (hes-el-bakh's). A lobated hernia which passes through the cruriform fascia.

H's triangle. The triangular space bounded by Poupart's ligament below, ext. border of rectus muscle internally, and epigastric artery ext.

heteradenia (het-er-ad-e'nī-ā) [G. *eteros*, other, + *adēn*, gland]. 1. Glandular substance in a part not provided with glands. 2. Abnormal glandular tissue.

heteradenic (het-er-ad-e'nīk) [' + *adēn*, gland]. Pert to heteradenia.

heteradenoma (het'er-ad-en-o'mā) (pl. *heteradenomata*) [' + " + *ōma*, tumor]. A heteradenic tissue tumor, any hyaline cylindroma.

heterecious (het-er-e'shus) [' + *oikos*, house]. Living upon different hosts at different stages of development.

heterecism (hēt'er-ēs'izm) [' + *oikos*, house]. Development of different cycles of existence on different hosts, said of certain parasites.

heteresthesia (het-er-es-the'zī-ā) [' + *anesthesia*, sensation]. Variation in degree (plus or minus) of sensory response to cutaneous stimuli.

heteroagglutinin. An agglutinin formed as result of injection of an antigen from an animal of a different species; an agglutinin capable of agglutinating blood cells of other species of animals.

heteroalbumose [' + L. *albumen*, white of egg]. Albumose insoluble in water but soluble in saline solutions, in acid or alkaline solutions. **SYN** *hemialbumose*.

heteroautoplasty (het'er-o-aw'to-plas-tī) [' + *autos*, self, + *plassein*, to form]. Grafting skin from 1 person to another.

heteroblastic [' + *blastos*, germ]. Having origin in tissue of another kind.

heterocellular. Composed of different kinds of cells.

heterochiral (hēt'er-ō-kī'rāl). Pertaining to the other hand.

het'erochromatin. A type of chromatin that stains less distinctly than the *euchromatin*, forming clear discs interspersed between dark bands on chromosomes. In interphasic nuclei it constitutes the chromocenters. It is thought that it controls certain metabolic activities of cells. **SEE** *euchromatin*.

heterochromatosis (het'er-o-kro-ma-to'sis) [' + *chrōma*, color, + *ōsis*, 1. Pigmentation of skin from foreign substances. 2. Difference in color. **SYN**: *heterochromia*.

heterochromia (het-er-o-kro'mī-ā) [' + *chrōma*, color]. A difference in color.

h. iridis. Different color of iris in the 2 eyes; the lighter colored iris is atrophic due to previous iridocyclitis, congenital or otherwise.

het'erochromosome (hēt'er-ō-kro'mō-sōm) An allosome, a chromosome which differs from the ordinary chromosomes or autosomes, the X and Y or sex chromosomes. Also called *accessory chromosome*.

heterochromous (het-er-ō-kro'mūs) [G. *eteros* other, + *chrōma*, color]. With abnormal difference in coloration.

heterochronia [' + *chronos*, time]. Denoting an abnormal time for the occurrence of a phenomenon or production of a structure.

heterochronic [' + *chronos*, time]. Occurring at different or at abnormal times.

heterochylia (het-er-o-kī'lī-ā) [' + *chyllos*, juice]. A change in character of the gastric juice without apparent cause.

heterocinesia (het-er-o-sī-ne'sī-ā) [' + *kinēsis*, movement]. Movements the reverse of those the patient is instructed to make.

heterocladic. Pertaining to an anastomosis between branches of two different arteries, in contrast to *homocladic*. **Q v**

heterocri'sis [' + *krisis*, division]. Irregular crisis with abnormal symptoms.

heterocyclic (het-er-o-sī'klīk) [' + *kyklos*, circle]. Pert to ring compounds which contain other atoms in addition to carbon atoms as part of the ring.

heterodermic [' + *derma*, skin]. Pert. to a method of skin grafting when grafts are taken from another person. **SEE** *dermatoheteroplasty*.

heterodont [' + *odous*, odont-, tooth]. Having teeth of various shapes.

heteroecious (hēt'er-ēs'shus) [G. *eteros*, other, + *oikos*, house]. Existing upon different hosts during different phases of development.

heteroecism (hēt'er-ēs'izm) [' + *oikos*, house]. Existence during different phases of development upon different hosts, said of certain parasites.

heteroer'otism [' + *erōs*, love, + *ismos*, state of]. Sexual desire for another person.

het'eroqam'etic. Pertaining to the production of unlike gametes, applied esp. to a male which produces two types of sperm, one containing the X chromosome, the other the Y chromosome.

het'eroqam'y. The union of gametes which are dissimilar in size and structure. Occurs in higher plants and animals. **SEE** *isogamy*.

heterogeneous (hēt'er-ō-jē'nē-ūs) [G. *eteros*, other, + *genos*, type]. Of unlike natures composed of unlike substances in contrast to homogeneous. **Q v**

h. vaccine. That made from some source other than patient's own organism. Opp. of *autogenous*.

heterogen'esis [G. *eteros*, other, + *genesis*, production]. Alternation of generations; mode of reproduction in which an asexual generation alternates with a sexual generation, or a dioecious generation alternates with a parthenogenetic generation. Occurs in lower forms such as coelenterates and trematodes.

heterogenet'ic [' + *gennan*, to produce]. Rel. to heterogenesis.

het'eroqraft [' + L. *graphium*, grafting knife]. A graft taken from another individual or an animal of a different

species than the one for whom it is intended. SEE *autograft*, *isograft*.

heterography [*''* + *graphein*, to write]. Writing different words from those the writer intended.

heteroinfection [*G. eteros*, other, + *L. in*, in, + *facere*, to make] SYN *exogenous infection*. Infection by virus originating outside of the body.

heteroinoculation [*''* + *''* + *oculus*, bud] Inoculation from other organisms.

heterolalia [*''* + *lalia*, babbling]. The use of meaningless words instead of those intended.

heterologous [*''* + *logos*, relation]. Made up of cell tissue not normal to the part, as certain new growths.

heterology [*G. eteros*, other, + *logos*, relation] Difference from the normal in structure or method of growth.

heterolysin (het-er-ol'-is-in) [*''* + *lysis*, solution] Lysins formed from an antigen from an animal of a different species. SEE *autolysin*, *hemolysin*.

heterolysis (het-er-ol'-is-in) [*''* + *lysis*, solution]. Hemolytic action of blood serum of an animal upon corpuscles of another species. SEE *isolysis*.

heteromeric (het-er-o-mer'-ik) [*''* + *meros*, part] 1 Pert to spinal neurons with processes to opposite side of cord. 2 Possessing a different chemical composition.

heterometaplasia (het'er-o-met-ä-pla'z-i-ä) [*''* + *meta*, beyond, + *plassein*, to form]. Transformation of tissue to a tissue foreign to the part where produced.

heteromorphous (het-er-o-mor'fus) [*''* + *morphē*, form]. Deviating from the normal type.

heteronomous (het-er-on'o-mus) [*''* + *nomos*, law]. Abnormal, differing from type.

heteronymous (het-er-on'i-mus) [*''* + *onyma*, name]. 1. Expressed in or having different names. 2. On opposite sides.

h. diplopia. Having a false image on same side as the sound eye.

heteroosteoplasty [*''* + *osteon*, bone, + *plassein*, to form]. Grafting of bone, esp. with a graft from an animal.

heteropathy (het-er-op'ä-thi) [*''* + *pathos*, disease]. 1. Abnormal reaction to irritation or to stimuli. 2. Creation of a morbid condition to neutralize another disorder.

heterophany (het-er-of'ä-ni) [*''* + *phainēn*, to appear] Having different expressions of the same disorder.

heterophasia (het-er-o-fa'z-i-ä) [*''* + *phasis*, speech]. Expression of meaningless words instead of those intended. SYN *heterolalia*, *heterophemy*.

heterophasia, heterophemy [*''* + *phēmē*, speech]. Expressing 1 thing when another is intended. SYN: *heterolalia*, *heterophasia*.

heterophyllite (het'er-o-fil) [*''* + *philein*, to love]. 1. Pert. to an antibody reacting with other than the specific antigen. 2. Pert. to a tissue or microorganism that takes a stain other than the ordinary one.

heterophonia (het-e-zo-fon'i-ä) [*G. eteros*, other, + *phōnē*, voice]. Change of voice.

heterophoralgia (het-er-o-for-ä'l'i-ä) [*''* + *phoros*, bearing, + *algos*, pain] Deviation of 1 eye accompanied by pain.

heterophoria [*G. eteros*, other, + *phoros*, bearing]. The tendency of the eyes to deviate from their normal position, esp., when one eye is covered, latent deviation or squint.

Etiol. Imbalance or insufficiency of ocular muscles.

heterophthalmos (het-er-of-thal'mus) [*''* + *ophthalmos*, eye]. Difference in appearance of the eyes due to the irides differing in color. SEE *heterochromia*.

Heterophyes (hët-ër-ö-fi-ës) A genus of flukes belonging to the family Heterophyidae, *q. v.*

H. heterophyes. A species of intestinal fluke commonly infesting man. In heavy infestations may cause diarrhea, nausea, and abdominal discomfort.

heterophyiasis (hët-ër-ö-fi-äs'is) Infestation by any fluke belonging to the family *Heterophyidae*, *q. v.*

Heterophyidae. A family of Trematoda (flukes) which infests the intestines of dogs, cats and other mammals including humans. Infestations are common in Egypt and in the Far East. Includes the genera *Heterophyes*, *Haplorchi*, *Diorchitrema* and *Metagonimus*. Intermediate hosts are snails, the cercaria encysting in fishes, esp., mullets, or frogs. The eggs of foreign species may cause serious damage to organs esp., the heart.

heteroplasia (het-ei-o-pla'si-ä) [*''* + *plassein*, to mold] Production of a part where it does not belong.

heteroplastic (het-er-o-plas'tik) [*''* + *plassein*, to form] Rel to heteroplasia.

heteroplasty [*''* + *plassein*, to form] Grafting with tissue from another person or an animal.

heteroploid. Possessing a chromosome number that is a multiple of the haploid number common for the species.

heteroproteose. An intermediate product formed in the hydrolysis of proteins to peptones.

heteropsia (het-er-op'si-ä) [*''* + *opsis*, vision]. Inequality of vision in the 2 eyes.

heteroptics. Pervision of vision such as seeing objects that do not exist or misinterpreting what is seen.

heteropyknosis. The property whereby various parts of a chromosome stain with varying degrees of intensity, thought to be due to variations in concentration of nucleic acid.

heteroscopy [*''* + *skopein*, to examine] Finding range of vision in strabismus.

heteroserotherapy (het-er-o-se-ro-ther'ä-pi) [*''* + *L. serum*, whey, + *G. therapeia*, treatment] Treatment by serum from another person.

heterosexual [*''* + *L. sexus*, sex] Having normal attraction for the opposite sex. SEE *homosexual*.

heterosexual'ity [*''* + *L. sexus*, sex]. The normal state of love for one of the opposite sex.

heterosis. Hybrid vigor; condition in which the offspring of individuals belonging to different races or species possess greater vitality, sturdiness, and resistance to disease, or unfavorable environmental conditions.

heterotaxia [*G. eteros*, other, + *taxis*, arrangement]. Abnormal position of organs or parts. SEE *dextrocardia*, *situs inversus viscerum*.

heterotopia [*''* + *topos*, place]. Displacement of an organ or part.

heterotopic [*''* + *topos*, place]. Misplaced, pert to heterotopia.

heterotopous (het-er-ot'o-pus) [*''* + *topos*, place]. Pert. esp. to teratomata consisting of tissues out of normal placement.

heterotopy (het-er-ot'o-pi) [*''* + *topos*, place]. Displacement of an organ or a portion of the body.

heterotox'in [' + *toxikon*, poison]. A toxin introduced from without the patient's body.

heterotransplant [G. *eteros*, other, + L. *trans*, across, + *plantare*, to plant]. An organ tissue, or structure taken from an animal and grafted into, or on, another animal of a different species. Such transplants usually atrophy.

heterotrichosis (het'er-o-tri-ko'sis) [' + *trichōsis*, growth of hair]. Growth of different kinds or color of hairs on the scalp, or body.

heterotroph (het'er-o-trōf). An organism which obtains its energy by the oxidation of organic compounds, such as *heterotrophic bacteria*. See *autotrophic*.

heterotropia [' + *tropos*, a turn]. Manifest deviation of the eyes due to absence of binocular equilibrium. See *strabismus*.

heterovaccine [' + L. *vaccinus*, pert to a cow]. A vaccine from a source other than that of the disease for which it is intended.

heteroxanthine (het'er-o-zan'thin) [' + *xanthos*, yellow]. Methyl xanthine found in the urine.

heterozygosis (hēt-ēr-ō-zō-gō'sis). Condition in which the two members of a pair of genes in the zygote differ from each other; the result of cross breeding. See *homozygosis*.

heterozygote. An individual in which the members of one or more pairs of genes are unlike.

heterozygous (hēt-ēr-ō-zī-gūs). Genetically impure, not breeding true. Having one or many pairs of genes in the phase of heterozygosis resulting from cross-breeding. Having unlike genes. See *homozygous*.

hettocytosis (het-o-sir-to'sis) [G. *hētōn*, less, + *kyrtōsis*, curvature]. A slight curvature of the spine.

Heublein method (hoyb'līn). Low voltage doses of x-ray given over the entire body for cancer.

Heubner's disease (hoib'ners). Syphilitic endarteritis of the brain.

heurteloup (hert-loo'). An artificial leech, a cupping apparatus.

hexa- [G.]. Prefix. Six.

hexabasic [G. *ex*, six, + *basis*, base]. Having 6 replaceable hydrogen atoms.

hexachlorophene (hēs'-ā-klē-rō-fēn). A bactericidal and bacteriostatic compound, used in emulsions and soaps for preoperative cleansing of skin and mucous membranes and for hand scrubs. See *phisohez*.

hexachromic [' + *chrōma*, color]. Not being able to distinguish more than 6 of the 7 colors of the spectrum or to distinguish violet from indigo.

hexad (heks'ad) [G. *ex*, six]. The atom of an element having a valence of 6.

hexadactylism (hēs'-ā-dāk'til-izm). Possession of six fingers or six toes.

Hexapoda (hek'-ā-pod'ā). The insects or six-legged arthropods.

hexatomic (hēs'-ā-tōm'ik) [G. *ex*, six, + *atomos*, indivisible]. Pertaining to a compound consisting of six atoms, or a compound having six replaceable hydrogen or univalent atoms.

hexavaccine [' + L. *vaccinus*, pert to a cow]. A vaccine made from 6 different microorganisms.

hexavalent (hēs'-ā-vā'lent) [G. *ex*, six, + L. *valere*, to have power]. Syn: *sativalent*. Having a valence of six.

hexokinase. An enzyme present in muscle tissue which catalyzes the phosphorylation of glucose. It has also been isolated from yeast.

hex'one, or **hex'one base** [G. *ex*, six]. One of the amino acids, as histidine, arginine and lysine, so called because they contain chains of 6 carbon atoms.

hexon'ic [G. *ex*, six]. Rel. to hexone bases. **hexosephosphate** (hex-ōs-iōs'fat) [G. *ex*, six, + *phosphas*, phosphate]. A phosphoric acid ester of glucose. One of several esters (Cori, Robison, *et al.*) formed in the muscles and other tissues in the metabolism of carbohydrates.

hex'oses [G. *ex*, six]. Monosaccharides of the general formula $C_6H_{12}O_6$, the group includes particularly dextrose and levulose, *q v*.

hexyl-chloro-m-cresol (hēks'īl-klō'rō-m-kres'ōl). New antiseptic effective against staphylococcus and *Streptococcus pyocyanus*.

Hex'yresor'cinol solution. S.T. 37. See *caprokol*.

Hey's ligament. The semilunar lateral margin (falciiform margin) of the fossa ovalis which lies between iliac and public portions of the fascia lata.

Hg. Symb. mercury (*hydrargyrum*).

HgCl₂. Mercuric chloride, corrosive sublimate.

Hg₂Cl₂. Mercurous chloride; calomel.

HgI₂. Mercuric iodide.

HgO. Mercuric oxide.

HgS. Mercuric sulfide.

HgSO₄. Mercuric sulfate.

hia'tus [L. an opening]. 1 An opening, a foramen. 2 The vulva.

h. aorticus. Opening in diaphragm through which pass the aorta and the thoracic duct.

h. canalis facialis. Opening on superior (ant) portion of petrous portion of temporal bone. It transmits the great superficial petrosal nerve and branch of facial and petrosal branch of middle meningeal artery.

h. esophagus. Opening in diaphragm through which passes the esophagus.

h. Fallopii. H. canalis facialis, *q v*.

h. maxillaris. Opening of maxillary sinus into the nasal cavity, located on nasal surface of maxillary bone.

h. semilunaris. The groove in the external wall of middle meatus of nasal fossa into which the antrum of Highmore, frontal series, and ant ethmoid cells open.

hiccup, **hiccup** (hik'up) [probably of indigenous origin]. Spasmodic periodic closure of the glottis following spasmodic lowering of the diaphragm, causing a short, sharp, inspiratory cough. Syn: *singultus*.

Etiol. It may be caused by indigestion, an overloaded stomach, irritation under surface of diaphragm, alcoholism, new growths of the pleura, or certain cerebral lesions, or a hysteria or an influenza. May be due to a disturbance of the phrenic nerve and diaphragm and if prolonged it has serious significance. The time of occurrence and whether accompanied by a burning sensation in the throat, or by an unpleasant sensation, should be noted.

Treatment. Warm applications to the diaphragm, protrusion of tongue, holding of breath, drink of water, cold to the spine, are remedies tried successfully in simple cases. Inhibition over the 3rd and 4th cervical vertebrae is sometimes successful. The A.M.A. has reported an almost instantaneous cure by an injection of chlorpromazine.

Hicks' (Braxton) sign. Uterine intermittent contractions at end of 3rd mo. of pregnancy, or in presence of tumor.

hidebound disease' [A.S. *hyd*, a skin, + *bindan*, to tie up]. Hardening and thickening of the skin with loss of elasticity. SYN: *scleroderma*.

hidradenitis (hi-drăd-en-ĭ'tis) [G. *idrōs*, sweat, + *adēn*, gland, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of sweat glands by staphylococcus, usually in the axillae.

hidroadenoma (hi-drăd-ē-nō'mă) [G. *idrōs*, sweat, + *adēn*, gland, + *oma*, tumor] SYN *syngangocystadenoma*. Adenoma of the sweat glands.

hidrea (hi-drō'ă) [G. *idrōs*, sweat]. 1. Vesicles due to retention of sweat SYN: *sudamina*. 2. Any bullous eruption. SYN *hydrea*.

hidrocystoma (hi-dro-sis-to'mă) [' + *kystis*, cyst, + *ōma*, tumor]. A cystic tumor of a sweat gland.

hidropoiesis (hi-drō-poy-ē'sis) [G. *idrōs*, sweat, + *poiesis*, formation]. The formation of sweat.

hidropoietic [' + *poiesis*, formation]. Pert. to hypodopoesis. SYN: *sudorific*.

hidrorrhea (hi-dro-rē'ă) [' + *roia*, flow]. Abnormal sweating.

hidrosadenitis (hi-dros-ad-en-ĭ'tis) [' + *adēn*, gland, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of sweat glands. SYN: *hidradenitis*.

hidroschesis (hi-dros'kes-is) [' + *schesis*, a holding]. Retention of perspiration.

hidrosis (hi-drō'sis) [G. *idrōs*, sweat, + *ōsis*]. 1. Formation and excretion of sweat. 2. Excessive sweating.

hidrotic. SYN *diaphoretic*, *sudorific*. 1. Causing the secretion and excretion of sweat. 2. Any drug or medicine that induces sweating.

hialgalgia (hi-er-al'ji-ă) [G. *teron*, sacrum, + *algos*, pain]. Pain in the region of the sacrum.

hierophobia (hi'er-ō-fō-bi'ă) Abnormal fear of sacred things, or persons connected with religion.

high blood pressure. Abnormal pressure in arteries at height of pulse wave.

Diet. Moderate protein d. Fruits, vegetables. Protein allowance for adults, 55-60 Gm. per day. Milk, eggs, no alcohol. Restrict coffee, tea, and tobacco.

TREATMENT: Many drugs and some surgical procedures are used to bring blood pressure to normal.

RS. blood, blood pressure, hypertension, hypotension, pulse pressure.

high Calory diet. One that provides maintenance and extra heat and energy. **Indicated** 1. To prevent loss of weight. 2. In wasting diseases. 3. In high basal metabolism. 4. After long illness. 5. In deficiency caused by anorexia, poverty, poor dietary habits. 6. During lactation when 1000 to 1200 extra Cal. are indicated.

Three meals plus lunch bet. Milk, eggs as under normal conditions, a slight excess of proteins and fats. Fermentable and bulky foods to be avoided.

Breakfast: Three oz. cream, extra butter. **Dinner**: Salad with mayonnaise, extra butter, 3 oz. cream. **Supper**: Same as for dinner. Each in addition to the general diet, with a 10 A.M. and 2-30 P.M. high caloric lunch, and a glass of milk at 8 P.M.

high cellulose diet. The general diet plus the following: **Breakfast**: Bran muffin or a tablespoon of bran added to a cereal, and extra large serving of fruit. 10 A.M.: Fruit juice. **Dinner**: Salad, extra serving of vegetables, fruit. **Supper**: Salad, extra serving of vegetables and fruits.

high frequency treatment. High frequency current passed through the body to

produce heat in the tissues. RS: circuit, current, diathermy.

Highmore, antrum of. The air sinus in the maxillary bone. SEE: *antracoe*, *antrum*.

H's body. Fibrous tissue mass, a prolongation of albuginea testis, projecting forward along posterior border of testis SYN: *mediastinum testis*.

highmorl'tis. Inflammation of the maxillary sinus or antrum of Highmore. SYN: *antritis*, *sinusitis maxillaris*.

hill'ock. A small eminence or projection.

h., anal. One of two small eminences which lie lateral and posterior to the cloacal membrane, and later, the anal fissure in the embryo.

h., axon. SYN *implantation cone*. A small conical elevation on the cell body of a neuron from which the axon arises. It is devoid of Nissl bodies.

h., seminal. The *colliculus seminalis* q v

Hil'ov's law. The trunk of a nerve which sends branches to a particular muscle, also sends branches to the joint moved by that muscle and to the skin overlying the insertion of the muscle.

H's line. A white one at junction of skin of perineum and anal mucosa.

H's muscle. The compressor sacculi laryngis muscle.

H's sac. Pit along external portion of false vocal cords SYN *sacculus laryngis*.

hi'lum, hi'lus [L a trifle]. 1. Depression or recess at exit or entrance of duct into a gland, or of nerves and vessels into an organ. 2. The root of the lungs at level of 4th and 5th dorsal vertebrae.

himantosis (hi-man-to'sis) [G *mantōsis*, a long strap]. Abnormal lengthening of the uvula.

hind'brain [A.S. *hindan*, behind, + *bragen*, brain]. The most caudal of the three divisions of the embryonic brain; the *rhombencephalon*. It differentiates into the *metencephalon* which gives rise to the cerebellum and pons and the *myelencephalon*, which gives rise to the medulla oblongata.

hind-gut. The caudal portion of the entodermal tube which develops into the alimentary canal. It gives rise to the ileum, colon, and rectum.

hind kidney. The metanephros, the most caudal of three embryonic kidneys. It persists and develops into the permanent kidney. SEE *metanephros*.

hinge joint. An articulation which permits flexion and extension about a single axis; *ginglymus*.

Hin'ton's test. Agglutination test for syphilis.

hip [A.S. *hype*]. 1. Upper part of thigh, formed by the femur and innominate bones. 2. The region on each side of the pelvis.

h. bone. *Os coxa* or *os innominatum*. Its 3 portions are: (a) The ilium (pl. *ili*); (b) ischium (pl. *ischia*), and (c) pubis (pl. *pubes*).

h., dislocation of. Dislocations of the hip are very often accompanied by a fracture and it is extremely difficult even for a well-trained surgeon to distinguish a pure dislocation from a fracture dislocation without an x-ray.

DIAG If person has great difficulty in straightening the hip following an accident. It is always accompanied by pain. The knee on the injured side resists points inwardly toward the other knee and it is difficult to straighten the leg.

SYM: Pain, rigidity, loss of function, and the dislocation may be obvious by

the abnormal position in which the leg is held, or by seeing or feeling the head of the femur in an abnormal position.

P A TREATMENT Place the patient on a large splint as in a fractured back. In addition, place a large pad, such as a pillow, under the knee of the affected side. Treat for shock.

h., dislocation of, backward. Onto the dorsum illi or sciatic notch. **SYM** 1. Inward rotation of thigh, with flexion, inversion, adduction, shortening. 2 Pain, tenderness. 3. Loss of function and immobility. **TREATMENT** (a) Patient anesthetized. (b) Dorsal position, leg flexed on thigh, latter upon abdomen. (c) Adduct thigh, rotate outward, circumduct outward across abdomen, back to straight position. (d) Possibly traction, even incision and direct replacement.

h., dislocation of, downward. Rare. **TREATMENT** (a) Traction in flexed position. (b) Outward rotation and extension.

h., dislocation of, forward. Through obturator foramen, on pubis, in perineum, or through fractured acetabulum. **SYM** 1 Pain, tenderness, and immobility. 2 In pubic and suprapubic forms, shortening, lengthening in obturator and perineal forms. **TREATMENT** (a) Hyperextension and direct traction. (b) Flexion, abduction with inward rotations, adduction. **SEE os cotae.**

hip joint. Articulation bet femur and innominate bone. A ball and socket (enarthrosis) formed by the head of the femur fitting into a concavity, the acetabulum.

h. i., arthritis of. Usually occurring before age of 14 years. **VARIETIES** Arthritic, acetabulum, femoral. **SYM** Divided into 3 stages, cardinal symptoms, wasting, spasm, lameness, pain, swelling, deformity. **PROG** Influenced by circumstances. Tendency toward recovery. **TREATMENT** Tonics, hygiene, mechanical and surgical treatment.

h. j. disease. May be 1 Tubercular. 2 Pustular (pyogenic). 3 Fracture. 4 Congenital deformities. 5 Dislocation of 6 Dystrophies of (internal glandular). 7 Perthe-Legge's of **SYM** General 1. Early—pain, limp, muscle spasm. 2 Later—muscle wasting, swelling, deformity. **TREATMENT** General Build up patient's general health by 1 Diets. 2 Fresh air and sunshine. 3. Tonics. **Specific** Varies with disease. General to all Put on spica plaster cast, surgery or mechanical manipulation.

hip lift (artificial respiration). Following application of the prone-pressure, or Schafer, method, operator leans forward and inserts his clenched fist under one hip, elevating it about 2 inches, then with the other fist under the other hip, it is lifted 4 to 6 inches, producing a rotary motion on the stationary hip. This is alternated with the back-pressure method. This procedure provides more than twice the amount of air in respiration than the prone-pressure method.

hip lift-back pressure (artificial respiration). This method combines alternate lifting of the hips with pressure on the midback (just below the scapulas), with the fingers spread and the thumbs about an inch from the spine. As the operator lifts the hips, he rocks backward, and as he exerts back pressure, he rocks forward. In each phase, he keeps the arms straight, so that the work of lift-

ing and pressing is distributed over the shoulders and back, rather than being imposed primarily on the arms. Active inspiration results from lifting the hips and active expiration from pressure on the midback.

hip roll-back pressure (artificial respiration). This is a modification of the hip lift-back pressure method in which a roll is substituted for the lift in order to increase the ease of performance. The operator kneels astride the prone subject as described for the hip lift, instead of lifting both hips, he uses the knee on which he is kneeling as a fulcrum on which to roll the victim. The operator keeps his arm straight and rolls himself in the same direction in which he rolls the victim. Great care must be exercised to insure that the victim is rolled up onto the operator's knee or thigh so that both hips are raised from the ground.

hippocamp'al [G. *ippokampus*, seahorse] Pert to the hippocampus.

h. commissure. **SYN** *psalterium* or *lyra* A thin sheet of fibers passing transversely under post portion of the corpus callosum. They connect the medial margins of the crura of the fornix.

h. fissure. Fissure above the temporal lobe on mesial surface of cerebrum.

h. formation. Olfactory structures lying along the medial margin of the pallium. It includes the hippocampus, dentate gyrus, supracallosal gyrus, longitudinal striae, subcallosal gyrus, diagonal band of Broca, and hippocampal commissure.

hippocampus, major [G. *ippokampus*, seahorse] Elevation of floor of inf horn of lat ventricle of the brain, occupying nearly all of it.

h., digitations of. Three or four shallow grooves on ant. portion of hippocampus.

h. minor. **SYN** *calcaravis* A small elevation on mesial wall of lat. ventricle formed by end of the calcarine fissure.

Hippocrates (hi-pök'rā-tēz) [B.C. 460-359 or 377]. Greek physician who is referred to as the "father of medicine."

hippocratic facies. The appearance of the face before impending death.

SYM Dark brown, livid, or lead colored skin, hollow appearance of eyes, collapse of temples, sharpness of nose, lobes of ears contracting and turning outward. **SEE** *facial*.

h. oath. Oath exacted of his students by Hippocrates in which they swore to reverse him as they would a parent, prescribe for the good of the patient, give no deadly drug, perform no abortions, cut no stones, leaving that work to the stone cutter, act only for the welfare of the patient and keep his secrets, and also to keep themselves from intentional illdoing and seduction.

In part, some of these points are still the accepted standard for the ethical physician today.

hip'pulin(e) [G. *ippos*, horse]. An estrogenic substance, obtained from urine of pregnant mares.

hippur'ia [G. *ippos*, horse, + *ouron*, urine]. Large quantities of hippuric acid in the urine.

hippur'ic acid. An acid formed and excreted by the kidneys. It is formed in the human body from the combination of benzoic acid and glycine, the synthesis taking place in the liver and to a

limited extent by the kidney

Seven to 15 gr. (0.5 to 1.0 Gm.) is eliminated every 24 hr. It is increased by eating prunes, greengages, plums, cranberries, and some vegetables. They increase acidity of the urine, as the hippuric acid remains unburned.

hippuricase. SYN *hippurase, histozyme*

An enzyme found in the liver, kidney, and other tissues which catalyzes the synthesis of hippuric acid from benzoic acid and glycine

hippus (hip'us) [G *ippos*, horse] Rhythmical and rapid dilatation and contraction of the pupils Tremor of iris, spasmodic in character

h., respiratory. Dilatation during inspiration, and contraction of pupil during expiration

Hirschberg's reflex (hîrsh'bêrg). Adduction of foot when sole at base of great toe is irritated

Hirschsprung's disease (hîrsh'sprungs). Congenital hypertrophic dilatation of the colon [Hair]

hirsute (hîr-sût) [L. *hirsutus*, shaggy]

hirsuties (hur-su'shî-êz) [L. *hirsutus*, shaggy] Excessive growth of hair

hirsutism (hur-sût-izm) Condition characterized by the excessive growth of hair or the presence of hair in unusual places

hirudicide (hî-ru'dis-id) [L. *hîrûdô*, a leech, + *caedere*, to kill] Any substance that destroys leeches

hir'udin. A substance present in the secretion of the buccal glands of the leech which prevents coagulation of the blood It inactivates thrombin

Hir'udinea. A class of annelids. They are hermaphroditic, lack setae or appendages, and usually possess two suckers. Includes the blood-sucking leeches. A number of species including *H. medicinalis* were formerly used extensively for blood-letting

hir'udin'asis. Infestation by leeches. In external *h.* leeches attach themselves to the skin and suck blood After the leeches drop off, bleeding may continue as a result of the action of hirudin Bites may become infected or ulcerate.

h. internal. Results from accidental ingestion of leeches in drinking water, which may attach to wall of pharynx, nasal cavity, or larynx

Hirudo. A genus of leeches belonging to the family Gnathobdellidae

His. bundle of. The atrioventricular bundle, A-V bundle, a group of modified muscle fibers, Purkinje fibers, forming a part of the impulse conducting system of the heart It arises in the atrioventricular node and continues in the interventricular septum as a single bundle, the *crus commune* which divides into two trunks which pass respectively to the right and left ventricles, fine branches passing to all parts of the ventricles It conducts impulses from the atria to the ventricles which initiate ventricular contraction

histamine (his'tâ-fên) [G. *istos*, tissue, + L. *affinis*, having affinity for] 1 Having affinity for tissues 2. A hypothetical substance in the blood serum assumed to fix certain constituents of food and esp. pathological tissues

histaminase (his-tâm'in-âs). An enzyme widely distributed in the body which inactivates histamine It is used in the treatment of certain allergies and other conditions resulting from release of excessive quantities of histamine

histamine (his'tâ-mên). 1 A substance in the body found wherever tissues are damaged. Red flush of a burn is due

to the local production of histamine; product of histidine catabolism.

2. An amine found in almost all animal tissues, and produced by the action of putrefactive bacteria

Injected under the skin, if the circulation is normal, it produces a wheal surrounded by a flare, suggesting a mosquito bite. Thought to be 1 cause of shock Given intravenously, causes gastric secretion, flushing of skin, lowered blood pressure, and headache.

h. cataphoresis. Method of treating rheumatic affections in which histamine solution is applied to the skin by the positive pole of the galvanic current.

h. phosphate. USP. A chemically made product, which may be produced from citric acid by a lengthy process.

Uses Most frequently as a diagnostic agent in determining the acid secreting power of the stomach

histamine (his'tâm-ine + G. *ama*, blood) Histamine in the blood

histamin'ia. Shock induced by histamine in the body.

his'tase [G. *istos*, tissue, + *ase*, enzyme]

An enzyme which digests tissue

histen'zyme [' + *en*, in, + *zymê*, leaven].

An enzyme in renal tissues which splits up hippuric acid into benzoic acid and glycolic SYN *histozyme*.

his'tidase. An enzyme present in the liver which acts on L-histidine. It splits the imidazole ring with the resultant formation of glutamic and formic acids and ammonia

histidine (his'tid-ên). An amino acid, C₆H₉N₃O₂, obtained by hydrolysis from tissue proteins and necessary for tissue repair and growth

histiocyte (his'ti-ô-sit) [G. *istos*, web, + *kytos* cell] SYN *macrophage, clasmatoocyte, purrhol cell, adventitial cells, resting wandering cells* A cell present in all loose connective tissues. It may exhibit active amoeboid movement and show marked phagocytic activity These cells take up readily substances such as trypan blue, colloidal carbon, and other foreign substances of a particulate nature Histiocytes belong to the reticuloendothelial system

histiogenic (his-tî-o-jen'ik) [' + *gennan*, to form] Formed by the tissues SYN. *histogenous*.

his'tioid [' + *eidos*, form] Resembling or composed of 1 of the body tissues SYN *histoid*.

his'tiour'ritative [' + L. *irritâre*, to excite]. Irritative to connective tissue

histio'ma [' + *ôma*, tumor]. A tissue tumor

histo- [G.] Prefix *Relation to tissue.*

his'toblast [G. *istos*, tissue, + *blastos*, germ]. A tissue cell.

histochromatosis (his'to-kro-mâ-to'sis) [' + *chrôma*, color, + *ôsis*]. Name of disorders of reticuloendothelial system.

histoclas'tic [' + *klastos*, breaking]. Decomposing tissue.

histocyte (his'to-sit) [' + *kytos*, cell].

A tissue cell. SYN *histoblast*.

histocytoma. A tumor containing histocytes

histocyto'sis [' + ' + *ôsis*, intensive]. Histocytes in the blood in unusual numbers.

h., lipoid. Niemann-Pick disease, *q.v.* **his'todiagno'sis** [' + *diag*, through, + *gnôsis*, knowledge]. Diagnosis made from examination of the tissues.

histodial'ysis [' + *dialysis*, a loosening].

Disintegration of tissue. SYN: *histolysis*.

histogenesis (his-to-jen'e-sis) [' + *genes*, formation] Development into dif-

ferentiated tissues of the germ layer, origin and development of tissue.

histogenic (his-to-jen-et'ik) [⁺ + *genesis*, formation] Pert to histogenesis

histogenous (his-toj'en-us) [⁺ + *gennan*, to form] Made by the tissues

histogram (his-to-gram) [⁺ + *gramma*, a writing] A graph showing frequency distributions

histography [⁺ + *graphein*, to write]. A written description of the tissues

histohematin [⁺ + *ama*, blood] A hemoglobin pigment in various tissues

histohematogenous (his-to-hem-â-toj'en-us) [⁺ + *gennan*, to form] Arising from both the tissues and the blood.

histoid (his'toid) [⁺ + *eidōs*, form] 1 Resembling one of the tissues 2 Developed from a single tissue, as *fibroma*.

histokinesis (his-to-kin-e'sis) [⁺ + *kinēsis*, movement] Movement through the tissues of the body.

histologic [⁺ + *logos*, knowledge] Pert to microscopic tissue anatomy

histology [⁺ + *logos*, study] Study of the microscopic structure of tissue

h., **normal**. Study of healthy tissue

h., **pathologic**. Study of diseased tissue.

histolysis (his-to-lis-is) [⁺ + *lysis*, dissolution]. Disintegration of tissues

histolytic [⁺ + *lysis*, dissolution] Pert to histolysis

histoma [⁺ + *ōma*, tumor] A tumor composed of tissue. *Syn* *histioma*.

histone [*G* *istos*, web] A class of simple proteins derived from cell nuclei which interferes with coagulation, yielding certain amino acids (the histone or hexone bases) as a result of hydrolysis. The thymus histone and globin, or hemoglobin, are the only important ones in foods

histonec'tomy [*G* *istos*, tissue, + *ektomē*, excision] Periarterial excision of parts of the sympathetic nerve

histonomy [⁺ + *nomos*, law] The law governing development and structure of tissues

histonuria [⁺ + *ouros*, urine]. Excretion of histon in the urine seen in leukemia and certain fevers

histopathology [⁺ + *pathos*, disease, + *logos*, study] Histology of diseased tissues

histophysiology [⁺ + *physis*, nature, + *logos*, study] Study of functions of cells and tissues.

Histoplasma. A genus of parasitic fungi
H. capsulatum. The causative agent of histoplasmosis, *q.v.*

Histoplasmin. An antigen prepared from cultures of *Histoplasma capsulatum* and used as a skin test for the diagnosis of histoplasmosis

histoplasmosis [⁺ + *plasma*, plasma, + *ōsis*]. A disease due to infection by *Histoplasma capsulatum*.

Sym. Primary infections may be asymptomatic. The respiratory tract is often involved giving rise to pulmonary calcifications which are often mistaken for tubercular calcifications. In severe infections resulting from exposure to massive doses of the fungus such as occurs in closed areas the following symptoms may occur emaciation, irregular fever, leukopenia and splenomegaly.

historeten'tion [⁺ + *L. rē*, back, + *tenēre*, to hold]. Retention of substances in the tissues.

historrhhexis (his-tor-rek'sis) [⁺ + *rēxis*, rupture]. Disintegration of tissue by a noninfectious agent.

histother'apy [⁺ + *therapeia*, treatment]. Administration of animal tissues. *Syn*: *cytotherapy*, *organotherapy*.

Histothrombin [⁺ + *thrombos*, a clot]. A thrombin derived from connective tissue

histotome (his-to-tōm) [⁺ + *tomē*, incision] Instrument for cutting tissue for study of its minute structure. *Syn*. *microtome*.

histotomy (his-tō-tō-mī) [*G.* *ismos*, web, + *tomē*, incision]. *Syn* *microtomy* 1 Dissection of tissue 2 The cutting of thin sections of tissue for microscopic study

histotoxic. Pertaining to a poisonous condition within the cells

h. **anoxia**. Anoxia in which oxidative processes of tissues are depressed or abolished, in cyanide poisoning

histotribe [⁺ + *tribein*, to crush] Instrument for crushing the tissues to stop bleeding

histotroph. Nutritive substances other than the mother's blood which the embryo utilizes in early development. These include endometrial tissues which have been destroyed during implantation, extravasated blood, and glandular secretions. *Syn* *embryotroph*

histotrophic (his-to-trof'ik) [⁺ + *trophē*, nourishment] 1 Pertaining to or favoring the formation of tissue 2 Pertaining to histotroph, *q.v.*

h. **nutrition**. Nutrition of the embryo in which histotroph serves as a source of nourishment *Cf* *hemotrophic nutrition*

histotropic [⁺ + *tropē*, a turning] Having attraction for tissue cells, as certain parasites, toxins, or chemicals

histozoic. Living within or on tissues, said of certain protozoan parasites

histozyme (his-to-zim) [⁺ + *zymē*, leaven] A renal enzyme which converts hippuric acid into benzoic acid and glyccol, causing fermentation

histri'ic [*L* *histrio*, an actor] Theatrical, dramatic.

h. **mania**. Dramatic gestures, expressions and speech in certain psychiatric states

h. **spasm**. Facial spasm, tics

hives [of uncertain origin]. Eruption of very itchy wheals, caused by an allergic substance or food. *Syn* *nettle rash*, *urticaria*, *q.v.*

Sudden sharp changes in climate (allergy to heat and cold) may produce hives in some persons

HI. Abbr for *latent hyperopia*.

Hm. Abbr. for *manifest hyperopia*.

HNO₂. Symb for *nitrous acid*.

HNO₃. Symb for *nitric acid*.

HO. Symb for *holmium*

H₂O. Symb for *water*.

H₂O₂. Symb for *hydrogen peroxide*.

hoarse'ness [*AS* *hās*, harsh] A rough quality of the voice

Etiol. 1 Simple chronic inflammations, secondary to chronic nasopharyngitis (infected teeth, chemical irritants, tobacco, alcohol, etc.). 2 Specific chronic laryngitis, syphilis, tuberculosis, rhinoscleroma, leprosy. 3. Neoplasms, papilloma, angioma, fibroma, singer's nodes, carcinoma. 4. Paralysis 5. Pro-lapse of ventricle of larynx

hob'nail liver. One with irregular surface. *Etiol.* Cirrhosis from alcoholism.

Hochsinger's sign (hōk'zing-ers) 1. Indica-toria as a sign of tuberculosis in children. 2 Closure of fist in tetany caused by pressure on inner side of biceps muscle.

Hodara's disease. Trichorrhexis nodosa, *q.v.*

hodgeletics (hod'ē-jet'iks) [G. *odēgētikos*, suitable for guiding]. Medical ethics and etiquette.

Hodgkin's disease (hoj'kins). A chronic, infectious disease producing enlargement of lymphoid tissue, spleen, and liver, and sometimes kidneys.

Syn. Enlargement of lymph nodes beginning in the cervical region, then the axillary, inguinal, mediastinal and mesenteric. Heart is weak, pressure in various parts, lymphoid infiltration of blood vessels, secondary anemia, presence of eosinophiles, and fibrosis of glands. It may appear in several forms. Acute, localized, latent with relapsing pyrexia, splenomegalic form, lymphogranulomatosis, lymphadenia ossium.

hodonemere (hod-o-nu'ro-mēr) [G. *odos*, path, + *neuron*, nerve, + *meros*, part]. Portion of the primitive trunk including neurons and processes.

Hofbauer cell. A large cell found in the connective tissue of chorionic villi. It is thought to be phagocytic.

Hoffman's atrophy. Spinal muscular atrophy, a familial condition which occurs in children.

holarthritis (hol-ar-thri'tis) [+ *arthron*, joint, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of all or many joints. **Syn.** *polyarthritis*.

Hol'den's line. A wrinkle or indistinct furrow in the groin.

holergasia (hol'ēr-gās'ī-ā) [G. *alos*, whole, + *ergon*, work]. A major psychoses affecting the personality by great excitement, fits of depression, stupor and confusional states.

holergastic (hol'ēr-gas'tik) [G. *alos*, whole, + *ergon*, work]. Pert to major psychoses affecting the personality by great excitement, fits of depression, stupor and confusional states.

hol'ism. **Syn.** *organicism*. Belief or doctrine that the whole is more than the sum of its parts. In biol the principle may apply to the entire organism, individual organs, or to cells.

holist'ic. Pertaining to holism.

hol'low-back. Ant post spinal curvature. **Syn.** *lordosis*.

Holm'gren's test. Matching colored skeins of yarn for testing color blindness.

holoblastic ova [G. *olos*, whole, + *blastos*, germ]. Cleavage with segmentation of the entire yolk. Complete division of the egg as opposed to partial or meroblastic cleavage.

holocrine (hol'o-krin) [G. *olos*, whole, + *krinein*, to secrete]. Pert to a secretory gland or its secretions consisting of altered cells of the same gland. **Opp.** of *merocrine*, *q.v.*

holodiastol'ic [+ *diastellein*, to expand]. Rel. to the entire diastole.

holomastigote (ho-lo-mas'ti-gōt) [+ *mastix*, mastig-, lash]. Having flagella all over the surface.

holorrachischisis (hol-o-rā-kis'ki-sis) [+ *rachis*, spine, + *schisis*, fissure]. Complete spina bifida.

holosystol'ic [+ *systellein*, to draw together]. Rel. to the entire systole.

holotetanus (hol-o-tet-an-us) [+ *tetanus*, tetanus]. General tetanus. **Syn.** *holotonia*, *q.v.*

holotonia [+ *tonos*, tension]. Muscular spasm of the entire body. **Syn.** *holotetanus*.

holoton'ic [+ *tonos*, tension]. Pert. to or affected by holotonia.

holotrichous (hōl-ōt'ri-kūs). Covered entirely with cilia, said of certain protozoa and bacteria.

holozo'ic. Resembling an animal as to its method of nutrition in which organic materials serve as a source of energy.

Holf'house's hernia. Inguinal hernia protruding along folds of the groin.

Holtz static machine. Machine for producing static electricity by induction.

Holzknacht unit (holts'knekt). **Abbr.** *H*. An x-ray unit of measurement; 1/5 the erythema dose.

homax'ial [G. *omos*, the same, + *axōn*, axis]. Having all axes alike, as a sphere.

homeo- [G.]. Prefix. Likeness or resemblance.

homeomorphous (ho-me-o-mor'fus) [G. *omoios*, like, + *morphē*, form]. Of like shape but not of same composition.

hom'eod'steoplas'ty [+ *osteon*, bone, + *plassein*, to form]. Grafting of a piece of bone like the one upon which it is grafted.

homeopathic (ho-me-o-path'ik) [+ *pathos*, disease]. Pert to homeopathy.

homeopathist (ho-me-op'ā-thist) [+ *pathos*, disease]. One who practices homeopathy.

homeopathy (ho-me-op'ā-thi) [+ *pathos*, disease]. School of medicine founded by Dr S C F Hahnemann which assumes that such agents cure disease, as in health produce similar symptoms and that the more finely a drug is divided the more potent it becomes.

homeoplasia (ho-me-o-pla'zī-ā) [+ *plassein*, to form]. Formation of new tissue similar to that already existing in a part.

homeoplas'tic [+ *plassein*, to form]. Rel. to or resembling the structure of adjacent parts.

homeostasis (hō-mē-ōs'tā-sis) [G. *omoios*, like, + *stasis*, a standing]. 1. State of equilibrium of the internal environment. 2. The state of relative constancy of the body fluids (blood, lymph, tissue fluid) as to their chemical and physical properties.

homeostat'ic [+ *statikos*, standing]. Pert to homeostasis.

homeotherapy (hō'mē-o-ther'ā-pl) [+ *therapeia*, treatment]. Treatment or prevention of disease with a substance similar but not identical with the active causative agent. **Ex.** *Jennerian vaccination*.

homeotransplant (hō'mē-o-trans'plant) [+ *L trans*, across, + *plantāre*, to plant]. Tissue from one individual transplanted into another.

homeotransplantation (hō'mē-o-trans-plan-ta'shun) [+ *plantāre*, to plant]. Tissue transplantation from one to another of the same species.

homergy (hom'er-jī) [G. *omos*, same, + *ergon*, work]. Normal metabolism and its results.

homesickness [A.S. *hām*, home, + *seōc*, ill]. Abnormal desire to return home. **Syn.** *nostalgia*.

Home's lobe (hōm). Median lobe of prostate gland which frequently hypertrophies in older men.

homicide (hom'ī-sid) [L. *homō*, man, + *caedere*, to cut]. 1. Murder. 2. A murderer.

homiculture (hom'ī-kult-chur) [+ *cultura*, cultivation]. Application of the laws of breeding to the human species. **Syn.** *eugenics*, *stirpiculture*.

homo- [G.]. Prefix. Likeness.

homocen'tric [G. *omos*, same, + *kentron*, center]. Having the same center.

h. rays. Light rays from the same center.

homochronous (hō-mō-kron'ūs). Occurring at the same time, or at the same age in each generation.

homogametic. Producing one kind of gamete as regards the sex chromosome. In humans, the XX female is the homogametic sex as all ova produced contain the X chromosome. *See. heterogametic*.

homogeneous (ho-mo-jē-ne-us) [' + *genos*, kind]. Uniform in structure, composition or nature.

homogenesis (ho-mo-jen'e-sis) [' + *genesis*, development]. Reproduction of offspring similar to the parents. *Opp. of heterogenesis*.

homogenize (hō-mōj'en-iz) To make homogeneous, to produce a uniform emulsion or suspension of two substances normally immiscible.

homogenetic acid. Alkaptonic acid in the urine due to incomplete oxidation of tyrosine.

homogeny (ho-moj'en-I) [G. *omos*, same, + *genos*, race]. Reproduction of offspring similar to parents.

homoglandular (ho-mo-glan'du-lar) [' + L. *glandula*, a little acorn]. Rel. to the same gland.

homolopodal (ho-mol-op'o-dal) [G. *omoiōs*, like, + *pous*, *pod-*, foot]. With only 1 kind of process, as nerve cells.

homolateral [G. *omos*, same, + L. *latus*, side]. Pert. to or on the same side. *Syn. ipsilateral.**

homolog, **homologue** (hō-mo-log) [' + *logos*, relation]. 1. An organ or part common to a number of species. 2. One that corresponds to a part or organ in another structure.

homologous (hō-mōlō-gūs) [G. *omos*, same, + *logos*, relation]. Similar in fundamental structure and in origin but not necessarily in function. *e. g.* the arm of a man, forelimb of a dog, and the wing of a bird are homologous structures.

h. organs. Structures which are morphological equivalents as the arm of man and forelimb of quadrupeds; penis of male and clitoris of female. Homologous organs indicate relationship, or descent from a common ancestor.

h. series. Compounds with a similar chemical structure and properties, arranged in order of their molecular complexity, such as *methane* and *ethane*.

h. tissues. Those identical in structure.

h. vaccine. One from the micro-organism infecting the patient. *Syn. autogenous vaccine*.

homology (hō-mōlō-jī) [G. *omos*, same, + *logos*, relation]. Similarity in structure and in origin.

h. serial. Anterior-posterior correspondence of parts of an organism which occur in a serial fashion, as the appendage of a crayfish, or the fore- and hind limbs of quadrupeds.

homolysin (hō-mōl'is-in) [G. *omos*, same, + *lysis*, solution]. *Syn. isolysin*. An agent in a serum destructive of erythrocytes.

homonomous (hō-mōn'ōm-ūs) [G. *omos*, same, + *nomos*, law]. Pertaining to parts arranged in a series which are similar in form and structure as metameres of a segmented animal or the fingers and toes.

homonymous (ho-mōn'im-us) [' + *onyma*, name]. Having the same name.

h. diplopia. D. in which the image seen by the right eye is on the right side and *vice versa*.

homophil (hō-mo-fil) [' + *philein*, to love]. Pert. to an antibody reacting only with a specific antigen.

homoplastic [' + *plassein*, to form]. Having similar form and structure.

homoplastic [' + *plassein*, to form]. Repair by tissue similar to the one replaced.

Homo sapiens. The species to which all races of modern man belong.

homosexual [' + L. *sexus*, sex]. 1. An invert, one sexually attracted to another of the same sex. 2. Pert. to attraction to another of same sex.

homosexual [' + L. *sexus*, sex]. A condition in which the libido is directed toward one of the same sex.

homostimulant [' + L. *stimulare*, to arouse]. Stimulating the organ that an extract is derived from.

homotherm [G. *omos*, same, + *therma*, heat] *Syn. warm-blooded*. Condition in which the body temperature is maintained at a fairly constant level regardless of the temperature of the environment.

homotonic (ho-mo-ton'ik) [' + *tonos*, tension]. Of uniform tension.

homotype (hō-mo-tip) [' + *typos*, type]. One organ or part similar in form and function to another, as 1 of 2 paired parts or organs.

homotypic (hō-mo-tip'ik) [' + *typos*, type]. Of the same form and type.

homozygote (hō-mō-zī'gōt) A homozygous individual; an individual developing from like gametes and thus possessing like pairs of genes for any hereditary characteristic.

homozygous (hō-mō-zī'gūs). 1. Produced by similar gametes. 2. Pure bred. 3. Said of an organism when all germ cells transmit identical genes resulting from inbreeding.

homunculus (hō-mūn'kūl-ūs). A dwarf in which the parts of the body develop in their normal proportions.

hook [A.S. *hōk*, an angle]. A curved instrument.

h. blunt. One used in extraction of fetus or in embryotomy.

hook-up. Term used in speaking of the method of arranging circuits, appliances and electrodes in the giving of any particular treatment; as, for instance, the hook-up for direct sparks.

hookworm. A parasitic nematode belonging to the superfamily Strongyloidea, esp. *Ancylostoma duodenale* and *Necator americanus*, *q.v.*

hookworm disease. A condition brought about by the presence of the hookworm in the intestinal tract. *Syn. ankylostoma, uncinariasis*.

hordeolum (hor-de'o-lum) [L. barleycorn]. Inflammation of a sebaceous gland of the eyelid. *Syn. sty, q.v.*

h. internum. Suppuration of Zeiss or meibomian glands.

horismascope (hor-iz'mā-skōp) [G. *orizma*, a boundary, + *skopein*, to examine]. A U-shaped tube for an acid test for albumin in the urine.

horizocardia (ho-rī'zō-kar'dī-ā) [G. *orizōn*, horizon, + *kardia*, heart]. Horizontal position of the heart on the diaphragm.

horizon'tal posi'tion [G. *orizōn*, horizon]. Lying supine with feet extended. Employed in palpation and auscultation of



HORIZONTAL POSITION.

fetal heart beat and in operative procedures.

h. p., abdominal. The patient lies flat on the abdomen with feet extended. Employed in examination of back and spinal column

hor'mion [G. *or'mion*, a little chain] Junction of post. border of the vomer with the sphenoid bone.

hor'mone [G. *ormanein*, to excite]. 1. A chemical substance originating in an organ, gland, or part, which is conveyed through the blood to another part of the body, stimulating it to increased functional activity, and increased secretion.

Contains amino acids which may be the precursors of hormones

2 The secretion of the ductless glands, such as insulin, by the pancreas.

They are active in minute quantities and do not supply energy. A hormone that induces an excitatory effect is called an *autocord*, an inhibitory effect, a *chalone*

h., adrenocortical. H. secreted by the cortex of the adrenal gland. SEE. the cortex, under *adrenal*

h., adrenocorticotrophic. SYN. *adrenotropin*, *corticotropin* **ACTH** A hormone secreted by the ant. lobe of the hypophysis which stimulates the adrenal cortex

h., androgenic. SYN. *male sex hormones* Includes *testosterone*, *androsterone*, and *dehydroandrosterone*. H. which regulates the development and maintenance of the male secondary sexual characteristics, an androgen, *q.v.* Androgens are secreted by the interstitial tissue of the testis and by the adrenal cortex of both sexes.

h., anterior pituitary. H. secreted by ant lobe of the hypophysis. Includes the somatotrophic (SH), thyrotropic (TH), gonadotropic, follicle-stimulating (FSH), interstitial-cell stimulating (ICSH), luteotropic (LH), lactogenic, and adrenocorticotrophic (ACTH) hormones

h., A.P.L. Anterior pituitary-like hormone. A chorionic gonadotropin secreted by the placenta and found in the urine of pregnant women and serum of pregnant mares. Used in pregnancy tests, *q.v.*

h., chromatophoretropic. Intermedin, *q.v.*

h., corpus luteum. Progesterin, *q.v.*

h., corticoadrenal. Adrenocortical hormones, *q.v.*

h., diabetogenic. H. antagonistic to insulin.

h., estrogenic. A hormone which stimulates the development and main-

tenance of female sexual characteristics. As estrogen, *q.v.* Estrogens are secreted by the ovary, the placenta, and the adrenal cortex in both sexes. **Female hormones** Include estradiol, estrone, estriol

h., follicle, h., follicular. H. secreted by the ovarian follicles, an estrogen

h., follicle-stimulating (FSH) H. secreted by the ant. lobe of hypophysis which stimulates development of the ovarian follicles

h., gastric. Gastrin, *q.v.*

h., gonadotropic. Ant. pituitary h. affecting the gonads. SEE. *follicle-stimulating h.*, *interstitial cell-stimulating h.*, *lutemizing h.*, *luteotropic h.*

h., growth. Ant. pituitary h. promoting normal growth

h., interstitial cell-stimulating (ICSH). SEE. *lutemizing hormone*

h., intestinal. A hormone produced by the mucosa of the intestine. SEE. *secretin*, *cholecystokinin*

h., lactogenic. SYN. *prolactin*, *luteotropin*. Luteotropic hormone, *q.v.*

h., luteal. SYN. *progesterone*, *q.v.* H. produced by the corpus luteum.

h., lutemizing. SYN. *interstitial cell-stimulating hormone* (ICSH) (LH). H. produced by the ant. lobe of hypophysis which induces ovulation and the formation of the corpus luteum. Also stimulates development of interstitial cells of the testes

h., luteotropic. H. produced by ant. lobe of hypophysis which stimulates the secretion of progesterone by the corpus luteum and secretion of milk by the mammary gland

h., ovarian. A h. produced by the ovary. SEE. *estradiol*, *estrone*, *estriol*, *progesterone*

h., pancreatic. H. produced by the islets of Langerhans of the pancreas. SEE. *insulin* and *ipocaic*.

h., parathyroid. H. secreted by the parathyroid glands which regulates calcium and phosphorus metabolism. Deficiency results in tetany. SEE. *parathyrim*, *parathormone*.

h., placental. H. secreted by the placenta. Includes estrogens and chorionic gonadotropin.

h., post. pituitary. H. secreted by post lobe of hypophysis. Includes *pitressin*, which produces vasopressor and antidiuretic effects and *ditocin* (oxytocin) which causes contraction of smooth muscles of the uterus.

h.'s, sex, female. Estrogenic hormones, *q.v.*

h.'s, sex, male. Androgenic hormones, *q.v.*

h., testicular. H. produced by the interstitial tissue of the testis, *e. g.*

testosterone, androsterone, and dehydroandrosterone, *q v*

h., thyroid. H secreted by the thyroid gland. Among them are three iodine-containing compounds *thyroglobulin*, *diiodotyrosine*, and *thyroxine*

h., thyrotropic. H. produced by ant lobe of hypophysis which regulates development and functioning of the thyroid gland.

h., wound. Traumatism

hormon'ic [G *ormanein*, to excite]. Rel. to or acting as a hormone SYN *hormonal*.

hormonogenesis (hor'mon-o-jen'e-sis) [" + *genesis*, production] Production of an internal secretion SYN *hormonopoeisis*.

hormonogenic (hor'mon-o-jen'ik) [" + *gennan*, to produce] Producing hormones SYN *hormonopoeitic*.

hormonol'ogy [" + *logos*, study]. The study of hormones

hormopoeisis (hor-mo-poi-e'sis) [" + *poeisis*, formation] The production of hormones SYN *hormonopoeisis*.

hormopoeitic (hor-mo-poi-et'ik) [" + *poeisis*, formation] Rel to hormones and their formation SYN *hormonopoeitic*.

horn. SYN *cornu* A cutaneous outgrowth composed chiefly of keratin A horn-like projection

h., dorsal. SYN *posterior column* Post projection of gray matter of the spinal cord

h., ventral. SYN *anterior column* Anterior projection of gray matter of the spinal cord

Horn'er's syndrome. Anidrosis, enophthalmos, miosis, and ptosis from paralysis of cervical sympathetic nerves

hornet sting. Sting by a hornet

A general urticaria may result from the sting of this insect

TREATMENT Remove the stinger, apply tincture of iodine and cold compresses Weak alkaline solutions are beneficial and subsequent soothing lotions such as zinc oxide or calamine lotion may be used.

horn'y [AS *horn*]. Resembling or consisting of horn.

h. epithelium. The horny granulations in trachoma of the skin

h. layer. Horny layer of the skin. SYN: *stratum corneum*.

horopter (hor-op'ter) [G *oros*, limit, + *optēr*, observer] Sum of all points in the binocular vision

horripilation (hor-i-pi-la'shun) [L *hor-rēre*, to bristle, + *pilus*, hair]. Goose flesh SYN *cutis anserina*.

horse shoe fis'tula. A fistulous tract in a semicircle in front or behind the anus.

h. kidney. A congenital abnormality. The 2 kidneys are united at their lower poles forming a horseshoe mass generally at a lower level than normal

hos'pital [L *hospitalis*, pert to a guest]. Institution for treatment of the sick and wounded

h., base. A hospital unit within the lines of an army for reception of wounded and patients from the front, as well as for cases within the line itself.

h., camp. An immobile military unit for care of sick and wounded in camp

h., cottage. A collection of detached cottages for care of the sick

h., evacuation. A mobile advance hospital unit to take the place of field hospitals and to supplement base hospitals.

h., field. A portable military hospital beyond the zone of conflict and beyond the dressing stations

hos'pitalism [L *hospitalis*, pert to a guest, + G *ismos*, state] 1 Morbid conditions due to lack of ventilation in a hospital 2 A neuroasthenic condition affecting nurses, doctors, and others who spend the greater part of their time in a hospital 3 Term applied to psychoneurotic condition in which one is a frequent patient of hospitals

hospitalization. Removal of a patient to and confinement in a hospital

host [L *hostis* a stranger] 1 The organism from which a parasite obtains its nourishment 2 In embryology, the larger and relatively normal of conjoined twins 3 In transplantation of tissue, the individual which receives the graft

h., accidental. A host other than the usual or normal host

h., alternate. Intermediate host, *q v*

h., definitive. The final host, or host in which the parasite reaches sexual maturity 2 The vertebrate, when the intermediate host is an invertebrate

h., final. The definitive host, *q v*

h., intermediate. H in which a parasite passes through its larval or asexual stages of development The invertebrate host, when final host is a vertebrate

h., primary. The final host, *q v*

h., reservoir. A host other than the usual or normal one in which a parasite is capable of living and serving as a source of infestation

h., secondary. The intermediate host, *q v*

hot. 1 Possessing a high temperature 2 Actively conducting a current 3 Contaminated with dangerous radioactive material

h. flashes. Crises of vasodilation in skin of head, neck, and chest accompanied by sensation of suffocation and sweating Occurs commonly during menopause

hot eye. Temporary eye congestion in gout.

Hot'tentot ap'ron. Excessive elongation of the labia minora seen in Hottentot women SYN *relamen vulvae*.

H. deformity. Abnormal fatness of the buttocks SYN *steatopygia*. [ing

hot'tentotism. Abnormal form of stutler-hot water bag. Rubber bag of various shapes and sizes for applying dry heat to circumscribed areas and for keeping moist applications warm.

hourglass contraction. Excessive, irregular contraction of an organ at its center, as the pregnant uterus during 3rd stage of labor.

The placenta is held in upper part of uterus by a tightly constricting band bet. lower and upper uterine segments. SYN: *ectasia*. RS: *labor*, *stomach*.

h. stomach. Division of stomach (in form of an hourglass) by a muscular

constriction; often associated with gastric ulcer.

house fly. *Musca domestica*, a fly belonging to the order Diptera. Serves as a transmitter of organisms of many infectious diseases.

housemaid's knee. A traumatism resulting from kneeling which produces a swelling of the bursa, ant. to the patella.

house physician. The senior intern in a hospital responsible for the orders of the attending physician.

house staff. The interns and externs of a hospital acting under direction of the general staff.

house surgeon. The senior surgical member of the hospital staff who acts for the attending surgeon in his absence.

Houston's muscle (hūs'tonz). The ant. part of the *musculus bulbo-cavernosus*.

H.'s valves. The folds of mucous membrane or valves formed by them in rectum, supposed to keep feces from entering the anus too rapidly. *Syn.* *plicae transversalis recti*.

Howard's method (artificial respiration) (Benjamin Douglas Howard, American physician, 1840-1900). The patient is placed on his back, with head lower than his abdomen with his hands under his head. Pressure is exerted upon the lower ribs rhythmically every few seconds.

Howell-Jolly bodies. Coarse granules seen in erythrocytes in slides of stained blood. They are thought to be nuclear particles.

Howship's lacunae. Small pits, grooves or depressions found where resorption of bone is occurring. They are usually occupied by osteoclasts, *q. v.*

H.'s symptom. Pareschesia, or pain in obturator hernia, on inner side of thigh.

HPO₃. Metaphosphoric acid.

H₂PO₄. Hypophosphorous acid.

H₃PO₄. Orthophosphorous acid.

H₂PO₃. Orthophosphoric acid.

H₂P₂O₆. Hypophosphoric acid.

Hr factors. Structures including *Hr agglutinogens* and *Hr antigens*, on surface of the red blood cells responsible for reactions with *Hr antisera*. A number of related factors of human blood, so named because of their reciprocal relationship to the Rh factors. The factors, Hr', Hr'', and Hr., have been identified. These blood factors are important because sensitization may give rise to dangerous blood transfusion reactions. The baby of a sensitized H-negative pregnant woman may develop the blood disease, erythroblastosis fetalis, just as with sensitized Rh-negative mothers.

h.s. Hora somni, bedtime.

H. S. Abbr. for *house surgeon*.

H₂S. Hydrogen sulfide.

H₂SO₃. Sulfurous acid.

H₂SO₄. Sulfuric acid.

H-substance. A substance similar to or identical with histamine, *q. v.*

Ht. Symb. for *total hyperopia*.

Hubbard tank. One used for underwater exercises.

Hughes reflex (ūs). Sudden downward movement of penis when the prepuce or gland of a completely relaxed penis is pulled upward. *Syn.* *virile reflex*.

Huguier's canal (u-ghe-a'). A canal through which the chorda tympani nerve exits from the cranium.

H.'s circle. Anastomosis around the isthmus of the uterus.

H.'s diseases. Lupus of vulva, and uterine fibroma.

H.'s glands. Two tiny vaginal glands.

Huhner test. One for sterility in the male.

See. test.

hum [of imitative origin]. A soft continuous sound.

h., venous. Sound from large veins in certain anemias *Syn.* *bruit de diable*.

human [L. *humanus*, pert. to man] Pert. to or characterizing man or mankind.

h. bite. Wound caused by human teeth.

Sym. Intense swelling, edema, and foul discharge may develop. The organisms most frequently found in wounds from such bites are a fusiform bacillus, and a spirillum of streptococcus.

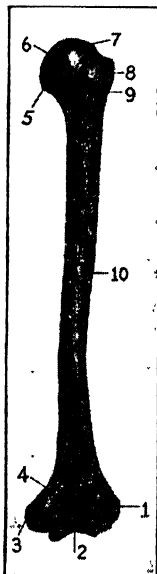
Treatment. If lymphangitis, moderate fever, and leukocytosis occur, a wide incision may be necessary with hot wet pack applied to the whole arm or hand that has been injured. Smears should be taken from the drainage. Induration in the palm of the hand may occur. All such victims need the immediate attention of a physician.

humectant. A moistening or diluent agent.

humeral (hū'mer-əl) [L. *humerus*, shoulder] Pert. to the humerus.

humeroradial (hū'mer-o-ī-nā'd-āl) [" + *radius*, wheel spoke, ray]. Pert. to humerus and radius, esp. in comparison of their length.

humeraloulnar (hū'mer-o-ul'nār) [" + *ulna*, forearm]. Pert. to the humerus and ulna, esp. in comparison of their length.



HUMERUS

Anterior view of left humerus. 1. Lateral epicondyle; 2. trochlea; 3. medial epicondyle; 4. coronoid fossa; 5. anatomical neck; 6. head; 7. anatomical neck; 8. greater tubercle; 9. lesser tubercle; 10. body.

humerus [L. shoulder]. Upper bone of arm from the elbow (articulating with

the ulna and radius) to the shoulder joint, where it articulates with the scapula.

h., fracture of. 1. If the fracture is of the upper end the arm is abducted on a wire splint for about 4 weeks. Movements of the elbow and wrist are started early and movements (active) of shoulder in about a fortnight, or 3 weeks.

2. Fracture of shaft and lower end. The limb is put in plaster in a position midway between pronation and supination with the humerus at right angles to the forearm. Movement of the shoulder, wrist, and finger is allowed at once.

RS *acromiohumeral, capitellum, cubitus, glenoid cavity.*

hu'mid [L *humidus*, moist]. Moist, damp

h. gangrene. G with serous exudation and rapid decomposition. SEE *gangrene*.

humidifier (hu-mid'i-fl-er) [L *humidus*, moist] Apparatus to increase moisture content of the air in a room

humid'ity [L *humiditas*, moisture]. Moisture in the atmosphere.

If air was saturated at a temperature of 70° F, water would condense on all objects if the temperature fell to 68° F

THE SATURATION OF THE AIR OCCURS AT.

If It Contains

50° 4.2 grains of water per cu ft

60° 5.8 grains of water per cu ft

70° 7.9 grains of water per cu ft

90° 14.3 grains of water per cu ft

The air can contain at 90° almost twice as much as at 70° F. The relative humidity at 70° F would be 50% if the air held 3.88 grains of water per cu ft. A room with a humidity of from 40-50° F means the presence of 1½ gal of water every 24 hours if it represents a content of 10 cu ft. or 8 or more gal for a 6-room house. SEE: *relative humidity*.

humor [L *fluid*] 1 Any fluid or semi-fluid substance in the body. 2 In ancient medicine, the four "juices" or fluids (blood, phlegm, black bile, yellow bile) of which the body was thought to be composed

h., aqueous. A watery fluid in the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye

h., crystalline. The fluidlike substance of the crystalline lens of the eye

h., vitreous. The vitreous body, *q.v.* A semifluid, transparent substance occupying the space between the lens and retina of the eye

hum'oral [L *humor*, fluid] Pertaining to body fluids or substances contained in them

h. control or correlation. The control of various bodily activities by chemical substances, esp., hormones transported by the blood or lymph in contrast to *nervous control* brought about through nerve impulses.

humpback [origin uncertain]. Curvature of the spine. SYN: *kypshosis*.

hung'er [AS *hungor*] 1 A sensation resulting from lack of food, characterized by dull or acute pain referred to the epigastrium or lower part of chest. Usually accompanied by weakness and an overwhelming desire to eat. Hunger pains coincide with powerful contractions of the stomach. Distinguished from *appetite* in that the latter is a pleasant sensation based on previous experience which causes one to seek food for the purpose of tasting

and enjoying. 2 To have a strong desire

RS: *addephagia, air h., appetite, bulimia, hormone, imosis.*

h., air. Dyspnea, breathlessness.

h. contractions. Those observed, and often felt, in the normal empty stomach. They may be painful. A series of such contractions is followed by a period of rest, after which they may return with greater intensity unless food is taken. Digestion may be activated under such conditions

h. cure. Restricted diet or fasting for cure of disease. SYN *nestiatria, nestitherapy*.

h. day. One on which a diabetic is restricted to broth only

h., hormone. Deficiency of special hormone in an organ.

hungry. Craving food

hunterian chancre. Indurated, syphilitic chancre. SEE *chancre*.

Hun'ter's canal. *Canalis adductorius*.

H.'s chancre. Hunterian chancre

Huschke's canal (hoosh'kēz). One formed by juncture of the *annulus tympanicus* tubercles

H.'s foramen. Perforation found in arrested development near inner extremity of tympanic plate

H.'s teeth. Tiny, toothlike protuberances at edge of cochlear labium vestibulare.

H.'s valve. *Plica lacrimalis*.

Hutchinson's patch (hutsh'in-sōn). Salmon-colored area in the cornea seen in syphilitic keratitis. SYN *salmon patch*.

H.'s teeth. A congenital condition, pegged, lateral incisors and notched central incisors along the cutting edge

A sign of congenital syphilis

Huxley's layer. Inner layer of nucleated cells forming the inner root sheath of a hair follicle

hyalin (hi'al-in) [G *yalos*, glass] 1. A substance obtainable from the products of amyloid, colloid, or hyaloid degeneration. 2 Basement substance of hyaline cartilage

hyaline (hi'al-en, hi'al-in) [G *yalos*, glass] Crystalline, glassy, translucent. SEE *casts, degeneration*.

h. bodies. Homogeneous substance, the result of colloid degeneration and found in degenerated cells

h. cartilage. The true cartilage. Smooth and pearly. It covers the articular surfaces of bones

h. casts. The commonest form of cast. They are transparent, pale, and homogeneous with rounded ends, and they indicate nephropathy.

hyalino'sis [' + *ōsis*]. Waxy or hyaline degeneration.

hyalinu'ria [' + *ouron*, urine]. Hyalin present in the urine.

hyalitis (hi-al-'tis) [' + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the vitreous humor. [vitreous.]

h., asteroid. Spherical bodies in the *h. punctata*. A form marked by minute opacities in the vitreous humor.

h. suppurati'va. A purulent inflammation of the vitreous humor

hyalo- [G]. Prefix: Transparent.

hyaloenchondroma (hi'a-lo-en-kon-dro'-mā) [G. *yalos*, glass, + *en*, in, + *chondros*, cartilage, + *ōma*, tumor]. A chondroma composed of hyaline cartilage.

hyalogen (hi-al'o-jen) [' + *gennan*, to produce]. A protein substance in cartilage and the vitreous humor.

hyaloid (hi'al-oid) ['' + *eidos*, form].

Hyaline, glassy

h. artery. Present in the fetus Supplies nutrition to lens Disappears in later months of gestation

h. canal. Lymph channel in vitreous extending from optic disc to post capsule of lens; contains hyaloid artery in fetus. [the vitreous humor

h. membrane. That which envelops
hyaloiditis (hi'al-oid-i'tis) ['' + '' + -itis, inflammation] Inflammation of the hyaloid membrane of the vitreous humor SYN *hyalitis*.

hyaloma (hi-äl-ö'mä) [G *yalos*, glass, + *ōma*, tumor] SYN *colloid milium*. A small yellow papule which develops in the corium of the skin as a result of colloid degeneration

hyalomere (hi'al-o-mēr) ['' + *meros*, part] Homogeneous part of a blood platelet, pale in color, as contrasted with the chromomere

hyalomucoid ['' + *L mucus*, mucus, + *G eidos*, form] Mucoid in vitreous body.

hyalonyxis (hi'al-o-niks'is) ['' + *nyxis*, puncture] Puncture of vitreous body

hyalophagia (hi'al-o-fa'ji-ä) ['' + *phagēin*, to eat] The eating of glass by the demented

hyalophagy (hi-al-of'aj-i) ['' + *phagēin*, to eat] Eating of glass by the demented. SYN. *hyalophagia*.

hyalophobia ['' + *phobos*, fear] Fear of touching glass

hyaloplasm (hi'äl-ö-pläzm) [G *yalos* glass, + *plasma*, a thing formed] SYN *hyalomitome* The fluid portion of protoplasm The basic ground substance, also called basic or fundamental protoplasm

h. nuclear. Clear substance filling the meshes of the nuclear reticulum SYN. *karyolymph*, *nuclear sap*.

hyaloserousitis (hi'al-o-se-ro-si'tis) ['' + *L serosus*, serous, + *G -itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of a serous membrane with fibrinous exudate undergoing hyaline transformation

h., progressive multiple. "Phthisis of serous membranes"

hyalotome (hi-al-o-tōm) [G. *yalos*, glass] Fluid portion of protoplasm

hyaluron'ic acid. An acid mucopolysaccharide found in the ground substance of connective tissue which acts as a binding and protective agent Also found in the synovial fluid, vitreous and aqueous humors

hyaluronidase (hi'ä-lür-ön'i-däs) SYN *Duran-Reynolds spreading factor* An enzyme found in the testes and other tissues and present in semen It depolymerizes hyaluronic acid thus increasing the permeability of connective tissues by dissolving the substance that hold body cells together It acts to disperse the cells of the corona radiata about the newly ovulated ovum

hybrid. The offspring of unlike parents, a heterozygous individual

hybridization. The mating of individuals which differ in one or more pairs of genes; cross breeding

hydantoin. A colorless base, glycolyl urea, C₄H₇N₃O₃, from urea or allantoin.

hydatid (hi'da-tid) [G *ydatis*, a drop of water] 1 A cyst formed in the tissues, esp. liver, resulting from the development of the larval stage of the dog tapeworm, *Echinococcus granulosus* The cysts develop slowly forming a hollow bladder from the inner surface of which hollow brood capsules are formed These are attached by slender stalks or they may fall free into the fluid-filled cavity of the mother cyst. Scolices

form on the inner surface of the older brood capsules In older cysts there is a granular deposit of brood capsules and scoleces called *hydatid sand*. Hydatids may grow for years sometimes attaining an enormous size. SEE *Echinococcus granulosus* 2 A small cystic remnant of an embryonic structure

TREATMENT surgical
h. fremi'tus. A tumulous sensation felt on palpating a hydatid tumor

h. mole. Degenerative process in chorionic villi, which gives rise to multiple cysts and rapid growth of uterus with hemorrhage DIAG. Indicated by the latter and expulsion of some of the cysts. **TREATMENT.** (a) Packing to con-



HYDATID MOLE

The entire placenta is transformed into a large number of edematous vesicles which resemble a bunch of grapes Only a small part of the placenta is represented in this picture

trol bleeding, (b) curettage week or 2 after expulsion

h. of Morgagni. Cystlike remnant of the mullerian duct which is attached to the fallopian tube.

h., sessile. Morgagnian h connected with a testicle

h., stalked. Morgagnian hydatid connected with a fallopian tube

hydatidiform (hi-dat-id'if-orm) ['' + *L forma*, shape]. Having the form of a hydatid

hydatidocele (hi-dat-id'o-sēl) ['' + *kēlē*, tumor] Hydatid cyst of scrotum or testicle

hydatidoma ['' + *ōma*, tumor]. A tumor consisting of hydatids.

hydatidosis (hi-dat-i-do'sis) ['' + *ōsis*]. Condition caused by infestation with hydatids

hydatidostomy (hi-dat-id-os'to-mi) ['' + *stoma*, opening]. Evacuation of a hydatid cyst.

hydatiform ['' + *L forma*, form]. Having the form of a hydatid

hy'datism ['' + *ismos*, state of] The sound produced by fluid in a cavity

hydradenitis (hi-drad-en-i'tis) [G *idrōs*, sweat, + *adēn*, gland, + -itis, inflammation]. Inflammation of a sweat gland.

hydradeno'ma ['' + '' + *ōma*, tumor]. Tumor of a sweat gland

hydraeroperitoneum (hi-dra-er-o-per-it-o-ne'um) [G. *ydēr*, water, + *air*, air, + *peritōnion*, peritoneum] Collection of fluid and gas in the peritoneal cavity.

hydragogue (hy'dra-gog) ['' + *agōgos*, leading]. Drug promoting watery evacuation of the bowels.

Ex: *magnesium sulfate, sodium phosphate, solution of magnesium citrate.*

hydramnion, hydramnios (hi-dram'n-l-on, -os) [" + *amnion*, a caul on a lamb]. An excess of liquor amnii which leads to overdistention of the uterus and the possibility of malpresentations.

The normal amount is about 1-2 pt. It may increase to 4-8 pt., and in rare cases to very much more.

Liquor amnii is secreted by the fetus, and abnormal amounts are probably due to some abnormality of the fetus. Nearly half the cases occur in twin pregnancies. Hydramnios begins about 5th month of pregnancy and the pressure of the enlarged uterus gives rise to breathlessness, edema, cyanosis, and varicose veins in the mother. The uterus is large for the date given and the fetus may be felt bobbing about in the liquor and the fetal heart is not easily heard.

hydragryum (hi-drar'jir-um) [" + *argyros*, silver]. Mercury or quicksilver. SEE: *mercury*.

hydrarthrosis (hi-drar-thro'sis) [" + *arthron*, joint, + *osis*]. Serous effusion in a joint cavity; white swelling.

hydrase. An enzyme which catalyzes the addition of or the withdrawal of water from a compound without hydrolysis occurring.

hydrate (hi'drat) [G. *ydōr*, water]. A crystalline substance formed by water combining with various compounds.

hydrated (hi'dra-ted) [G. *ydōr*, water]. Combined chemically with water.

hydration. The chemical combination of a substance with water.

hydrazine (hi'draz-in) 1. A colorless gas, H_2N_2 , with peculiar odor; soluble in water. 2. One of a class derived from hydrazine.

hydremia [G. *ydōr*, water, + *aima*, blood]. Excess of watery fluid in the blood.

hydrocephalocoele (hi-dren-sef'al-o-sēl) [" + *egkephalos*, brain, + *kēlē*, tumor]. A hernia through a cranial defect of brain substance and meninges, in which fluid occupies the space between the two.

hydrocephalus (hi-dren-sef'al-us) [" + *egkephalos*, brain]. Accumulation of fluid in the cerebral ventricles or outside of the brain. SYN: *hydrocephalus*.

hydropigastrium (hi-drep-i-gas'tri-um) [" + *epi*, upon, + *gaster*, belly]. Accumulation of fluid bet the peritoneum and the abdominal muscles.

hydriatics (hi-dri-at'iks) [" + *iatrikos*, healing]. Application of water in treatment of disease. SYN: *hydrotherapeutics*.

hydriatric (hi-dri-at'rik) [" + *iatrikos*, healing]. Pert to treatment of disease with water, as hydriatric procedures or hydriatric institutions.

hydriatrist [" + *iatrikos*, healing]. One who practices hydrotherapy.

hydrid [G. *ydōr*, water]. Chemical compound containing hydrogen and an element or radical.

hydrión. The hydrogen ion (H^+).

hydro- [G.]. Prefix. Water, also hydrogen.

hydro'a [G. *ydōr*, water]. Chronic inflammatory skin disease.

SYM: Bullae, erythema, itching, papules, pustules, and vesicles.

SYN: *dermatitis herpetiformis, pemphigus pruriginosus*.

hydroappen'dix [" + *L. appendere*, to hang]. Watery fluid distending the vermiform appendix.

hydrobilirubin (hi'dro-bil-i-ru'bin) [" + *L. bilis*, bile, + *ruber*, red]. A brownish

red bile pigment perhaps identical with stercobilin and urobilin.

hydrobromate (hi-dro-bro'māt) [" + *bromos*, stench]. A salt of hydrobromic acid.

hydrocarbon [G. *ydōr*, water, + *L. carbo*, carbon]. A compound made up only of hydrogen and carbon.

Hydrocarbons may exist as aliphatic chain compounds in which the carbon atoms are arranged in the form of a chain, or as aromatic or cyclic compounds in which the carbon atoms form one or more rings.

h., saturated. H in which the carbon atoms are linked by a single electron pair and in which all valences are satisfied.

h., unsaturated. H in which carbon atoms share two or three pairs of electrons.

hydrocele (hi'drō-sēl) [G. *ydōr*, water, + *kēlē*, hernia]. The accumulation of serous fluid in a saclike cavity, esp. the tunica vaginalis testis, serous tumors of the testes or associated parts.

h., acute. Most common, majority of cases bet 2nd and 5th years. H occurring suddenly, usually the result of inflammation of the epididymis or testis.

h., cervical. H in the neck resulting from accumulation of serous fluid in persistent cervical duct or cleft.

h., chronic. H usually seen in men of middle age. May result from filariasis.

h., congenital. That present at birth, resulting from failure of closure of the vaginal process.

h., encysted. H in the vaginal process in which openings to the scrotal and peritoneal cavities are closed.

h. feminae. H in labium majus or canal of Nuck.

h. hernialis. When hernia accompanies infantile or congenital h. and there is an accumulation of peritoneal fluid in a hernia sac.

h., infantile. Peritoneal fluid in the tunica vaginalis and vaginal process with the latter closed at the abdominal ring.

h. muliebris. H feminae, q.v.

h. spermatic. Spermatic fluid in the tunica vaginalis of the testes.

h. spinalis. Spina bifida.

hydrocenesis (hi-dro-sen-o'sis) [" + *kenōsis*, an emptying]. Evacuation of a dropsical fluid by tapping or by a hydragogue. SYN: *paracentesis*.

hydrocephal'ic [G. *ydōr*, water, + *kephalē*, head]. Pert to hydrocephalus.

hydrocephalocoele (hi-dro-sef'al-o-sēl) [" + " + *kēlē*, hernia]. Watery hernia of the brain. SYN: *hydrocephalocoele*.

hydroceph'aloid [" + " + *eidos*, resemblance]. Resembling or pert to hydrocephalus.

h. disease. One of infants similar to hydrocephalus.

SYM: Depressed fontanels, pulse irregular, tendency to vomit.

hydrocephalus (hi-dro-sef'al-ūs) [G. *ydōr*, water, + *kephalē*, head]. The increased accumulation of cerebrospinal fluid within the ventricles of the brain. Results from interference with normal circulation and absorption of the fluid, esp. destruction of the foramina of Magendie and Lushka. This may result from developmental anomalies, infection, injury, or brain tumors.

In children the head is usually globular or pyramidal in shape. Face disproportionately small. Eyes hidden in sockets and turned upward. Sutures separated, with bulging fontanels and thin cranial bones.

In older individuals after skull has formed there are headache, vomiting, choked disks, atrophy of optic nerve, mental disturbances.

h., communicating. H in which normal communication between fourth ventricle and subarachnoid space is maintained.

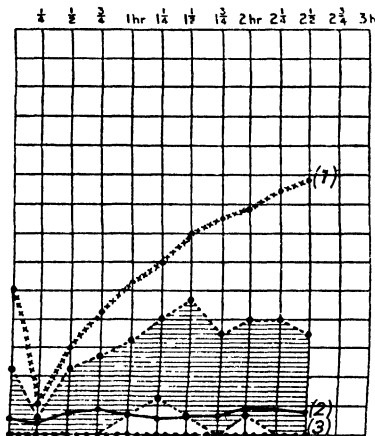
h., congenital. Chronic type occurring in infancy. Also called *infantile h.*

h., external. Accumulation of fluid in subdural spaces.

h., internal. Accumulation of fluid within ventricles of the brain.

h., secondary. H following injury or infections such as meningitis or syphilis.

hydrochlorate (hi-dro-klo'rāt) [*''* + *chlōros*, green]. Any salt of hydrochloric acid.



HYDROCHLORIC ACID

The shaded part indicates the normal limits of Hydrochloric Acid.

(1) The upper line (of crosses) is Hyperchlorhydria.

(2) The middle (straight line) is Hypochlorhydria.

(3) The bottom (dotted line) indicates Achlorhydria.

hy'drochlo'ric acid (HCl) [*G ydōr*, water, + *chlōros*, green]. An aqueous solution of hydrogen chloride, containing 35 to 38% (HCl). Crude commercial hydrochloric acid is known as *muratic acid*.

It is a normal constituent of gastric juice amounting to 0.4 to 0.5% and is produced by the parietal cells of gastric glands. It serves the following functions:

1. Converts pepsinogen into pepsin and produces an acid medium favorable for the activity of pepsin.
2. Dissolves and disintegrates nucleoproteins and collagen.
3. Hydrolyzes sucrose.
4. Precipitates caseinogen.
5. Inhibits multiplication of bacteria, esp. putrefactive lactic acid fermentation, and certain pathogenic forms.

6. Stimulates secretion of secretin by the duodenum. It inhibits the action of ptyalin and thus stops salivary digestion in the stomach.

Average amount found in the food content of stomach is about 0.2% due to dilution and neutralization by alkaline contents. In pernicious anemia there is an absence of this acid (achlorhydria).

SEE: *achlorhydria*, *hypochlorhydria*.

hyperchlorhydria, *parietal cells*.

h.a. dilute. Aqueous solution of 10% HCl.

hydrocholecystis (hi-dro-ko-le-sis'tis) [*G ydōr*, water, + *cholē*, bile, + *kystis*, bladder]. Dropsy of gallbladder.

hydrocholeresis. Choleresis in which water content of the bile is increased resulting in production of bile with reduced specific gravity, viscosity, and total solid contents.

hydrocirsocele (hi-dō-sir'so-sēl) [*''* + *kirso*, varix, + *kēlē*, tumor] Hydriecelē with varicose veins of spermatic cord.

hydrocollidine (hi-dro-kol'id-ēn) [*''* + *kolla*, glue] A poisonous ptomaine from putrefying fish or animal flesh.

hydrocolpos (hi-dro-kol'pos) [*''* + *kolpos*, vagina] Retention cyst of the vagina containing watery, nonsanguineous fluid, or mucus.

hydroconion (hi-dro-ko'ni-on) [*''* + *konis*, dust] An atomizer.

hydrocrania [*''* + *kranion*, skull] Water on the brain. SYN *hydrocephalus*.

hy'drocyst [*''* + *kystis*, a bladder] A cyst containing watery fluid.

hydrocystoma [*''* + *ōma*, tumor] Disease marked by small hydrocysts. Sudamina on the face, esp. in women after middle age. SYN *hydrocystoma*.

hydrodiascope (hi-dro-di'ā-skōp) [*''* + *dia*, through, + *skopein*, to examine]. Device to correct astigmatism.

hydrodictiomy (hi'dro-dik-ti-ot'o-mī) [*''* + *dictyon*, retina, + *tomē*, incision]. Incision of retina for edema.

hydroelectric bath. Administration of an electrically charged bath.

hydroencephalocoele (hi'dro-en-sef'al-o-sēl) [*G ydōr*, water, + *ekkephalos*, brain, + *kēlē*, hernia] Brain substance expanded into a watery sac protruding through a cleft in the cranium. SYN *hydroencephalocoele*.

hy'drogel [*''* + *L. gelāre*, to congeal] A colloid containing water that solidifies in gelatinous form.

hy'drogen (H) [*G ydōr*, water, + *gennan*, to produce] An element existing as a colorless, odorless, tasteless gas. It has an atomic weight of 1.008 and atomic number of 1. It possesses one valence electron. Three isotopes of hydrogen (*protium*, *deuterium*, and *tritium*) exist having atomic weight of 1, 2, and 3, respectively.

OCCURRENCE: H occurs in its free state in natural gases and volcanic eruptions only in minute quantities. It is present in the sun and stars and on the earth it comprises about 1% of all known terrestrial matter. It occurs principally as hydrogen oxide (water, H₂O) and is a constituent of all hydrocarbons. It is present in all acids and in ionic form is responsible for the properties characteristic of acids. It is present in nearly all organic compounds and is a component of all carbohydrates, proteins, and fats.

USGS: It is highly inflammable and used in the oxy-hydrogen flame in welding, in hydrogenation of oils for solidifying purposes, as a reducing agent, and in many syntheses.

h. acceptor. In oxidation-reduction reactions a substance which receives hydrogen atoms from another substance. SEE: *coenzyme*.

h. donor. In oxidation-reduction reactions a substance which gives up hydrogen atoms to another substance, the acceptor.

hy'drogenate [*''* + *gennan*, to produce]. To bring about a combination with hydrogen.

hydrogenation (hi-dro-jen-a'shun) [$'' +$ *gennan*, to produce]. A process of changing an unsaturated fat to a solid, saturated fat by the addition of hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst, as olein and stearin.

hydrogen dioxide (di-oks'id) [$'' + '' +$ *di*, two, + *oxys*, acid]. Hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2). *q v*. Used in form of 3% aqueous solution. **ACTION AND USES** Antiseptic and cleansing agent.

hydrogen ion. A proton, the positively charged nucleus of a hydrogen atom.

h. ion concentration. The relative proportion of hydrogen ions in a solution, the factor responsible for the acidic properties of a solution.

h. ion or pH scale. A scale used to express the degree of acidity or alkalinity of a solution. It extends from 0.00 (total acidity) to 14 (total alkalinity), the numbers running in reverse order of H-ion concentration. The pH value is the negative logarithm of the H-ion concentration of a solution, expressed in gram ions (moles) per liter.

As the hydrogen ion concentration decreases, a change of 1 pH unit means a ten-fold increase in hydrogen-ion concentration or true acidity. Thus a solution with a pH of 1.0 is ten times more acid than one with a pH of 2.0 and 100 times more acid than one with a pH of 3.0. A pH of 7.0 indicates neutrality.

As the hydrogen-ion concentration varies in a definite reciprocal manner with the hydroxyl ion (OH^-) concentration, a pH reading above 7.0 indicates alkalinity. The blood and body fluids are slightly alkaline having a pH of about 7.4.

hydrogen peroxide [*G. ydōr*, water, + *gennan*, to form, + *L per*, through, + *G oxys*, acid]. H_2O_2 , a colorless, syrupy, liquid with an irritating odor and acid taste. It decomposes readily, liberating oxygen.

Uses As a commercial bleaching agent, as an oxidizing and reducing agent. In a 3% solution, as a mild antiseptic, germicide, and cleansing agent.

h. p. solution of. The action kills bacteria because of its oxidizing power. The most important use is as an antibacterial agent, although its germicidal activity is generally greatly overestimated. In the presence of organic matter (pus, blood, etc.) this compound is so rapidly broken down that it has little efficiency. In contact with tissues its germicidal power is very limited, owing to the fact that organic matter decomposes it. As long as there is effervescence caused by its application to a wound there is no great destruction of bacteria.

It is of value chiefly as a cleansing agent for suppurating wounds and inflamed mucous membranes. It is especially useful for this purpose because of the development of gas, which tends to loosen adherent deposits. Its value in cleansing infected wounds and freely suppurating ulcers is probably due more to removal of organic detritus* which forms a breeding place for the microorganisms rather than to its antibacterial action.

Its styptic action—probably due to activation of the fibrin ferment of the blood and consequent more rapid coagulation—as well as its harmless nature, make it a very popular antiseptic for household use. It is sometimes injected into deep cavities to determine the presence of pus, which will be indicated by

effervescence. Because of its lack of toxicity it is a favored disinfectant for application to various mucous membranes, esp. those of the nose and throat. Diluted with equal parts of water used as a gargle in pharyngitis, or mouthwash in stomatitis.

hydroglossa (hi-dro-glos'sa) [$'' +$ *glōssa*, tongue]. Cystic tumor beneath the tongue. **SYN** *ranula*.

hydrogymnasium [$'' +$ *gymnasion*, exercising]. Pool for underwater exercises.

hydrogymnas'tics [$'' +$ *gymnastikos*, pert. to nakedness]. Underwater exercises.

hydrohematonephrosis (hi'dro-hem'at-o-nef-ro'sis) [$'' +$ *aima*, blood, + *nephros*, kidney, + *ōsis*]. Blood and urine in pelvis of the kidney.

hydrohepatosis (hi'dro-hep-at-o'sis) [$'' +$ *ēpar*, *ēpat-*, liver, + *ōsis*]. Accumulation of fluid in the liver.

hydrohymenitis (hi'dro-hi-men-i'tis) [$'' +$ *ymen*, membrane, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Any inflammation of a serous membrane.

hydrokinet'ics [*G ydōr*, water, + *kinēsis*, motion]. Science of fluids in motion.

hydrolase (hi'dro-lās) [$'' +$ *ase*, enzyme]. An enzyme that causes hydrolysis. **SYN**: *hydrolyst*.

hydrology (hi-drōl'ō-jī) [*G ydōr*, water, + *logos*, science]. The science of water in all its aspects.

hydrolysis (hi-drōl'i-sis) [*G ydōr*, water, + *lysis*, solution]. Any reaction in which water is one of the reactants, more specifically the combination of water with a salt to produce an acid and a base, one of which is more dissociated than the other. The reverse of neutralization. A chemical decomposition in which a substance is split into simpler compounds by the addition of and the taking up of the elements of water.

Reactions of this kind are extremely frequent in life processes. The conversion of starch to maltose, of fat to glycerol and fatty acid, and of protein to amino acids, are examples of hydrolysis, as are more of the other reactions involved in digestion. A simple example is the reaction in which the hydrolysis of ethyl acetate yields acetic acid and ethyl alcohol. $C_2H_5C_2H_3O_2 + H_2O \rightarrow HC_2H_3O_2 + C_2H_5OH$. Such reactions can be reversed, usually, the reversed reaction is called neutralization, esterification, or condensation. **SEE**: *assimilation*, *enzyme*.

hydrolyst (hi'drol-ist) [$'' +$ *lysis*, solution]. A ferment that produces hydrolysis.

hydrolyt'ic [$'' +$ *lysis*, solution]. **REL** to hydrolysis.

hydrolyze. To cause to undergo hydrolysis.

hydroma (hi-dro'mā) [$'' +$ *ōma*, tumor]. A collection of serous fluid in a cyst.

hydromel (hi'dro-mel) [$'' +$ *mel*, honey]. Mixture of honey and water.

hydromeningitis (hi-dro-men-in-j'i'tis) [$'' +$ *mēnigz*, membrane, + *itis*, inflammation]. 1. Inflammation of membranes of brain with serous effusion. 2. Inflammation of Descemet's membrane.

hydromeningocele (hi'dro-men-in-go-sēl) [$'' + '' +$ *kēlē*, hernia]. Protrusion of meninges or spinal cord in a sac of fluid.

hydrom'eter [$'' +$ *metron*, measure]. An instrument which measures the density of a liquid by the depth to which a graduated scale sinks into the liquid.

hydrometra (hi-dro-me'trā) [$'' +$ *mētra*, uterus]. Collection of watery fluid or mucus in the uterus.

hydromphalus (hi-drom'fal-us) [+ *omphalos*, navel]. Watery tumor at the umbilicus.

hydromyelia (hi'dro-mi-e'l-i-ä) [G. *ydrōr*, water, + *myelos*, marrow] Increased fluid in central canal of spinal cord. **SYN** *hydrorrhachis*.

hydromyelocele (hi-dro-mi-el-o-sēl) [+ *kēlē*, hernia] Protrusion of sac with cerebrospinal fluid through a spina bifida.

hydromyoma (hi-dro-mi-o-mä) [+ *mys*, *myo-*, muscle, + *ōma*, tumor] Cystic fibroid, usually uterine, filled with fluid.

hydronephrosis (hi'dro-net-ro'sis) [+ *nephros*, kidney, + *ōsis*] Collection of urine in the kidney pelvis owing to obstructed outflow, forming a cyst by production of distention and atrophy of organ.

DIAG Large, fluctuating, soft mass in region of kidney, appearing and disappearing as retained urine passes into the ureters and bladder.

TREATMENT Aspiration, nephrectomy, or nephrotomy.

hydroparasalpinx (hi'dro-par-ä-sal'pinks) [+ *para*, beside, + *salpizx*, tube]. Accumulation of serous fluid in the accessory tubes of the fallopian tube.

hydroparotitis [+ *para*, near, + *ous*, *ot-*, ear, + *itis*, inflammation] Accumulation of fluid in the parotid gland.

hydropathic [+ *pathos*, disease] Rel. to hydrotherapy.

hydrophathy (hi-dro'p-a-thi) [+ *pathos*, disease] A term now used to denote the empirical application of water in the treatment of disease. **SEE** *hydrotherapy*.

hydropericarditis [+ *peri*, around, + *kardia*, heart, + *itis*, inflammation]. Serous effusion accompanying pericarditis.

hydropericardium (hi'dro-per-i-kar'di-um) [+ *peri*, around, + *kardia*, heart] Pericardial dropsy. Accumulation of water in pericardial sac without inflammation.

SYM Distress in region of heart; dysphagia, disturbed cardiac action and dyspnea. [cause of attack]

TREATMENT Paracentesis. Governed by **hydroperinephrosis** (hi'dro-per-i-nefro'sis) [+ *peri*, around, + *nephros*, kidney, + *ōsis*]. Accumulation of serum of connective tissue surrounding the kidney.

hydropertion (hi-dro-per'ti-on) [G. *ydrōr*, water, + *peri*, around, + *ōon*, egg] Fluid supposedly present between decidua capsularis and decidua parietalis.

hydropertoneum [+ *peritoneum*, peritoneum] Accumulation of fluid in peritoneal cavity. **SYN** *ascites*.

hydrophilism. Tendency of tissues to attract and hold water.

hydrophilous (hi-dro'fi-l-i-ūs) [+ *philein*, to love] Taking up moisture. **SYN** *bibulous*.

hydrophobia (hi-drō-fō'bi-ä) [G. *ydrōr*, water, + *phobos*, fear] **SYN** *lyssa*. 1 Morbid fear of water. 2 Common name for rabies, *q.v.*, resulting from bite of a rabid animal.

hydrophobophobia. Morbid fear of contracting hydrophobia, sometimes resulting in a hysterical condition resembling hydrophobia.

hydrophthalmos (hi-drof-thäl'mōs) [G. *ydrōr*, water, + *ophthalmos*, eye] **SYN** *buphthalmia*, *infantile glaucoma*. Distention of the eyeball due to accumulation of fluid within it.

hydrophysometra (hi'dro-fi-so-me'trä) [+ *physa*, gas, + *metra*, uterus]. Presence of water and gas in the uterus.

hydropic [G. *ydrōpikos*, pert. to dropsy] Dropsical or pert to dropsy.

hydropigenous (hi-dro-pij'en-us) [C. *ydrōps*, dropsy, + *gennan*, to produce] Producing dropsy.

hydropneumatoxis (hi'dro-nu-mä-to'sis) [+ *pneuma*, air, + *ōsis*]. Liquid and gas in the tissues producing combine edema and emphysema.

hydropneumogony (hi-dro-nu-mog'ō-ni) [+ *gonu*, knee] Diagnosis of joint effusion by injecting air in joint.

hydropneumopericardium (hi-dro-nu'm-per-i-kar'di-um) [+ *peri*, around, + *kardia*, heart]. Serous effusion with gas in the pericardium.

hydropneumoperitoneum (hi'dro-nu'm-per-i-to-ne-um) [+ *peritoneum*, peritoneum] Gas and serous fluid in the peritoneal cavity.

hydropneumothorax (hi'dro-nu'mo-tho-raks) [+ *thōrax*, chest]. Gas and serous effusion in pleural cavity. **SYN** *pneumohydrothorax*.

hydrops, **hydrop'sy** [G. *ydrōps*, dropsy] Dropsy or edema.

h. abdominis. Dropsy of the abdominal cavity, ascites.

h. endolymphatic. H. labyrinthine.

h. fetalis. Erythroblastosis fetali.

h. folliculi. Accumulation of fluid in graafian follicle of ovary.

h. gravidarum. Edema accompanying pregnancy.

h. labyrinthine. Dilatation due to accumulation of fluid in the endolymphatic space of the ear. A characteristic of Meniere's disease, *q.v.*

h. tubae. Collection of fluid in an oviduct. **Hydrosalpinx**.

h. t. profuens. A hydrops of the tube in which the distention becomes great that the tube is forced to empty itself by the pressure, the emptying taking place via the uterine cavity. **SYN** *intermittent hydrosalpinx*.

h. vesicae felleae. Fluid in the gall bladder causing distention.

hydrophosphrosis (hi'dro-pl'o-nef-ro'si) [G. *ydrōr*, water, + *phōn*, pus, + *nephros*, kidney, + *ōsis*] Dilatation of kidney pelvis with pus and urine.

hydrothorax (hi-dro-re'o-stat) [+ *reos*, current, + *istanai*, to place] Thorax with water resistance.

hydrorrhachis (hi-dro'rä-kis) [+ *rachis*, spine]. Condition of increased cerebrospinal fluid bet. membranes and spinal cord or its central canal or cavities.

hydrorrhachitis (hi-dro-ra-ki'tis) [+ *itis*, inflammation] Serous effusion from the spinal cord or its membrane with inflammation of the cord.

hydrorrhea (hi-dro-rē-ä) [+ *roia*, flow] 1 Copious watery discharge from any part. 2 Nasal, watery discharge from the nose.

h. gravidarum. Discharge of a watery fluid from the vagina during pregnancy sometimes mistaken for amniotic fluid.

hydrosalpinx (hi-dro-sal'pinks) [+ *sa*, *pizx*, tube]. Distention of fallopian tube by clear fluid.

h. intermittent. A discharge of water from the oviduct. **SYN** *hydro*; *tubae profuens*.

hydrosarcocele (hi-dro-sar'ko-sēl) [+ *sarx*, flesh, + *kēlē*, hernia] Hydrocele with chronic swelling of testis.

hydro'sis [+ *-ōsis*]. A wrong spelling of hidrosis.

hydrosol. The fluid state of a colloid solution; a sol. State of a colloidal solution in which the colloid particle separated by water in a continuous

phase, are free to move about. SEE: *hydrogel*.

hydrosphygmograph (hi-dro-sfig'mo-gráf) [" + *sphygmos*, pulse, + *graphein*, to write]. A sphygmograph with indicator consisting of a column of water.

hydrostatic [" + *statikos*, standing]. Pert. to the pressure of liquids in equilibrium and that exerted on liquids. *h. fest.* Putting lungs of a dead infant in water. If they float, the infant was born alive.

hydrostatics [G *ydōr*, water, + *statikos*, standing]. Science of properties of fluids in equilibrium.

hydrosudotherapy (hi'dro-sū'do-ther'a-pl) [" + L *sudor*, sweat, + G. *therapeia*, treatment]. Treatment of disease by sweating and hydrotherapy.

hydrosyringomyelia (hi'dro-sir-in'go-mi-e'll-ā) [" + *syngx*, tube, + *myelos*, marrow]. Distention of central canal of spinal cord with effusion of fluid and formation of cavities.

hydrotaxis. The response of an animal toward or away from moisture. SEE: *hydrotropism*.

hydrotherapeutic [" + *therapeutikē*, treatment]. Treatment of disease with water. SYN *hydrotherapy*.

hydrotherapist (hi-dro-ther'ā-plst) [" + *therapeia*, treatment]. One who practices hydrotherapy.

hydrotherapy (hi-dro-ther'ā-pl) [" + *therapeia*, treatment]. Scientific application of water in treatment of disease. RS *bath*, cold, compress, *douche*, pack.

The therapeutic effects of hydrotherapy are as follows

Brief Hot Tub and Shower Baths. Relieve fatigue but may cause cerebral congestion and wakefulness unless cold compresses are used on the head.

Cold Baths and Applications. Abstract heat and stimulate reaction, esp if followed by friction and percussion. They contract the small blood vessels when applied locally.

Cold and Hot Applications. One followed by the other causes *revulsion*, relieving congestion of internal organs.

Gradually Elevated Hot Tub and Vapor Baths. Relax all muscles of the body.

Hot Baths. Relax tissues including capillaries of skin, drawing blood from deeper tissues, also relieve pain.

Warm and Hot Baths and Applications. They soothe cutaneous nerves, and nerves of internal organs in reflex relation with skin areas to which heat is applied.

SEE *Kneipp cure*.

hydrothionammonemia (hi'dro-thi'on-am-o-ne'ml-ā) [" + *theion*, sulfur, + L. *ammonia*, ammonium, + G. *aima*, blood]. Ammonium sulfide in the blood.

hydrothionemia (hi'dro-thi-on-e'ml-ā) [" + " + *aima*, blood]. Condition caused by hydrogen sulfide in the blood.

hydrothionuria (hi-dro-thi-on-u'rl-ā) [" + " + *ouron*, urine]. Condition caused by hydrogen sulfide in the urine

hydrothorax (hi-dro-tho'raks) [G *ydōr*, water, + *thōraz*, chest]. Dropsy of the chest, or effused fluid in pleural cavity.

SYM. Dyspnea, absence of vesicular breath sounds, murmur, flatness over location of fluid

TREATMENT According to cause. Aspiration

hydro'tis [" + *ous*, of-, ear]. Serous effusion in the internal ear or tympanum.

hydro'tomy (hi-dro'to-mī) [" + *tomē*, dissection]. Dissection of tissue by forcible injection of water into the vessels.

hydrotropism. Response of plants toward (positive h) or away (negative h) from moisture

hydro'ty'mpanum [" + *tympanon*, drum]. Dropsy of the middle ear.

hydrou're'ter [" + *ourē'tēr*, ureter]. Dropsy of the ureter.

hydrovarium (hi-dro-va'rl-um) [" + L. *ovarium*, ovary]. Dropsy or cyst of the ovary.

hydroxide (hi-droks'id) [G. *ydōr*, water, + *oxys*, acid]. A compound which contains the hydroxyl (OH) group. Ex. NaOH (sodium hydroxide, or caustic soda)

hydroxy acids (hi-droks'ī). Acids containing 1 or more hydroxyl groups in addition to the carboxyl group, as *lactic acid*.

hydroxyethylapocupreine (hi-drok'sī-ēth'-ll-a'pō-ku'pre-in). Derivative of quinine effective in stopping growth of all types of pneumonia germs.

hydroxyl. The univalent radical OH which, when combined with a metallic ion or a radical which acts as a metal (e. g. NH₄), forms a hydroxide. Commonly called a base or alkali.

hydrozone (hi'dro-zōn) [G. *ydōr*, water, + *ozein*, to smell]. A bactericide of an aqueous solution of pure hydrogen dioxide.

hydruria (hi-dru'rl-ā) [" + *ouron*, urine]. Increase of watery constituents of the urine with diminished solids in proportion. SYN *polyuria*.

hygiene (hi'jēn) [G. *vgiēnos*, healthful]. The study of health and observance of health rules.

h., community. That branch of hygiene which deals with the health of a large group of individuals such as a city, state, or nation, and esp the control of communicable diseases.

h., industrial. That branch of hygiene which deals primarily with health of industrial workers, esp. prevention of occupational diseases.

h., mental. Science of developing and maintaining mental health, preventing neurosis and mental unsoundness.

h., military. That branch of hygiene that deals with the health of men in military service.

h., oral. Scientific care of teeth and mouth.

h., social. The prevention and treatment of venereal disease.

hygienic (hi-jī-en'ik) [G. *vgiēnos*, healthful]. 1. Pert. to health or its preservation. 2. In a healthy condition.

hygien'ics [G. *vgiēnos*, healthful]. A system for promoting health.

hygienist (hi'jī-en-ist) [G. *vgiēnos*, healthful]. A specialist in hygiene.

h., dental. One trained in dental prophylaxis to assist a dentist.

hygienization (hi'jēn-i-zā'shun) [G. *vgiēnos*, healthful]. The establishment of sanitary conditions and rules of hygiene.

hy'gric [G. *ygros*, moisture]. Pert. to moisture

hygro- [G.] Prefix: Rel. to moisture.

hygroma (hi-gro'mā) (pl. *hygromata*) [" + *ōma*, tumor]. A sac or bursa containing fluid.

hygroscopic (hi-gro-skop'ik) [" + *skopein*, to examine]. 1. Pert. to hygros-copy. 2. Absorbing moisture readily. SYN *bibulous*, *hydrophilous*.

hygros'copy [" + *skopein*, to examine]. Estimation of the quantity of moisture in the atmosphere.

hygrostomia (hi-gro-sto'ml-ā) [" + *stoma*,

mouth]. Excess flow of saliva. **SYN:** *ptyalism, salivation*.

hyla (hi'lā) [G. *ylē*, matter]. A lateral extension of the *aqueductus cerebri*. **SYN** *paraqueduct*.

hylama [' + ōma, tumor] A tumor composed of or in the hylc tissues, such as *hypophyloma*, and *mesohyloma*.

hymen (hi'men) [G. *ymēn*, membrane]. A membranous fold wholly or partially occluding the vaginal orifice. Its rupture is no longer considered as a loss of virginity.

RS *carunculæ myrtiformes, defloratio, hymenorrhaphy, hymenotomy, imperforate*.

h. annularis. Hymen with a ring-shaped opening in the center.

h. biforis. One with 2 parallel openings with a thick septum between

h. cribriformis. One with many small perforations

h. denticulatis. One with an opening with serrated edges

h. fenestrated. Same as cribriform.

h. imperforatus. A hymen with no opening in it

h. lunar. H. shaped like the moon

h. ruptured. Hymen that has been torn by coitus, injury or operation

h. septus or **h. septate**. Hymen in which the opening is separated by a thin septum

h. unruptured. The normal hymen.

hymenal (hi'mē-nal) [G. *ymēn*, membrane] Pert. to the hymen.

hymenectomy (hi-men-ek'tō-mī) [' + ek-tomē, excision] 1 Removal of a membrane 2. Removal of the hymen

hymenitis (hi-men-i'tis) [' + -itis, inflammation]. Inflammation of the hymen or a membrane.

Hymenolepis (hi-men-ol'ep-is) [G. *ymēn*, membrane, + *lepis*, rind] A genus of tapeworm. Parasitic in birds and mammals

H. nana. The dwarf tapeworm, a parasite in the intestine of rats and mice and commonly found in man. It averages about 1 in. in length and differs from other tapeworms in that it is capable of completing its complete life cycle within a single host. It causes severe toxic symptoms, esp in children

hymenology (hi-men-ol'o-jī) [' + *logos*, science]. Science of the membranes and their diseases.

hymenorrhaphy (hi-men-or'af-i) [' + *raphē*, suture]. Plastic operation on the hymen, occluding the vagina.

hymenotome (hi-men'ō-tōm) [' + *tomē*, incision]. Knife used to divide membranes

hymenotomy (hi-men-ol'o-mī) [' + *tomē*, incision]. 1. Incision of the hymen 2. Dissection of a membrane

hypo [G.]. Prefix: Connection with hyoid bone

hyobasiglossus (hi'o-ba'sī-o-glos'us) [G. *yoedēs*, shape like letter U, + *basis*, base, + *glōssa*, tongue]. The part of hyoglossal muscle attached to the hyoid bone. **SYN** *basiglossus*.

hyoepiglottic (hi'o-ep-i-glot'ik) [' + *epiglōttis*, epiglottis]. Rel. to hyoid bone and epiglottis. **SYN** *hyoid bone and epiglottis*.

hyoepiglottidean (hi'o-ep-i-glot-id'ē-an) [' + *epiglōttis*, epiglottis]. Rel. to hyoid bone and epiglottis. **SYN** *hyoepiglottic*.

hyoglossal [' + *glōssa*, tongue]. 1. Pert. to the hyoglossus. 2. Extending to the tongue from the hyoid bone.

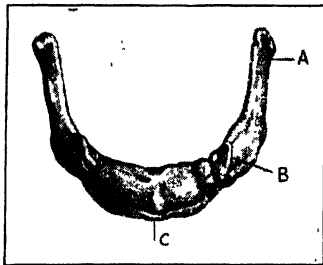
hyoglossus. A muscle arising from body and greater cornu of hyoid bone and inserted into dorsum of tongue.

ACTION: Draws down sides and retracts tongue

hyoid [G. *yoedēs*, U-shaped]. Bone at ant. surface of neck at root of the tongue, suspended from styloid processes by the stylohyoid ligament.

It is shaped like the Greek letter U.

h. arch. Second branchial arch.



HYOID BONE

A. Greater cornu B. Lesser cornu.
C. Body.

hyopharyngeus (hi-o-far-in'je-us) [' + *pharygx*, gullet]. Middle pharyngeal constrictor

hyoscine (hi'o-sin) Scopolamine.

Hyoscyamus (hi-o-sī-am-us) [G. *ys*, a pig, + *kyamos*, bean]. **USP**. Dried leaves of the plant *Hyoscyamus niger*. **SYN** *henbane*.

ACTION and **USES** Same as belladonna. **DOSE**. Tincture, 30 m (2 cc.), and of the extract, 3 gr. (0.2 Gm.)

POISONING Related to atropine, *q.v.* **SYN** *henbane*.

hypacusia, hypacusis, hypacusis (hip-ā-koo'sī-ā, -kū'sī-ā, -sis) [G. *ypo*, under, + *akousis*, hearing]. Impaired hearing.

hypalbuminosis (hip'al-bū-min-o'sis) [' + *L. albumen*, white of egg, + *G. ōsis*] Deficiency in proportion of albumin in blood.

hypalgesia (hi-pal-je'zī-ā) [' + *algēsis*, pain] Lessened sensitivity to pain. **SEE** *hyperalgesia*.

hypalgia (hi-pal'ji-ā) [' + *algos*, pain] Lessened sensitivity to pain. **SYN** *hypalgesia*.

hypamnics (hi-pam'nī-os) [' + *amnion*, caul of a lamb]. Deficiency in amt. of amniotic fluid.

hypanakinesis (hi-pan-a-kin-ē'sis) [' + *anakinēsis*, exercise]. Lowered rate of movement of stomach or intestines.

hypaxial (hi-paks'i-al) [' + *axōn*, axis]. Situated beneath the body axis.

hyper [G.]. Prefix: Above, excessive, or beyond.

hyperacidaminuria (hi'per-as'id-am-in-ū-ri-ā) [G. *yper*, above, + *L. acidus*, sour, + *amine* + *G. ouron*, urine]. Presence of an excess of amino acids in the urine. **SYN** *acidaminuria*.

hyperacid'ity [' + *L. acidus*, sour]. 1. An excess of acid. 2. An excess of acid in the stomach. **SEE** *hyperchlorhydria*.

Diet: Three meals and 2 lunches per day. Provide protein to combine with the acid. Moderate amt. of fat to inhibit secretion of acid. Avoid bulky foods, condiments, and extremes of temperature in foods.

hyperacuity (hi-per-a-kū'tī-l) [' + *L. acutās*, sharpness]. Abnormal acuteness, as of vision.

hyperacusis (hi-per-a-ku'sis) [" + akou-sis, hearing]. Abnormal sensitivity to sound. Sometimes found in hysteria.

hyperadenosis (hi'per-ad-en-o'sis) [" + aden, gland, + ōsis]. Lymph gland enlargement. SEE *Hodgkin's disease*.

hyperadiposis, hyperadiposity (hi-per-ad-i-po'sis, -pos'i-ti) [" + L. *adeps, adip-*, fat, + ōsis]. Excessive fatness.

hyperadrenalemia (hi'per-ad-re'nal-e'e-mī-ā) [" + L. *ad*, toward, + *renalis*, pert. to a kidney, + G. *aima*, blood]. Excess of adrenal secretion in the blood.

hyperadrenalism [" + " + " + G. *ismos*, state of]. Excess of adrenal secretion.

hyperadrenia [" + " + *rên*, kidney]. Condition caused by abnormal activity of adrenal glands.

hyperalbuminosis (hi'per-al-bu-min-o'sis) [" + L. *albumen*, white of egg, + G. *ōsis*]. Increased albumin in the blood.

hyperalgesia (hi-per-al-je'zī-ā) [" + al-gēsis, pain]. Excessive sensitivity to pain, opp. of hypalgesia.

hyperalgia (hi-per-al'jī-ā) [" + *algos*, pain]. Excessive sensitivity to pain.

hyperanacinesia, hyperanacinesis (hi'per-ā-sin-e'sī-ā, -sis) [" + *anakinesis*, exercise]. Unusual movement, as of the intestines or stomach.

hyperanakinēsis [" + *anakinēsis*, exercise]. Unusual mechanical activity, as of the stomach or intestines.

hyperaphia (hi-per-a'fī-ā) [G. *yper*, above, + *aphē*, touch]. Excessive sensitiveness to touch.

hyperaphic (hi-per-af'ik) [" + *aphē*, touch]. Marked by extreme sensitiveness to touch.

hyperazoturia (hi-per-az-ot-u'ri-ā) [" + *a-*, priv., + *zōē*, life, + *ouron*, urine]. Excessive amt. of nitrogenous matter in the urine.

hyperbilirubinemia (hi'per-bil-i-rū-bīn-e'e-mī-ā) [" + L. *bilis*, bile, + *ruber*, red, + G. *aima*, blood]. Excessive amt. of bilirubin in the blood.

hyperbrachycephaly (hi'per-brak-i-sef-ā-lī) [" + *brachys*, short, + *kephalē*, head]. Excessive degree of brachycephaly; having a cephalic index over 85.

hyperbulia [" + *boulē*, will]. Morbid wilfulness.

hypercalcemia (hi-per-kal-se'mī-ā) [" + L. *calx*, lime, + G. *aima*, blood]. An excessive amt. of calcium in the blood.

hypercalciuria (hi'pēr-kāl-sī-ū'ri-ā) [" + " + G. *ouron*, urine]. An excessive quantity of calcium in the urine.

hypercap'nia [" + *kapnos*, smoke]. Undue amt. of carbon dioxide in the blood.

hypercatharsis (hi-per-ka-thar'sis) [" + *katharsis* purgē]. Excessive bowel movement.

hypercementosis (hi'per-se-men-to'sis) [" + L. *cementum*, cement, + G. *ōsis*]. Overgrowth of tooth cement (*cementum*).

hypercenesesthesia (hi-per-sen-es-the'sī-ā) [" + *kome*, common, + *aisthēsis*, sensation]. SYN *euphoria*. Exaggerated feeling of well-being.

hyperchloremia (hi-per-klor-e'mī-ā) [" + *chlōros*, green, + *aima*, blood]. Increase in chloride content of the blood.

hyperchlorhydria (hi-per-klor-hid'ri-ā) [" + " + *ydōr*, water]. An excess of hydrochloric acid in the gastric secretion. The amount secreted above what is needed to combine with albumoid and basic substances is known as free HCl.

The normal amount of free hydrochloric acid averages 0.4 to 0.5%. Total acidity is expressed in terms of "clinical units" or the number of c c of 0.1

N sodium hydroxide solution required to bring the stomach contents to end point of titration. If stomach contents give values above 60 and after the second hour instead of declining remain high or continue to rise, *hyperchlorhydria exists*. It is common occurring in about 5% of population. If values are below 20 after test meals, *hyperchlorhydria exists*. Excess of HCl causes a burning sensation in the stomach in the absence of ingested food. It also gives rise to gas from this acid's decomposition, and this may cause gastric ulcer. It is more frequent in nervous types, ulcers and chronic gastritis. Two pathological conditions commonly accompanying hyperacidity are duodenal ulcer and pyloric obstruction. SEE: *hydrochloric acid*.

Diet Small, frequent meals to absorb the HCl. Bland foods and those which will not stimulate the secretion of this acid. Proteins, such as gelatin, eggs, and milk, but little meat or meat broths. Fats, such as cream and butter, permissible as they inhibit the secretion of gastric juice. No sweets, bulky foods, cabbage, onions, or condiments. Cereals, toast, custards, soft, strained, cooked fruits allowable. SYN *gastrosuccorhea*. SEE *gastritis, hypochlorhydria*.

hyperchlorida'ion [G. *yper*, above, + *chlōros*, green]. A dosing with large amounts of sodium chloride.

hypercholestere'mia [" + *cholē*, bile, + *stereos*, stiff, + *aima*, blood]. Excess of cholesterol in the blood. SYN *hypercholesterinemia*.

hypercholesterine'mia [" + " + *stereos*, solid, + *aima*, blood]. Excess of cholesterol in the blood.

hypercholesterolemia (hi'per-ko-les'ter-o'e'mī-ā) [" + " + " + *aima*, blood]. Excessive amt. of cholesterol in the blood.

hypercholesterolia (hi'per-ko-les'ter-o'li-ā) [" + " + *stereos*, stiff]. Excessive cholesterol in the bile.

hypercholia (hi-per-ko'li-ā) [" + *cholē*, bile]. Abnormal secretion of bile.

hyperchromasia (hi'per-kro-ma'sī-ā) [" + *chrōma*, color]. Excessive pigmentation. SYN *hyperchromatism*.

hyperchromatic (hi'per-kro-mat'ik) [" + *chrōma*, color]. Overpigmented.

h. cell. A cell or a part of a cell which contains more than the normal number of chromosomes and hence stains more densely.

hyperchro'matism [" + " + *ismos*, state of]. 1. Excessive pigmentation. 2. Increased staining capacity of any structure. SYN: *hyperchromatosis*.

hyperchromatopsia (hi'per-kro-ma-top'sī-ā) [" + " + *opsis*, vision]. Defect of vision in which all objects appear colored.

hyperchromato'sis [G. *yper*, above, + *chrōma*, color, + *ōsis*]. Excessive pigmentation, esp. of the skin.

hyperchromemia (hi'per-kro-me'mī-ā) [" + " + *aima*, blood]. Condition of a high color index of the blood.

hyperchromia (hi-per-kro'mī-ā) [" + *chrōma*, color]. Excessive pigmentation. SYN: *hyperchromatism*.

hyperchromic (hi'pēr-krōm'ik) [" + *chrōma*, color]. Pert. to excessive pigmentation.

hyperchylia (hi-per-ki'li-ā) [" + *chylōs*, juice]. Abnormal secretion of gastric juice.

hypercinesia (hi-per-sin-e'sī-ā) [" + *kinēsis*, motion]. Abnormal mobility.

h., professional. Occupational neurosis

hypercrinism [' + " + *ismos*, state of]. Condition due to excessive activity of any endocrine gland

hypercrystalgia (hi-per-kri-al-je'si-ä) [G *yper*, above, + *kryos*, cold, + *algēsis*, pain]. **SYN** *hypercrysthesia*. Excessive sensitivity to cold

hypercrysthesia [' + " + *aisthēsis*, sensation]. Excessive allergy to cold **SYN** *hypercrystalgia*.

hypercyanosis (hi'per-si'an-o'sis) [' + *kyanos*, dark blue, + *ōsis*]. Extreme cyanosis

hypercyanotic (hi-per-si-an-o'tik) [' + *kyanos*, dark blue]. Denoting extreme cyanosis.

hypercyesis (hi-per-si-e'sis) [' + *kyēsis*, gestation]. Presence of more than 1 fetus in a uterus because of fertilization of a second ovum within a short time, at different menstrual periods **SYN** *superfetation*.

hypercythemia (hi-per-si-the'mi-ä) [' + *kytos*, cell, + *aima*, blood]. Condition of having an excessive number of red blood corpuscles

hypercytosis (hi-per-si-to'sis) [' + " + *ōsis*]. Abnormal increase in leukocytes in the blood **SYN** *hyperleukocytosis*.

hyperdactylia [G *yper*, above, + *dactylos*, finger]. State of having supernumerary fingers or toes

hyperdiastole (hi'per-di-as'to-le) [' + *diastellein*, to draw apart]. Extreme cardiac diastole

hyperdicrotic [' + *dikrotos*, beating double]. Abnormally dicrotic

hyperdistention (hi'per-dis-ten'shun) [' + L *distendere*, to stretch out]. Excessive inflation.

hyperdiuresis [' + *dia*, through, + *ouren*, to urinate]. Excessive urination **SYN** *polyuria*.

hyperdynamia [' + *dynamis*, force]. Muscular restlessness or extreme violence

h. uteri. Abnormal uterine contractions in labor

hypereccrisia, hypereccrisis (hi-per-ek-kris'i-ä, -ek'kris-is) [' + *ek*, out, + *krisis*, separation]. Abnormal amt of excretion

hyperecritic, hyperecritic (hi-per-ek-rit'-ik) [' + *ekkritikos*, excreting]. Pert. to an abnormal amt of excretion or hypereccrisis

hyperemesis (hi-per-em'e-sis) [G *yper*, above, + *emesis*, vomiting]. Excessive vomiting.

h. gravidarum. One of the toxemias of early pregnancy characterized by excessive vomiting

Etiol. Occurs most frequently in highly sensitive, neurotic individuals, and although it may begin on a neurotic basis the constant vomiting brings on the definite toxic changes. In the severe cases there is definite pathological evidence of the condition, the liver showing changes of a necrotic nature in the center of the lobules

SYM. The condition may start as a simple vomiting of early pregnancy, but with combined vomiting of first gastric contents, and later of bile, there is developed a chloride depletion, an acidosis, and, finally, with severe and continued vomiting the pathological changes in the liver take place.

The findings are those of a patient who is pregnant and who vomits constantly, loses weight rapidly, dehydrates, develops a rapid pulse, has rise

in temperature, and acetone in the urine. Liver function tests may reveal evidences of impaired function if the condition is allowed to progress.

TREATMENT. In early cases, rest in bed, restrictions of fluids taken by mouth, fluids given per rectum or by hypodermoclysis, saturation of the patient with soporifics. In the average case where nervous irritability is a factor the patient should be kept in a darkened, quiet room free from all visitors

Any malposition of the uterus, or any cervical pathology should be taken care of immediately. With rigid management of this type, and no relief from symptoms, and if the pulse and temperature rise and there is definite evidence of liver damage (jaundice), therapeutic abortion should be resorted to.

The necessity for emptying the uterus should occur only rarely if the patient is seen early, and the proper treatment instituted at once. When the patient improves and food is again taken by mouth, it should consist of thick gruels and dry toast with very little liquid nourishment

h. lactentium. Vomiting in nursing infants

hyperemia (hi-per-e'mi-ä) [' + *aima*, blood] 1 Congestion. An unusual amount of blood in a part. 2 A form of macula, red areas on skin which disappear on pressure. 3 PT Increase in the quantity of blood flowing through any part of the body, as undue redness of the skin, caused by the application of heat.

h., active, h., arterial. H caused by increased blood inflow

h., Bier's, h., constriction. Passive hyperemia* produced by application of an elastic bandage and by suction

h., leptomeningeal. Pia-arachnoid congestion

h., passive, h., venous. H caused by decreased blood outflow

hyperemization (hi'per-e-mi-za'shun) [G *yper*, above, + *aima*, blood]. Hyperemia produced artificially for therapeutic purposes

hyperemotivity [' + L *ēmotum*, *ēmovere*, to move out]. Excessive emotivity or response to stimuli

hyperendocrinia [' + *endon*, within, + *krinein*, to separate]. Pert. to hyperendocrinism

hyperendocrinism (hi'per-en-dok'ri-nizm) [' + " + " + *ismos*, state of]. Abnormal increase of internal secretion

hyperendocrisia (hi'per-en-do-kris'i-ä) [' + " + *krisis*, a separation]. Excessive increase of internal secretions **SYN** *hyperendocrinism*.

hyper eosinophilia (hi'per-e'o-sin-o-fl'i-ä) [' + *ēos*, dawn (rose colored), + *philein*, to love]. Excessive leukocytosis with increase of eosinophils

hyperhidrosis (hi'per-ef-i-dro'sis) [' + *epi*, upon, + *idrōs*, sweating]. Abnormal sweating.

hypernephria (hi'per-ep'i-nof'ri-ä) [' + " + *nephros*, kidney]. Excessive adrenal secretion with arterial tension.

hypernephrine'mia [' + " + *nephros*, kidney, + *aima*, blood]. Undue proportion of adrenalin in the blood **SYN** *hyperadrenalemia*.

hyperequilibrium [' + L *aequus*, equal, + *libra*, balance]. A tendency to vertigo when turning.

hypererethism (hi-per-er'eth-izm) ["" + *erethisma*, stimulation]. Excessive irritability.

hyperergasia (hi-per-er-ga'si-ä) ["" + *ergasia*, work]. Unusual functional activity.

hyperergia (hi-per-er'i-ä) ["" + *ergon*, work]. Excessive or increased functional activity. **SYN** *hyperergasia*.

hy'perergy (hi'per-er-j'i) [G *yper*, above, + *ergon*, energy]. Hypersensitivity or condition in which there is an exaggerated response.

hypererythrocythemia (hi'per-er-ith'ro-si-the'mi-ä) ["" + *erythros*, red, + *kytos*, cell, + *aima*, blood]. Excess of red corpuscles in the blood.

hyperesophoria (hi'per-es-o-fo'ri-ä) ["" + *eso*, inward, + *phorein*, to bear]. A tending of visual lines upward and inward. **SYN** *heterophoria*.

hyperesthesia (hi'per-es-the'zi-ä) [G *yper*, above, + *aisthēsis*, sensation]. Unusual sensibility to sensory stimuli, such as pain or touch. **SYN** *algesia*.

h., acoustic, h., auditory. Abnormal sensitivity to sound.

h., cerebral. H caused by a cerebral lesion.

h., gustatory. Oversensitivity of taste.

h., muscular. Muscular sensitivity to pain and tiredness.

h., optic. Abnormal sensitivity to light.

h. sexualis. Abnormal increase in the sexual impulse.

h., tactile. Abnormal sensitivity of touch.

hyperesthetic ["" + *aisthēsis*, sensation]. Pert to hyperesthesia.

hyperexophoria (hi'per-eks-o-fo'ri-ä) ["" + *exo*, outward, + *phorein*, to bear]. A tendency of visual lines upward and outward.

hyperextension (hi'per-eks-ten'shun) ["" + *L. extendere*, to stretch out]. Extreme or abnormal extension.

hyperfunction. Excessive activity.

hypergalactia (hi-per-gal-ak'shi-ä) ["" + *galacta*, milk]. Excessive milk secretion.

hypergenesis (hi-per-jen'es-is) ["" + *genesis*, development]. Redundancy of organs or parts; overproduction. **SYN** *hyperplasia*.

hy'pergenitalism (hi-per-len'ti-al-izm) [G *yper*, above, + *L. genitalis*, genital, + *G ismos*, state of] **SYN** *Precocious puberty*. Excessive development of the genital organs.

ETIOL. Disturbances in endocrine secretions of the adrenal gland, or gonads, or hypothalamic disorders.

hypergeusethesia, hypergeusia (hi'per-ges-the'si-ä, -gu'si-ä) ["" + *geusis*, taste]. Excessive acuteness of sense of taste.

hyperglandular ["" + *L. glandula*, a little acorn]. Having excessive glandular secretions.

hyperglobulia ["" + *L. globulus*, globule]. Having an excessive number of red blood corpuscles. **SYN** *hypercythemia, polycythemia*.

hyperglobulinemia (hi-per-glob-u-lin-e'mi-ä) ["" + *G. aima*, blood]. Excessive globulin in the blood.

hyperglycemia (hi-per-gli-se'mi-ä) ["" + *glykus*, sweet, + *aima*, blood]. Increase of blood sugar from 0.15 to 0.2 or 0.3% or more, as in diabetes.

This condition increases susceptibility to infection and it often precedes diabetic coma. **SEE** *hypoglycemia*.

hyperglycistia (hi-per-glis-is'ti-ä) [G.

yper, above, + *glykus*, sweet, + *istos*, tissue]. Excess of glucose in the tissues.

hyperglycogenolysis (hi-per-gli-ko-jen-of-is-is) ["" + *G. gennan*, to form, + *lysis*, dissolution]. Excessive conversion of glycogen into glucose by hydrolysis.

hyperglycoplasma (hi'per-gli'ko-plas-mi-ä) ["" + *G. plasma*, matter formed]. Excessive sugar in the plasma of the blood.

hyperglycorrhachia (hi'per-gli'ko-ra'ki-ä) ["" + *G. rachis*, spine]. Excess of sugar in the cerebrospinal fluid.

hyperglycosemia (hi-per-gli-ko-se'mi-ä) ["" + *G. aima*, blood]. Excessive sugar in the blood. **SYN** *hyperglycemia*.

hyperglycosuria (hi-per-gli-ko-su'ri-ä) ["" + *G. ouron*, urine]. Excessive sugar in the urine. **SEE** *glycosuria*.

hypergnosis (hi'per-no-sis) ["" + *gnōsis*, knowledge]. All that is involved in projection of conflicts with the environment, evidenced in paranoia, *q v*.

hypergonadism (hi-per-gon'ad-izm) ["" + *gonē*, semen, + *ismos*, state of]. Excessive internal secretion of the sexual glands.

hyperguanidinemia (hi'per-gwan-i-dēn-e'mi-ä) ["" + *guanidine* + *aima*, blood]. Abnormal amt of guanidine in blood.

hyperhedonia, hyperhedonism (hi-per-he-do'ni-ä, -he'don-izm) ["" + *ēdonē*, pleasure, + *ismos*, state of]. 1 Abnormal pleasure in anything. 2 Abnormal sexual excitement.

hyperhepatia (hi'per-he-pa'shi-ä) ["" + *epar, epātē*, liver]. Overfunctioning of the liver.

hyperhidrosis [G *yper*, above, + *idrōs*, sweat, + *ōsis*]. Excessive sweating.

ETIOL. Functional disorder of sweat glands, caused by debilitating disease, stimulants, neurasthenia. Increased in rheumatic, malarial, relapsing and septic fever. At night, in pulmonary tuberculosis, and at crisis in pneumonia. In Graves' disease, neuralgia, migraine and following certain drugs and hot drinks. Locally (hands and feet), in hysteria, fright, varicella, nervous irritability, and exophthalmic goiter. **SEE** *sweat*.

h. oleosa. Increased and altered sebaceous secretion. **SYN** *seborrhea*.

hyperhormonism ["" + *ormanein*, to arouse, + *ismos*, state of]. Excessive activity of the endocrine glands.

hyperhypocytosis (hi'per-hi'po-si-to'sis) ["" + *ypo*, under, + *kytos*, cell, + *ōsis*]. Decrease of white corpuscles (leukopenia), esp. with relative increase of neutrophils.

hyperinose'mia ["" + *is, in-*, fiber, + *aima*, blood]. Abnormal coagulability of the blood, excess of fibrinogen in the blood. **SYN** *hyperinosis*.

hyperinosis [G. *yper*, above, + *is, in-*, fiber, + *ōsis*]. Excessive fibrinogen in the blood. **SYN** *hyperinose'mia*.

hyperinsulinism (hi-per-in'su-lin-izm) ["" + *L. insula*, island, + *G. ismos*, state of]. An excessive amount of insulin in the blood.

ETIOL. Tumor or islets of Langerhans, or excessive sensitivity of the islet tissue to an increase in blood-sugar level. May also occur following injection of an excess of insulin.

SYM. The hypoglycemic picture: hunger, weakness, sweating, staggering, diplopia—rarely convulsions—coma, and death. Occasionally spontaneous. Symptoms similar to but more chronic than in insulin shock. **SEE** *insulin, insulin shock, shock*.

hyperinvolution (hi-per-in-vo-lu'shun) [" + L. *involvere*, to roll in]. 1. Reduction in size of uterus below normal after childbirth. 2. Reduction in size below normal of any organ following hypertrophy. SYN: *superinvolution*.

h. uteri. Extreme atrophy of the uterus seen following prolonged lactation or severe puerperal sepsis.

hyperisoton'ic [" + " + *tonos*, tension]. Noting 1 of 2 solutions having greater osmotic pressure SYN *hypertonic*.

hy'perkalem'ia. Excessive amount of potassium in blood plasma.

hyperkeratomycosis (hi'per-ker-at-o-mi-ko'sis) [" + *keras*, horn, + *mykēs*, fungus, + *ōsis*]. Hypertrophy of horny layer of the epidermis due to a parasitic fungus.

hyperkerato'sis [" + " + *ōsis*]. 1. Overgrowth of cornea. 2. Overgrowth of the horny layer of the epidermis SYN *keratodermia*, *keratosis*.

h. congenitalis. Hyperkeratosis in the harlequin fetus.

hy'perketonur'ia. Excessive quantity of ketones in urine.

hyperkine'sia, **hyperkine'sis** [" + *kinēsis*, motion]. Excessive amt of mobility SYN *hyperkinesia*.

hyperlacta'tion [" + L. *lactare*, to suckle]. Excessive milk secretion SYN *superlactation*.

hyperleukocyto'sis [" + *leukos*, white, + *kytos*, cell, + *ōsis*]. Excessive quantity of leukocytes SYN *leukocytosis*.

hy'perlip'e'mia (hi-per-lip-e'mi-ā) [G *yper*, above, + *lipos*, fat, + *aima*, blood]. Excessive quantity of fat in the blood.

hyperlipo'sis [" + " + *ōsis*]. 1. Abnormal fat, adiposity. 2. Excessive fatty degeneration.

hyperlithuria (hi-per-lith-u'ri-ā) [" + *lithos*, stone, + *ouron*, urine]. Excessive excretion of lithic (uric) acid in the urine.

hypermas'tia [" + *mastos*, breast]. 1. Excessively large mammary gland. 2. Presence of abnormal number of mammary glands SYN *polymastia*, *polymazia*.

hypermat'ure (hi-per-mat-ur') [G *yper*, above, + L. *maturus*, ripe]. Overmature, past maturity.

hypermegasoma (hi'per-meg-ā-sō'mā) [" + *megas*, large, + *sōma*, body]. Excessive bodily development. SYN: *gigantism*.

hypermenorrhea (hi-per-men-o-re-ā) [" + *mēn*, month, + *roia*, flow]. 1. Too frequent menstrual periods. 2. Abnormal menstrual flow.

hypermetaplasia (hi-per-met-ā-pla'si-ā) [" + *metaplasia*, transformation]. Overactivity in tissue replacement or transformation from one type of tissue to another, as cartilage to bone.

hyperme'tria [" + *metron* measure]. Unusual range of movement.

hypermetrope (hi-per-met-rōp) [" + " + *ōps*, eye]. One who is farsighted. SYN: *hyperope*.

hypermetro'pia [" + " + *ōps*, eye]. Farsightedness. Opp. of *myopia*. SYN: *hyperopia*.

hy'permetrop'ic [" + " + *ōps*, eye]. Pert. to farsightedness.

hypermesia (hi-perm-ne'zi-ā) [" + *mnēsis*, memory]. 1. Great ability to remember names, dates, and details. 2. An exaggeration of memory involving minute details of a past experience. It may occur in mentally unstable individuals after a shock.

hypermorph (hi'per-morf) [" + *morphē*, form]. One whose length of limb and consequent standing height is high in proportion to the sitting height. SEE: *hypomorph*, *mesomorph*.

hypermoti'lity [" + L. *motiō*, motion]. Unusual motility. SYN: *hyperkinesia*.

hypermyat'rophy (hi'per-mi-at'rō-fi) [" + *mys*, *myo*, muscle, + *atrophia*, atrophy]. Unusual wasting of muscle.

hypermyesthesia (hi'per-mi-es-the'si-ā) [" + " + *aisthēsis*, sensation]. Muscular sensitivity.

hypermyotonia (hi-per-mi-o-to'nī-ā) [" + " + *tonos*, tone]. Excessive muscular tonus.

hypermyotrophy (hi-per-mi-ot'rō-fi) [" + " + *trophē*, nourishment]. Abnormal muscular development.

hyperneocytosis (hi'per-ne'o-si-to'sis) [" + *neos*, new, + *kytos*, cell, + *ōsis*]. Abnormal increase of leukocytes in the blood (*leukocytosis*) including immature forms SYN *hyperleukocytosis*.

hy'pernephrō'ma [G *yper*, above, + *nephros*, kidney, + *oma*, tumor]. A tumor of the kidney or other organ which contains adrenal tissue. It can be identified by presence of chromaffin cells.

hyperneurotization (hi-per-nū-rot-i-za'shun) [" + *neuron*, nerve]. Grafting of a motor nerve into a muscle to increase its energy.

hypernitremia (hi-per-nī-tre'mi-ā) [" + *nitron*, niter, + *aima*, blood]. Excess of nitrogen in the blood.

hypernoia (hi-per-nōv-ā) [" + *nous*, mind]. Excessive mental activity or imagination SYN *hyperpsychosis*.

hypernor'mal [G *yper*, above, + L. *norma*, rule]. Abnormal.

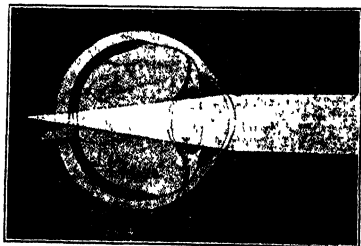
hypernormocytosis (hi'per-nor-mo-si-to'sis) [" + " + *kytos*, cell, + *ōsis*]. An increased proportion of neutrophils in the blood.

hypernutrit'ion [" + L. *nutrire*, to nourish]. Supernutrition, overfeeding.

hyperontomorph (hi-per-ōn-tō-mōrt) [G *yper*, above, + *on*, being, + *morphē*, form]. 1. A person with a long thin body and short intestine. 2. One with a tendency to hyperthlvroidism.

hyperonychia (hi-per-o-ni-k'i-ā) [" + *onyx*, nail]. Overgrowth (hypertrophy) of the nails.

hyperope (hi'per-ōp) [" + *ōps*, eye]. One who is farsighted. SYN: *hypermetrope*.



HYPEROPIA

Parallel light rays come to a focus behind the retina. SEE: *ametropia*, *myopia*.

hypero'pia [" + *ōps*, eye]. Farsightedness.

Parallel rays come to a focus behind the retina due to flattening of the globe

of the eye, or to error in refraction. SYN: *hypermetropia*.

h., absolute. H. in which the eye cannot accommodate.

h., axial. H. caused by shortness of the eye's anteroposterior axis.

h., facultative. H. which can be corrected by accommodation.

h., latent. H. in which the error of refraction is overcome and disguised by ciliary muscle action.

h., manifest. Total amount of h which can be measured by a convex lens.

h., relative. H. in which vision is clear only when excessive convergence is made.

h., total. Complete h combining both latent and manifest types

hyperorchidism (hi-per-or'kid-izm) [" + orchis, testicle, + ismos, state of] Abnormal activity of testicular secretion

hyperorexia (hi-per-o-reks'i-ā) [" + orexis, appetite]. Abnormal hunger

Usually satisfied by frequent small meals, as in gastric diseases, diabetes, hysteria, psychosis, hyperthyroidism and brain tumors

It is found in helminthiasis, diabetes, hysteria, convalescence from acute diseases, psychosis, hyperthyroidism, brain tumors, diseases of the stomach in which hypermotility and hypersecretion are present SYN *bulimia*.

hyperorthocytosis (hi'per-or'tho-si-to'sis) [" + orthos, straight, + kyto, cell, + ōsis]. Increased white blood cells with normal proportion of various forms and without immature forms

hyperosmia [G. *yper*, above, + *osmē*, smell] Abnormal sensitiveness to odors

hyperostosis [" + osteon, bone, + ōsis]. Abnormal growth of osseous tissue. SYN *exostosis*.

hyperovaria [" + I *ovarium*, ovary]. Precocity of libido in young girls due to excessive ovarian secretion as the result of unusual and premature development of the ovaries

hyperpancreatism (hi'per-pan'kre-ā-tizm) [" + *pagkreas*, pancreas, + ismos, state of] Abnormal activity of the pancreas with trypsin in excess of other ferments

hyperparasitism. Condition in which a parasite lives in or upon another parasite.

hyperparathyroidism (hi'per-par-a-thi-roi-dizm) [" + *para*, beside, + *thyreos*, shield, + *eidos*, form, + ismos, state of] Condition due to increase of the parathyroid secretions

hyperpepsia [" + *pepsis*, digestion] 1. Unusually rapid digestion 2. Indigestion with hyperchlorhydria.

hyperpepsinia (hi'per-pep-sin'i-ā) [" + *pepsis*, digestion] Excess of pepsin in the gastric secretion.

hyperperistalsis (hi'per-per-i-stal'sis) [" + *peri*, around, + *stalsis*, contraction]. Overactive peristalsis

hyperphalangism (hi-per-fal'an-jizm) [" + *phalang*, a line, + ismos, state of]. Having an extra phalanx on a finger or toe. SYN: *polyphalangism*.

hyperphasia (hi-per-fa'zi-ā) [" + *phasis*, speech]. Loss of control of the organs of speech.

hyperphonosis (hi-per-fō-ne'sis) [" + *phonē*, voice]. Increase in voice or percussion sound in auscultation.

hyperphonia (hi-per-fō-ni-ā) [" + *phonē*, voice]. Stuttering or stammering due to excessive innervation of vocal muscles.

hyperphoria (hi-per-fō'ri-ā) [" + *phorein*,

to bear]. Tendency of 1 eye to turn upward. SEE: *anophoria*.

hyperphosphatemia (hi-per-fos-fā-te'mi-ā) [" + L. *phosphās*, phosphate, + G. *aima*, blood]. Abnormal amt. of phosphorus in the blood. SYN: *hyperphospheremia*.

hyperphosphaturia (hi'per-fos-fā-tū'ri-ā) [" + " + G. *ouron*, urine]. Increased amt of phosphates in the urine.

hyperphospheremia (hi'per-fos-fer-e'mi-ā) [G *yper*, above, + L. *phosphās*, phosphate, + G. *aima*, blood]. Abnormal amt of phosphorus compounds in the blood. SYN: *hyperphosphatemia*.

hyperphragia (hi'per-frāg'i-ā) Excessive mental activity occurring esp. in the manic phase of manic-depressive psychosis.

hyperphragic (hi'per-frāg'ic). Pertaining to hyperphragia, *q v*

hyperphrenia (hi-per-fre'nī-ā) [" + *phrēn*, mind] 1. Unusual intellectual activity 2. Genius

hyperpiesia, hyperpiesis (hi'per-pi-e'zi-ā, -sis) [" + *piesis*, pressure]. Abnormally high blood pressure.

hyperpletic (hi'per-pi-et'ik) [" + *piesis*, pressure]. Rel to extremely high blood pressure

hyperpituitarism (hi'per-pit-u'i-tar'izm) [G *yper*, above, + L. *pituita*, mucus, + G ismos, state of]. Condition resulting from overactivity of the *hypophysis cerebri* or its ant. lobe. SEE *acromegaly, gigantism*

hyperplasia (hi-per-plā'zi-ā) [G. *yper*, above, + *plassein*, to form]. An increase in size of a tissue or organ resulting from proliferation of cells or the development of additional tissue of which the organ is composed but excluding tumor formation; excessive formation of tissue

h., fibrous. Connective tissue cell increase following any inflammation or in chronic visceral fibrosis.

h., lipoid. Increase in cells containing lipid.

hyperplasnia [" + *plasma*, matter formed]. 1. Abnormal increase within certain organs of leukocytes which do not appear in the blood. SYN *aleukemia*. 2. Increase in size of red blood cells through absorption of fluids.

hyperplastic (hi-per-plas'tik) [" + *plassein*, to form]. Rel. to hyperplasia

hyperpnea (hi-perp-ne'a) [" + *pnoē*, breath]. An increased respiratory rate or breathing which is deeper than that seen in resting subjects. A certain degree of hyperpnea is normal after exercise

ETOL. Pain, respiratory disease, febrile or cardiac disease, disease of diaphragm, of blood, of abdominal viscera, or due to certain drugs, hysteria, or atmospheric conditions.

hyperporosis [" + *pōros*, callus, + *ōsis*]. Excessive callous formation after a bone fracture.

hyperpragic (hi-per-pra'jik) [" + *praxis*, action] Denoting excessive activity.

hyperpraxia [G. *yper*, above, + *praxis*, action]. Excessive activity.

hyperprochoreis (hi'per-pro-ko-re'sis) [" + *pro*, forward, + *choreia*, dance]. Unusually rapid passage of food through the alimentary tract due to increased peristalsis. SYN: *hyperperistalsis, hyperanacnesia, tormina nervosa*.

hyperprosexia (hi-per-pro-seks'i-ā) [" + *prosezein*, to heed]. Psy: Fixation of an idea to the exclusion of other ideas, as in compulsion states.

hyperproteinemia (hi'per-pro'te-in-e'-mi-ä) [" + *prōtos*, first, + *aima*, blood]. Excess of protein in the blood plasma.

hy'perpro'teinuria [" + " + *ouron*, urine]. Excess of protein in the urine.

hyperproteosis (hi'per-pro-te-o'sis) [" + " + *ōsis*]. A condition resulting from an excess of protein in the diet.

hyperpselaphesia (hi'perp-sel-af-e'zi-ä) [" + *pselaphēsia*, touch]. Morbid sensitivity to touch.

hyperpsycho'sis [" + *psychē*, mind, + *ōsis*]. Overfunctioning of the mind.

hyperpyre'mia [" + *pyreia*, fuel, + *aima*, blood]. Excess of heat and energy producing substances in the blood.

hyperpyretic (hi'per-pi-ret'ik) [" + *pyrexia*, fever]. Pert. to high body temperature (hyperpyrexia).

hyperpyrexia (hi'per-pi-reks'i-ä) [" + *pyrexia*, fever]. Elevation of systemic temperature, above 106° F.
Produced by following physical agents: Baths, diathermy, radiofrequency current, hot air, radiant heat, electric blankets.

hyperpyrex'ial [" + *pyrexia*, fever]. Denoting high body temperature.

hyperreflex'ia [" + *L. reflexus*, bent back]. Increased action of the reflexes.

hyperres'onance [" + *L. resonāre*, to resound]. Increased resonance caused by percussion.

hy'persaliva'tion. Excessive secretion of saliva.

hypersecretion (hi-per-se-kre'shun) [G. *yper*, above, + *L. secernere*, to secrete]. Abnormal amt. of secretion.

hy'persensib'ility [" + *L. sensibilitas*, sensibility]. Hypersensitivity of the body to a foreign protein or drug. *SYN.* *anaphylaxis*, *q.v.*

hypersensitiveness (hi'per-sen'si-tiv-nēs) [" + *L. sensitivus*, sensitive]. Excessive and abnormal susceptibility to the action of a given agent, as pollen or foreign protein. See *allergy*, *anaphylaxis*, *hay fever*.

hy'persensitiv'ity. Abnormal sensitivity to a stimulus of any kind.

hypersensitiza'tion [" + *L. sensitivus*, sensitive]. An abnormally increased susceptibility to infection.

hyperskeocytosis (hi'per-ske'o-si-to'sis) [" + *skatos*, left, + *kytos*, cell, + *ōsis*]. Leukocytosis with many immature forms. *SYN.* *hyperneocytosis*.

hypersomnia [" + *L. somnus*, sleep]. A toxic condition conducive to sleeping an excessively long time.

hypersphyxia (hi-per-sfik'i-ä) [" + *sphyxis*, pulse]. High blood pressure with increased activity of the circulation.

hypersthe'nia [" + *sthenos*, strength]. Abnormal strength or excessive tension, as in the insane.

hypersthen'ic [" + *sthenos*, strength]. Denoting excessive strength, or tension.

hypersthenuria (hi'per-sthen-u'ri-ä) [" + " + *ouron*, urine]. Dilute condition of the urine with elevation of the freezing point.

hy'persuscep'tibility [" + *L. suscipere*, to take, + *habilis*, apt]. Unusual susceptibility to a disease or to physical, esp. pathological, conditions. See *allergic*, *allergy*, *anaphylactia*, *anaphylactogenic*, *anaphylaxis*, *anatoxic*.

hypersystole (hi-per-sis'to-lē) [" + *systolē*, contraction]. Unusual force or duration of the systole.*

hypersystol'ic [" + *systolē*, contraction].

1. Pert. to hypersystole. 2. Person with undue heart contractions.

hypertarachia (hi-per-tā-rak'i-ä) [" + *tarache*, disorder]. Excessive irritability of the nervous system.

hyperteliorism (hi-per-tel'or-izm) [" + *tēlē*, far, + *orizein*, to separate]. Abnormal width between 2 paired organs.

h., ocular. Abnormal width bet. the eyes.

hy'pertens'in. *SYN.* *angiotonin*. An active vasoconstrictor (pressor) agent formed in an ischemic kidney. It is a polypeptid formed from the action of renin, an enzyme produced by the renal cortex, on hypertensinogen.

hy'pertens'inase. *SYN.* *angiotonase*. An enzyme present in normal kidney tissue which inactivates hypertensin. It is also present in other organs and tissues.

hy'pertens'inogen. A pseudoglobulin present in blood plasma which is the precursor of hypertensin. *q.v.*

hyperten'sion [G. *yper*, above, + *L. tensio*, tension] 1. Tension or tonus above normal. 2. A condition in which patient has a higher blood pressure than normal for his age.
ETIOI. The primary factor in hypertension is an increase in peripheral resistance resulting from vasoconstriction or narrowing of peripheral blood vessels.
One hundred and sixty millimeters systolic pressure constitutes the beginning of high blood pressure which may run well above 200 or even as high as 280. Persistent high blood pressure may eventuate in apoplexy or heart failure.
Recent research has attributed it, in part, to calcium formation on walls of blood vessels. It is treated by redissolving the calcium into the blood by means of electrolysis.

h., essential. *SYN.* *hyperpiesia*. H. which develops in the absence of kidney disease. Its cause is unknown. Also called primary or benign hypertension.

h., benign. H. of slow onset which is usually without symptoms.

h., Goldblatt. Hypertension which resembles renal hypertension produced in experimental animals.

h., malignant. Severe form of h. in which occlusion of peripheral vessels occurs resulting from hyperplasia and degenerative changes in intima.

h., renal. H. resulting from kidney disease. H. produced experimentally by constriction of renal arteries. It is due to a humoral substance *renin*, produced in an ischemic kidney.

RS blood pressure, diastole p., hypotension, pulse, pulse pressure, systolic p.

hyperten'sive [" + *L. tensio*, tension]. Marked by a rise in blood pressure.

h. diseases. Noninfectious ones with increased blood pressure.

hyperthē'lia [" + *thēlē*, nipple]. The presence of more than 2 nipples.

hyperthermalgesia (hi'per-therm-al-je'-zhi-ä) [" + *thermē*, heat, + *algēsia*, pain]. Unusual sensitiveness to heat.

hyperthermia (hi-per-ther'mi-ä) [G. *yper*, above, + *thermē*, heat.] *SYN.* *hyperpyrexia*. 1. Unusually high fever. 2. Treatment of disease by raising bodily temperature, accomplished by introduction of the malaria organism, injection of foreign proteins, or by physical means.

hyperthermoesthesia (hi-per-therm-o-es'tē-i-ä) [" + " + *aisthēsis*, sensation]. Unusual sensitiveness to heat. *SYN.* *hyperthermalgesia*.

hyperthrombinemia (hi'per-throm-bin-e'-mi-ä) [" + *thrombos*, clot, + *aima*,

blood]. Excess of thrombin in the blood causing coagulation.

hyperthymergastic reaction (hi'per-thi-mér-gas'tik) [" + *thymos*, mind, + *ergasia*, work]. A syndrome of a psychic disorder in which circumscribed attacks exhibit elated excitement, delusions of self-exaltation, euphoria, and other symptoms, including inability to conform to environment, and rebellion against inhibitions.

hyperthymia (hi-per-thi'mí-ä) [" + *thymos*, mind] 1. Morbid sensitiveness. 2. Cruelty or foolhardiness. 3. Moral insanity.

hyperthymism, hyperthymiza'tion [" + " + *thymos*, state]. Excess secretion of the thymus gland.

hyperthyrea (hi-per-thi're-ä) [" + *thyreos*, shield]. Excessive activity of the thyroid.

hyperthyreosis (hi'per-thi-re-o'sis) [" + " + *osis*]. Overactivity of the thyroid. SYN *hyperthyrea*, *hyperthyroidation*.

hyperthyroidation (hi'per-thi-roý-da'-shun) [" + " + *eidos*, form]. Excessive action of thyroid gland. SYN *hyperthyrea*.

hyperthyroidism (hi-per-thi'roid-izm) [" + " + " + *ismos*, state of]. A condition caused by excessive secretion of the thyroid glands which overstimulates the basal metabolism, causing an increased demand for food to prevent oxidation of body tissues.

It may take 2 forms: exophthalmic goiter* or Graves' disease and toxic adenoma.

SYM Autonomic imbalance, exaggeration of all functions, rapid pulse, psychic disturbances, excitement, restlessness, tremors, diarrhea, loss of weight, increased metabolism.

NP Mental and physical rest with freedom from worry and excitement imperative. A cool, bracing climate away from the seashore desirable. Exercise during hot weather aggravates symptoms. Winter months often bring improvement.

In severe cases confinement in bed, perhaps for several weeks or months. Light, fresh air, and sunshine are needed and sometimes a change of room desirable. Visitors should not be permitted prior to operation or in severe cases, and the nurse should attempt to allay all nervousness on part of patient. Simple diversions help to allay restlessness. Bedclothes during hot weather reduced to a minimum. Encourage patient to drink plenty of water. Bowels should be evacuated daily. Warm baths and frequent rubs are conducive to rest. Patient's position should be changed frequently. Hydrotherapy may be prescribed, and cold applications used to allay palpitation. An accurate record of pulse should be kept and the weight recorded at regular intervals. Regular nursing procedures should be followed for daily care of patient.

DIET The doctor and the dietitian may indicate the needed calories and prescribe the diet. Ordinarily, diet should be light and nourishing, with 2 or 3 pints of milk per day. No coffee or alcohol. Fish, eggs, fat bacon, chicken, custard, bread, vegetables and fruit are permitted. Red meats should be avoided.

RS* Basedow's disease, cretinism, goiter, myxedema, thyroid.

hyperthyro'sis [" + " + *osis*]. Excess of thyroid secretion in the blood. SYN: *hyperthyroidation*.

hyperto'nia [G. *yper*, above, + *tonos*, tension] Abnormal tension of arteries or muscles.

hypertonic [" + *tonos*, tension]. 1. Having a higher osmotic pressure than blood. Pert. to a solution of higher osmotic pressure than another.

2. Being in a state of greater than normal tension or of incomplete relaxation. Said of muscles. Opp. of *hypotonic*.

hypertonicity [" + *tonos*, tension]. Excess muscular tonus or intraocular pressure. SYN *hypertonia*.

hypertonus (hi-per-to'nus) [" + *tonos*, tension] Increased tension, as muscular tension in spasm.

hypertoxicity [" + *toxikon*, poison]. The state of being excessively poisonous.

hypertrichiasis (hi'per-tri-ki-a-sis) [" + *thrix*, *trich-*, hair] Abnormal growth of hair.

ETIOL Congenital or obscure causes. May be due to adrenal or gonad disturbances. Noted in Addison's disease and in patients bedridden with pulmonary tuberculosis. SYN *hypertrichosis*.

hypertrichophobia (hi'per-trik-o-fó'bí-ä) [" + " + *phobos*, fear] Fear of hair on the body.

hypertrichophrydia (hi'per-trik-of-rí-dí-ä) [" + " + *ophrys*, eyebrow] Undue length of the eyebrows.

hypertrichosis (hi'per-tri-ko'sis) [" + " + *osis*]. Abnormal growth of hair. SYN: *hypertrichiasis*.

hypertrophía (hi-per-tro'fí-ä) [" + *trophé*, nourishment] Increased size of an organ, or of the body, due to growth. SYN *hypertrophy*.

hypertrophic (hi-per-trof'ik) [" + *trophé*, nourishment]. Pert to hypertrophy.

hypertrophy (hi'per-tro-fi) [G. *yper*, above, + *trophé*, nourishment] SYN: *hypertrophía*. Increase in size of an organ or structure which does not involve tumor formation. Term is generally restricted to an increase in size or bulk not resulting from an increase in number of cells or tissue elements, as in the hypertrophy of a muscle. Term sometimes used to apply to any increase in size as a result of functional activity. SEE *hyperplasia*.

h., adaptive. H in which an organ increases in size to meet increased functional demands, as h. of the heart which accompanies valvular disorders.

h., cardiac. H of the heart, increase in size of the heart resulting from hypertrophy of muscle tissue but without increase in size of cavities.

h., compensatory. H resulting from increased function of an organ due to a defect, or due to impaired function of the opposite of a paired organ.

h., concentric. H in which the walls of an organ become thickened, with no enlargement, but with diminished capacity.

h., eccentric. Hypertrophy of an organ with dilatation.

h., false. H with degeneration of 1 constituent of an organ and its replacement by another.

h., Marie's. Chronic arthral enlargement subsequent to chronic periostitis.

h., numerical. H. caused by increase in structural elements.

h., physiological. That due to natural rather than pathological factors.

h., pseudomuscular. A disease usually of childhood, characterized by paralysis, depending upon degeneration of the muscles which, however, become en-

larged from a deposition of fat and connective tissue.

Syn. Weakness of muscles, child is awkward, stumbles and seeks support in walking. As paralysis increases, the muscles, particularly those of the calf, thigh, buttocks and back, enlarge. Upper extremities less frequently affected. In erect posture feet are wide apart, abdomen protrudes and spinal column shows a marked curvature with convexity forward. Patient rises from recumbent position by grasping the knees or by resting the hands on the floor in front of him, extending the legs and pushing the body backwards. Gait is waddling. In course of few years paralysis becomes so marked patient is unable to leave his bed, atrophy of muscles follows.

Prog. Utterly unfavorable.

Treatment. Constitutional, graduated exercises, massage, electricity.

h., simple. H due to increase in size of structural parts.

h., true. H caused by increase in size in all the different tissues composing a part.

h., vicarious. H of an organ when another organ of allied function is disabled or destroyed.

hypertr'opia [G *yper*, above, + *trópē*, a turning]. Vertical strabismus upward.

hyperuresis (hi-per-ū-re'sis) [' + *ourēsis*, urination]. Excess of urinary secretion. **Syn.** *enuresis*, *polyuria*.

hyperuricemia (hi-per-ū-ris-e-mi-ā) [' + *ouron*, urine, + *ama*, blood]. Abnormal amt. of uric acid in the blood.

hyperuric'ria [' + " + *ouron*, urine]. Undue amt of uric acid in the urine.

hypervascular [' + *L vasculis*, vessel]. Excessively vascular.

hyperv'osity (hi-per-ve-nos'ti) [' + *L venōsus*, pert to a vein]. Excessive development of the venous system. **Syn.** *super'v'osity*.

hy'perventilation [G *yper* above, + *L ventilatio*, ventilation]. Hyperpnea as occurs in forced respiration, increased inspiration and expiration of air as a result of increase in rate or depth of respiration, or both. Results esp in carbon dioxide depletion (*acapnia*) with accompanying symptoms (fall in blood pressure, vasoconstriction, and sometimes syncope).

h. syndrome. A condition common during sleep. Faster and deeper breathing causes a loss of carbon dioxide from the lungs producing numbness of the hands, fingers and of other parts of the body, prickling of skin, trembling feeling, racing of heart, light-headedness, fainting, cramps of muscles, esp leg cramps, a spastic and painful condition resulting in tetany and possibly death.

hyperviscos'ity [' + *L viscosus*, gummy]. Excessive viscosity or exaggeration of adhesive properties. Seen in anemias and inflammatory diseases.

hypervitaminosis (hi-per-vi-tām-in-ō'sis) [' + *L vita*, life, + *amine* + *ōsis*]. A condition caused by an excessive amount of vitamin. Occurs only in cases of administration of massive doses of vitamins A & D.

hypervolemia (hi-per-vol-e'mi-ā) [' + *L volumen*, volume, + *G ama*, blood]. Plethora of blood.

hyp'esthesia (hi-pes-the'zi-ā) [G. *ypo*, under, + *aisthēsis*, sensation]. Lessened sensibility to touch.

hypha (hi-fa) [G. *phē*, web]. A filament of mold, or part of a mold mycelium.

hyp'hedonia (hip-he-dō-ni-ā) [G. *ypo* under, + *ēdonē*, pleasure]. Abnormal diminution in gratification of desires.

hyper'hemia (hi-fē'mi-ā) [' + *ama*, blood]. 1. Blood in the ant. chamber of the eye in front of iris. 2. *Oligemia*.

hyp'hex (hi-fēks) A name for both hexamethonium chloride, and 1-hydrazinophthalazine, effective in treatment of the hypertensions.

hyp'hidrosis (hip-hid-ro'sis) [' + *idrōs*, sweat]. Diminished secretion of sweat.

Hyp'homycetes (hi-fō-mi-se'tes) [G. *yp'hic*, web, + *mykes*, fungus]. The *Fungi Imperfecti*. Filamentous fungi with branched or unbranched threads. **Syn.** *molds*.

hyp'nosis (hip-in-ō'sis) [G. *ypo*, under, + *is*, in-, fiber, + *ōsis*]. Deficiency of fibrin in the blood.

hyp'nagogic (hip-nag-oj'ik) [G. *ypnos*, sleep, + *agogos*, leading]. 1. Inducing sleep or induced by sleep. **Syn.** *hypnotic*. 2. **Psy** Pert to hallucinations or dreams just before loss of consciousness. **Sec.** *hypnogenic zones*.

h. state. A transitional state bet sleeping and awaking and delusions which may result therefrom.

hyp'nalgia (hip-nal'ji-ā) [' + *algos*, pain]. False sense of pain experienced in a dream.

hyp'nic [G. *ypnos*, sleep]. Causing sleep. **Syn.** *somnificient*, *somniferous*.

hyp'nocyst [' + *kystis*, a cyst]. A quiescent cyst or 1 whose activity is in abeyance.

hyp'nogen'etic [' + *gennan*, to produce]. Producing sleep.

h. spots. Areas which, on being stimulated, produce sleep. **Syn.** *hypnogenic zones*.

hypnogenic zones (hip-no-jen'ik) [' + *gennan*, to produce]. Areas on the body which, when stimulated, produce sleep, esp a sleep resembling somnambulism. The area may be the elbow or the popliteal spaces. **Sec.** *hypnagogic*.

hyp'noidal (hip-noy'dal) [' + *eidōs*, resemblance]. Pert to a condition between sleep and waking, resembling sleep.

hyp'noidiza'tion [' + *eidōs*, form]. Induction of hypnosis.

hyp'nolepsy (hip-no-lep-si) [' + *lēpsis*, seizure]. Irresistible sleepiness. **Syn.** *narcolepsy*.

hyp'nology (hip-nol'o-ji) [' + *logos*, study]. Scientific study of sleep.

hyp'nophob'ia. Morbid fear of falling asleep.

hyp'nopompic (hip-no-pom'pic) [' + *pompē*, procession]. Dreams persisting after return of consciousness.

hyp'nosis (hip-no'sis) [' + *ōsis*]. A subconscious condition in which the objective manifestations of mind are more or less inactive, accompanied by abnormal sensibility to impressions, the subject responding to these impressions, unrestrained by the reasoning faculties. **Sec.** *autohypnosis*, *bradism*, *hypnotism*, *sleepwalking*, *somnology*.

hyp'nosophy (hip-nos'o-fi) [' + *sophia*, wisdom]. The study of sleep.

hyp'nother'apy [' + *therapeia*, treatment]. Treatment by hypnotism, or by inducing prolonged sleep.

hyp'notic [G. *ypnos*, sleep]. 1. Pert. to sleep or hypnosis. 2. An agent that induces sleep or which dulls the senses. **Ex:** *chloral hydrate*, *sulfonethylmethane*.

hyp'notics [G. *ypnos*, sleep]. Drugs which cause insensibility to pain by inhibiting

afferent impulses, or the cortical centers of the brain receiving sensory impressions, and thus causing partial or complete unconsciousness.

They include *Sedatives, analgesics, anesthetics, and intoxicants, q.v.* They should yield not unpleasant after effects and result in natural sleep.

They are sometimes called *narcotics, somnifacients, and soporifics, q.v.*, when used to induce sleep.

NP They should not be administered without a physician's order.

Ex *Mild* Bromides, sodium bromide, dose 5-30 gr., potassium bromide, dose 5-30 gr., or ammonium bromide, dose 5-30 gr.

Aspirin, dose 5-15 gr., acts as a mild hypnotic.

Stronger Trional, 5-10 gr., veronal, 5-10 gr., sulfonal, 5-20 gr. —this should be given early in the evening, as it takes several hours to act.

Chloral, 5-20 gr., often used in conjunction with bromide to obtain a more powerful hypnotic effect. Chloral is a heart depressant.

Chloralamide, dose 10-30 gr., is a safer drug to use than chloral, as it is less depressing to the heart.

Narcotics Opium, morphia and its derivatives are narcotics.

hypnotism (hip'no-tiz-m) [+ *ismos*, state of] An induced sleeplike state during which patient is peculiarly susceptible to the suggestions of the hypnotist.

hypnotist [G *gynos*, sleep] One who practices hypnotism.

hypnotize (hip'no-tiz) [G *gynos*, sleep]. To put under hypnotism.

hy'po [G *ypo*, under] 1 A hypochondriac 2 Popular name for hypodermic injection.

hy-po [G] Prefix Less than, below.

hy'poacid'ity [G *ypo*, under, + L *acidus*, sour] A condition caused by lowered hydrochloric secretion.

Secondary to other disorders, such as pernicious anemia.

TREATMENT Dilute HCl by mouth.

DIET Fruit juices and meat broths before meals. Nourishing diet.

hypoade'nia [+ *adēn*, gland]. Defective activity of the glands.

hypoadre'nalism, hypoadre'nia [+ L *ad*, to, + *rēnalis*, pert to kidney, + G *ismos* state of] Adrenal insufficiency.

hypoalimenta'tion [+ L *alimentum*, nourishment] Insufficient nourishment. SYN *subalimentation*.

hypocalonemia (hi'po-al-o-ne'mī-ā) [+ *als*, salt, + *aima*, blood]. Lack of salts in the blood.

hypoazoturia (hi'po-az-ot-ū'rī-ā) [+ *a-*, priv + *zōē*, life, + *ouron*, urine]. Diminished urea in the urine.

hypobaropathy (hi'po-bar-op'ā-thī) [+ *baros*, pressure, + *pathos*, disease] Symptoms produced by diminished air pressure, mountain sickness, aviator's sickness.

hyp'oblast [G *ypo*, under, + *blastos*, germ] The inner cell layer or *endoderm* which develops during gastrulation. The external layer is called *epiblast*.

hypoblastic (hi-po-blas'tik) [+ *blastos*, germ] Pert. to the inner layer of the blastoderm.

hypobulia (hi-po-bu'li-ā) [+ *boulē*, will]. Lack of will power.

hypocalcemia (hi'po-kal-se'mī-ā) [+ L *calx*, lime, + G *aima*, blood]. Abnormally low blood calcium.

hypocalcia (hi-po-kal'sī-ā) [+ L *calx*, lime]. Lack of calcium in the system.

hypocap'nia [+ *kappos*, smoke]. Lack of carbon dioxide in the blood.

hypochloremia (hi'po-klo-re'mī-ā) [+ *chlōros*, green, + *aima*, blood]. Having deficiency of the chloride contents of the blood.

hypochlorhydia (hi-po-klor-hī'drī-ā) [+ " + *ydōr*, water]. Diminished secretion of hydrochloric acid.

Less than 25° throughout Ewald test. Small amount and low acid may be indicative of carcinoma or anemia. May be found in subacute and chronic gastritis, peptic ulcers, infections, advanced tuberculosis, early carcinoma, and neuroses. SEE *achlorhydia, hyperchlorhydia*.

hy'pochloriza'tion [+ *chlōros*, green]. Reduction of sodium chloride in the diet in nephritis and epilepsy.

hypochloruria (hi-po-klo-ru'rī-ā) [G *ypo*, under, + *chlōros*, green, + *ouron*, urine] Diminution of chlorides in the urine.

hypocholesteremia (hi'po-ko-les-ter-e'mī-ā) [+ *cholē*, bile, + *stereos*, solid, + *aima*, blood] Lowered cholesterol in the blood.

hypochon'dria [+ *chondros*, cartilage]. Abnormal concern about health with false belief of suffering from some disease. SYN *hypochondriasis*.

hypochon'driac [+ *chondros*, cartilage]. 1. Pert to the region of the hypochondrium,* or upper lateral region on each side of the body and below the thorax, beneath the ribs.

2 One having a morbid fear of disease.

h. region. Part of abdomen beneath lower ribs on both sides of epigastrium. SYN *hypochondrium*.

hypochondriacal (hi'po-kon-dri-ā-kal) [+ *chondros*, cartilage] Affected with a morbid interest in health and disease.

hypochondrial reflex (hi-pō-kon'dri-āl) A sudden inspiratory act resulting from sudden pressure below costal border.

hypochondriasis (hi'po-kon-dri-ā-sis) [+ *chondros*, cartilage] Morbid anxiety about one's health, a frequent symptom of depressed states. SYN *hypochondria*.

hypochon'drium [+ *chondros*, cartilage] That part of the abdomen beneath the lower ribs on each side of the epigastrium.

hypochromasia (hi'po-kro-mā-sī-ā) [+ *chrōma*, color]. Lack of hemoglobin in the red blood cells.

hypochromatosis (hi'po-kro-mā-to'sis) [+ " + *ōsis*]. Disappearance of the chromatin or nucleus in a cell. SYN *chromatolysis*.

hy'pochrom'ia [G *ypo*, under, + *chrōma*, color] Condition of the blood in which the red blood cells have a reduced hemoglobin content.

hypochromic (hi-pō-krōm'ik) [+ *chrōma*, color] Pert to hypochromia.

hypochro'sis [+ *chrōma*, coloring]. Lack of color in the blood because of low hemoglobin.

hypochylia (hi-po-ki'lī-ā) [+ *chylos*, juice] Lack of normal secretion of gastric juice.

hypocinesia (hi-po-sin-e'sī-ā) [+ *kinēsis*, motion]. Diminished power of movement.

hypocolasia (hi-po-ko-la'zī-ā) [+ *kolasis*, hindering]. Functional weakness of the inhibiting mechanism.

hypocondylar (hi-po-kon'dī-lar) [+ *kondylos*, condyle]. Below a condyle.

hypocone. The distolingual cusp of an upper molar tooth.

hypoconid. The distobuccal cusp of a lower molar tooth.

hypoecrinism (hi-po-ek-ri-nizm) [*+* + *krinein*, to separate, + *ismos*, state of]. Deficient secretion of any gland, esp. an endocrine.

hypocyclosis (hi-'po-si-klo-'sis) [G. *ypo*, under, + *kyklos*, circle]. Deficient accommodation.

h., ciliary. Weakness of ciliary muscle.

h., lenticular. Lack of elasticity in crystalline lens.

Both forms interfere with accommodation.

hypocystotomy (hi-po-sis-tot'o-mi) [*+* + *kystis*, a bladder, + *tome*, incision]. Perineal opening of the bladder.

hypocytosis (hi-po-si-to-'sis) [*+* + *kytos*, cell, + *osis*]. Lack of normal number of blood corpuscles.

hypodermatomy (hi-po-der-mat'o-mi) [*+* + *derma*, skin, + *tome*, incision]. Subcutaneous incision or section, as of a muscle or tendon.

hypodermic [*+* + *derma*, skin]. Under, or inserted under the skin, as a hypodermic injection.

It may be given subcutaneously, intracutaneously, or into the skin, intramuscularly, or into a muscle, intraspinally, or into the spinal canal, or intravenously, into a vein.

It is given to secure prompt action of a drug, when the drug cannot be taken by mouth, when it may not be readily absorbed in the stomach or intestines, when it might be changed by action of the gastric secretions, or to act as an anesthetic about the site of injection.

h., antitoxin, serum, and vaccine. Subcutaneous in intrascapular region, infraclavicular region, or post portion of axilla. May also be adm intramuscularly or intravenously, all by a physician.

h., intracutaneous. Usually adm by a physician.

h., intramuscular. Given in gluteal or in lumbar region. Used when a drug is not easily absorbed or when it is irritating and when large quantity of liquid is to be used.

h., intravenous. Site Median basilic, or median cephalic vein. To be adm by a physician.

h., subcutaneous. Given in front of thighs, or outer surface of arms and forearm.

hypodermoclysis, hypodermatoclysis (hi-'po-der-mok'lis-is, -mat-ok'lis-is) [*+* + *klysis*, injection]. The injection of fluids into the subcutaneous tissues to supply the body with liquids quickly, as after shock or hemorrhage, diarrhea, or when the blood coagulation time is too long, in fact, it may be given in any condition in which it is impossible to give sufficient water by mouth or by rectum.

When it is necessary to maintain a larger amount of water in the tissues in order to keep up proper metabolism, hypodermoclysis may be ordered. The purpose is about the same as that of intravenous infusions.

SOLUTIONS USUALLY USED. Physiological salt solution. Normal salt solution is generally used because it is one of the principal constituents of the blood.

The solution may be made with prepared tablets, as is done in many institutions, or 9/10 of 1% may be made very easily by taking 9/10 of 1% com-

mon table salt and adding it to each 100 parts of water until the required amount is prepared; this is then boiled. Usually not more than 2 parts are given, or 1 dram for each pound of body weight for each 15 minutes.

Care must be taken that it does not evaporate, as the content will be hypertonic solution if the steam is not contained.

There are other solutions given by this method as preferred by the attending physician. If the solution is not of the right percentage, hemolysis* may occur. Other solutions adm intravenously are not generally given by hypodermoclysis.

TEMPERATURE OF SOLUTION. It is very essential that solution be of the proper temperature, which should be from 108°-115° F., in the flask, as it cools rapidly while passing through the tubing. It is very necessary also that it be warm enough during the entire course of the flow.

SITE OF INJECTION. The thighs are not used by some authorities as the needles are not supposed to penetrate near the course of large blood vessels. Here the femoral vein is too close to the site of an injection. (a) In the loose tissues at the base of the breasts, (b) in the thighs or buttocks (care being taken to avoid the large blood vessels), (c) in the axillary line (esp. for men), (d) beneath the skin of the abdomen (half way between the navel and the ant. sup. spine), (e) and intraperitoneally in children.

hypodynamia (hi-'po-di-na-mi-'ā) [G. *ypo*, under, + *dynamis*, energy]. Vital debility. Syn. *adynamia*.

hypoeccrisia (hi-po-ek-kri-'si-'ā) [*+* + *ek*, out, + *krisis*, separation]. Imperfect excretion.

hypoeccretic (hi-'po-ek-krit-'ik) [*+* + *ek-kritikos*, secreting]. 1 Retarding normal excretion. 2 Pert to insufficient or defective excretion.

hypoendocrinism (hi-'po-en-dok-'ri-nizm) [*+* + *endon*, within, + *krinein*, to separate, + *ismos*, state of]. Insufficiency of internal secretion in 1 or more glands.

hypoendocrisia (hi-'po-en-do-kri-'si-'ā) [*+* + *+* + *krisis*, separation]. Insufficiency of endocrine secretion. Syn. *hypoendocrinism*.

hypo eosinophilia (hi-'po-e-'o-sin-o-fl'i-'ā) [*+* + *eōs*, dawn (rose colored), + *philein*, to love]. Diminished quantity of eosinophil leukocytes of the blood.

hypopinephria (hi-po-ep-i-'nef-i-'ā) [*+* + *epi*, upon, + *nephros*, kidney]. Insufficiency of the adrenal secretion.

hy'poer'gy. Hyposensitiveness, *q r*

hypo esophoria (hi-'po-es-o-'fo-'ri-'ā) [*+* + *esō*, inward, + *phorein*, to bear]. Downward and inward deviation of the eye.

hypoesthesia [*+* + *aisthēsis*, sensation]. Duller sensitivity to touch.

hypoexophoria (hi-'po-eks-o-'fo-'ri-'ā) [*+* + *exō*, outward, + *phorein*, to bear]. Downward and outward deviation of the eye.

hypogast'ric [*+* + *gastēr*, belly]. Pert. to lower middle of the abdomen or hypogastrum.

h. artery. *Arteria iliaca interna*.

h. plexus. Sympathetic nerve plexus in the pelvis.

h. region. The hypogastrum. See: abdominal region.

hypogast'rium [*+* + *gastēr*, belly]. Region

below the umbilicus, or navel, between the right and left inguinal regions

hypogenesis [' + *genesis*, development]. Cessation of growth or development at an early stage, causing defective structure. SYN *ateliostosis*

hypogonitalism (hi-pō-jēn'tī-āl-izm) [G *ypo*, under, + *L genitalis*, a genital + *G ismos*, state of]. Condition in which the genital organs are underdeveloped. Characterized by reduced size of genital organs, failure of testes to descend in some cases, and incomplete development of secondary sex characters. SEE *hypogonadism*

Gonadotropic hormones from urine of pregnant mares aid in causing testicular descent and growth of the genitalia

hypogeusia (hi-pō-gū'sī-ā) [' + *geusia*, taste]. Blunting of sense of taste.

hypoglobulia [' + *L globulus*, globule]. Lack of cellular elements of the blood SYN *cytopenia*, *hypocytosis*.

hypoglossal [' + *glossa*, tongue]. Situated under the tongue

h. alternating hemiplegia. Medulla lesion paralyzing the tongue by involving the 12 fibers as they course through the uncrossed pyramid. The pathology may extend across the midline or dorsally, involving the medial fillet, causing contralateral anesthesia

h. nerve. A mixed nerve. It carries afferent proprioceptive impulses as well as efferent motor impulses

Orig. Medulla oblongata

Dist. Extrinsic and intrinsic muscles of tongue

hypoglossitis [' + *glossa*, tongue]. 1 Undersurface of tongue. 2 Cystic tumor of floor of mouth. SYN *ranula*.

hypoglycemia [' + *glykos*, sweet, + *aima*, blood]. Deficiency of sugar in the blood. A condition in which there is less than 80 mg of sugar per 100 cc of blood

ETIOI. Hypertunction of the islands of Langerhans may cause it or injection of excessive quantity of insulin. SEE *coma*, *hyperglycemia*, *hyperinsulinism*

SYM. acute fatigue, restlessness, malaise, marked irritability and weakness in severe cases, mental disturbances, delirium, coma, and possibly death

hypoglycemic (hi-pō-gli-se'mik) [' + " + *aima*, blood]. Pert. to or causing hypoglycemia

h. shock. Production of shock by artificial production of hypoglycemia by intramuscular adm of insulin in the treatment of schizophrenia. RS *insulin*, *schizophrenia*, *shock*.

hypoglycogenolysis (hi-pō-gli-ko-jen-ol-'ī-sis) [' + " + *gennan*, to produce, + *lysis*, solution]. Defective hydrolysis of glycogen (glycogenolysis)

hypognathous (hi-pō-gnā-thus) [G *ypo*, under, + *gnathos*, jaw]. Having a lower jaw longer than the upper one

hypogonadism (hi-pō-gō-nad-izm) [' + *gonē*, semen, + *ismos*, state of]. Defective internal secretion of the gonads.

hypohepatic (hi-pō-he-pā'tī-ā) [' + *ēpatr*, *ēpatr*, liver]. Deficient liver function

hypohidrosis (hi-pō-hi-dro'sis) [' + *idrōs*, sweat, + *ōsis*]. Diminished perspiration. SYN *hypidrosis*.

hy'polyhydrochloria diet [' + *ydōr*, water, + *chlōros*, green]. (a) Avoid excessive quantities of fats and salts. (b) Avoid overeating. (c) Avoid much liquid. 1. Potato. 2. Dextrinized cereals. 3. Nuts. 4. Egg yolk. 5. Fruits. 6. Jellies. (d) Small amts. of broth or meat stimulate activity of the stomach.

hypohyloma (hi'po-hi-lo'mā) [' + *ylē*, matter, + *ōma*, tumor]. A tumor formed by embryonic tissue. Derived from hypoblast tissue

hypohypophyism (hi'po-hi-pōf'is-izm) [' + *ypo*, under, + *phyein*, to grow, + *ismos*, state of]. Diminished activity of ant. lobe of the hypophysis. SYN. *hypopituitarism*.

hypoinosemia (hi-pō-in-ō-se'mī-ā) [' + *is*, in-, fiber, + *aima*, blood]. Decreased formation of fibrin in the blood

hypoin'sulinism [' + *L insula*, island, + *G ismos*, state of]. Insufficient secretion of insulin. SYN *diabetes mellitus*.

hypoisotonic (hi'po-is-ō-ton'ik) [' + *isos*, equal, + *tonos*, tension]. Denoting a solution having lesser osmotic pressure than another solution

hypokinesia (hi-pō-kin-e'zī-ā) [' + *kinēsis*, motion]. Decreased motor reaction to stimulus

hypokinetic [' + *kinēsis*, motion]. Pert. to hypokinesia

hypokolasia (hi'po-kol-a'sī-ā) [' + *kolasis*, hindrance]. Imperfect inhibitory power

hypoleim'nal. Situated below a sheath or membrane

hypolepidoma (hi-pō-lep-id-ō'mā) [' + *lepis*, *lepid-*, kind, + *ōma*, tumor]. A hypoblastic tissue tumor

hypoleukocytosis (hi'po-lū'kō-sī-to'sis) [G *ypo*, under, — *leukos*, white, — *kutos*, cell, — *ōsis*]. SYN *leukocytopenia*. A lessening of leukocytes in blood

hypoliposis (hi-pō-lip-ō'sis) [G *ypo*, under, + *lipos*, fat, + *ōsis*]. Deficiency of fat in the tissues

hypologia (hi-pō-lo'jī-ā) [G *ypo*, under, + *logos*, word]. A cerebral symptom marked by inadequate speech

hypolymphemia (hi-pō-lim-fe'mī-ā) [' + *L lymphā*, lymph, + *G aima*, blood]. Decreased lymphocytes in the blood with normal number of leukocytes.

hypomania (hi-pō-ma'nī-ā) [' + *mania*, madness]. Mild mania without much change in behavior, but accompanied by sound association and distractibility.

hypomanic [' + *mania*, madness]. Pert. to maniacal exaltation, or one so affected.

hypomastia, **hypomazia** (hi-pō-mas'tī-ā, -ma'zī-ā) [' + *mastos*, *mazos*, breast]. Condition of having abnormally small breasts

hy'pomelancholia [' + *melas*, black, + *cholē*, bile]. Melancholia without delusions

hypomenorrhea (hi'po-men-or-re'ā) [' + *mēn*, month, + *roia*, flow]. Deficient menstrual flow

hypomere (hi-pō-mēr) [' + *meros*, part]. That portion of the mesoderm that later forms the pleuropertitoneal walls

hypometabolism (hi'po-me-tab-ō-lizm) [' + *metabolē*, change, + *ismos*, state of]. Lowered metabolism

hypometria (hi-pō-met'rī-ā) [' + *metron*, measure]. Shortened range of movement

hypometropia (hi'pō-mē-trōp'ī-ā) Myopia or shortsightedness

hypomicron (hi'pō-mī'krōn) A sub-micron, a particle invisible under an ordinary microscope but capable of being recognized under an ultramicroscope

hypomnesia, **hypomnesis** (hi-pōm-ne'zī-ā, -nē'sis) [' + *mnēsis*, memory]. Impaired memory.

hypomorph (hi'pō-morf) [' + *morphē*, form]. One with short limbs who is short when standing in proportion to

- when sitting. The opposite of *hypermorph*, *q.v.* See *mesomorph*.
- hypomotility** (hi-pō-mō-tīl'ī-ti). Hypokinesia, *q.v.*
- hypomyotonia** (hi'po-mi-o-to-nī-ā) [' + *mys*, *myo*-, muscle, + *tonos*, tension]. Lacking in muscular tonus
- hypomyxia** (hi-po-miks'i-ā) [' + *myia*, mucus] Diminished secretion of mucus
- hyponanosoma** (hi-pō-nān-ō-sō'mā). Extreme dwarfishness
- hyponatremia** (hi-pō-nā-trē'mī-ā) Subnormal concentration of sodium in the blood
- hyponeocytosis** (hi'po-ne'o-si-to'sis) [' + *neos*, new, + *kytos*, cell, + *osis*]. Decreased number of leukocytes (leukopenia) with immature cells in the blood
- hyponeia** (hi-po-noy'ā) [' + *nous*, mind]. Sluggish mental activity or imagination SYN *hypopsychosis*.
- hyponychium** (hi-po-nik'i-ūm) [G *ypo*, under, + *onyx*, *onych*-, nail]. The nail bed SYN *matrix unguis*.
- hypopancræatism** (hi'po-pān'kre-ā-tizm) [' + *pagkreas*, pancreas, + *ismos*, state of]. Diminished activity of the pancreas
- hypoparathyreosis** (hi'po-par-ā-thi-rē-o'sis) [' + *para*, beside, + *thyreos*, shield, + *osis*]. A condition due to lessened or absent secretion of the parathyroids SYN *hypoparathyroidism*.
- hypoparathyroidism** (hi'po-pār-ā-thi'royd-izm) [' + " + " + *eidosis*, form, + *ismos* state of]. Insufficient secretion of the parathyroid glands
- hypopeps'ia** [' + *pepsis*, digestion]. Impaired digestion due to lack of pepsin.
- hypopepsinia** (hi-po-pep-sin'i-ā) [' + *pepsis*, digestion]. Deficient pepsin in the gastric juice
- hypopharynx** [G *ypo*, under, + *pharynx*, pharynx]. The laryngopharynx, the lowermost portion of the pharynx which leads to the larynx and esophagus
- hypophonesis** (hi-po-fō-ne'sis) [' + *phōnē*, voice]. A diminished sound in auscultation or in percussion fainter than usual.
- hypophonia** (hi-po-fō-nī-ā) [' + *phōnē*, voice] Abnormally weak voice due to incoordination of speech muscles
- hypophoria** (hi-po-fō-rī-ā) [' + *phorein*, to bear] Tendency of one visual axis to fall below the other one
- hypophosphatemia** (hi'po-fos-fā-te'mī-ā) [' + L *phosphas*, phosphate, + G *aima*, blood] Phosphates below normal in the blood
- hypophrenia** (hi-po-fre'nī-ā) [G *ypo*, under, + *phrēn*, mind]. Subnormal mentality.
- hypophren'ic** [' + *phrēn*, mind]. 1. Pert to subnormal mentality 2. A feeble-minded person.
- hypophrenosis** (hi-po-fre-no'sis) [' + " + *osis*]. Feeble-mindedness
- hypophyseal** (hi-po-fiz'e-ai) [' + *physis*, growth]. Pert. to the hypophysis
- hypophysectomy** (hi'po-fi-sek'to-mī) [' + " + *ektomē*, excision]. Excision of the hypophysis cerebri.
- hypophysis** (hi-pōf'i-sis) (pl. *hypophyses*) [' + *physis*, growth]. 1. Any undergrowth. 2. BNA. The pituitary body. *h. cerebri*. SYN *pituitary gland*, *q.v.* A gland of internal secretion lying in the sella turcica of the sphenoid bone. It consists of two portions, the *adenohypophysis* and the *neurohypophysis*. These are differentiated into the anterior and posterior lobes which are attached to the hypothalamus of the brain by the hypophyseal stalk
- hypophysitis** (hi-pōf-is-i'tis) [' + " + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the pituitary body
- hypopiesis** (hi-po-pi-e'sis) [' + *piesis*, pressure] Subnormal arterial pressure
- hypopinealism** (hi-po-pin'e-al-izm) [' + L *pineus*, pert to pine cone, + G *ismos*, state of]. Diminished secretion of the pineal body.
- hypopituitarism** (hi-po-pit-u'i-tā-rizm) [G *ypo*, under, + L *pituita*, mucus, + G *ismos*, state of] A condition resulting from diminished secretion of pituitary hormones, esp those of the anterior lobe
- hypoplasia** (hi-po-pla'zī-ā) [' + *plasis*, formation] Defective development of tissue. RS *tissue*.
- hypoprosia** (hi'po-po-rō'sis) Deficient development of a callus at site of a bone fracture
- hypoproteinemia** (hi'pō-prō-tē-in-ē'mī-ā) [' + *protos*, first, + *aima*, blood] Decrease in the normal quantity of protein in the blood
- hypoproteino'sis**. Condition resulting from protein deficiency in diet
- hypoprote thrombinemia** (hi'pō-prō-thrōm'bi-nē-mī-ā) Deficiency of prothrombin in the blood
- hypopselaphesia** (hi-pop-sel-af-e'zī-ā) [' + *pselaphesis*, touch] Blunted tactile sense
- hypopsychosis** (hi-po-si-kō'sis) [G *ypo*, under, + *psychē*, mind, + *osis*] SYN *hyponoria* Weakness of the function of thought
- hypoptyalism** (hi-po-t'yal-izm) [' + *ptyalon*, saliva, + *ismos*, state of] Decreased salivary secretion
- hypopyon** (hi-po-pi-on) [' + *pyon*, pus] Pus in ant chamber of the eye in front of iris but behind cornea, seen in corneal ulcer
- hyporeflex'ia** [' + L *reflexus*, bent back]. Diminished function of the reflexes
- hyposalemia** (hi-po-sal-e'mī-ā) [' + L *sal*, salt, + G *aima*, blood]. Decreased amt of salts in the blood SYN *hypochloremia*.
- hypo'saliva'tion**. Abnormal decrease in flow of saliva
- hyposar'ca** [' + *sarz*, flesh] Extreme dropsy (anasarca) of subcutaneous connective tissue
- hyposecre'tion** [' + L *secre'tus*, *seccrere*, to separate]. Lowered amt of secretion.
- hypo'sen'sitive** [G *ypo*, under, + L *sentire*, to feel] Having reduced ability to respond to stimuli
- hy'posensitiza'tion** [' + L *sentire*, to feel]. Production of hyposensitiveness
- hyposaladenitis** (hi'po-si'al-ad-en-i'tis) [' + *salon*, saliva, + *aden*, gland, + *-itis*, inflammation] Submaxillary salivary gland inflammation.
- hyposmia** (hi-pōz'mī-ā) [G *ypo*, under, + *osmē*, smell] Defect in sense of smell
- hypospadia**, **hypospadias** (hi-po-spa'dī-ā, -as) [' + *span*, to draw]. Congenital opening of the male urethra upon the undersurface of the penis, also an urethral opening into vagina RS. *penis*, *urethra*.
- hyposphresia** (hi'pō-sfrē-sī-ā). Hyposmia, *q.v.*
- hyposphyxia** (hi-po-sfik'sī-ā) [' + *sphysis*, pulse]. Sluggish circulation due to abnormally low blood pressure.
- hypostasis** (hi-pōs'tas-is) [' + *stasis*, a halt]. Deposit; sediment. Opposite of *epistasis*.
- hypostatic** (hi-po-stat'ik) [G. *ypo*, under, + *statikos* standing]. 1. Of or per-

taining to hypostasis. 2. In genetics, hidden or suppressed, said of a gene whose effect is suppressed by the presence of another gene

hyposteolysis (hi-po-ste-at-ol'-is) [" + *steor*, fat, + *lysis*, loosening]. Diminished emulsification of fats during digestion.

hyposthenia (hi-po-sthe'n-i-ä) [" + *sthenos*, strength]. Subnormal strength; an enfeebled state; weakness

hypostheniant (hi-pos-the'n-i-ant) [" + *sthenos*, strength]. Reducing vital forces, debilitant

hyposthenic (hi-pos-then'ik) [" + *sthenos*, strength]. Debilitant

hyposthenuria (hi-pos-then-u'ri-ä) [" + *ouron*, urine]. The secretion of urine of low specific gravity, chiefly in chronic nephritis

h., tubular. H. resulting from trauma of renal tubule epithelial cells

hypostypsis (hi-po-stip'sis) [" + *stypsis*, a contracting]. State of being slightly astringent

hypostyptic (hi-po-stip'tik) [" + *stypsis*, a contracting]. Slightly astringent

hyposuprarenalism [" + *L. supra*, above, + *ren*, kidney, + *G. ismos*, state of]. Suprarenal inactivity

hyposynergia (hi-po-sin-er'i-ä) [" + *syn*, with, + *ergon*, work]. Poor coordination

hyposystole (hi-po-sis'to-le) [*G. ypo*, under, + *systole*, contraction]. A weak or lowered systolic contraction

hypotaxia (hi-po-taks'i-ä) [*G. ypo*, under, + *taxis*, arrangement]. State of reduced control over voluntary actions such as occurs in early stages of hypnotism

hypotension [*G. ypo*, under, + *L. tensio*, tension]. 1. Decrease of systolic and diastolic blood pressure below normal. 2. Deficiency in tonus or tension

Below 90 systolic and 50 diastolic is pathologic. If hypotension follows hypertension the condition is serious. If the diastolic blood pressure drops in proportion to the systolic pressure and the systolic pressure does not go below 80 points, the patient will respond to the administration of stimulants

Patients with a systolic pressure of 180 points or over should be kept in bed under observation and for treatment. A patient with a systolic pressure of 90 points or less should also remain in bed for treatment

It occurs in shock and collapse, in hemorrhages, infections, fevers, cancer, anemia, neurasthenia, Addison's disease and in other debilitating or wasting diseases, and approaching death.

Hypotension causes an accumulation of blood in the veins and slows down the arterial current. Capillary circulation is interfered with as are other functional processes of the body. Thyroid tablets are frequently used for this condition.

h., orthostatic. H. occurring when a person assumes an erect position

h., postural. H. occurring upon suddenly arising from a recumbent position or from standing still

hypotensive [" + *L. tensio*, tension]. Denoting low blood pressure.

hypotensor (hi-po-ten'sor) [" + *L. tensus*, *tendere*, to stretch]. Agent that lowers blood pressure.

hypothalamus (hi-po-thal'am-us) [*G. ypo*, under, + *thalamos*, chamber]. The portion of the diencephalon comprising the ventral wall of the third ventricle below the hypothalamic sulcus and in-

cluding structures forming ventricular floor, including the optic chiasma, tuber cinereum, infundibulum, and mammillary bodies. It lies beneath the thalamus and laterally is continuous with the subthalamic regions. It contains a number of nuclei which are of importance in the control of visceral activities, such as maintenance of water balance, sugar and fat metabolism, regulation of body temperature and secretion of endocrine glands. It is the chief subcortical region for the integration of sympathetic and parasympathetic activities

hypothenar (hi-poth'en-ar) [" + *thenar*, palm]. The fleshy prominence on inner side of the palm next to the little finger.

h. eminence. Prominence on palm below little finger.

hypother'mal [" + *thermē*, heat]. 1. Tepid. 2. Subnormal temperature below 98.6° F

hypother'mia [*G. ypo*, under, + *thermē*, heat]. 1. Having a body temperature below normal. 2. Frozen sleep. Refrigeration treatment for schizophrenia and cancer. 32° F externally and 75° F internally for 24 to 72 hours

hypothesis (hi-poth'e-sis) [*G. ypo*, under, + *thesis*, a placing]. 1. An assumption not proved by experiment or observation. It is assumed for the sake of testing its soundness or to facilitate investigation of a class of phenomena. 2. A conclusion drawn before all the facts are established and tentatively accepted as a basis for further investigation

hypothrombinemia (hi-po-throm-bin-e'mi-ä) [" + *thrombos*, clot, + *ama*, blood]. Deficiency of thrombin in the blood, making hemophilia possible.

hypothymergasia (hi-po-thi-mer-ga'si-ä) [" + *thymos*, mind, + *ergasia*, energy]. A condition of physical and mental depression

hypothymergastic reaction (hi-po-thi-mer-gas'tik) [" + " + *ergasia*, energy]. Psychic disorder producing a sense of lonesomeness, sadness, and depression. Opp. of *hyperthymergastic reaction*, *q.v.*

hypothymia (hi-po-thi'mi-ä) [" + *thymos*, mind]. Decreased emotional response to stimuli

hypothymism (hi-po-thi'mizm) [" + " + *ismos*, state of]. Thymus inactivity

hypothyrea (hi-po-thi're-ä) [" + *thyreos*, shield]. Thyroid insufficiency. *SYN:* *hypothyreosis*.

hypothyreosis (hi-po-thi-re-o'sis) [" + " + *osis*]. 1. Thyroid insufficiency. 2. Condition resulting from lack of thyroid secretion. *SYN* *myxedema*.

hypothyroid (hi-po-thi'roid) [" + " + *eidos*, form]. Marked by insufficiency of thyroid secretion

hypothyroidism [" + " + *eidos*, form]. Condition causing insufficient thyroid secretion.

hypothyroidism (hi-po-thi-roi'de-ä) [" + " + *eidos*, form]. Diminished thyroid secretion. *SYN:* *hypothyreosis*

hypothyroidism (hi-po-thi'roid-izm) [" + " + " + *ismos*, state of]. A condition due to deficiency of the thyroid secretion, resulting in a lowered basal metabolism. A lesser degree of cretinism.

SYM: May be obesity; dry skin and hair, both of which become lustreless. Low blood pressure, slow pulse, sluggishness of all functions, depressed muscular activity, goiter

TREATMENT. Thyroid organotherapy, as adm. of desiccated thyroid^o or thyroxin. Increase iodine in diet if iodine is deficient.

NP: Constipation is a marked feature of this disease, as is slow metabolism, with a subnormal temperature. Guard against chilling, as the patient feels the cold and the pulse is often feeble. Measures for overcoming constipation will be in order. If thyroid extract is ordered, watch for signs of hyperthyroidism. Observe the patient carefully and watch for overexertion during treatment with thyroid extract.

hypothyrosis (hi-po-thi-ro'sis) [G. *ypo*, under, + *thyreos*, shield, + *ōsis*]. Insufficiency of thyroid secretion. SYN: *hypothyreosis*.

hypotonia (hi-po-to-ni-ā) [“ + *tonos*, tone]. 1. Reduced tension; relaxation of arteries. 2. Loss of tonicity of the muscles or intraocular pressure.

hypotonic (hi-po-ton'ik) [“ + *tonos*, tone]. 1. Pert. to defective muscular tone or tension. 2. A solution of lower osmotic pressure than another.

hypotoxicity (hi'po-toks-is'ti) [“ + *toxikon*, poison]. A reduced toxic quality, only slightly poisonous.

hypotrichosis (hi'po-tri-ko'sis) [“ + *trix*, *trich-*, hair, + *ōsis*]. Abnormal deficiency of hair.

hypotrophy (hi-po-tro'fi) [“ + *trophē*, nourishment]. Progressive degeneration and functional loss of cells and tissues. SYN: *abiotrophy*.

hypotropia (hi-po-tro'pi-ā) [“ + *tropē*, a turning]. Ventricular strabismus downward.

hypouræsis (hi'po-u-re'sis) [“ + *ourēsis*, urination]. Insufficient urination.

hypouricuria (hi'po-u-ri-ku'ri-ā) [“ + *ouron*, urine, + *ouron*, urine]. Deficient uric acid in the urine.

hypouricrinia [“ + “ + *krinein*, to separate]. Deficient urinary secretion.

hypovaria (hi-po-va'ri-ā) [“ + *L. ovarium*, ovary]. Deficient internal secretion of the ovary and consequent retardation of puberty in girls.

hypovenosity (hi'po-ven-os'ti) [“ + *L. vcnosus*, pert. to a vein]. Incomplete development of the venous system in an area, resulting in atrophy, or degeneration.

hy'poventila'tion [“ + *L. ventilatio*, ventilation]. Subnormal amt of air in the lungs.

hypovitaminosis (hi'po-vi-tam-in-ō'sis) [“ + *L. vita*, life, + *amine* + *G. ōsis*]. A condition due to a lack of vitamins in the diet.

hypovolemia (hi'po-vo-le-mi-ā) [“ + *L. volumen*, volume]. Diminished blood supply. SYN: *oligemia*, *oligohemia*.

hypoxanthia (hi'pō-zan'thin) [“ + *xanthos*, yellow]. A leukoma, $C_2H_5 \cdot NO$, in muscles and tissues in a stage of urea and uric acid formation. It is formed during protein decomposition. In small amts it is normal in urine.

hypoxemia (hi-pōks-e'mi-ā) [“ + *oxys*, acid, + *aima*, blood]. Insufficient oxygenation of the blood.

hypoxia (hi'pōks-i-ā). Anoxia; lack of an adequate amount of oxygen in inspired air such as occurs at high altitudes, reduced oxygen content or tension.

hypsibrachycephalic (hip'se-brak-e-sef-al'ik) [G. *ypsi*, high, + *brachys*, broad, + *kephalē*, head]. Having a broad and high skull.

hypsicephalic (hip'si-sef-al'ik) [“ + *kephalē*, head]. Having a skull with a cranial index above 75.1°.

hypsicephaly (hip-si-sef-al-i) [“ +

kephalē, head]. The condition of having a skull with a cranial index over 75.1°.

hypsiconchous (hip-si-kong'kus) [“ + *kogchē*, shell]. Having an orbital index above 85°.

hypsiloid (hip'sil-oid) [G. *ypsilon*, U or Y, + *eidos*, form]. U- or Y-shaped. SYN: *hyoid*.

h. cartilage. Y-cartilage.

h. ligament. Ligamentum iliofemorale.

hypsistaphylia (hip-si-staf-il'i-ā) [G. *ypsi*, high, + *staphyle*, uvula]. Having a narrow, high palatal arch.

hypsistenocephalic (hip-sist-en-o-sef-al'ik) [“ + *stenos*, narrow, + *kephalē*, head]. Having a cranial index over 75.1° SYN: *hypsicephalic*.

hypoceph'alous [“ + *kephalē*, head]. Having a cranial index over 75.1° SYN: *hypsicephalic*.

hypsokine'sis [G. *ypsos*, height, + *kinēsis*, motion]. Tendency to fall backward when standing, seen in paralysis agitans.

hypsosus (hip-son'o-sus) [“ + *nosos*, disease]. Mountain sickness, balloon sickness.

SYM: Epistaxis, headache, nausea.

hypsophobia (hip-so-fō'bi-ā) [“ + *phobos*, fear]. Fear of being at great heights. SYN: *acrophobia*.

hypurgia (hi-pur'ji-ā) [G. *ypourgia*, help]. Any minor factors which change the course of a disease, esp for the better.

hys'tera [G. *ystera*, uterus]. The uterus.

hys'teral'gia [“ + *algos*, pain]. Neuralgia of the uterus.

hysterectomy (his-ter-ek'to-mi) [G. *ystera*, uterus, + *ektome*, excision]. Removal of the uterus. The presence of tumors, both benign and malignant, is a common cause. The uterus may be removed through the abdominal wall or through the vagina.

NP: The patient is placed in dorsal position. The table is ready to be tipped into the Trendelenburg position. As soon as incision is made through the peritoneum, table should be put into Trendelenburg position. This procedure is the same for all abdominal pelvic work.

This position allows the intestines and abdominal organs to fall backwards from pelvis, so that they may be easily packed off with large pads or with a large roll of packing. The procedure following incision is the same as for the appendix.

DRESSING, ETC.: Borosalicylic acid powder, 4 1, 1 yard sterilized gauze, pad of cotton, aseptic adhesive strips, abdominal bandage. Perineal straps and safety pins, towels, gauze compresses, sheets, laparotomy sheet. Watch intake and output closely, prevent bladder distention, turn frequently. SEE: *laparotomy*.

h., abdominal. Removal of the uterus through an abdominal incision.

h., chemical. Destruction of the endometrium by strong caustic substances.

h., Porro. Subtotal hysterectomy following cesarean section.

h., subtotal. Removal of the uterus, leaving the cervix uteri in place.

h., supracervical. Same as subtotal.

h., supravaginal. Same as subtotal.

h., total. Removal of body and cervix.

h., vaginal. Removal of the uterus through the vagina.

hys'tere'sis [G. *ysterēsis*, a coming too late]. Failure of related phenomena to keep pace with each other.

hystereurynter (his-ter-ü-rin'ter) [G. *ysterā*, uterus, + *eurynein*, to stretch]. An instrument for dilating the os uteri.

hysteria (his-ter'i-ä) [G. *ysterā*, uterus]. A condition presenting somatic symptoms, simulating almost every type of physical disease, and a series of mental manifestations.

The mental attitude is calm, there is a not unfriendly aloofness, but psychotic indifference is quite another matter, and not seen in hysteria. There may be easy laughing and crying—episodes of emotionalism possibly without any apparent explanation, and even occurring in sleep. Episodic states known as fugues (sleeping-walking is a similar affair, occurring in sleep). In these, certain dissociated (repressed) ideas, emotions and goals develop a reality sufficient to constitute a secondary personality which now functions apart from the primary personality.

When the primary consciousness reasserts itself, there is a forgetting (amnesia) of the secondary state. The multiplication or alternation of personalities is quite distinct from schizophrenic splitting in which incongruities and confusion result from the co-existence of each phase of the personality more or less continuously.

An accurate definition is difficult because of extreme diversity of symptoms, a psychoneurosis found in a patient of low vitality, characterized by psychic weakness and undue susceptibility to autosuggestion.

Etiol. Variable, as in most psychic disturbances. It occurs in both sexes before and after adolescence and at periods of emotional and physical stress, as alternating crying and laughing.

Sym. Emotional instability, various sensory disturbances and a marked craving for sympathy which sometimes leads to fraud.

Pathognomical convulsions. Preceded by intense pain in ovarian regions and head, and sensations of ball rising in throat (*globus hystericus*). Consciousness may not be lost. No injury is sustained, which aids in differential diagnosis.

Interparoxysmal: Motor, sensory or psychic. May be paralysis, tremor, incoordination, or internal disorders, local hyperesthesia, anesthesia or paresthesia.

Treatment: Hygienic, hydropathic, massage, electricity, diet, suggestive therapeutics. Complete isolation from sympathetic individuals. Place patient in a quiet place devoid of spectators. Cold applications to head, face, and neck are helpful. Quiet, firm suggestions are important. Sedatives are to be used under the direction of a physician.

RS *anthysteria*, *apathyria*, *atremia*, *cachinnation*, *deafness*, *globus hystericus*, *ox-eyes*.

h. major. Very severe h accompanied by epileptiform convulsions.

h. minor. Mild form of h without loss of consciousness.

hysteriac [G. *ysterā*, uterus]. A hysterical person.

hyster'ic, hyster'ical [G. *ysterā*, uterus]. Pert. to hysteria.

h. ataxia. Loss of sensation in leg muscles and skin in hysteria.

h. chorea. A form of h with choreiform movements.

hystericonuralgic (his-ter-ik-o-nū-räl'-jĭk) [' + *neuron*, nerve, + *algos*,

pain] Pert. to pain of hysterical origin, but resembling neuralgia.

hysteritis (his-ter-i'tis) [' + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the uterus.

hystero-bubonocoele (his'ter-o-bu-bon-o-sēl) [' + *boubōn*, groin, + *kēlē*, hernia].

Inguinal hernia surrounding the uterus.

hystero-cat'alepsy [' + *kata*, down, + *lēpsis*, seizure]. Major hysteria with cataleptic symptoms.

hysterocele (his'ter-o-sēl) [' + *kēlē*, hernia]. Hernia of the uterus, esp when gravid.

hystercervicotomy (his'ter-o-ser-vi-kot'-o-mĭ) [' + *L cervix*, neck, + *G tomē*, incision]. Cesarean section through the vagina. **Syn** *hystero-trachelotomy*.

hysteroceleisis (his-ter-o-klī'sis) [' + *kleisis*, closure]. Surgical closure of the os uteri.

hystercystocleisis (his'ter-o-sis'to-klī'sis) [' + *kystis*, a bladder, + *kleisis*, a closure]. Operation fastening the cervix uteri in the wall of the bladder.

hystero-dynia (his'ter-o-din'i-ä) [G. *ysterā*, uterus, + *odynē*, pain]. Uterine pain. **Syn** *hysteralgia*.

hysteroepilepsy (his'ter-o-e'plē-plē-sĭ) [' + *epilepsia*, seizure]. Major hysteria with violent epileptiform convulsions.

In addition to usual symptoms of epilepsy, anger, disgust, joy, surprise and other emotions are dramatically expressed when final stage (delirium) is reached.

hystero-frenic (his'ter-o-fren'ĭk) [' + *L frenāre* to restrain]. Arresting an attack of hysteria, noting pressure areas having this effect.

hystero-gastrorrhaphy (his'ter-o-gas-tror'-af-i) [' + *gaster*, belly, + *raphē*, suture]. Fixation of uterus to gastric wall.

Syn *hystero-peru*.

hystero-gen'ic [' + *gennan*, to produce]. Causing a hysterical attack.

hystero'id (his'ter-oid) [' + *eidos* resemblance]. 1 Resembling hysteria. 2 Pert. to hysteria.

hystero-kataphraxis (his'ter-o-kat'ā-fraks'-is) [' + *kataphraxis*, a fencing in]. The operation of supporting the uterus by metallic sutures.

hystero-laparotomy (his'ter-o-lap-ā-rot'-o-mĭ) [' + *lapara*, flank, + *tomē*, incision]. Uterine incision through abdominal wall abdominal hysterectomy.

hystero-lith (his'ter-o-lith) [' + *lithos*, stone]. A calculus in the uterus.

hystero-logy (his-ter-ol'o-jĭ) [' + *logos*, knowledge]. Sum of what is known about the uterus.

hystero-lox'ia [' + *loxos*, slanting]. Oblique flexion of the uterus.

hystero-lysis (his-ter-ol't-sis) [' + *lysis*, loosening]. Operation of loosening the uterus from its adhesions.

hystero-malacia (his-ter-o-mal-a'si-ä) [' + *malakia*, softening]. Uterine softening.

hystero-ma'nia [' + *mania*, madness]. 1. Hysterical mania. 2 Nymphomania.

hystero-meter (his-ter-om'et-er) [' + *metron*, measure]. Device for measuring the uterus.

hystero-m'etry [G. *ysterā*, uterus, + *metron*, measure]. Measurement of the size of the uterus.

hystero-myoma (his-ter-o-mi-o-mä) [' + *mys*, *myo*, muscle, + *ōma*, tumor]. Myoma or fibromyoma of the uterus.

hystero-myomectomy (his'ter-o-mĭ'o-mek'-to-mĭ) [' + *ektomē*, excision]. Excision of a uterine fibroid.

hysteromyotomy (his'ter-o-mi-ot'o-mī) [" + " + *tomē*, incision]. Uterine incision for removal of a solid tumor

hysteroneurosis (his'ter-o-nū-ro'sis) [" + *neuron*, nerve, + *ōsis*]. A reflex neurosis due to uterine irritation.

hyster-o-ophorectomy (his'ter-o-o'of-o-rek'to-mī) [" + *ōon*, ovum, + *phoros*, bearing, + *ektomē*, excision]. Removal of the uterus and 1 or both ovaries

hysteropathy (his-ter-op'ath-l) [" + *pathos*, disease]. Any uterine disorder

hysteropexy (his'ter-o-peks'ī) [" + *pēxis*, fixation]. Abdominal fixation of uterus

hysterophore (his'ter-o-fōr) [" + *phorein*, to carry]. Uterine pessary

hystero'pia [" + *ōps*, eye]. A hysterical visual defect

hysteropsychosis (his'ter-o-si-ko'sis) [" + *psychē*, mind, + *ōsis*]. Mental disorder due to uterine disease

hysteroptosis, **hysteroposis** (his-ter-op-to'si-a, -sis) [" + *ptōsis*, a dropping]. Prolapse of the uterus

hysterorrhaphy (his-ter-or'ā-fl) [" + *raphē*, sewing]. Suture of womb

hysterorrhexis (his-ter-o-reks'is) [" + *rēxis*, rupture]. Rupture of the uterus, esp. when pregnant

hysterosalpingography (his'ter-o-sal-pīngog'rā-fl) [" + *salpīx*, tube, + *graphein*, to write]. X-ray of the uterus and oviducts

hysterosalpingo-oophorectomy (his'ter-o-sal'pīn-go-o'of-o-for-ek'to-mī) [" + " + *ōon*, ovum, + *phoros*, bearing, + *ektomē*, excision]. Surgical removal of uterus, oviducts, and ovaries

hysterosalpingostomy (his'ter-o-sal-pīngos'to-mī) [" + " + *stoma*, opening]. Anastomosis of the uterus with the distal end of the fallopian tube after excision of a strictured portion of the tube

hysteroscope (his'ter-o-skōp) [" + *skopein*, to examine]. Instrument for examining the uterine cavity

hysteroscopy (his-ter-os'ko-pī) [" + *skopein*, to examine]. Inspection of the uterus by use of mirror

hysterospasm [G *ystera*, uterus, + *spasmos*, a spasm]. Uterine spasm

hysterostomatocleisis (his'ter-o-sto-mat'-o-kli'sis) [" + *stoma*, opening, + *kleisis*, closure]. Operation for vesicovaginal fistula

Closure of the cervix uteri, making the vesical and uterine cavities into a common cavity by means of the opening between them

hysterostomatomy (his'ter-o-sto-mat'o-mī) [" + " + *tomē*, incision]. Surgical enlargement of the os uteri, incision of the os or cervix uteri.

hysterosyph'illis [" + *syn*, with, + *philein*, to love]. A hysterical manifestation due to syphilis.

hysterosystole (his'ter-o-sis'to-le) [" + *systole*, contraction]. A delayed contraction of the heart after its normal time, opp to *extra systole*

hysterotabetism (his'ter-o-ta'bet-izm) [" + *L tabes*, a wasting away, + *G ismos*, state of]. Condition of hysteria and tabes combined

hysterotokotomy (his'ter-o-to-kot'o-mī) [" + *tokos*, birth, + *tomē*, incision]. Cesarean operation

hysterotome [" + *tomē*, incision]. Instrument for incision of the uterus.

hysterotomoktia (his'ter-o-tom'o-to-ki-ā) [" + " + *tokos*, birth]. Cesarean section

hysterotomy (his-ter-ot'o-mī) [" + *tomē*, incision]. 1 Incision of the uterus 2 Cesarean section, *q v*.

hysterotrachelorrhaphy (his'ter-o-tra-kel-or'ā-fl) [" + *trachelos*, neck, + *raphē*, sewing]. A plastic operation for a lacerated cervix by paring the edges and suturing them together.

hysterotrachelotomy (his'ter-o-trak-el-ot'o-mī) [" + " + *tomē*, incision]. Surgical incision of neck of uterus

hysterotraumatic (his'ter-o-traw-mat'ik) [" + *trauma*, wound]. Pert to traumatic hysteria

hysterotraumatism (his'ter-o-traw'mā-tizm) [" + " + *ismos*, state of]. Hysteretic symptoms due to or following traumatism

hysterotris'mus [" + *trismos*, a spasm]. Uterine spasm

hysterovagino-enterocele (his'ter-o-vaj'-in-o-en'ter-o-sēl) [" + *L vagina*, sheath, + *G enteron*, intestine, + *kēlc. hernia*]. Hernia surrounding uterus, vagina, and intestines.

hystriasis, **hystricism** (his-tri-si'a-sis, his'tri-sizm) [G *ystrix*, hedgehog]. 1 Erection of hairs like the spines of a hedgehog 2 A skin disease

Syn Thickened epidermis, warty growths, elongated and hypertrophied papillae **Syn** *ichthyosis hystrix*

hyther (hi'ther) [G *ydōr*, water, + *thermē*, heat]. The combined effect of humidity and temperature of atmosphere upon the body.

i. Abbr for *optically inactive*

I. Chem symb for *ampere* and *iodine*

ianthiopia (i-än-thi-no'pi-ä) [G *ianthinos*, violet colored, + *opsis* vision] Violet vision

-iasis [G] Suffix Same as *-osis* meaning the state or condition of, as *psoriasis*.

iatrialitics (i-ä-trä-lip'tiks) [G *iatria*, cure, + *alephein*, to anoint] Treatment byunction

iatic (i-at'ik) [G *iatrios*, physician] Medical

iastrochem'istry [' + *chēmeia*, chemistry] Seventeenth century opinion that chemistry is the basis of all physiological phenomena

iastrogenic illness (i-ät-rög'en-ik) Condition of anxiety produced in a patient by injudicious statements of a physician

iastrogeny (i-ä-trög'en-i) Condition induced by a physician

i. disorder. Condition involving adverse effects induced by a physician in the care of his patients. Term implies that such effects could have been avoided by proper and judicious care on the part of the physician. The development of anxiety neuroses through thoughtless and ill-considered remarks, development of drug habituation, and the injudicious use of therapeutic measures are examples.

iatology (i-at-ro'l'o-ji) [' + *logos*, science] Medical science

iatrotechnics (i-at-ro-tek'niks) [' + *technē*, art] The art and technic of medicine and surgery

ice (is) [A S is]. Water frozen at temperature below 32° F (0° C)

i. bag, i. cap, i. collar. Devices for holding ice to be applied to a patient to obtain the effect of continuous cold in a circumscribed area

The affected part should always be covered with several thicknesses of cloth to prevent freezing

i. cravat. Ice pack applied around the neck

i. dry. Carbon dioxide in a solid form. Its temperature is -78.5° C (-110° F). Used as a commercial refrigerant, also used for therapeutic refrigeration in such skin diseases as *lupus erythematosus*

iceland moss (is'land). A lichen. It contains a form of starch, a slightly tonic demulcent. *SYN Cetraria*.

ichnogram (ik'no-gram) [G *ichnos*, footstep, + *gramma*, a writing] A footprint, taken standing

ichor (i'kor) [G *ichōr*, serum] Thin, fetid discharge from an ulcer or from a wound

ichoremia (i-kor-e'mi-ä) [' + *aima*, blood]. Septic or toxic blood poisoning due to presence of ichorous matter. *SYN ichorremia*.

ichorous (i'kor-us) [G *ichōr*, serum]. Resembling ichor or watery pus

ichorrhæa, ichorrhoea (i-ko-re-ä) [' + *roa*, flow]. Profuse discharge of ichorous fluid.

ichorrhemia (i-kor-re'mi-ä) [' + *aima*, blood]. Toxic or septic blood poisoning due to presence of ichorous matter. *SYN ichoremia*.

ichthammol (ik'tha-mol) A reddish brown, viscous fluid obtained by the destructive distillation of certain bituminous shale

Uses As a mild antiseptic and local stimulant in certain skin diseases.

DOSAGE Externally, 5-10% ointment or solution

INCOMPATIBILITIES Mineral acids, alkalies, calomel, resorcin, potassium iodide, etc.

ichthyism (ik'thi-izm) **ichthyismus** (ik'thi-iz'müs) [G *ichthys*, fish, + *ismos*, state of] Poisoning from eating stale or unfit fish

ichthyo- [G] Combining form meaning *fish*

ichthyoid (ik'thi-oyd) [G *ichthys*, fish, + *eidos*, form] Fishlike

ichthyl (ik'thi-öl) [' + L *oleum*, oil] A brand of ichthammol

DOSAGE 5-10 gr (0.3-0.6 Gm)

ichthyophobia (ik'thi-o-fobi-ä) [' + *phobos* fear] Aversion to fish

ichthyosis (ik'thi-o'sis) [' + *osis*]. Fish-skin disease. Congenital abnormality of the skin characterized by dryness, harshness, scabiness

Etiol Congenital with hereditary tendency probably as a result of persisting embryonic epidermis. Hypothyroidism may play a part in acquired cases, which are rare

SYM As noted, confined to skin, subject to irritation, giving rise to eczema, etc., with formation of spinous, nutmeg-grater-like lesions at pilosebaceous orifices

PATH Dermal, affecting horny layer, prickle layer, papillae

PROG Milder, clear up with adolescence. Severe, may be ameliorated.

TREATMENT Pilocarpine, thyroid internally. Locally, oils and greases after baths containing bran, borax, or sodium carbonate. *SYN saurosis*.

i. follicularis. I in which sebaceous and epithelial material accumulate about the hair follicles.

i. hystrix. A form with warts

i. sebacea. Functional disorder of the sebaceous glands. *SYN seborrhea*.

i. simplex. I with cutaneous roughening and dryness. *SYN xeroderma*.

ichthyotic (ik'thi-ot'ik) [G *ichthys*, fish]. Rel to ichthyosis.

I. C. N. Abbr for *International Council of Nurses*.

iconolagny (i-kon'o-lag-ni) [G. *eikōn*, image, + *lagneta*, lewdness] Sexual passion stimulated by pictures or statues or objects.

ICSH. Abbr for *Interstitial-cell-stimulating hormone* secreted by ant lobe of hypophysis.

icterepatitis (ik-ter-ä-pä-ti'tis) [G. *ikteros*, jaundice, + *epar*, liver, + *itis*, inflammation]. Hepatitis associated with jaundice.

icteric (ik-ter'ik) [G. *ikteros*, jaundice]. Pert. to jaundice.

i. fever. Jaundice combined with pernicious malaria

i. index. A number obtained by matching blood serum in a colorimeter

against a standard solution of potassium dichromate (1:10,000), which gives a color approximately same as bilirubin.

A test for determining the intensity of the yellow color of blood serum. Since serum color depends upon bile pigment, the index is an indication of the concentration of this pigment in the blood. Valuable in study of jaundice.

The serum is diluted to known strength and then compared, the reading of the standard, divided by the reading of the serum and multiplied by the dilution gives the icteric index. Normal serum gives a value of 5. In patients with visible jaundice values above 15 are obtained.

icteritious (ik-ter-ish'us) [G. *ikteros*, jaundice]. Yellowish, resembling jaundice. *SYN* *icteroid*.

icteroanemia [' + *an-*, priv + *aima*, blood]. Icterus associated with anemia, hemolysis and splenic enlargement.

icterogenic, icterogenous (ik-ter-o-jen'ik, -o-j'en-us) [' + *gennan*, to produce]. Causing jaundice.

icterohepatitis (ik-ter-o-hep-ā-tīt'is) [' + *epar*, liver, + *itis*, inflammation]. Liver inflammation with jaundice.

icteroid (ik-ter-oyd) [' + *oidos*, form]. Resembling jaundice, yellow-hued.

icterus (ik'te-rus) [G. *ikteros*, jaundice]. Jaundice, *q.v.* Pigmentation of the tissues, membranes and secretions with bile pigment(s).

i. castrensis gravis. Serious camp jaundice. *SYN* *Weil's disease*.

i. castrensis levis. Mild camp disease of catarrhal form.

i. cythemolytic. A form caused by absorption of bile formed in excess quantities due to hemolysis.

i. febrilis. Weil's disease.

i. gravis. Acute yellow atrophy of liver with cerebral disorders.

i., hemolytic or nonobstructive. Rare chronic form, frequently congenital, with periodic attacks of intense hemolysis.

SYM Much the same as in obstructive icterus,* but staining not so intense. Sometimes found in acute yellow atrophy, the anemias and infectious fevers. Enlarged spleen.

TREATMENT Rest, liquid diet, treat the cause, splenectomy.

i. me'las. Black jaundice.

i. neonatorum. Jaundice of the newborn. A type of hemolytic jaundice. It may be benign or malignant.

i., obstructive. Jaundice caused by obstruction to the flow of bile in the common or hepatic duct.

ETIOI. Duodenal catarrh, cholangitis, carcinoma, gumma, gallstones, cirrhosis of liver, cysts, parasites in ducts, pressure by tumors, hepatic abscess.

SYM Skin, mucous membrane and secretions stained yellow, first noticed in the conjunctivae. Stool light or clay-colored, urine dark, pulse low, temperature slightly subnormal. In extreme cases, delirium, convulsions, coma.

i. precox. Jaundice of secondary syphilis.

i., suppression. *ETIOI.* Caused by toxins in body which destroy the liver cells and red blood cells.

SYM: Feces may be darker than normal, not clay-colored; no excessive amount of bile pigment in urine.

PROG: Quick recovery or speedy death.

i. typhoides. Acute yellow atrophied condition of liver.

ictom'eter [L. *ictus*, stroke, + G. *metron*, measure]. An instrument for estimating the force of apex beat.

ic'tus [L. stroke]. 1. A beat or stroke. 2. An attack.

i. cordis. A term applied to heart-beat.

i. epilepticus. Epileptic convulsion.

i. sanguinis. Apoplexy.

i. solis. Sunstroke.

id [G. *idios*, own]. 1. *BIOI.*: A biological germ structure carrying the hereditary qualities, "an ancestral germ plasm."

PSY The unconscious undominated by its ego, but by its own impulses, which are of an instinctive nature, such as the pleasure urge. 2. A suffix indicating certain secondary skin eruptions which appear some distance from site of primary infection. If etiologic agent of primary infection is known, the secondary lesion is designated by adding "id" as *tuberculid*, *trichophytid*.

ident (id'ant) [G. *idios*, own]. A chromosome containing all the ids regarded as hereditary factors.

-ide. *CHYM*. An ending indicating a binary compound, as *sodium chloride*.

ide'a [G. form, from *idein*, to see]. A mental image, a concept.

i., autochthonous (aw-tok'thon-us). An unaccountable one.

i., compulsive. A persistent, obsessional impulse or thought.

i., dom'inant. One controlling all one's actions and thoughts.

i., fixed. One that completely dominates the mind, as a delusion.

i. of reference. An impression that the conversation or actions of others have reference to oneself.

idea, flight of. Rapid speech, often disconnected and incoherent, in certain mental diseases.

ideation (i-de-a'shun) [G. *idea*, form, from, *idein*, to see]. The process of thinking, formation of ideas.

It is slow in dementias, depressions, and other organic brain diseases, and in narcotic intoxications, but quickened in early stage of intoxications. It is unduly active in manic-depressive insanity.

idée fixe (ē-dā fēks') [Fr.]. An obsession, a fixed idea. *SEE* *idea*.

ident'ical [L. *identicus*, the same]. Exactly alike.

i. twins. Twins developed from 1 fertilized cell. *SEE* *Hellin's law*, *twins*.

identifica'tion [' + *facere*, to make]. 1.

A kind of daydream, as when one identifies himself with the hero of a book or play. 2. The process of determining the sameness of a thing or person with that described or known to exist.

i., anthropometric. The Bertillon system of *i. g. v.*

i., Bertillon system of. A system based on physical characteristics.

i., Galton system of. A system based on fingerprints.

i., palm and sole system of. A system based on prints of the palmar surface of hand and the plantar surface of the foot.

ideo- [G.]. Prefix. Pert. to mental images.

ideogenous (i-de-o-j'en-us) [G. *idea*, form, + *gennan*, to produce]. Stimulated by an idea.

ideometabolism. Metabolic changes induced by mental or emotional factors.

ideomo'tion [' + L. *motus*, moving]. Muscular automatic movement activated by a dominant idea.

ideomo'tor [' + L. *motus*, moving]. Pert. to ideomotion.

ideophrenic (id-e-o-fren'ik) [" + *phren-
tikos*, insane]. Marked by abnormal
ideas of a perverted nature.

ideoplasia (id-ē-ō-plās'ti-ā). Condition
of the mind of a hypnotized person in
which he is capable of receiving and
responding to suggestions of the hypno-
tist.

ideovascular (id'ē-ō-vās'kūl-ar). Per-
taining to vascular changes induced by
ideas, memories, or emotions.

idio- [G.]. Prefix: Individual, distinct, in
compound words.

idiocrasy [G. *idios*, own, + *krasis*, tem-
perament]. Peculiarity which renders
one susceptible to certain habits or
drugs.

idiocratic (id'i-o-krat'ik) [" + *krasis*,
temperament]. Pert to idiocrasy.

idiotcy [G. *idiōteia*, uncouthness]. Men-
tal deficiency usually congenital. See
idiot.

1., **amaurotic family**. Form of *i.* seen
in infants and small children in which
there is increasing failure of vision and
eventually death.

1., **Aztec**. I combined with micro-
cephalia.

1., **complete or profound**. I in which
primitive instincts are lacking, even
that of self-preservation.

1., **cretinoid**. Endemic *i.* accompanied
by stunted growth and frequently by
gotter.

1., **diplegic**. I marked by paralysis of
all extremities in infants.

1., **epileptic**. I. accompanied by epi-
lepsy.

1., **genetous**. I. of congenital origin.

1., **hemiplegic**. Hemiplegic manifesta-
tions in infants.

1., **hydrocephalic**. I. accompanied by
chronic hydrocephalus.

1., **intrasocial**. I. in which mentality
permits some occupation.

1., **microcephalic**. See *Aztec* 1.

1., **Mongolian**. Congenital form of *i.*
in which person has Mongolian features,
the nose being broad, the eyes slanting
and the skull flat.

1., **paralytic**. I. combined with paral-
ysis.

1., **paraplegic**. I. combined with para-
plegia.

1., **sensorial**. Mental deficiency caused
by loss of 1 of the special senses.

1., **traumatic**. I. caused by an injury
received in infancy or in early child-
hood.

idiog'amist [G. *idios*, individual, + *gamos*,
marriage]. One incapable of the sexual
act with more than a few persons be-
cause of sexual discrimination.

idiogenesis (id-i-ō-jen'-ēs-īs). Of self
origin or origin without known cause,
esp. with reference to idiopathic dis-
ease.

idioglossia [" + *glōssa*, tongue]. In-
ability to articulate properly so that
the sounds emitted are like those of an
unknown language.

idiosis (id'i-ō-i-sol'i-sin) [" + *isos*,
equal, + *lysis*, solution]. A hemolysin
active against the cells of an individual
of the same species.

idiolysin (id-i-ol'i-sin) [" + *lysis*, solu-
tion]. A lysin in the blood not formed
in response to injection of an antigen.

idiometritis (id-i-ō-me-tri'tis) [" + *metra*,
uterus, + *itis*, inflammation]. Inflam-
mation of the uterine parenchyma.

idiomus'cular [" + L. *musculus*, a mus-
cle]. Pert. to the muscles independent
of nerve control.

1. **contraction**. Motion produced by
degenerated muscles without nerve
stimulus.

idioneurosis (id-i-o-nū-ro'sis) [" + *neu-
ron*, nerve, + *ōsis*]. Any functional
neurosis arising without stimuli.

idiopathic (id-i-o-path'ik) [" + *pathos*,
disease]. Pert to conditions without
clear pathogenesis, or disease without
recognizable cause, as of spontaneous
origin.

idiopathy (id-i-op'ā-thi) [" + *pathos*,
disease]. A primary disease without
apparent external cause. SYN: *autop-
athy*.

idiophrenic (id-i-o-fren'ik) [" + *phrēn*,
mind]. Pert. to or originating in the
mind alone.

1. **psychosis**. An organic disease of
the brain producing a mental disorder.

idioreflex. A reflex resulting from a stimu-
lus which arises within the organ in
which the reflex takes place.

idiosome (id'i-o-sōm) [" + *sōma*, body].
Spermatid's attraction sphere.

idiosyncrasy (id-i-o-sin'krā-si) [" + *syg-
krasis*, a mixture]. 1 Special charac-
teristics by which persons differ from
each other. 2 That which makes one
react differently from others. A peculiar
or individual reaction to an idea, an
action, or some substance, as unusual
susceptibility. SYN: *idiocrasy*.

1. **to drug**. When no effects are pro-
duced from large doses of a drug, or
unusual effects from small doses or from
certain drugs. Ex *digitalis*, *hypnotics*,
mercury, *potassium iodide*, and *sal-
icylates*.

1. **of effect**. When small doses of a
drug create a poisonous or opposite ef-
fect, an unusual or no effect.

1. **to x-ray**. Natural or an inherent
tendency on the part of the skin to re-
act vigorously to minute doses of x-rays.

idiosyncratic (id'i-o-sin-krat'ik) [" +
sygkrasis, a mixture]. Pert. to an idio-
syncrasy. SYN: *idiocratic*.

idiot [G. *idiōtēs*, an uncouth person].
One with a congenital condition of
feeble-mindedness, or a serious intelli-
gence defect, a mental age less than 3
years, or an intelligence quotient of less
than 20. SEE: *idiocy*.

The idiot must be cared for as a child.
Idiocy may be identified by a peculiar
expression about the eyes, mouth open,
and tongue protruding, with enlarge-
ment of the face.

RS *amaurotic family idiocy*, *Aztec*,
cephalone, *degenerate*, *imbecile*, *moron*.

1., **amaurotic**. One born apparently
normal but who, in a few months after
birth, develops symptoms of idiocy, in-
ability to hold the head up, imperfect
vision and sometimes the macula shows
a cherry-red spot. Failure of vision,
paralysis and death follow.

1., **Aztec**. A microcephalic 1.

1., **complete or profound**. One devoid
of all primitive instincts, even that of
self-preservation.

1., **hydrocephalic**. I. with chronic en-
largement of head and atrophy of the
brain.

1., **microcephalic**. One with skull too
small for proportions of balance of body.

1., **Mongolian**. One who has a Mon-
golian cast of countenance, the nose be-
ing broad, the eyes slanting, and the
skull flat.

idiotic [G. *idiōtēs*, an uncouth person].
Like an idiot; said of an idea or action.

idiotropic (id'ī-o-trof'ik) [G. *idios*, own, + *trophē*, nourishment]. Capable of securing its own nourishment.

idiotropic [' + *trōpē*, a turning] Turning inward mentally. Individual.

i. type. An introvert type satisfied by his own emotions, and by inner contemplation and pursuits, who is content to live apart from social contacts.

idiotypic (id-i-o-tip'ik) [' + *typos*, type]. Rel. to heredity.

idioventricular (id-i-o-ven-trik'ū-lar) [' + *L. ventriculus*, little belly] Pert. to the cardiac ventricle alone when dissociated from the auricle.

idrosis (id-ro'sis) [G. *idros*, sweat]. Excessive sweating. **SYN** *hidrosis*.

ig'niextirpation [*L. ignis*, fire, + *exstirpare*, to root out] Cautery excision.

ig'nioperation [' + *operari*, to work]. An operation by cautery.

ignipuncture (ig'ni-punk'tur) [' + *punctura*, a piercing] The use of heated needles in cauterization by puncture.

ignis (ig'nis) [*L. ignis*]. Fire, cautery. **SYN**: *moza*.

i. sa'cer. An inflammatory skin disease. **SYN** *herpes zoster*.

i. Sanc'ti Anto'nii. Acute febrile disease with localized inflammation. **SYN** *erysipelas*, *St. Anthony's fire*.

Ileac (il'e-ak) [*L. ileum*, ileum fr. G. *eilein*, to twist] Pert. to the ileum.

Ileectomy (il-e-ek'to-mī) [' + G. *ektomē*, excision] Excision of the ileum.

Ileitis (il-e-i'tis) [*L. ilium*, flank, + G. *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of the ileum. The membrane becomes inflamed and ulcerates, the affected portion becoming thick, rigid, and edematous and the lumen progressively narrowed. The lymph glands enlarge and the adjacent mesentery becomes thickened. Most often found in the terminal ileum, but it may spread to other parts of the bowel and to the cecum. Adhesions may be formed. Pain is centered around the umbilicus and right lower quadrant with general distention. Diarrhea alternates with constipation. Vomiting may occur. The stools show occult blood, and mucous shreds if bowels are loose.

i., regional. A nonspecific inflammatory, granulomatous lesion involving the terminal ileum. Age of average subject twenty-seven and a half years. It is nontuberculous. May be acute or chronic. The acute form simulates appendicitis. The chronic form may extend over many years, with diarrhea, abdominal pain, anemia, loss of weight, fistula formation, and eventually obstructive intestinal symptoms. Stools are soft and grayish or brown in color with abundant fecal particles.

Ileocecal (il-e-o-se'kāl) [' + *caecus*, blind]. Rel. to the ileum and cecum.

i. valve. Sphincter muscles which guard the aperture of the ileum at the cecum, where the small intestines open into the ascending colon. It prevents food material from reentering the small intestines. **SEE** *Bauhin's valve*.

Ileocecum (il-e-o-se'kum) [' + *caecus*, blind]. The ileum and cecum combined.

Ileocolic [' + G. *kōlon*, colon]. Pert. to the ileum and colon. **SEE**: *ileocecal*.

i. valve. Passage where food is prevented from reentering small intestines.

Ileocolitis (il-e-o-kō-l'i'tis) [' + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of mucous membrane of the ileum and colon.

Ileocolostomy (il-e-o-kō-lo's'to-mī) [' + *stoma*, opening]. Anastomosis between ileum and colon.

Ileocolotomy (il-e-o-kō-lo't'o-mī) [' + *tomē*, incision]. Incision of ileum and colon.

Ileoproctostomy (il'e-o-prok-tos'tō-mī) [' + G. *prōktos*, rectum, + *stoma*, opening]. Establishment of opening bet. ileum and rectum.

Ileorectostomy (il'e-o-rek-tos'tō-mī) [' + *L. rectum*, rectum, + G. *stoma*, opening]. Formation of passage bet. ileum and rectum. **SYN** *ileoproctostomy*.

Ileosigmoidostomy (il'e-o-sig-moid-os'to-mī) [' + G. *sigma*, letter S, + *eidōs*, form, + *stoma*, opening] Surgical opening between the ileum and sigmoid flexure.

Ileostomy (il-e-os'to-mī) [' + G. *stoma*, opening] Creation of a surgical passage through abdominal wall into ileum.

Ileotomy (il-e-o't'o-mī) [' + G. *tomē*, incision] Incision into the ileum. **SYN** *ileostomy*.

Ileotransversostomy (il'e-o-trans-ver-sos'to-mī) [' + *transversus*, crosswise, + G. *stoma*, opening] Connection of the ileum with the transverse colon.

Iletin (il'e-tin) Insulin, *qv*.

Ileum (pl *ilea*) [*L. fr. G. eilein*, to twist] Lower 3rd portion of small intestines, from the jejunum to the ileocecal valve. It is about 12 ft. long. **SEE** *Illus* below.

Ileus (il'e-us) [G. *eileos*, intestinal colic]. Obstruction of small intestine.

Originally meant colic due to intestinal obstruction.

SYN Acute obstruction, sudden pain, paroxysmal, then continuous, constipation, persistent fecal vomiting, abdominal distention, collapse.

RS: intussusception, occlusion, congenital strangulation, torsion, volvulus.

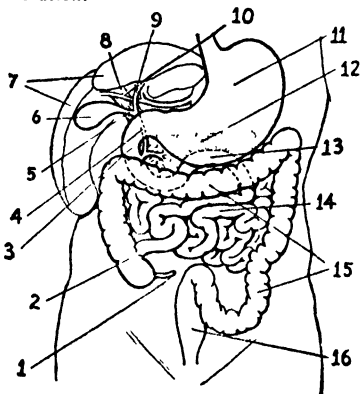
i., adynamic. That caused by intestinal muscle paralysis.

i., dynamic, i., hyperdynamic. That caused by intestinal muscle contraction.

i., mechanical. That produced by an obstruction.

i., paralyticus. **SEE** *adynamic i.*

Il'iac [*L. iliacus*, pert. to ilium] Rel. to the ilium. **SEE** *psaos muscle* for illustration.



THE ILEUM

1. Appendix.
2. Duodenum.
3. Ileocecal valve.
4. Common bile duct.
5. Cystic duct.
6. Gallbladder.
7. Liver.
8. Portal vein.
9. Hepatic duct.
10. Stomach.
11. Jejunum.
12. Ileum.
13. Cecum.
14. Large intestine.
15. Rectum.
16. Sigmoid flexure.

- 1. crest.** The hip. Upper free margin of the ilium. Syn: *crista iliaca*.
- 1. fascia.** Transversalis fascia over ant. surface of the iliopsoas muscle.
- 1. fossa.** Fossa iliaca, q.v.
- 1. region.** Inguinal region on either side of hypogastrium.
- 1. roll.** Sausage-shaped mass in left 1. fossa. Caused by induration of sigmoidal walls.
- 1. spine.** Spina iliaca
- Iliocolotomy** (il-i-o-kol-ot-o-mī) [L *ilium*, + G. *kōlon*, colon, + *tomē*, incision]. Opening into the colon in the iliac or inguinal region.
- Iliofemoral** (il-i-o-fem-or-al) [“ + *femoralis*, pert to femur]. Pert. to the ilium and femur
- Ilioinguinal** (il-i-o-in-gwī-nal) [“ + *inguinalis*, pert to groin]. Pert. to the groin and iliac regions
- Iliolumbar** (il-i-o-lum-bar) [“ + *lumbus*, loin]. Rel. to the iliac and lumbar regions
- Iliometer** (il-i-om’e-ter) [“ + G. *metron*, measure]. Device for measuring the iliac spines.
- Iliopectineal** (il-i-o-pek-tin’e-al) [“ + *pecten*, a comb]. Rel. to the ilium and the pubes
- Iliopsoas** (il-i-o-so’as) [“ + G. *psōa*, loin]. The compound iliacus and psoas magnus muscles.
- 1. abscess.** An abscess in the psoas and iliacus muscles
- Iliosacral** [“ + *sacralis*, pert. to sacrum]. Pert. to the sacrum and ilium.
- Iliotibial** [“ + *tibialis*, pert. to tibia]. Pert to the ilium and tibia.
- 1. band.** A thick, wide fascial layer from the iliac crest to the knee joint
- Ilium** [L flank]. 1 The haunch bone The wide upper portion of the innominate bone. 2 The flank Syn: *os ilium*. See *hip bone*, *Meckel’s diverticulum*, *sacroiliac*.
- Ill** (il) [Ice. *illr*, sick, evil]. Indisposed; not healthy, diseased
- Iliaqueation** (il’ā-kwe-a’shun) [L. *illaquēdre*, to ensnare]. Turning an inverted eyelash by drawing a loop of thread behind it.
- Illegal** (il-lē-gāl) [L. *in*, not, + *lēgalis*, pert to law]. Contrary to authorized law
- Illegitimate** (il’le-jit’l-mīt) [“ + *legitimus*, according to law]. 1 Not according to law; not authorized. 2. Born out of wedlock.
- Illness** (il’nēs) [Ice. *illr*, sick, + A.S. *-ness*, state of]. 1. State of being sick. 2. Ailment.
- Illuminating gas.** This is a mixture of various combustible gases, including hydrogen and carbon monoxide.
- Its poisonous effects are largely due to carbon monoxide, q.v.
- TREATMENT:** Resuscitation, q.v.
- Illumination** (il-lu-min-a’shun) [L. *illumināre*, to light up]. 1. The lighting up of a part for examination or an object under a microscope. 2. Amt. of light thrown upon anything.
- 1., axial.** Light transmitted along the axis of a microscope.
- 1., central.** Axial illumination, q.v
- 1., darkfield.** I. of an object under a microscope in which the central or axial light rays are stopped and the object illuminated by light rays coming from the sides, the object then appearing light against a dark background. Used to observe extremely

small objects such as spirochetes, colloid particles, etc.

1., direct. I. of an object under a microscope by directing light rays upon its upper surface

1., focal. The concentration of light upon an object by means of a mirror or a system of lenses

1., oblique. Illumination of an object from 1 side

1. (by) transmitted light. I. in which the light is directed through the object. Light may come directly from a light source or be reflected by a mirror.

Illuminism. Condition in certain psychotic states in which the patient has delusions of talking or communing with supernatural or exalted beings

Illusion [L *illusio*, fr. *illudere*, to mock] Psy Inaccurate perception; misinterpretation of sensory impressions, whereas a hallucination has no source in fact

Vague stimuli favor illusions, but essentially it is a disorder of ideation, as in toxic and exhaustive delirium. If an illusion becomes fixed it is said to be a *delusion*.

Illusional [L *illusio*, fr. *illudere*, to mock] Pert. to, or of the nature of, an illusion.

Image (im’ij) [L *imago*, likeness] 1 A mental picture with a likeness of an objective reality. 2 A more or less ac-



THE ILIUM

- 1 Tuber ischiadicum 2. Incisura ischiadica minor 3. Spina ischiadica. 4. Linea glutea inferior. 5. Incisura ischiadica major. 6. Linea glutea anterior. 7. Spina posterior inferior. 8. Spina posterior superior. 9. Linea glutea posterior. 10. Ala ossis ilium. 11. Labium mediale. 12. Linea intermedia. 13. Labium laterale. (11, 12 and 13 make up the cristae iliacae.) 14. Spina anterior superior. 15. Corpus ossis ilium. 16. Spina anterior inferior. 17. Facies lunata. 18. Fossa acetabuli. 19. Crista obturatoria. 20 Pecten ossis pubis. 21. Tuberculum pubicum. 22. Incisura acetabuli. (From Sabotia-McMurrich: *Atlas of Human Anatomy*, 1930, G. E. Stechert & Co., New York.

curate likeness of a thing or person.
3. The picture of an object such as that produced by a lens or mirror

1., after. A retinal impression which persists after the stimulus is removed. A **positive** after-image having the same color as the original; a **negative** after-image possesses complimentary colors.
1., direct, 1., erect. Picture from rays not yet focused.

1., double. Condition occurring in strabismus when the visual axes of the eyes are not directed toward the same object. The **false** image is formed in the eye that deviates, **true image** in the other eye. **See diplopia.**

1., false. **See 1., double.**
1., inverted. 1. that is turned upside down

1., real. 1. formed by convergence of rays of light from an object.

1., true. **See 1., double.**

1., virtual. **See direct 1.**

imagery (im'a-je-ri) [L. *imagō*, likeness]. Imagination; the calling up of events or mental pictures.

Mental imagery may be of various types, viz.:

1., auditory. When sounds can be recalled to mind, as thunder, wind, etc.

1., motor. When movement only is recalled, as the passing of a train. Motor-mindedness is recognized in the mastery of spelling. The constant repetition of movements in writing make for automatic habit formation and fixation of the visual word-image

1., tactile. When the feel of an object can be readily recalled.

1., taste and 1., smell. Mental conception of taste or odor sensations previously experienced. Often very weak

1., visual. Mental conception of an object seen previously. This is probably the commonest type of imagery. **RS afterimage.**

imagination [L. *imagō*, likeness]. The power of forming mental images of things, persons, or situations which are wholly or partially different from those previously known or experienced

image (im-a'go) [L. likeness]. 1. An image or shadow. 2. A memory, esp of a loved one, developed during childhood that has become clouded by idealism and imagination, and which is not always a correct one. 3. The adult, sexually mature form of an insect.

imbalance [L. *in*, not, + *bilanz*, *bilanc*, two scales]. Out of balance. Without equality in power between opposing forces

1., autonomic. An 1. between sympathetic and parasympathetic divisions of the autonomic nervous system, esp as pertains to vasomotor reactions

1., sympathetic. **SYN** *vagotonia* Increased excitability of the vagus nerve.
1., vasomotor. Involving impulses to blood vessels resulting in excessive vasoconstriction or vasodilation.

imbecile (im-be-sil) [L. *imbecillus*, weak, silly]. 1. One with defective mentality, but with intelligence greater than that of an idiot,* and with less than that of a moron. One with a mental age between 3 and 7 years, or a child with an intelligence quotient between 20 and 49, inclusive. **RS: degenerate, idiot, moron, pervers.**

2. Without strength of mind or body; esp. mentally weak. 2. Stupid.

imbecility [L. *imbecillitas*]. A state of mental deficiency intermediate between that of an idiot and a moron. **See: imbecile**

imbed' [L. *im*, in, + A.S. *bedd*, bed]. In

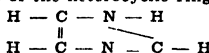
histology, to surround with a firm substance, such as paraffin or colloidum, preparatory to cuttings sections. **See. imbed.**

imbibition (im'bi-bish'un) [L. *imbibere*, to drink]. The absorption of fluid by a solid body without a chemical change in either.

imbricate, imbricated (im'bri-kât) [L. *imbricare*, to tile]. Overlapping, as tiles, overlapping aponeurotic layers.

imbrication (im-bri-ka'shun) [L. *imbricare*, to tile]. 1. Overlapping, as tiles. 2. The overlapping of aponeurotic layers in abdominal surgery.

imida zole or imina zole. An organic compound characterized structurally by the presence of the heterocyclic ring



which occurs in histidine and histamine
imide- Prefix A compound with the bivalent atom group (NH).

immature (im-ma-tür') [L. *in*, not, + *maturus*, ripe]. Not fully developed or ripened

immediate [' + *mediäre*, to be in middle] Direct without intervening steps
1., agglutination. Healing by first intention.

1., auscultation. A. by ear applied to the body **See auscultation.**

1., cause. A cause directly originating a disease

1., contagion. Contagion by direct contact

1., union. Healing by first intention

immedicable (im-med'i-ka-bl) [' + *medicabilis*, curable] Incurable

immersion (im-er'shun) [' + *mergere*, to dip]. Placing a body under water, or another fluid

In microscopy, the act of immersing the objective (then called an i lens) in water, oil, etc., preventing total reflection of rays falling obliquely upon peripheral portions of the objective.

1., homogeneous. 1. in which the stratum of air between objective and cover glass is replaced by a medium which deflects as little as possible the rays of light passing through the cover glass

1., lens, oil. A special lens used with cedar oil and producing a high magnification, useful in studying bacteria.

immiscible (im-mis'i-bl) [' + *miscere*, to mix]. Pert. to that which cannot be mixed, as oil and water

immobilization [' + *mobilis*, movable]. The making of a part or limb immovable.

NP. Watch for loosening of splints and extensions and prevent pressure sores

immune (im-ün') [L. *immunis*, safe]. 1. Protected or exempt from a disease. 2. Exempt from a certain disease by vaccination or inoculation.

1., bodies. Substances in those afflicted with an infectious disease formed by the tissues and possessing power to destroy or injure the disease-producing agent, or to neutralize its poisons.

They are found in the serum of coagulated blood, in blood plasma, and in lymph; they are also called antibodies,* and are classified as those of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd order.

Each is the result of a specific antigen or disease-producing factor which acts only upon the same antigen. They have not been isolated, but are deter-

mined by the effect they cause. If the antigen is poisonous it is called a *toxin*, and its antibody is called an *antitoxin*. I. b. of 1st order. The antitoxins. I. b. of the 2nd order. The agglutinins and precipitins. I. b. of the 3rd order: Bacteriolysins and hemolysins.

RS: anaphylaxis, antibody, ceptor, immunity, immunology, opsonins, precipitin, proteolysis, toxin.

immunofacient (im-u-ni-fa'shent) [" + *facere*, to make]. Making immune.

immunity [L. *immunitas*, exemption]. The state of being resistant to injury, particularly by poisons, foreign proteins, and invading parasites.

Such resistance may be due in specific instances to the presence in the blood of antibodies, such as 1. *Antitoxins*, which counteract bacterial toxins. 2. *Precipitins* which render a foreign protein insoluble. 3. *Opsonins*, which increase the ability of leukocytes to ingest bacteria. 4. *Agglutinins*, which cause clumping of foreign cells. 5. *Lysins*, which dissolve such cells.

I. acquired. I. resulting from the development of active or passive immunity; opp. of natural or innate immunity.

I. active. I. resulting from the development within the body of substances which renders a person immune. This may result from having the disease or by the injection of the infectious organism, usually attenuated, or products produced by the organism.

I. congenital. I. present at birth. It may be natural or acquired, the latter being dependent upon antibodies received from the blood of the mother.

I. local. I. which is limited to a given area or tissue of the body.

I. natural. A more or less permanent immunity to disease with which an individual is born, the result of natural inherent factors. It may be the heritage of an individual, a race, or a species. It may be due to the natural presence of immune bodies, but other factors such as diet, differences in metabolism or temperature or adaptive features of infective organisms may be involved.

I. passive. Produced by actual injection of sera containing the antibodies into the subject to be protected.

immunity, words perf. to: antianaphylaxis, antiviral, aphylactic, autacresiology, autacresis, autacretic, Ehrlich theory, immune, i. bodies.

immunization [L. *immunitas*, safety]. Becoming immune or the process of rendering a patient immune. Sx: autoimmunization, immunity.

immunizing unit. A unit which expresses an antitoxin's strength. It varies with different antitoxins. Sx: antitoxic unit.

immunohemistry (im-mu'no-kem'is-tri) [L. *immunus*, safe, + G. *chemia*, chemistry]. The chemistry of immunization. The chemistry of antigens, antibodies, and their relations to each other.

immunogenic (im-u-no-jen'ik) [" + G. *gennan*, to produce]. Inducing immunity.

immunologic (im-mu-no-loj'ik) [" + G. *logos*, science]. Pert. to immunology.

I. diseases. These are due to the action of antibodies, as in allergic hypersensitivity to antigens, or to specific reactivity of the tissues.

The phenomenon of anaphylaxis needs to be understood to gain a knowledge of immunology. Sx: anaphylaxis, serum sickness.

immunology [" + *logos*, study]. The study of immunity to diseases, as: 1. I. to microbe diseases. 2. Serology. 3. Immunologic diseases.

Sx: serology, serum, toxins, vaccination.

immunoprotein [L. *immunus*, safe, + G. *protos*, first]. Any protein immune body or substance that confers immunity.

immunotherapy (im-mu-no-ther'a-pl) [" + G. *therapeia*, treatment]. The production of immunity.

immunotoxin [" + G. *toxikon*, poison]. An antitoxin.

immunotransfusion (im-mu-no-trans-fu'-zhun) [" + *trans*, across, + *fusus*, poured]. Transfusion of blood from one who has been immunized by an autogenous vaccine.

immunoprotoxin [" + G. *protos*, first]. A bacteriolytic substance formed by the injection of attenuated bacterial cultures.

impacted [L. *impactus*, pressed on]. Pressed firmly together so as to be immovable. Term may be applied to a fracture in which ends of bones are wedged together, a tooth so placed in jaw bone that eruption is impossible; a fetus wedged in the birth canal; cerumen, calculus, or accumulation of feces in the rectum.

impaction (im-pak'shun) [L. *impactio*, a pressing together]. 1. Condition of being tightly wedged into a part, overloading of an organ, as the feces in the bowels.

impalpable [L. *in*, not, + *palpare*, to touch]. Felt with difficulty; hardly perceptible to the touch.

impaludism [L. *in*, into, + *palus*, marsh, + G. *ismos*, state of]. Malaria. Sx: paludism.

impar [L. *unequal*]. Unpaired. Sx: azgyous.

imparidigitate (im-par-i-dij'i-tät) [" + *digitus*, finger. Sx: perissodactylous. Having uneven number of fingers or toes.

impedance [L. *impedire*, to hinder]. Resistance due to self induction, as that met by alternating currents in passing through a conductor; virtual as distinguished from ohmic resistance. The resistance due to the inductive and condenser characteristics of a circuit is called *reactance*.

imperative [L. *imperativus*, commanding]. Obligatory; not controlled by the will; involuntary.

I. concept. An idea which dominates one, as a fear or doubt.

impercipient [L. *in*, not, + *percipere*, to perceive]. Inability to form a mental picture; lack of perception.

imperforate [" + *per*, through, + *forus*, a gangway]. Without an opening.

I. hymen. A hymen without an opening. Seldom discovered before puberty. Menstruation is interfered with and incision of hymen becomes necessary. Sx: hymen.

imperforation [L. *imperforatus*, not open]. State of being closed or occluded. Sx: atresia.

imperious acts. Tics and motions not under control of the will. Urges of compulsion states. Sx: impulsion.

impermeable [L. *in*, not, + *permedre*, to pass through]. Not allowing passage, as of fluids, impenetrable.

impervious [" + *per*, through, + *via*, way]. Unable to be penetrated.

impetiginous (im-pe-tij'in-us) [L. from *impetere*, to attack]. Rel. to impetigo.

impetigo (im-pe-ti'go) [L. from *impetere*, to attack]. Inflammatory skin disease marked by isolated pustules which become crusted and rupture. Occurs principally around mouth and nostrils. **Syn:** *scrumpoz*. [Children esp. afflicted.]

i. contagiosa. A contagious form. **Syn:** Discrete, thin-walled vesicles and bullae which become pustular and thin crusted, appearing in crops. They may be flat and umbilicated with no tendency to rupture, and they are filled with a straw-colored fluid. They dry up as thin yellow crusts. No itching.

Etiol. Microbic, streptococcic and staphylococcic

Патн. Papillary layer inflammation involving rete and stratum corneum.

Treatment. Soaking off crusts (soapy water containing sodium carbonate), ointment. Painting with bacterial specifics. Penicillin and the broad spectrum antibiotics

i. herpeticiformis. Rare form occurring usually in puerperal women and accompanied by serious systemic disturbance

i. syphilitica. A pustular syphilide
i. variolosa. Pustules in late stage of smallpox. **Syn.** *melitagra* (2).

implant. 1. To transfer a part, to graft, to insert 2. That which is implanted, such as a piece of tissue, a pellet of medicine, or a tube or needle of radioactive substance

implantation (im-plan-ta'shun) [L. *in*, into, + *plantare*, to plant] 1. Grafting 2. Artificial placing of a substance under the skin into the blood, into the uterine canal, etc 3. Embedding of the developing blastocyst in the uterine mucosa

i. hypodermic. Introduction of an implant under the skin

i. parenchymatous. Introduction of medicinal substance into a neoplasm

i. teratic. Union of a fetal monster with a nearly normal fetus

implants [L. *in*, into, + *plantare*, to plant]. Capillary tubes of glass, gold, or platinum, containing radioactive substances for insertion into tissue

imponderable [L. *in*, not, + *pondus*, weight]. Having no appreciable weight, incapable of being weighed

impotence, impotency [“ + *potentiā*, power]. Weakness. Inability to copulate. Failure of sexual power.

Treatment. Diet, hygiene, aphrodisiac drugs, glandular products, retraining of the mental processes, correction of local infections or congestions, prostatic massage, surgery, and sexual rest.

i. anatomic, i. organic. 1. caused by a defect in the genitalia.

i. atonic. 1. resulting from paralysis of nervi erigentes which convey impulses bringing about erection.

i. functional. 1. not due to an organic or anatomical defect, usually of psychogenic origin

i. parietic. Failure of impulse.

i. psychic. Due to mental disturbance.

i. symptomatic. Due to poor health, drugs, presence of disease, etc.

impotent (im'pō-tēnt) [“ + *potentiā*, power]. 1. Unable to copulate. 2. Sterile; barren. [potence.]

impotentia [“ + L. *potentiā*, power]. 1. **i. coeundi.** Inability on part of the male to engage in the sexual act.

i. erigen-di. Loss of power of erection.

impregnate (im-preg'nāt) [L. *impregnare*, to make pregnant]. 1. To render pregnant. To fertilize an ovum. 2. To saturate.

impregnated [L. *impregnare*, to make pregnant]. 1. Rendered pregnant. 2. Saturated.

i. carbon. Electrode having a carbon shell with core of various metals or salts of metals for use in a carbon arc lamp.

impregnation (im-preg-na'shun) [L. *impregnare*, to make pregnant]. Fertilization of an ovum, fecundation

i. artificial. Artificial implantation of semen in the uterine canal

impres'sio [L. *impressio*]. A mark, as of 1 part upon another.

i. cardiaca. Depression on surface of liver for the heart. BNA.

i. colica. Depression on under surface of right lobe of liver. BNA

i. digitata. A depression on the inner cranial surface

i. duodena'lis. Depression on under surface of liver beside the gallbladder indicating position of duodenum. BNA

i. gas'trica. Hollow under left lobe of liver indicating position of stomach. BNA.

i. rena'lis. Hollow on under surface of right lobe of liver adjacent to the right kidney. BNA.

impres'sion [L. *impressiō*]. 1. A hollow or depression in a surface. 2. Effect produced upon the mind by external stimuli. 3. Plastic imprint of the jaw and teeth for making a denture

i. digitate. 1. on inner surface of frontal bone for convolutions of the cerebrum

i. maternal. An effect supposedly produced upon the developing fetus by mental impressions such as strong emotions or shock experienced by the mother during pregnancy. Such is supposed to account for malformations or the marking of the fetus

impulse (im'puls) [L. *impulsus*, from *impellere*, to drive out]. 1. Act of driving onward with sudden force 2. An incitement of the mind, prompting an unpremeditated act 3. **Puys.** A change transmitted through certain tissues, esp. nerve fibers and muscles, resulting in physiological activity or inhibition

i. cardiac. 1. The heart beat felt at the left side of the chest at the 5th intercostal space 2. I transmitted over the conductile tissue of the heart which are responsible for the contraction of the chambers of the heart.

i. ectopic. A cardiac impulse arising in some part of the heart other than the sinoatrial node

i. enteroceptive. Afferent nerve impulses arising from stimuli originating in receptors located in internal organs.

i. excitatory. One which stimulates activity.

i. exeroceptive. Afferent nerve impulses arising from stimuli originating in sense organs located on the body surface

i. inhibitory. One which lessens activity.

i. morbid. An uncontrollable desire to perform an abnormal act.

i. nervous. A self-propagated excitatory state transmitted along a nerve fiber. It is the result of physicochemical changes occurring in the membrane of the nerve fiber. The impulse on reaching the termination of the fiber may (a) induce an impulse in another nerve cell or (b) induce activity in a tissue such as in muscles (contraction) or in glands (secretion), or (c) give rise to a sensation in the higher nervous centers.

i. proprioceptive. Afferent nerve im-

pulses arising from stimuli originating in joints, muscles, or tendons, or other sensory endings which respond to pressure or stretch

impulsion [L. *impulsus*, from *impellere*, to drive out]. Idea to do something or commit some act or crime suddenly imposed upon the subject which tortures him until the act is accomplished.

Clear consciousness of the proposed act followed by an agonizing struggle, defeat, and sense of relief following the act are characteristics of impulsions, obsessions, and of inhibitions. Impulsions may include (1) *Folie du doute*, or doubting mania, (2) obsessive fears of contact or delirium of touch, (3) agoraphobia, (4) dipsomania; (5) pyromania; (6) kleptomania; (7) homicidal or suicidal impulsions, (8) onomatomania, (9) arithmomania, (10) exhibitionism. *See cerebri/fugal, cerebripetal, imperious acts*

in. Chem symbol for indium

in- [L.] Prefix *Not, in, inside, within*, also *intensive action*.

inactivate [L. *in*, not, + *activus*, acting] To make inactive.

inactivation [“ + *activus*, acting]. Rendering anything inert by using heat or other means

i. of complement. Loss of activity caused by heating serum to about 55° C (131° F) for half an hour

inadequacy (in-ad'e-kwa-si) [“ + *adaequare*, to be equal] Insufficiency; incompetence

i. renal. Inability of kidney to produce normal amt of urine with proper proportion of solids and of a sp. gr. more than 1.014

inalimental (in-al-in-men-tal) [“ + *alimentum*, food] Unfit as food, not nutritious

inanimate [“ + *animatus*, alive] 1. Not alive, not animate 2. Dull, lifeless

inanimation [L. *inanimis*, empty] A condition due to lack of any food material essential to the body, such as general underfeeding, undernutrition, or caloric insufficiency.

ETIOI. It may be due to other causes than the food supply, such as faulty mastication, stenosis of alimentary canal, etc.

inappetence (in-ap'pe-tens) [L. *in*, not, + *appetere*, to long for] Lack of craving or desire, esp. for food.

inarticulate [“ + *articulus*, joined]. 1. Not jointed, without joints. 2. Unable to pronounce distinct syllables or express oneself intelligibly 3. Not given to expressing oneself verbally.

in articulo mortis [L.]. At the time of death.

inassimilable [L. *in*, not, + *assimilis*, similar]. Not capable of being utilized by the body for nutrition

inborn. Innate or inherent, said of characteristics both structural and functional which are inherited or developed during intrauterine development

inbreeding [L. *in*, into, + A.S. *brédan*, to cherish]. Producing offspring from those closely related.

incandescent [L. *incandescere*, to glow] Glowing with light; white hot.

incarcerated [L. *in*, into, + *carcer*, prison]. Imprisoned, confined, constricted, as an irreducible hernia.

incarceration [“ + *carcer*, prison]. Legal confinement; imprisonment of a part; constriction.

inca'ral bone. Os inca; interparietal bone

inception [L. *inceptio*, taking in, begin-

ning]. 1. The beginning of anything. 2. Ingestion 3. Intussusception.

incest (in'sest) [L. *incestus*, unchastity, incest] Coitus between those of near relationship, a pathological phenomenon found in acquired or congenital states of mental weakness.

incidence [L. *incidere*, to meet with]. The rate of occurrence of any event or condition, as i of a disease; the falling or impinging upon, touching, or affecting in some way.

incident [L. *incidere*, to meet with]. 1. A happening, event, or occurrence 2. Apt. to happen, esp. in connection with some other event 3. Falling or striking, as a ray of light

incineration (in-sin-er-a'shun) [L. *in*, into, + *cinis*, ciner-, ash]. Destruction by fire. *See cremation*.

incipient (in-sip't-ent) [L. *incipere*, to begin]. Beginning

incise [L. *incisus*, from *incidere*, to cut into]. To cut, as with a sharp instrument.

incised (in-sizd') [L. *incisus*, cut into]. Cut with a knife.

i. wound. One clearly cut

incision (in-sizh'un) [L. *incisio*, from *incidere*, to cut into] A cut made with a knife, esp for surgical purposes.

incisive (in-si'siv) [L. *incisus*, cutting into]. 1. Cutting, having the power of cutting. 2. Rel. to the incisor teeth.

i. bone. Ant. or medial part of the sup maxilla.

incisor (in-sizor) [L. *incisor*, a cutter].

1. That which cuts. 2. That which applies to the incisor teeth 3. One of the cutting teeth. 4. In each jaw between the cuspids. *See dentition*.

i. prostatic. Surgical knife for incision of an enlarged prostate.

incisura (pl *incisurae*) [L. a cutting into]. An incision or notch.

incisure (in-siz'ur) [L. *incisura*, a cutting into]. A notch or slit.

i's. of Schmidt and Lantermann. Oblique lines on medullated nerve fiber sheaths.

inclination [L. *inclinare*, to slope]. Leaning from the normal, or from the vertical, as a tooth.

inclinometer (in-kli-nom'et-er) [“ + G. *metron*, measure] Device for measuring ocular diameter from vertical and horizontal lines

inclusion [L. *inclusus*, enclosed]. Being enclosed or included.

i. cell. Lifeless, temporary, constituent of the protoplasm of a cell. *See cell*.

i. blennorrhoea. *See ophthalmia neonatorum* An inflammatory disease of the conjunctiva of newborn infants

i. bodies. Bodies present in the nucleus or cytoplasm of certain cells in cases of infection by filtrable viruses. *See Negri bodies*

i. fetal. A twin monstrosity in which one, the parasite, is completely enclosed within its host, the *autosite*

incoercible (in-ko-er'sib-l) [L. *in*, not, + *coercere*, to restrain]. Uncontrollable; not able to be held in check

i. vomiting. Uncontrollable vomiting.

incoherence (in-ko-her'ens) [“ + *cohaerens*, adhering] Inability to express oneself coherently, or to present ideas in a related order; sometimes due to interruption of one's thought processes

incoherent (in-ko-he'rent) [“ + *cohaerens*, adhering]. Not coherent or understandable.

incombustible [“ + *combustus*, burned]. Incapable of being burnt.

incompatibility [' + *compati*, to suffer with]. State which renders admixture of remedies unsuitable through chemical action, insolubility, formation of poisonous or explosive compounds, difference in solubility, or opposite action.

The quality of not being mixed without chemical changes, or without antagonizing the action of ingredients in a compound.

1. physiological. A condition in which 1 or more substances in a mixture have a different physiological action than other substances in the mixture

incompatible [' + *compati*, to suffer with] 1 Not capable of uniting in solution 2 Antagonistic in action, said of some drugs

1. transfusion. A transfusion in which the isogglutinins of the recipient react with the red blood cells of the donor resulting in intravascular agglutination and hemolysis

incompetence, incompetency [' + *competere*, to be suitable] Inadequate ability to perform the function or action normal to an organ or part

1. aortic. Regurgitation of blood through the aortic valves

1. of cardiac valves. Condition in which heart valves permit the return of blood beyond them when closed

1. ileocecal. Inability of ileocecal valve to stop the return of the material from the colon to the ileum

1. mental. Mental inability to retain charge of oneself or possessions

1. muscular. Imperfect closure of the cardiac valve due to weak action of papillary muscles

1. pyloric. Weakness of pyloric aperture which permits undigested food to leave the stomach and enter the duodenum

1. relative. Excessive dilatation of a cardiac cavity which makes perfect closure of opposite cardiac valve impossible

1. valvular. Leaky condition of 1 or more cardiac valves

incompetent [' + *competere*, to be suitable]. 1. One legally unable to execute a contract, such as a feebleminded or insane person 2 Incapable

incompressible [L *in*, not, + *compressus*, pressed together]. Compact, not compressible

incontinence [' + *continere*, to stop] 1. Inability to retain urine, semen, or feces, through loss of sphincter control, cerebral or spinal lesions 2 Lack of sexual restraint.

1. active. Discharge of feces and urine in the normal way at regulated intervals but involuntarily.

1. intermittent. Loss of control of bladder on sudden pressure or movement, because of interruption of voluntary path above the lumbar center.

1. of milk. Excessive milk flow. **SYN:** galactorrhea.

1. overflow. I caused by pressure of urine retained in the bladder

1. paralytic. Constant voiding of small amt. of urine and feces due to relaxation of sphincters from lumbar center destruction.

1. passive. Urinary 1 of a form in which there is a full bladder that doesn't empty normally, but urine drips away upon pressure.

1. of urine. Inability to control urination. Sphincter muscle always relaxed **SEE:** *enuresis*, *scatarrhia*.

incontin'ia [' + *continere*, to stop]. Incontinence.

1. alvi. Fecal 1.

1. urinae. Involuntary continual dripping of urine

incoor'dinate [' + *coordinare*, to arrange] 1 Not able to make coordinate muscular movements 2 Unable to adjust one's work harmoniously with others

incoordination (in-co-or-di-na'shun) [' + *coordinare*, to arrange] Inability to produce harmonious, rhythmic, muscular action, but not due to weakness.

ETIOI. The condition may be sensory, due to failure of afferent impulses to be transmitted from muscles, bones, and joints to coordination centers, or motor, due to disturbance in tone or harmony bet simultaneously acting muscle groups **SYN** *asynery*.

increment (in'kre-ment) [L *incrementum*]. 1 Increase or addition 2 To increase or add to

incre'tin. A fraction of secretin, a hormone extracted from the duodenal mucosa, which induces hypoglycemia by increasing the output of insulin

inere'tion [L *inere'tus*, sifted in] 1 Internal secretion 2 Functional activity of an endocrine gland

incretogenous (in-kre-toj'en-us) [' + G, *gennan*, to produce] Pert to the internal secretions

incrusta'tion [L *in*, on, + *crusta*, crust] Formation of crusts or scabs

incubation (in-ku-ba'shun) [L *incubare* to lie on] 1 The interval between exposure to infection and the appearance of the first symptom 2 Bact The period of culture development 3 The care of a premature infant in an incubator 4. The development of an impregnated ovum **SYN** *latent period* **SEE** Table I-11

in'cubator [L *incubare*, to lie on] 1 Apparatus for rearing premature babies in which the temperature may be regulated 2 Apparatus for cultivating bacteria 3 An apparatus for artificially hatching eggs

incubus (in'ku-bus) [L *incubare*, to lie upon] 1 A burden 2 A nightmare

in'cudal [L *incus*, anvil, from *incudere*, to forge]. Rel to the incus

incudectomy (in-ku-dek-to-mi) [' + G *ektomē*, excision]. Surgical removal of the incus.

incudiform (in-ku'di-form) [' + *forma*, shape]. Like an anvil in shape

in'cudomal'leal [' + *malleus*, a hammer]. Rel to the incus and malleus and articulation of the anvil and hammer in the tympanum

incudostapedial (in-kū-do-stā-pe'di-āl) [' + *stapes*, a stirrup] Pert to the incus and stapes and articulation bet anvil and stirrup in the tympanum

incu'rable [L *in*, not, + *curare*, to care for]. **SYN** *inmedicable* 1. Not capable of being cured 2. A person with an incurable disease

in'cus (pl. *inci*) [L *anvil*]. The middle of the 3 ossicles in the tympanum; the anvil.

incyclophoria (in-si-klo-for-i'a) Median or negative cyclophoria; the turning of the eye inward toward the nose

incycloptrophia (in-si-klo'trō-fi-ā). Cycloptropia in which the eye turns inward towards the nose

in d. *In dies*, daily

indaga'tion (in-da-ga'shun) [L *indagare*, to search]. An investigation, esp. examination of the genitalia at termination of puerperium

indenization (in-den-i-za'shun) [L *in*, into, + O. Fr. *deinzein*, from L. *de intus*,

Incubation and Isolation Periods in Common Infections

	Incubation Period	Isolation of Patient
Chickenpox	Two to 3 weeks	From school and from non-immune friends.
Common cold	One to 2 days	In bed for 2 days
Conjunctivitis of newborn	Usually 2 days	Strict until smears are negative
Diphtheria	Usually 2 to 5 days	Sixteen days after onset, or until 2 negative cultures.
Dysentery, amebic	Two days to 4 weeks	None
Dysentery, bacillary	Two to 7 days	As long as stools remain positive
Encephalitis	Four to 21 days	One week after onset
German measles	Two to 3 weeks	From school and nonimmune friends
Gonorrhea	One to 8 days	No sexual contact until cured
Influenza	One to 3 days	During acute stage
Malaria	Usually 2 weeks	Protected from mosquitoes
Measles	Eight to 10 days	Five days after appearance of rash
Meningitis	Usually a week	Two weeks after onset
Mumps	Usually 18 days	Until the glands recede
Paratyphoid fevers	About a week	Until stools are negative.
Pneumonia, lobar	One to 3 days.	Until bacteria in the sputum cease to be abundant
Polio-myelitis	One to 2 weeks	Two weeks from onset
Puerperal infections.	One to 3 days	Transfer from maternity wards
Rabies	Usually 2 to 6 weeks	Strict, danger to attendants
Scarlet fever	Up to a week	Three weeks after onset
Septic sore throat.	One to 3 days	During disease no handling of milk
Smallpox	Eight to 16 days	Strict in screened hospital wards
Syphilis	About 3 weeks	Should be enforced until surface lesions are healed in non-cooperative patients
Tetanus	Four days to 3 weeks	None
Trachoma	Unknown	Until lesions disappear
Tuberculosis	Variable	In "open" cases until properly educated
Typhemia	About 4 days	None
Typhoid fever	Usually 1 to 3 weeks	Until cultures of feces and urine are negative
Typhus fever	Usually 12 days	Lice and fleas are dangerous.
Undulant fever.	One to 5 weeks	None
Whooping cough	Usually a week	For 3 weeks after spasmodic cough
Vincent's angina.	Variable.	Preferably during the acute stage

from within). Arrest and development of cells in a part to which they have been carried by metastasis. *Syn* imidation.

indentation (' + *dens*, *dent*-, tooth). A depression or hollow.

index (in'deks) (pl. *indices*) [L. an indicator]. 1. The forefinger. 2. The ratio between the measurement of a given substance compared with that of a fixed standard.

i., alveolar. Degree of jaw prominence.

i., cephalic. Skull breadth multiplied by 100 and divided by its length.

i., cerebral. Ratio of greatest transverse to the greatest anteroposterior diameter of the cranium.

i., color. The proportion of hemoglobin to each red blood corpuscle, the normal being regarded as 100. *Syn* blood quotient.

i., gnathic. Degree of jaw prominence expressed by a number.

i., gonöppsonic. Opsonic i in gonococcal infection.

i., hemorenal. Ratio of blood's electrical resistance to urine's.

i., opsonic. The ratio of number of bacteria which are ingested by leukocytes contained in normal serum, compared with the number ingested by leukocytes in the patient's own blood serum.

i., pelvic. Ratio of pelvic conjugate and transverse diameters.

i., phagocytic. Average of bacteria ingested per leukocyte of blood.

i., refractive. Refraction coefficient.

i., thoracic. Ratio of thoracic anteroposterior diameter to transverse diameter.

indican (in'di-kän). Potassium salt of indoxyl-sulfate, found in sweat and urine, and formed from indol.

When in excess in urine it indicates putrefaction of proteins.

indicanemia (in-'dī-kan-e'mī-ā) [*indican* + *G. aima*, blood]. Indican in the blood.

indicanuria [' + *G. ouron*, urine] Excess of indoxyl-sulfate of potassium, a derivative of indol, in urine

In normal urine it is found in small quantities

indication [*L indicāre*, to point out] That which indicates the proper treatment

i., causal. That shown by a knowledge of the cause of a disease

i., morbid. That shown by diagnosis

i., symptomatic. That shown by symptoms

indicator [*L indicāre*, to show] A substance which can be used to distinguish acid from alkali (In a more general sense, any substance which can be used to determine the completeness of a chemical reaction, as in volumetric analysis) The colors of indicators in common use are as in the table below

Uses 1 In titration of ammonia and other weak bases 2 Topfer's reagent, for determining free acid in gastric juice 3 In titrating weak acids and for determining combined acid in gastric juice

indifferent [*L in*, not, + *differre*, to differ] Neutral; tending in no specific direction

indigenous (in-dij'en-us) [*L indigenus*, born in] Native to a country or region

indigestible (in-dij-es'ti-bl) [*L in*, not, + *digerere*, to separate]. Not digestible

indigestion [*L in*, not, + *digerere* to separate] *SYN dyspepsia* Incomplete or imperfect digestion, usually accompanied by one or more of the following symptoms: pain, nausea, and vomiting, heartburn, and acid regurgitation, accumulation of gas and belching It may be due to unimportant functional causes or it may be a symptom of a serious organic or functional disease

indigitation (in-dij-i-ta'shun) [*L in*, in, + *digitus*, finger] Displacement of intestines by intussusception * *SYN invagination.*

indigouria (in'dij-gō-ū'ri-ā) [*G indikon* Indian dye, + *ouron*, urine] Indigo in the urine

indirect [*L indirectus*, not kept straight]. Not direct

i., cell division. Mitosis Single cell division in which a mitotic figure is not formed.

i., reflexes. 1 Passive flexion of 1 part following flexion of another 2 Passive flexion of 1 leg causing similar movement of opposite leg

indisposition [*L in*, not, + *dispositus*, arranged] Disorder, any slight or temporary illness

indol(e). *SYN ketol* A solid, crystalline substance, C₈H₉N, found in feces It is the product of bacterial decomposition

of tryptophane and is largely responsible for the odor of feces In intestinal obstruction it is absorbed and eliminated in the urine in the form of indican, q v

indolaceturia (in-dol-as-ē-tu'ri-ā) [*indol* + *L acetum*, vinegar, + *G ouron*, urine] Excretion of a considerable amt. of indolacetic acid in the urine

indolent [*L in*, not, + *dolere*, to feel pain] 1 Indisposed to action 2 Inactive, not developing, sluggish

i., ulcer. One that is sluggish but not painful.

indologenous (in-dol-oj'en-us) [*indol* + *G gennan*, to produce] Causing the production of indol

indoluria. The presence of indol in urine

indoxyl (in-dok'sil) [*G indikon*, indigo, + *oxys*, sharp] An oily substance, C₈H₇NO, sometimes found in urine of the apparently healthy, formed from the decomposition of tryptophane

indoxylemia (in-doks-i-le'mi-ā) [' + + *aima*, blood]. Indoxyl in the blood

indoxyluria (in-doks-il-u'ri-ā) [' + + *ouron*, urine] Excretion of indoxyl in urine.

induced (in-dūs'd) [*L inducere*, to lead in]. Produced, caused intentionally

i., abortion. One brought about in-

induction [*L inducere*, to lead in] That property of an electric circuit by virtue of which a varying current induces an electromotive force in that circuit or a neighboring circuit

It is susceptible of measurement The unit of inductance, or "self-induction," is the henry.

induction (in-duk'shun) [*L inducere*, to lead in]. 1 The process of causing or producing, as an abortion 2 The generation of electric current in a body by electricity in another body near it 3 In Embry the production of a specific morphogenic effect by a chemical substance from one part of the embryo to another Also called *evocation*

inductorium. An induction coil, q v

inductotherm (in-duk'to-therm) [' + *G thermē*, heat] Device for producing pyrexia by electricity

inductothermy. Treatment of disease by artificial production of fever by electromagnetic induction

indurate [*L in*, in, + *durus*, hard] 1 To harden 2 Hardened

indurated [' + *durus*, hard] Hardened

induration [' + *durus*, hard] 1 The act of hardening. 2 An area of hardened tissue

SEE *Chaussier's areola*, *sclerosis*, *skin*.

i., cyanotic. An 1 from long continued venous hyperemia, pressure on vessels causing transudation of blood and serum and formation of a dark, hard mass

In the liver, spleen, etc., it leads to absorption of more or less of the paren-

Colors of Indicators

	Color		Range of pH
	toward acid	toward alkali	
Bromocresol purple	yellow	purple	5.2- 6.8
Bromthymol blue	yellow	blue	6.0- 7.6
Congo red (1)	blue	red	3.0- 5.0
Dimethylaminoazobenzene (2)	red	yellow	2.9- 4.0
Litmus	red	blue	4.5- 8.3
Methyl orange	red	orange	3.1- 4.4
Methyl red	red	yellow	4.2- 6.3
Phenol red	yellow	red	6.8- 8.4
Phenolphthalein (3)	colorless	red	8.3-10.0

chyma and to formation of new connective tissue.

i., fibrous, of the lung. A form of interstitial pneumonia. Hardened pigment forms red points on the lung.

i., specific. The initial lesion of syphilis.

in'durative [*in' + durus*, hard]. Pert. to induration.

indusium. 1 A membranous covering 2 The amnion

i. griseum. The supracallosal gyrus, a rudimentary gyrus located on the upper surface of the corpus callosum

inebriant (in-e'bri-ant) [*L. inebrius*, drunken] 1. Any intoxicant 2 Making drunk

ine'brate [*L. inebrius*, drunken] To make drunk or to become intoxicated

inebriation (in-e'bri-a'shun). State of intoxication, *q.v.* **SYN** drunkenness, intoxication.

inelas'tic [*L. in*, not, + *G. elastikos*, elastic] Not elastic

inemia (in-e'mi-a) [*G. is*, in-, fiber, + *ama*, blood] Excess fibrin or presence of inosite (muscle sugar) in the blood **SYN** *mosemia*.

inert' [*L. inertis*, inert-, unskilled, idle] Not active, sluggish

inertia (in-e'r-shi-a) [*L. inactivity*] 1 Tendency of a body to remain in repose 2 Sluggishness, lack of activity

i., uterine. Absence or weakness of uterine contractions in labor

in extremis (in-eks-tre'mis) [*L.*] At the point of death

in'fant [*L. in'ans*]. 1 A babe. 2 A child not over 2 years of age. 3 In law, a minor, or one under legal age

i., artificial feeding of. **Precautions**

1 The feedings must be given *exactly* on time

2 Temperature of feeding should be 100° F. Test heat by shaking some of it on the back of the hand. See that bottle is not overheated and that it does not burn infant by coming in contact with it

3. Nipples should be kept in a boric acid solution and not fitted to bottle until ready to give. They should not be handled more than necessary, and before touching them one should be assured that the hands are clean. See that the hole in nipple permits a free, but not too rapid, flow of milk. The hole should not be too small. It may be enlarged with a heated needle

4. See that infant is changed before bringing in the feeding

5. In administering feeding, head and shoulders should be raised higher than the infant's abdomen, but it is better to hold infant while giving the feeding. See that the child is properly protected from drafts or cold. If being fed when in a reclining position the formation of gas may result in belching of the feeding. Change position of bottle as level of the fluid changes

6. See that nothing disturbs the child while being fed and that the feeding is not interrupted. Close observation is essential, as the baby must receive all the feeding, which will not be the case if it is regurgitated or lost from belching. Interruptions may cause air-swallowing, which results in gas distention and a feeling of fullness that may cause a rejection of necessary nourishment.

7. If an accumulation of gas interferes with the feeding, the usual methods of expelling the gas should be employed,

such as holding the child over the shoulder and patting it on the back. This should also be done after each feeding in order to expel any air

8. Do not rock a baby after it has been fed.

9. Water should be given bet feedings to maintain elimination and other body needs

9. The habit of finger sucking should not be permitted, as air-swallowing always results therefrom.

CARE OF NIPPLES AND BOTTLES Both bottles and nipples should be soaked in cold water. Wash bottles with hot water and soap, using a brush for the purpose, and sterilize them by boiling in hot water. The nipples after being boiled may be kept in a boric acid solution.

i. development. For 3 days after birth a baby loses weight, in the next 4 days, however, it should regain its loss and weigh as much as it weighed at birth. From 1 year old to 10 years the yearly gain in the child should be 4 or 5 pounds, from 10 to 16 years the yearly growth should be about 8 pounds. Should hold up head by 4th month, sit up before 7th month, walk by 12th to 15th month, talk before 18th month.

i. feeding. The infant should not go to breast for at least 12 hours after delivery. If this limit is up at night, the next morning will be soon enough for the first nursing. The regular nursing schedule is not necessary until the milk comes in. The 3- or 4-hour nursing interval depends upon the physician, hospital, and the condition of the mother and the baby. The 3-hour interval is advocated by some physicians during the first 2 or 3 weeks. This keeps the breasts emptied, thereby relieving congestion, and increases the amount of the baby's fluid intake in 24 hours. Others prefer the 4-hour interval, especially if the infant is large.

The early cessation of night feedings is an advantage of the 3-hour schedule rarely attained in the 4-hour régime. The individual breast is stimulated by the 15-minute nursing period. Followed by the 6-hour rest period, this combination provides for maximum functioning.

COMPLEMENTARY FEEDING This is an artificial feeding used to round out a breast feeding that is inadequate. It is better given immediately after the breast feeding rather than before it. It abets the utilization of breast milk without interfering with it, while supplying any breast milk deficiency that may exist.

SUPPLEMENTAL FEEDING An artificial

Infant Development

Age	Length Inches	Weight Pounds	Girth Inches
At birth	19.5	7	13
1 month	20.5	7.75	..
2 months	21	9.5	..
3 months	22	11	..
4 months	23	12.5	15
5 months	23.5	14	..
6 months	24	15	16
7 months	24.5	16	..
8 months	25	17	..
9 months	25.5	18	..
10 months	26	19	..
11 months	26.5	20	..
12 months	27	21	17

feeding replacing breast feeding, one or several times daily. It is not as generally used as the complementary, since it operates against the stimulation of breast milk production, and so tends to reduce it even further.

COMPOSITION OF ARTIFICIAL FOOD: The basis of artificial infant feedings is cow's milk, which is modified by the addition of water and a carbohydrate. Sometimes lactic acid is added, although lemon juice, orange juice, and even dilute hydrochloric acid may be used. Estimation of the composition of the formula should be based upon the physiologic requirements of the infant. No less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz (45 cc) of milk per lb (450 Gm) of body weight are sufficient for this purpose, and may be increased to 2 oz. (60 cc) per lb. of body weight within a week or 10 days. Calculation is based upon a 4% fat milk and allows for introducing a weak but sustaining food.

Carbohydrate requirement in 24 hours is $1\frac{1}{10}$ oz (3 Gm) to each lb. (450 Gm) of body weight, exclusive of the 4% already in the milk. Fluid requirement is 3 oz (90 cc) to every lb. of body weight in 24 hours.

Unless an infant is immature or premature, there is no clinical reason for employing concentrated foods, such as evaporated milk, etc.

1. immature. One born near term, but underweight and poorly developed.

1. mature. One born at the end of 270-290 days

1. premature. One born before term, but viable, having a birth weight of $5\frac{1}{2}$ lb. (2500 Gm) or less, with a "crown-heel" length of 47 cm or less; the birth weight being the most important factor. Includes larger number of immature infants. The younger the fetus at birth, the greater are its handicaps in carrying out its required body functions, and thus it needs far greater care than a normal or mature infant.

ARTIFICIAL FEEDING OF THE breast feedings are excessive quantities for artificial feeding. Slower and smaller increases of weight may be expected on artificial feedings.

Small feeding with a low fat content of concentrated mixtures which precipitate with a finely divided curd is desirable.

If fresh sweet milk is used as a basis it should be boiled 5 minutes over a direct flame, but this is not necessary when lactic acid milk is used. Evaporated milk, dried sweet or lactic acid milk, or condensed milk may be used as a safe substitute for sweet milk.

Carbohydrates are first added in 2% quantities and increased to 5% as required. Orange juice may be added by the 3rd week to counteract effect of the boiled milk. Begin with 5 drops daily and increase to 2 tablespoons, twice a day, by the end of the 8th week.

Cod liver oil should be fed before the end of the 3rd week, 2 drops daily, increasing to 60 drops by the 8th week. This is best divided into 2 feedings.

The feeding may be done with a medicine dropper. A nursing bottle also may be used, but the nipple should have a small bulb, or the rubber end of a medicine dropper.

1. pulse. At birth, 120-150 per min.; at the end of 1st year, 120-110, 3rd-4th yr., 100; at puberty, pulse is that of an adult.

1. respiration. At birth, 30-60 per min.; 1st yr., 25-30, 5th yr., 22-25; 14th yr., 20. **SEX:** pulse, respiration, temperature.

1. temperature. Normal (rectal), 98°-99° F. Subnormal more important than in adults.

infanticide (in-fan'tis-id) [L. *infans*, infant, + *caedere*, to kill]. 1. The killing of an infant. 2. One who takes the life of an infant.

infantile (in-fan'til) [L. *infans*, infant]. Pert to infancy.

1. hernia. Oblique inguinal hernia back of the peritoneal funicular process.

1. liver. Biliary cirrhosis* of children.

1. paralysis. Acute ant. poliomyelitis *

1. tetanus. Tetanus which begins with stiffening of jaw muscles. *SYN* trismus nascentium or neonatorum.

infantilism (in-fan'til-izm) [" + G. *ismos*, condition] A condition in which the mind and body make slow development. Failure to attain adult characteristics, physical or psychic.

1. angioplastic. I due to defective development of vascular system.

1. Brissaud's. Infantile myxedema

1. cachectic. I caused by chronic infection or poisoning

1. celiac. I caused by celiac disease

1. dysthyroidal. I. caused by defective thyroid

1. hepatic. I. combined with cirrhosis of liver

1. hypophysial. *SYN* pituitary 1.

Lorain-Levi dwarfism. Dwarfism resulting from hyposecretion of growth promoting and gonadotrophic hormones of ant lobe of the hypophysis

1. Herter's. I of the intestines

1. idopathic. Variety of arrested physical development, of unknown cause

1. intestinal. I associated with chronic intestinal disorder, causing the child to gain no weight nor to grow.

1. Lorain-Levi. Hypophysial 1, q v

1. lymphatic. A form of i. associated with lymphatism.

1. myxedematous. *SYN:* cretinism

SEE Brissaud's 1.

1. pancreatic. I caused by defect in pancreatic function

1. partial. Arrest in development of a lone tissue or part

1. pituitary. Hypophysial 1, q v

1. renal. I. caused by defect in renal function

1. reversible. I commencing subsequent to completion of bodily growth

1. sex. Continuation of childish traits, esp sex characteristics beyond the age of puberty

1. symptomatic. I. caused by poor tissue development

1. tardy. *SEE* reversione 1.

1. toxemic. *SEE* intestinal 1.

1. universal. Dwarfed stature, otherwise fairly normal development, except for absence of secondary sexual characteristics.

in'farct [L. *in'facere*, to stuff into].

An area of tissue in an organ or part which undergoes necrosis following cessation of blood supply. May result from occlusion or stenosis of supplying artery or more rarely occlusion of vein draining tissue. Usually conical in shape.

1. anemic. I in which blood pigment is lacking or decoloration had occurred. Also called white or pale infarct.

1. bland. I. in which infection is absent.

I., calcareous. I. in connective tissue in which calcareous salts have been deposited

I., cicatrized. I. which has been replaced or encapsulated by fibrous tissue

I., pale. An anemic infarct, *q v*

I., red. An I. which is swollen and red as a result of hemorrhage. Also called *hemorrhagic infarct*

I., uric acid. I. in kidney of a newborn infant due to obstruction of renal tubules by uric acid crystals

I., white. An anemic infarct, *q v*

infarction [*L. infarcire*, to stuff into]. 1. Formation of an infarct 2 Stoppage of a canal or passage, esp. by engorgement

I., cardiac. Myocardial infarction, *q v*

I., myocardial. I. in cardiac muscle, usually resulting from coronary thrombosis

I., pulmonary. I. in lung usually resulting from pulmonary embolism

infect. To cause pathogenic organisms to be present in or upon, as to *infect* a wound

infection [*L. inficere*, to taint] The state or condition in which the body or a part of it is invaded by a pathogenic agent (microorganism or virus) which, under favorable conditions, multiplies and produces effects which are injurious

Localized infection is usually accompanied by inflammation, but inflammation may occur without infection

The physician is esp. concerned with 3 conditions (a) Infections arising without known injury, (b) those arising in wounds of accidental origin, and (c) infections of operative wounds

Etiol. The principal causes of infections are agents belonging to the following groups: viruses, bacteria, Rickettsias, fungi, and animal parasites

Unknown Injury Inflammations may result from slight abrasions, but most of these infections are now attributed to focal infection, such as those of the tonsils and teeth, accessory sinuses, chronic middle ear infection, infection of wounds, or of the gastrointestinal tract

Known Injury Many of these are due to wounds. The character of the instrument causing the wound may influence the infection, as in the case of a rusty nail

Operative Wounds These infections may occur as the direct result of the operative technic, such as the use of

blunt instruments, or too vigorous wiping with sponges, and other surgical causes, and by postoperative exposure to sepsis

Sym. The symptoms of infection are those of inflammation. The 5 classical symptoms of the earlier medical writers are. *Dolor*, pain, *calor*, heat; *rubor*, redness; *tumor*, swelling, and *functio laesa*, disordered function.

Pain This is esp. prominent when the infection is confined within retaining cavities. The pain is in proportion to the virulence and extent of the infection.

Redness and Swelling Not evident when infection is within some rigid tissue or deep within some cavity; more apparent when superficial structures are involved. Discoloration would be a better term than "redness," as the color is more bluish or purple in advanced infections, while tuberculosis infections have long been called "white swellings"

Heat Heat may not be evident on the surface, but there may be considerable elevation of body temperature even with small infections

Disordered Function: This depends upon the part affected as well as upon the virulence. With almost all acute infections there is an increase of white cells and of polymorphonuclear leukocytes, a percentage of over 85% of the latter being of more import than leukocytosis *

The degree of prostration is out of proportion to the extent of the injury. There have been many deaths from infection following pricks of needles, small splinters of bone, a trifling cut, or an infection from the bristle of a brush, in which streptococcus was the inciting cause. In this type of infection a red streak may be seen running up the extremity from the site of injury, and following the superficial lymphatics. This red line is absent in staphylococcus infections of the lymphatic vessels.

Infection may be *local* or *general*. Local infections may be at the portal of entry, or remote if transferred by the blood or lymph

Site of Microorganisms may gain entry to the tissues through the *gastrointestinal tract*, as in typhoid fever, or through the *respiratory tract*, as in tuberculosis and common colds, or through *wounds*, as in rabies, or from *contaminated objects*, as in tetanus, or from *bites of insects*, as in malaria and yellow fever

The Commoner Protozoal Infections of Man

Disease	Primary Site of Infection	Parasite	Mode of Transmission
Malaria (1) Benign tertian (2) Benign quartan (3) Malignant	Erythrocytes	(1) <i>Plasmodium vivax</i> (2) <i>Plasmodium malariae</i> (3) <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i>	Mosquito (<i>Anopheles</i>)
Sleeping sickness	Blood plasma	<i>Trypanosoma gambiense</i>	Tsetse fly (<i>Glossina palpalis</i>)
Rhodesian sleeping sickness	Blood plasma	<i>T. rhodesiense</i>	Tsetse fly (<i>Glossina morsitans</i>)
Kala-azar	Reticuloendothelial cells and plasma	<i>Leishmania donovani</i>	The sand fly (<i>Phlebotomus argentipes</i>)
Amebic dysentery	Wall of large intestine	<i>Entamoeba histolytica</i>	Fecal (cyst) contamination of food and water

Lowered vitality and resistance make possible *subinfection* from bacteria whose normal habitat is in the body. All infections of mucous membranes are mixed infections. Foci of infections may be primary or secondary.

Methods of Air-borne Infection. Pathogenic organisms in the respiratory tract, discharged from the mouth or nose, may be borne on the air and settle on food, clothing, walls and floors, and if they are of the type which resists drying for a long period they may remain virulent until transmitted to another person. Coughing, sneezing, and expectorating may be responsible for "droplet infection," as bacteria are expelled into the air.

Animal Carriers. Some microorganisms may be carried from an animal to man by *direct contact*, *indirect transfer*, or by *intermediary hosts*.

Contact Infection. This is the result of transmission from person to person, as in kissing, coming in contact with those afflicted with communicable diseases, or with utensils handled by one with an infection.

Food-borne Infection. Bacteria may be communicated through food. Root and salad vegetables may carry bacteria from the soil or from manure. Cooking safeguards by destroying microorganisms on food.

Human Carriers. Some parasites may live in or upon the bodies of those who themselves do not suffer from them, but may be carried by them to others. Carriers may be (a) *Contact carriers*, or those who never show symptoms, (b) *incubationary carriers*, or those in whom the infection is starting but has not completed the incubation period, and (c) *convalescent carriers*, or those who have recovered but who still harbor the organism causing their disease.

Insect Vectors.* An insect may act as a physical carrier, as the housefly, which may transmit the typhoid bacillus, or one that acts as an active intermediate host, such as the Anopheles mosquito, which transmits malaria.

Prenatal Infection. This is the result of the fetus being infected from the mother's blood stream, or from contiguity with the maternal membranes.

Soil-borne Infection. Soil-borne, spore-forming organisms commonly enter the body through wounds, as in tetanus and gas gangrene.

Water-borne Infection. Organisms producing typhoid, dysentery, cholera, and amebic infections may be carried through a water supply, or water in public pools used for bathing. These organisms may pass into the water from the feces of an infected person and be communicated to others.

1., acute. Appears suddenly and runs a short course.

1., a. exacerbation. Recurrence after a period of quiescence.

1., apical. I. located at the tip of root of a tooth.

1., chronic. One having a protracted course.

1., concurrent. Existence of two or more infections at the same time.

1., droplet. Acquired by inhalation.

1., endogenous. I. caused by bacteria, normally nonpathogenic inhabiting the digestive tract.

1., fecal. One occurring in a focus or cavity, and acting as a focus for dissemination of infectious material to

other parts of the body. Ex: Apical tooth abscess causing infection of heart or joints.

1., food. See: *Food infections*.

1., local. I. caused by germs lodging and multiplying at one point in a tissue and remaining there, as a boil.

1., low grade. Loosely used term for a subacute or chronic infection with only mild inflammation and without pus formation.

1., metastatic. Local i. caused by germs circulated from a focus of infection.

1., mixed. Caused by 2 or more organisms.

1., pyogenic. I. resulting from pus-forming organisms.

1., secondary. One in which the organisms implant themselves upon an existing primary infection in tissues.

1., simple. Due to a single species of organism.

1., subacute. Intermediate bet acute and chronic.

1., terminal. One occurring in the late stage of a disease. Generally acute and septic, usually causing death.

infectious (in-fek'shus) [L. *infectere*, to make into] 1 Capable of being transmitted with or without contact 2 Pert to a disease due to a microorganism 3 Producing infection Sff *eruptive*

1. disease. Any disease caused by growth of pathogenic microorganisms in the body. May or may not be contagious.

Tabulation of Infectious Diseases

CHICKENPOX Incubation period Four to 27 days Eruption appears First 4 days Begins to fade About 4th day Quarantine About 22 days Infection ceases When every scab has disappeared.

DIPHTHERIA Incubation period One to 7 days Quarantine Nine days after exposure Infection ceases In 4 weeks if examination of nose and throat is negative and if there are no discharges or albuminuria.

GERMAN MEASLES (Rötheln) Incubation period Seven to 18 days or longer. Eruption appears Second to 4th day. Begins to fade Fourth to 7th day Quarantine Two days Infection ceases: Not less than 7 days from appearance of rash.

INFLUENZA Incubation period One to 4 days Quarantine period: Five days. Infection ceases Three days after normal temperature if all discharges have ceased.

MEASLES Incubation period Eight to 14 days Eruption appears Fourth day Begins to fade Fifth to 7th day Quarantine Sixteen days Infection ceases Not less than 2 weeks from appearance of rash.

MUMPS Incubation period Nineteen to 22 days Quarantine Twenty-four days Infection ceases Not less than 3 weeks and at least 1 week after subsidence of swelling.

SCARLET FEVER Incubation period One to 5 days. Eruption appears: Second day. Begins to fade. Fifth day. Quarantine Seven days Infection ceases: Not less than 4 weeks if no albuminuria and no discharge from nose or ears.

SMALLPOX Incubation period Twelve to 14 days Eruption appears: Third or 4th day. Begins to fade: Ninth or 10th day. Quarantine. Sixteen days. Infection ceases. When every scab has appeared.

Fungus Infections

Disease	Causative Organisms	Structures Infected	Microscopic Appearances
Ringworm (tinea, pityriasis, etc.).	<i>Microsporum (audouinii, etc.)</i> .	Horny layer of epidermis and hairs, chiefly of scalp	Fine septate mycelium inside hairs and scales Spores in rows and mosaic plaques on hair surface
Ringworm (tinea, pityriasis, etc.).	<i>Trichophyton (tonsurans, etc.)</i>	Hairs of scalp, beard, and other parts Also nails	Mycelium of chained cubical elements and threads in and on hairs. Often pigmented
Favus.	<i>Achorion (achorion lenis, etc.)</i> .	Yellow disks in epidermis round a hair. All parts of body, also nails	Vertical hyphae and spores in epidermis. Sinuous branching mycelium and chains in hairs
Epidermophytosis (Dhoble Itch, etc.).	<i>Epidermophyton (inguinale, etc.)</i>	Infamed patches in inguinal axillary and interdigital folds Hairs not affected	Long, wavy, branched and segmented hyphae and spindle-shaped cells in stratum corneum.
Thrush (and tonsillomycosis).	<i>Monilia</i> .	White patches on tongue, mouth, and throat Some inflammation	Yeastlike budding cells and oval, thick-walled bodies in epidermis Some broad hyphae
Thrush (and tonsillomycosis).	<i>Oidium (albicans)</i> .	White patches on tongue, mouth, and throat Some inflammation.	Large hyphae and oval bodies, chains of spores at ends of hyphae
Fungal granuloma (sporotrichosis and blastomycosis).	<i>Sporotrichon (beurmanni, etc.)</i> .	Inflammatory thickening of skin with suppuration.	Oval spores and yeastlike cells in tissues and pus.
Fungal granuloma (sporotrichosis and blastomycosis).	<i>Cryptococcus</i> .	Inflammatory thickening of skin with suppuration.	Budding yeastlike cells, short hyphae and large capsulated spheroids in tissues and pus
Aspergillosis (and bronchomycosis).	<i>Aspergillus (fumigatus, etc.)</i> .	Pustules in external ear. Inflammatory and necrotic foci in lungs	Branched hyphae and spore-bearing fructifications in pus or sputum

TYPHOID FEVER: *Incubation period:* Seven to 21 days. *Eruption appears:* Seventh to 8th day. *Begins to fade:* Twenty-first day. *Quarantine:* Twenty-three days. *Infection ceases:* After 3 consecutive negative reports from bacteriological examination of feces and urine.

TYPHUS FEVER: *Incubation period:* Five to 14 days. *Variable Eruption appears:* Fourth to 8th day. *Begins to fade:* Fourteenth day. *Quarantine:* Sixteen days. *Infection ceases:* After 4 weeks.

WHOOPING COUGH: *Incubation period:* Seven to 14 days, but whooping may not appear for 3 weeks. *Quarantine:* Sixteen days. *Infection ceases:* Three to 5 weeks.

NOTE: Period of quarantine varies in different states. SEE *quarantine*, also, *names of infectious diseases*.

infecundity (in-fe-kun'di-ti) [*L. infecunditas*, sterility]. Barrenness, sterility in women.

inferior (in-fe'ri-or) [*L. inferus*, below]. Beneath; lower.

inferiority complex. Psy. A repressed state of mind in which one feels himself inferior to others. Such a group of ideas may be manifested by the assumption of superiority, often resulting in over-compensation. Opp. *superiority complex*. RS. *complex*.

infest' [*L. infestare*, to attack]. The harboring of parasites.

infestation [*L. infestare*, to attack]. The harboring of animal parasites, esp. macroscopic forms such as helminthes. *Infestation* is applied to forms which do not multiply within the body in contrast to *infection* which is applied to those which multiply.

infibulation (in-fib-u-la'shun) [*L. in, in, + fibula*, clasp]. 1. Fastening the labia of the vagina together, or the prepuce over the glans penis. 2. Joining the lips of wounds by clasps.

infiltrate (in-fil'trät) [*L. in, into, + filtrare*, to strain through]. 1. To pass into or through a substance or a space. 2. The material that has infiltrated.

infiltration (in-fil-tra'shun) [*L. in, into, + filtrare*, to strain through]. The process of a substance passing into and being deposited within the substance of a cell, tissue, or organ. Ex. I of a tissue or organ with blood corpuscles, or of a cell by fatty particles.

It must not be confused with degeneration, as in the latter condition the foreign substances are from changes within the cell.

I., amyloid. I. of tissue or viscera with a glycoprotein.

I., anesthesia. Injection of a cocaine or similar solution. See *anesthesia*.

I., calcareous. Deposits of calcium or magnesium salts within a tissue.

I., cellular. I. of cells, esp. blood cells, into tissues; invasion by cells of malignant tumors into adjacent tissue.

I., fatty. Deposit of fat in the tissues, or oil or fat globules in the cells.

I., glycogenic. Glycogen deposit in cells.

I., pigmentary. Of pigments.

I., purulent. Pus cells in a tissue.

I., serous. With diluted lymph.

I., urinous. With urine.

I., waxy. Amyloid degeneration.

infinite distance. 1. A distance without limits. 2. In vision, light rays coming from a point of any distance beyond 20 feet are practically parallel and accommodation is unnecessary.

infirm. Weak or feeble, esp. from old age or disease.

infirm'ary (*L. infirmarium*). A hospital, a place for the care of sick or infirm persons.

infirmity. 1. Weakness. 2. A sickness or illness.

inflamm'ation [*L. inflammare*, to flame within]. Tissue reaction to injury, either direct or referred.

It is a defensive reaction to irritation, chemical, bacterial, mechanical, or toxic. It produces degeneration of the injured area, and repair ensues by aid of the tissue cells.

Inflammation is a conservative process modified by whatever produces the reaction, but it should not be confused with *infection*, the two are relatively different conditions, although one may arise from the other.

EXCIT. The reaction of tissue to injury of any kind may be the result of (a) Blows and foreign bodies, (b) chemicals, (c) electricity, (d) heat and cold (thermic causes), (e) microorganisms, (f) surgical operations (traumatic causes).

GENERAL SYMPTOMS. *Dolor*, pain; *calor*, heat, *rubor*, redness, *tumor*, swelling, and *functio laesa*, disordered function. In addition to the symptoms mentioned, the absorption of some of the constituents of inflammatory lymph may cause a slight rise of temperature (99°-101° F.), headache, loss of appetite, and a general feeling of discomfort.

PATHOLOGICAL CHANGES. (a) Vascular dilatation and changes in the blood. (b) Exudation of fluid from blood vessels into tissues with concomitant swelling, migration of leukocytes into the tissues, gelation of fibrinogen in intercellular spaces. If the injury is not too severe, these processes reach their maximum in six to eight hours, after which reparative processes take place. Blood vessels return to normal size, normal blood flow is re-established. Leukocytes degenerate or re-enter circulation, cellular disintegration or proliferation occurs, in which injured cells are replaced, swelling disappears with resorption of tissue fluid and digestion of fibrin.

Each type of cell has a particular rôle to play in the inflammatory process. The *monocytes** and *macrophages** are great scavengers for all kinds of dead tissue. The *polymorphs** are active in autolysis* and the destruction of bacteria, and the *lymphocytes** form a barrier against the spread of irritants and probably form the fundamental tissue from which the healing scar develops. These cells appear in inflammatory conditions at stated intervals, and in a definite order or succession, the macrophage, for instance, antedating the polymorph by a week, and the lymphocyte by several days.

NOMENCLATURE. Most words denoting inflammation end with the suffix *-itis*, which in itself pertains to inflammatory conditions. This suffix should not be pronounced as "etis." The principal inflammations of the various systems are.

Ear. Otitis externa, interna and media, mastoiditis.

The Eye. Conjunctivitis, dacryocystitis, iritis, keratitis, optic neuritis, panophthalmitis, uveitis.

Gastrointestinal Tract: Appendicitis, colitis, cholangitis, cholecystitis, duodenitis, enteritis, gastritis, hepatitis,

pancreatitis, peritonitis, periproctitis, peridontitis, parotitis, proctitis.

Miscellaneous Organs. Arthritis, carbuncle, dermatitis, furuncle, myositis, osteitis, osteomyelitis, periostitis, phlegmon, cellulitis, tendovaginitis.

Nervous System. Encephalitis, leptomeningitis, myelitis, neuritis, pachymeningitis, polyneuritis.

Respiratory System. Bronchitis, empyema, laryngitis, pharyngitis, pleurisy, pleuritis, pneumonia, rhinitis.

Urinary System. Balanitis, cystitis, cervicitis, epididymitis, endometritis, mastitis, myometritis, nephritis, oophoritis, pyelitis, prostatitis, perimetritis, parametritis, pyometra, pyosalpinx, orchitis, seminal vesiculitis, salpingitis, salpingo-oophoritis, urethritis.

Vascular System. Aortitis, endarteritis, endocarditis, epicarditis, lymphangitis, lymphadenitis, myocarditis.

I., acute. I in which the onset is rapid and the course relatively short.

I., adhesive. One conducive to the healing of wounds.

I., alterative. SYN *parenchymatous*. I of an organ in which degeneration of parenchymal cells is accompanied by proliferation of other cells.

I., bacterial. I induced by the growth of bacteria.

I., catarrhal. I of a mucous membrane characterized by the excessive secretion of mucus.

I., chronic. I which progresses slowly, is of long duration, and usually results in the formation of scar tissue.

I., exudative. One in which there is a large accumulation of blood cells and serum.

I., fibrinous. I in which the exudate is rich in fibrin.

I., hemorrhagic. I in which red blood cells are conspicuous in the exudate.

I., interstitial. I involving principally the noncellular or supporting elements of an organ.

I., purulent. I in which pus is formed.

I., reactive. One about a foreign body or a focus of infection.

I., serous. I in which the exudate is composed principally of serum.

I., suppurative. Purulent I, *q v*.

I., toxic. This is one due to toxin or poison.

Inflammatory [L *inflammāre*, to flame within]. Rel. to or marked by inflammation.

Inflation (in-fla-'shun) [L *in*, into, + *flāre*, to blow]. Distention of a part by air, gas, or liquid.

Inflexion (in-flek-'shun) [' + *flexere*, to bend]. 1. An inward bending. 2. Change of tone or pitch of the voice, nuance.

Influence machine. A particular type of "static machine." Probably the only type used in physical therapy.

Influenza (in-flu-en-'za) [It *influenza*]. Grippe, an acute infectious disease characterized by fever, extreme prostration, pain in head and back, and generally by catarrh of respiratory or gastrointestinal tract. SYN *la grippe*.

Etiol. The causative agent is a virus, of which two types have been identified, type A and type B. A number of bacteria, esp Pfeiffer's bacillus (*Hemophilus influenzae*), pneumococci, streptococci, and staphylococci have been found in the lungs in fatal cases, but these are considered to be secondary invaders.

EPIDEMIOLOGY. Usually more prevalent in winter and spring. Young

adults, in robust health, appear to be particularly susceptible. This disease is contagious and is spread, in all probability, by immune carriers. It may occur endemically, or epidemically, and pandemics have been witnessed.

Incubation. One to 4 days.

SYM. Begins abruptly with lassitude, malaise, chilliness, severe pain in head and back, fever from 101°-103° F. Prostration out of proportion to the fever. Eyes injected, sneezing, hoarseness, and hard paroxysmal cough. In most cases, catarrh of respiratory tract is unusually marked. Less frequently, gastrointestinal symptoms predominate. With latter, there may be diarrhea and abdominal pain.

COURSE. Ordinarily runs from 4 to 5 days, and may terminate by crisis or speedy lysis. Pulse rate usually not increased in proportion to fever, may be 90 to 100. Blood pressure low, nosebleed not uncommon. Examination of blood demonstrates a leukopenia. Urinalysis generally demonstrates presence of albumen and casts.

In some epidemics, a striking symptom is a peculiar cyanosis, which is, in all likelihood, of toxic origin. In addition to the respiratory and gastrointestinal forms referred to, a nervous and fulminating type are sometimes described. In the latter forms, terms used to designate them are suggestive of predominating symptoms encountered.

COMPLICATIONS. Pneumonia, pleurisy, empyema, chronic bronchitis, abscess of lung, sinusitis, otitis media, pericarditis, myocarditis, and very rarely endocarditis, peripheral neuritis, meningitis, and encephalitis are still more rare.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. Typhoid fever, smallpox in the prodromal stage, cerebrospinal meningitis, and pulmonary tuberculosis.

PROG. As a rule, outcome is favorable in absence of pulmonary complications. In patients with cyanosis, severe nerve disturbances, or bloody expectoration, prognosis must be extremely guarded.

NP. Prophylactic. Isolation of patients, disinfection of sputum, and application of aseptic methods in handling sufferers by attendants is of utmost importance; also, sometimes, the wearing of suitable masks. The avoidance of public gatherings and general application of hygienic methods deserve consideration. The use of certain vaccines may play a part in prevention.

Active. Isolation, absolute rest, good ventilation, and a selected diet. No specific treatment; care largely symptomatic. Alcohol and strychnine sometimes recommended as stimulants and codeine may afford relief for cough.

influenzal (in-flu-en-'zal) [It. *influenza*]. Relating to influenza.

infolding. Process of inclosing within a fold, an operation employed in the treatment of stomach ulcer in which the walls on either side of the lesion are sutured together.

infra- [L]. Prefix *Below*.

infraaxillary (in-'frā-aks-'il-a-rī) [L. *infra*, beneath, + *axilla*, little axis]. Below the axilla.

infraclavicular [' + *clavícula*, little key]. Below the clavicle.

infracostal (in-frā-'kos'tal) [' + *costa*, rib]. Below a rib.

Infraction. An incomplete fracture of a

bone in which parts do not become displaced

infraglenoid (in'frā-glē'noyd) ["" + *G. glēnē*, cavity, + *eidōs*, form] Beneath the glenoid fossa. **SYN** *subglenoid*

infrahyoid (in-frā-hi'oid) ["" + *G. yoetēdēs*, U-shaped]. Below the hyoid bone

inframammary ["" + *mamma*, breast]. Below the mammary gland

inframarginal ["" + *margō*, a margin]. Below any edge or margin.

inframaxillary ["" + *maxilla*, little jaw]. Below the jaw, submaxillary

infraocclusion ["" + *occlusiō*, a shutting up] Location of a tooth below the line of occlusion

infraorbital (in-frā-or'bi-tal) ["" + *orbita*, track] Beneath the orbit

infrapatellar (in'frā-pā-tel'ār) ["" + *patella*, a small plate] Below the patella.

infrapubic ["" + *pubēs*, hair on genitals] Below the pubis

infrared rays. Invisible heat rays beyond red end of spectrum

Their wave length ranges from 7,700 to 500,000 Angstrom units. Long-wave infrared rays (15,000-150,000 A.U.) are emitted by all heated bodies and exclusively by bodies of low temperature such as hot-water bottles and electric-heating pads. Short-wave infrared rays (7,200-15,000 A.U.) are those emitted by all incandescent bodies.

Sources. The sun, electric arc, incandescent globe, and so-called infrared burners.

Uses. Their energy is transformed into heat in a superficial layer of the tissues. They are used therapeutically

to stimulate local and general circulation and for relief of pain. They are also used to detect traces of selenium, a deadly poison, in foods, and in alloys and steel. **SEE** *radiation*, *ray*.

infrascapular [L. *infra*, below, + *scapula*, shoulder blade]. Beneath the shoulder blade

infraspinous ["" + *spina*, a thorn]. Beneath the scapular spine

infrasternal ["" + *G. sternon*, chest]. Beneath the sternum

infratrochlear (in'frā-trok'le-ār) ["" + *trochlea*, pulley]. Beneath the trochlea

infriction [L. *in*, on, + *frictiō*, rubbing] Rubbing of ointments into the skin.

SYN *inunction*.

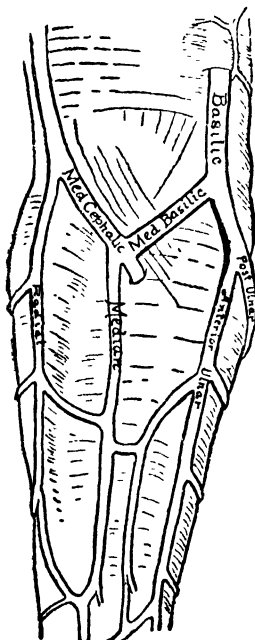
infundibuliform (in-fun-dib'u-li-form) [L. *infundibulum*, funnel, + *forma*, form] Funnel-shaped.

i. fascia, i. process. The membranous layer investing the spermatic cord

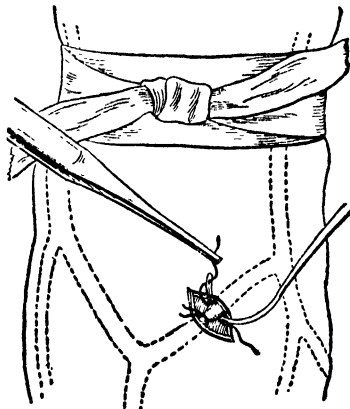
infundibulin [L. *infundibulum*, funnel] A 20% solution of an extract of the posterior lobe of the hypophysis

infundibulum (in-fun-dib'u-lum) [L. funnel]. 1. Funnel-shaped passage of body. 2. Tube connecting the frontal sinus with the middle nasal meatus. 3. Stalk of the pituitary gland. 4. Any renal pelvis division. 5. Cavity formed by fallopian fimbriae. 6. Terminus of a bronchiole. 7. Terminus at upper end of cochlear canal. 8. Conclike upper angle of right cardiac ventricle, from which the pulmonary artery arises. **SYN** *conus arteriosus*.

infusible [L. *infusio*, an infusion]. 1. Not capable of being fused or melted



1. The superficial veins of forearm.



2. Incision method showing the incision made, the distal end of the vein tied, and a second ligature being passed under the proximal end of the vein.



3. Incision method, showing cannula tied in place.

INFUSION, INTRAVENOUS SALINE

2. Capable of being made into an infusion.

infusion (in-fu'zhun) [L. *infusio*, from *in*, into, + *fundere*, to pour]. 1. Steeping a substance in cold or hot water below boiling point to obtain its active principles. 2. Product obtained by such a process. SYN *infusum*. 3. Introduction of a liquid into a vein.

RS *apothem, autoinfusion, autoreinfusion, infiltration, intravenous*.

1. **intravenous**. Injection of a solution directly into a vein, usually the cephalic or median basilic vein. Normal saline intravenous solutions are usually temporary in effect due to loss of water in tissues. SEE *Illustration*, I-20

infusodecoction (in-fu'zo-de-kok'shun) [" + *de*, down, + *coquere*, to boil]. 1. Infusion followed by decoction. 2. A medicine made from a crude drug steeped in cold water and then in boiling water.

infusor (in-fu'zor) [L. *infusum*, an infusion]. Instrument for injecting a liquid slowly into a vein.

infusoria (in-fu-so'ri-ä) [L. *infusum*, infusion]. Name formerly applied to a class of *Protozoa*, now called *Ciliata*.

infusum [L. infusion]. Liquid preparations made by treating vegetable substances with hot or cold water.

The drug is not subjected to boiling, as in making decoctions. When the strength and method of preparation are not otherwise specified, they are made by treating 5 parts of the coarsely comminuted drug with boiling water to make 100 parts. None are official.

ingesta (in-jes'tä) [L. *ingestum*, from *ingerere*, to carry in]. Food and drink received into the body through the mouth.

ingestion [L. *ingestum*, from *ingerere*, to carry in]. The process of taking material (particularly food) into the gastrointestinal tract, or by which a cell takes in foreign particles.

ingras'sias' apoph'yses. The lesser wings of the sphenoid.

ingravescent (in-grav-es'ent) [L. *in*, upon, + *gravesco*, to grow heavy]. Becoming more severe.

ingredient [L. *ingrediens*, entering]. Any part of a compound or a mixture, a unit of a more complex substance.

in'growing [L. *in*, into, + A.S. *growan*, to grow]. Growing inward.

1. **nail**. One growing into the flesh. SYN *onyxia*.

inguen (in'gwen) [L. groin]. The groin.

inguinal (in'gwi-nal) [L. *inguinalis*, pert. to the groin]. Pert. to the region of the groin.

RS *bubo, bubonocnus, groin, hernia, hysterebubonocle*.

1. **canal**. The one carrying the spermatic cord in the male, and the round ligament in the female. It is 1½ in. long, a potential source of weakness and may be the site of a hernia.

1. **glands**. Those of the groin.

1. **hernia**. Hernia in inguinal region.

1. **ligament**. SYN: *Poupart's ligament*. A fibrous band extending from ant. sup. iliac spine to the pubic tubercle.

1. **reflex**. One in females resembling cremasteric* reflex in males.

1. **region**. The groin. The iliac region on either side of the pubes.

1. **ring**. Int. opening of the i canal (abdominal i. ring), and the end of the i. canal (subcutaneous i. ring).



INGUINAL CANAL.

A, External oblique muscle; B, internal oblique muscle, C, transversalis muscle, D, conjoined tendon, E, rectus abdominis with sheath opened, F, transversalis fascia, G, cremaster, H, infundibular fascia.

inguinodynia (in'gun-o-din-i-ah) Pain in the groin or inguinal region.

inhal'ant [L. *in*, in + *haläre*, to breathe]. That which may be inhaled.

inhalation (in-ha-la'shun) [" + *haläre*, to breathe]. 1. Act of drawing in of breath, vapor, or gas into the lungs, inspiration. 2. Introduction of dry or moist air or vapor into the lungs for therapeutic purposes, such as *amyl nitrite* to relieve attack of angina pectoris, *aromatic spirits of ammonia* used to overcome fainting.

SUBSTANCES INHALED: *Calomel*. The fumes from burning calomel are sometimes used for inhalation in syphilis of the throat.

Oxygen to relieve depressed breathing.

Steam inhalations are given to overcome spastic conditions of the larynx and bronchi, to soften mucus, to aid in absorption of oxygen, to reduce dryness of mucous membranes and to provide heat and moisture to the membranes of the lungs and appendages, also in croup.

Stramonium to relieve spasmodic attacks of asthma.

Stramonium leaves and *belladonna* are used for local effect, the fumes relaxing the involuntary muscles of the bronchial tubes. SEE *anemopathy, steam tent*.

inhale [" + *haläre*, to breathe]. To draw in the breath, to inspire.

inhaler (in-ha'ler) [" + *haläre*, to breathe]. Device for inhaling medicinal vapors or steam.

inherent [" + *haerere*, to stick]. Intrinsic; belonging to anything naturally, originally, not as result of circumstances.

1. **cauterization**. Deep cauterization.

inheritance. The sum total of all that is inherited, that which is the result of hereditary factors within the egg and sperm.

1. **blending**. Type of i. in which characteristics of male and female parents appear to be blended in offspring. May result from lack of dominance or equal contributions of several pairs of multiple factors.

1. **cytoplasmic**. I. of traits due to self-duplicating mutable units present

in the cytoplasm of an egg such as plastids in plants.

Inherited. Received from one's ancestors; not acquired.

Inhibition (in-hib-ish'un) [L. *inhibitus*, from *inhibere*, to restrain]. 1. Act of repressing or state of being repressed; restraint. 2. **PHYS.** A stopping of an action or function of an organ. 3. **PSY.** Restraint of 1 mental process almost simultaneously by another opposed mental process, an inner impediment to free activity.

The best example of this important physiological phenomenon is the slowing or stopping of the heart which can be produced by electrical stimulation of the vagus

1. **psychic.** Arrest of an impulse, thought, action, or speech The term is commonly applied to the denial of the sex instinct. **SYN** *suppression*.

Inhibitor [L. *inhibere*, to restrain] That which inhibits For example A chemical substance which stops enzyme activity or a nerve which suppresses activity of an organ innervated by it

Inhibitory (in-hib'i-to-ri) [L. *inhibere*, to restrain] Restraining, preventing
1. **nerve.** A nerve which carries impulses which act to slow down or inhibit action in the organ or tissue supplied by its fibers

Inhibitor (in-hib'i-trôp) [" + G *tropê*, a turning]. One in whom certain stimuli cause partial arrest of function

Iniac, Inial (in'i-ak, -äl) [G *inon*, nape of neck]. Pert. to the inion

Inion (in-ion) [G. nape of neck] 1 Occiput. 2 Back portion of neck 3. External occipital protuberance.

Initial (in-ish'al) [L. *initium*, beginning]. Incipient, rel. to the beginning, or commencing

Initis (in-i'tis) [G. *is*, in-, fiber, + *itis*, inflammation]. 1. Inflammation of fibrous tissue 2. Inflammation of a tendon. 3. Inflamed condition of a muscle. **SYN** *myositis*.

Inject' [L. *injectus*, from *injicere*, to throw in]. To introduce fluid into the body or its parts artificially.

Injected [L. *injectus*, thrown in]. Filled by injection of fluid, congested.

Injection (in-jek'shun) [L. *injectus*, from *injicere*, to throw in]. 1 Forcing of a fluid into a vessel or cavity or under the skin. 2 Substance introduced in this manner. 3 State of being injected, congestion

NP All equipment to be used must be sterilized The nurse must wash her hands before assembling the syringe and securing the needle Expel air and measure dosage accurately Cleanse site of injection with alcohol and sterile cotton before injection and after withdrawal of needle Rinse syringe and needle, sterilize

RS: *aquapuncture, autoplasmotherapy, Cason's reaction, cirsenchysis, douche, enema.*

1. **air.** Spinal i. of air to locate a growth, degree of central atrophy in general paresis, and to find cause of epilepsy.

1. **epidural.** Spinal i. given to relieve pain in limbs in tabes dorsalis or tabes paresis and in gastric crisis.

1. **hypodermic.** A subcutaneous one, generally in front of thighs, or outer part of arms or forearms.

1. **Intracardial.** Into the heart.

1. **Intracutaneous.** Injections into the skin, a method employed in giving of

serums and vaccines when a local reaction is desired.

1. **Intramuscular.** Into intramuscular tissue, usually in front of thigh or in 1 of the buttocks

1. **Intra-peritoneal.** I. into the peritoneal cavity

1. **Intravenous.*** Into a vein.

1. **Iliodol.** Spinal i. to locate spinal cord block or tumor.

1. **rectal.** Into the rectum; an enema

1. **sclerosing.** Into a vessel or into a tissue of a substance which will bring about obliteration of the vessel or hardening of the tissues

1. **spinal.** I into the spinal canal

1. **subcutaneous.** I beneath the skin.

SYN *hypodermic i.*

1. **vaginal.** A douche.

Injectors [L. *injicere*, to throw in]. Various instruments for injecting medicinal fluids, making hypodermic injections and for transfusion of blood and intravenous injection

Injury [L. *injuria*, a hurt or wrong] A hurt or damage

SYM There may be progressive fall in blood pressure, subnormal temperature, shallow, rapid breathing, cold, clammy, pale skin constituting shock There is disturbance of blood balance, exhaustion of adrenal glands, blood vessel dilatation and bleeding into capillaries, draining arteries and veins, decreasing return flow to the heart and inducing collapse

TREATMENT Avoid rough handling, the loss of fluids, body heat, and exposure of tissue in burns Cover all wounded surfaces, apply heat and plenty of fluid if conscious, or, if shock is profound, fluids may be administered intravenously Solutions of glucose are of great value Blood transfusion may be necessary if there is hemorrhage One to 2 pints of hot coffee or tea if patient is conscious Hot water bottle against liver In case of broken bones and laceration, stop hemorrhage, make comfortable, but do not move patient until physician arrives

1. **egg-white.** I resulting from biotin deficiency It is produced in experimental animals by feeding raw egg white or its antibiotoxin component, avidin

1. **steering wheel.** I following automobile accidents in which driver is thrown forward against steering wheel resulting in contusion of heart

Ink poisoning. Many of the poisonings ascribed to ink are in the form of dermatitis Several types of materials may be responsible Ordinary ink may cause irritation, either because of irritating nature, or because of susceptibility of particular skins Sometimes cleaning materials used in removing ink stains have been found to be causative agents

SYM Redness, occasionally small pustules and cracking.

F. A. TREATMENT: Wash with alcohol, soap and water. Rinse carefully, apply a bland dressing, as calomel, cold cream, etc.

In'lay [L. *in*, in, + A.S. *leccan*, to lie]. A solid filling made to the shape of a cavity of a tooth and cemented into it.

In'let [" + A.S. *lætan*, to let go]. Passage leading to a cavity.

1. **of the pel'vis.** The upper opening into the pelvic cavity.

Innate [" + *natus*, born]. Inborn; inherent.

Innervate (in-nur'vât) [" + *nervus*,

nerve]. To stimulate a part as the nerve supply of an organ

Innervation (in-er-va'shun) [*in* + *nervus*, nerve]. 1. Stimulation of a part through the action of nerves 2. The distribution and function of the nervous system 3. The nerve supply of a part

I., collateral. Supply of nervous force through an adjacent nerve tract to a part of which original nerve supply has been injured or destroyed

I., double. I of an organ with both sympathetic and parasympathetic fibers

I., reciprocal. I of antagonistic muscles of a limb by which impulses of central origin which induce an action such as flexion bring about inhibition of the opposing extensors

Innervation (in-nid-er-a'shun) [*in* + *nidus*, nest]. Multiplication of cells in a part to which they have been carried by metastasis

Innocent (in-'o-sent) [L. *in*, not, + *nocere*, to injure] Benign, not malignant. SYN: *innocuous*.

Innocuous [L. *innocuus*]. Harmless

Innominate (in-nom-i-nāt) [L. *innominatus*, unnamed] Nameless

I., artery. Right artery arising from the arch of the aorta, dividing into the right subclavian and right common carotid arteries

I., bone. Os *innominata*. The hip bone, composed of the *ilium*, *ischium*, and *pubis*, united to form the pelvis by the sacrum and coccyx

I., veins. Right and left vein, each formed by union of internal jugular with subclavian veins

Innoxious (in-ok'shus) [L. *in*, not, + *noxius*, harmful] Not harmful

Inochondritis (in-'o-kon-di'tis) [*in* + *chondros*, cartilage, + *itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of a fibrocartilage.

Inochondroma (in-'o-kon-dro'mā) [*in* + *oma*, tumor] A chondroma or tumor with much fibrous tissue; fibrochondroma

Inoculability (in-ok-u-lā-bil'i-ti) [L. *inoculare*, to engraft] Quality of being susceptible to transmission of infection by inoculation

Inoculable [L. *inoculare*, to engraft]. 1. Transmissible by inoculation 2. Susceptible to a transmissible disease 3. Capable of being inoculated

Inoculate [L. *inoculare* to engraft, from *in*, on, + *oculus*, bud] To inject a pathologic microorganism or virus into the body

Inoculation (in-ok-u-lā'shun) [L. *inoculare*, to engraft] Intentional introduction of a virus into the system as a preventive against the acquisition of certain diseases. It may be antiphtheric, antirabic, antitetanic or antityphoid

I., animal. The injection of pathogenic organisms into laboratory animals for the purpose of determining their presence, the virulence of the organisms, the action of drugs upon them, or to induce antibody formation.

Inoculum [L. *in*, on, + *oculus*, bud]. A substance or virus introduced by inoculation.

Inocyst (in-'o-sist) [G. *is*, in-, fiber, + *kystis*, a bladder] A fibrous capsule.

Inocytoma (in-'o-sis-to'mā) [*in* + *oma*, tumor] Fibrous tumor undergoing cystic degeneration

Inoepithelioma (in-'o-ep-i-the-li-'o-mā) [*in* + *epi*, upon, + *thēlē*, nipple, + *oma*, tumor]. Epithelioma containing fibrous tissue.

ino'genous [*in* + *gennan*, to produce]. Forming tissue or produced from it.

Inchymenitis (in-'o-hi-men-itis) [*in* + *ymēn*, membrane, + *itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of any fibrous membrane or of an aponeurosis

Incolomyoma (in-'o-li-o-mi-'o-mā) [*in* + *leios*, smooth, + *mys*, myo-, muscle, + *oma*, tumor]. A smooth muscle tissue tumor

in'olith [*in* + *lithos*, stone]. A concretion formed from fibrous tissue

Inoma (in-'o-mā) [*in* + *oma*, tumor]. A fibrous tumor. SYN *fibroma*.

inomyoma (in-'o-mi-'o-mā) [*in* + *mys*, myo-, muscle, + *oma*, tumor] A fibrous tissue myoma SYN *fibromyoma*.

inomyositis (in-'o-mi-'o-si'tis) [*in* + *itis*, inflammation] Chronic muscular inflammation with connective tissue hyperplasia. SYN *fibromyositis*.

Inomyxoma [*in* + *myxa*, mucus, + *oma*, tumor] A mixed myxoma and fibroma SYN *fibromyxoma*

Inoneuroma (in-'o-nu-ro'mā) [*in* + *neuron*, nerve, + *oma*, tumor] A mixed neuroma and inoma SYN *fibroneuroma*.

Inoperable [L. *in*, not, + *operāri*, to work]. Unsuitable for being operated upon without danger of death

Inopexia [G. *is*, in-, fiber, + *pēxis*, fixation] Tendency of the blood to spontaneous coagulation in the vessels

Inorganic [L. *in*, not, + G. *organon*, an organ] 1 In chemistry, occurring in nature independently of living things, substances not containing carbon 2 Not pert to living organisms

I., acid. An acid composed of inorganic constituents SYN *acid*, *mineral*.

I., chemistry. G. dealing only with inorganic compounds

I., compound. One without carbon

Inosclerosis (in-'o-skle-ro'sis) [G. *is*, in-, fiber, + *sklērosis*, hardening]. Increased fibrous tissue density

Inoscopy [*in* + *skopēn*, to examine] Diagnosis by examining fibrous deposits in body fluids

Inosculating [L. *in*, in, + *osculum*, little mouth] Directly communicating; anastomosing

Inosculation (in-'os-ku-lā'shun) [*in* + *osculum*, little mouth] Union of two vessels; anastomosis *

Inosemia (in-'o-se'mi-ā) [G. *is*, in-, fiber, + *gēma*, blood] 1 An excessive amount of fibrin in the blood 2 The presence of inositol in the blood

Inosinic acid [G. *is*, in-, fiber, + L. *acidus*, sour] A mononucleotide present in muscular tissue which upon hydrolysis yields hypoxanthine and d-ribose-5-phosphoric acid

Inosite (in-'o-sit) [G. *is*, in-, muscle] Inositol, *q.v.*

Inositis (in-'o-si'tis) [G. *is*, in-, fiber, + *itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of fibrous tissue.

Inositol (in-'o-si'tol). SYN *Inosite*, *Bios*, *I., mouse antilopeia factor*, *muscle sugar*. Hexahydroxycyclohexane, a sugar-like crystalline substance (C₆H₁₂(OH)₆) found in the liver, kidney, skeletal and heart muscle, and also present in the leaves and seeds of most plants. It is a vitamin, deficiency of which in experimental animals results in loss of hair, eye defects, and retardation of growth.

Inosituria (in-'o-si-tu'ri-ā) [*in* + *ouron*, urine]. Inosite in the urine.

Inosteotoma (in-'os-te-'o-to'mā) [*in* + *steat*, *steat*, fat, + *oma*, tumor]. Fatty tumor with fibroma.

inosuria (in-o-su'ri-ä) [G. *is*, in-, fiber, + *ouron*, urine]. Inosite in the urine. SYN *imosituria*.

in'quest [L *in*, into, + *quaerere*, to seek].

1 A legal medical examination of a corpse to ascertain the cause of death.

2 The act of inquiring

insaliva'tion [' + *saliva*, spittle]. The process of mixing saliva with food, as in chewing

insalu'brious [L *in*, not, + *saluber*, healthful] Not healthy or contributing to health

insane (in-sän') [' + *sanus*, sound]. Mentally deranged; pert. to insanity.

insan'itary [' + *sanus*, sound]. Not conducive to health, unhealthful, esp. pert. to filth

insan'ity [L *insanitas*]. Legal term for mental derangement; a psychosis. A general term for unsoundness of mind or any mental disorder or psychosis. In legal medicine, the state or mental condition characterized by (1) inability to distinguish between right and wrong, (2) possession of delusions or hallucinations which prevent an individual from looking after his own affairs with ordinary prudence, or which render him a menace to others; (3) actions resulting from impulses of such intensity that they cannot be resisted

The common law recognizes 4 forms: *lunacy*, *idiocy*, *accidental loss of understanding*, and *deprivation of understanding*. Only a few states permit divorce for insanity, and then the condition must have continued for a sufficient number of years to indicate incurability

LUCID INTERVALS An insane person during lucid intervals, may enter into a legal contract, a marriage, a business, buying and selling, providing at the time he or she is capable of entering into such matters with an understanding of all that is implied. The mental capacity at the time determines the validity of such acts and not the condition before or after.

RS' *paresis*, *phobia*, *psychosis*, *restraint*.

1., affective. Affective psychosis, *q.v.*

1., alcoholic. Alcoholic psychosis, *q.v.*

1., alternating. Manic-depressive psychosis, *q.v.*

1., choreic. I accompanying Huntington's chorea

1., circular. Alternating 1, *q.v.*

1., climacteric. Mental illness occurring during or near the time of the menopause

1., communicated. *Folie a deux* in which delusions of one person are transmitted to and accepted by a second person

1., compulsive. I in which the actions of a person are the result of obsessions or impulses over which he has no control

1., cyclic. Circular or alternating insanity, *q.v.*

1., delusional. I. in which delusions or hallucinations are characteristic

1., emotional. *See* *psychosis*, *affective*

1., imitative. A form of *folie a deux* in which the insane actions of one are imitated by another

1., imposed. *Folie a deux* in which delusions and hallucinations of one are imposed on another with whom he is closely associated

1., impulsive. I. characterized by the commission of acts, usually of a violent nature, as a result of sudden uncontrollable impulses.

1., induced. Communicated 1, *q.v.*

1., manic-depressive. Manic-depressive psychosis, *q.v.*

1., moral. I. characterized by the commission of immoral acts although reasoning and intellectual processes are normal

1., senile. I due to degenerative processes of old age

1., toxic. I resulting from the effects of a poison, such as alcohol, opium, or other drugs

insatiable (in-sä'shi-a-bl) [L *insatiabilis*] Incapable of being satisfied or appeased

inscriptio (in-skrip'shvo) [L a writing] Inscription

1., tendin'. Tendinous band traversing

inscription (in-skrip'shun) [L *in*, upon, + *scribere*, to write] Body of a prescription which gives the names of the drugs prescribed and dosage

in'sect [L *insectum*] Common name for any of the class *Insecta* of the phylum *Arthropoda*. Insects of medical importance are flies, mosquitoes, lice, fleas, and the true bugs

1., bites and stings. In general insects when they bite inject an acid substance resembling formic acid, consequently they may be relieved by alkalis, such as ammonia water, baking-soda paste, or even soap rubbed on the wound

Bees, wasps, and hornets which they sting inject an unknown organic substance for which there is no specific antidote. If a "stinger" is found in the wound it should be removed

insect, words pert. to: "acar-" words, bedbug, bee stings, bites, chiggers, foreign bodies, hornet, jiggers, pediculosis, phthiriasis, tularemia, vermin, wasp.

insecta. SYN *Ilcerapoda* A class of the phylum *Arthropoda* characterized by three distinct body divisions (head, thorax, abdomen), three pairs of jointed legs, trachea, and usually two pairs of wings. Insects are of medical significance in that some are parasitic, some serve as carriers or vectors of pathogenic organisms and some are annoying pests causing injury by their bites or their stings

Insecticide (in-sek'ti-sid) [L *insectum*, insect, + *caedere*, to kill] 1 An agent used to exterminate insects 2 Destructive to insects

insemination (in-sem-in-a'shun) [L *in*, into, + *semen*, seed] 1 Discharge of semen from the penis into the vagina during coitus. 2 Fertilization of an ovum

1., artificial. Artificial injection of semen into the uterine canal. Sometimes resorted to in sterility of the husband. Legal complications as to heritage and inheritance may arise and psychological results may be disastrous to all concerned. *See* *impregnation*.

insensible [L *in*, not, + *sensibilis*, sensible] 1 Unconscious without feeling or consciousness 2 Not perceptible

inser'tion [L *in*, into, + *serere*, to plant].

1 The manner or place of attachment of a muscle to the bone that it moves.

2 A putting into

1., velamentous. Attachment of the umbilical cord to the edge of the placenta

insheathed. Enclosed, as by a sheath or capsule; encysted

insidious (in-sid'i-us) [L *insidiösus*, cunning]. Stealthy, treacherous, hidden, not apparent, as a disease that does not exhibit early symptoms of its advent.

in'sight. *Psy*: Understanding of oneself or of any nervous or mental difficulties one may have.

insipid. Without taste, lacking in spirit or animation

in situ (L) [in position]

insolation (in-so-la'shun) [L. *insolare*, to place in the sun] 1 Any exposure to the rays of the sun 2 Heat- or sunstroke

Exposure. Not more than twice a day and not more than five minutes at a time to begin with and never more than 90 minutes. Temperature, pulse, blood and urine should be observed after each treatment in those who are sick

Dermatitis is always a danger even to the well. The public needs to be warned against undue exposure to the sun's rays which may result as dangerously as any other burn. **See heat, heat exhaustion, heat stroke, heat therapy.**

insoluble (in-sol'u-bil) [L. *in*, not, + *solvere*, to dissolve] Incapable of solution or of being dissolved

insomnia (in-som'ni-ä) [in + *somnus*, sleep] Chronic inability to sleep, or sleep prematurely ended or interrupted by periods of wakefulness

Error. Heavy late meal, with some coffee and other stimulants, including sugar in any form, overtiredness, mental fatigue, worry, excitement and principally the fear of being unable to sleep

NP & TREATMENT. Remove exciting cause. Train the mind in self-control, remove fear of lack of sleep. Do not try to sleep if too wakeful. Sit up and read until tired. Hot foot bath, drink of hot water or milk before retiring. Small amount of plain food before retiring permitted

Change of occupation if necessary and possible. Physical exercise during day, and a walk in fresh air at night after dinner. Cold wet cloths about wrists. Constitutional treatment. No mental work after dinner. Those complaining about insomnia generally secure more sleep than they realize. Some require much less sleep than others. Inability to sleep continuously through the night is not a pathological condition. **See hypnotic, anhypnosis, anhypnotic, sleep, somnambulism, vigil.**

inspect (L) *inspectus*, from *inspicere*, to examine] To examine visually

inspection [L. *inspectus*, from *inspicere*, to examine] The ocular examination of the external surface of the body. **See abdominal, chest, and circulatory system.**

insersion (in-sper'shun) [L. *in*, upon, + *spersus*, fr. *spargere*, to sprinkle] Sprinkling with powder or a fluid

inspiration (in-spir-a'shun) [L. *in*, in, + *spirare*, to breathe] Inhalation, drawing air into the lungs. Opp. of *expiration*, *q.v.*

Inspiration may be costal or abdominal, the latter being deeper. The breaking point reached in from 23-77 seconds, is the limit of ability to hold the breath.

RATE. 16-18 respirations per minute in an adult. **See respiration.**

MUSCLES of Ext. intercostals, diaphragm, levatores costarum, pectoralis minor, scaleni, serratus post., sup., sternocleidomastoid

RS. air, apnea, asphyxia, breathing, Cheyne-Stokes respiration, dyspnea, hyperpnea, lungs, respiration, ventilation.

1., crowing. Peculiar noise in laryngismus stridulus* or spasmodic croup *

1., external. Interchange of gases in the lungs.

1., forcible, difficult, labored. I. in which the muscles of I are assisted by inspiratory auxiliaries (i.e., muscles attached to chest which by contraction

increase the thoracic cavity directly or indirectly by furnishing fixed support whereby other muscles may act more advantageously). If movements become excessively labored, there is brought into coordinate action every muscle in the body which can either directly or indirectly increase the cavity of the thorax.

1., full. I. in which lungs are filled as completely as possible voluntarily, as in determining the amount of complementary air, or involuntarily, as in cardiac dyspnea.

1., internal. Interchange of gases in the tissues

inspiratory (in-spi'rä-tor-i) [in + *spirare*, to breathe] Pert to inspiration

inspissate (in-spis'ät) [in + *spissare*, to thicken] To thicken by evaporation or absorption of fluid

inspissated (in-spis-sä-ted) [in + *spissare*, to thicken]. Thickened by absorption, evaporation or dehydration

inspissation (in-spis-sä'shun) [in + *spissare*, to thicken] 1 Thickening by evaporation or absorption of fluid 2 Diminished fluidity or increased thickness

in'step [origin uncertain] Arch on upper surface of foot in the middle, in front of ankle

instillation (in-stil-a'shun) [L. *in*, into, + *stillare*, to drop] Pouring in a liquid drop by drop

in'stillator. An apparatus for introducing drop by drop liquids into a cavity

instinct (in'stinkt) [L. *instinctus*, impulse] 1. Inherent (racial) patterns of expression normally manifested under suitable conditions, usually heavily loaded with emotional value (libido in its widest sense). Innate urges, principally voluntary, with which one is born and which are necessary for the preservation of life. An innate, complex, coordinated, behavior pattern characteristic of a race or species and usually having an adaptive value 2. An urge, uncontrolled by reason, to react to stimuli of an emotional nature

The term is often misapplied to intuition. Some only recognize 1. *Self-preservation*. 2. *Sex*. 3. *Herd instinct*. Others include 4. *Flight or fear*. 5. *Repulsion*. 6. *Curiosity*. 7. *Pugnacity*. 8. *Self-assertion*. 9. *Self-abasement*. 10. *Parental*. 11. *Reproduction*. 12. *Acquisitiveness*. 13. *Construction*. Undoubtedly some of these are acquired characteristics. Fisk says the "mother instinct" is only an acquired characteristic

instinctive [L. *instinctus*, impulse] Determined by instinct

instrument (in'stru-ment) [L. *instrumentum*, tool] A tool or piece of apparatus.

instrumental (in'stru-men'tal) [L. *instrumentum*, tool] 1 Pert to instruments 2. Being the cause of anything

1., delivery. Delivery of a fetus with forceps.

instrumentation [L. *instrumentum*, tool] The use of instruments, and their care

instruments, care and sharpening of. After operation collect, count and unlock instruments. Cleanse by rinsing with warm water to remove blood, and again with hot water and potash soap, place under hot water faucet and allow boiling water to run on them, dry at once with gauze.

To remove rust use cleanser sparingly, else surface of instrument will be injured in course of time.

Reliable sterilization of instruments before an operation can always be assured by boiling in a 1% solution of carbonate of soda for 15 minutes. Car-

bonate of soda prevents rusting of the instruments. The dipping of an instrument into alcohol or even pure carbolic acid cannot be relied upon for making it surgically clean.

SHARPENING. *Washita stone* is best for dull instruments as it cuts away the metal faster. *Arkansas stone* is better for finishing. Glycerin is best lubricant. Entire edge of knife should be covered in one sweep. Hold knife at angle of 30°. All knives should be honed before used. Blunt instrument's should be kept highly polished. Rub with fine emery paper and polish with rouge and chamois skin or gauze. Do not use emery paper on saws. Sharpen with three-cornered files. Silver instruments should not come in contact with rubber, or be exposed to atmosphere. Wrap in dry gauze.

insufficiency (in-suf-fish'en-si) [L. *in*, not, + *sufficiens*, sufficient]. The condition of being inadequate for its purpose.

1., **aortic.** An imperfect closure of the aortic valves.

1., **cardiac.** Inability of heart to function normally.

1., **gastric.** Inability of the stomach to empty itself. [function properly]

1., **hepatic.** Inability of the liver to

1., **mitral.** In which the mitral valve inefficiently closes with rhythmic action of the heart.

1., **muscular.** Condition in which a muscle is unable to exert its normal force and bring about normal movement of the part to which it is attached. Term applied esp. to eye muscles.

1. of the **ocular muscles.** Absence of dynamic equilibrium of ocular muscles.

1., **renal.** Inability of the kidney to remove waste products from the blood at the normal rate

1., **valvular.** Imperfect cardiac valve closure, permitting leakage of blood

insufflate [L. *insufflāre*, to blow into]. 1. To blow in, as in the lungs of a newborn infant. 2. To blow a medicated powder or medicinal vapor into a cavity.

insufflation [L. *insufflāre*, to blow into]. The act of blowing a vapor or powder into a cavity, as the lungs

insufflator (in-suf-fla-tor) [L. *insufflāre*, to blow into]. Device for blowing powders into a cavity.

insula [L. *insula*] 1. The central lobe (island) of the cerebral hemisphere. It is a triangular area of the cerebral cortex lying in the floor of the lateral fissure. 2. Any round cutaneous body or patch

insular (ins'u-lar) [L. *insula*, island]. Rel. to any insula

insulation [L. *insulāre*, to make into an island]. 1. The protection of a body or substance with a nonconducting medium so as to prevent the transfer of electricity, heat, or sound. 2. The material or substance which insulates

The electrical resistance of an insulator is expressed in megohms, a unit representing a million ohms.

insulator [L. *insulāre*, to make into an island]. That which insulates; specifically, a substance or body that interrupts the transmission of electricity to surrounding objects by conduction; anything that exerts great resistance to the passage of an electric current by conduction. SEE *nonconductor*.

insulin [L. *insula*, island]. 1. A hormone secreted by the beta cells of the islets of Langerhans of the pancreas. Called the *antidiabetic hormone*. It can be readily crystallized as a zinc salt

although nickel, calcium, and cobalt also are effective. It is a protein with a maximum molecular weight of 48,000. Insulin is essential for the proper oxidation and utilization of blood sugar (glucose) and for maintenance of the proper blood sugar level. Inadequate secretion of insulin results in improper metabolism of carbohydrates and fats and brings on diabetes characterized by hyperglycemia and glycosuria. Insulin when injected into a diabetic produces the following effects: normal storage of glycogen in the liver and muscle tissue, reduction in blood sugar level, disappearance of ketosis and hyperlipemia, prevention of excessive breakdown of protein, increase in respiratory quotient; and increase in resistance to infective diseases. The secretion of insulin is primarily dependent upon the concentration of blood glucose, an increase of blood sugar bringing about an increase in the secretion of insulin.

First discovered and used successfully by Sir F. G. Banting in diabetes. Not a cure, and not necessary in every case. Makes possible a greater metabolism of carbohydrates without evidence of glycosuria. Prepared from animal pancreas.

DOSE. Should always be expressed in units rather than in cubic centimeters or minims. There is no average dose of insulin for diabetics, each case must be studied individually. The dose depends upon the amount of dextrose in such a diet as the patient is unable to metabolize, i. e., the total dextrose minus the dextrose excretion. A convenient formula is

Average grams of d-glucose excreted =
1.5

sufficient units of insulin to render most patients aglycosuric. In general, it is advisable to keep the volume per injection at from ½-¾ cc., choosing the strength which will give the required number of units in this volume or less.

ADM. The long-acting (depot) insulins are usually taken in a single dose for the 24 hours before breakfast subcutaneously. The older, short-acting insulins are usually reserved for emergencies (diabetic coma) and for those rare individuals who cannot tolerate the depot type.

1., **amorphous.** I to which zinc or other metallic ions have not been added

1., **crystalline.** I which has been precipitated in the presence of zinc or other metallic ions

1., **depot.** Insulin that is absorbed slowly from the site of injection

1., **globin.** I combined with globin from blood. It forms a clear solution producing effects longer than those of regular insulin but shorter than those of protamine insulin

1., **hexamine.** I combined with hexamethylene tetramine

1., **histone.** Insulin to which has been added the simple protein histone derived from the thymus.

1., **histone zinc.** Histone insulin to which zinc has been added. The hypoglycemic effect is more prompt, though prolonged, than with protamine zinc insulin. It makes possible a continuously normal blood sugar level and freedom from glycosuria in many

1., **NPH.** Abbr for *neutral-protamine-Hagedorn*, a mixture containing 0.5 mg of protamine to each 100 units of insulin. Quick-acting, with effects of long duration.

i. protamine. I. combined with protamine, a simple protein derived from the spermatozoa of fishes

i. protamine zinc. A preparation of insulin, modified by the addition of protamine and a zinc salt

Uses Same as for unmodified insulin, but has a more prolonged action, its administration is usually but once a day

i. protamine zinc, clear (soluble). A water-clear preparation with more protamine zinc and glycerin than that present in p z insulin

i. shock. Condition resulting from an overdose of insulin resulting in reduction of blood sugar level below normal (hypoglycemia)

Sym Excessive hunger, thirst, and nervousness, fear and excitability Rapid pulse, flushing, pallor and sweating, fainting, convulsions, coma

Treatment Eating sugar or candy, orange juice, glucose, other carbohydrates and injections of glucose into the blood if patient is unconscious. Adrenalin is of great though transient value

i. shock therapy. The treatment of schizophrenia and other mental disorders by the injection of insulin Sufficient insulin is injected to produce unconsciousness, the dosage being carefully regulated during course of treatment When a deep coma is reached, the patient is brought out of the comatose condition by the administration of glucose followed by a meal rich in carbohydrates

It is a dangerous procedure with a relatively high mortality and should be employed only by those who are fully equipped, fully qualified, and thoroughly familiar with all aspects of this method It is essential to have available at all times suitable solutions of dextrose for interrupting the hypoglycemic state which is artificially created

i. tannate. A combination of insulin with tannic acid

i. tolerance. The degree to which the body responds to the injection of insulin

insulinemia (in-su-lin-e'mi-ä) [¹ + G *aima*, blood]. An undue amt of insulin in the blood

insulinogetic (in-su-lin-o-jen'ik) [¹ + G *gennau*, to produce]. Caused by hyperinsulinism

insulinoid (in'su-lin-oid) [¹ + G *eidos*, resemblance]. Resembling or having the properties of insulin

insulogenic (in-su-lo-jen'ik) [¹ + G *gennau*, to produce]. Produced by overproduction or overadministration of insulin Syn. *insulinogenic*

insulo'ma [¹ + G *öma*, tumor] A tumor of the island of Reil or of the islands of Langerhans

insulopath'ic [¹ + G. *pathos*, disease]. Rel. to or caused by abnormal insulin secretion.

insusceptibility (in'sus-sep'ti-bil'i-ti) [L. *in*, not, + *susceptus*, undertaken]. Incapability of becoming infected with a germ disease Syn. *immunity*.

integration (in-te-gra'shun) [L. *integräre*, to make whole]. 1. Assimilation. 2 A harmonious relationship of the parts constituting the whole of anything.

i. primary. Early recognition of the body and its psyche as apart from one's environment.

i. secondary. The process involved in developing the adult personality, through sublimation of the sex instinct and its components

integrator (in'te-gra-tor) [L. *integräre*, to

make whole]. Device for measuring body surfaces

integument (in-teg'u-ment) [L. *integumentum*, a covering]. 1. A covering. 2. The skin, consisting of the *corium* or *dermis*, and *epidermis*.

integumentary (in-teg-ü-men'tä-ri) [L. *integumentum*, a covering]. Rel. to the integument Syn. *cutaneous*, *dermal*.

intellect [L. *intellectus*, from *intelligere*, to understand]. The mind, or understanding; conscious brain function.

intellectual [L. *intellectus*, from *intelligere*, to understand]. 1 Pert to the mind 2 Possessing intellect

intelligence [L. *intelligere*, to understand]. The capacity to comprehend relationships The ability to think, the ability to solve problems and to adjust to new situations

There must be no emotional distortion If intelligence-testing is to be accurate, a series of graded questions must be asked, the further one can go in answering them correctly, the greater is supposed to be one's intelligence

i. quotient (IQ) An index of mental age or intelligence determined through the subject's answers to arbitrarily chosen questions, obtained by dividing the mental age by the chronological age and multiplying by 100 After the age of 15, IQ is merely a standard score which places an individual in reference to the scores of others within his age group

IQ	Classification
Above 140	"Near" genius or genius
120-140	Very superior intelligence.
110-120	Superior intelligence
90-110	Normal, or average, intelligence
80-90	Dullness
70-80	Very dull, deficiency, dullness
Below 70	Definite feeble-mindedness

i. test. A test designed to determine the intelligence of an individual A number of tests have been devised including the Binet t, Babcock-Levy t, Stanford-Binet t, and others Tests are used as a basis for determining intelligence quotient (IQ), *q v*

intemperance [L. *in*, not, + *temporäre*, to moderate]. Excess in the use of anything, lack of moderation

intensifying [L. *intensus*, intense, + *facere*, to make]. Making intense

i. screen. A thin sheet of celluloid or other substance coated with a finely divided substance which fluoresces under the influence of roentgen rays and is intended to be used in close contact with the emulsion of a photographic plate or film for the purpose of reinforcing the image A fluorescent screen.

intensimeter [¹ + G. *metron*, measure]. An instrument, often a selenium cell or ionization chamber, designed to measure the intensity of a beam to about 14,000 Angström units.

intensity (in-ten'si-ti) [L. *intensus*, tight, intense]. 1. The degree or extent of activity, strength, force, electric current, etc 2 The state or quality of being intense

i. of roentgen rays. The attribute of a beam of roentgen rays which determines the rate of ionization of air at a given point, under the conditions stipulated in the definition of roentgen. It is

expressed in roentgens per unit of time.

SEE *rays*.

intensive (in-ten'siv) [L. *intensus*, intense]. Rel. to or marked by intensity

intention (in-ten'shun) [L. *intentio*, a stretching]. 1 A natural process of healing 2. Goal or purpose

i., **first**. Healing without granulation or suppuration

i., **second**. Healing by adhesion of two granulated surfaces with suppuration.

i., **third**. Healing of an ulcer, wound, or cavity by filling by granulation and followed by cicatrization. SEE *first i.*, *granulation*, *resolution*, *second i.*, *third i.*

i., **tremor**. One exhibited or intensified when attempting coordinated movements.

inter- [L.]. Prefix. In the midst, between.

interarticu-lar [L. *inter*, between, + *articulus*, joint] 1. Bet two joints 2. Situated bet. two articulating surfaces

interatrial (in-ter-at-ri-äl) ["" + *atrium*, hall]. Located bet. the atria of the heart. SYN *interauricular*.

interauricular (in-ter-aw-rik-u-lar) ["" + *auricula*, auricle]. 1. Situated bet the auricles or pinnae 2. Interatrial

in-ter-brain ["" + A. S. *braegan*, brain] The hinder original part of the forebrain including the *thalamus*, pineal body (*epithalamus*) and geniculate bodies (*metathalamus*). SYN *diencephalon*, *thalamencephalon*.

intercadence (in-ter-ka'dens) ["" + *cadere*, to fall] A supernumerary pulse wave bet two regular beats

intercalary (in-ter-kai-a-ri) ["" + *caläre*, to call] 1. Inserted between as something in addition, extraneous 2. Pert to an upstroke on a pulse tracing which

comes bet. two pulse beats, intercalated

intercalated (in-ter-kal-at-ed) [L. *inter*, between, + *caläre*, to call] 1. Inserted between as something in addition, extraneous. 2. Pert to an upstroke on a pulse tracing, which comes between two pulse beats, intercalary

i., **disks**. SEE *disk*, *intercalated*

i., **ducts**. Short, narrow ducts which lie between secretory ducts and the terminal alveoli in the parotid and submaxillary glands and the pancreas

intercarotid ["" + G. *karoun*, to stupefy]. Bet the ext. and int. carotid arteries

in-tercartilag-inous ["" + *cartilägo*, cartilage]. Connecting or bet. cartilages

intercellular (in-ter-sel-u-lar) ["" + *cellula*, little cell]. Bet. the cells of a structure.

interchondral (in-ter-kon'dral) ["" + G. *chondros*, cartilage] Bet. cartilages. SYN *intercartilaginous*.

intercilium (in-ter-sil'i-um) ["" + *cilium*, eyelid]. The space bet. the eyebrows. SYN *glabella*.

interclavicu-lar ["" + *clavicula*, little key]. Bet the clavicles

intercolumnar (in-ter-kö-lum-nar) ["" + *columna*, column] Bet. columns

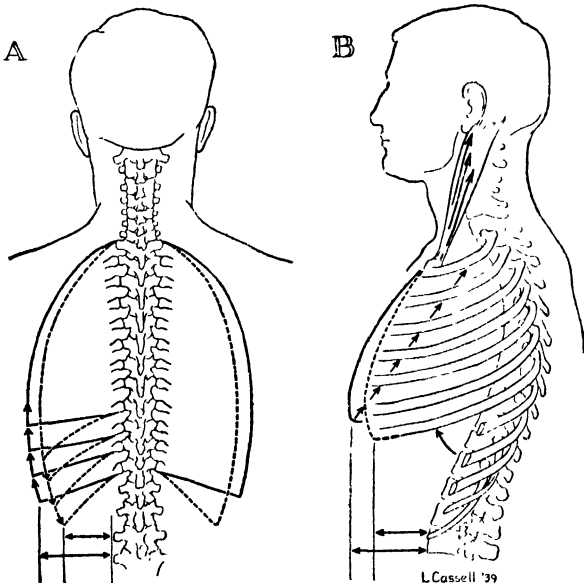
i., **fascia**. A membrane bet pillars of the abdominal ring, enclosing the spermatic cord.

i., **fibers**. Interocrural fibers

intercondylar, **intercondyloid**, **intercondy-lous** ["" + G. *kondylos*, condyle] Bet. two condyles (the rounded eminence at the articular end of a bone)

intercostal ["" + *costa*, rib] Bet the ribs

i., **muscles, external**. Outer layer of muscles between the ribs originating on the lower margin of each rib, being



L. Cassell '39

CHANGES IN SIZE OF THORAX DURING INSPIRATION

A. Back view. The contraction of the external intercostal muscles raises the ribs, makes them flare laterally, and so increases the transverse diameter of the thorax.

B. Side view. The contraction of the sternocleidomastoid muscle aids the external intercostals in raising the ribs, and so increases the anteroposterior diameter of the thorax. (Highly schematic.)

inserted on the upper margin of the next rib. They elevate the ribs, enlarging the thorax thus functioning in inspiration. *See* *Fig* p. 1-28.

i. muscles, internal. Those bet the ribs lying beneath the external intercostals, function uncertain.

intercostohumeral [' + " + humerus, shoulder]. 1. The post lateral branch of second intercostal nerve supplying the skin of the arm. 2. Similar branch of the third intercostal nerve.

intercourse [' + cursus, from *curre*, to run]. 1. Social contacts. 2. The sexual act. *SYN.* *coition, coitus, copulation.*

intercris'tal [' + crista, crest]. Bet two crests of a bone, organ, or process.

intercrural (in-ter-kr'u-rāl) [L. *inter*, between, + *crus, crur-*, limb]. Bet. two crura.

intercurrent [' + *curre*, to run]. 1. Intervening. 2. Pert. to a disease attacking a patient with another malady.

intercusp'ing. The fitting together of the surfaces of opposing teeth.

interden'tal [' + *dens, dent-*, tooth]. Bet. the teeth.

interdentium (in-ter-den'sh'i-um) [' + *dens, dent-*, tooth]. The space bet any two contiguous teeth.

interdigita'tion [' + *digitus*, fingers]. 1. Interlocking of toothed or fingerlike processes. 2. Processes so interlocked.

interfascic'ular (in-ter-fas-ik'u-lar) [' + *fasciculus*, bundle]. Bet fasciculi.

interfem'oral (in-ter-fem'or-āl) [' + *femoralis*, pert. to the thigh]. Bet. the thighs.

interference. Clashing or colliding
i. of impulses. Condition in which two excitation waves, upon approaching each other and meeting in any part of the heart, are mutually extinguished.

interfibrillar, interfibrillary [' + *fibrilla*, a small fiber]. Bet fibrils.

interfilar [' + *filum*, thread]. Bet the fibrils of a reticulum.

interganglion'ic [' + *gagglion*, a swelling]. Bet ganglions. [*globules*]

interglob'ular [' + *globulus*, globule]. Bet.
i. spaces. Gaps in dentin due to failure of calcification. *SYN.* *Czermak's spaces.*

interlob'ar [' + *lobus*, lobe]. Bet lobes.

interlobi'tis [' + " + *G-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the pleura separating the pulmonary lobes.

interlob'ular [' + *lobulus*, lobule]. Bet lobules of an organ. [*the lung*]

i. emphysema. Air bet the lobes of

intermar'riage [' + *maritare*, to marry].

1. Marriage bet. persons of two different races or tribes. *SYN.* *miscegenation.* 2. Marriage bet. blood relations.

intermaxillary [L. *inter*, between, + *maxilla, jaw*]. Between two maxillae.

intermediary (in-ter-me'di-ā-ri) [' + *mediāre*, to divide]. 1. Situated bet. two bodies. 2. Occurring bet. two periods of time.

i. amputation. One performed during the stage of inflammatory fever.

i. body. An amboceptor; an immune body. *See* *Ehrlich's side-chain theory.*

i. metabolism. The series of intermediate compounds formed during digestion before the final excretion or oxidation products are eliminated from the body.

intermedia (in-ter-me'din) [' + *mediāre*, to divide]. A pituitary hormone from pars intermedia of hypophysis. It is of little significance in humans. In lower forms it acts on chromatophores (pigment cells).

intermediolateral [' + " + *latus, later-*, side]. Intermediate but not central.

i. tract of spinal cord. A lateral tract bet. the dorsal and ventral horns.

intermeningeal (in-ter-men-in'je-āl) [' + *mēnigē*, membrane]. Bet. the meninges.

intermenstrual. Between the menses, or menstrual periods.

intermis'sion [' + *missus*; from *mittere*, to send]. 1. Interval bet. two paroxysms of a disease. 2. Temporary cessation of symptoms.

intermit'tence [' + *mittere*, to send]. 1. Condition marked by intermissions in the course of a disease or of a process. 2. A loss of one or more pulse beats.

intermittent (in-ter-mit'tent) [' + *mittere*, to send]. Ceasing at intervals.

i. fever. One in which there is complete absence of symptoms bet. paroxysms of the fever. *See* *malaria, undulant fever, remittent fever for illis*.

i. pulse. One in which a beat is dropped at intervals, significant of cardiac exhaustion, serious in pneumonia.

i. temperature. One that reaches the normal line at intervals during the course of a fever.

intermus'cular [' + *musculus*, muscle]. Bet. muscles.

intern (in-tern) [L. *internus*, within]. An assistant resident physician or surgeon on a hospital staff, usually a recent graduate. *Cf.* *externe.*

intern'al [L. *internus*, within]. Within the body. Within or on the inside, enclosed, inward. *Opp.* of external.

i. bleeding. Internal hemorrhage, *q.v.*

i. capsule. *See* *capsule, brain (internal of)*.

i. ear. The vestibule, semicircular canals, and cochlea.

i. injury. Any injury not visible from the outside, as injury to the organs occupying the thoracic, abdominal, or cranial cavities.

SYN. Vary with structures involved. Ordinarily, profound shock, patient is pale, cold, perspiring freely with an anxious expression, may be semicomatose. Pain usually intense at first, and may continue, or gradually diminish as patient grows worse.

In severe injuries, pain may not be manifested. The pulse is very feeble, fast, often irregular. Patient may be very restless, breathless, and usually has shallow respiration.

F. A. TREATMENT. Above all, patient should be kept very quiet and warm. Do not give anything by mouth, and do not give stimulants, as they may exaggerate bleeding. Transportation must be done very cautiously. Patient's head and shoulders should be lowered and extremities elevated at least 45°. This may be done by placing patient on a chair, box, or a folded coat. Massage and a firm bandage of the extremities may be helpful in maintaining circulation. Most of these patients require operation.

i. medicine. Medicine as opposed to surgery.

i. secretion. That of the ductless glands which, entering the blood stream, activates other glands and organs. *SYN:* *hormones, q.v.*

See: *secretion, ductless gland, endocrine.*

international unit. One defined and adopted by the International Conference for Unification of Formulæ.

international x-ray unit of intensity. Quantity of x-radiation, which, when secondary electrons are fully utilized and wall

effect of chamber is avoided, produces in 1 cc. of atmospheric air at 0.0° C. and 76 cm. mercury pressure, such a degree of conductivity that one electrostatic unit of charge is measured at saturation current. Designated by r.

interne (in'tern) [L. *internus*, within]. An assistant resident physician or surgeon on a hospital staff, usually a recent graduate. **SYN**: *intern*. **SEE**: *externe*.

internist [L. *internus*, within]. One who treats internal diseases, not a surgeon.

internode [L. *inter*, between, + *nodus*, node]. Space bet. adjacent nodes.

internuncial [" + *nuncius*, messenger]. Acting as a connecting medium.

1. **neuron**. One between two other neurons in a neural pathway

interceptive [L. *inter*, within, + *ceptus*, from *capere*, to take]. In nerve physiology, concerned with sensations arising within the body itself, as distinguished from those (as, for instance, sight) arising outside the body.

interoceptor (in'ter-o-sep'tor) [" + *ceptor*, from *capere*, to take]. A receptor activated by stimuli within the body

1., **general**. An end organ carrying sensations of hunger, thirst, visceral pain, nausea, sexual and circulatory sensations.

2., **special**. One for smell and taste.

interceptive [" + *affectus*, from *afficere*, to influence]. 1. Pert. to that which concerns the interior of an organism 2. Cannon's term concerning the autonomic nervous system

intero-inferior. Pert. to an inward and downward position

interovary [L. *inter*, between, + *ovula*, olive]. Bet. the ovary bodies.

interorbital [" + *orbita*, orbit]. Bet. the orbits.

interosseous [" + *os*, bone]. Situated or occurring bet. bones, as some muscles and ligaments

interpalpebral (in-ter-pal'pe-bral) [" + *palpebra*, eyelid]. Bet. the eyelids.

interparietal [" + *paries*, pariet-, wall]. 1. Bet. walls 2. Bet. the parietal bones 3. Bet. the parietal lobes of the cerebrum

1. **bone**. **SYN** *inca bone*, *incarial bone*

2. **suture**. Sagittal suture

interparoxysmal [" + G. *paroxysmos*, spasm]. Bet. paroxysms

interpeduncular (in'ter-pe-dunk'u-lar) [" + *pedunculus*, peduncle]. Bet. peduncles.

interphalangeal (in'ter-fā-lan'jē-āl) [" + *phalangx*, phalanx]. In a joint bet. two phalanges

interpolar (in'ter-po-lar) [" + *polus*, pole]. Bet. two poles.

1. **path**. Path of galvanic current through tissues bet. poles.

interproximal [" + *proximus*, next]. Bet. two adjoining surfaces.

1. **space**. Triangular space bet. two adjacent teeth.

interpubic [" + *pubes*, pubes]. Bet. the pubic bones.

interpupillary [" + *pupula*, pupil]. Bet. the pupils.

1. **distance**. Distance between centers of the two pupils of the eyes

internal [" + *ren*, kidney]. Bet. the kidneys.

interrupter [" + *ruptus*, broken]. A mechanical or electrolytic device for making and breaking (closing and opening alternately) an electrical circuit. Such a device is ordinarily employed in low voltage, direct current circuits.

interscapulum [" + *scapula*, shoulder

blade]. Area bet. the shoulders or scapulae.

interscapular [" + *scapula*, shoulder blade]. Bet. the scapulae.

1. **reflex**. Scapular muscular contraction following percussion or stimulus bet. the scapulae.

interscapulum [" + *scapula*, shoulder blade]. Section of back bet. shoulder blades. **SYN** *interscapulum*.

intersex. An individual having both male and female characteristics; a sex intergrade

interspace [L. *interstitium*, a thing standing bet.]. A space or gap in a tissue or structure of an organ

interstitial (in-ter-stish'al) [L. *interstitium*, thing standing bet.]. 1. Placed or lying bet. pert. to interstices or spaces. 2. Occupying space bet. essential parts of an organ which comprises its proper tissue, opp. to *parenchymatous*.

1. **cells of testes**. Cells of Leydig, located in groups between the seminiferous tubules. They produce the internal secretion (testosterone) of the testes

intersystole (in-ter-sis'to-le) [L. *inter*, bet., + G. *systole*, contraction]. The period bet. the end of the auricular systole and the commencement of the ventricular systole

intertrigo (in-ter-tri-go) [" + *tritum*, from *terere*, to rub]. A superficial dermatitis in the folds of the skin. **SEE** *erythema intertrigo* **SYN** *paratrimma*.

intertrochanteric (in'ter-tro-kān-ter'ik) [" + G. *trochanter*, runner]. Bet. the femur's two trochanters.

1. **line**. The ridge bet. the greater and lesser trochanters of femur on post aspect of the bone

intertubular (in-ter-tu'bu-lar) [" + *tubulus*, tubule]. Bet. or among tubules.

interureteral (in'ter-u-re'ter-al) [" + G. *oureter*, ureter]. Bet. the two ureters. **SYN** *interureteric*.

interureteric (in'ter-u-re'ter'ik) [" + G. *oureter*, ureter]. Bet. the ureters **SYN** *interureteral*.

intervaginal (in-ter-vaj'in-al) [" + *vagina*, sheath]. 1. Bet. sheaths. 2. Within the vagina

interval (in'ter-val) [" + *vallum*, a breast-work]. 1. The space or time bet. two objects or periods 2. Break in the course of a disease or bet. paroxysms

1., **a-c.**, 1., **atriocardioid**, 1., **auriculocardioid**. In a venous pulse-tracing, the interval between onset of the presystolic wave (a) and the systolic (c) wave. It indicates the time required for impulses to travel from S-A node to ventricle, normally about 0.2 sec

1., **a-s-V-s**. That bet. beginning of atrial systole and ventricular systole, measured in man from an electrocardiogram

1., **c-a.**, 1., **cardio-arterial**. The time bet. apex beat and radial pulsation.

1., **focal**. Distance bet. ant and post focal point of the eyes

1., **isometric**. Bet. onset of ventricular systole and opening of the semilunar valves **SYN** *presphygmie*, *qv*

1., **lucid**. Brief remission of symptoms in a psychosis.

1., **passive**. The rest period of the heart

1., **postsphygmie**. I. bet. closure of semilunar valves and opening of semilunar valves and opening of atrio-ventricular valves

1., **presphygmie**. Brief period bet. the ventricular systole and opening of the semilunar valves.

Intervascular (in-ter-vas'ku-lar) [" + *vasculum*, a vessel] Situated bet blood vessels.

Interventricular (" + *ventriculum*, a small cavity). Bet. the ventricles.

Intervertebral (" + *vertebra*, joint] Situated bet. two adjacent vertebrae

I. disk. Broad and flattened disk of fibrocartilage bet. the bodies of vertebrae, as in *symplysis*.*

Intestinal [L *intestinum*, intestine]. Pert. to the intestines

I. digestion. The mixture of food and secretions described under duodenal* digestion moves on rapidly through the jejunum and is then detained for some hours in the lone remaining part of the small intestine, the ileum

I. d., chemical. The hydrolysis of

starches and sugars to monosaccharides is accomplished by enzymes provided by the pancreatic and intestinal juices. The fats are emulsified by the bile, and then hydrolyzed by the action of the lipase (steapsin) of the pancreatic juice.

The digestion of proteins, begun in the stomach by the pepsin, is carried on by the trypsin of the pancreatic juice, by the erepsin of the intestinal juice, and by other enzymes. The result is a rather fluid mixture of food and secretions, stained with bile. The products of the chemical action are monosaccharoses, fatty acids, glycerol, and amino acids, and they are actively absorbed

I. d., mechanical. Both digestion and absorption are accelerated by a continual mixing and moving of the intestinal



INTESTINAL TRACT

1. Bladder. 2. Cecum. 3. Ascending colon. 4. Transverse colon. 5. Duodenum. 6. Gallbladder. 7. Liver. 8. Esophagus. 9. Aorta. 10. Stomach. 11. Small intestine. 12. Sigmoid flexure.

contents. A column of chyme may be broken into segments by contractions of the circular intestinal musculature; the segments may reunite and then again divide at the same point or elsewhere (rhythmic segmentation). A column may suddenly move several cm., remain stationary for a time, and then either return or advance.

The area of the absorbing surface is increased by the presence of permanent circular folds in the intestine, the entire surface is studded with fine villi which stud the folds as well as the spaces between them. At the end of the ileum the advance of the chyme is halted by the ileocolic sphincter. Peristalsis driving chyme towards it thus results in a churning effect. The sphincter opens at intervals to allow chyme to spurt into the first section of the large intestine, the colon. For ensuing phenomena, see *colon, digestion in the, also intestines*.

i. flora. Bacteria in intestines of which *Bacillus acidophilus* is the most favorable.

At birth no bacteria are present in the intestines. Favorable bacteria may protect the body from invasion by unfavorable ones, which cannot thrive in an acid condition.

i. gases. Carbon dioxide, hydrogen, methane, methylmercaptan, and sulfurated hydrogen.

i. juice. A secretion of the crypts of Lieberkuhn. The secretion is induced by mechanical stimulation of the mucosa which brings about secretion through local reflexes in Meissner's plexus. A chemical substance produced by the intestinal mucosa, also induced secretion. This substance is thought to be secretin, a duodenal hormone, and by others to be a different substance called *enterocrinin*.

Comp. I juice varies in composition and consistency. It is usually cloudy in appearance due to presence of cells and mucus. Its reaction is alkaline (pH 7.0-8.5) due to presence of sodium bicarbonate. It contains the following enzymes: an enzyme complex consisting of many peptidases, formerly considered as a single enzyme (*erepsin*), a weak lipase, *maltase*, *sucrase* (*invertase*), *lactase*. See *Intestinal digestion*.

i. obstruction. *Acute.* Small intestine usually involved. Due to intussusception, strangulation, volvulus (twists), foreign bodies, knots, adhesions, tumors, stricture, and gallstones in intestines.

Sym. Pain localized and intense. Temperature subnormal or normal, vomiting, constipation and distention of abdomen.

Treatment: Irrigation of colon and stomach, cracked ice, but no food by mouth. Surgical.

Chronic: Involves large intestine. Due to stricture, inflammation, abscesses, tumors, fecal matter or chronic peritonitis, and gallstones may obstruct feces. Gradual constipation, pain becoming more severe in few days followed by acute symptoms.

Treatment: Diet restricted, enemas, surgical.

i. putrefaction. The chemical changes by bacteria in the intestine, forming the following: indol, skatol, paracresol, phenol, phenylpropionic acid, phenylacetic acid, paraoxyphenylacetic acid, hydroparamuramic acid, fatty acids, carbon dioxide, hydrogen, methane, methylmercaptan, and sulfurated hydrogen.

i. reflex. Intestinal contraction and relaxation above a portion of bowel which is stimulated.

intestine (in-testin) [*L. intestinum*]. The alimentary canal extending from the pylorus to the anus.

It is nearly six times the length of the body, and is divided into the small intestine and the large intestine or colon.

PALPATION OF THE I. *Fecal accumulations.* Feel like tumor but hard and resistant, but if one finger be pressed steadily upon them for 1 or 2 minutes will at last indent like a large snowball, most frequently collect in descending colon. "There is not the slightest elasticity about them and indentation remains after pressure is removed" (Simpson).

PERCUSSION OF I. In normal condition large intestine furnishes a more amphoric percussion sound than the stomach. When filled with liquid or solid accumulations, the situation of these accumulations can be marked out on the surface by dullness on percussion. As these accumulations most frequently collect in the descending colon the percussion sound over this portion is usually less resonant than over the ascending or transverse colon.

According to Dr. Bennet, in a practical point of view it is often useful to determine whether a purgative by the mouth or an enema is likely to open bowels most rapidly. If there is dullness in left iliac fossa in the track of descending colon, that portion of the intestine must be full of feces, and an enema is indicated. If the sound in left iliac fossa is tympanic and in right dull the enema is of little service, as it will not extend to the cecum, and purgatives by mouth are indicated.

i., large. The large intestine extends from the ileum to the anus, and consists of cecum with vermiform appendix, colon, and rectum.

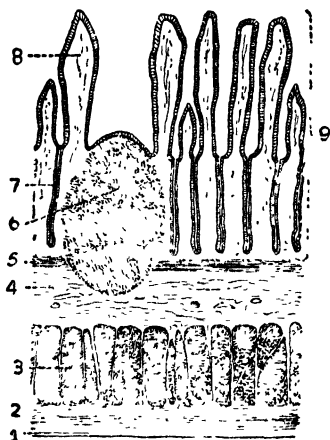
Mucous coat resembles that of small i. q.v., although glands are smaller and there are no villi.

The beginning of the large intestine is the *cecum*, a pouch situated on right side, about 2x3 inches, adjoining the ascending colon.

Attached to the cecum is the *vermiform appendix*, about 3-4 inches long, function unknown.

The colon averages 4-6 ft. in length. The first portion of *ascending colon* extends from the cecum to the under surface of the liver where it turns to the left as the *transverse colon*. Its bend is the right colic or hepatic flexure. The transverse colon passes horizontally to the left to the region of the spleen where it turns downward as the *descending colon*. This turn is the *splenic flexure*. The descending colon continues downward on the left side of the abdomen until it reaches the pelvic brim and curves like the letter S and is placed in front of the sacrum to become the *rectum*. This S-shaped section is known as the "*sigmoid colon*". The rectum, about 6-8 inches long, passes downward to terminate in the lower opening of the tract, the *anus* or *anal opening*.

i., small. This begins with the *duodenum*, 8-10 inches long, which receives the food mass from the stomach through the pylorus, the bile from the liver and gallbladder, and the pancreatic juice from the pancreas. It connects with the *jejunum*, about 8 ft. long, which is usu-



LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF
SMALL INTESTINE

1 Serous coat 2 Longitudinal muscular fibers 3 Circular muscular fibers 4 Submucosa 5 Mucosae 6 Solitary nodule 7 Intestinal gland 8 Villus 9 Mucosa.

ally empty after death. The jejunum, in turn, joins the *ileum* or twisted intestine, about 12 ft long, which is attached to the large intestine by the *ileocecocolic valve* that controls passage of food into large I.

In the wall of the small intestine are found Brunner's glands, intestinal glands (crypts of Lieberkuhn), blood and lymph vessels (lacteals), and lymphatic tissue in the form of solitary nodules or aggregated nodules (Peyer's patches SEE Fig above). The inner surface is thrown into folds (circular folds) and lining the entire surface are minute fingerlike *villi* through which the products of digestion (simple sugars, amino acids, and fatty acids and glycerol are absorbed. There are over five million villi providing an absorbing surface of over 100 feet. Villi range from 1/8 to 1/2 of an inch in length.

Intestine, words pert. to: abenteric, alvine, alvinolith, angulation, anthrax, antiperistalsis, antistalsis, aperient, ascariadiazis, atavicosis, Brunner's glands, celiac disease, celioposyis, Cercomonas intestinalis, Chilomastix mesnili, cholecystenterorrhaphy, choledochenterostomy, cholera infantum, chyle, chylifaction, circumintestinal, colic, colon, copremia, crepitation, diarrhea, digestion, int. dysentery, "enter- words," flora, ileitis, ileocecal, ileus, "ileo- words," indigestion, intestinal digestion, intestinal flora, intestinal juice, intestinal obstruction, intussusception, invertin, mesenterly, obstipation, tormina, valvulae conniventes, villi, villus.

intestinum (in-tēs-tī'nūm) [L.] Intestine.
1. **rectum**. BNA. The rectum.

intima [L. innermost]. Innermost coat of a structure, as a blood vessel. SYN. *tunica intima*.

intimal (in-tīm-al) [L. *intima*, innermost]. Pert. to the inner coat of a blood vessel, the intima.

intimi'tis [" + G. -itis, inflammation]. Inflammation of an intima.
intol'erance [L. *in*, not, + *tolerāre*, to bear.] Inability to endure or incapacity for bearing, as pain, or the effects of a drug or other substance.

intoxicant. An agent which produces intoxication.

intoxica'tion [" + G. *toxikon*, poison] 1 State of being intoxicated, esp. of being poisoned by a drug or toxic substance. 2. Intoxicated from overindulgence in alcoholic beverages. 3 Drunk. SEE: *alcoholism*, *autointoxication*.

The determination of alcohol content is frequently of value in the diagnosis of intoxication from alcohol, especially in differentiating other disorders. Normally the alcohol content of body tissues and fluids is negligible. Upon ingestion of alcoholic fluids the alcohol rapidly increases in the blood and is excreted in the urine. The urine concentration will generally be slightly less than that of the blood. To be representative the tests must be made immediately. Results are expressed as "milligrams of alcohol per cubic centimeter of blood or urine." One milligram per cubic centimeter represents a condition of "decent and decorous," 2 milligrams "distinctly drunk," 3 milligrams "drunk and disorderly," 4 milligrams "dead drunk."

1., **acid**. I resulting from acidosis.
1., **alkaline**. I resulting from alkalosis.

1., **intestinal**. Autointoxication.

1., **water**. I resulting from excessive intake or undue retention of water.

intra- [L. *i*. Prefix meaning within.

in'traabdominal [L. *intra*, within, + *abdominalis*, pert. to abdomen]. Within abdomen.

1., **pressure**. Pressure within the abdomen.

intraarterial [" + G. *artēria*, artery].

Within the atria of the heart.

intraarticular (in-trā-ar-tik'u-lar) [" + *articulus*, joint]. Within a joint.

intracapsular [" + *capsula*, little box]. Within a capsule.

1., **fracture**. One occurring within the capsule of a joint.

intracartilaginous (in'tra-kar-ti-laj'in-us) [" + *cartilago*, gristle]. Within a cartilage or cartilaginous tissue.

intracellular (in-tra-sel'u-lar) [" + *cellula*, cell]. Within cells.

intracranial [" + G. *kranion*, skull]. Within the cranium or skull.

intracutaneous [" + *cutis*, skin]. Within the substance of the skin. SYN: *intra-dermal*.

1., **reaction**. One following injection of tuberculin into the skin.

intracystic [" + G. *kystis*, bladder]. Inside a bladder or cyst.

intrad (in'trad) [L. *intra*, within]. Inwardly; toward the inner part.

intradermal [" + G. *derma*, skin]. Within the skin. SYN: *intracutaneous*.

intradermoreaction (in'trā-derm'o-re-ak'shun) [" + " + L. *rē*, back, + *actus*; from *actere*, to do]. One resulting from the injection of a reagent into substance of the skin.

intraduct (in'trā-dukt) [" + *ductus*, a canal]. Inside a duct.

in'traduodenal [" + *duodeni*, twelve]. Within the duodenum.

intradural [" + *durus*, hard]. Within or enclosed by the dura mater.

intrafebrile [" + *febris*, fever] During the febrile stage.

intrafil'ar [' + *filum*, thread]. Within a network.

I. mass. The fluid portion of protoplasm. **SYN:** *hyaloplasm*, *paramitome*, *paraplasm*.

intracem'al. Within a bud or the expanded ending of a nerve, as a taste bud.

intra'ligamentary [' + *ligamentum*, a binding]. Within the leaves of a ligament.

Usually used in referring to fibroid tumors or cysts of the ovary that have grown within the broad ligament.

Intra'ligamentous (in-tra-lig-a-men'tus) [' + *ligamentum*, a binding]. Within a ligament.

Intralob'ular [' + *lobulus*, lobule]. Within a lobe.

Intraloc'ular [' + *loculus*, a cavity]. Within the cavity of any structure.

Intralum'bar [' + *lumbus*, a loin]. Within the lumbar region or portion of the spinal cord.

Intraluminal (in-tra-lu'mi-nal) [' + *lumen*, *lumin-*, light]. Within interior of any tubular structure. **SYN** *intratubal*.

Intramastoiditis (in-tra-mas-toid-i'tis) [' + *G. mastos*, breast, + *eidos*, form, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the antrum and mastoid process. **SYN.** *endomastoiditis*.

Intramu'ral [' + *murus*, a wall]. Within the walls of a hollow organ or cavity.

Intramus'cular [' + *musculus*, a muscle]. Within a muscle.

I. infection. Hypodermic injection of drugs into a muscle.

Intranas'al. Within the nasal cavity.

Intraoc'ular [' + *oculus*, eye]. Within the eyeball.

Intraor'al. Within the mouth.

Intraparietal (in-tra-pā-ri'-e-tal) [' + *pariēs*, *pariet-*, wall]. 1. Within the parietal lobe of the cerebrum. 2. Intramural.

Intraperitone'al [' + *G. peritonaeon*, peritoneum]. Within the peritoneal cavity.

Intrapleu'ral [' + *G. pleura*, rib]. Within the pleural cavity.

Intrapon'tine [' + *pons*, *pont-*, bridge]. Within the *pons Varoli*.

Intrapsychic, intrapsychical (in-tra-sī'kik, kl-kāl) [*L. intra*, within, + *G. psychē*, mind]. Having a mental origin or basis, such as conflicts and complexes.

Intrapul'monary [' + *pulmō*, *pulmon-*, lung]. Within the lung cavity.

Intrapyretic (in-tra-pi-ret'ik) [' + *G. pyretos*, fever]. During the period of fever. **SYN** *intrafebrile*.

Intraspinal [' + *spina*, spine]. 1. Ensheathed, within a sheath. 2. Within the spinal canal. **SYN** *intrathecal*.

Intrathecal (in-tra-the'kal) [' + *G. thēkē*, sheath]. Intraspinal; within spinal canal.

Intrathoracic (in-tra-tho-ras'tik) [' + *G. thōrax*, *thorak-*, chest]. Within the thorax.

Intratracheal (in-tra-trak'e-āl) [' + *G. tracheia*, trachea]. Introduced into, or inside, the trachea.

I. anesthesia. A. administered through a catheter passed down the trachea.

in'tratu'bal [' + *tuba*, hollow tube]. Within a tube, esp the fallopian tube.

in'tratympan'ic [' + *G. tympanon*, drum]. Within the tympanic cavity.

Intrau'terine [' + *uterus*, womb]. Within the uterus.

I. douche. D. for washing out interior of the uterus. **SEZ:** *douche*.

Intravasation (in-trav-a-sa'shun) [' + *vas*, vessel]. Passage into the blood vessels of

matter formed outside of them through traumatic or pathological lesions.

intravas'cular. Within blood vessels.

intravenous (in-tra-ve'nus) [*L. intra*, within, + *vena*, vein]. Within or into a vein.

I. infusion. Injection into a vein of an isotonic solution to secure an immediate result as in hemorrhage, to stimulate in shock or collapse and to dilute poisons in toxemia.

SOLUTIONS: Normal saline, Dawson's Locke's, Fischer's, Ringer's, glucose, 5-10%, sodium bicarbonate, 4%.

TEMPERATURE 98.6°, body temperature.

QUANTITY 250-500 cc.

SIZE Median basilic or median cephalic vein.

Preparation same as for I. injection but a needle or cannula is used, pointing toward heart. The vein must be exposed if cannula is used. Introduction should be very slow, taking at least 15 minutes for 500 cc.

I. injection. Surface over skin is sterilized, tourniquet or bandage applied to middle of arm, the median cephalic or median basilic vein at front of elbow being used. Hypodermic needle is inserted in the vein, pointing upward. Pressure should be loosed before injection, which should be given very slowly.

I. medication. The injection of a sterile solution of a drug or an infusion into a vein.

Neosalvarsan, among other drugs, may be administered best intravenously to prevent pain and tissue reaction. A danger exists which should be minimized by best possible technique.

I. treatment. This may consist of (a) intravenous injection or (b) intravenous infusion. The injection is usually known as the introduction of a solution into a vein with a hypodermic syringe. The infusion is usually known as the introduction of a solution in a larger quantity—250-500 cc. by means of a burette, needle, and rubber tubing.

Intraventricular (in-tra-ven-trik'u-lar) [' + *ventriculus*, ventricle]. Within a ventricle.

Intravital [' + *vita*, life]. During period of living.

I. stain. One which when introduced into a living organism is taken up by living cells.

in'tra vi'tam [*L.*] During life.

intrin'sic [*L. intrinsecus*, on the inside]. Located entirely within or pertaining exclusively to a part.

I. muscles. Those which have their origin and insertion entirely within a structure, as the intrinsic muscles of the tongue, larynx, or eye.

intro- [*L.*] Prefix meaning in or into.

introdu'cer [*L. intrō*, into, + *ducere*, to lead]. Device for controlling, directing and placing an intubation tube within the trachea. **SYN** *intubator*.

introltus (in-tro'lt-us) [' + *ire*, to go]. Any aperture in the body.

I. canalis sacralis. Terminal opening of spinal canal at end of sacrum.

I. laryngis. Upper opening of larynx.

I. vaginae. Ext. orifice of vagina.

introjec'tion [' + *jectus*, from *jacere*, to throw]. Psy: Identification of the self with another, or with some object, the victim assuming the supposed feelings of the other personality.

intromission (in-tro-mis'hun) [' + *missus*, from *mittere*, to send]. An insertion or placing of one part into another, as the entry of the penis into the vagina.

intromittent (in-tro-mit'ent) [*+* + *mittere*, to send]. Conveying or injecting into a cavity or body, as the ejaculation of semen into the vaginal canal.

1. organ. Penis, which carries seminal fluid into body of the female.

introspection. Looking within, esp examination of one's mind.

introsusception (in-tro-sus-sep'shun) [*+* + *suscipere*, to receive] Invagination. 1 Growth of cells from within by the synthesis of new protoplasm from food-stuffs. 2 The invagination, slipping, or folding of one part of the intestine into an adjoining segment, usually the distal segment. 80% of cases occur in children under two. **SYN** *intussusception*.

Proc. Usually death unless surgery is resorted to.

introversiō (in-tro-ver'shun) [*+* + *versio*, a turning]. 1. Turning inside out of a part or organ. 2. **Psy.** The condition of an introvert, *q.v.* Invertism, dwelling within one's self and withdrawal from the external environment, as characterized in such pathological states as hypochondriasis,* melancholia,* and schizophrenia.*

introvert [*+* + *vertare*, to turn]. 1. **Psy.** A personality reaction type characterized by the withdrawal from reality, fantasy formation, and stress on the subjective side of life adjustments, seen pathologically in extreme form in schizophrenia. **OPP** *extrovert*, *q.v.* 2 *v.* To invaginate.

intubate (in'tu-bāt) [*L in*, into, + *tuba*, a tube]. To insert a tube in a part, esp. the larynx. **SYN** *intubate*.

intubation (in-tu-ba'shun) [*+* + *tuba*, a tube]. Insertion of a tube into the larynx through the glottis for entrance of air, or to dilate a stricture.

Tube used is 1½-3 inches long. Usually allowed to remain 5 days. Sometimes for months.

Position. Patient held upright in lap of assistant, head upon assistant's left shoulder, arms secured by wrapping sheet about patient's body or being grasped by elbows. Another assistant stands behind patient with hands firmly grasping the head and holding gag in place. Patient so held that body, neck and head are kept naturally in a straight line.

NP. Never leave patient alone, do not feed for two or three hours after intubation; nursing infants may go to breast, soft diet to others, keep on back or in sitting position.

intubator [*+* + *tuba*, a tube]. Device used in inserting a tube into the larynx.

intumesce (in-tū-mes') [*L. intumescere*, to swell up]. To enlarge or swell.

intumes'cence [*L. intumescere*, to swell up]. A swelling or the process of enlarging. **SYN.** *tumefaction*.

intumescent (in-tu-mes'ent) [*L. intumescere*, to swell up]. Swelling or becoming enlarged.

intussusception (in-tus-sus-sep'shun) [*L. intus*, within, + *suscipere*, to receive]. 1. Growth of cells by deposit of particles bet. those already existing. 2. Invagination.

The slipping of one part of an intestine into another part just below it. Noted chiefly in children—more common in males—usual seat ileocecal region.

Proc. Death usually results from gangrene, peritonitis, or collapse. Sometimes a favorable termination from sloughing

and adhesion of serous surfaces. **SEE:** *ileus*.

intussuscep'tum [*+* + *suscipere*, to receive]. The inner segment of intestine which has been pushed into another segment.

intussusciptions (in'tus-sus-sip't-ens) [*+* + *suscipiens*, receiving]. That portion of intestine which receives the intussusceptum.

inulase (in'u-lās). An enzyme that converts inulin into levulose.

in'ulin. 1. A polysaccharide found in plants yielding levulose. 2. An expectorant.

inunction (in-un-k'shun) [*L in*, into, + *ungere*, to anoint]. Ointment or medicated substance rubbed into the skin, to secure a local or a more general or systemic effect.

Medicated substances include cocoa butter, cod liver oil and mercurial compounds. If mercury is absorbed there may be danger of salivation or damage to the kidneys. Belladonna may be ordered by a physician.

inustion [*+* + *ustus*, from *urere*, to burn]. Cauterization, burning.

in u'tero [*L*]. Within the uterus.

in vac'uo. Within a cavity or a space from which air has been exhausted.

invaginate (in-vaj'in-āt) [*L in*, into, + *vagina*, sheath]. 1. To ensheath. 2. To insert one part of a structure within a part of the same structure. 3. *Intussusception*. 4. In *Emb.*, to grow in or from an ingrowth or in pocketing, esp. the ingrowth of the wall of the blastula which results in the formation of the gastrula.

invaginated [*+* + *vagina*, sheath]. Enclosed in a sheath, ensheathed.

invagination [*+* + *vagina*, sheath]. 1. The process of becoming ensheathed. **SYN.** *intussusception*. **SEE** *emagination*.

in'valid [*L in*, not, + *validus*, strong]. 1. Not well, weak. 2. A sickly person.

invasin. Hyaluronidase, *q.v.*

inva'sion [*L in*, into, + *vasus*, from *vadere*, to go]. 1. That period of a disease following entrance of infective organisms and preceding the appearance of symptoms. 2. The entrance of bacteria or other infectious organisms into the body and their distribution to the tissues.

invermination [*+* + *verminare*, to be wormy]. Infestation by intestinal worms. **SYN.** *helminthiasis*.

inverse-square law. The intensity of radiation at any distance is inversely proportional to the square of the distance bet. the irradiated surface and a point source.

inversion (in-ver'shun) [*L in*, into, + *versio*, a turning]. 1. Turning inside out of an organ, *e.g.*, the uterus. 2. In chemistry, the process of converting sucrose (which rotates the plane of polarized light to the right) into a mixture of dextrose and levulose, which mixture rotates the plane to the left.

The resulting mixture is called invert sugar, and the enzyme which catalyzes this conversion is called invertase. **SEE.** *enzyme*.

1. psych. Lack of harmony bet. the physical and psychic self or sex.

1. sexual. Deviation from normal sex relationship, diametrically opposite, *i.e.*, sexual interest in one of the same sex. **SYN.** *homosexuality*.

1. uterine. A condition in which the fundus of the uterus protrudes through the cervix, and in some cases through the vaginal introitus. May be acute or chronic, the acute type usually occurring immediately postpartum as a result of

too vigorous placental expression or pulling on the placental cord when the placenta is fixed in the uterus. The chronic type is usually due to tumors of the fundus uteri that pull themselves and the uterus through the cervix

in'vert [' + *vertere*, to turn]. 1 One who, or that which is opposite the normal. SEE *homosexual*. * 2 (In-vert'). To turn inside out or upside down

1. sugar. A term usually applied to a mixture of levulose and dextrose, formed by inversion of sucrose by enzyme, invertase. SEE *carbohydrate*, *inversion*, *sugar*.

invertase (in-ver'tās) [' + *vertere*, to turn] A sugar-splitting ferment or enzyme found in the intestinal juice

It causes the inversion of sugar

invert'brate. Without a backbone, an animal lacking a spinal column

invertin (in-ver'tin). An intestinal ferment which converts cane sugar into invert sugar. SYN *invertase*.

invest'ing [L. *in*, in, + *vestire*, to clothe] Ensheathing, encircling with a sheath or coating, as tissue, surrounding

invest'ment. A covering or sheath

invest'erate [' + *vetus*, *vetere*, old] Chronic, firmly seated, as a disease or a habit

in vit'ro [L]. In a glass, as in a test tube

in vivo [L]. In the living body

in'volucre, involu'crum [L. *in*, in, + *volvere*, to wrap] 1 A sheath or covering 2 The covering of newly formed bone enveloping sequestrum in infection of bone.

invol'untary [L. *in*, not, + *voluntās*, will] Independent of or even contrary to volition.

involution (in-vo-lu'shun) [L. *in*, into, + *volvere*, to roll]. 1 A turning or rolling inward 2 The reduction in size of the uterus following delivery 3 The retrogressive change in vital processes or in an organ after fulfilling their functions, such as that which follows the menopause 4 A backward change 5 Diminishing of an organ in vital power or in size. 6 In Bact., degeneration from the usual morphological type such as occurs in certain bacteria esp. when grown under unfavorable conditions

1. forms. Bacteria possessing abnormal and unusual forms

1. of uterus. Return of uterus by absorption to normal size after childbirth

1. senile. Shriveling of an organ or part from old age

1. sexual. Cessation of menstrual function. SYN *climacteric*, *menopause* *

involutional (in-vō-lu'shūn-āl) [' + *volvere*, to roll] Concerning involution or a turning inward.

1. melancholia. M associated with senile and presenile types and manic-depressive group

Occurs in the climacteric period, somewhat more frequently in women than in men. Stands alone in the classification of the psychoses

SYM 1. No evidence of physical disease. 2. Irregular menstruation or cessation. 3. Anemic 4. Loss of weight. 5. Foul breath and coated tongue 6. Expression of being miserable 7. Temperature usually subnormal. 8. Diminished perspiration. 9. Sleeplessness. 10. Movements slow. 11. Dry and sallow skin. 12. Pulse feeble. 13. Flabby muscles. 14. Decreased urine. 15. Shallow respiration. 16. Constipation. 17. Digestion upset. 18. Large joints more or less rigid. 19. De-

lusions frequent. 20. May refuse food. 21. May commit suicide.

FORMS OF. Simple. 19, absent, 21, possible *Delusional* Very marked *Agitated* Reverse of No 10, noisy expressions, 18, smaller joints continually in motion, picking at skin

iodalbin (i-ō-dal'bin). A compound of iodine and albumen containing approximately 21 5% iodine

USES Same as the inorganic iodides

DOSAGE Average, 5-10 gr (0.3-0.6 Gm) .

Iodamoeba (i-ō-dā-mē'ba) A genus of nonpathogenic amebas found in the intestinal tract. Their cysts are peculiar in that they are irregular in shape, nucleus usually single, and they possess a vacuole filled with glycogen which stains brown in iodine

1. butschlii. SYN. *I. wilmsi*; A small, sluggish ameba found in the large intestine of man. Also found in monkeys and pigs. It is nonpathogenic

iodikon (i-ō'de-kon) Brand of soluble iodophthalein

USES For x-ray study of the gall-bladder.

iodine (i'ō-din) [G. *iōdēs*, violet colored] A nonmetallic element belonging to the halogen group. It is a black, crystalline substance having a density of about five. It melts at 114° C and boils at a slightly higher temperature, giving off a characteristic violet vapor. **SYM** 1. Atomic no. 53, atomic weight, 126.92

FUNCTIONS. Development and functioning of the thyroid gland, formation of thyroxine and prevention of goiter, regulation of basal metabolic rate. The amount of iodine in the entire body averages 50 mg., of which one-third to one-fifth (10-15 mg.) is found in the thyroid. Iodine content of the blood varies from 5 to 10 micrograms per 100 cc. Daily requirement for iodine is about 100 micrograms. A growing child or a pregnant woman needs several times as much as an adult. Those under emotional strain and the adolescents likewise need more iodine.

SYM OF DEFICIENCY A def. of iodine in the diet leads to simple goiter characterized by thyroid enlargement and hypothyroidism. This may result in retardation of physical, sexual, and mental development in the young, a condition called *cretinism*.

SOURCES. *Er.* Broccoli, cod liver oil, iodized salt, fish, esp. halibut and salmon, shell fish. *Good.* Barley, bran, butter, carrots, cherries, corn, green beans, loganberries, oatmeal, spinach, peas, asparagus. The iodine content of vegetables depends upon the locality in which grown.

POISONING. **SYM.** Brown stains on mouth and throat, which appear shriveled, burning sensation in throat followed by vomiting and diarrhea. The vomitus is yellow or brown, dizziness.

F A TREATMENT. Empty stomach by means of stomach pump or an emetic. Give starch, flour and water, or barley and water in large quantities. Stimulate if necessary.

INCOMPATIBILITIES. *alkaloids.*

USES. Tincture of iodine (a 2 or 3% solution in alcohol) is used as a disinfectant and germicide. It is used as a preventative of simple goiter and, in the form of Lugol's solution, is invaluable in the treatment of exophthalmic goiter. Dosage is 10 to 40 minims daily. It is also used in the treatment of syphilis and tuberculosis.

1., radioactive. ¹³¹I, an isotope of I with an atomic weight of 131. Used in

diagnosis of thyroid disorders and in the treatment of toxic goiter and thyroid carcinoma.

I., tincture of. A solution of 20 gm iodine and 24 gm sodium iodide in 1000 cc of dilute alcohol.

Iod'inin. A purple pigment produced by certain bacteria which inhibits the growth of streptococci, esp. *Streptococcus hemolyticus*. It is effective in very dilute solutions.

Iodism (I'ô-dizm) [G. *iôdês*, violet colored]. Condition induced by prolonged use of iodine or its compounds. SEE *iodine poisoning*.

I'odize [G. *iôdês*, violet colored]. To administer or impregnate with iodine.

I'odized [G. *iôdês*, violet colored]. Impregnated with iodine.

I. salt. Salt containing 1 part sodium or potassium iodide to 5000 parts of sodium chloride. SEE *salt*.

Iodoform [G. *iôdês*, violet colored, + *L. forma*, form]. USP. Yellow powder made by the action of iodine on acetone in the presence of an alkali.

ACTION AND USES. A local analgesic, antiseptic, and stimulant.

DOSAGE. Externally in the form of a dusting powder, or as a surgical dressing in the form of gauze impregnated with the drug.

INCOMPATIBILITIES. Mercuric oxide, calomel, silver nitrate, tannin, balsam of Peru.

Iodoformism [" + " + G. *ismos*, state of]. Poisoning caused by iodoform.

Iodophilia (i-ô-dô-fil-i-â) Condition in which certain cells, esp. polymorphonuclear leukocytes show a pronounced affinity for iodine, the cells acquiring a brownish-red color. Seen in pathologic conditions such as acute infections and anemia.

I., intracellular. I in which color changes occur within the cells.

I., extracellular. I in which substances in the plasma outside the cells are colored.

Iodoth'er'apy [" + *therapeia*, treatment]. Use of iodine medication.

I'odum [L.] Iodine.

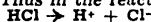
I'on [G. *iôn*, going]. Molecular constituent, i. e., one or more atoms, carrying an electric charge.

A free-wandering particle carrying an electric charge, consisting of an atom or group of atoms into which the molecules of an electrolyte are divided, or one of the electrified particles into which the molecules of a gas are divided by ultraviolet rays, gamma rays, or x-rays, or by other ionizing agents.

Ions occur (1) in gases, esp. at low pressures, under the influence of strong electrical discharges, x-rays, and radium, and (2) in solutions of acids, bases, and salts. Such moving particles render the gas or solution capable of conducting the electric current, and on reaching the electrodes they are discharged.

Ions which carry positive charges and which consequently discharge at the negative electrode (cathode) are called cations, examples are the hydrogen in aqueous solutions of acids and the sodium in aqueous solutions of sodium chloride.

Ions which carry negative charges will appear at the positive electrode (anode) and are, therefore, called anions; an example is the chlorine in aqueous solutions of hydrochloric acid or of sodium chloride. Thus in the reaction



is represented the ionization of hydrogen

chloride (hydrochloric acid) when dissolved in water, it means that when the electric current is passed through the solution hydrogen gas will appear as bubbles at the cathode, while chlorine will appear at the anode.

ion'ic [G. *iôn*, going]. Pert to ions.

I. medication. The introduction of chemical ions into the superficial tissues for medicinal purposes by means of a direct current.

The basic rules are: Like forms of electricity repel each other, unlike forms attract each other. Bases, metallic radicals, and alkaloids are electropositive and should be placed at the positive pole. Acids and acid radicals are electronegative and should be placed at the negative pole. Ex. Potassium iodide for the introduction of free iodine should be placed at the negative pole, cocaine hydrochloride for local anesthesia at the positive pole. SYN *iontophoresis* 2, *q.v.*

ionization [G. *iôn*, going]. The dissociation of compounds (acids, bases, salts) into their constituent ions.

ionize [G. *iôn*, going]. To separate into ions, ionization, *q.v.*

I'onom'eter [" + *metron*, measure]. An instrument consisting of an ionization chamber, an electroscopie and an electric charging current designed to measure the amount of radiation used by roentgen rays or radium and to measure the intensity of the rays themselves. SEE *roentgenometer*.

ionotherapy (i'on-o-ther-â-pl) [" + *therapeia*, treatment]. 1. Introduction of ions into the body 2. [G. *iôn*, violet]. Treatment of disease with violet rays. SYN *iontophoresis*, 1.

iontophoresis (i-on'to-fô-re'sis) [" + *pherein*, to carry]. 1. Process of electrical current traveling through salt solution causing migration of metal ion to negative pole and radical ion to positive pole. 2. Introduction of various ions into tissues through the skin by means of electricity. SYN *ionic medication*.

iontoquantimeter (i-on'to-kwon-tim'e-ter) [" + *L. quantus*, how much, + *G. metron*, measure]. Instrument used to measure the amount of radiation used by, and the intensity of, roentgen rays. SEE *roentgenometer*.

iontoradiometer (i-on'to-ra-di-om'e-ter) [" + *L. radius*, ray, + *G. metron*, measure]. Instrument for measuring the amount and intensity of roentgen rays. SEE *roentgenometer*.

iontotherapy (i-on'to-ther-â-pl) [" + *therapeia*, treatment]. Treatment by forcing ions into the body electrically.

iophobia (i-o-fô-bi-â) [G. *iôs*, poison, rust, + *phobos*, fear]. 1. Fear of being poisoned. SYN *toxophobia*. 2. Fear of touching any rusty object.

iotacism (i-ô-ta-sizm) [G. *iôta*, letter i]. Defective utterance marked by constant substitution of an *ê* sound (Greek *iota*) for other vowels.

ipe'cac (ip'e-kak). USP. A dried root of a plant (*ipecacuanha*), grown in Brazil. **ACTION AND USES.** Specific against amebic dysentery. Also an expectorant, emetic, and diaphoretic.

DOSAGE. As expectorant, 1 gr. (0.06 Gm.); as emetic, 15 gr. (1.0 Gm.). SEE *emetine*.

ip'ral sodium (ip'ral). A proprietary derivative of barbital; a persistent acting hypnotic.

DOSAGE. 2-4 gr. (0.12-0.25 Gm.). **Ipsation** (ip-sa'shun) [L. *ipse*, self]. Practice of masturbation.

ipsilateral, ipsilateral (ip-si-lat'er-al, ip-so) [L. *ipse*, same, + *latus*, later-, side]. On the same side. Affecting the same side of the body.

Thus, when the right patellar tendon is tapped, a knee-jerk is observed on the same side. Said of findings (paralysis) appearing on same side of body as brain or spinal cord lesion producing them. Opp. of *crossed*, *contralateral*. SYN *homolateral*.

IQ. Abbr. for *intelligence quotient* *

ir. Abbr. for *internal resistance*.

ir'al'gia [G. *iris*, *iris*, + *algos*, pain]. Pain felt in the iris. SYN *iridalgia*.

iridadenosis (ir'id-ad-e-nō'sis). A glandular affection of the iris.

iridal (ir'id-al) [G. *iris*, *irid-*, *iris*]. Rel. to the iris.

iridalgia (ir'id-al'jī-ā) [" + *algos*, pain]. Pain felt in the iris. SYN: *ir'al'gia*.

iridauxesis (ir'id-dawk-se'sis) [" + *auxēsis*, increase] Increase in size of the iris. SYN: *iridocycus*.

iridectome (ir'id-ek'tōm) [" + *tomē*, a cutting] Instrument for cutting the iris.

iridectomesodialysis (ir'id-ek'tō-mes'o-dī-al'i-sis) [" + *ektomē*, excision, + *mesos*, middle, + *dialysis*, loosening]. Formation of an artificial pupil, by separating adhesions on inner margin of iris.

iridectomize (ir'id-ek'tō-mīz) [" + *ektomē*, excision] To excise a portion of the iris.

iridectomy [" + *ektomē*, excision]. Surgical removal of a portion of iris. *i.*, *optical*. I done for purpose of making an artificial pupil.

iridectropium (ir'id-ek-tro'pī-um) [" + *ektropion*, eversion]. Partial eversion of the iris.

iride'mia [" + *aima*, blood] Bleeding from the iris.

iridocleisis (ir'id-en-klī'sis) [" + *egklein*, to lock in] Iris inclusion operation, the iris being incarcerated in the wound, thereby forming a fistula lined with iris tissue. Performed in glaucoma.

iridentropium (ir'id-den-tro'pī-um) [" + *entropion*, inversion]. Partial inversion of the iris.

irideremia (ir'id-er-e-mī-ā) [" + *erēmia*, lack] Partial or total absence of the iris. See *aniridia*.

iridesis (ir'id-ē-sis) [" + *desis*, a binding] Formation of an iris artificially, by ligation.

iridic (ir'id'ik) [G. *iris*, *irid-*, *iris*]. Rel. to the iris. SYN *iridal*. [*iris*]

ir'ido- [G.]. Combining form, pert. to the

iridoavulsion (ir'id-o-av-ul'shun) [G. *iris*, *irid-*, *iris*, + L. *avulsio*, tearing away] Tearing away (avulsion) of the iris.

iridocapsulitis (ir'id-o-kap-sū-lī'tis) [" + L. *capsula*, little box, + G. *-itis*, inflammation] Iritis with inflammation of the capsule of the lens.

iridocoele (ir'id-o-sēl) [" + *kēlē*, hernia] Protrusion of a portion of the iris through a defect in the cornea.

iridochorioiditis, iridochoroiditis (ir'id-ko-ri-oi-dī'tis) (ir'id-o-ko-roy-dī'tis) [" + *chorioeides*, skinlike] Inflamed condition of both iris and choroid.

ir'idocolobo'ma [" + *kolobōma*, mutilation]. Congenital defect or fissure of the iris.

iridocyclectomy (ir'id-o-si-klek'to-mī) [" + *kyklos*, circle, + *ektomē*, excision]. Surgical removal of iris and ciliary body.

iridocyclitis (ir'id-o-si-klī'tis) [" + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of iris and ciliary body.

iridocystectomy (ir'id-o-sis-tek'to-mī) ["

+ *kystis*, a bag, + *ektomē*, excision]. Plastic formation of an artificial pupil.

iridodesis (ir'id-od-es-is) [" + *desis*, a binding]. Ligation of part of iris to form an artificial one. SYN *iridesis*.

ir'idodiagno'sis [" + *dia*, through, + *gnōsis*, knowledge]. Diagnosis of disease by changes in color and form of the iris.

iridodialysis (ir'id-o-dī-al'i-sis) [" + *dialysis*, loosening]. The separation of the outer margin of the iris from its ciliary attachment, usually due to trauma, forming an artificial pupil.

iridodila'tor [" + L. *dilatāre*, to dilate]. Substance causing dilatation of the pupil.

iridodonesis (ir'id-o-do-ne'sis) [" + *donesis*, tremor] Tremulousness of iris, seen in an aphakic eye or one with subluxated lens. SYN: *luppus*.

iridokinesis (ir'id-o-kin-e'sis) [" + *kinēsis*, motion]. The contracting and expanding movements of the iris.

iridoleptynsis. Thinning or atrophy of the iris.

iridology (ir'id-dol'o-jī) [" + *logos*, study]. The study of changes in the iris during course of a disease.

iridomalacia (ir'id-o-ma-lā'sī-ā) [" + *malakia*, softening]. Softening of the iris.

iridomedialysis (ir'id-o-med-i-al'i-sis) [" + L. *medius*, in middle, + G. *dialysis*, loosening]. Separation of inner marginal adhesions of iris. SYN *iridomesodialysis*.

iridomesodialysis (ir'id-o-mes'o-dī-al'i-sis) [" + *mesos*, middle, + *dialysis*, loosening] Separation of adhesions around the inner border of iris.

iridom'or [" + L. *motor*, motion]. Rel. to movements of the iris.

iridon'cus [G. *iris*, *iris*, + *ogkos*, tumor]. Tumefaction of the iris or development of a tumor.

ir'idopar'alysis [" + *paralysis*, a loosening]. Paralysis of the iris. SYN: *iridoplegia*.

iridoparelysis (ir'id-o-par-el'kī-sis) [" + *parelysis*, protraction] Dislocation of pupil due to prolapse of the iris.

iridoperiphacitis, iridoperiphakitis (ir'id-o-per'i-fā-sī'tis, -per'i-fā-klī'tis) [" + *peri*, around, + *phakos* lens, + *itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of the iris and ant. portion of capsule of the lens.

iridoplegia (ir'id-o-ple'jī-ā) [" + *plēgē*, stroke] Paralysis of sphincter of iris.

i., *accommodative*. Inability of iris to contract when stimulated by accommodation.

i., *complete*. I in which the iris fails to respond to any stimulation.

i., *reflex*. Absence of light reflex with retention of accommodation reflex (Argyll-Robertson pupil).

iridoptosis (ir'id-o-pō-to'sis) [" + *ptōsis*, a drooping] Prolapse of the iris.

iridorrhēxis (ir'id-or-reks'is) [" + *rēsis*, rupture] Rupture of or a tearing of the iris away from its attachment.

iridosclerotomy (ir'id-o-skle-rot'o-mī) [" + *sklēros*, hard, + *tomē*, incision]. Piercing of the sclera and of the border of the iris.

iridostere'sis (ir'id-o-stē-re'sis) [" + *stere'sis*, loss]. Removal of the iris or a portion of it.

iridot'asis [" + *tasis*, a stretching]. Stretching the iris for glaucoma.

iridotomy (ir'id-ot'o-mī) [" + *tomē*, incision]. Incision of iris without excising a piece, done for the purpose of making a new aperture in the iris when the pupil is closed.

Indicated in eyes that had been operated on for cataract but which have lost

their sight through subsequent iridocyclitis. Also done in seclusio pupillae.

NP: All dressings, sponges, cotton, gauze, compresses, drains, towels, sheets, safety pins, etc., must be sterilized before using.

Iris (G). The colored contractile membrane suspended between the lens and the cornea in the aqueous humor of the eye, separating the ant. and post. chambers of the ball and perforated in the center by the pupil. It regulates by contraction and dilatation the entrance of light.

ANAT. The free inner edge rests on the lens when the pupil is contracted or partially dilated. The iris separates the ant. and post. chambers of the eyeball. The iris contains two muscles, the sphincter pupillae (circular fibers) about one millimeter wide, and the dilator pupillae (meridionally arranged fibers) extending from sphincter pupillae to root of iris. The former is supplied through the oculomotor nerve with parasympathetic fibers derived from the ciliary ganglion, the latter by sympathetic fibers from the sup. cervical ganglion.

The color of the iris depends on the pigment in the stroma cells and in the cells of the retinal layers.

SEE aniridia, aquocapsulitis, chorooiditis, heterochromia iridis, "irid-" words

1. bombé. Seen in annular post. synechia (seclusio pupillae). The iris is bulged forward by the pressure of the aqueous humor which cannot reach the ant. chamber.

1. chromatic asymmetry of. Difference in color of the two irides. One may be blue or gray and the other brown. May occur in early iritis or cyclitis. A normal condition except in those of neuropathic tendencies.

1. contraction reflex. Normal contraction on exposure to light.

1. piebald. Dark discoloration in irregularly shaped area. May be in one or both eyes.

Irish moss. A genus of seaweeds; *Chondrus crispus*.

Iritic (i-rit'ik) [G. *iris*, iris]. Rel. to the iris.

iritis [' + itis, inflammation] Inflammation of the iris.

Sym: Pain, photophobia, lacrimation, diminution of vision, the iris appears swollen, dull, and muddy; the pupil is contracted, irregular and sluggish in reaction.

Treatment: Constitutional (sweating, catharsis, etc., internal medication for pain, and directed toward etiological factors). Local (atropine, diionin, local heat in form of compresses, dark glasses).

1. plastic. 1. in which the fibrinous exudate forms new tissue.

1. primary. When the process develops in the iris itself. Seen in general diseases as syphilis, tuberculosis; metastatic in infectious diseases, gonorrhea and focal infections, also occurs in trauma and sympathetic ophthalmia.

1. purulent. One with a purulent exudate.

1. secondary. When the inflammation spreads from neighboring parts as diseases of cornea and sclera.

1. serous. Serum forming the exudate.

iritomy (i-rit'o-mi) [' + tomé, incision]. Formation of an artificial pupil. **Syn:** *tridotomy*.

Iron [A.S. *iren*] (L. *ferrum*). **SYMS:** Fe. A metallic element widely distributed

in nature. Atomic weight 55.85. Its compounds (oxides, hydroxides, salts) exist in two forms: ferrous, in which iron has a valence of two, and ferric in which it has a valence of three. It is widely used in the treatment of certain forms of anemia. Its compounds have an astringent and styptic action.

Iron is essential for the formation of chlorophyll in plants, although it is not a constituent of chlorophyll. It is an essential constituent of hemoglobin.

FUNCTIONS. Iron is necessary for life, being an essential component of hemoglobin and essential for the formation of red blood corpuscles and also a component of certain respiratory enzymes, esp. the cytochrome system. It plays a role in the nutrition of epithelial tissues. There are approximately 3 Gm. of iron in the adult body, distributed as follows: 65% in hemoglobin, 15% in the reticuloendothelial tissues (liver, spleen, bone marrow) and 20% in remaining tissues. Iron is stored in the tissues principally as *ferritin*. Iron is absorbed from the food in the small intestine; it passes, in the blood, to the bone marrow, here it is used in making red corpuscles. A corpuscle, after circulating in the blood for a few weeks, is destroyed by the liver, and its iron is used over again. About 0.012 Gm. of iron is lost by a woman in the course of each average menstrual period, hence the normal, nonpregnant woman does not need much more iron than does a man.

Copper in the food is necessary for the utilization of iron. It is stored in the body and is reused repeatedly. The infant's food is poor in iron so it draws upon its store to such an extent that its reserve supply may be exhausted before the child is six months old. 10-16 mg. of iron per day are necessary in the diet of the average person. 0.015 Gm. is the normal amt. obtained from daily intake of food, this being equal to the daily loss. 25 mg. are needed in anemia.

Iron also acts as a means of transportation of oxygen. It is needed for tissue respiration, the development of blood cells, hemochromagen synthesis and for the normal complexion. Various forms of iron are used in medicine.

Manganese and cobalt, in addition to copper, are necessary for proper utilization of iron.

Iron, as a component of hemoglobin, is essential in the transportation of oxygen. It is needed for tissue respiration, the development of blood cells, hemochromagen synthesis, and for the normal complexion. Various forms of iron are used in medicine.

DEFICIENCY SYM: Anemia, lowered vitality, pale complexion, retarded development, decreased red blood cells and hemoglobin.

Sometimes a disturbance in iron metabolism occurs in which an iron-containing pigment, *hemosiderin*, and *hemofuscin* are deposited in the tissues. This gives rise to *hemochromatosis*. Excessive deposition of *hemosiderin* in the tissues such as may occur as a result of excessive breakdown of red cells is called *hemosiderosis*.

Sources. Ex. Almonds, apalagus, bran, beans, cauliflower, celery, chard, dandelions, Boston brown bread, Graham bread, egg yolk, kidney, lettuce, liver, oatmeal, oysters, soy beans, whole wheat. **Good:** Apricots, beans, greens, beets, beef, cabbage, cucumbers, currants, dates, duck, goose, lamb, molasses, oranges, parsnips, peppers, peas, potatoes, prunes, radishes, raisins, rhubarb, pineapples,

tomatoes, peanuts, turnips, cornmeal, mushrooms. There is less iron in carrots and milk than in other foods. Recent investigations show that only 50% of the iron in spinach and some other vegetables is assimilable by the body.

I. arc. One of the commonly employed sources of ultraviolet radiation for therapeutic purposes

I., high diet. Foods rich in iron and blood building substances are emphasized, i. e., liver, beef heart, kidney, red meats, green leafy vegetables (esp. spinach), apricots, peaches, raisins, apples, prunes, molasses

Ir'otomy [*G. iris, iris, + tomē, incision*]. Formation of an artificial pupil. **Syn.** *tridotomy, tritomy.*

Ir'rad'iate [*L. irradiāre, to illumine*]. To administer x-rays or other forms of radiation.

Ir'rad'iating [*L. irradiāre, to illumine*]. Diverging or spreading out from a common center.

Ir'rad'iation [*L. irradiāre, to illumine*]. 1. Therapeutic application of roentgen rays, radium rays, ultraviolet rays or other radiation to a patient 2 Application of form of radiation to an object or substance to give it therapeutic value, or increase that which it already has 3 Phenomenon in which a bright object on a dark background appears larger than a dark object of the same size on a bright background. 4 The spreading in all directions from a common center for exam nerve impulses, the sensation of pain

R.S. Grenz ray, heliotherapy, radium, roentgen ray and ultraviolet

I., Interstitial. Therapeutic irradiation by the insertion into the tissues of capillary tubes containing radon.

I. of reflexes. The spread of a reflex to an increasing number of motor units upon increasing the strength of the stimulus

Ir'reducible (*Ir-re-dui-si-bl*) [*L. in, not, + re, back, + ducere, to lead*]. Not capable of being reduced, or made smaller.

Ir'relevance [*' + relevans, raising*] **Psy** Giving an answer not in harmony with question

Ir'respirable (*Ir-rē-spi-ra-bl*) [*' + re-, again, + spirare, to breathe*]. Unfit for breathing as a gas, or incapable of being breathed.

Ir'rigate [*L. in, into, + rigāre, to carry water*]. To wash out with a fluid.

Ir'rigation [*' + rigāre, to carry water*]. The cleansing of a canal by the injection of water or other fluids, as an enema, or the washing of a wound.

From 2-3 pt. of saline or antiseptic solution at 103° F. are used for wounds.

I., bladder. Washing out of bladder for treatment of inflammation.

NP: Articles Needed. The same as for a catheterization plus Sterile funnel about 3 in. diameter. Solution ordered, in sterile pitcher, covered and warmed to 105° F. Bedpan.

If medication is ordered for instillation following irrigation have it ready in medicine glass covered with fold of sterile gauze

Note: The irrigating can with tubing and a tapered glass connector may be used instead of the pitcher and funnel. A return-flow or double glass catheter may be used. This must have a 6 in. piece of small caliber rubber tubing on its inflow branch to connect with glass connector.

Procedure. 1. The patient may be placed on the bedpan and catheterized

or she may be catheterized first and the pan put in place after that. 2 Catheterize but do not remove catheter. 3. Attach funnel to free end of catheter. Do not put your fingers *inside funnel*. 4. Hold funnel up and pour full of solution, allowing almost all of it to run in, then refilling. Do this 3 times and the 4th time fill funnel and turn it down quickly toward bedpan. This will siphon off contents of bladder. 5 Repeat until amount of solution ordered has been used or until solution returns clear 6 If irrigating can is used, attach small end of connector to catheter and let 4 oz. of solution flow in gently. Detach catheter and allow fluid to run out into bedpan. Repeat 7. If return-flow catheter is used just keep solution running gently, as it will return by other side of catheter 8 Run medication ordered through catheter as soon as irrigation is finished. 9 Care for patient and equipment 10 Record treatment

BLADDER IRRIGATION Time By whom done. Solution used Kind. Amount. Temperature Appearance of return flow. Bloody Mucus shreds, etc Medication instilled. Reaction of patient.

I., colonic. The flushing of the colon with water. **SEE colonic i., enema.**

Ir'riga'tor [*' + rigāre, to carry water*]. Device with hose attachment used for purpose of flushing or washing a part or cavity with fluids

I., Hyam's. Instrument for applying prolonged irrigation to the urethra, cervix, and vagina, with hot solutions at an exact temperature under accurate control

Ir'ritability [*L. irritāre, to tease*] 1 Excitability 2 The ability to respond in a specific way to a change in environment, a property of all living tissue 3 Condition in which a person, organ, or a part responds excessively to a stimulus 4 Quick response to annoyance, impatience

I., muscular. Normal response of muscle to a stimulus

I., nervous. Response of a nerve to stimulus

Ir'ritable [*L. irritāre, to tease*] 1 Capable of reacting to a stimulus 2 Sensitive to stimuli

I., heart. **Syn.** *neurocirculatory asthenia, q.v., effort syndrome, soldier's heart* A syndrome characterized by forceful uncomfortable heart beats, tachycardia, auricular flutter and fibrillation, faintness, fatigue and other symptoms

I., joint. A condition sometimes following a sprain, marked by recurring attacks of acute or subacute inflammation

Ir'ritant [*L. irritāre, to tease*] An agent which, when used locally, produces more or less local inflammatory reaction. Anything which induces or gives rise to irritation. **Ex iodine**

I., poisons. These include a large number of poisons of great variety, not including the corrosive acids or alkalis. They cause pain in the mouth, esophagus, and stomach, nausea, vomiting, and great thirst, abdominal cramping, bloody diarrhea, and diminished urine.

TREATMENT: Varies. **SEE: name of poison.**

Ir'ritation [*L. irritāre, to tease*]. 1. Reaction to that which is irritating. 2. Extreme reaction to pain or pathological conditions. 3. Normal response to stimulus of a nerve or muscle.

I., spinal. A neurasthenic condition

characterized by tenderness along the spinal column, numbness and tingling in the limbs, and susceptibility to fatigue

I. *sympathetic*. The response of an organ to irritation in another organ

Irritative [L. *irritare*, to tease]. Pert. to that which causes irritation

Irromation (ir-ru-ma'shun) [L. *irromare*, to give suck] Form of perversion marked by intromission of the penis into another individual's mouth **SYN** *fellatio*

Isambert's disease (e-zahm-bairz). Tuberculosis ulceration of the larynx and pharynx

Ischemia (is-ke'mi-ä) [G. *ischēin*, to hold back, + *aima*, blood] Local and temporary anemia due to obstruction of the circulation to a part

Ischesis (is-ke'sis) [G. *ischēin*, to hold back]. Suppression of a discharge, esp. a normal one

Ischlac, **ischladiac** (is'ki-äk, is-ki-ad'ik) [G. *ischion*, hip] **SYN** *ischiatric*. Pert. to the hipbone esp. the ischium

Ischial (is'ki-äl) [G. *ischion*, hip] Pert. to the ischium

Ischialgia (is-ki-äl'i-ä) [+ *algos*, pain]. Neuralgic pain in the hip **SYN** *sciatica*

Ischiatic (is-ki-at'ik) [G. *ischion*, hip] Pert. to the ischium or hipbone **SYN** *sciatic*

Ischiatitis (is-ki-ä-ti'tis) [+ *-itis*, inflammation] Sciatic nerve inflammation

Ischidrosis (is-ki-dro'sis) [G. *ischēin*, to hold back, + *idrosis*, sweat] Suppression of perspiration

Ischio- [G.] Prefix pert. to the ischium.

Ischiobulbar (is'ki-o-bul'bar) [G. *ischion*, hip, + L. *bulbus*, bulb] Rel. to the ischium and urethral bulb

Ischiocavernosus. 1 A muscle extending from the ischium to the penis or clitoris. It assists in the erection of these structures. 2 Pert. to the ischium and corpora cavernosa of the penis or clitoris

Ischiocèle (is'ki-o-sēl) [+ *kēlē*, hernia]. Hernia through the sciatic notch

Ischiococcygeus (is'ki-o-kok-si'f'e-us) [+ *kokkyx*, coccyx] 1 Musculus coccygeus 2 Post. portion of the levator ani

Ischiofemoral (is'ki-o-fem'or-äl) [+ L. *femur*, femur-, thigh]. Rel. to the ischium and femur

Ischiofibular [+ L. *fibula*, buckle]. Rel. to the ischium and fibula

Ischiohebotomy (is'ki-o-he-bot'o-mi) [+ *ēbē*, pubes, + *tomē*, a cut] Division of ascending ramus of the pubes, and of the ischiopubic ramus. **SYN** *ischiopubiotomy*

Ischomenia (is-ki-o-me'nī-ä) [G. *ischēin*, to check, + *mēnes*, menses]. Suppression of the menses. **SYN** *ischomenia*

Ischioneuralgia (is-ki-o-nu-räl'i-ä) (G. *ischion*, hip, + *neuron*, nerve, + *algos*, pain). Neuralgic pain in the hip. **SYN** *sciatica*

Ischiopubic (is-ki-o-pu-bik) [+ L. *pubes*, the pubes]. Rel. to the ischium and pubes

Ischiopubiotomy (is'ki-o-pu-bi-ot'o-mi) [+ *tomē*, a cut, incision]. Division of the ischiopubic ramus and ascending ramus of the pubes **SYN** *ischiohebotomy*

Is'chiorectal [+ L. *rectus*, straight] Pert. to the ischium and rectum.

I. *abscess*. * Collection of pus in fatty cavity on either side of rectum.

If it breaks internally into the rectum an anal fistula may result.

Ischium (is'ki-um) (PL. *ischia*) [G. *ischion*, hip]. Post. and inferior parts forming

the lower portion of innominate or hipbone.

Ischochymia (is-ko-ki'mi-ä) [G. *ischēin*, to check + *chymos*, chyme]. Retention of food in dilatation of the stomach

Ischogalactic (is-ko-gal-ak'tik) [+ *gala*, galact-, milk]. 1 Causing suppression of breast milk. 2 Agent which checks milk secretion **SYN** *antigalactic*, *lactifuge*

Ischomenia (is-ko-me'nī-ä) [+ *mēnes*, menses]. Menstrual suppression or retention.

Ischoretic (is-ku-ret'ik) [+ *ouron*, urine] 1 Relieving or pert. to ischuria 2 That which relieves urinary retention or suppression

Ischuria (is-ku'ri-ä) [+ *ouron*, urine]. Suppression or retention of the urine

Island (i'land) [AS *igland*]. A structure detached from surrounding tissues, or characterized by difference in structure, an islet

I. of *Langerhans*. An islet of Langerhans, *q*

I. *pancreatic*. An islet of Langerhans, *q*

I. of *Reil*. The *insula*, a lobe of the cerebral cortex comprising a triangular area lying in the floor of the lateral or sylvian fissure. It is overlapped and hidden by the gyri of the fissure which constitute the operculum of the *insula*

Islet (i'let) [Fr. *isle*, island] A tiny isolated mass of 1 kind of tissue within another type

I's. of *Langerhans*. Isolated masses of cells located in the pancreas, consisting of three types of cells, alpha or A cells, beta or B cells, and D cells. The islets produce the internal secretions of the pancreas which include *insulin*, the antidiabetogenic hormone, and *glucagon*, a hyperglycemic-glycogenolytic factor (HFC). Destruction or impairment of the functioning of the islets gives rise to diabetes, *q*

-ism [G. *ismos*]. Suffix. Condition, or theory of principle or method

iso- [G.] Combining form meaning equal

isoagglutinin (i-so-ag-glū'tin-in) [G. *isos*, equal, + L. *agglutinare*, to glue to]. Antibody in a serum which agglutinates the blood cells of those of the same species from which it is derived.

RS: agglutinin, blood grouping, *iso-hemagglutinin*

I'so-ag-glū'tin-o-gen. One of two substances designated A and B which may be present in red blood cells. Cells containing these substances become agglutinated when mixed with serum containing corresponding isoagglutinins (anti-A or anti-B)

isobare (i'so-bär) [+ *baros*, weight]. One of two or more chemical bodies having same atomic weight, and which may have similar or unlike properties

I'sobody [+ A. S. *bodig*, body]. An antibody acting on animals of the same species, from which it is derived.

isocellular [+ L. *cellula*, little cell]. Composed of equal and similar cells

isochromatic (i-so-kro-mat'ik) [+ *chrōma*, color]. Having the same color.

isochromatophilic (i'so-kro-mat'o-fil or fil) [+ *philein*, to love]. Having same affinity for a dye

isochronal (i-so-kro'nal) [+ *chronos*, time]. Acting in uniform time, or taking place at regular intervals

isochronic [+ *chronos*, time]. Performed in uniform time or at regulated intervals. **SYN** *isochronal*

isochronous (i-sok'tro-nus) [+ *chronos*, time]. Performed in equal time. **SYN:** *isochronal*

isochroous (i-sok'ro-us) [' + *chroa*, color]

Of uniform color. SYN *isochromatic*.

isocolloid (i-so-ko'l'oid) [' + *kollôdēs*, glutinous] A colloid having the same composition in every transformation.

isocomplement [' + *L. complere*, to complete]. One from the same individual or species which provides the amboceptor.

isocoria (i-so-ko'i-ā) [' + *kore*, pupil]. Equality of diameter of pupils.

i'so-cort'ex. SYN *homogeneous cortex*. The neopallial cortex consisting of six horizontal layers of nervous tissue.

isocytotoxin (i'so-si'to-tok'sin) [' + *kytos*, cell, + *toxikon*, poison] A cytotoxin destructive to cells of the same species from which it is derived.

isodactylism (i-so-dak'til-izm) [' + *daktylos*, finger, + *ismos*, state] Condition of having fingers and toes of equal length.

isodiometric (i'so-di-a-met'rik) [' + *ais*, across, + *metron*, measure] Having equal diameters.

isoelectric (i-so-e-lek'trik) [' + *elektron*, amber]. Having equal electric potentials.

i'soenergetic [' + *energeia*, energy] Showing equal force.

isogam'ete [' + *gametē*, husband or wife]. A cell which, through conjugation or fusion with a similar cell, reproduces.

isogenesis (i-so-jen'es-is) [G *isos*, equal, + *genesis*, production] Similarity in morphological development.

i'sograft [' + *L. graphium*, grafting knife.] A graft taken from another individual or animal of the same species. OPP *autograft*. SEE *heterograft*.

isohemagglutinin (i'so-hem-ag-glu'tin-in) [' + *aima*, blood, + *L. agglutināre*, to glue to] Substance normally present in most human blood serum and responsible for the clumping of corpuscles observed when incompatible bloods are mixed.

The clumping is ascribed to the interaction of an agglutinin in the corpuscles with a specific agglutinin in the foreign serum. In transfusions, the corpuscles of the donor are exposed to an overwhelming quantity of the recipient's plasma, therefore the agglutinin content of the donor's corpuscles and the agglutinin content of the recipient's serum are the factors which determine compatibility.

Assuming that there are but two possible agglutinogens, red corpuscles from a given donor may contain both, either, or neither. If the agglutinin, *alpha*, can react only with agglutinin A, one can construct a table from which compatibilities can be deduced (Jansky system). See table.

Literature, particularly rules as to inheritance of blood groups, must be interpreted cautiously because of the wide use of an alternative system of numbering in which groups I and IV of the above system are interchanged. SEE *blood grouping*, table, below.

i'sohemol'ysin [' + *aima*, blood, + *lysis*, dissolution] Substance destroying red blood corpuscles of animals of same species from which it is obtained. SEE *hemolysin*.

i'sohemol'ysis [G *isos*, equal, + *aima*, blood, + *lysis*, dissolution]. Action of an isohemolysin.

isohypercytosis (i'so-hi'per-si-to'sis) [' + *yper*, above, + *kytos*, cell, + *-ōsis*]. Increase of leukocytes, the proportion of varieties being unchanged.

isohypocytosis (i'so-hi'po-si-to'sis) [' + *ypo*, under, + *kytos*, cell, + *-ōsis*]. De-

crease in number of leukocytes with proportion of varieties unchanged.

isocoria (i'so-i-ko'i-ā) [' + *eikōn*, image]. Equality in size of two retinal images.

isocoric (i'so-i-ko'i'k) [' + *eikōn*, image]. Having equal retinal images.

is'oimmuniza'tion. Immunization of an individual against the blood of an individual of the same species, esp the development of Rh-agglutinins in an Rh-mother in response to agglutinogens present in transfused Rh + blood or developed in a Rh + fetus.

i'solate [It. *isolare*, from *L. insulāre*, to detach] 1. To separate or detach from other persons, as during an infectious disease. 2. To free from a chemical combination.

isola'tion [It. *isolare* from *L. insulāre*, to detach] 1. Limitation of movement and social contacts of patient suffering from, or a known carrier of communicable disease, in contradistinction to *quarantine*, which limits the movements of exposed or contact persons. SYN *sequestration*. 2. SEE *quarantine*.

i. ward. Hospital ward where patients suffering from communicable diseases may be kept apart from the rest of the patients.

isoleucine (i-so lu'sen) An amino-acid formed during hydrolysis of fibrin and other proteins.

isolophobia (i-so-lo-fo'bi-ā) [L. *insulāre*, to detach, + *G. phobos*, fear]. Fear of being alone.

isolsyn (i-sol'is-in) [G. *isos*, same, + *lysis*, dissolution] Substance which dissolves red corpuscles of animals of the same species from which it is obtained. SYN *isohemolysin*.

isol'ysis [' + *lysis*, dissolution] Destruction of red blood corpuscles produced by an isolsyn. SYN: *isohemolysis*. SEE *hemolysis*.

isolytic [' + *lysis*, dissolution]. Rel. to isolsyns.

isomer (i'so-mer) [' + *meros*, part] One of a set of chemical substances having an equal number of atoms, but different order of atomic arrangement in the molecule. SEE *metamer*, *polymer*.

isomeric (i-sō mer'ik) [G *isos* same, + *meros*, part] Pertaining to isomerism. *qv*

isomerism (i-som'er-izm) [' + *meros*, part, + *ismos*, state of] State of being composed of compounds of the same number of atoms, but having different atomic arrangement in the molecule. SEE *metamerism*, *polymerism*.

isomet'ric [G *isos*, equal, + *metron*, measure] Having equal dimensions. OPP *isotonic*.

i. contraction. C of a muscle in which shortening is prevented. Tension is developed, but no mechanical work performed, all energy being liberated as heat.

i. contraction phase. The first phase in contraction of the ventricle in which ventricular pressure increases but there is no decrease in volume of contents because semilunar valves are closed.

i. muscle. **PHYS**: Contraction in which a muscle increases its tension without shortening.

isometro'pia [' + " + *ōps*, eye]. Same retraction of the two eyes.

isomor'phism [' + *morphē*, form, + *ismos*, state of]. Condition marked by possession of the same form.

isomorphous (i-so-mor'fus) [' + *morphē*, form]. Possessing the same shape.

isonormocytosis (i'so-nor'mo-si-to'sis) ['

+ *L. norma*, rule, + *G. kytos*, cell, + *-osis*. State of having leukocytes normal in number and proportion of varieties.

isop'athy [' + *pathos*, disease] Therapeutic administration of the virus that caused the disease.

isophoria (i-so-to'ri-ā) [' + *phorein*, to carry]. Equal tension of vertical muscles of the eyes with visual lines in same horizontal plane, both hyperphoria* and hypophoria* being absent

iso'plastic. Term applied to a graft taken from one individual and transplanted to another of the same species

i'sose'rother'apy [' + *L. serum*, whey, + *G. therapeia*, therapy] Treatment with serum from one having had the same disease as the patient

isose'rum [' + *L. serum*, whey] A serum from one having the disease for which a patient is to receive treatment

isospore. A genus of *Sporozoa* belonging to the order *Coccidia*

i. hominis. A parasitic protozoan inhabiting the small intestine of man. It is nonpathogenic

isosthenuria (i-sos-the-nu'ri-ā) [' + *sthenos*, strength, + *ouron*, urine] The decreased variation in specific gravity of nephritic urinary specimens

isostimula'tion [' + *L. stimulāre*, to excite] Cell stimulation by injection of the same cell substance

isother'apy [' + *therapeia*, treatment] Treatment by active causal agent of a disease. *SYN* isopathy

isother'mal [' + *thermē*, heat] Of an equal degree of heat

isothermognosis (i'so-ther-mog-no'sis) [' + " + *gnosis*, knowledge] Abnormal perception in which stimulation by pain, heat, and cold are all felt as heat

isoto'nia [' + *tonos*, tone, tension] The maintenance of equal tension in two solutions or substances

isotonic (G *isos*, equal, + *tonos*, tension)
1. Having the same tension or tone
2. Having the same osmotic pressure, i.e. isosmotic. *OPP* isometric

i. muscle contraction. Muscle contraction in which tension developed is less than resistance of load, hence muscle shortens and mechanical work is performed

i. solutions. Those having the same osmotic pressure

isotonicity (i-so-to-nis'ti-ti) [G *isos*, equal, + *tonos*, tension] The state or condition of being isotonic

isotope (i'so-tōp) [G *isos*, equal, + *topos*, part] One of a series of chemical elements which have nearly identical chemical properties but which differ in their atomic weights

isotropic (i-so-tro'pik) [' + *tropos*, a turning]. 1. Possessing similar qualities in every direction. 2. Having equal refraction.

isotyp'ical [' + *typos*, type] Belonging to the same variety or classification

issue (is'shu) [O Fr.; from *L. exire*, to go out]. 1. Offspring. 2. A suppurating sore maintained by a foreign body in the tissue and acting as a counterirritant

i. pec. Small round foreign body used in tissues as a counterirritant

-ist [G *istēs*]. Suffix: One who or an agent that does

isthmectomy (is-mek'to-mī) [G *isthmus*, narrow passage, + *ektomē*, excision]. Excision of an enlarged isthmus, esp. of the thyroid gland. *SYN* median strumectomy.

isthmian (is'mī-an) [G *isthmus*, narrow passage]. Rel. to an isthmus.

isthmitis (is-mī'tis) [' + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of the throat or fauces.

is'thmocholo'sis [' + *cholē*, bile, + *-osis*]. Catarrh of fauces accompanied by bilious disturbances

isthmoparalysis (is'mo-par-al'i-sis) [' + *paralysis*, a loosening] Paralysis of the muscles of the fauces. *SYN* isthmoplegia.

isthmoplegia (is'mo-plē'ji-ā) [' + *plēgē*, a stroke] Faucial paralysis.

isthmospasm [' + *spasmus*, spasm]. Isthmian spasm, as of the fauces or of the fallopian tubes

isthmus (is'mus) [G. *isthmus*, narrow passage] 1. A narrow passage connecting two cavities. 2. A narrow structure connecting two larger parts. 3. A constriction bet. two larger parts of an organ, or anatomical structure

i. aortic. Constriction in fetal aorta between ductus arteriosus and left subclavian artery. Sometimes persists in adults

i. of eustachian tube. Narrow portion of eustachian tube

i. faucium. Path bet. fauces and mouth. **i. pharyngeal**. Opening between naso- and oral pharynx

i. of thyroid. Band joining thyroid lobes

i. of uterine tube. The narrow portion nearest the uterus

i. of uterus. Transverse constriction between cervix and body

isu'ria [G *isos*, equal, + *ouron*, urine] Excretion of urine at a uniform rate, hour by hour

itch [A. S. *giccan*, to itch] 1. Irritation of skin, inducing desire to scratch. *SYN* pruritus. 2. Scabies. *SEE* Names in alphabetical order

ETIOI. Many diseases, bacteria, molds, animal parasites, allergy, urticaria, and possibly some mental states. **EX**. Body louse, chilblains, folliculitis, heat and irritation, jaundice, cancer, and particularly diabetes.

TREATMENT. Depends upon cause. Calcium used if due to allergy. Rest, soothing lotions, and freedom from mental distress.

i. mite. *Sarcoptes scabiei*.

itch'ing. Pruritus, irritation of the skin, causing desire to rub or scratch the part.

-ite [G]. Suffix denoting *of the nature of*. In chemistry a salt of an acid having the termination *-ous*.

i'ter [L. a way]. Passageway bet. two anatomical parts

i'teral. Pert. to an iter

ithycyphosis, ithyokypshosis (ith'i-si-fō'sis, ith'i-o-ki-fō'sis) [G *ithus*, straight, + *kyphos*, humped]. Kyphosis with backward projection

ithylordosis (ith'i-lor-dō'sis) [' + *lordōsis*, a bending forward]. Lordosis without lateral curvature of the spine

-itis (i'tis) [G]. Suffix: inflammation of.

I.U. Abbr. for immunizing unit. *International unit*.

I'vy poisoning. Dermatitis caused by contact with poison ivy

The plant is easy to recognize, inasmuch as its leaflets are always in groups of three and rather thick and shiny. The toxic principle is found only in the sap. The sap, fresh or dry, is found in or on practically all parts of the plant.

IMMUNITY. There is no absolute immunity to ivy poisoning though the susceptibility varies enormously even in the same individual

SYM: Always an interval bet. time of contact of poison with skin and first appearance of symptoms, varying from

a few hours to several days, and depending on amount of poisoning, on susceptibility of the patient, and possibly condition of skin. Moderate itching or burning sensation soon followed by small blisters, later manifestations vary. May be swelling, or a flat area (papules), or diffuse swelling, skin becoming red and swollen, swelling being deep and boggy. This may not come on for several days.

As blisters increase some break and skin is covered with constant coating of serum, accompanied by marked discomfort, which feels like a combination of burning, itching, heaviness, and increased sensitiveness, and there is limitation of motion. May have increase in temperature, and prostration. Duration varies from several days to approximately two or three weeks.

P. A TREATMENT Locally, most advisable treatment is to wash carefully soon after contact with a yellow soap and water, followed by repeated swabbings of alcohol. After this procedure, do not bathe as there is tendency to spread to unaffected parts. A 5% solution of ferric chloride has long been used, and 10% sodium thiosulfate as a wet dressing is helpful. The antihistaminic drugs, benadryl, pyribenzamine, etc. aid in overcoming the dermatitis and may be given in large dosage at bedtime, since they have a tendency to cause sleepi-

ness. Paraldehyde in a dose of ½ ounce also is useful to give a restful night. Cortisone and ACTH often give dramatic results but should be reserved for the very severe cases.

Ixo'des. A genus of ticks, many of which are parasitic on man and animals. They are of importance as transmitters of disease to domestic animals and man. Among pathogenic organisms transmitted are those causing tick paralysis in domestic animals and tularemia in man.

ixodiasis (iks-ō-di'a-sis) [G. *ixōdēs*, like birdlime] 1. Lesions of the skin caused by tick bites. 2. Any disease caused by ticks, as Rocky Mountain fever.

ixodic (iks-ōd'ik). Pert. to or caused by ticks.

ixodidae. A family of ticks belonging to the order *Acarina*, class *Arachnida*. Comprises the hard-bodied ticks including the genera *Ixodes*, *Amblyomma*, *Hyalomma*, *Haemaphysalis*, *Rhipicephalus*, *Boophilus* and *Dermacentor*. All are parasitic and of importance as pests or in the transmission of disease in domestic animals and man. Among diseases transmitted are Rocky Mountain spotted fever, anaplasmosis, tularemia, brucellosis, and several others.

ixomyelitis (iks-ō-mi-e-lī'tis) [G. *ixōdēs*, like birdlime, + *myelos* marrow, + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of the spinal cord in the lumbar region.

J. Symb for the *joule* and for *Joule's equivalent*

Jaboulay's button (zhah-oo-lă'). Two cylinders which may be screwed together for lateral intestinal anastomosis

Jaccoud's sign (zhă-koo'). 1. Movement of chest wall in adherent pericardium, indicating leukemia 2. Irregular and low pulse with raised temperature in adult tuberculous meningitis

Jack-et [Fr. *jaquette*, from Sp *jaco*, jacket]. A plaster of Paris or leather bandage applied to the trunk to immobilize spine or correct deformities

J., Sayre's. Plaster of Paris jacket used as a support for deformity of the spinal column

J., strait. Device for restraining the arms of a violently insane person. SYN *camisole*.

J., Willock's respiratory. A type of jacket for strengthening the respiratory movements in emphysema of the lungs

Jack-knife or reclining position. The patient lies on the back with shoulders elevated, thighs flexed on abdomen, legs on thighs, the thighs being at right angles to the abdomen. Employed when passing a urethral sound

Jack-screw. A threaded screw to expand the arch in regulating teeth

Jacksonian epilepsy. A localized form with spasms confined to one part or one group of muscles. SEE *epilepsy*.

Jacob's membrane. Retinal layer of rods and cones

J.'s ulcer. Epithelioma, usually of the face, which slowly eats away soft tissue and bones. SYN *rodent ulcer* *

Ja'cobson's cartilage. One of two narrow longitudinal cartilages lying along anterior portion of inferior border of nasal septum. They are rudimentary in man

J.'s nerve. Nervus tympanicus

J.'s organ. SYN *vomeronasal organ*

Rudimentary sac in nasal septum

J.'s sulcus. Portion of middle ear containing branches of tympanic plexus

Jacquemier's sign (zhak-me-ăr'). Blue or purplish color of the vaginal mucosa, indicating pregnancy

Jactitation (jak-ti-tă'shun) [L. *jactitare*, to toss] Convulsive movements. Restless tossing. Changing from one posture to another, usually characteristic of severe mental and febrile affections.

J., periodic. Chorea.

Jadelot's lines, furrows, or traits (zhad-loz'). Three lines on the face, said to indicate disease in children.

J.'s labial l. Down from corner of mouth, seen in respiratory diseases.

J.'s nasal l. From lower border of ala nasi about outer side of orbicularis oris muscle, seen in abdominal disorders.

J.'s ocular l. From inner canthus toward glenoid fossa, observed in cerebral disease.

Jaeger's test types (ya'gerz) Lines of type of various sizes, printed on a card for testing close visual acuteness.

Jail fever. Typhus fever, *q.v.*

Jaksch's anemia or disease (yakshs). Infantile anemia with lymphatic enlargement and changes in spleen. SYN *infantile pseudoleukemia*.

jal'ap, USP The dried tuberous root of the plant of the same name.

ACTION AND USES Purgative, in the form of compound powder.

DOSAGE. 15 gr. (1.0 Gm.).

James' powder. Official antimonial powder.

James' town weed. Antispasmodic and local anodyne. Old name for Jimson weed (*stramonium*), *q.v.*

POISONING. F. A TREATMENT. Same as atropine, *q.v.*

Janet's disease (zhă-nez'). A neurosis characterized by obsessions and phobias. SYN *psychasthenia*.

Japanese method (of resuscitation) Drawing forward the tongue and making rapid passes with paper fans soaked in water and aqua ammonia. The object is to get as much of the vapor of ammonia into the lungs as possible

Jargon [O Fr. a chattering]. Unintelligible speech. SYN *paraphasia*.

Jar'gonaphasia [' + G *a-*, priv., + *phasis*, speech] A form of aphasia* in which words are jumbled so that speech is unintelligible. SYN *paraphasia*.

Jar'vis' snare. A snare for removing growths

jaundice (jawn'dis) SYN *icterus*, *q.v.* A condition characterized by yellowness of skin, white of eyes, mucous membranes and body fluids, due to deposition of bile pigment resulting from excess bilirubin (hyperbilirubinemia) in the blood. It may result from obstruction of bile passageways, excess destruction of red blood cells, or disturbances in functioning of liver cells.

J., acathetic. Form caused by functional hepatic cell disorder

J., acholuric. J without bile pigment in the urine.

J., black. J to an extreme degree, icterus melas.

J., catarrhal. J resulting from inflammation of the liver. Now considered identical with infectious hepatitis, *q.v.*

J., congenital. J occurring at or shortly after birth due to maldevelopment of biliary apparatus

J., congenital hemolytic. SYN *chronic acholuric J.*

J., spherocytic anemia. A familial, hereditary disorder characterized by increased fragility of red blood cells, splenomegaly, and hemolytic anemia.

J., hematogenous. Hemolytic jaundice, *q.v.*

J., hemolytic. An inherited, chronic disease marked by increased fragility of red blood cells. Characterized by anemia, increased destruction of red blood cells, absence of bile pigment in urine, and splenomegaly.

J., hepatocanalicular. J. resulting from changes in the bile canaliculi, the liver cells remaining relatively normal

J., hepatocellular. J. resulting from changes in liver cells

J., hepatogenous. ETIOI: Due to catarrh of bile duct and duodenum, pressure from tumors or blood vessels, parasites, stricture of gallduct or obstruction by gallstones

Sym: Yellow skin and mucous membranes. Light-colored feces, dark urine,

nausea, itching anorexia, and mental depression.

J., homologous serum. A form resembling infectious hepatitis. Follows injection of homologous serum containing inducing agent.

J., infectious. Infectious hepatitis, *q.v.*

J., malignant. Acute yellow atrophied condition of the liver.

J. of newborn. J. affecting newborn infants. *SYN. icterus neonatorum.*

J., obstructive. That due to a mechanical impediment to the bile flow.

SYM. 1. Symptoms of gastroduodenal catarrh usually precede, i.e., coated tongue, anorexia, fetid breath, epigastric distress, vomiting, and perhaps diarrhea, yellow skin and conjunctivae, light stools and dark urine. 2. In acute cases slight fever and swelling of the liver, which is tender to touch.

PROG. Favorable, duration, few days to several weeks.

TREATMENT: Rest, liquid diet, constitutional remedies, surgery

J., parenchymatous. Hepatocellular

J., posthepatic. J. resulting from obstruction of flow of bile ducts. May be incomplete or complete

J., prehepatic. A rare benign form in which there is no demonstrable liver damage. Also called *familial nonhemolytic jaundice*

J., regurgitation. J. due to bile entering lymph channels of the liver and thence being conveyed to the blood. May result from biliary obstruction or lesions involving bile capillaries.

J., retention. J. resulting from inability of liver cells to remove bile pigment from circulation

J., spirochetal. *SYN. Weil's disease* An acute infectious disease due to a spirochete, *Leptospira icterohaemorrhagiae*

J., toxic. J. resulting from bacterial toxins or poisons such as phosphorus, arsphenamine, carbon tetrachloride, etc.

J., xanthochromic. J. without bile pigment in the urine, but with yellowish discoloration of soles and palms

jaw [Mid Eng *jawe*, from A S *cheowen*, to chew]. Either or both the maxillary and mandibular bones, bearing the teeth and forming mouth framework

J., dislocation of the. Such dislocations are uncomfortable and extremely embarrassing to the patient. They may occur on either side, in which instance the tip of the jaw is pointed away from the dislocation.

On the normal side, just in front of the ear, may be felt a little hollow or depression which is often tender. If both sides of the jaw are dislocated, the jaw is pushed downward and forward. In either event, there is pain and difficulty in speech and the condition is often accompanied by shock. Backward dislocation of the jaw is rare.

CAUSES. Dislocations of the jaw are most often caused by a blow to the face or a fall on the chin, but occasionally they are caused by chewing large chunks of food, by yawning, or by hearty laughing. Individuals who have frequent dislocations of the jaw should be under a doctor's care to prevent recurrence.

REDUCTION OF: These dislocations are reduced by placing well padded thumbs inside of the mouth on the lower molar (back) teeth with the fingers running along the jawbone as a lever. The thumbs should be pressed downward to-

wards the patient's lips and the fingers upward towards the patient's nose. Give a twisting motion to the jaw and at the same time with the wrist and elbows press backward toward the neck. The jaw gliding over the ridge of bone may be felt and just as this occurs the jaw usually snaps into place. When this motion is noted, it is desirable to move the thumbs outwardly towards the cheeks to avoid the thumbs being crushed bet. the molars

This snapping into place is due to an involuntary spasm of the muscles pulling the jaw as though an overstretched rubber band were attached to it. Following the reduction, an immobilizing bandage or double cravat should be applied

J., jerk reflex. Clonic movement resulting from percussing or stroking lower jaw.

J., lock. 1. Tonic spasm of jaw muscles preventing opening of mouth. 2. Tetanus, *q.v.*

J., lumpy. *SYN. actinomycosis, q.v.* Fulgous disease affecting the jaw, brain, lungs and gastrointestinal tract. Common in cattle and sometimes affecting humans

J., swelling of. Lower. May be due to alveolar abscess, a cyst, gumma, sarcoma, or actinomycosis. Upper. Occurs in alveolar abscess, parotid tumor, parotitis, carcinoma, sarcoma, and necrosis of bone or disease of antrum

jaw, words pert. to: admaxillary, alveolar, alveolate, alveolus, anisognathous, biomaxillary, brachygnathia, epulis, gnathic, hypognathous, jerk J., mandible, maxilla, maxillary, ramus, submaxillary, tetanus, trismus

jaw winking. Elevation of the upper eyelid when there is depression of the lower jaw

je'or'in. A glucopolipin found in the liver, spleen, muscles, and other tissues

jeccorize (jek''or-iz) To treat a food substance in such a way that it possesses the therapeutic value of cod liver oil, as the exposure of milk to ultraviolet rays

je'cur (je'kur) [L.] The liver.

jejunal (je-ju'nal) [L. *jejunum*, empty]. Rel. to the jejunum.

jejunectomy (je-i-nek'to-mi) [J' + G *ektomē*, excision] Excision of part or all of the jejunum

jejunitis (je-i-u-ni'tis) [L. *jejunum*, empty. + G -itis, inflammation]. Inflammation of the jejunum.

jejuno- [L.] Combining form referring to the jejunum

jejunocolostomy [L. *jejunum*, empty. + G *kōlon* colon, + *stoma*, mouth] Formation of artificial passage bet jejunum and colon.

jejunoileitis (je-jun'o-il-e-i'tis) [J' + " + -itis, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of jejunum and ileum

jejunoileostomy (je-jun'o-il-e-os'to-mi) [J' + G *ileum*, ileum + *stoma*, mouth] Formation of a passage bet jejunum and ileum.

jejunolejunostomy (je-ju'no-je-ju-nos'to-mi) [J' + *jejunum*, empty. + G *stoma*, mouth]. Formation of a passage bet two parts of the jejunum.

jejunostomy (je-jū-nos'to-mi) [J' + G *stoma*, mouth]. Surgical creation of a permanent opening into the jejunum

jejunotomy (je-jū-not'o-mi) [J' + G *tomē*, incision]. Surgical incision into the jejunum

jejunum (je-ju'num) [L. empty] The second portion of the small intestine

extending from the duodenum to the ileum. It is about 8 feet in length, comprising about two-fifths of the small intestine.

Said to be empty after death.

j., inflammation of. *Sym.*: Absence of diarrhea, colic, distention of abdomen, borborygmus, flocculent or semisolid stools, containing undigested food, unchanged bile, and some mucus. Tenderness over midabdomen relieved by pressure.

jelly [*L. gelare*, to freeze]. A thick semisolid, gelatinous mass.

j., contraceptive. A jelly introduced into the vagina for the prevention of conception. It may act as an occlusive agent or it may serve as a vehicle for spermicidal substances.

j., mineral. Petrolatum, petroleum jelly.

j., petroleum. Petrolatum.

j., vaginal. A jelly introduced into the vagina for therapeutic or contraceptive purposes.

j., Wharton's. Soft gelatinous connective tissue that constitutes the matrix of the umbilical cord.

Jen'ner's stain. Fossil methylene blue stain.

jerk (jerk) [*Imitative Origin*]. 1. A sudden muscular movement. 2. Term applied to certain reflex actions resulting from striking or tapping a muscle or tendon. *See reflex*.

j., elbow. External stimulation of triceps when stretched, produces involuntary extension of forearm.

j., jaw. Result of striking lower jaw with mouth open. Indicative of cerebral lesion.

j., knee. Forward jerk of foot upon striking patellar tendon, when knee is flexed at right angles. Absent in locomotor ataxia, infantile paralysis, meningitis, diabetes, destructive lesions of lower part of cord and certain forms of paralysis. Increased in affections of pyramidal areas, brain tumors, spinal irritability and sclerosis, lateral or cerebrospinal. *Syn. patellar tendon reflex*.

j., wrist. When hand is held down at arm's length, the hand being in extreme extension, lateral clonic movements of the hand occur, normal phenomenon.

jigger (*Dermaophilus penetrans*). *Syn. chigoe, nigua*. Common name for parasitic flea belonging to the species *Tunga penetrans*, *q.v.*

jim'son weed. *Stramonium, q.v.*

Jocasta complex (Jo-kas'tā). A term implying a mother and son complex from part taken by Jocasta, mother in the Oedipus complex, who was the wife and mother of Oedipus.

jodum (yo'doom) [*G.*]. Iodine.

Joffroy's reflex (jof'roy). Twitching of gluteal muscles when pressure is made against buttocks.

J.'s sign. 1. Absence of facial muscle contraction when eyes turn upward in exophthalmic goiter. 2. Inability to do simple sums in arithmetic. An early sign of general paralysis.

johim'bine. Alkaloid aphrodisiac.*

joint [*L. junctura*, a joining]. An articulation. The point of juncture bet. two bones. *See Table in Appendix*.

A joint is usually formed of fibrous connective tissue and cartilage. It is classified as being immovable (*synarthrosis*), slightly movable (*amphiarthrosis*), and freely movable (*diarthrosis*).

SYNARTHROSIS: Joint in which the 2 bones are separated only by an intervening membrane, as the cranial sutures.

AMPHIARTHROSIS: 1. Joint having a fibrocartilaginous disk bet. the bony surfaces (*symphysis*), as the symphysis pubis. 2. Joint with a ligament uniting the 2 bones (*syndesmosis*), as the tibiofibular articulation.

DIARTHROSIS: Joint in which the adjoining bone ends are covered with a thin cartilaginous sheet and joined by ligament lined by a synovial membrane, which secretes a lubricant.

Grouping is according to motion. Ball and socket (*enarthrosis*), hinge (*ginglymus*), condyloid, pivot (*trochoid*), gliding (*arthrodia*), and saddle joint.

Movements of joints are of 4 kinds: **Gliding**, in which 1 bony surface glides on another without angular or rotatory movement; **angular**, occurring only bet. long bones, increasing or decreasing the angle bet. the bones, **circumduction**, occurring in joints composed of the head of a bone and an articular cavity, the long bone describing a series of circles, the whole forming a cone, and **rotation**, in which a bone moves about a central axis without moving from this axis. In angular movement, if it occurs forward and backwards, it is called **flexion** and **extension**; away from the body, **abduction**, and toward the median plane of the body, **adduction**.

INJURIES: Contusions, sprains, dislocations and penetrating wounds.

j., amphidiarthrodial. *J.* both ginglymoid and arthrodial.

j., arthrodial. *See gliding j.*

j., ball and socket. *J.* in which round end of one bone fits into cavity of another bone. *Syn. enarthrosis*.

j., biaxial. *J.* possessing two chief movement axes at right angles to each other.

j., bilocular. *J.* separated into two sections by interarticular cartilage.

j., bleeders'. *J.* hemorrhage in hemophiliacs.

j., Brodie's. Arthrodial neuralgia due to hysteria.

j., Budin's. Congenital cartilaginous band bet. squamous and condylar parts of the occipital bone.

j., capsule. The sacklike structure which encloses the ends of bones in a diarthrodial joint. Consists of an outer fibrous and an inner synovial layer and contains synovial fluid.

j., cavity. The articular cavity or space enclosed by the synovial membrane and articular cartilages. It contains synovial fluid.

j., Charcot's. A disease in advanced syphilis. Wasting away of muscles below the joint.

j., Chopart's. Union of remainder of tarsal bones with os calcis and astragalus.

j., cochlear. Hinge *j.* permitting lateral motion.

j., compound. *J.* made up of several bones.

j., condyloid. *J.* permitting all forms of angular movements except axial rotation.

j., Cruveilhier's. Atlanto-odontoid *j.*

j., diarthrodial. A joint characterized by the presence of a cavity within the capsule separating the bony elements, thus permitting considerable freedom of movement.

j., dry. Arthritis of chronic villous type.

j., ellipsoid. *J.* having two axes of motion through the same bone.

j., enarthrodial. *See ball and socket j.*

Joints, Table Comparing Diseases of¹

	Acute Rheumatism	Rheumatoid Arthritis	Osteoarthritis	Gout
Age	Children and young adults	25 and over	Middle and old age	Middle and old age
Sex	Either	Chiefly women	Either	Chiefly men
Cause	Unknown? allergic reaction to streptococci	Often focal sepsis (streptococci)	Trauma, old age, degenerative changes	Uric acid in blood, due to disordered purin metabolism
Joints	Usually large joints, subsiding in one and commencing in another	Multiple, including small joints of hands and feet	Usually one large joint, e. g., hip, knee, shoulder	Several, e. g., great toe, knee, elbow, hands.
Pyrexia	At onset	In acute stages	Nil	During acute attack
Permanent Deformity	Nil	Spindle-shaped joints. Often gross deformity	Often slight	Deformity mainly from "chalky" deposits
Heart	Often affected	Not affected	Not affected	Often arteriosclerosis

¹Sears' Medicine for Nurses

j., false. False j. formation subsequent to a fracture.

j., flail. J. which is extremely relaxed, the distal portion of limb being almost beyond the control of the will

j., ginglymoid. J. having only forward and backward motion, like a hinge.

j., gliding. Diarthrosis permitting a gliding motion.

j., hemophilic. SEE bleeders' j.

j., hinge. SEE ginglymoid j.

j., immovable. SYN synarthrosis J. in which a cavity is lacking between the bones

j's., intercarpal. Articulations which the carpal bones form in relation to one another

j., irritable. Inflamed spasmodic condition of joint of unknown cause

j., Lisfranc's. Tarsometatarsal j

j., midcarpal. J. separating the navicular, lunate, and triangular bones from the distal row of carpal bones

j., mixed. J. with surfaces joined by fibrocartilaginous disks

j., mouse. Loose cartilage or other body in a joint.

j., movable. SEE diarthrodial j. SYN diarthrosis.

j., m., slightly. SYN amphiarthrosis.

j., multiaxial. SEE ball and socket j

j., pivot. SYN rotary j, trochoid j

A joint which permits rotation of a bone, the joint being formed by a pivot-like process which turns within a ring, or by a ringlike structure which turns on a pivot

j., polyaxial. SEE ball and socket j.

j., receptive or reciprocal. Saddle joint, q.v.

j., rotary. A pivot joint, q.v.

j., saddle. A joint in which the opposing surfaces are reciprocally concavoconvex.

j., screw. A cochlear j., q.v.

j., simple. J. composed of two bones.

j., spheroid. Multiaxial j. with spheroid surfaces.

j., spiral. SEE cochlear j.

j., synarthrodial. SEE immovable j.

j., tomato. Pain in the joints wrongly attributed to eating too many tomatoes.

j., trochoid. SEE rotary j.

j., uniaxial. J. moving on a single axis.

j., unilocular. J. with a single cavity.

joint, words pert. to: abarthrosis, abarticulation, acampsis, amarthrosis, ambo, amphiarthrosis, amphidiarthrosis, ankylosed, ankylosis, aparthrosis, "arthro-words," articular, articulate, articulation, articulus, artus, biarticulation, Bouchard's nodules, capsula articularis, capsular ligament, "capsul-" words, carpalis, Charcot's j., Chauffard's syndrome, clasp-knife rigidity, condylarthrosis, coxa, diarthrosis, dysarthria, dysarthrosis, elbow, enarthrosis, ginglymoid, ginglymus, gomphosis, haversian glands, hinge j., hydrarthrosis, junctura, luxation, manipulation, meningosis, metrortherapy, mobilization, nearthrosis, olecranonarthrosis, olecranon, omarthrosis, orthopedics, osteoarthritis, pyarthrosis, schindylesis, socket, suture, symphysis, synarthrodia, synarthrosis, synchondrosis, syndesmosis, synovia, synovial membrane, synovitis, syntaxis, trochoides

Jolles' test (yöl'es). Test for biliary pigments in urine

joule (jool). Work done in one second by current of one ampere against a resistance of one ohm.

Joule's equivalent (jools). Amt. of work which, if converted into heat, will raise temperature of one pound of water 1° F.

J's law. 1. Rate of heat production in a part of a circuit is equal to the resistance of that part of the circuit multiplied by the square of the current.
2. In gas expansion, with no change in the amount of heat in a given quantity of gas, and no external work performed, there is no change in temperature

jugal [L. *yugum*, yoke]. 1. Connected or united as by a yoke. 2. Pertaining to the malar or zygomatic bone

j. bone. Malar or zygomatic bone.

j. process. Temporal bone process forming zygomatic arch. SYN: zygomatic process.

juga'le [L. *yugum*, yoke]. The point at the margin of zygomatic process.

jugate [jü'gät] [L. *yugatus*, joined]. 1. Coupled, yoked. 2. Having ridges.

ju'gular [L. *jugulum*, throat]. Pert. to the throat

j. foramen. Opening formed by jugular notches of the occipital and temporal bones

j. fossa. Depression in the petrosal portion of the temporal bone for the jugular vein.

j. ganglion. Nodes of vagus root and glossopharyngeal nerve in j. foramen.

j. process. Projection from occipital bone toward the temporal bone

j. veins. *External*, receives the blood from the ext. of the cranium and the deep parts of the face. It lies superficial to the sternocleidomastoid muscle as it passes down the neck to join the subclavian vein. *Internal*, receives blood from the brain and superficial parts of the face and neck. It is directly continuous with the transverse sinus, accompanying the internal carotid as it passes down the neck, and joins with the subclavian vein to form the innominate vein. See *Illustration, below*

They are more prominent during expiration than during inspiration. Also during cardiac decompensation.

jugulate (jug'u-lät) [L. *juguläre*, to cut the throat]. To arrest quickly a process or disease by therapeutic measures.

jugula'tion [L. *jugulare*, to cut the throat]. Sudden arrest of a disease by therapeutic means

jug'ulum [L. neck]. Neck or throat

ju'gum [L. a yoke]. Ridge or furrow connecting two points

j. penis. Forceps for temporarily compressing the penis.

j. petrosus. Eminence on petrous section of temporal bone showing the position of sup. semicircular canal. **SYN:** *arcuate eminence*.

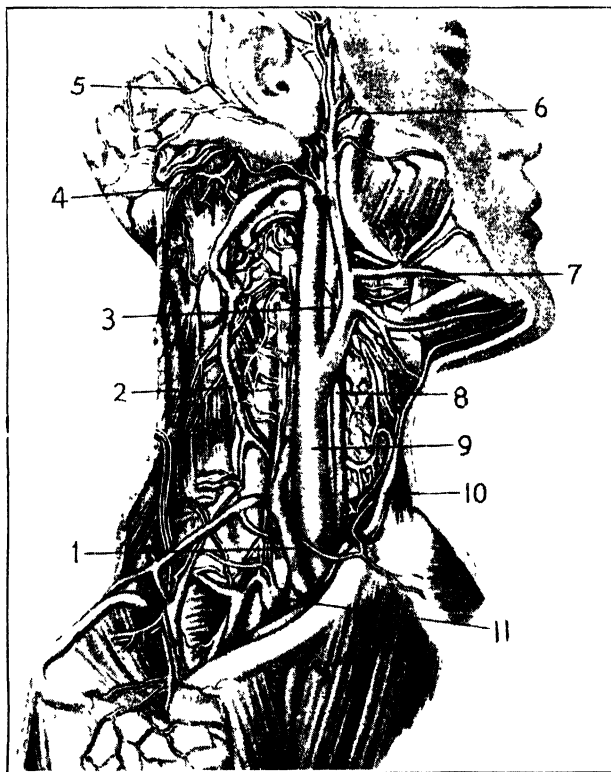
juice [L. *jus*, broth] Liquid that exudes or is expressed from any part of an organism

j., alimentary. The digestive juices

j., gastric. Secretions of the stomach, consisting of water, salts, pepsin, and free hydrochloric acid. **SEE:** *gastric juice*

j., intestinal. A clear, yellowish, viscid fluid, alkaline in reaction, secreted by Lieberkuhn's crypts. **SYN:** *succus entericus*. **SEE:** *intestinal juice*.

j., pancreatic. A clear, viscid alkaline



VEINS OF RIGHT SIDE OF NECK

1 External jugular vein 2 Posterior jugular vein 3 Carotid artery. 4 Occipital veins 5 Posterior auricular veins 6 Temporal veins 7 Facial vein 8 Superior thyroid vein. 9. Internal jugular vein. 10 Anterior jugular vein 11 Subclavian vein.

- digestive juice of the pancreas poured into the duodenum. It contains the enzymes *trypsin*, *amylase*, and *lipase* or *steapsin*.
- jujitsu, [jujitsu]**. A system of physical training for developing the art of self-defense without weapons in which the opponent's weight and strength are used to his disadvantage. Esp. developed in Japan.
- jumentous** (jū-men'tus) [L. *jumentum*, beast of burden] Like that of a horse, said of odor of urine.
- jum'per**. One with nervous disorder who is startled easily or who jumps at sound of a loud noise. See *palmus*.
- junction** (junk'shun) [L. *unctio*, a joining] The place of union or coming together of two parts.
- j., mucocutaneous*. A jct. between the skin and a mucous membrane.
- j., myoneural*. SYN *motor end-plate*. Meeting point of a nerve with the muscle to which it is distributed.
- j., sclerocorneal*. Meeting point bet. the sclera and the cornea marked on the external surface of the eyeball by the outer scleral sulcus.
- junctura** (junk-tu'ra) [L. a joining] Suture of bones. Articulation.
- junk** [L. *juncus*, a buirush] Cushion utilized in fracture dressing.
- junk'et** [It. *guincata*, cream cheese] Flavored curds and whey.
- Junod's arm or boot** (zhu-nōz') Airtight casing into which limb is placed and air exhausted, to relieve congestion.
- jurymast** (ju'ri-mast) [L. *jurare*, to be right, + AS *masc*, a stick] Apparatus for support of head in disease of the spine.
- jusculum** (jus'ku-lum) [L. broth]. Broth or soup.

- Juster's reflex**. Finger extension instead of flexion when palm of hand is irritated.
- jus'to ma'jor** [L. larger than normal]. Bigger than normal, as a *pelvis*.
- j., m'ior* [L. smaller than normal]. Smaller than normal, as a *pelvis*.
- Jus'tus' test**. A test for syphilis determined by the reaction on hemoglobin of a dose of mercury.
- jute** (jūt) [Sanskrit *jūta*, matted hair] Fiber used in dressings.
- juvantia** (Ju-van'shi-ā) [L. *juvare*, to aid] Adjuvant medicines which intensify action of other drugs or assist them.
- juvenile**. 1 Pert to youth or childhood. 2 Young, immature.
- j., cell*. A metamyelocyte or white blood cell.
- juxta-** [L. near to] Prefix. Close proximity.
- jux'taartic'ular** [' + *articulus*, joint] Situated close to a joint.
- juxtaglomerular**. Near or adjacent to a glomerulus.
- j., apparatus*. A structure consisting of myoepithelioid cells forming a cuff surrounding the arteriole leading to a glomerulus of the kidney.
- j., cells*. Myoepithelioid cells resembling those of the carotid body present in the juxtaglomerular apparatus. Their function is unknown.
- juxtangi'na** [' + *angina*, a choking] Inflamed condition of pharyngeal muscles.
- juxtaposition** (juks'ta-po-zish'un) [' + *positio*, place] Position that is adjacent or side by side. SYN *apposition*, *contiguity*.
- juxta'pylor'ic** [' + G. *pyloros*, pylorus] Near the pylorus or pyloric orifice.
- juxtaspinal** [' + *spina*, thorn] Near the spinal column.

K

K Chem symb for *kali*um, potassium.
ka. Abbr for *cathode*.
Ka'der's operation. Surgical formation of a gastric fistula with feeding tube inserted through valvulae flap.
Kaes' feltwork. Nerve fiber network in cerebral cortex.
kaf'ir pox. Modified smallpox with pustules not umbilicated and without a secondary rise in temperature. SYN *alastrim*.
Kahl'baum's disease. Cyclic dementia with marked muscular tension. SYN *kata-tonia*, *q.v.*
Kahl'er's disease. Destructive bone marrow disease. SYN *multiple myeloma*, *q.v.*
Kahn test. 1 A flocculation test for the diagnosis of syphilis.
Positive reaction based upon appearance of a white precipitate when an alcoholic extract of normal heart muscle is added to the blood serum of one afflicted with syphilis.
2 Test for presence of carcinoma.
kaif (kif) [Arabic *qaf*], quiescence]. A dreamy, tranquil state induced by drugs.
kainophobia (ki-no-'fo-bi-ä) [G *kainos*, new, + *phobos*, fear] Abnormal aversion to new situations and things. SYN: *neophobia*.
kais'erling, Kais'erling's solution. Liquid used in preserving pathological specimens.
kakergasia (kak-er-gas'i-ä) [G *kakos*, bad, + *ergasia*, work] 1. Minor psychosis, a term used in place of "neurosis" and "psychoneurosis" when psychodynamic and not primarily nervous. 2 Poor mental functioning. SYN *merergasia*.
kakergastic (kak-er-gas'tik) [" + *ergasia*, work] Pert to minor psychoses.
Applied to those still relatively normal, afflicted with vagaries not of a holergastic nature. SYN *merergastic*.
kakessthe'sia [" + *aisthēsis*, sensation]. 1. Any disorder of sensibility. 2. Malaise.
kakidrosis [" + *idrosis*, sweat] Unpleasant odor of the sweat. SYN: *bromidrosis* [neurosis].
kak'ke [Japanese] Endemic form of polykaksomia.
kakosmia (kak-oz'mi-ä) [G *kakos*, bad, + *osmē*, smell] Perception of bad odors which do not exist. SYN *cacosmia*, *parosmia*.
kakotrophy (kak-ot'rof-i) [" + *trophē*, nourishment]. Malnutrition. SYN: *cacotrophy*.
kala azar (kä-'la-a-'zar) [Native, "black fever"] SYN *Leishmaniasis* Visceral leishmaniasis, an infectious disease, common in the East. There are several types which differ as to preference for children or adults, incidence in domestic animals, and transmitting agent. The disease is characterized by lesions of the reticuloendothelial system, esp. the liver and spleen. It is often fatal.
Etiol. *Leishmania donovani*, a flagellated protozoan. The organism is transmitted by sandflies of the genus *Phlebotomus*; however, direct infection through nasal secretions, urine, and feces is possible.
kaliemia (kal-i-'e-mi-ä) [L *kali*, potash, + G *aima*, blood] Potassium in the blood.
kaliogenous (ka-li-'en-us) [" + G *gennan*, to produce]. Forming potash.

kalimeter (kal-im'e-ter) [" + G *metron*, measure] Device for determining degree of alkalinity of a substance. SYN *alkalimeter*.
ka'lium [L]. (K) Potassium. A mineral element necessary to the growth of cells, esp. those of the muscles and blood. SEE *potassium*.
kallikrein (käl-ik'rē-in). A vasodilator substance obtained from normal urine. Its origin is unknown, although it is present in the pancreas in considerable amounts.
kaolin (kä'o-lin). A yellowish white powder, occurring as a decomposition product of feldspar.
Uses Internally as an absorbent, externally, as a protective by absorbing moisture.
Dosage ½ oz. (15 Gm.).
kaolinitis (kä'o-lin-o'sis) Pneumokoniosis caused by inhaling kaolin particles.
kaomagma (kä'ō-mag'ma). A 20% suspension of colloidal kaolin in 2½% aluminum hydroxide.
Uses. In intestinal inflammation, dysentery, colitis, etc.
Dosage: ½ oz. (15 cc.).
k. with mineral oil. Kaomagma with 20% mineral oil.
Dosage ½ oz. (15 cc.).
Kapo'si's disease. Diffuse atrophic skin condition. SYN. *zoderma pigmentosum*, *q.v.*
Karell cure (ka'rel). Rest in bed, milk sipped in small amounts (not over a quart a day for 5 or 6 days), for treatment of cardiac disease, high blood pressure, and renal insufficiency.
K. diet. A saltless diet constituting a fraction of usual normal diet, given in small quantities at definite intervals, gradually increased by adding other foods, intended to relieve the vital organs. For the first 7 days 200 cc of milk constitutes diet, given every 4 hours bet. 8 A.M. and 8 P.M., after which soft boiled egg and toast, unsalted butter, cereal, and cream soups are added twice a day, and after 10th day chopped meat, vegetables, and rice boiled in milk, custard, and dextrimalto are added.
Diet low in calories, vitamins, and iron.
K. d., modified. Found useful when milk is not well tolerated. Food value, water, and salt content only slightly changed.
karyo- [G. *karyon*, nucleus]. Prefix: Referring to a cell's nucleus.
kar'yochroma'tophyl [" + *chrōma*, color, + *philein*, to love]. Having nucleus which stains.
karyochrome (kar'i-o-krōm) [" + *chrōma*, color]. The cell of a nerve with an easily staining nucleus.
karyoc'lasia [G. *karyon*, nucleus, + *klasis*, a breaking] SYN: *karyorrhexis*. The fragmentation of a cell nucleus.
karyogamy (kar'i-og'ä-mi) [" + *gamos*, marriage]. Union of nuclei in cell conjugation.
karyogen (kar'i-o-jen) [" + *gennan*, to produce]. A compound of iron in certain cell nuclei.
karyogenesis (kar'i-ō-jen-'ē-sis) [G. *karyon*, nucleus, + *genesis*, production].

Formation and development of a cell nucleus.

karyokinesis (kar-'I-o-kin-e-'sis) [' + kinē-sis, movement] 1 Changes taking place in a nucleus during indirect cell division. SYN *mitosis* 2 In a narrower sense, nuclear division only.

karyokinetic (ka-'ri-o-ki-net'ik) [' + kinē-sis, movement]. 1 Pert. to karyokinesis 2 Ameboid.

karyolobism (kar-'I-o-lo-'bizm) [G *karyon*, nucleus, + *L lobus*, lobe, + G *ismos*, state of] Condition in which the nucleus of a cell is lobed as in polymorphonuclear leukocytes.

kar'yolymph [' + *L lymphā*, lymph] Fluid in meshes of the nucleus. SYN *nuclear sap*.

karyolysis (kar-'I-ol't-sis) [' + *lysis*, dissolution] The destruction of a nucleus or loss of affinity for basic dyes. SYN *chromatolysis*.

karyolytic [G *karyon*, nucleus, + *lysis*, dissolution]. Producing or rel. to karyolysis.

karyomitome (kar-'I-om't-tōm) [' + *mitos*, web] Network of the cell nucleus.

karyomitos (kar-'I-o-mit-o-'sis) [' + + -ōsis]. Nuclear changes in cell division. SYN *karyokinesis*.

karyomorphism (kar-'I-o-mōr'fizm) [' + *morphē*, form, + *ismos*, state of] The form of a cell nucleus.

karyon (kar-'I-on) [G] The cell nucleus.

karyophage (kār-'I-ō-fā) [G *karyon*, nucleus, + *cleus*, + *phagēin*, to eat] An intracellular protozoan parasite which destroys the nucleus of a cell.

karyorrhexis (kar-'I-o-rek'sis) [' + *rēxis*, rupture] Fragmentation of the chromatin in nuclear disintegration.

karyosome (kar-'I-ō-som) [G *karyon*, nucleus, + *soma*, body] SYN *chromatin nucleolus* 1 Chromatin mass at nodes of nuclear network 2 A spherical mass of chromatin designated *false nucleolus* to differentiate it from the true nucleolus.

karyotheca (kar-'I-o-the'kā) [' + *thēkē*, sheath] The enveloping membrane of a cell nucleus.

kata- [G]. Prefix. Down.

katabolism [G. *kata*, down, + *ballein*, to throw, + *ismos*, stage of] The breaking down process in metabolism. SYN *catabolism*.

kataphrax'is [' + *phraxis*, a blocking]. Surgical formation of metallic supports for an organ.

kataplasia (kāt-ā-plā'si-ā) SYN *cataplasia* Reversion of a degenerating or atrophied cell to the form of a developing or embryonic cell.

katastasis (ka-'ā-sta'sis) [G *katastelēin*, to check] SYN *catastasis* Term for gastric downward moving wave of contraction which occurs without a preceding wave of inhibition.

katathermometer (ka-'ta-ther-mom'e-ter) [G. *kata*, down, + *thermē*, heat, + *metron*, measure]. A thermometer for measuring the efficiency of ventilation and cooling and drying processes, i. e., the measurement of the cooling power (or, in a very warm atmosphere, of the warming power) of the atmosphere exerted on surface of the thermometer, approximately body temperature (37° C. or 98.6° F.) in millicalories (1/1000 Gm. calories) per square centimeter per second and to find air velocities.

The dry *kata* gives the cooling power by radiation and convection. The wet *kata* gives the cooling power by radiation, convection, and evaporation.

kata-tonia (kat-a-tō'ni-a) [' + *tonos*, tension] SEE: *catatonā*

katelectrotonus (kat-'el-ek-trot'o-nus) [' + *electron*, amber, + *tonos*, tension] Increased excitability in a muscle or nerve in area near cathode during passage of a current. SYN *catelctrolonus*, q.v.

katharom'eter [G *katharos*, pure, + *metron*, measure] Electrical device to measure basal metabolic rates.

kathisophobia (kath-'i-so-fō'bī-a) [G *kathizein*, to sit down, + *phobos*, fear] Fear of sitting down, and subsequent inability to sit still.

kation (kat-'i-on) [G *kation*, descending] Element appearing at the cathode or negative pole in electrochemical decomposition. SYN *cation*.

katotro'pia [' + *tropos*, a turning] Tendency of the eyeball to drop too far downward. SYN *kutophoria*.

KBr. Potassium bromide.

KC.H.O. Potassium acetate.

KCl. Potassium chloride.

KClO. Potassium hypochlorite.

KClO. Potassium chlorate.

K.CO. Potassium carbonate.

kefir, kefir (ke'fer) [Caucasian] A preparation of curdled milk.

kelectome (ke'lek-tōm) [G *kēle*, tumor, + *tomē*, incision] Instrument for removing specimen of tumor tissue.

kelis (ke'lis) [G. *kēlis*, stain, scar]. 1 Skin disease with pigmented pink and purple patches and lesions leaving scars. SYN *morphea* 2 Skin tumor of dense tissue. SYN *keloid*.

Kel'log's inspiratory lift-exercise. Abdominal exercise for the puerperium.

Kelly pad. A drainage pad for the operating table or bed made by wrapping one end of a rubber sheet over a rolled small blanket, forming a bolster, the bolster is twisted round like a horseshoe to form the pad, the free part of the sheet forming the apron. Also commercial inflatable rubber pad of horseshoe shape used in same way.

keloid (ke'loid) [G. *kēlis*, scar, + *eidōs*, form] 1 Scar tissue. 2 A new growth of the skin consisting of dense tissue, most common in the colored race.

k. acne. SYN *dermatitis papularis capillitis* Hypertrophic scars on nape of neck at border of scalp.

Etiol. Suppurative folliculitis.

k., Addison's. Skin disease with pigmented patches and lesions. SYN *morphea*, q.v.

k., Alibert's. Growth of fibrous tissue usually at the site of a scar resembling a true keloid.

Etiol. Predisposition a factor, essential cause unknown.

Sym. Oval, elongated, or irregularly shaped mass, single or lobulated, tender, painful, with burning or pricking sensation. Ranges in size from that of a bean to that of a hand. It sends out clawlike processes as it increases in size.

Proc. Usually permanent if removed, but sometimes returns.

Treatment: X-rays, radium, carbon dioxide snow.

k. en plaque. Circumscribed hard plate elevated a little over surface and imbedded in the skin.

keloidosis (ke-loi-dō'sis) [' + -ōsis]. The formation of keloids.

kelotomy (ke-lot'o-mī) [G. *kēlē*, hernia, + *tomē*, incision]. Operation for strangulated hernia through tissues of the constricting neck.

Kenny treatment. Treatment originated by Sister Kenny, an Australian nurse, for anterior poliomyelitis. Consists of application of hot, moist packs to affected muscles, and early re-education of muscles, first through passive exercise and then by active movements as soon as possible. Rigid fixation of paralyzed limbs is disparaged.

kenogenesis (ken-o-jen'é-sis) [G. *koinos*, common, + *genesis*, formation] Deviation from the normal in course of development

kenophobia (ken-o-fó-bí-ä) [G. *kenos*, empty, + *phobos*, fear] Fear of empty spaces

kephalin (kef'a-lin) [G. *kephalē*, head]. Commercial headache remedy **SYN** *cephalin*

ker'asin. A cerebroside isolated from brain tissue

keratalgia (ker-a-tal'jī-ä) [G. *keras*, *kerat-*, horn, + *algos*, pain] Neuralgia of the cornea

keratectasia (ker-a-tek-ta'si-ä) [“ + *ektasis*, extension]. Conical protrusion of the cornea

keratectomy (ker-ä-tek'to-mī) [“ + *ektomē*, excision] Excision of portion of cornea

keratiasis (ker-ä-ti'a-sis) [G. *keras*, *kerat-*, horn] Horny wart formation.

keratic [G. *keras*, *kerat-*, horn]. Rel. to horn **SYN** *corneous*, *horny*.

ker'atin [G. *keras*, *kerat-*, horn]. A scleroprotein substance in hair, nails, and horny tissue, insoluble in gastric juice

Used for coating pills which should not be dissolved in the stomach

keratinous (ker-a'tin-us) [G. *keras*, *kerat-*, horn] Pert to or composed of keratin

keratitis (ker-a-ti'tis) [“ + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of cornea

k., aspergillar. K. of cornea due to infection from a mold

k., band shaped. Whitish or grayish band extending across the cornea.

k. bullosa. The formation of large, quite resistant blebs in the cornea of blind trachomatous eyes with increased tension

k., deep. **SEE** *interstitial k.*

k., dendritic. Superficial branching corneal ulcers. [ity in middle of cornea]

k. disciformis. Gray disk-shaped opacity

k., fascicular. Corneal ulcer resulting from phlyctenules which spread from limbus to center of cornea accompanied by fascicle of blood vessels

k., herpetic. Vesicular keratitis in herpes zoster. [pus in ant chamber]

k., hypopyon. Serpiginous ulcer with **k., interstitial.** Deep form of non-suppurative k. with vascularization, occurring usually in syphilis and rarely in tuberculosis. Commonly found between 5th and 15th years [and loss in vision]

SYN Pain, photophobia, lacrimation, **k., lagophthalmic.** Desiccation of cornea due to defective closure of lids

k., mycotic. Produced by mold fungi

k., neuroparalytic. Dull and slightly cloudy insensitive cornea seen in lesions of fifth nerve.

k., parenchymatous. **SEE:** *interstitial k.*

k., phlyctenular. Circumscribed inflammation of conjunctiva and cornea accompanied by formation of small projections called phlyctenules which consist of accumulations of lymphoid cells. The phlyctenules soften at the apices, forming ulcers.

k., punctate. Cellular deposits on post. surface of cornea seen in diseases of uveal tract.

k., purulent. K. with formation of pus.

k., sclerosing. Triangular opacity in deeper layers of cornea, associated with scleritis

k., superficial punctate. Small gray spots in superficial layers of cornea, beneath Bowman's membrane, occurring in young persons.

k., trachomatous. K. with abnormal membrane on cornea. **SYN** *pannus*.

k., traumatic. K. caused by wound of the cornea

k., vasculonebulous. **SEE** *trachomatous k*

k., xerotic. Softening, desiccation and ulceration of cornea. **SYN.** *keratomalacia*.

TREATMENT *Local* Calomel dusted on the eyeball, yellow oxide of mercury ointment 1-2%, hot compresses, atropine, antiseptic solutions *General:* Proper diet with elimination of sweets and plenty of fresh air, cod liver oil, good general hygiene

kerato-, kerat- [G.]. Combining form Rel. to horny substances or to the cornea.

keratocele (ker-at'o-sēl) [G. *keras*, *kerat-*, horn, + *kēlē*, hernia, tumor] Protrusion or herniation of Descemet's membrane through the floor of corneal ulcer.

keratoconjunctivitis (ker'a-lō-kōn-junk-ti-vi'tis) Inflammation of the cornea and the conjunctiva

k., epidemic. An acute, self-limited infection due to a virus

k., flash. K. resulting from exposure of the eyes to intense ultraviolet irradiation

k., virus. Epidemic k., *q v*

keratophconus (ker-at-o-ko'nus) [“ + *konos*, cone] Conical protrusion of center of cornea without inflammation

keratoderma (ker-ä-lō-dēr'mä) [G. *keras*, *kerat-*, horn, + *derma*, skin] 1. Keratodermia, *q v* 2. The cornea

keratodermatitis (ker'ä-to-der-mä-ti'tis) [“ + “ + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of the horny layer of the skin with proliferation

ker'atoderm'ia [G. *keras*, *kerat-*, horn, + *derma*, skin] 1. Hypertrophy of the stratum corneum or horny layer of the epidermis, esp. on the palms of hands and soles of feet producing a horny condition of the skin

keratogenous (ker-ä-toj'en-us) [“ + *gennan*, to produce]. Causing horny tissue development.

ker'atoglo'bus [“ + *L globus*, circle]. Globular protrusion and enlargement of cornea seen in congenital glaucoma.

keratohelcosis (ker'a-to-hel-ko'sis) [“ + *eklosis*, ulceration]. Corneal ulceration.

keratohyalin. A substance present in the form of granules in the cytoplasm of cells in the stratum granulosum and thought to be a precursor of keratin

ker'atoid [“ + *eidos*, form]. Horny or resembling horn or corneal tissue.

keratoiditis (ker'ä-toid-i'tis) [“ + “ + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the cornea.

keratiritis (ker'a-to-i-ri'tis) [“ + *iris*, iris, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the cornea and iris.

keratoleptynsis (ker'ä-to-lep-tin'sis) [“ + *leptynein*, to make thin]. Removal of the corneal surface, then covering the area with bulbar conjunctiva.

keratoleukoma (ker'ä-to-lu-ko'mä) [“ + *leukos*, white, + *ōma*, tumor]. White corneal opacity.

keratolysis (ker-ä-to-lis-is) [“ + *lysis*, loosening]. 1. Loosening of horny layer of the skin. 2. Shedding of the skin at regular intervals.

keratolytic [' + *lysis*, loosening]. Rel. to or causing keratolysis. **SYN.** *desquamative*.

keratoma [G. *keras*, *kerat-*, horn, + *ōma*, tumor]. 1. A callosity 2 A horny growth. **SYN.** *keratosis*.

keratomalacia (ker-'at-o-ma-la-'sī-ā). **SYN.** *xerotic keratitis*. Softening of the cornea seen in early childhood due to deficiencies of vitamin A.

keratome (ker-'at-ōm) [' + *tomē*, incision]. Knife for incising the cornea.

keratometer (ker-'at-ōm-'et-er) [' + *metron*, meter]. An instrument for measuring the curves of the cornea.

keratomycosis (ker-'at-o-mī-ko-'sis) [' + *mykes*, fungus, + *ōsis*]. Fungous growth on the cornea.

keratono'sis [' + *nosos*, disease]. Any noninflammatory disease of the horny layer of the skin.

keratonyxis (ker-'ā-to-nīks-'is) [' + *nyssein*, to puncture]. Corneal puncture, esp. surgical puncture.

keratoplasty (ker-'ā-to-plas-'tī) [' + *plasma*, to form]. Plastic operation on the cornea.

keratoprotein [' + *prōtos*, first]. The protein of the hair, nails, epidermis, etc.

keratorrhesis (ker-'ā-to-rek-'sis) [' + *rrhis*, rupture]. Corneal rupture.

keratoscleritis (ker-'ā-to-skīe-ri-'tis) [' + *sklēros*, hard, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of both cornea and sclera.

keratoscope (ker-'at-o-skōp) [' + *skopein*, to examine]. An instrument for examination of the cornea.

keratocopy [' + *skopein*, to examine]. Examination of the cornea and its reflection of light.

keratose (ker-'ā-tōs) [G. *keras*, *kerat-*, horn]. Horny.

keratosis (ker-'ā-tō-'sis) [G. *keras*, *kerat-*, horn, + *ōsis*]. 1 Horny growth 2 Any condition of the skin characterized by the formation of horny growths or excessive development of the horny growth.

k. blennorrhagica. Condition associated with gonorrheal arthritis characterized by development of horny growths, esp. on hands and feet.

k. climatericum. A skin disease occurring in women during the menopause, characterized by a circumscribed hyperkeratosis of the palms and soles.

k. follicular. **SYN.** *Darier's disease*, *trichostosis follicularis*, *psorospormosis*.

k. palmaris et plantaris. Chronic disorder showing thickening of horny layer of palms and soles.

Etiol. Congenital, usually hereditary, occurring in several generations.

Proc. Alleviation but no cure.

Treatment. Keratolytics, x-rays.

k. pilaris. Inflammatory disorder, chronic in course.

SYM. Accumulation of horny material at follicular orifices, giving to affected surfaces a nutmeg-graterlike appearance, commonly in those with rough, dry skin. Most pronounced in winter, on lateral aspects of thighs and upper arms, with possible extension to legs, forearms and scalp.

Treatment. Tonics in anemic and debilitated. Locally, green soap, alkaline baths, rosewater ointment or glycerin lotion. In bearded region soothing cream and "once-over" shaving with very keen razor. **SYN.** *pityriasis pilaris*.

k. seborrheica. Flat, rough, crusted or scaly keratic lesion.

Etiol. Inherent peculiarity of skin—harshness with evidence of long-standing

dry seborrhea, with long continued exposure to strong sunlight and sudden temperature changes.

SYM. Keratoid, nevold, acanthoid or verrucose types, occurring in elderly and in those with long-standing dry seborrhea, on face, scalp, interscapular or sternal regions and backs of hands, yellowish, grayish, brownish sharply circumscribed lesions covered with a firmly adherent scale, greasy or velvety, on trunk or scalp, but harsh, rough and dry on face or hands. Never disappear spontaneously and are potentially malignant.

Treatment. Earlier keratoid lesions removed by bland grease with subsequent occasional lubrication of site. Avoidance of alkaline soaps and water. For verrucose, nevold, and advanced keratoid forms, carbon dioxide snow. Those showing malignant change are treated as carcinoma of the skin. **SYN.** *senile wart*, *seborrheic wart*.

k. senilis. Dry, harsh skin of the aged.

keratome (ker-'at-o-tōm) [' + *tomē*, incision]. A knife for incising the cornea. **SYN.** *keratome*.

keratotomy (ker-'at-o-tō-mī) [' + *tomē*, incision]. Incision of cornea.

keranoneurosis (kē-'raw-'no-nū-ro-'sis) [G. *keranos*, lightning, + *neuron*, nerve].

A neurosis from fear of a thunderstorm or from lightning stroke.

keranophobia (kē-'raw-'no-fō-'bī-ā) [' + *phobos*, fear]. Dread of thunder and lightning.

kerectomy (ke-'rek-tō-mī) [G. *keras*, cornea, + *ektomē*, excision]. Excision of a portion of the cornea.

kerion (ke-'ri-on). A form of *tinea tonsurans* with swollen discharging lesions.

k. celsi. **SYN.** *tinea kerion*. Inflammation of the hair follicles of the beard and scalp with formation of pustules.

kerithery [G. *keros*, wax, + *therapeia*, treatment]. Treatment of burns and denuded surfaces with liquid paraffin.

Kerk'ring's folds or valves. Transverse folds of intestinal mucous membranes. **SYN.** *pliae circulares*, *valvulae conniventes*.

kernicterus. A form of icterus neonatorum occurring in infants in which nuclear masses of the brain and spinal cord undergo pathologic changes accompanied by deposition of bile pigment within them.

Ker'nig's sign. A symptom of meningitis, evidenced by reflex contraction and pain in the hamstring muscles when attempting to extend the leg after flexing the thigh upon the body.

ketogenesis (ke-'to-jen-'ē-sis) [*ketone* + *G. genesis*, production]. Production of ketones or acetone substances.

ketogenic diet (ke-'to-jen-'ik) [' + *G. genan*, to produce]. One that produces acetone or ketone bodies, or mild acidosis. Highly beneficial in epilepsy.

Protein maintenance allowable. Carbohydrates are increased 10 Gm. per month after 3 months. Protein increased and alternated with carbohydrates 6 to 9 months later, and fat reduction 12 months later. Yeast for vitamin B and calcium lactate to insure adequate calcium, recommended by Peterman. Both fats and proteins yield antiketogenic as well as ketogenic derivatives.

Carbohydrates yield no ketogenic bodies and are 100% antiketogenic. Fats yield 90% ketogenic bodies and are 10% antiketogenic.

Proteins yield 46% ketogenic bodies and

are 54% antiketogenic. The ratio usually necessary to produce ketosis is ketogenic to antiketogenic 2.5 to 1, or 3 to 1.

For a 10 yr.
old child

	% cals.
Carbohydrates	60
Protein	136
Fat	1593

For a 5 yr.
old child

Cals.
60
72
1188

Total	1789	1320
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Minimum protein, high fat, low carbohydrate. Fatty acid glucose varies with the ease with which ketosis is attained and with the intensity of ketosis desired.

ketohex'ose. A nonsaccharide consisting of a six-carbon chain and containing a ketone group, in addition to alcohol groups. *EXAM fructose*

ke'tol. Crystalline substance formed in intestine and pancreas during putrefaction and digestion

ketol'ysis [' + *G lysis*, dissolution] The dissolution of acetone or ketone bodies

ketolytic [' + *lysis*, dissolution] Pert. to ketolysis

ketone (ke'tōn). Oxidation product of a secondary alcohol Organic chemical

substance of the general formula
$$\begin{array}{c} R \\ \diagup \\ C \\ \diagdown \\ R \end{array} > CO$$

The simplest example is *acetone*. The ketone acids in the body are the end products of fat metabolism

k. bodies. A group of compounds produced during the oxidation of fatty acids, which includes acetoacetic acid, β-hydroxybutyric acid, and acetone. *SEE ketosis*

k. threshold. Ketone level in the blood above which ketone bodies appear in the urine

ketonemia (ke-to-ne'mi-ā) [*ketone* + *G aima*, blood] Acetone bodies in the blood. *SYN acidosis*

ketonuria (ke-ton-u'ri-ā) [' + *G ouron*, urine] Acetone bodies in the urine

ketoplas'ia [' + *G plassein*, to form]. The formation or excretion of ketones

ketoplas'tic [' + *G plastikos*, formed] Pert. to ketoplasia or formation of ketones.

ke'tose. A carbohydrate containing the ketones.

ketosis (kē-tō'sis) [*ketone* + *G -ōsis*, disease] The accumulation in the body of the ketone bodies acetone, β-hydroxybutyric acid, and aceto-acetic acid

It is frequently associated with acidosis and is often mis-called acidosis. Ketosis results from the incomplete combustion of fatty acids, generally from carbohydrate deficiency or inadequate utilization, and is commonly observed in starvation, high fat diet, pregnancy, following ether anesthesia, and most significantly in diabetes mellitus. Large quantities of these ketone bodies may be eliminated in the urine (ketonuria). The presence of ketosis is easily determined by testing for the presence of acetone or diacetic acid in the urine, a ketonuria being 1 of the first evidences of beginning acidosis in diabetes. *SEE acidosis*.

17-ke'tosteroid. One of a group of neutral steroids having a ketone group in position 17. They are produced by the adrenal cortex and gonads and appear normally in the urine. Among them are androsterone, dehydroisandrosterone, and 11-hydroxyisandrosterone.

Key-Ret'zius foram'ina. Passages in the pia mater carrying the choroid plexus to the fourth ventricle.

Kg. Abbr. for kilogram.

KHCO₃. Potassium bicarbonate.

KHSO₄. Potassium bisulfate.

KI. Potassium iodide

kibe (kib) [Welsh *cibi*, chilblain]. Inflamed patch on hands or feet caused by exposure to cold. *SYN chilblain, q.v.*

kid'ney [A. S. *cwith*, womb, + Ice. *nyra*, kidney] One of two glandular, bean-shaped bodies, purplish-brown in color, situated at the back of the abdominal cavity, one on each side of the spinal column which excrete waste matter in the form of urine

The upper level is opp. the 12th thoracic (dorsal) vertebra, the lower level opp. the 3rd lumbar vertebra. The right kidney is slightly lower than the left one.

WEIGHT 120-180 Gm (4-6 oz.) Size, about 11.5 cm (4½ in.) long, 5-7.5 cm (2-3 in.) broad, and 2.5 cm. (1 in.) thick.



INTERIOR OF KIDNEY
DISTRIBUTION OF VESSELS

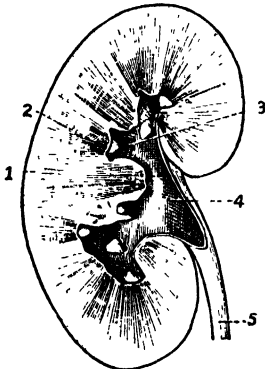
1. The ureter. 2. Renal vein. 3. Renal artery. 4. Renal pyramids.

Each kidney is embedded in fatty tissue known as an adipose *capsule* and surrounded by the renal fascia, a sheath of fibrous tissue, which helps to hold the kidney in place. The concave border of the kidney faces the median line, the center of the concave border opening into a fissure called the *hilum*.

The ureter enters the kidney through the hilum into the *pelvis* of the kidney. The outer portion of the kidney is the *cortex*, a mass of cortical substance, the inner portion (medullary substance) is the *medulla*.

Within the cortical substance are found the arteries, veins, convoluted tubules, and glomerular capsules, while the medulla contains the renal pyramids, conical masses with papillae projecting into the cuplike cavities (calyces) of the pelvis.

Each kidney contains from 8 to 18 pyramids made up of collecting tubules, lymphatics, and blood vessels, the pyramids being penetrated by the cortical substance and supporting them, these extensions are known as the renal columns, or columns of Bertini



RIGHT KIDNEY, POSTERIOR VIEW OF SECTION

1. Cortex 2. Renal pyramid. 3. Calyx. 4. Pelvis. 5. Ureter.

The cortical and medullary substance is composed of renal tubules, connective tissue, blood vessels, nerves, and lymphatics. The renal tubule or nephron constitutes the structural and functional unit of the kidney. Each consists of a capsule, proximal convoluted portion, loop of Henle and distal convoluted duct, which leads to a collecting duct. The capsule, called the glomerular or Bowman's capsule, encloses a globular mass of capillaries, the glomerulus. The capsule and the enclosed glomerulus comprise the malpighian or renal corpuscle. The renal corpuscles are located principally in the cortex.

URINE FORMATION Urine consists of water (95%) and solids (5%), the latter being in solution. The solids include organic constituents (urea, hippuric acid, uric acid, creatinine) and inorganic constituents, principally salts of sodium and potassium. The kidneys remove these substances from the blood thus acting to maintain homeostasis of the blood and body fluids. Urine is formed by the processes of filtration and reabsorption. As blood passes through the glomerulus, water and dissolved substances are filtered through the capillary walls and the inner or visceral layer of Bowman's capsule, resulting in formation of the glomerular filtrate. Blood cells and colloidal substances such as proteins are retained within the capillaries. The glomerular filtrate passes through the renal tubules to the collecting ducts, during the course of which all of the sugar and some of the salts and other substances are selectively reabsorbed into the capillaries surrounding the tubule. There is some evidence that the cells of the tubules may add by the process of secretion some substances, such as urea and uric acid to the urine. The final product now known as urine passes through straight collecting ducts into larger collecting ducts (papillary ducts) which open on the tips of the renal

papillae. There urine is discharged into the minor calyces of the renal pelvis, and then is conveyed by the ureters to the bladder. Periodically the bladder discharges its contents to the outside through the urethra (micturition).

Substances which are entirely or almost entirely reabsorbed during passage through the tubule are known as high threshold substances. These include glucose and chlorides of sodium, potassium, calcium, and magnesium. These are important blood constituents and excreted only when their concentrations in the blood are above normal. Low or nonthreshold substances are those which are reabsorbed only in limited quantities or not at all. These are usually waste products of metabolism such as urea, uric acid, and creatine which appear in considerable quantities in the urine.

The formation of urine is a continuous process, the rate of filtration being dependent primarily upon the blood pressure within the glomeruli. Osmotic pressure exerted by proteins within the blood plasma tends to hold water and dissolved substances within the blood vessels so that the effective filtration pressure (45 mm Hg) is the difference between capillary blood pressure (70 mm Hg) and osmotic pressure (25 mm Hg). General blood pressure and the velocity of blood flow are primary factors in the rate of urine formation.

The volume of urine excreted daily varies from 1000 cc to 2000 cc (av 1500 cc). The amount varies with water intake, nature of diet, degree of body activity, environmental and body temperature, age, blood pressure, and many other factors. Pathological conditions may affect the volume and nature of the urine excreted.

NERVE SUPPLY From renal plexuses forming rich networks about renal vessels. Include both sympathetic and parasympathetic (vagal) fibers.

SYMPTOMS OF KIDNEY DISEASE Lumbar pain, renal colic, disturbances in micturition (anuria, oliguria, or pain on micturition), presence of blood, pus, or abnormal substances in the urine, tenderness or swelling in costovertebral region, enlargement or diminution in size of kidney, edema.

KIDNEY EXAMINATION By palpation, intravenous pyelography, cystoscopy, panendoscopy.

k., amyloid. K in which is the seat of amyloid degeneration.

k., branny. K in which spots of fatty degeneration give it the appearance of containing bran.

k., contracted. The small k. of chronic interstitial or diffuse nephritis.

k., cystic. One that has undergone cystic degeneration.

k., embolic contracted. A contracted k. in which embolic infarction of the renal arterioles produces degeneration of renal tissue, and hyperplasia of fibrous tissues produces irregular contraction.

k., fatty. One with fatty infiltration or degeneration of tubular, glomerular, or capsular epithelium, or of vascular connective tissue.

k., floating. One which is displaced and movable.

k., gouty. One with necrosis of renal connective tissue.

k., granular. A slow form of chronic nephritis, in which the size is diminished, and color is red with hard, fibrous, and granular texture.

k., hobnail. Granular k.

k., hogback. Pigback k., q.v.

- k., horseshoe.** Congenital malformation with sup or inf extremities united by an isthmus of renal or fibrous tissue, in the form of a horseshoe.
- k., lardaceous.** Chronic nephritis, often secondary to syphilis, with infiltration with lardaceous matter, of the malpighian bodies, arteries, tubes, and epithelium.
- k., large mottled.** A type of chronic parenchymatous nephritis.
- k., large red.** One resembling that of acute parenchymatous nephritis.
- k., large white.** A chronic parenchymatous nephritis, resulting from an acute inflammation, the organ exceeding 12 oz in weight.
- k., movable.** Displaced or loosened. **SYM** Dragging, heavy pains in abdomen, worse when erect, melancholia, hysteria, gastrointestinal disturbance, sensitive enlarged or abnormally placed **k**. **TREATMENT** Dietetic Surgical **SYN** *nephroptosis*.
- k., pigback.** A congested **k** bearing a longitudinal ridge on its vertex. Common in alcoholic subjects.
- k., polycystic.** **K** bearing many cysts.
- k., red contracted.** Gouty kidney.
- k., sacculated.** A condition in which the organ has been absorbed and only the distended capsule remains.
- k., senile.** One with atrophy of the glomeruli and tubules seen in old age.
- k., small red granular.** Granular **k**.
- k., stones.** **SYN** renal calculus, *q.v.* renal lithiasis. Concretions present in the pelvis of the kidney. They are composed principally of oxalates, phosphates, and carbonates and vary in size from small granular masses to an inch in diameter. When level of urinary colloids is high there is an absence of stones. This level is higher in Negroes and in women than in men. Administration of hyaluronidase prevents stone formation and checks increase of size of same. It releases intercellular ground substance of human tissues and a colloid that coats individual salt crystals with a protective jellylike coating. **SEE** colloid, *hyaluronidase*.
- k., surgical.** Suppurative pyelonephritis following operation upon urinary tract.
- k., syphilitic.** One with fibrous bands running across it, also caseating gummata, due to syphilis.
- k., wandering.** A floating **k**.
- k., waxy.** **SEE** lardaceous **k**.
- Klenböck unit.** Measurement of x-ray dosage, 1/10 of erythema dose.
- Kiernan's spaces.** The spaces bet. the lobes of the liver.
- Kiesselbach's area** (ke'sel-bahks) An area on the ant inferior portion of the nasal septum. The commonest site for septal bleeding.
- Kilian's pelvis.** Pelvis affected with osteomalacia. **SYN** *pelvis spinosa*.
- kilo-** [G.] One thousand.
- kilogram** [G] *chilio*, a thousand, + *gramma*, a weight. One thousand grams or 2.2 lbs avoirdupois. **ABBR** kg.
- kiloliter** (kil'o-lē-ter) [Fr. *kilotre*]. One thousand liters.
- kilometer** [Fr. *kilomètre*] One thousand meters, or 3281 feet (roughly 0.6 of a mile). **ABBR** km.
- kilonem.** A unit of nutrition equivalent to 667 calories, the energy provided by one liter of milk.
- kil'ovolt** [G] *chilio*, a thousand, + *volt*. One thousand volt unit.
- kil'owatt.** A unit of electrical energy equal to one thousand watts. **ABBR** kv.
- kilurane** (kil'u-ran) A unit of radioactivity, equivalent to one thousand uranium units.
- kinesthesia** (kin'an-es-the'zī-ā) [G. *kinein*, to move, + *an-*, priv., + *aisthēsis*, sensation] Inability to see extent of movement, or direction resulting in ataxia.
- kinase** (kin'ās) [G] *kinein*, to move. An organic substance which activates a proenzyme or zymogen.
- kinematics** [G] *kinein*, to move. Science of motion.
- kineplastic** [G] *kinein*, to move, + *plastikos*, formed. Pert to kineplasty.
- kin'eplasty** [' + *plassein*, to form] A form of amputation so that motion is imparted to an artificial limb.
- kinergy** (kin-er'jet-i) [' + *ergon*, energy] The potential capacity for kinetic energy.
- kinesthesia** (kin-es-al'jī-ā) [G] *kinēsis*, movement, + *algos*, pain. Pain attending muscular movement.
- kinesia** (kin-es'ī-ā) [G] *kinesis*, motion. **SYN** *kinetosis*. Sickness caused by motion, as seasickness, car sickness.
- kinesialgia** (ki-ne-sī-āl'jī-ā) [' + *algos*, pain]. Pain caused by muscular movements. **SYN** *kinesalgia*.
- kinesiatrics** (ki-ne-sī-at'riks) [' + *iatrikos*, curative] Treatment involving active and passive movements. **SYN** *kinesitherapy*.
- kinesimeter.** An apparatus for determining the extent of movement of a part.
- kinesiodic** (ki-ne-sī-od'ik) [' + *odos*, path]. Pert. to paths through which motor impulses pass.
- kinesiology** (kin-es-i-ōl'ō-jī) [G] *kinesis*, motion, + *logos*, study. The study of muscles and muscular movement.
- kinesioneurosis** (ki-ne'sī-o-nū-ro'sis) [' + *neuron*, nerve, + *-ōsis*]. Functional disorder marked by tics and spasms.
- k., external.** **K.** affecting external muscles.
- k., vascular.** **K.** of the vasomotor system.
- k., visceral.** **K.** affecting muscles of internal organs.
- kinesiotherapy** (ki-nē'sī-ō-thēr'ā-plī) Therapeutic exercises. **SYN** *kinesiotherapy*.
- kinesis** (kin-es'is) [G]. Motion.
- kinesitherapy** [' + *therapeia*, therapy] Treatment by movements.
- kinesod'ic** [' + *odos*, path]. Rel to the conveyance of motor impulses.
- kinesthesia** (kin-es-the'zī-ā) [' + *aisthēsis*, sensation]. 1. Ability to perceive extent or direction, or weight of movement. 2. Illusion of gliding through space.
- kinesesthesiometer** (ki'nes-the-zī-om'ē-tēr) [' + *metron*, measure] Instrument for testing the muscular reaction.
- kinesoth'ic** [' + *aisthēsis*, sensation]. Rel. to kinesthesia.
- kinetic** (ki-net'ik) [G] *kinēsis*, motion. Pert to or consisting of motion.
- kinetosis** (ki-ne-to'sis) [' + *-ōsis*]. Any disorder caused by motion, such as seasickness, car sickness, etc. **SYN** *kinesia*.
- kinotherapy** (ki-net'o-thēr'ā-plī) [' + *therapeia*, treatment]. Treatment that employs active and passive movements. **SYN** *kinesiotherapy*.
- king's evil.** Constitutional condition characterized by glandular swellings in neck and inflammation of joints and mucosa. So called, because it was thought curable by touch of a king. **SYN**: *scrofula*.

kinom'eter [G. *kinein*, to move, + *metron*, measure]. Instrument which measures displacements of the uterus

kinomom'eter [' + *metron*, measure] Device which measures degree of motion of fingers and toes.

kinone (ki'nōn) Quinone

ki'otome [G *kiōn*, column, + *tomē*, incision]. Instrument for amputating the uvula.

klotomy (kl-ot'o-mī) [' + *tomē*, incision]. Use of the kiotome in amputating the uvula.

Kisch's reflex (kīsh). **SYN** *auriculopalpebral reflex* Closure of an eye resulting from stimulation of heat or some tactile irritant on the ext auditory meatus or deeper portions of canal up to tympanum

Kite apparatus. Apparatus for reeducation of weak muscles and for assistance in overcoming contractures of forearm, wrist and fingers.

KJ. Abbrev for *knee jerk*

KK. Abbrev. for *knee kick* (knee jerk).

kl. Abbrev for *klang* and *kilohter*

Klausner's reaction or test. Serum of an assumed syphilitic is covered with distilled water in a test tube Turbidity at plane of contact will show if syphilis is present.

Klebsiella (kleb-sī-el'ā) A genus of bacteria of the family Enterobacteriaceae They are short, plump, gram-negative bacilli which form capsules They are nonmotile and do not form spores Frequently associated with respiratory infections Commonly called the Friedlander group

K. ozaenae. Species associated with ozena. **SLC** *ozeia*.

K. pneumoniae. Friedlander's bacillus in certain pneumonias Also found as a secondary invader in other respiratory infections such as bronchitis or sinusitis

K. rhinoscleromatis. The cause of rhinoscleroma.

Klebs-Loeffler bacillus (klebs-lef'ler) The bacillus of diphtheria **SYN** *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*. **SEE** *diphtheria*.

Klemperer's test meal. Milk, 500 cc, 2 rolls, 70 Gm This is given on an empty stomach and aspirated 2 hr later

klepto- (klēp'tō) [G *kleptein*, to steal]

Combining form meaning to steal

kleptolagnia (klep'to-lag'nī-ā) [G *kleptein*, to steal, + *lagneia*, lust] Sexual gratification derived from stealing.

kleptomania (klep-to-ma'nī-ā) [' + *ma-*

nia, madness]. Impulsive stealing, the motive not being in the intrinsic value of the article to the patient There is often deep regret following the act.

kleptoma'niac [' + *mania*, madness] 1. A psychopathic personality suffering from impulsive stealing 2. Pert. to kleptomania

kleptophobia (klep-to-fo'bī-ā) [' + *phobos*, fear] Morbid fear of stealing

Klieg eye (klēg) Conjunctivitis, lacrimation and photophobia from exposure to the intense lights used in making moving pictures

Kline test, Kline-Young test. A microscope slide precipitation test for presence of syphilis

Klon'dike bed. Outdoor sleeping bed that protects patient from draughts

Klumpke's paralysis (kloomp'kez) Atrophic paralysis of forearm

km. Abbr for *kilometer*

KMnO₄. Potassium permanganate

Knapp's forceps. A forceps with blades like rollers for expressing trachomatous granulations on the palpebral conjunctiva

knead'ing [A S *cneadan*, to press a man]

A form of massage, consisting of grasping, wringing, lifting, rolling, or pressing part of a muscle or group of muscles **SYN** *pétrissage*.

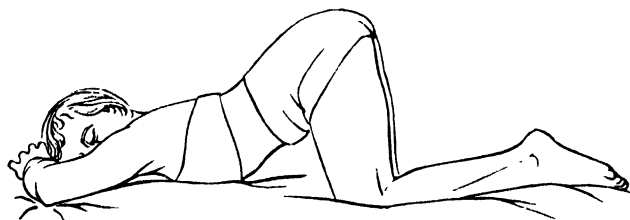
knee [A S *cneōw*] The ant aspect of the leg at the articulation of the femur and tibia, also the articulation itself, covered anteriorly with the patella or kneecap. Formed by the femur, tibia, and patella **RS** *geniculate*, *geniculum*, '*genu-*' words, '*gon-*' words, housemaid's *k.*, *patella*, *popliteal*.

k., Brodie's. A chronic, fungoid synovitis of the knee joint in which the affected parts become soft and pulpy

k.-chest position. Resting upon the knees and chest with forearms supporting the head **SLC** *position*.

k., dislocations of the. Displacement of the knee

Dislocations of the knee in themselves are unusual The so-called dislocation of the knee is usually due to various injuries of the joint and of the complicating structures of the knee, such as the tearing of the crushed tendons or ligaments, or slipping of the cartilages, etc., and should be treated either by a straight splint, as in a fracture of the kneecap, or 2 splints, one on either side of the knee, as in a fracture, and the



KNEE-CHEST OR GENUPECTORAL POSITION.

patient should be transported to a hospital as quickly as possible.

k., game. A lay term for internal derangement of knee joint

PATH. Usually a torn semilunar cartilage, a fracture of the tibial spine, or an injury to the collateral or cruciate ligaments

SYM. Pain or instability, locking, and weakness

F. A. TREATMENT. Immobilize with a post, splint plus heat and massage. Surgical exploratory arthrotomy may be necessary

k., housemaid's. Inflamed condition of the bursa in front of the patella, with accumulation of fluid therein, frequently seen in scrubwomen.

k., ln-. The condition in which the knees come together while the ankles are far apart, caused by an outward distortion of the leg throwing knee inside the normal line. **SYN.** *genu valgum, knock-k.*

k., of the internal capsule. The curve at the meeting place of the ant. and post. limbs of the internal capsule

k., jerk reflex. The reflex contraction or clonic spasm of the quadriceps muscle, produced by sharply striking the ligamentum patellae when the leg hangs loosely flexed at right angles. It is seen normally in health, but is usually absent in locomotor ataxia, multiple neuritis, lesions of the lower portion of the spinal cord, lesions of the ant. gray horns of the cord, meningitis, infantile paralysis, pseudohypertrophic paralysis, atrophic paralysis, etc., and increased in spinal irritability, lesions of the pyramidal tract, cerebral tumors, sclerosis of the brain and cord, etc. **SYN:** *patellar reflex* **SEE** *jerk*.

k., joint. The articulation of the femur and tibia

k., knock. An outward distortion of the leg, throwing knee inside the normal line. **SYN.** *genu valgum, in-k.*

k., lawn tennis. A sprain of int. semilunar cartilage of knee joint

k., locked. Condition in which the leg cannot be extended. Usually due to displacement of semilunar cartilage

k., out-. Bowleg. **SYN.** *genu varum, knee-cap.*

knelling-squatting position. The patient stoops with knees pressed against the abdomen, and with trunk erect, employed in childbirth in difficult cases.

Knipp cure (nip). Application of water in various forms and degrees of temperature in the cure of disease, esp. wading in cold, dewy grass. **SYN.** *hydrotherapy.*

knippism (nip'izm). Walking barefoot in dewy grass, bathing in cold water, etc., as a cure of disease

knife (nif) [A. S. *cnif*]. A cutting instrument

k., electric. A knife carrying a high frequency cutting current.

knif'ing [A. S. *cnifian*, to make knots]. The union of pieces of a fractured bone.

KNO₃. Potassium nitrate, niter, saltpeter.

knock-knee. Condition of having the knees turned inward. **SYN.** *genu valgum, in-knee.*

knockout drops. Colloquial name for chloral hydrate given in alcoholic beverages to produce rapid coma

knot. 1. An intertwining of a cord or cordlike structure so as to form a lump or knob. 2. In surgery, the intertwining

of the ends of a suture, ligature, bandage, or sling so that the ends will not slip or become separated. 3. In anatomy, an enlargement forming a knoblike structure.

k., false. An external bulging of the umbilical cord resulting from the coiling of the umbilical blood vessels.

k., Hensen's. **SYN.** *Hensen's node.* A knoblike structure at the anterior end of the primitive streak

k., primitive. Hensen's knot, *q v*

k., syncytial. A protuberance formed by many nuclei of the syntrophoblast and found on surface of a chorionic villus

k., true. A knot formed by the fetus slipping through a loop of the umbilical cord

Koagamin. Commercial preparation of blood coagulant

K. O. C. Abbr. of *cathodal opening contraction*. **SYN.** *COC*

Kocher's reflex (kô'kêr). Contraction of abdominal muscles following moderate compression of testicle.

Koch's bacillus (kôks). **SYN.** *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. The bacillus of tuberculosis

K.'s law or postulates. To prove an organism the cause of a disease or lesion, 1st, microorganism in question must appear in lesion at all times, 2nd, pure cultures must be obtained from it, 3rd, pure cultures when inoculated into susceptible animals must reproduce the disease or pathological condition and, 4th, the organism must be obtained again in pure culture from the inoculated animal

K.'s lymph. Tuberculin.

K.'s phenomenon. Local inflammatory reaction resulting from injection of tuberculin into the skin of a person who has been previously exposed to the tubercle bacillus

KOH. Potassium hydroxide

Kohlrausch's fold or valve (kôhl'rowshs). Fold of mucous membrane extending into rectum, rectal valve. **SYN.** *plica transversales recti.*

koilonychia (koy-lo-nik'i-ä) [G. *koidos*, hollow, + *onyx*, *onych*, nail]. Malformation of the fingernails, outer surface is concave

koinotropic type (koin'o-trop'ik) [G. *koinos*, common, + *tropos*, a turning]. Term applied to one who can give and take, as the "good mixer"

ko'la. Cardiac and nerve stimulant derived from *Sterculia acuminata*. Its principal ingredients are caffeine, theobromine, and colatin

Kolmer test. 1. A modification of the Wassermann test. 2. Complement fixation test for some infectious diseases.

kolp- [G.] Prefix Vagina.

kolp'itis [G. *kolpos*, vagina, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of vaginal mucous membrane. **SYN.** *colpitis.*

kolpotomy [' + *tomê*, incision]. A vaginal operation. **SYN.** *colpotomy, electrolytomy.*

kol'yone. [G. *kolyein*, to hinder]. 1. An antacid opposing action of a hormone. 2. An endocrine that diminishes activity of cells. **SYN.** *chalone, colyone.*

kolypeptic (ko-li-pep'tik) [' + *pepsis*, digestion]. Retarding digestion

kolyphrenia (ko-li-fre-ni-ä) [' + *phrên*, mind]. Exaggerated mental inhibition.

kolyseptic (ko-li-sep'tik) [' + *sêpsis*, putrefaction]. Antiseptic.

kolytic (ko-li'tik) [G. *kôlyein*, to hinder].

Hindering or presenting or checking, as a reaction to a stimulus

Kondoleon's operation (kōn-dō'lē-ōn) Surgical removal of layers of subcutaneous tissue to relieve elephantiasis

koniocortex. The cortex of the sensory areas, so named because of its granular appearance

koniology [G *konis*, dust, + *logos*, study]. Science of dust and its effects **SYN** coniology.

koniometer (ko-nī-om'ē-ter) [+ *metron*, measure] Device for estimating amt of dust in the air

koniopsis (ko-nī-ō'sis) [+ *-ōsis*, intensive]. Any morbid condition caused by dust **SYN** coniosis.

kopf-tetanus. Tetanus developing subsequent to head wounds

kopiopia (ko-pī-ō'pī-ā) [G *kopos*, fatigue]. Eyestrain **SYN** copiopia

Koplik's spots. Small red spots with bluish white centers on the oral mucosa, particularly in the region opposite the line of juncture of the molar teeth

A diagnostic sign in measles before the rash appears Not infrequently, the spots disappear as the eruption develops

kopophobia. Abnormal fear of fatigue or exhaustion

Kopp's asthma. **SYN** laryngismus stridulus Spasm of the glottis in infants not over two years of age Thought to be due to an enlarged thymus

koronion (ko-ro'ni-on) [G *korōnē*, crest] Apex of coronoid process of the mandible

koroscopy (kor-os'ko-plī) [G *korē*, pupil, + *skopein*, to examine] Shadow test for refraction of the eye

Korsakoff's psychosis or syndrome (kor'sak-ōfs). One characterized by a psychosis with a polyneuritis, disorientation, muttering delirium, insomnia, illusions and hallucinations, painful extremities, rarely a bilateral wrist drop, more frequently bilateral foot drop with pain or pressure over the long nerves

Occurs as a sequel to chronic alcoholism **SYN** polymenitic psychosis

Kottmann's reaction or test. A blood serum reaction test to indicate whether or not the thyroid gland is functioning

koumiss (koo'mis) [Tartar] Fermented milk beverage **SYN** kumyss.

Kraepelin's classification (kra'pā-linz) A classification of mental disease into 2 groups the manic-depressive and the schizophrenic

kraurosis (kraw-rō'sis) [G *krauros*, dry] Atrophy and dryness of skin and any mucous membrane, esp of the vulva

The subcutaneous fat of the mons pubis and labia disappears, clitoris and prepuce atrophy, and stenosis of the vaginal orifice is common Fissures may develop Epithelioma are prone to occur most frequently in postmenopausal women or those who have had ovaries removed

Etrol. Probably hypoestrinism **k. penis**. **SYN** balanitis xerotica obliterans, **Stuhmer's disease** Condition in which the glans penis atrophies and becomes shriveled

k. vulvae. An atrophy of the skin and mucosa, seen in elderly women which pathologically consists of a marked atrophy of the vulvar skin, and which is characterized clinically by severe itching

The skin has a white marblelike appearance, and frequently shows excoriations as a result of the scratching. A large percentage of these cases, if allowed to go on without operative inter-

ference, undergo malignant degeneration. **SYN** leukoplakic vulvitis.

Krause's end bulb. An encapsulated sensory receptor found widely distributed in connective tissue underlying the skin and mucous membranes. It is the end organ for cold sensations

K's glands. Small mucous acinous glands located beneath the fornix conjunctiva. They are accessory lacrimal glands and open into the fornix

K's membrane. Thin, dark disk transversely crossing through and bisecting clear zone of a striated muscle and bisecting the clear zone (isotropic disk) of a striated muscle fiber. Also called the Z disk. The portion between two Z disks constitutes a sarcomere

K's valve. Mucous membrane fold at juncture where lacrimal sac narrows into nasal duct **SYN** Beraud's valve.

kreatinine (kre-at'in-in) Creatinine, *q.v.* **kreotoxin** [G *kreas*, flesh, + *toxikon*, poison] A poison in flesh due to a micro-organism [Meat poisoning]

kreotoxism [+ + *ismos*, state of] **kresep'tol**. A cresol disinfectant more active than the solution cresol compound, USP, made with a specially purified cresol free from objectionable impurities present in ordinary official cresol

Action Antiseptic, germicidal, disinfectant, and deodorant

Uses For cleansing and disinfecting wounds and sores, for disinfecting the hands, surgical instruments, towels, bed linen, sickroom utensils, closets, drains, and excreta, such as sputum, urine, or feces

kresol (kre'sol) USP Brownish yellow fluid from coal tar, used as a germicide. **SYN** cresol, *q.v.*

Krishaber's disease (krēs-ā-bair's) Neurosis marked by dizziness, sleeplessness, palpitation and syncope

Kromayer lamp (kro'mī-er) Water cooled, mercury quartz lamp for local ultraviolet treatments

Krompecher's tumor (krōm'pek-ers) Rodent ulcer **SYN** Jacob's ulcer.

Kronecker's center (krōn'ek-ers). The inhibitory center of the heart.

Krönig's area or field (kra'ng). Resonant region in the thorax over the apices of the lungs

Kruk'enberg's tumor. A malignant tumor of the ovary, usually bilateral, and secondary to malignancies, esp of the gastrointestinal tract

Histologically these tumors consist of myxomatous connective tissue and cells having a signet ring arrangement of their nuclei. The epithelial tissue resembles malignancy of the original site.

kryp'ton [G *kryptos*, hidden] A gaseous element found in small amts. in the atmosphere **SYN** Kr

K₂SO₄. Potassium sulfate.

kumiss, **kumyss** (koo'mis). 1 Cow's milk with sugar and yeast after fermentation. 2 Fermented mare's milk **SYN** koumiss.

Kund'rat's lymphosarcoma. Lymphosarcoma which affects adjacent glands, but does not invade neighboring organs

Kupffer's cells. See under cell

Kussmaul's coma (koo'smauls). Diabetic coma.

kyesteln, **kyesteln** (ki-es'te-lin) [G *kyēsis*, conception]. A scum which floats on the standing urine of pregnant women.

kyllosis (ki-lō'sis) [G. *kyllōs*, twisted]. Clubfoot.

ky'matism [G. *kyma*, wave, + *ismos*, state of]. Twitching of isolated segments of muscle **SYN** myokymia.

ky'mogram. A tracing or recording made by a kymograph

kymograph (kĩ'mō-gráf) [G *kyma*, wave, + *graphein*, to write] An apparatus for recording wavelike or cyclic activity. Widely used in physiology to record activities such as blood pressure changes, muscle contractions, respiratory movements, etc. Consists of a drum rotated by a spring or electric motor. Drum is covered by a paper upon which the record is made

ky'moscope [' + *skopein*, to examine] Device for measuring variations in blood pressure

kyogenic (ki-o-jen'ík) [G. *kyēsis*, pregnancy, + *gennan*, to produce]. Inducing pregnancy

kypho- [G] Prefix. Humped

kyphorachitis (kĩ'fō-rā-kĩ'tis). Rachitic deformity involving thorax and spinal column. Results in development of anteroposterior hump

kyphoscoliosis (kĩ'fō-skōl-i-ō'sis). Lateral curvature of the spine accompanying anteroposterior hump

kyphosis (ki-fō'sis) [G humpback] SYN *humpback*, *spinal curvature* Exag-

geration or angulation of normal posterior curve of spine. Gives rise to condition commonly known as humpback, hunchback, or Pott's curvature. Also refers to excessive curvature of the spine with convexity backward. The former may be due to congenital anomaly, disease (tuberculosis, syphilis), malignancy, or compression fracture. The latter may result from faulty posture, osteo- or rheumatoid arthritis, rickets, or other conditions

kyphotic (ki-fot'ík) [G *kyphōsis*, humpback] Affected by or pert to kyphosis

ky'rin. A protein resisting tryptic digestion, which yields amino acids when treated with an acid

kyrtorrhachic (kĩr-to-rak'ík) [G. *kyrtos*, curved, + *rachis*, spine] Spinal curvature with concavity backward.

kysthitis (kĩs-thĩ'tis) [G. *kysthos*, vagina, + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of the vagina. SYN *colpitis*, *vaginitis*.

kysthoptosis (kĩs-thop-to'sis) [' + *ptōsis*, a falling] Prolapse of the vagina.

kyto- [G] Prefix, denoting cell. See *cyto-*

L

L. Abbr. for Latin. *Lactobacillus*, *left*, *length*, *lithium*, *light sense*, *liter*.

L.. Symb. for *limes death*, *q v*.

L. Symb. for *limes zero*, *q v*.

l- In chem., symb. for *levo* (left, or counterclockwise).

La. Symb. for *lanthanum*.

lab. *lab. ferment.* SYN *zymogen*. One of a number of enzymes produced by bacteria which have the power to coagulate liquid proteins. EXAM *rennin*.

Labarraque's solution (lāb-ar-āk') Chlorinated soda solution, a disinfectant.

Labbe's vein (lā-bā'). Vein connecting lateral to sup. longitudinal sinus.

la'bia (sing *labium*) [L]. 1 Lips. 2 The lips of the vulva.

RS *clitoris*, *Hottentot's apron*, *mons veneris*, *nymphas*, *nymphoncus*, *smegma*, *vagina*.

l. majora. The 2 folds of cellular adipose tissue lying on either side of the vaginal opening and forming the lateral borders of the vulva. Lozenge shaped.

Their medial surfaces unite anteriorly above the clitoris to form the *anterior commissure*; posteriorly they are connected by a poorly defined *posterior commissure*. They are separated by a cleft, the *ima pudendi*. In young girls, their medial surfaces are in contact with each other, concealing the labia minora and vestibule. In older women, the labia minora may protrude between them.

l. minora. Two thin folds of integument which lie within the labia majora and enclose the vestibule. Anteriorly each divides into two smaller folds which unite with similar folds from the other side and enclose the clitoris, the more anterior one forming the prepuce (*preputium clitoridis*) of the clitoris, the posterior one forming the *frenulum clitoridis*. In young children they are entirely hidden by the labia.

labial (la'bi-āl) [L *labium*, lip]. 1 Pert. to the lips. 2 Letter formed by the lips.

l. glands. Many racemose glands bet. labial mucosa and orbicularis muscle opening on lip's inner surface.

labialism (la'bi-āl-izm) [L *labialis*, pert. to lip, + G. *ismos*, state of]. Defective speech in which labial sounds are stressed.

labidometer (la-bi-dom-et-er) [G *labis*, forceps, + *metron*, measure]. Forceps for measuring fetal head in pelvis.

labile (lab'il) [L. *labi*, to glide]. Not fixed, unsteady, easily disarranged.

lability (lab-il'i-ti) [G. *labi*, to glide]. State of being unstable or changeable.

labimeter (lab-im-et-er) [G *labis*, forceps, + *metron*, measure]. Forceps (or attachment to) for measuring fetal head. SYN *labidometer*.

labioalveolar (lab'i-ō-āl-ve-ol-ar) [L *labium*, lip, + *alveolus*, little hollow]. Pert. to lips and tooth sockets.

labiocervical (lab'i-ō-ser'vī-kāl) ["" + *cervix*, *cervic-*, neck]. Pert. to lips, and the neck of a tooth.

labioglossolaryngeal (la'bi-o-glos'o-lar-in'je-āl) ["" + G *glōssa*, tongue, + *larynx*, larynx]. Pert. to lips, tongue, and larynx.

labioglossopharyngeal (la'bi-o-glos'o-far-in'je-āl) ["" + "" + *pharynx*, throat]. Pert. to the lips, tongue, and pharynx.

labiograph (la'bi-o-graf) ["" + G. *graphein*, to write]. Device for registering the lip movements in speaking.

labiology (lā-bi-ol o-jī) ["" + G. *logos*, study]. Study of the lip movements in speaking or singing.

labiomancy (la'bi-o-man'sī) ["" + G. *mantia*, foretelling]. Interpreting speech by reading lip movements.

labiomental (la-bi-ō-men'tal) ["" + *mentum*, chin]. Pert. to the lower lip and chin.

labiomycolosis (la'bi-o-mi-kō'sis) ["" + G. *mykes*, fungus, + *-ōsis*]. Any disease of the lips due to presence of a fungus.

labiopalatine (la'bi-ō-pal'ā-tin) ["" + *palatum*, palate]. Relating to the lips and palate.

labioplasty (la'bi-o-plas'tī) ["" + G *plassein*, to form]. Plastic surgery of the lips. SYN *cheiloplasty*.

labiotenaculum (la'bi-o-ten-ak'u-lum) [L *labium*, lip, + *tenaculum*, a hook]. Instrument for holding lips during an operation.

la'bium (pl *labia*) [L lip] A lip or a structure like one. SRF *labia*.

l. cerebri. Margin of the cerebral hemispheres overlapping the corpus callosum.

l. inferius. Lower lip.

l. majus (pl *labia majora**) One of 2 lateral boundaries of the vulva with adipose tissue and hair.

l. majus pudendi. L majus, *q*.

l. minus (pl *labia minora**) L minora, *q*.

l. minus pudendi. L minus. SYN *nympha*.

l. superius. The upper lip.

l. sympanicum. Outer edge of organ of Corti.

l. urethrae. Lateral margin of meatus urinaris externus.

l. uteri. Thickened margin of the cervix uteri.

l. vestibulare. Vestibular or inner edge of organ of Corti.

la'bor [L work] SYN *parturition*, *delivery*, *childbirth*. The physiological process by which the fetus is expelled from the uterus at term.

Normal appearance 280 days after last menstruation.

Labor is divided into 3 stages.

FIRST STAGE *Dilatation*. Lasting from the onset of uterine contractions until the cervix uteri is dilated completely.

SECOND STAGE *Expulsion*. From the time of complete dilatation until the expulsion of the fetus.

THIRD STAGE *Placental*. From the time of expulsion of the fetus until the expulsion of the placenta.

PREPARATION Well ventilated, sunny room, temperature 65° during labor. 70° after. Bed with fresh, well-aired linen and a pad previously prepared, of heavy paper covered with cotton wool, the whole covered with cheesecloth, large enough to cover middle third of bed. This receives the discharge and is easily removed and replaced by

a similar fresh one, keeping the bed in good condition.

The patient is given enema if bowels have not moved freely within 12 hours; bladder emptied if nature does not attend to it.

The vulva and mons veneris and thighs rendered thoroughly aseptic (patient will have taken a bath as soon as indications appeared that labor was drawing near), pubic hair about vulva shaved or closely clipped. Long stockings, made of cotton flannel or tennis flannel, reaching to the hips, should be drawn on, protecting limbs from exposure. The gown to be worn turned up and smoothly fastened out of the way above the waist, an old sheet or cloth pinned comfortably about the waist next to body.

After the third stage, by removing soiled pad, stockings and old sheet, gown may be brought down and patient is in good condition for rest without being disturbed.

A large number of old soft white cloths should be at hand aseptically clean, in case of hemorrhage. Also a number of vulva pads prepared for receiving the lochia, vessels of boiled water, cooled and kept tightly covered, should be provided and plenty of boiled hot water be at hand. Many obstetricians carry with them a stout strap with stirruplike ends for the hands, which may be thrown about the foot of bed to aid in expulsive movements.

FIRST STAGE. Ascertain amount of dilation and the presentation. In ordinary cases, only physician and nurse desired in room, cold water or other cool, refreshing beverage and refreshment required unless protracted.

Ordinarily full dilation is accomplished within 6 hours. Sometimes in a very short time, at others much longer. Patient may walk about or make herself comfortable till second stage. Should then take her position on the pad on left side with breech near edge of bed, thighs flexed at right angles on abdomen and legs on thighs, feet against foot of bed as support during the expulsive efforts. Or the dorsal position (on the back) may be assumed. Pains become stronger and closer together.

SECOND STAGE. During last of first stage or beginning of second, the membranes rupture and a portion of liquor amnii is discharged.

Pains come every 3 minutes or closer, head advances, and fetus is soon expelled, as head appears, attendant should bear his right hand upon the perineum in such a manner as to encircle the labia as much as possible with thumb and fingers, and while drawing down with these upon the labia must press gently forward and upward upon the perineum with the palm of same hand.

Ascertain that cord is not about child's neck. Have at hand a saucer of waim olive oil and as body advances rub it into all the places covered with the vernix which will then easily be removed later. Have at hand a cup of warm, sterilized water, after cleansing hands in the bowl which has been at hand throughout, containing some antiseptic, as creolin or lysol or whatever is preferred, dip bit of absorbent cotton in the sterilized water and thoroughly wash child's eyes and dry with bit of the cotton.

If by this time cord has stopped pulsating (usually in about 5 minutes), tie a ligature about 5 inches from the abdomen, another an inch nearer the placenta and cut between them. After thoroughly cleaning the cord and allowing blood to flow from it toward abdomen, take ends of first ligature and tie cord tightly one-half inch from abdomen (after ascertaining that no part of intestine protrudes into cord), this leaves a loop of umbilical cord which prevents hemorrhage or entrance of infection.

As the child is fully expelled the sheet covering the mother should be dropped between her and the child, who should be wrapped in a warm blanket at hand to receive him. The remaining portion of liquor amnii follows the expulsion and uterus contracts upon itself. This ends second stage.

THIRD STAGE. Return of pain (usually a lull after completion of second stage); this marks expulsion of placenta—may occur within 20 minutes or not for hours. Uterus is found low down, hard, globular and size of fetal head.

Expulsion of placenta without retention of shreds of membrane may be accomplished by twisting movement on cord as placenta appears in vulva, contraction of uterus and avoidance of hemorrhage may be aided by gentle massage of uterus through abdominal wall. After expulsion of placenta examine perineum to see if there is any laceration, if deep, repair at once, tie knees together to prevent pulling apart of wound. If tear is slight, leave for nature to heal and avoid infection. Caution used on changing pad at vulva not to tear out stitches by too hasty removal of pad.

Allow few moments' rest, then quickly remove all soiled bedding and apparel, bring down the pinned up gown, draw down shades and leave patient to rest, on no account have any conversation at this time.

From time to time feel if uterus is contracting as desired and that there is no hemorrhage. If labor is complicated by malpositions different tactics must be pursued in the different stages to suit the individual case.

There is still no ideal anesthetic. The current varying successful methods of amnesia, analgesia, and anesthesia are morphine-scopolamine, sodium amytal, paraldehyde and rectal ether, ether-oil, pentobarbital with or without scopolamine, nitrous oxide and oxygen alone or with ether, ether alone, nitrous oxide and ethylene, evipal, pentothal, pernocton, pantopon, epidural anesthesia and pudendal nerve block. **See pregnancy.**

1., artificial. Labor brought on by the use of ecbolics or hydrostatic bags.

1., complicated. Any complication occurring during the course of labor.

1., dry. Labor after most of the amniotic fluid has been drained away.

1., false. Uterine contractions coming on before the onset of actual labor.

1., induced. Labor brought on by the use of eccholic hydrostatic bags, or any other method that may be used.

1., instrumental. Labor completed by mechanical means, such as the use of forceps.

1., missed. The patient goes through actual labor but the fetus dies and is not expelled.

l., multiple. Labor with 2 or more fetuses.

l., precipitate. Rapidly completed labor that occurs without the aid of an accoucheur.

l., premature. Labor coming on between the 7th month of gestation and full term.

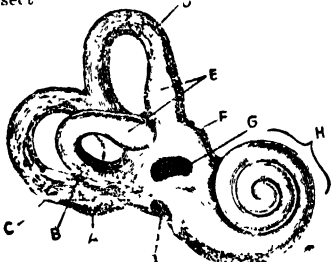
l., spontaneous. Labor that is completed without external aid.

labor, words pert. to: abortion, acyesis; "amni-" words, ante partum; apnoia, apnoic; asynclitism, bag of waters, bag, hydrostatic, ballotement, basilysis, basiotripsy; bipara, biparous; bradytocia, breech presentation, brow presentation; bruit, placental, caput succedaneum, caul; cephalhematoma, cephalic version, cephalotomy; cesarean section; cesarotomy, chorda umbilicalis, cleidotomy, conception, conjugate; Crede's method, cross birth, delivery; disengagement; dystocia; ecbollic; eclampsia, embryectomy, embryo, embryotomy, embryulcia, embryulcia, enycesis; eutocia, fetus, fixity, gestation, Hegar's sign; hourglass contraction, impetigo herpeticiformis, maneuver, mimetic, obstetrician, obstetrics; placenta, puerpera; puerperal, puerperium, quintuplets, restitution, Schultze's method; show, synclitism, vagitus, xerotocia

laboratory (lab'or-a-to-ri) [L. *laboratorium*, work place]. A place equipped for analytical or experimental work.

Laborde's method (respiration stimulation). Stimulation of the respiratory center in asphyxiation by a series of rhythmical traction movements upon the tongue.

labrum (pl *labra*) [L. *lip*]. Lip, or lip-like structure, the upper lip of an insect.



OSSEOUS LABYRINTH, ANTERIOR VIEW

A Ampulla. B External semicircular canal. C Posterior semicircular canal. D Superior semicircular canal. E Ampullae. F Vestibulum. G Fenestra ovalis. H Cochlea. I Fenestra rotunda.

labyrinth (lab'i-rinth) [G. *labyrinthos*, a maze]. 1. Intricate communicating passages. 2. The internal ear consisting of osseous and membranous labyrinths.

l., bony. Osseous labyrinth, *q.v.*

l., ethmoidal. The lateral mass of the ethmoid bone. Includes the sup and middle conchae and encloses the ethmoidal air cells.

l., membranous. Structure in osseous labyrinth consisting of utricle and sacculus of vestibule, 3 semicircular ducts, and the cochlear duct. All are filled with endolymph. [*q.v.*]

l., olfactory. The ethmoidal labyrinth,

l., osseous. Consists of vestibule, 3 semicircular canals, and cochlea. Channeled out of petrous portion of temporal bone.

labyrinthectomy (lab-i-rin-thek'tō-mī) [" + *ektomē*, excision]. Excision of the labyrinth.

labyrinthine (lab-i-rin'thin) [G. *labyrinthos*, a maze]. 1. Pert. to a labyrinth. 2. Intricate or involved, as a labyrinth.

labyrinthitis (lab-i-rin-thi'tis) [" + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation (acute or chronic) of labyrinth.

Error: Primary infection, complication of influenza, otitis media, or of meningitis.

Sym. Vertigo, vomiting, nystagmus.

RS. Meniere's disease.

labyrinthotomy (lab-i-rin-tho'tō-mī) [" + *tomē*, incision]. Incision of the labyrinth.

lac (lak) [L.]. 1. Milk. 2. Milky medicinal substance.

lacerate (las'er-āt) [L. *lacerāre*, to tear].

To tear, as into irregular segments.

lacerated (las'er-a-ted) [L. *lacerāre*, to tear]. Torn, broken.

laceration [L. *lacerāre*, to tear]. A wound or irregular tear of the flesh.

l. of cervix. Bilateral, stellate, or unilateral tear of the cervix uteri caused by childbirth.

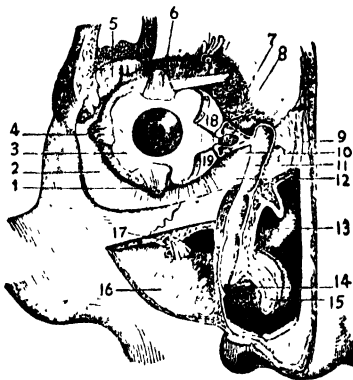
l. of perineum. Injury to perineum caused by childbirth. It extending through sphincter ani muscle it is complete.

lacetus (lā-ser'tus) [L.]. 1. Muscular part of the arm. 2. A muscular or fibrous band.

l. cordis. Muscular tissue bands on inner cardiac surface. **SYN** *trabecula carneae*.

l. fibro'sus. Aponeurotic band from the biceps tendon to the bicipital or semilunar fascia of forearm.

lacrimal (lak'rīm-āl) [L. *lacrima*, tear]. Pert. to the tears.



THE LACRIMAL APPARATUS.

1, Inferior rectus muscle; 2, lower eyelid; 3, eyeball; 4, lateral rectus muscle; 5, lacrimal gland; 6, superior rectus muscle; 7, upper lacrimal duct; 8, lacrimal caruncle; 9, medial palpebral ligament; 10, inferior lacrimal duct; 11, lacrimal sac; 12, lower eyelid; 13, middle meatus; 14, opening into inferior meatus; 15, inferior turbinate; 16, maxillary sinus; 17, infra-orbital nerve.

l. apparatus. Structures concerned with secretion and conduction of tears. Includes 1 gland and its excretory ducts, 1 canaliculi, 1 sac, and nasolacrimal duct, which empties into nasal cavity.

l. bone. One at inner side of the orbital cavity.

l. duct. *Syn:* 1. *canaliculus*. One of two ducts sup and inf which convey tears from lacrimal lake to the lacrimal sac.

l. gland. The gland which secretes the tears. A comp tubuloalveolar gland located in orbit, superior and lateral to the eyeball. Consists of a large superior portion (*pars orbitalis*) and a smaller inferior portion (*pars palpebralis*).

l. reflex. Secretion of fluid resulting from irritation of corneal conjunctiva.

l. sac. Upper dilated portion of nasolacrimal duct situated in groove of lacrimal bone. Upper part is behind internal tarsal ligament. Measures 12 mm in vertical and 6 mm in transverse diameter.

lacrimation [*L lacrima*, *tear*] Secretion and discharge of tears.

lacrimator. A substance which induces the secretion of tears.

lacrimation (lak-rim-o'-mi) [*l* + *G. tomē*, *incision*]. Incision of lacrimal duct.

lactacidase [*L lac*, *milk*] Enzyme in lactic acid bacteria which converts sugars to lactic acid.

lactacidemia (lakt-as-id-e'mi-ā) [*l* + *acidus*, *sour* + *G. aima*, *blood*] Lactic acid in the blood. *Syn:* *lactaemia*.

lactaciduria (lakt-a-sid-u'ri-ā) [*l* + *l* + *G. ouron*, *urine*] Lactic acid excreted in the urine.

lactagogue (lak'tā-gog) [*L. lac*, *milk*, + *G. agogos*, *leading*]. Agent which induces secretion of milk.

lactalase (lak'tā-lās) [*l* + *ase*, *enzyme*]. Ferment converting dextrose into lactic acid.

lactalbumin [*l* + *albumen*, coagulated white of egg] The albumin of milk and cheese, a soluble simple protein.

When milk is heated, the lactalbumin coagulates and appears as a film over the top of the milk.

Comp: Carbon 52.19, hydrogen 7.18, nitrogen 15.77, oxygen 23.13, and sulfur 1.73.

lactase [*L lac*, *milk*, + *ase*, *enzyme*] An intestinal sugar splitting enzyme converting lactose into dextrose and galactose, found in intestinal juice.

See: *enzyme*, *maltase*, *sucrase*, *sugar*.

lactate (lak'tāt). [*L lac*, *milk*] A salt derived from lactic acid.

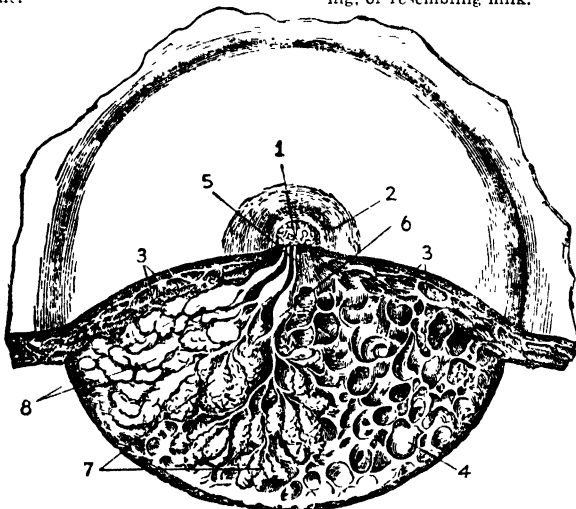
lactation (lak-tā'shun) [*L lactatio*, *a suckling*] 1 The period of suckling in mammals. 2 The function of secreting milk.

Diet. The mother during this period needs additional calcium to offset its loss in the milk. One qt. of milk, an egg, and meat are needed once a day. Fruits, vegetables, and whole grain cereal should be added.

lacteal (lak'te-al) [*L lac*, *milk*] 1 Pert to milk. 2 An intestinal lymphatic that takes up chyle and passes it to the lymph circulation, and by way of the thoracic duct to the blood vascular system.

See: *absorption*, *lymphatic*.

lactescence (lak-tes'ens) [*L lactescere*, to become milky] Condition of becoming, or resembling milk.



LACTIFEROUS GLANDS.

Dissection of the lower half of the female mamma, during the period of lactation. In the left hand side of the dissected part, the glandular lobes are exposed and partially unravelled, and on the right hand side the glandular substance has been removed to show the reticular loculi of the connective tissue in which the glandular lobules are placed. 1 Upper part of the mammary or nipple. 2 Areola. 3 Subcutaneous masses of fat. 4 Reticular loculi of the connective tissue which support the glandular substance and contain the fatty masses. 5 One of three lactiferous ducts shown passing toward the mammary where they open. 6 One of the sinus lactei or reservoirs. 7 Some of the glandular lobules which have been unravelled. 8. Others massed together.

lac^{ti}He [L. *lac*, milk]. Pert. to milk

l. acid. SYN *oxypropionic acid* A colorless syrupy liquid ($C_3H_5O_3$) formed in milk, sauerkraut, and in certain types of pickles by the fermentation of the sugars by microorganisms. It is also formed in muscles during activity by the breakdown of glycogen (glycolysis). Medicinally lactic acid is used as a spermicidal agent, a caustic antiseptic, and as a dietary constituent.

l. acid fermentation. The production of lactic acid from carbohydrates by the action of various bacteria. Occurs commonly in milk and milk products.

lacticemia (lakt-i-se'mi-ā) [l' + G *aima*, blood] Lactic acid in the blood. SYN *lactacidemia*

lactiferous (lakt-if'er-us) [l' + *ferre*, to bear] Secreting and conveying milk

l. ducts. Ducts of the mammary gland

l. glands. 1 The mammary glands. 2 Montgomery's glands (consisting of 20 to 24 glands in the areola of the nipples. See *ill.* p. L-5)

lactification (lakt'-ti-fi-ka'shun) [l' + *facere*, to make] Lactic acid production.

lactifuge (lakt'-ti-fuj) [l' + *fugere*, to expel] 1 Stopping milk secretion. 2 Agent stopping milk secretion. SYN *ischogalactic*.

lactigenous (lakt-tij'en-us) [l' + *gennan*, to produce] Producing milk

lactiferous (lakt-tij'er-us) [l' + *gerere*, to carry] Secreting or conveying milk

lac^{ti}n [L. *lac*, milk] Lactose, sugar of milk

lactinated (lakt'in-āt-ed) [L. *lac*, milk]. Containing or prepared with milk sugar

lactivorous (lakt-iv'or-us) [l' + *vorare*, to devour] Living upon milk

lactobacillin (lakt-o-bas'il-in) [l' + *bacillus*, little rod] A preparation of lactic acid bacilli (1) to counteract intestinal putrefaction, (2) to cause lactic acid fermentation

Lactobacillus (lakt-o-bā-sil'us) [l' + *bacillus*, little rod] A genus of bacteria belonging to the family Lactobacteriaceae. They are gram-positive, non-motile rod-shaped organisms which do not produce spores and are acid resisting. They produce lactic acid from carbohydrates. They are responsible for the souring of milk.

L. acidophilus. A lactic acid forming organism found in the intestinal contents of infants. It produces lactic acid fermentation in milk.

L. boasoppleri. Nonmotile Gram-positive rods found in gastric contents especially in cancer of stomach.

L. bulgaricus. Forms the sour milk known as yoghurt.

L. caseo. A type found in cheese.

L. caseo factor. Folic acid, q.v.

L. caucasicus. Kephir-producing ferment.

L. helveticus. Type found in Swiss cheese.

L. odontolyticus. Thought to be a cause of dental caries.

L. panis. Type occurring in sour dough.

lactobutyrometer (lakt'o-bu ti-rom'et-er) [l' + G *boutyron*, butter, + *metron*, measure] Instrument for estimating the butter fat content of milk.

lactocoele (lakt'o-sēl) [l' + G *kēlē*, hernia]. Cystic tumor of breast due to occlusion of a milk duct. SYN *galactocoele*.

lactocrit (lakt'o-krit) [l' + *kritēs*, judge].

Instrument for determining the amt of fatty substance in milk.

lactodensimeter (lakt-o-den-sim'et-er) [l' + *densus*, thick, + G *metron*, measure]. Instrument for determining specific gravity of milk.

lactoflavin. Riboflavin, q.v.

lactogenic. Inducing the secretion of milk.

l. hormone. Prolactin, q.v.

lactoglobulin (lakt'tō-glob'ū-lin) [L. *lac*, milk, + *globulus*, globule] A protein found in milk.

lactolase (lakt'o-lās) [L. *lac*, milk + *ase*, enzyme]. An enzyme forming lactic acid. SYN *lactacidase*.

lactolin (lakt'o-lin) [L. *lac*, milk]. Condensed or evaporated milk.

lactometer (lakt-tom'et-er) [l' + G *metron*, measure] Device for determining the specific gravity of milk.

lactophosphate (lakt'o-fos'fāt) [l' + *phosphas*, phosphate] A salt derived jointly from lactic and phosphoric acid.

lactorrhea (lakt-or-re-ā) [l' + G *roa*, flow] Discharge of milk between nursings and after weaning of offspring. SYN *galactorrhea*.

lactoscope (lakt'tō-skōp) [l' + G *skopein*, to examine] Device for determining quality of milk.

lac^{ti}ose [L. *lac*, milk] $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11} + H_2O$. A disaccharide which on hydrolysis yields glucose and galactose.

Bacteria can convert it into lactic and butyric acids, as in the souring of milk. 4-7% are found in the milk of all mammals. Its presence in the urine may be indicative of obstruction to flow of milk after cessation of nursing. Commercially, a fine powdered, white substance that will not dissolve in cold water.

USP Crystalline sugar obtained from evaporation of cow's milk. Used as modified milk for infant feeding, or supplementary food for adults, as a diluent. SYN *milk sugar*. SEE *disaccharose*.

Dosage 1-6 oz. (30.0-180.0 Gm.) per day.

lactoserum (lakt-o-sēr'um) [l' + *serum*, whey] 1 Blood serum of an animal inoculated with milk, used to precipitate specific caseins from milk. 2 The whey of milk. [lactose]

lacto^{ti}sum [L. *lac*, milk] USP term for

lactosuria (lakt-to-su'ri-ā) [l' + G *ouron*, urine] Occurrence of milk sugar (lactose) in the urine.

Frequent during pregnancy and lactation. Identified by osazone crystal.

lactotherapy (lakt-o-ther'a-pl) [l' + G *therapeia*, therapy] 1 Treatment with milk diet. 2 Medicinal treatment of nursing infant with drugs given to mother to be excreted in milk. SYN: *galactotherapy*.

lac^{ti}otox'in [l' + G. *toxikon*, poison] A milk ptomaine.

lactovegetarian. 1 Pert to milk and vegetables. 2 One who lives on a diet of milk and vegetables.

lacuna (la-ku'na) (pl *lacunae*) [L. a pit]

1 A small, hollow space, such as that found in bones, in which lie the osteoblasts. 2 A gap or hiatus found in cartilage or bone in which lie cartilage or bone cells.

l., absorption. Howship's 1, q.1.

l., blood. SEE *l. trophoblastic*.

l., bone. One of the isolated ovoid spaces bet osseous lamellae, connected by canaliculi, containing a protoplasmic body or bone cell.

l., Howship's. A pit or groove in bone where resorption or dissolution of bone

is occurring. Usually containing osteoclasts

l., intervillous. SYN *intervillous space* A space in the placenta occupied by maternal blood and into which fetal placenta villi project

l., laterales. Irregular diverticula on either side of the sup sagittal sinus into which the arachnoidal granulations project

l., magna. Largest of orifices in Little's glands

l., Morgagni. The larger of the openings of the urethral glands, *q.v.*, found in proximal portion of the cavernous urethra

l., pharyngis. Pit at pharyngeal end of eustachian tube

l., trophoblastic. Irregular cavities in the syncytiotrophoblast which develop into intervillous spaces or lacunae, *q.v.*

l. of the urethra. One of those in mucous membrane of the urethra, esp along the floor and in the bulb They are the openings of urethral glands

l., vasorum. Internal aperture of femoral canal

l., venous. Endothelial lined spaces in the dura mater which communicate with the meningeal veins and blood sinuses esp the sup sagittal sinus

lacunar (la-ku'nar) [L *lacuna*, pit] Pert. to lacunae

lacunula (la-ku'nu-lā) [L little pit] Small or minute lacuna

lacus (la kus) [L lake] Collection of fluid in small hollow or cavity

l., lacrimalis. Space at inner canthus of eye where tears collect

Lænnec's cirrhosis (lan-eks') Atrophic cirrhosis of liver SYN *hobnail liver*

L's pearls. Round gelatinous masses in asthmatic sputum

L's râle. Modified subcrepitant râle due to mucus in bronchioles

L's thrombus. Globular thrombus in heart

lag [Welsh *llaq* slow] 1 Period of time bet application of stimulus and resulting reaction SYN *lag phase* 2 Early period following bacterial inoculation into culture medium

lageniform (lag-en'i-form) [' + *forma*, shape] Flask-shaped

lagging (lā'g) [Welsh *llaq*, slow] Retarded movement of chest in pulmonary tuberculosis

lagophthalmos, lagophthalmus (lag-of-thal'mos, -mus) [G *laqōs*, hare, + *ophthalmos*, eye] Incomplete closure of palpebral fissure when lids are shut, resulting in exposure and injury to bulbar conjunctiva and cornea.

Etiol. Contraction of a scar of eyelid, atony of ocularis palpebrarum, exophthalmos. Incomplete closure of the lids during sleep is seen in hysteria, in exhausted adults, and often in healthy children SYN *hare's eye*.

lag phase [Welsh *llaq*, slow, + G *phasis*, appearance] The period after a stimulus is administered to the time of its response SEE *lag*.

la grippe (la grip') [Fr. the grip]. Acute infectious disease of respiratory or gastrointestinal tract SYN *influenza, q.v.*

lalty (lā'ti-ti) [G *laos*, the people] Portion of public nonprofessional in field of special professions

lake. A small fluid-cavity SEE *lacus*

laked [AS *lacu*, lake] Said of the blood in hemolysis* or disintegration of the red blood corpuscles, freeing the hemoglobin into the blood plasma

lak'ing [AS *lacy*, lake]. Freeing of hemoglobin from red blood corpuscles.

laky (lāk'i [AS *lacu*, lake] 1. Resembling a lake 2 Having the color of blood following hemolysis

lalia'try (lal-i'a-tri) [G *lallein*, to babble, + *latria*, therapy] Study and treatment of speech disorders and defects.

lalia'tion, lal'ing [G *lallein*, to babble]. A babbling form of stammering Infantile form of speech The constant use of "l" instead of "r"

lalognosis (lal-og-no'sis) [' + *gnōsis*, understanding] Understanding of prattle or speech

laloneurosis (lal-o-nū-rō'sis) [' + *neuron*, nerve, + *-osis*]. Speech impairment of neurotic origin

lalop'athy [G *lallein*, to babble, + *pathos*, disease] Any disorder affecting the speech

lalophobia (lal-ō-fō'bi-ā) [' + *phobos*, fear] Morbid reluctance to speak due to fear of stammering or committing errors

laloplegia (lal-o-ple'ji-ā) [' + *plēgē*, a stroke] A paralysis of speech muscles without affecting action of tongue

lalorrhea (la-lor-re-ā) [' + *roia*, flow]. Abnormal flow of speech

lamarckism or Lamarck's theory (lam-ark'-izm) Theory that evolutionary changes are the result of environmental changes, that basic inherent needs or changes necessitated by environmental modifications bring about the development of an organ that use accentuates the development of a structure, disuse brings about its loss or atrophy, that acquired characters are inherited and passed on to descendants. Theory lacks experimental proof and is not generally accepted by Western scientists.

lamb (lām) [AS] The young of sheep

	Ap. Sere.	Pro.	Fat Car.
1 Roasted	115 Gm	352	68
2 Quarters	75 Gm	29	62
1 Can 0 058, Mg 0 118, K 1 894, Na 0 421, P 1 078, Cl 0 378, S 1 146, Fe 0 0150			
1 Vit A	10 +,	B +,	G +
2 Vit A	++ +		

lambda (lam dā) [G *lambda*, letter L] Point or angle of junction of lambdoid and sagittal sutures

lambdacism (lam dā-sizm) [G *lambda*, letter L] 1 Stammering of l sound. 2 Inability to pronounce l sound properly.

lambdoid, lambdoidal (lam'doid, lam-doid'-al) [' + *eidos*, form] Shaped like Greek letter L

l., ligament. Ligamentum fundiforme pedis

l., suture. Suture bet the occipital and 2 parietal bones

Lambliia intestinalis (lam-bli-ā in-test-i-nal'-is) Flagellate protozoan parasite found in intestine *Giardia lamblia, q.v.*

lamblialis (lām-bli-ā-sis) *Giardiasis, q.v.*

lame. Disabled in limb, esp. in leg or foot, also applied to weak or painful condition as a lame back

lamella (lam-el'a) [pl *lamellae*] [L. a little plate, leaf]. 1. A medicated disc of gelatin inserted under lower eyelid and against the eyeball used as a local application to eye. 2. A thin plate or scale

l., bone. Thin layer of ground substance of osseous tissue

l., circumferential. SYN *basic lamella, general lamella* L found on the external surface or lining the marrow cavity of a bone.

l., concentric. Plate of bone surrounding a haversian canal

l., intermediate. Bone lamella filling irregular spaces bet. concentric lamellae.

l., interstitial. SYN: ground lamella. Bone lamella filling irregular spaces bet concentric lamellae

l., medullary. The osseous lamella surrounding and forming wall of medullary cavity of tubular bones.

l., periosteal. Bone lamella next to and parallel with the periosteum, forming ext portion of bone

l., triangular. Small fibrous lamina bet choioid plexuses of 3rd ventricle of the brain

l., vitreous. Inner boundary of the choroid

SYN: *Bruck's membrane, lamina basalis.*

lamellar (lam-el'lar). Arranged in thin plates or scales

lameness. Limping, or abnormal gait, hobbling, resulting from partial loss of function in a leg May be due to maldevelopment, injury, or disease

lam'ina (pl *laminae*) [L a thin plate]

1. A thin, flat layer or membrane. 2 The flattened part of either side of the arch of a vertebra

l., anterior elastic. SYN *Bowman's membrane* Thin membrane in cornea separating surface epithelium and substantia propria

l., basalis. SYN *lamina elastica, Bruch's membrane* Layer of choroid touching retinal pigmented layer

l., Bowman's. Basement membrane beneath epithelium of cornea

l., choriocapillaris. BNA Choroid's middle layer containing close mesh of capillaries SYN *membrane, Ruysch's*

l., cribrosa. Cribiform plate of the ethmoid bone

l. c. sclerae. Portion of sclera forming a sieve-like plate through which pass fibers of the optic nerve to the retina

l., dental. An epithelial plate which grows gumward from the labial lamina From it arise the enamel organs of the future teeth

l., labial. A thickened band of epithelium which grows from the ectodermal covering of the primitive jaw It splits into two sheets by development of the labial groove, thus giving rise to the vestibule of the mouth From it arises the dental lamina, q v

l., medullary, inner. Internal medullary Layer of fibers passing from thalamus to the red nucleus

l., papyr'acea. A thin, smooth, plate of bone on lateral surface of lateral mass of ethmoid bone, forms orbital plate

l., perpendicular. Thin sheet of bone forming perpendicular plate of the ethmoid bone Supports upper portion of nasal septum

l. propria. SYN *tunica propria* (of mucous membranes) A thin layer of fibrous connective tissue which lies immediately beneath the surface epithelium of mucous membranes

l., quadrigemina. Layer of gray matter forming roof of aqueduct of Sylvius and forming the corpora quadrigemina

l., rostral. Continuation of the rostrum of the corpus callosum and the lamina terminalis of the third ventricle

l., spiralis. One which divides the int. of spiral canal of cochlea into 2 scalae and divides into 1 spiralis ossea, and 1 spiralis membrana

l., suprachoroida. Outermost layer of the choroid

l., terminal. Thin sheet of tissue forming the anterior border of the third ventricle.

l. vitrea. SYN *lamina basalis, lamina elastica, membrane of Bruch* Smooth, transparent membrane covering inner surface of choroid

laminated (lam-in-ät-ed) [L. *lamina*, thin plate] Arranged in layers or laminae.

lamination (lam-in-ä'shun) [L. *lamina*, thin plate] 1. Layerlike arrangement. 2. In embryotomy, the slicing of the skull

laminectomy [' + G. *ektomē*, excision]. The excision of a vertebral post arch

NP Keep patient off back in position specified by physician

laminitis (lä-mīn-ī'tis) [' + G. -itis, inflammation] Inflammation of a lamina

lamp, therapeutic [G *lampein*, to give light] Device for producing and applying light, heat, radiation, and various forms of radioactivity for the treatment of disease.

l., infrared. Heat lamp, a lamp which develops a high temperature, emitting infrared rays from 7,000 to 16,000 Angstrom units. Rays penetrate only a short distance (5 to 10 mm.) into the skin. Effect is principally on surface blood vessels and nerve endings

lamprophonia (lam-pro-tō-ni-ä) [G *lampros*, clear, + *phōnē*, voice] Marked distinctness or clearness of voice

lamprophonic (lam-prō-fōn'ik) [' + *phōnē*, voice] Possessing a clear voice

lance (lans) [L *lancea*, spear] 1 Two-edged surgical knife 2 To incise with a lancet

lancet (lan'set) [L. *lancea*, spear] Pointed surgical knife with 2 edges

lancinating (län'si-nat-ing) [L *lancinare*, to tear] Sharp or cutting, as pain

Lancisi's nerves (lan-che'zī) Striae in corpus callosum SYN *striae longitudinales*, q v.

Landouzy-Dejerine atrophy (lan-dü-zē'da-zhē-rēn') Atrophy of muscles of face and scapulohumeral group

Landry's paralysis (lan-dri'). A form of paralysis in which loss of motor power in lower extremities gradually extends to upper extremities and to circulatory and respiratory centers without sensory manifestations, trophic changes, etc SYN *acute ascending paralysis*.

land scurvy. Severe variety of purpura with hemorrhage of the mucosa SYN *purpura hemorrhagica*

Lane's disease (län). Chronic intestinal stasis.

L.'s kinks. Bending or twisting of intestine at various points as result of upright position of body

L.'s operation. Short circuiting of the colon for chronic constipation, colitis, or obstruction

Langerhans' islands (lahng'er-hahns) SEE *islands of Langerhans*

Lange's test (läng'ē). Diagnosis of cerebrospinal syphilis by degree of gold precipitation in varying concentrations of colloidal gold solution and spinal fluid—4/10% salt solution

Langerhans layer. The cytotrophoblast, a cellular layer present in chorionic villi of the placenta

languor (läng'yēr). Feeling of weariness or exhaustion as from illness; lack of vigor or animation, lassitude

lanolin, anhydrous (lä-nō-lin). USP The purified, fatlike substance obtained from the wool of sheep

Uses As an ointment base, having the property of absorbing water, and the advantage of not becoming rancid

l., hydrous. USP. Wool fat containing about 25% water.

Uses: Same as for l., anhydrous.

lanugo (lan-o'go) [L. *lana*, wool]. 1. Downy hair covering the body. 2. Fine downy hairs that cover the body of the fetus, esp. when premature.

laparectomy (lap'-ā-rēk'tō-mī) [G. *lapara*, loin, + *ektomē*, excision]. Excision of strips or gores in abdominal wall. SYN: *enterectomy*.

laparo- [G.]. Combining form pert to the flank and to operations through the abdominal wall.

laparocholecystotomy (lap'-ar-o-kol'-e-sis-tot'o-mī) ['' + *cholē*, bile, + *kystis*, bladder, + *tomē*, incision]. Incision into gallbladder through abdominal wall.

laparocolostomy (lap'-ar-ō-kō-lōs'tō-mī) ['' + *kolon*, colon, + *stoma*, opening]. Formation of permanent opening into colon through abdominal wall.

laparocolotomy (lap'-ar-ō-kō-lōt'ō-mī) ['' + *tomē*, incision]. Incision of colon through abdominal wall, forming an artificial opening. SYN: *laparocolostomy*.

laparocolpotomy (lap'-ar-ō-kol-pot'ō-mī) ['' + *kolpos*, vagina, + *tomē*, incision]. Incision over Poupert's ligament dissecting peritoneum to vagina which is incised transversely, enabling dilation of cervix and extraction of child through os uteri. SYN: *celiocolotomy*, *laparocolotomy*.

laparocystectomy (lap'-pa-ro-sis-tek'tō-mī) ['' + *kystis*, bladder, + *ektomē*, excision]. Removal of an extrauterine fetus or of contents of a cyst through an abdominal incision.

laparocystidotomy (lap'-ar-o-sist-I-dōt'ō-mī) [G. *lapara*, loin, + *kystis*, bladder, + *tomē*, incision]. Bladder incision through the abdominal wall.

laparocystotomy (lap'-ar-o-sis-tot'o-mī) ['' + *tomē*, incision]. Incision of abdomen to remove contents of a cyst or an extrauterine fetus.

laparocelytrotomy (lap'-ar-o-el-I-trot'o-mī). Abdominal incision to aid in removal of fetus. SEE *cesarean operation*.

laparoenterostomy (lāp'-ā-rō-ēn-tēr-ōs'tō-mī) ['' + *enteron*, intestine, + *stoma*, opening]. Formation of aperture into intestine through abdominal wall.

laparocentotomy (lap'-ar-o-en-ter-ot'o-mī) ['' + *tomē*, incision]. Opening into intestinal cavity by incision through the loins.

laparogastrostomy (lāp'-ār-ō-gās-trōs'tō-mī) [G. *lapara*, loin, + *gastēr*, belly, + *stoma*, opening]. Formation of permanent gastric fistula through abdominal wall. SYN: *celiogastronomy*.

laparogastrotomy (lap'-a-ro-gas-trot'o-mī) ['' + *tomē*, incision]. Abdominal incision into stomach.

laparohepatotomy (lāp'-ār-ō-hēp-ā-tōt'ō-mī) ['' + *ēpar*, *ēpat-*, liver, + *tomē*, incision]. Incision of the liver through abdominal wall from side.

laparohysterectomy (lap'-ar-o-his-ter-ek'tō-mī) ['' + *ystera*, uterus, + *ektomē*, excision]. Abdominal removal of uterus.

laparohystero-oophorectomy (lap'-ar-o-his'ter-o-o'-o-for-ek'tō-mī) ['' + *ōon*, ovum, + *phoros*, bearer, + *ektomē*, excision]. Removal of uterus and ovaries through an abdominal incision. POSITION: *Dorsal*.

laparohysteropexy (lap'-ar-o-his'ter-o-peks-I) ['' + *pēxis*, fixation]. Abdominal fixation of the uterus.

laparohysterosalpingo-oophorectomy (lāp'-ār-ō-his'tēr-ō-sāl-pln'gō-ō-fō-rek'tō-mī) [G. *lapara*, loin, + *ystera*, uterus, + *salpigz*, tube, + *ōon*, ovum, + *phoros*, bearer, + *ektomē*, excision]. Removal of uterus, fallopian tubes, and

ovaries through abdominal incision. SYN: *celiohysterosalpingo-oophorectomy*.

laparohysterotomy (lap'-ar-o-his-ter-ot'o-mī) ['' + *tomē*, incision]. Abdominal incision into uterus. SEE: *cesarean section*.

laparoilectomy (lap'-ar-o-il-e-ot'o-mī) ['' + *eilein*, to twist]. Abdominal incision into ileum.

laparokelyphotomy (lāp'-ār-ō-kēl-I-fōt'ō-mī) ['' + *kelyphos*, eggshell, + *tomē*, incision]. 1. Removal of an extrauterine fetus by laparotomy. 2. Suprapubic cystotomy. SYN: *laparocystotomy*.

laparomyitis (lāp'-ār-ō-mī-l'itis) [G. *lapara*, loin, + *mys*, muscle, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of muscular portion of abdominal wall.

laparomyectomy (lap'-ar-o-mī-o-mek'tō-mī) ['' + *ōma*, tumor, + *ektomē*, excision]. Abdominal excision of a muscular tumor.

Preparation same as for cesarean operation, minus the obstetrical appliances. POSITION: *Dorsal*.

laparonephrectomy (lap'-ar-o-ne-frek'tō-mī) ['' + *nephros*, kidney, + *ektomē*, excision]. Renal excision abdominally.

laparorrhaphy (lāp'-ar-or'rā-fī) ['' + *raphē*, suture]. Abdominal wall suture. SYN: *celiorrhaphy*.

laparosalingectomy (lap'-ar-o-sal-pin-jek'tō-mī) ['' + *salpigz*, tube, + *ektomē*, excision]. Abdominal excision of a fallopian tube.

laparosalingo-oophorectomy (lāp'-ār-ō-sāl-pln'gō-ō-fō-rek'tō-mī) ['' + *ōon*, ovum, + *phoros*, bearer, + *ektomē*, excision]. Removal of fallopian tubes and ovaries through abdominal incision. SYN: *celiosalpingo-oophorectomy*.

laparosalingotomy (lāp'-ār-ō-sāl-pln-got'ō-mī) ['' + *tomē*, incision]. Incision of oviduct through abdominal wall. SYN: *celiosalpingotomy*.

laparoscopy (lāp'-ār-os'kō-pī) ['' + *skopein*, to examine]. Abdominal exploration employing instruments. SYN: *celioscopy*.

laparosplenectomy (lap'-ar-o-splen-ek'tō-mī) ['' + *splēn*, spleen, + *ektomē*, excision]. Abdominal excision of the spleen.

laparosplenotomy (lāp'-ār-ō-splēn-ēt'ō-mī) ['' + *tomē*, incision]. Incision of the spleen through abdominal wall.

laparotomy (lap-ar-ot'o-mī) ['' + *tomē*, incision]. The surgical opening of the abdomen; an abdominal operation.

PREPARATION: *General*. Except in emergency cases, the preparatory treatment should be begun three days before operation, during which time the patient is strictly confined to light, nutritious diet, and receives each day a warm bath, laxative, and, in operations on uterus or vagina, a vaginal douche. Patients having stricture of the esophagus, pylorus, or intestines are not given cathartic, but with physician's permission a high enema. For pyloric or intestinal obstruction wash out the stomach. On evening before operation, previous to shaving abdomen, denude pubes with scissors and apply a potash soap poultice. After an hour remove the poultice; shave entire abdomen, pubes and genitalia, scrub with hot water and potash soap; wrap cotton on the end of probe to clean umbilicus. Wash with sterile water and scrub again, using benzine and soap; rinse with warm water; dry with gauze; sponge with alcohol, then use warm bichloride solution 1:1000 and cover field of operation with a 3-yard compress of sterile gauze, saturated with a warm

solution of bichloride, strength 1:3000 or 1:5000, oiled muslin or waxed paper pad of cotton, and enclose all in a snug abdominal bandage, held in place with perineal straps. Iodine followed by alcohol is preferred by some physicians.

Abdominal hysterectomy: The vagina should be disinfected as follows: Wrap gauze around index finger and mop with hot water and soap, then use clear water, give a douche of bichloride 1:4000 and pack cervix with a strip of iodoform gauze. One hour before operation remove gauze and give corrosive sublimate douche and mop vagina thoroughly with alcohol before repacking.

Patient should receive supper and no breakfast. Specimens of urine should be in a sterile bottle for examination. Five hours before operation give a high enema of castile suds followed by a small one of clear water to rinse bowel. Before leaving the room the patient is attired in clean clothing, including a pair of stockings, then the hair, if long, is plaited tightly in two braids.

Postoperative Nurs: In the treatment after a laparotomy the nurse should carefully observe the condition of the patient, and give timely information of the onset of serious complications, most important of which are shock, secondary hemorrhage, and peritonitis.

Patient is carefully removed from operating room without raising head or chest, to the bed, which has been previously prepared with a rubber and a draw sheet, and well supplied with hot-water bottles for armpits and lower extremities.

Cover the bottles that they may not burn the insensible patient, as much harm has been done in this way. Patient is placed in the dorsal (recumbent) position with limbs flexed to relax the abdominal muscles, and a pillow placed under the knees to support them. This position is retained for 48 hours during which patient is constantly watched. At termination of this period patient may be turned on either side.

Pulse and temperature should be immediately taken after every operation, temperature should be taken in the rectum (never take aged person's temperature in the axilla). Hypodermic syringe, brandy, strychnine, nitroglycerine, digitalis, flannel bandages and blocks to elevate the foot of bed should be kept in readiness.

No food by mouth should be given during the first 48 hours. In cases of persistent vomiting, stimulants and food are administered by rectum. After a laparotomy, mouth should be frequently sponged and lips moistened. A piece of ice wrapped in gauze and rubbed over the lips is very soothing to the patient, and in cases of extreme thirst very hot water may be given in $\frac{1}{2}$ oz doses, but as seldom as possible. Small pieces of ice in the form of ice pills are sometimes allowed.

Hot water being a stimulant, is preferred to ice, which is a sedative, another objection being the germs it contains, though it may control the nervous vomiting by rubbing across the lips. In such cases it is best to relieve the thirst by rectal or subcutaneous injections of physiologic solution, thus securing complete rest for the stomach. In absence of bad symptoms toward end of second day patient may have a little peptonized milk, chicken broth or kumiss,

varying in amount from $\frac{1}{2}$ -4 oz., according to condition of patient, increasing the quantity gradually.

Majority of laparotomy cases require a cathartic as soon as they recover from effects of operation. A teaspoonful of sulfate of magnesia dissolved in hot water and given every hour till bowels move freely is the best course to pursue in relieving the patient and guarding against peritonitis. If patient is vomiting and unable to take a cathartic, and is not relieved by an enema of equal parts (pt each) of milk and molasses heated to 100° F., give a high enema of magnesium sulfate 2 oz., glycerin 4 oz., pt of water; use rectal tube. A hot bag applied over bladder often prevents retention of urine.

If obliged to catheterize, which should not be done under 8 hours after operation, use a soft rubber catheter, see that it has been boiled and afterwards kept aseptic. **See ventrotomy.**

laparotrachelotomy (lap'ar-o-tra-kēl'ot'ō-mī) [G. *lapara*, loin, + *trachelos*, neck, + *tomē*, incision]. Cesarean section with the incision through the lower segment of the uterus.

laparotaphyotomy (lāp'ār-ō-tāf'ōt'ō-mī) [" + *typhlon*, cecum, + *tomē*, incision]. Incision of cecum through lateral abdominal incision.

laparouterotomy (lāp'ār-ō-ū-tēr-ōt'ō-mī) [" + *L uterus*, womb, + *G tomē*, incision]. Incision of uterus through abdominal wall. **SYN** *laparohysterotomy*.

lapis (la'pis) [L.] Stone.

laqueus (lak'we-us) [L. *noose*] A noose-shaped band, fillet, or cord.

lard [L. *fat*] **AV SERVING** 15 Gm. Fat 15.0 **VITAMINS** A — to + D — to +.

lardaceous (lar-dā'shus) [L. *lardum*, fat]. Resembling lard, waxy, fatty.

I. disease. Amyloid degeneration. The organs affected present a white waxy appearance due to the deposit of a firm translucent substance called *lardaceum* or *amyloid* which when treated with iodine produces a dark mahogany-brown color.

larocaine (lar'o-kān) Registered trademark for a medicinal preparation for topical application and for injection.

Uses. As local anesthetic.

larva (lar'vā) [L. *mask*] 1 General term applied to the young of an animal which differs in form from the parent. 2 An immature stage in insect life after it has emerged from the egg and before it transforms into a pupa from which it emerges as an adult.

I. migrans. **SYN** *Creeping eruption, sandworm disease*. Caused by larvae of dog-and-cat hookworm, *Ancylostoma braziliense* but may be caused by the larvae of other nematodes or the larvae of flies.

lar'vate. Hidden, concealed.

lar'vicide. An agent which destroys insect larvae.

laryngalgia (lār-in-gāl'jā-ā) [G. *larygz*, larynx]. Neuralgia of the larynx.

laryngeal (lar-in-'je-al) [G. *larygz*, larynx]. Pert. to the larynx.

I. reflex. Cough as result of irritation of larynx or fauces.

laryngectomy (lar-in-jek'tō-mī) [" + *ek-tomē*, excision]. Excision of larynx.

PREPARATION. Similar to tracheotomy, plus additional ligatures, sponge or tampon cannula. Best done in two operations—performing tracheotomy week or two before the main operation.

laryngismal (lar-in-jis'māl) [G. *larygz*,

[larynx] Concerning or resembling affection with laryngeal spasm.

laryngismus (lar-in-jis'mus) [*l'* + *ismos*, condition of] Spasm of the larynx

SYM Face pale—later cyanosed, eyes rolled up, body arched, thumbs turned into palm, legs extended, soles turned inward. In a few seconds the spasm relaxes.

PROG Favorable. In very young, death may result from suffocation.

TREATMENT During paroxysm cold water may be dashed on face and head or few drops of amyl nitrite or chloroform inhaled from handkerchief. In the interval search for cause—gums may need lancing or gastrointestinal tract need attention. Child should be placed under best hygienic conditions, food plain and nutritious, constitutional treatment.

1., infantile. One occurring in children less than one year old, who are poorly nourished.

1., stridulus. A condition characterized by laryngeal stridor of sudden onset, inspiratory dyspnea, temporary apnea, increasing cyanosis, and, in severe cases, unconsciousness, convulsions, and possibly death.

ETIOI. Early life (within first 2 years), male sex, and the rachitic diathesis are predisposing causes, often accompanies tetany. The discharge of motor force apparently rises in the medulla and may be excited by reflex irritation as in teething and gastrointestinal troubles.

SYM Attacks often and sudden; may occur on awakening from sleep—are characterized by a sudden arrest in breathing and tonic muscular swelling; can be detected by finger on throat. Spasm relapses, and air is drawn in through glottis with shrill crowing sound—may occur several times a day or weeks apart.

PROG Extremely grave.

TREATMENT Correct diet, cod-liver oil, and calcium lactate to prevent attacks. During attacks, cold cloths over thyroid or hot cloths to nape of neck, a few whiffs of chloroform or ether, ipecac to induce vomiting or astringent solutions sprayed over the edematous tissues may be effective. If symptoms persist, parts may be scarified. When dyspnea persists, tracheotomy may be performed. *SYN cantus galli*.

laryngitic (lar-in-jit'ik) [*G. larynx*, larynx] 1. Resulting from laryngitis. 2. Rel to laryngitis.

laryngitis (lar-in-jit'is) [*l'* + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of larynx.

1., acute catarrhal. Acute congestive laryngitis, catarrhal inflammation of laryngeal mucosa and the vocal cords.

SYM Hoarseness and aphonia and occasionally pain on phonation and deglutition.

ETIOI. Improper use of voice, exposure to cold and wet, extension from infections in nose and throat, inhalation of irritating vapors and dust, associated with systemic diseases as whooping cough, measles, etc.

TREATMENT Complete rest of voice, promotion of elimination by catharsis, diaphoresis, liquid or soft diet, medicated steam inhalations such as compound tincture of benzoin, codeine for cough and pain. See *croup*.

1., atrophic. L. leading to diminished secretion and glandular atrophy of the mucous membrane.

SYM: Tickling sensation in throat,

hoarseness, cough, dyspnea when crusts are thick and accumulate on vocal cords so as to narrow the breathing aperture.

TREATMENT Iodides internally, inhalants and medicated sprays to loosen the crusts, strict attention to associated nose and throat pathology.

1., chronic. A type due to a recurrent irritation, or following the acute form. Often secondary to sinus or nasal pathology, improper use of voice, excessive smoking or drinking.

SYM Tickling in throat, amblyphonia and huskiness of voice, dysphonia.

TREATMENT Correction of preexisting nose and throat pathology, discontinuance of alcohol and tobacco, avoidance of excessive use of voice and proper vocal placement, topical application of 2-5% silver nitrate solution.

1., croupous. Diphtheritic laryngitis.

1., c. hypertrophic. Hypertrophy of tissues accompanying chronic l.

1., diphtheritic. Invasion of larynx by diphtheria bacilli, usually with formation of membrane.

1., membranous. Characterized by inflammation of larynx with the formation of a false membrane of nondiphtheritic origin.

TREATMENT Free catharsis, inhalation of medicated vapors to loosen the membrane, administration of ipecacuanha for emesis. See *membranous croup*.

1., phlegmonous. Inflamed larynx with purulent infiltration or abscesses.

1., syphilitic. *ETIOI.* Due to syphilis.

SYM Hoarseness, cough, simple catarrh, formation of broad condylomata, follicular hyperplasia, syphiloma, syphilitic perichondritis.

Secondary stage in form of mucous patches or tertiary in form of gumma. Secondary syphilis is a diffuse infection and one sees luetic patches spread over large areas of larynx.

In tertiary syphilis the gummatous lesion can occur in any part of larynx. There is marked redness over the infiltrated area as well as in the surrounding mucous membrane. When there is breaking down, the resultant ulceration is deep with sharp edges. Pain is usually absent and fixation of the cord is late. Cicatrization and deformity follow healing of gumma.

TREATMENT Antiluetic.

1., tuberculous. Secondary to pulmonary tuberculosis.

SYM Hoarseness, amblyphonia or aphonia, pain in swallowing, cough. Lesion located in 1. Interarytenoid area. 2. Vocal cords. 3. Epiglottitis. 4. False cords. Lesions are relatively pale; ulceration occurs early.

TREATMENT Vocal hygiene, absolute rest of voice, orthoform powder sprayed in larynx. Aqueous solutions of lactic acid 20-80% applied to affected areas in applicator, galvanocautery, heliotherapy to affected areas by means of mirrors, alcoholic injection of sup. laryngeal nerve (one or both sides), resection of sup. laryngeal nerve, gastrostomy to keep patient's larynx at rest, since swallowing produces motion of larynx.

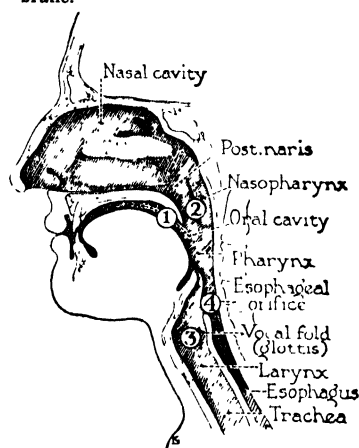
1., ulcerative. Chronic l. with ulceration of the mucous membrane.

laryngo- [*G. l.* Prefix Pert. to the larynx]. **laryngocle** (lar-in'gō-sē) [*G. larynx*, larynx + *clē*, hernia]. 1. Dilatation of larynx. 2. Protrusion of laryngeal mucosa.

laryngocentesis (lār-in'gō-sēn-tē'sis) [*l'* +

- kentesis**, puncture). Incision or puncture of the larynx.
- laryngofissure** (lar-ing'go-fish'ur) [" + *L. fissura*, a cleft]. The operation of opening the larynx by a median line incision through the thyroid cartilage.
- laryngograph** (lar-ing'o-gräf) [" + *graphein*, to write]. Device for making a record of laryngeal movements.
- laryngography** (lar-in-gög'rä-fi) [" + *graphein*, to write]. Description of larynx.
- laryngologist** (lar-in-gol'o-jist) [" + *logos*, study]. Specialist in laryngology.
- laryngology** [" + *logos*, study]. The practice of medicine dealing with the treatment of diseases of the larynx.
- laryngometry** (lär-in-göm'ë-tri) [G *laryx*, *larygg-*, larynx, + *metron*, measure]. Systematic measurement of larynx.
- laryngoparalysis** (lär-in'gö-par-äli'sis) [" + *para*, beside, + *lyein*, to loosen]. Paralysis of muscles of larynx.
- laryngopathy** (lär-in-gop'ä-thi) [" + *pathos*, disease]. Any disease of the larynx.
- laryngophantom** (lär-in-gö-fan'töm) [" + *phantasma*, image]. Plastic model of the larynx.
- laryngopharyngeal** (lar-in'gö-far-in'jé-äl) [" + *pharygg*, pharynx]. Rel. jointly to larynx and pharynx.
- laryngopharyngectomy** (lär-in'gö-fär-in-jek'tö-mi) [" + " + *ektomē*, excision]. Removal of the larynx and pharynx.
- laryngopharyngitis** (lär-in'gö-fär-in-jit'is) [" + " + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the larynx and pharynx.
- laryngopharynx** (lär-in-gö-fär'inks) [" + *pharygg*, pharynx]. Lower portion of the pharynx that extends from the cricoid of the hyoid bone or vestibule of the larynx to the lower border of the cricoid cartilage.
- laryngophony** (lär-in-gof'ö-ni) [G *laryx*, *larygg-*, larynx, + *phōnē*, voice]. Voice sounds heard in auscultating the pharynx.
- laryngoplasty** (lär-in'gö-pläs-ti) [" + *plastēin*, to form]. Plastic reparative surgery of larynx.
- laryngoplegia** (la-ring'go-plē'ji-ä) [" + *plēgē*, stroke]. Paralysis of laryngeal muscles.
- laryngorhinology** (lär-in'gö-rin-öl'ö-ji) [" + *ris*, *rin-*, nose, + *logos*, study]. Science treating with diseases of the larynx and nose.
- laryngorrhagia** (lär-in-gor-rä'ji-ä) [" + *rhēgnai*, to flow forth]. Laryngeal hemorrhage.
- laryngorrhoea** (lär-in-gor-rē-ä) [" + *roia*, flow]. Excessive discharge of laryngeal mucus. Syn. *blennorrhoea*.
- laryngosclerosis** (lär-in'gö-sklē-rö-mä) [" + *sklēros*, hard, + *ōma*, tumor]. Scleroma affecting the larynx.
- laryngoscope** (lar-in'go-sköp) [" + *skopein*, to examine]. Instrument for examining the larynx.
- l.**, *solar*. Two mirrors, one reflecting sun rays into mouth, again reflected into larynx by laryngeal mirror. Newer modifications use an alloy of aluminum and magnesium in reflecting mirrors.
- laryngoscopic** (lar-in-gö-sköp'ik) [G *laryx*, *larygg-*, + *skopein*, to examine]. Pert. to observation with aid of small long handled mirror for reflecting interior of larynx.
- laryngoscopy** (lar-in-gos'kö-pi) [" + *skopein*, to examine]. Examination of interior of larynx.
- NP: Instrument should be warmed. Parts should be cocaineized.
- l.**, *direct*. That done with laryngeal speculum or laryngoscope.
- NP: Mouth is held open with a gag.

- l.**, *indirect*. That done with a mirror.
- NP Nurse should stand behind patient with left hand on head, holding patient's tongue with right hand to steady it.
- laryngospasm** (lär-in'gö-spazm) [" + *spasmos*, spasm]. Spasm of laryngeal muscles.
- laryngostenosis** (lar-ing'go-ste-nö'sis) [" + *stenosis*, a narrowing]. Stricture of larynx.
- l.**, *compression*. From causes outside the larynx as result of abscesses, tumors, goiter, etc.
- l.**, *occlusion*. Etiol. May be due to congenital bands or membranes, foreign bodies, tumors, cicatricial contraction following ulceration as in diphtheria and tertiary syphilis, penetrating wounds or corrosive fluid.
- Sym Dyspnea, esp on inspiration and exertion. Loud breathing which becomes a stridulous choking respiration, pulse small and frequent, face anxious and cyanotic.
- Progn Grave.
- Treatment. Depends on cause. Tracheotomy is often the temporary and almost always the final expedient.
- laryngostomy** (lär-in-gos'tö-mi) [" + *stoma*, opening]. Establishing permanent opening through neck into larynx.
- laryngostroboscope** (lar-in'go-stro-bo-sköp) [" + *strobos*, whirl, + *skopein*, to view]. Instrument for inspection of vibration of vocal cords.
- laryngotomy** (lar-in-got'ö-mi) [" + *tomē*, incision]. Incision of larynx.
- laryngotracheitis** (lär-in'gö-tra-kē-i'tis). Inflamed condition of the larynx and trachea.
- laryngotracheotomy** (lar-in'go-tra-ke-ot'ö-mi) [" + *tracheia*, windpipe, + *tomē*, incision]. Incision of larynx with section of upper tracheal rings.
- laryngoxerosis** (lär-in'gö-zēr-ö'sis) [" + *xerosis*, dryness]. Abnormal dryness of the larynx.
- larynx** (lar'inks) (*Pl. larynges*) [G *laryx*, *larygg-*]. The organ of voice, the enlarged upper end of trachea; musculoarticular structure lined with mucous membrane.



THE LARYNX

Seen in its relation to: 1. The mouth cavity. 2. Nasopharynx. 3. Glottis. 4. Esophagus.

BLOOD SUPPLY: Inf. thyroid, branch of thyroid axis and sup. thyroid, branch of ext. carotid.

STRUCTURE Consists of nine cartilages bound together by an elastic membrane and moved by muscles. Cartilages include three single ones (*cricoid, thyroid, and epiglottic*) and three paired ones (*arytenoid, corniculate, and cuneiform*). The extrinsic muscles include the *omohyoid, sternohyoid, sternothyroid*, and several others. Intrinsic muscles include the *cricothyroid, ext* and *int thyroarytenoid, trans* and *obl arytenoid*, and *ext* and *int thyroarytenoid*. The cavity of the larynx contains two pairs of folds, the *ventricular folds* (false vocal cords) and *vocal folds* (true vocal cords), and is divided into three regions (*vestibule, ventricle*, and *int entrance to the glottis*). Opening between true vocal folds forms a narrow slit, the *rima glottidis* or *glottis*.

NERVES From int. and ext. branches of sup. laryngeal.

NP. Diseases of Patient should stay in bed and, in any event, he should avoid changes of atmosphere which may cause an attack of coughing. Room temperature should be maintained at the proper level, and drafts avoided. Movements may set up coughing, so patient should rest quietly. The voice is generally affected in abnormal conditions of the larynx, so voice also should be rested. To keep silence, however, may cause patient to become depressed. The nurse needs to entertain the patient but she should not ask the patient questions unless they may be answered by a nod of the head. The patient will need encouragement in continuing inhalations ordered.

When possible for the patient to use the voice, instructions should be given to use the diaphragm and abdominal muscles rather than the muscles of the throat. In chronic laryngitis cold water may be applied to the neck morning and night. The nose, throat, and larynx must be kept cleaned by sprays as ordered.

In edema of the larynx sucking ice, or application of ice to the neck may be helpful. Astringent sprays and saline purges may be ordered by the doctor.

RS Bouchut's method, cricoarytenoid, epiglottis, glottis, "laryng-" words, prominentia laryngea, vestibule, vocal cord.

1. foreign bodies in. **SYM** When a foreign body enters it produces violent spasmodic cough and dyspnea, fixed pain at particular spot and loss of voice.

TREATMENT If on the spot promptly raise patient by the heels and slap him on the back. Search pharynx with finger and extract object. Induce vomiting by inserting finger in throat. Feed foods such as thick gruels, mashed potatoes, bread, etc., to carry object into stomach. Use laryngoscopic mirror and extract substance with forceps—may need to resort to tracheotomy.

lasciv'ia [*L. lascivire*, to be wanton]. Abnormal sexual desire. **SYN:** *nymphomania, satyriasis*.

lassitude (*las'i-tüd*) [*L. lassitudo*, weariness]. Weariness, exhaustion.

latency (*la'tén-si*) [*L. latere*, to be hidden]. State of being concealed or hidden.

la'tent [*L. latere*, to be concealed]. 1. Lying hidden. 2. Quiet; not active.

1. content. **PSY** That part of a dream that cannot be brought into the objective

consciousness through any effort of will to remember.

1. heat. Heat that disappears during evaporation or melting.

1. period. 1. Time bet. a stimulus and its response. **SYN:** *lag phase*. 2. **PSY** Time bet. ages of 4 to about 11 years separating infantile sexuality from onset of puberty or genital sexuality. **SYN:** *latency period*, 2. 3. Time during which a disease is supposed to be existent without manifesting itself, period of incubation.

lateral (*la'tér-ád*) [*L. latus, later-*, side, + *ad*, toward]. Toward a side or lateral aspect.

lateral (*la'tér-al*) [*L. latus, later-*, side]. Pert to the side.

1. sinus. Transverse and sigmoid portion of two cranial venous sinuses. Extends from occipital protuberance to jugular bulb.

latericeous, lateritious (*la'tér-i'shūs*) [*L. later, a brick*]. Resembling brick dust.

lateroflexion (*la'tér-ò-flek'shun*) [*L. latus, later-*, side, + *flectus*, from *flectere*, to bend]. Bending or curvature toward a side.

lateroprone, laterosemiprone position (*la'tér-o-prón', -sém'i-prón*) Patient on left side leaning on chest, right knee and thigh drawn up, left arm back of patient. **SYN:** *Sims' position, q.v., for illustration*.

lateropulsion (*la'tér-o-pul'shun*) [*" + pulsus*, driving] Involuntary tendency in cerebellar and labyrinthine disease to fall to one side.

lateroversion (*la'tér-ò-vér'shun*) [*" + verso*, a turning] Tendency or a turning toward one side.

lathyrism (*la'th'ir-izm*) [*G. lathyros, vetch*]. Chick-pea poisoning. **SYN:** *lupinosis*.

Nervous disorders and tremors with cramps in arms and legs.

TREATMENT Provoke vomiting, wash out stomach, stimulants.

latrine (*la-trén')* [*L. latrina*]. A public privy.

Latreductus (*la'tr-ò-dèkt'us*) A genus of small black spiders belonging to the family Therididae.

L. mactans. The black widow or hourglass spider, a species widely distributed in the United States. The bite of the female produces serious symptoms and may result in death.

la'tus, la'ta, la'tum. [*L. broad*]. Broad, as the uterine broad ligament.

laud'able [*L. laudabilis*, praiseworthy]. Healthy, normal, said of *pus*.

laudanum (*law'dan-um*). Tincture of opium. **POISONING** See *morphine*.

laugh (*láf*) [*M. E. laughen*, to laugh]. Sound produced by laughing. **SYN:** *risus*.

1. sardonic. Spasm of facial muscles producing a grinning effect. **SYN:** *risus sardonicus*.

laughing gas (*la'f'ing*) [*M. E. laughen*, to laugh]. Nitrous oxide gas.

laughter, compulsive. **SYN:** *obsessive laughter*. *L.* without cause, occurring in certain psychoses, esp. schizophrenia.

laughter reflex (*la'f'tér*). Uncontrollable laughter resulting from tickling or pretense of tickling.

lavage (*la-vazh')* [*Fr.*: from *L. lavare*, to wash]. Washing out of a cavity.

1. gastric. Washing out of the stomach. A stomach tube or catheter is used with solution of sterile water, or normal saline, or 2% boric acid, or 1-5% sodium bicarbonate.

QUANTITY OF SOLUTION: Not more than 10 oz. at a time repeated until fluid runs clear.

TEMPERATURE AND TIME 105° F. Preferably before breakfast. POSITION Semi-recumbent or low enough to prevent inhalation of returning fluid. In poisoning, save siphoned fluid for examination. If patient is unconscious use a mouth gag.

PURPOSE: To remove irritants or poisons, to relieve nausea or vomiting, to cleanse the stomach preoperatively or postoperatively. In latter case to prevent nausea. SEE bladder irrigation, colonic irrigation.

law [A. S. laga, law] In the scientific sense, a statement which is found to hold true uniformly for a whole class of natural occurrences.

1., all-or-nothing. The weakest stimulus capable of producing a response produces the maximum response contraction in cardiac and skeletal muscles and nerve.

1., Avogadro's. If temperature and ext. pressure are the same, all gases contain same number of molecules in equal volumes.

1., Behring's. Blood and serum of an immunized subject confers immunity when injected into another.

1., Bell's. Ant. spinal nerve roots are motor, and post. roots are sensory.

1's., Berthollet's. 1. When two salts react because of a solvent, if a new salt can be produced, a less soluble, this salt will be produced. 2. When dry heat is applied to "two salts, if a new salt can be produced more volatile, this salt will be produced."

1., biogenetic. SYN recapitulation theory. Ontogeny recapitulates phylogeny, i.e., an individual in its development recapitulates stages in its racial development.

1., Boyle's. The volume occupied by a fixed quantity of every gas is inversely proportional, and density directly proportional, to pressure applied to the gas.

1., Brewster's. For any substance the polarizing angle is equal to that angle of incidence at which the portion of light that is reflected is at right angles to the portion refracted.

1., Charles'. When pressure is constant, volume of a gas varies as the absolute temperature.

1., Courvoisier's. When the common bile duct is obstructed by a calculus, dilatation of gallbladder is rare, when otherwise obstructed, dilatation is common.

1., of definite proportions. Two or more elements when united to form a new substance do so in a constant and fixed proportion by weight.

1., DuBois-Reymond. Excitation is the function of the differential coefficient of current (c) with respect to time (t) dc/dt, that is, sudden variations in energy potential are more effective as stimuli than gradual variations, the more rapid the change, the greater the excitant effect.

1., Fechner's. The intensity of sensation is proportional to the logarithm of the strength of the stimulus.

1., Graham's. The rate at which a gas diffuses through a porous membrane is inversely proportional to the square root of the density of the gas.

1., Haeckel's. SEE law, biogenetic.

1., of the heart [Sterling's]. Other things being equal, the stroke volume of the heart varies as the extent of diastolic filling; or, the energy of contraction is a function of the initial length of the muscle fibers.

1., Hilton's. A nerve trunk supplying any joint supplies the muscles which move the joint and skin over insertion of such muscles.

1., of the intestine. Moderate distention of the intestine at a point causes relaxation below (aborally to the point) and contraction above.

1., Koch's, Koch's postulate. To prove an organism to be the cause of a given disease or lesion. 1st, the microorganism in question must appear in the lesion at all times. 2nd, pure cultures must be obtained from it. 3rd, cultures must reproduce the disease in animals and pure cultures must be again obtained from these lesions.

1., of Magendie. Same as 1 of Bell.

1., Marey's. Heart rate varies inversely to arterial blood pressure, that is, a rise or fall in arterial blood pressure brings about, respectively, a slowing or speeding up of heart rate.

1., Mariotte's. Boyle's law, q 1.

1., of mass action. In chemical reactions the amount of change taking place is proportional to action mass of the reacting substance.

1., Mendel's. A number of principles of heredity established by Mendel (1822-1884) which laid the foundation for the modern science of genetics. Includes the principles of unit characters, dominance, segregation, and independent assortment.

1., of molecular weights. The weight of a molecule is the sum of the weights of its atoms and the relative molecular weight of a compound is equal to sum of the atomic weights of its components divided by two.

1., Müller's. SEE law of specificity of nervous energy.

1., of multiple proportions. When two substances unite to form a series of chemical compounds the proportions in which they unite are simple multiples of one another or of one common proportion.

1., Nysten's. Rigor mortis travels progressively from muscles of mastication, through the face, neck, trunk and arms, reaching the legs and feet last.

1., periodic. The physical and chemical properties of chemical elements are periodic functions of their at. wt.

Natural classification of elements according to their at. wt., when arranged in order of their at. wt. or atomic numbers, elements show regular variations in most of their physical and chemical properties.

1., of reciprocal proportions. In chemistry, the 1. that the proportions in which two elementary bodies unite with a third one are simple multiples or simple fractions of the proportions in which these two bodies unite with each other.

1., Rubner's. 1 L. of constant energy consumption. Rapidity of growth is proportional to intensity of the metabolic processes. 2 L. of constant growth quotient. The same proportional part, or growth quotient, of total energy is utilized for growth.

1., of specificity of nervous energy. SYN: Muller's law. Excitation of a receptor always gives rise to the same sensation regardless of the nature of the stimulus.

1., Waller's, of degeneration. If a spinal nerve is completely divided, the peripheral portion undergoes fatty de-

generation, while the proximal part preserves its original character

1., Weber's. When a stimulus is continually increased the smallest increase of sensation which we can appreciate remains the same, if the proportion of the increase of stimulus to the whole stimulus remains the same

1., Wolff's. Changes in form and function of bones result in definite changes in their internal structure

lax (laks) [L *laxus*, slack] Without tension

laxative (lak'sā-tiv) [L *laxāre*, to loosen] A mildly purgative medicine, an aperient or mild cathartic producing one or two evacuations without pain or tenesmus

1., diet. One promoting free intestinal elimination, fresh fruits, lemonade, stewed raisins, prunes, asparagus, cauliflower, spinach, tomatoes, figs, butter-milk, sweet potatoes, sweet corn, pea and bean puree, carrots, greens, nuts, whole grains, yeasts Vitamin B essential for good elimination

layer (lā'eri) [ME *layer*] A stratum, a thin sheetlike structure of more or less uniform thickness

1., bacillary. Rod and cone layer of retina

1., basal. The *basalis*, outermost layer of uterine endometrium lying next to the myometrium

1., choriocapillary. SEE *lamina choriocapillaris*

1., claustral. Layer of gray matter between external capsule and insula

1., compact. The compact surface layer of the uterine endometrium

1., cuticular, of epithelium. A striated 1 secreted by and covering free surface of an epithelial sheet, esp that on surface of columnar epithelium of the intestine

1., ependymal. Inner layer of cells of embryonic neural tube

1., ganglionic. 1 Fifth layer of cerebral cortex, consisting of large- and medium-sized pyramids 2 An inner layer of ganglion cells in the retina whose axons form the fibers of the optic nerve

1., germ. One of the three primary layers of the developing embryo from which the various organ systems develop SEE *ectoderm*, *mesoderm*, *entoderm*

1., germinative. SYN *malpighian layer* Stratum germinativum, the innermost layer of the epidermis, consisting of basal layer of cells and a layer of prickle cells (stratum spinosum)

1., granular ext. Second layer of cerebellar cortex, lying within molecular layer and separated from it by a single row of Purkinje cells Consists principally of granule cells

1., granular int. The fourth layer of the cerebral cortex, consisting principally of closely packed stellate cells

1., Henle's. A layer of clear cells forming outermost layer of the inner epithelial root sheath of a hair

1., horny. The stratum corneum, outermost layer of the skin, consisting of clear, dead, scalelike cells, those of the surface layer being constantly desquamated

1., Huxley's. The middle layer of inner epithelial root sheath of a hair

1., Langhans'. Cytotrophoblast, *qv* SEE *Langhans' layer*

1., malpighian. SEE 1 *germinative*.

1., molecular. 1 Outermost layer of

cerebral or cerebellar cortex 2 Inner or outer plexiform layer of the retina **1., osteogenic.** Innermost or bone-forming layer of the periosteum

1., outer-nuclear. A layer of the retina containing the nuclei of the visual cells (rods and cones)

1., papillary. Superficial layer of the corium lying immediately under the epidermis into which it extends, forming *dermal papillae*

1., pigment. Outermost layer of the retina Cells contain a pigment called *melanin*

1., Purkinje. A single row of large flash-shaped cells (Purkinje cells) lying between molecular and granular layers of the cerebellar cortex

1., of pyramidal cells. The ext pyramidal layer, third layer of cerebral cortex, consisting principally of well-developed pyramids

1., reticular. The inner layer of the corium lying beneath the papillary layer

1., somatic. In the embryo, a layer of extra-embryonic mesoderm which forms a part of the somatopleure, the outer wall of the coelom

1., splanchnic. A layer of extra-embryonic mesoderm, which with the endoderm forms the splanchnopleure

1., spongy. The stratum spongiosum, the middle layer of the uterine endometrium Contains dilated portions of uterine glands

1., subendocardial. Layer of loose connective tissue immediately under the endocardium which binds it to the myocardium Contains fibers of the conducting system of the heart

1., subendothelial. Layer of fine fibers and fibroblasts lying immediately under the endothelium of the tunica intima of larger arteries and veins

laxaretto [It *lazzaro*, a leper]. 1 A quarantine station 2 Hospital for treatment of contagious diseases SYN *pesthouse*.

leaching (lē'ching) [AS *leccan*, to wet].

Extraction of a substance from a mixture by washing the mixture with a solvent in which only the desired substance is soluble SYN *lixivation*.

lead (lēd) SYMB Pb A metallic element [plumbum]. At wt 206.9 Its compounds are poisonous

1., acetate. USP Sugar of lead. ACTION AND USES An astringent, saturated alcoholic solution, is used as a lotion in ivy poisoning Seldom used internally

DOSEAGE. AV Internally, 1 gr. (0.6 Gm.).

1., colic. That due to lead poisoning

1., encephalopathy. Disease of brain caused by lead poisoning.

1., line. Bluish line on gums in lead poisoning.

1., pipe contraction. Cataleptic condition during which limbs remain in any position in which placed

1., poisoning, acute. Eriol From large overdosage SYM Metallic taste in mouth, burns in throat and gullet Later abdominal cramps and prostration F A TREATMENT Wash out stomach Adm. of magnesium sulfate (epsom salts) or sodium sulfate which precipitates the lead and helps remove the lead by purging.

1., p., chronic. Eriol. Exceedingly common Exposure in the industries; from food when lead vessels are used in its preparation, from cosmetics; or in children from nipple shields, chewing lead toys or objects covered with lead paints.

SYM Anorexia, nausea, vomiting, salivation, anemia, the lead line on the

gums, purging, abdominal pains, muscle cramps and pains in the joints. One of the most typical findings is the abdominal pain known as *lead colic*. There may be impairment of any part of the nervous system, often leading to muscle atrophy and the characteristic foot or wrist drop. Various blood changes may be found, especially the "stippling" of the red cells.

lead (léd) [*A.S. lǣdan, to guide*]. An electrocardiograph record.

The three common leads are lead I, right arm to left arm, lead II, right arm to left leg, lead III, left arm to left leg. These are known as *standard leads*, *bipolar limb leads* or *indirect leads*.

I., precordial. Record taken when one lead is placed over the precordium, the other over an indifferent region.

I., unipolar. Record made when one lead is placed on chest wall overlying the heart, where potential changes are of considerable magnitude and the other (distant or indifferent electrode) placed where potential changes are of small magnitude.

leaf (láf) [*A.S.*]. A plant organ usually shooting out from the side of a stem or branch, somewhat flattened and oval in shape, and green in color. Ex *Beladonna*, *hyoscyamus*, *digitalis*.

lean (lén) [*A.S. hlæne, without flesh*]. Without flesh, emaciated.

DIET FOR Diet as for tuberculosis or neurasthenia. Milk, 2 pints with or bet. meals, 2 eggs; meat, 6-8 oz., bread, 12 oz.; potatoes, 4 oz.; milk puddings, 4 oz.; thick soup, 5 oz.; butter or other fat, 2 oz.; sugar, 4 oz. in any form, plenty of liquids with meals, tea, coffee, cocoa, water, cod-liver oil. See *maces*.

Leber's disease (lá'bér). Congenital atrophy of the optic nerve that is inherited.

L's plexus. Plexus of venules in eye bet. Schlemm's canal and Fontana's spaces [the urethra].

Lecat's gulf (lá-káts'). Bulbous portion of *lechery* (letch'er-í) [*Fr. lecher, to lick*]. Lewdness, sensualism.

lechopyra (lek-o-pí'ra) [*G. lechō, parturient woman, + pyr, fever*]. Puerperal fever.

lecithin (les'ith-in) [*G. lekithos, egg yolk*]. A fatty substance, of the group called phospholipins, found in blood, bile, brain, egg yolk, nerves, and other animal tissues, and yielding stearic acid, glycerol, phosphoric acid, and choline on hydrolysis. They are all derivatives of glycerin.

Uses. In cases of poor nutrition, rickets, anemia, diabetes, tuberculosis.

lec'ithin'ase. An enzyme that catalyzes the decomposition of lecithin.

cobra l. An enzyme present in snake venom which brings about the removal of a molecule of fatty acid from lecithin resulting in production of *lysolecithin*, *q.v.*

lectual (lekt'ü-ál) [*L. lectus, bed*]. Pert. to a bed or couch.

I. disease. Bed-confining disease.

Lederer's anemia (léd'ér-ers). Acute hemolytic anemia.

leech (lêch) [*A.S. lacce*]. A blood-sucking water worm, belonging to the phylum Annelida, class Hirudinea. It is parasitic on man and other animals, producing a condition known as *hirudiniasis*, *q.v.* Leeches were at one time used as a means of blood-letting, a practice common up to the middle of the 19th century, but which now has been almost completely abandoned. They are a source of *hirudin*, an anti-

coagulating principle secreted by their buccal glands. See: *Hirudo*.

I., artificial. Cup and exhaust pump or syringe for drawing blood.

Lee's ganglion (le) Cervical uterine ganglion formed from 3rd and 4th sacral nerves and hypogastric and ovarian plexuses.

left, SYN: sinistral. The opposite of right.

left-hand'edness. Condition of being more adept in use of left hand. SYN. *sinistrality*.

left lateral recumbent position. The English or obstetrical position. Patient on left side, right knee and thigh drawn up. Used in rectal operations and obstetrics.

leg (lég) [*M.E.*]. One of the 2 lower extremities, including the femur, tibia, fibula, and patella, spec. the part between the knee and ankle.

RS acnesia, acragnosis, anxielas tibiarum, Barbadoes, bayonet, bowleg, Buerger's disease, calf, crural, crus, saphena, sura, systemma, tibia.

I., Anglesey. A form of jointed artificial leg.

I., badger. Inequality in the length of the legs.

I., baker. Genu valgum, or knock-knee.

I., bandy. Same as bowleg.

I., Barbadoes. Elephantiasis of the legs.

I., bayonet. Uncorrected backward displacement of the knee bones, followed by ankylosis at the joint.

I., bird. Reduction in size of the leg from atrophy of the muscles.

I., boomerang. A disease of the leg bones occurring among Australian natives, causing a curvature of the leg resembling a boomerang.

I., bow. *Genu varum*: an outward curving of the legs at the knees.

I., lawn tennis. Rupture of plantaris muscle accompanied by excruciating disabling pain in the posterior region of the knee.

I., milk. Phlebitis of the femoral vein occasionally following parturition and typhoid fever. It is characterized by swelling of the leg, usually without redness. Called also white leg. SYN. *phlegmasia alba dolens*.

I., scissor. Cross leg deformity, a result of double hip disease, in which the patient walks with the legs crossed.

I., type. Inherited progressive muscular atrophy.

I., white. See *milk leg*.

leggings (lég'gíngs) [*M.E. leg, leg*]. Sterile leg coverings used on patient while in operating room.

legitimacy (lê-jit'im-â-sì) [*L. legitimus, lawful*]. 1. Condition of being legal. 2. Condition of being born in wedlock.

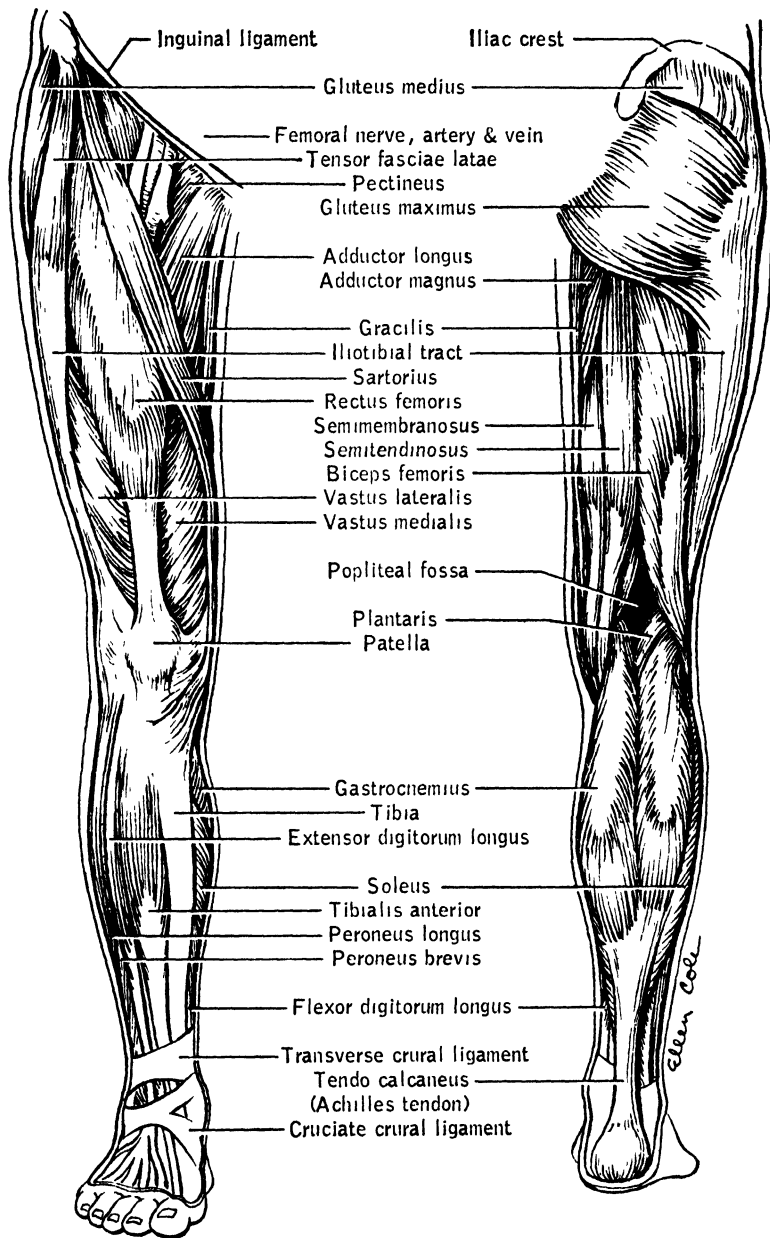
legume (lê'güm) [*L. legumen, pulse*]. Fruit or pod of beans, peas, lentils, etc.

Comp. Nitrogen. Equal to that in meat. It is called *legumin*,* forming with water a paste resembling gluten, but easier to digest.

VITAMINS (Sprouted): A good source of vit. B and probably vit. G. Vit. A and C in small amounts.

CARBOHYDRATES: Superior to those in meat. Generally they are in the form of starch in about the same proportion as the cereals, but with more cellulose.

ASH: Twice that of meat or bread. Potash is abundant and soda is present. Alkalinity higher than that of other



LEG'S ANTERIOR MUSCLES.

LEG'S POSTERIOR MUSCLES

vegetables. Organic phosphoric acid is high, only exceeded in cheese, oatmeal, and yolk of egg. Iron is found only in the lentils, but lime and magnesium, also nuclei and lecithin, are plentiful in the others as well.

Absorption. They take up large amounts of water. 10.58 oz. of dried peas make 42.38 oz. of purée, while intestinal absorption is lower than that for milk, bread, meat or rice.

Effect of Preparation. Soaking. The water transforms some of the starch into amyloextrin and modifies the cellulose, assisting in their digestion and absorption.

Cooking. Soft water should be used, as the carbonate of lime in hard water forms an insoluble combination. Add baking soda to hard water. Too much water lowers the nutritive value, wastes the aromatic essences, mineral salts and diminishes digestibility. Cook in small amount of water, over a slow fire in an airtight vessel.

Action. About the same as cereals. The great amount of albumin in legumes may overtax gastric action. Too large quantities may overtax the alimentary canal and cause gaseous and acid fermentation. In the intestines, the albumin and starch react at once on the pancreas and the glandular system, while the cellulose reacts on the muscular system. They are heavy in nitrogen and nuclei, and should be considered as less expensive substitute for meat.

Ind. Adolescence and Childhood. The phosphorus, lime and magnesium in legumes are very valuable in the construction of tissue, as well as in convalescence and tuberculosis. Thick soups may be used when the entire pea or bean would not be tolerated by the stomach.

Contra. Dyspepsia, dilatation, gastritis, anemia, neurasthenia, enterocolitis, enteritis, enteroptosis, hyperchlorhydria, gout, gravel, rheumatism, neuralgia, scleroma, Bright's disease, and cardiac affections. *Diabetes.* Slow to digest, and because rich in carbohydrates they should be limited. *Obesity.* There is a tendency to transform them into fatty substances in the liver, therefore they should be avoided. *Gastric troubles.* The hyperacidity arrests the digestion of starch, provoking putrefaction. See *beans, peas, lentils.*

legumelin (lē-gū-mel-in) [L. *legumen*, pulse] An albumin present in many leguminous seeds, as in peas. See *legume, legumin.*

legu'min [L. *legumen*, pulse] A protein globulin contained in legumes, vegetable casein.

leioderma (lē-ō-dēr-mī-ā) [G. *leios*, smooth, + *derma*, skin] Skin disease characterized by abnormal glossiness and atrophy.

leiomyofibroma (lē-ō-mī-ō-fī-brō-mā) [G. *leios*, smooth, + *mys*, my-, muscle, + *L. fibra*, fiber, + *G. oma*, tumor] A benign tumor composed principally of smooth muscle and fibrous connective tissue.

leiomyoma (lē-ō-mī-ō-mā) [G. *leios*, smooth, + *mys*, my-, muscle, + *oma*, tumor] Myoma consisting principally of smooth muscle tissue.

leiomyosarcoma (lē-ō-mī-ō-sār-kō-mā) [" + *sarx*, flesh, + *oma*, tumor] Combined leiomyoma and sarcoma.

leiotrichous (lē-ō'trī-kūs) Possessing smooth straight hair.

Leishmania (lēsh-mān'-i-ā) A genus of parasitic flagellate protozoans, which occur as typical *leishmanian* forms in vertebrate hosts, but as *leptomonad* forms in invertebrate hosts or in cultures. They are transmitted by the sandfly, *Phlebotomus*.

L. braziliensis. Causative agent of American leishmaniasis.

L. donovani. Causative agent of kala azar (visceral leishmaniasis).

L. tropica. Causative agent of oriental sore (cutaneous leishmaniasis).

leishmaniasis, leishmaniosis (lēsh-mān-i-ā-sis, -i-ō-sis) Infection with a species of *Leishmania*, affecting the skin, nasal cavities and pharynx, one form causing oriental boil, another kala azar.

L., American. L. caused by *L. braziliensis* involving principally nasopharyngeal and mucocutaneous membranes. Common in Cent and South America.

L., cutaneous. SYN *oriental sore* *Delhi ulcer* L. caused by *L. tropica*.

L., visceral. SYN *kala azar* *dumdum fever* L. caused by *L. donovani*.

le'ma. SYN *sebum palpebrae*. The dried secretion of the meibomian glands which collects in the inner canthus of the eye.

-lem'ma. Combining form meaning a membrane, covering, sheath, or envelope.

lemmocyte (lem-mō-sīt) [G. *lemma*, husk, + *kytos*, cell] A cell which becomes a neurilemma cell.

lemniscus (lem-nis-kūs) [G. *lēmniskos*, a fillet] A bundle of sensory fibers (lateral or ext. and median or int.) in the medulla, and pons. SYN *fillet, laqueus*.

lem'on [Persian *limān*, lemon] Contains citric acid. AV. SERVING 100 Gm. Pro 1.00, Fat 0.7, Carbo 7.4. ASH Ca 0.036, Mg 0.007, K 0.175, Na 0.004, P 0.022, Cl 0.002, S 0.011, Fe 0.0006.

L. juice. AV. SERVING 15 Gm. Carbo 1.5. ASH Ca 0.024, Mg 0.010, K 0.127, Na 0.009, P 0.010, Cl 0.003, S 0.006.

VITAMINS Same for both A+, B+, C+++, G++.

A base forming fruit, alkalinity 5 cc per 100 Gm., 12 cc per 100 cal.

Action. Stimulating and refreshing. **Ind.** May be used in place of vinegar, spices, and aromatic substances by those who cannot use the latter. *Diabetics* may use A fine antiscorbutic, good in Barlow's disease. Six to 8 lemons per day may be used in rheumatism except as stated below.

Contra. As they are supposed to increase calcification of arteries and deposit of chalky matter in the tissues, avoid use in pulmonary tuberculosis and in acute articular rheumatism.

lemoparalysis (lē'mo-par-al'is-Is) [G. *laimos*, gullet, + *para*, beside, + *lyein*, to loosen] Paralysis of esophagus.

lemostenosis [" + *stenōsis*, a narrowing]. Stricture of esophagus.

lenigallol (len-i-gal'ōl) A derivative of pyrogallol acid (triacetyl pyrogallol).

Uses. In eczema, psoriasis, and other skin conditions.

Dosage. In 1-6% ointment, usually with zinc oxide.

lenitive (len-tiv) [L. *lenire*, to soothe].

1. Demulcent, soothing, slightly laxative.

2. A palliative.

lens (lēnz) (pl. *lentēs*) [L. *lentil*, lens].

1. A transparent refracting medium.

usually made of glass 2 The crystalline lens of the eye.

RS capsitis, capsulociliary, circle of diffusion, posterior chamber, vitreous chamber.

l., achromatic. One for correction of aberration of refrangibility, or chromatic aberration.

l., bifocal. Having a double focus

l., concave spherical. Formed of prisms with their apices together, therefore, thin at the center and thick at the edge. Used in myopia

l., contact. A thin shell of glass or plastic made to fit over and lie in contact with the cornea

l., convex spherical. Formed of prisms with their bases together, therefore, thick at the center and thin at the edge. Used in hyperopia

l., crystalline. Transparent, colorless structure in eye, biconvex in shape, enclosed in a capsule and held in place just behind the pupil by the suspensory ligament. Consists principally of *lens fibers* which at the periphery are soft, forming the *cornea lentis*, and in the center of harder consistency, forming the *nucleus lentis*. Beneath the capsule on ant surface is a thin layer of cells, the *lens epithelium*. Function is to focus rays so they form a perfect image on the retina

l., cylindrical. Segment of a cylinder parallel to its axis, used in correcting astigmatism

lenticonus (len-ti-ko'nus) [" + *conus*, cone] Conical protrusion of ant or post surface of lens

lenticular [L *lenticularis*, pert to a lens] 1 Lens shaped SYN *lenticiform*. 2 Pert to a lens

l., fossa. Depression in ant surface of vitreous for reception of the crystalline lens

l., glands. Small masses of lymphatic tissue in lamina propria of pyloric region of the stomach

l., nucleus. Mass of gray matter forming part of the corpus striatum. Consists of the putamen and globus pallidus

lenticulostriate (len-tik'ü-lö-strí'ät) [" + *striatus* 'streaked'] Rel to the lenticular nucleus and corpus striatum

lenticulothalamic. Pert to lenticular nucleus and the thalamus

lenticiform (lent'i-form) [L *lens*, *lenticul*, lens, + *forma*, shape] Lentic or lens shaped SYN *lenticular*.

lentiginous (lén-ti'tín-üs) [L *lentigo*, freckle] 1 Affected by lentigo. 2 Covered with very small dots

lentigo (pl *lentiginēs*) [L freckle] Small brown macules or yellow-brown pigmented areas on skin sometimes caused by exposure to sun and weather SYN *ephelis*, *freckle*

lentitis (lén-tí'tis) [" + G. *-itis*, inflammation] SYN *phakitis* Inflammation of the crystalline lens

leontiasis (lě-on-ti'ä-sis) [G *león*, *leont-*, lion] Lionlike expression about face, accompanying certain diseases.

l., ossea. Enlargement and distortion of facial bones, giving one the appearance of a lion. The condition is rare and not fatal SYN *leontiasis*.

leotropic (lě-ō-trop'ik) [G *laos*, left, + *tropos*, a turning] Running from right to left in a spiral form. OPP: *deiotropic*.

leper (lěp'ēr) [G *lepros*, scaly]. Person afflicted with leprosy.

lepido- [G.]. Combining form. Referring to scales.

Lepidoptera. An order of the class Insecta which includes the butterflies, moths and skippers. Characterized by scaly wings, sucking mouth parts, and complete metamorphosis

lepidosis (lěp-id-ō'sis) [" + *-ōsis*, intensive] Any scaly or desquamating eruption SYN *lepra*, 2, *pitiriasis*.

leptothrix (lěp-o-thrīks) [G *lepos*, scale, + *thrix*, hair]. Condition in which shaft of the hair is incased in hardened, scaly, sebaceous matter

lepra (lěp'rā) [G *lepra*, leprosy] 1. Leprosy, but commonly used only in conjunction with other words to denote types of leprosy 2 A dermatosis with desquamation

l., alba. Skin is anesthetic and white, and different forms of paralysis follow.

l., anæsthetica. Leprosy with anæsthetic areas on body

l., Arabum. True or nodular leprosy

l., maculosa. Form with pigmented cutaneous areas

l., mutilans. Final stage of true leprosy, or mutilation stage.

l., nervorum. Maculo-anæsthetic leprosy, q 1

leprid(e) (lěp'rēd) [G *lepra*, leprosy]. Leprous cutaneous lesion

leprology (lěp-rof'ō-jī) [" + *logos*, study]. The study of leprosy and methods of treating it

leproma (lěp-rō'mā) [G *lepra*, leprosy, + *coma*, tumor] A cutaneous nodule or tubercle characteristic of leprosy

lepromin. A substance prepared from lepromatous nodules of leprosy

l., skin test. One in which lepromin is introduced intradermally. Reaction is positive in neural leprosy, negative in lepromatous leprosy. Of prognostic rather than diagnostic value

leprosarium. An institution for the care of lepers

leprosy (lěp'rō-sī) [G *lepra*, leprosy] SYN *Hansen's disease*. See *lepra*

Divided into two main types (1) *nodular* or *cutaneous* [*lepra tuberosa*], also called *lepromatous* or L type. (2) *maculo-anæsthetic* [*lepra nervorum*], also called *neural* or N type. A mixed (L-N) type is a combination of the two

In many respects, this infection resembles tuberculosis, and for many years was regarded as incurable, a conclusion no longer considered true

Etiol. Due to *Mycobacterium leprae*, or Hansen's bacillus. May occur at practically any age. Not easily transmissible, though considered contagious

Incubation. Anywhere from 1 to 30 years

SYM. Onset very gradual. May be malaise, headache, chilliness, mental depression, and numbness in portions of the body where disease later makes its appearance.

COMPLICATIONS. Mostly surgical amputations and treatment of deformities may be required

DIFFERENTIAL DIAG. Tuberculosis and esp. syphilis are the 2 diseases most likely to be considered.

Prog. Unfavorable; nevertheless, in recent years many cures have been reported. In other instances, the progress of the disease has been checked for prolonged periods.

TREATMENT. Isolation usually required, though the real danger of infection from ordinary contact is not great. Diamino diphenyl sulfone, usually referred to as DDS, has become the drug of choice and is given by mouth in maximum daily doses of 200 mg., or 300

mg. two or three times a week. Many cases are being cured on this regime. The hygienic surroundings of the patient are an important factor, as well as avoiding secondary infections. See *lepra*.

l., anesthetic. The peripheral nerves are invaded by the leprosy bacillus and discolored spots follow. These may have the appearance of iodine stains, sometimes with a reddish periphery. Skin and appendages atrophy, bones undergo necrosis, and phalanges drop off 1 by 1.

l., cutaneous. Nodular or lepromatous leprosy.

l., Italian. See *L. Lombardy*.

l., lepromatous. See *l. cutaneous*.

l., Lombardy. Deficiency disease caused by lack of vitamin B₂. Syn *pellagra*, *q v*.

l., neural. Anesthetic leprosy, *q v*.

l., nodular. L. with granulation of tissues. Syn *leproma*.

l., trophoneurotic. Anesthetic leprosy.

l., tubercular. Spots of erythema appear on body, become pigmented and hyperanesthetic and develop into tubercles from size of pea to walnut. Face, extremities, and genitals are the parts most commonly affected—occasionally mucous membranes, esp. of nose and throat, are invaded. Hair, eyebrows, and lashes drop out, eyes become inflamed, features distorted, voice husky. Disease may last years. Both the anesthetic and tubercular varieties are frequently seen in same patient.

l., tuberculoid. Leprosy in which a tuberculoid T type of lesion develops. **leprotic** (lêp-rô'tik) [*G lepra, leper*] 1 Rel to leprosy. 2 Affected with leprosy. Syn: *leprosus*.

leptous (lêp'tus) [*G lepra, leper*]. 1 Pert. to leprosy. 2 Affected by leprosy. Syn: *leprotic*.

leptocephalia. Having an abnormally small head.

leptocephalus. An individual possessing an abnormally small head.

leptodermic (lêp-tô-dêr'mik) [*G leptos, slender, + derma, skin*] Possessing a thin skin.

leptomeninges (lêp'to-men-in-jês) [" + *mênigz*, membrane] Pia mater and arachnoid as distinct from dura mater, because of their thinner and more delicate structure.

leptomeningitis (lêp'to-men-in-jî'tis) [" + " + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the pia and arachnoid membranes. See *meningitis*.

ETIOI. Tubercle bacillus, spirochete of syphilis, and other pathologic organisms.

Sym. Acute headache, pain in back, rigidity of spine, irritability, drowsiness ending in coma.

Clinically, it cannot be distinguished from pachymeningitis, *q v*.

leptomeninx. Sing. of leptomeninges. The pia mater or the arachnoid.

leptopellic (lêp-tô-pel'ik) [" + *pellis*, a bowl (pelvis)] Having an abnormally narrow pelvis.

leptophonia (lêp-tô-fô'nî-â) [" + *phônê*, voice] Weakness or feebleness of voice.

leptoprosopia (lêp'tô-prô-sô'pi-â) Narrowness of the face.

leptorhine, leptorrhine (lêp'tor-rin) [" + *ris, rin-*, nose]. Having a very thin or slender nose.

leptosoma (lêp'tô-sôm) [" + *soma*, body] Person of thin, slight stature.

Leptospira (lêp-tô-spi'râ) [*G. leptos*, thin, + *spira*, coil]. Genus of spirochetes, thin, spiral, and hook-ended.

L. autumnalis. Species causing pre-tibial fever, thought to be the same as autumnal fever of Japan.

L. hebdomadis. Species causing seven-day fever of Japan.

L. icterohaemorrhagiae. Species causing infectious, hemorrhagic spirochetel, jaundice (Weil's disease).

leptospirosis (lêp'tô-spi-rô'sis) [" + *-osis*, intensive]. Condition resulting from *Leptospira* infection.

leptothricosis (lêp'tô-thri-kô'sis) [" + *thrix*, hair] Disease from *Leptothrix* infection.

Leptothrix (lêp'to-thiks) [" + *thrix*, hair]. A genus of bacteria often with long filaments. They belong to the Chlamydo bacteriales, the so-called "iron bacteria."

L. buccalis. A species commonly found in the mouth cavity. Considered non-pathogenic.

L. placoides. Species isolated from a tooth canal.

Leptotrichia buccalis. An organism inhabiting the buccal cavity normally.

Leptus autumnalis (lêp'tus) [*G leptos*, slender] Parasitic mite larvae causing itch and sometimes wheals. Syn *chigger*.

lere'sis. Loquacity in old age, garrulosity.

lesbian [*G lesbios*, pert to island of Lesbos]. 1 Pert to lesbianism, or perverted sexual desire in women for those of their own sex only. 2 One who practices lesbianism.

lesbianism. Perversion in which sexual desire of women is only for one of their own sex.

Named from the island of Lesbos wherein the practice of sapphism was reputed to have been general in ancient days. It may be expressed physically or psychically. See *sapphism*, *tribadism*, *uringism*.

lesion (lê'zhun) [*L laesio*, a wound] 1 Morbid change in tissue formation locally. 2 An injury or wound. 3 Single infected patch in a skin disease.

Primary lesions include *macules*, *vesicles*, *blebs*, or *bullae*, *pustules*, *papules*, *tubercles*, *wheals*, and *tumors*, *q v*. Secondary lesions are the result of primary lesions. They may be *crusts*, *ecorrations*, *fissures*, *pigmentations*, *scales*, *scars*, and *ulcers*, *q v*.

R5 abscess, *boil*, *carbuncle*, *Cazenave's lupus*, *cerebropsychosis*, *chancre*, *chancroids*, *Chaussier's areola*, *felon*, *gumma*, *moles*, *pimples*, *rash*, *sebaceous cysts*, *tumefactions*, *verruca*, *wound*.

l., degenerative. L. caused by or showing degeneration.

l., diffuse. L. spreading over a large area.

l., discharging. 1 Brain l. discharging nervous impulses. 2 L. discharging an exudate.

l., focal. L. of small definite area.

l., indiscriminate. L. affecting separate systems of the body.

l., initial, of syphilis. Hard chancre.

l., irritative. L. stimulating or exciting activity in part of body where it is situated.

l., local. L. of nervous origin giving rise to local symptoms.

l., peripheral. One of nerve endings.

l., primary. First l. of a disease, esp. used in referring to chancre of syphilis.

l., structural. One causing change in tissue.

l., systematic. One confined to organs of common function.

l., toxic. One resulting from sepsis.

l., vascular. One of a blood vessel
le'thal [G *lethē*, oblivion]. Pert. to or
that which causes death

lethargic (leth-ar'jik) [G *lēthargos*,
drowsiness] 1. Affected with lethargy
2. Rel to lethargy. 3. Sluggish

lethargy (leth-ar-'ji) [G *lēthargos*, drow-
siness] 1. A condition of functional
torpor or sluggishness, stupor. 2. A
state analogous to hypnotism, or the
first stage of hypnotism

RS *carus, cataphora, coma vigil, dual*
and multiple personality, noctambulism,
somnambulism, vigilambulism.

l., African. Sleeping sickness

l., hysteric. The sleep of hypnotic
lethargy, the state in which many cases
of apparent death and resurrection are
found

l., lucid. Retention of intellect but loss
of will power with a consequent total
lack of muscular response. The subject
knows what is going on, resents it, per-
haps, but is unable to exercise sufficient
will to bring about muscular defense

ETIOI Fear, fascination, shock. This
unrecognized condition may be re-
sponsible for many instances of rape,
or of yielding to such an attack

lethologica (lēth-ō-loj'ik-ā) [G *lethō*, for-
getfulness, + *logos*, word] Temporary
inability to remember a word or name,
or an intended action

lettuce [L *lactuca*, lettuce] COMP Con-
tains a small amount of an opium prin-
ciple A: SERVING 50 Gm Pro 0.6,
Fat 0.2, Carbo 0.5 VITAMINS A ++,
B ++, C ++, D +, E +, G ++ The
green leaves of lettuce contain 30% more
vit A than the inner white leaves
ASHT Ca 0.043, Mg 0.017, K 0.339 Na
0.027, P 0.042, Cl 0.074, S 0.014, Fe 0.0007
A base forming food, alkalinity 74 cc
per 100 Gm, or 38 cc per 100 cal
Action Slightly soporific A mineralizer
and alkaliizer

leuc- For words beginning thus, see
leuk- words

leucine (lū'sēn) [G *leukos*, white] Al-
pha-amino-isobutyl acetic acid, CH₃
(CH)₂ CH (NH₂) COOH, an amino
acid found among the products of the
digestion of proteins. It is present in
body tissues and is indispensable in
foods being essential for normal growth
and metabolism

leucinosis (lū-sin-ō'sis) [+ + -ōsis, in-
tensive] Excess of leucine in the body

leucinuria (lū-sin-ūr'i-ā) [+ + *ouron*,
urine] Presence of leucine in urine

leucitis (lū-sī'tis) [+ + -itis, inflamma-
tion] Inflammation of the sclera. SYN
scleritis.

leukanemia (lū-kā-ne'mī-ā) [+ + *a-*, priv
+ *ama*, blood] Leukemia with marked
anemia.

leukasmus (lū-kas'mūs) [G *leukasmos*
growing white] Congenital absence of
pigment in hands or patches of the
skin SYN *leukoderma*.

leukemia (lū-kē'mī-ā) [G *leukasmos*,
growing white, + *ama*, blood] A dis-
ease of unknown cause characterized
by rapid and abnormal proliferation of
leukocytes in the blood-forming organs
(bone marrow, spleen, lymph nodes)
and the presence of immature leuko-
cytes in peripheral circulation May be
acute or chronic

NP. Watch for local mouth infec-
tions, terminal septicemia, and broncho-
pneumonia as complications. Myelo-
genous forms are prone to such infec-
tions as boils, erysipelas, grippé, influ-
enza and pneumonia. Good nursing

care is very important in all forms of
this disease. Hemorrhages from nose
and mouth often require packing and
hemostatics.

l., acute. Leukemia in which onset
is sudden and progress rapid Usually
fatal within a period of two or three
months

l., aleukemic. L in which the total
leukocyte count is normal or below
normal and in which immature cells
are absent

l., leukemic. L in which total leuko-
cyte count in peripheral blood is ele-
vated and immature cells of the series
involved are present

l., lymphatic. That in which the
lymphatic glands are the seat of hyper-
plasia, with a marked increase in
lymphocytes in blood, acute form occurs
in children and young adults, spleen is
slightly enlarged

l., monocytic. A rare form of leuke-
mia (about 5% of all cases) in which
monocytes are the predominant cells
involved Involves the reticulo-endo-
thelial tissues of blood-forming organs.
Also called *reticulosis* or *reticulo-endo-
theliosis*

l., myelogenous. L involving the
hematopoietic bone marrow, esp that
of the ribs, sternum, and vertebrae
Bone marrow which is normally red in
color, becomes gray and assumes a
gelatinous consistency Myeloid ele-
ments increase in blood stream

SYM General manifestations of ane-
mia—enlargement of spleen, liver or
lymphatic glands Febrile paroxysms
(101°-103° F.), hemorrhage from mu-
cous membranes, digestive disturbances,
dimness of vision. There is marked in-
crease in the leukocytes proportion to
red corpuscles may be 1-50 or even 1-10
This leukocytosis results from an in-
crease in all forms of leukocytes, with
a concomitant decrease in red blood
cells

PROG Occasional recovery More fatal
in adults than children, death usu-
ally resulting in 3-4 years

l., plasma cell. L in which plasma
cells are numerous in the blood

l., subleukemic. Aleukemic leukemia,
q.v.

leukemic (lū-kēm'ik) [G. *leukos*, white, +
ama, blood] 1. Rel to leukemia 2.
Affected with leukemia

leukemoid (lū-ké'moid) [G *leukos* white,
+ *ama*, blood, + *cidos*, form] Having
symptoms of leukemia, but due to other
conditions

leuko-, leuk- [G.] Combining forms sig-
nifying deficiency of color.

leukoblast [G *leukos*, white, + *blastos*,
germ] General term applied to a cell
that gives rise to a leukocyte

leukoblasto'sis. Proliferation of excessive
numbers of immature leukocytes

leukocidin (lū-kō-sid'in) [+ + L *cidos*,
from *caedere*, to kill]. An exotoxin that
attacks leukocytes. SYN. *leukotoxin*, q.v.

leukocytal (lū-kō-sī'tāl) [+ + *kytos*, cell].
Rel to leukocytes.

leukocyte (lū-kō-sī't) [G *leukos*, white,
+ *kytos*, cell] White blood corpuscle
There are two types, (1) *granulocytes*
(those possessing granules in their cy-
toplasm) and (2) *agranulocytes* (those
lacking granules) Granulocytes in-
clude (a) *neutrophils* (65%), *basophils*
(0.5%), and *eosinophils* (2-4%) Agranu-
locytes include *lymphocytes*, large and
small (25%) and *monocytes* (5%)

The leukocytes act as scavengers and
resist infection. They have an amoeboid
power of movement. They are able to

penetrate tissue and then return to the blood stream. When invading bacteria overcome them, the dead bodies of the white blood corpuscles collect in the form of pus, causing an abscess if a ready outlet is not found. Different types combat various kinds of infection.

One cu mm of blood contains 5000-10,000 colorless corpuscles normally.

FUNCTIONS. Leukocytes, esp the granular forms, are markedly phagocytic, i.e., have the power to ingest particulate substances. Neutrophils ingest bacteria and small particles, other cells such as the monocytes and histiocytes.

Their presence is always indicative of disease.

In a smear of blood, all of the white cells are not alike, they vary in size, in shape, in appearance, and in color which they assume when stained. Some of the cells contain minute granules, and these cells are called granulocytes, the cytoplasm of others is granular. It is seen that the granules in some cells stain bright red, and the cells are called eosinophils, in others, deep blue, and these are called basophils. In most of the cells, however, the granules take a neutral purplish color, and these are

Tabular Summary of Leukocytes

Cells	Nucleus	Cytoplasmic Granules	Per Cent	
			Range	Ave.
Granulocytes (Polymorphonuclear)				
Neutrophils	Polymorphic	Fine Neutral stain	55-70	65
Eosinophils	Polymorphic	Coarse Stain with acid dye	2-4	3
Basophils	Polymorphic	Coarse Stain with basic dye	0.3-1	0.5
Agranulocytes				
Lymphocytes, small and large	Spherical (slightly indented)	None	20-30	26.5
Monocytes	Kidney shaped	None	3-8	5
				100

in the tissues ingest larger particles. The function of the eosinophils and basophils is unknown. Eosinophils increase in number in certain conditions such as asthma and infestations of animal parasites. Lymphocytes are not phagocytic. They are thought to be a source of serum globulin and possibly certain immune bodies. They may aid in tissue repair.

A greatly diminished number of erythrocytes is found in the anemias, and a greatly increased number of leukocytes (leukocytosis) is indicative of the presence of inflammatory products. A leukocyte count is usually a pre-operative routine if infection is suspected, such as in appendicitis. A count may also be taken following an operation to be sure that no infection from a wound is present.

How to Recognize. White blood cells are round, edges occasionally broken, nucleated, granular, having a grayish color, sometimes clumped, and can be stained as polynuclears from other places.

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION. They are usually in pieces of mucus and can be stained by ordinary blood stains.

Decrease below normal (5000) is called *leukopenia*, increase above normal (10,000) is called *leukocytosis*.

Two determinations are usually made regarding the leukocytes: their total number (total count), and the percentage of each type (differential count). Decrease below the normal is called *leukopenia*. Relative increase or decrease of any particular type is denoted by adding the suffix "philia" (denoting increase) or "penia" (denoting decrease), as neutrophilia, granulocytopenia, neutropenia, eosinophilia, etc.

Sometimes immature white cells are discharged into the blood stream and may be observed in blood smears, myelocytes, myeloblasts, or lymphoblasts.

called neutrophils. There are 2 types of nongranular cells, the lymphocytes and the monocytes.

Not all leukocytes are formed in the same place, nor in the same manner. Granulocytes are formed in the bone marrow, arising from large cells called megakaryocytes. Lymphocytes are formed in the lymph nodes, monocytes from the cells lining the capillaries in various organs, perhaps principally in the spleen and bone marrow.

L., acidophil. An eosinophil. *L. q r*

L., alpha. One of those disintegrating during coagulation of the blood.

L., basophil. L with cytoplasmic granules which stain with basic dyes. Stain a deep purple with Wright's stain. Comprise 0.3-1.0% of white cell count.

L., beta. One of those which do not disintegrate during coagulation.

L., eosinophil. L with cytoplasmic granules which stain with acid dyes. Appear reddish when stained with Wright's stain. Comprise 2-4% of white cell count.

L., granular. SYN granulocyte. L containing granules in cytoplasm.

L., heterophilic. Neutrophil. L of certain animals whose granules stain with an acid stain.

L., neutrophil. L with fine cytoplasmic granules which do not stain with acid or basic stains but have an affinity for neutral stains.

L., nongranular. An agranulocyte, a lymphocyte or monocyte.

L., polymorphonuclear. L with a nucleus consisting of several lobes. One of the granulocytes (neutrophil, eosinophil, basophil).

leukocythemia (lū-kō-sī-thē'mī-ā) [*G leukos*, white, + *kytos*, cell, + *aima*, blood]. Blood disease characterized by excess of white blood corpuscles and enlargement of spleen, lymphatic glands and bone marrow. SYN *leukemia*, *q.v.*

leukocytic (lū-kō-sī'tīk) [*lū* + *kytos*, cell]. Pert. to leukocytes.

leukocytoblast (lū-kō-sīt'ō-blast) [+ + " + *blastos*, germ] Leukocyte mother cell.

leukocytogenesis (lū'kō-sīt'ō-jen'ē-sis) [G *leukos*, white, + *kytos*, cell, + *genesis*, formation] Leukocyte formation. *SYN* leukopoiesis.

leukocytoid (lū'kō-sī-tōid) [+ + " + *eidōs*, form] Resembling a leukocyte.

leu'kocytolysin. A lysin which destroys leukocytes. *SYN* leukocidin.

leukocytolysis (lū-kō-sī-tol'i-sis) [+ + " + *lysis*, dissolution]. Destruction of leukocytes.

leukocytoma (lū-kō-sī-tō'mā) [+ + " + *ōma*, tumor] 1 Tumor composed of cells resembling leukocytes. 2. Tumor-like mass of leukocytes.

leukocytometer (lū'kō-sī-tom'et-er) [+ + " + *metron*, measure] Device for counting white blood corpuscles.

leukocytopenia (lū'kō-sīt'ō-pe'nī-ā) [+ + " + *penia*, want] Subnormal number of leukocytes in peripheral blood. *SYN* leukopenia.

leukocytopenia (lū'kō-sīt'ō-plā'nī-ā) [+ + " + *plane*, wandering] Wandering of leukocytes through blood vessel walls. *SYN* leukopedesis.

leukocytopenia (lū-kō-sī-poy'ē-sis) Formation of white blood cells.

leukocytosis (lū'kō-sī-tō'sis) [G *leukos*, white, + *kytos*, cell, + *-ōsis*]. Increase in the number of leukocytes (above 10,000 per cu mm) in the blood generally caused by presence of infection. It may also accompany or occur after the following conditions: hemorrhage, extensive operations, coronary occlusion, malignant growths, pregnancy, certain intoxications, and toxemias. Eosinophilic leukocytosis occurs in certain allergies, infestation with animal parasites, and Hodgkin's disease.

Leukemias. However, release immature leukocytes due to abnormal condition of blood forming organs. Leukocytosis is present in all infections excepting influenza, leprosy, malaria, measles, mumps, typhoid, and uncomplicated tuberculosis.

Fifteen thousand to thirty thousand is the usual count in leukocytosis, sometimes 50,000 or 75,000. In leukemias 500,000-1,000,000 per cu mm. Leukocytosis is early and marked in severe infections when the patient's resistance is good. If infection and resistance are less marked it obtains later and in a lesser degree and disappears more quickly. No leukocytosis may occur in unusually virulent infection, such as diphtheria, pneumonia, sepsis, etc.

leukocyturia (lū'kō-sī-tu'ri-ā) [+ + " + *ouron*, urine] Leukocytes in the urine.

leukoderma (lū-kō-der'mā) [+ + *derma*, skin] Deficiency of pigmentation of the skin, esp in patches. *SYN* leukopathia. Classified as congenital, acquired and syphilitic.

leukodiagnosis (lū-kō-dī-ag-nō'sis) [+ + *dia*, through, + *gnōsis*, knowledge]. Diagnosis by observance of number, variety, or reaction of leukocytes.

leukoencephalitis (lū-kō-ēn-sēf-ā-lī'tis) Inflammation of the white matter of the brain.

leukokeratosis (lū'kō-kēr-ā-tō'sis) [+ + *keras*, horn, + *-ōsis*]. White patch formation on the surface of mucosa of tongue, cheek and gums. *SYN* leukoplakia.

leukolysin (lū-kō-lī-sin) [+ + *lysis*, dissolution]. Serum constituent destructive to leukocytes.

leukolysis (lū-kol'i-sis) [+ + *lysis*, dissolution]. Destruction of leukocytes. *SYN* leukocytolysis.

leukoma [+ + *ōma*, tumor]. A white, opaque corneal opacity.

I. adherens. Corneal scar with incarcerated iris tissue.

leukomaine (lū-kō-mā-ēn, -ma-in) [G *leukoma*, whiteness]. Nitrogenous alkaloid developed in living tissue as distinguished from one in dead tissue, or one of vegetable origin.

These alkaloids represent 2 groups, the uric acid and the creatinine group. *SEE* anticeratrine.

leukomainemia (lū-kō-mā-in'ē-mī-nī) [+ + *aima*, blood]. 1 Excess of leukomaines in blood. 2 Retention of excretory products in the blood.

leukomatous (lū-kōm'ā-tūs) [+ + *ōma*, tumor]. 1 Pert to leukoma. 2 Suffering from leukoma.

leukomyelitis (lū'kō-mī-ē-lī'tis) [G *leukos*, white, + *myelos*, marrow, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the white matter of the spinal cord.

leukomyelopathy (lū'kō-mī-ēl-ōp'āth-i) [+ + " + *pathos*, disease]. Disease involving white matter of spinal cord or mvelon.

leukonecrosis (lū-kō-nē-krō'sis) [+ + *nekrosis* deadness]. Dry, light colored or white gangrene.

leukonychia (lū-kō-nīk'i-ā) [+ + *onyx*, *onych*, nail]. "Gift spots," white spots or streaks on the nails, due probably to air in interstitial corneal spaces, with local trauma as cause of production.

leukopathia (lū-kō-pāth'i-ā) [+ + *pathos*, disease]. 1 Absence of pigment in skin. *SYN* leukoderma. 2 Disease involving leukocytes.

leukopedesis (lū-kō-ped'ē-sis) [+ + *pēdan* to leap]. Passage of leukocytes through walls of blood vessels. *SYN* leukocytopenia.

leukopenia (lū-kō-pe'nī-ā) [+ + *penia*, lack]. Abnormal decrease of white blood corpuscles usually below 5000 per cu mm.

I. malignant. An acute infection with extreme leukopenia. *SYN* agranulocytosis.

leukophlegmasia (lū-kō-flēg-mā'zī-ā) [+ + *phlegmasia*, inflammation, fever]. Dropsical tendency with general edema and pale, flabby skin.

leukoplakia (lū-kō-plā-kī-ā) [G *leukos* white, + *plax*, plate]. Formation of white spots or patches on the mucous membrane of the tongue or cheek.

They are smooth, irregular in size and shape, and hard and occasionally fissure. May become malignant. *SYN* leukoma, *psoriasis buccalis*, *smoker's tongue*.

I. buccalis. L of the mucosa of the cheek.

I. lingualis. L of the tongue.

I. vulvae. L. of the vulva. *SEE* kraurosis vulvae.

leukoplasia (lū-kō-plā'zī-ā) [+ + *plax*, plate]. White patch formation on buccal mucosa. *SYN* leukoplakia, *q.r.*

leukopoiesis (lū'kō-poi-ē'sis) [G *leukos*, white, + *poiēsis*, formation] Leukocyte production. *SYN* leukocytogenesis.

leukopoletic (lū'kō-poi-et'ik) [+ + *poiein*, to make]. Forming leukocytes.

leukoprotease (lū-kō-pro'te-ās) [+ + *prōtos*, first, + *ase*, enzyme]. An enzyme in polynuclear leukocytes that digests protein.

leukop'sin. Visual purple, a substance formed in the rods of the retina from

rhodopsin under the influence of light and heat.

leukorrhagia (lū-kō-ra'jī-ā) [*l'* + *rēgnai*, to flow forth]. Profuse white vaginal discharge. *Syn.* *leukorrhea, q.v.*

leukorrhea (lū-kō-rē-ā) [*l'* + *roia*, flow]. An abnormal, white or yellowish mucous discharge from the cervical canal or the vagina.

There is frequently a normal physiological leukorrhea which is present just preceding and following menstruation. Leukorrhea may be abnormal because of increase in amount, changes in color, variations in consistency, odors, types of bacterial content, and the appearance of blood.

Etiol. Pathological states of the endocervix and vagina. Infection by *Trichomonas vaginalis*.

Sym. Usually indications of acute inflammation, pain, heat, redness of parts involved, which may subside as discharge increases. Pain in groins, hypogastrium, sacral regions and small of back. Urethra often implicated, causing painful micturition. Symptoms which may occur in connection with chronic leukorrhea are innumerable. Reaction of discharge is acid, may be any consistency thin and watery or viscid and tenacious.

Treatment. Remove the etiological factor. Constitutional. Improve general health, outdoor exercise, regular habits, plain, nutritious diet. Injections of hot, sterile water (95°-100° F). Mild antiseptic douches.

Syn. *biennelytria*.

1., uterine. May affect mucous surface of cervix only, or fundus.

Sym. Pain, weight and dragging sensation in back and bearing down pains. Discharge at first serous and bloody, soon becomes thick yellowish or greenish,ropy, fluid or purulent. After drying, leaves yellow or greenish stain on linen and stiffens it. Afterward discharge becomes whiter, milky. May become chronic—discharge is alkaline in reaction.

Examined through speculum, cervix is found swollen, edematous, and red, and from the os pours forth a clear albuminous looking fluid, mucus or long, tenacious shreds of cervical mucus.

Prog. Favorable in both though cure is often tedious.

Treatment. Same as vaginal form. Find and remove any special etiological factor.

Syn. *uterine catarrh*.

leukosarcoma (lū-kō-sar-kō'nā) [*G.* *leukos*, white, + *sarx*, flesh, + *ōma*, tumor]. An unpigmented sarcoma.

leukosis (lū-kō'sis) [*l'* + *-ōsis*, intensive]. 1 Unnatural pallor. 2 Excessive proliferation of leukocyte-producing tissue. On the basis of type of cell involved, leukosis may be *lymphoid*, *myeloblastic*, or *myelocytic*. *Sf.* *leukemia*. 3 Increase in leukocyte forming tissue.

leu'kotac'tic. Possessing the power of attracting leukocytes.

leu'kotax'ine. A nitrogenous substance present in tissues in which inflammatory processes are taking place. It increases capillary permeability and is positively leukotactic.

leu'kotax'is. Possessing the power of attracting (positive *l*) or repelling (negative *l*) leukocytes.

leukotoxic (lū-kō-tōks'ik) [*l'* + *tozikon*, poison]. Destroying leukocytes.

leukotrichia (lū-kō-trik'ī-ā) [*l'* + *thrix*,

trich-, hair]. Whiteness of the hair. *Syn.* *canities*.

leukous (lū'kūs) [*G.* *leukos*, white]. White, esp. rel. to the skin.

levator (le-va'tor) [*L.* *lifter*]. 1. A muscle that raises a part, opposed to *depressor*. 2. An instrument which lifts depressed portions.

1., ani. A broad muscle helping to form the floor of the pelvis.

1., palpebrae superioris. A muscle which elevates the upper eyelid.

level of activities. Connector neurons are grouped into "levels," corresponding to different stages of development. (a) spinal cord level, (b) medullary level, (c) midbrain level, (d) basal ganglial level, (e) cortical level. Each level is responsible for certain activities but yet controlled by the one above it. *See* *III, p L-24*.

lever. Rigid bar used to modify direction, force, and motion. *See* *III, p L-25*.

1., Davy's. A rigid rod for compressing the common iliac artery.

lev'ita'tion. The subjective sensation of rising in the air or moving through the air unsupported. Occurs in dreams and certain mental disorders.

levocardiogram (lev-ō-kar'dī-ō-grām) [*L.* *laevus*, left, + *G.* *kardia*, heart, + *gramma*, a writing]. Part of cardiogram representing effect or action of left ventricle.

levoduction (lev-ō-dūk'shun) [*l'* + *ducere*, to lead]. Movement or drawing toward the left, esp. of an eye.

levogyrous (lev-ō-jī'rus) [*l'* + *gyrāre* to turn]. Causing to turn toward the left, applied esp. to substances that turn polarized light rays to the left. *Syn.* *levorotatory*.

levophobia (lev-ō-fō'bi-ā) [*l'* + *G.* *phobos*, fear]. Morbid dread of objects on the left side of the body.

levorotation (lev-ō-rō-tā'shun) [*l'* + *rotāre*, to turn]. Twisting or turning to the left.

levorotatory (lev-ō-rō-tā-tō-rī) [*l'* + *rotāre*, to turn]. Causing to turn toward the left, applied esp. to substances that turn polarized light rays to the left.

levorotation (lev-ō-tōr'shun) [*L.* *laevus*, left, + *torsio*, a twisting]. A twisting to the left. *Syn.* *levorotation*.

levoverion (lev-ō-vēr'shun) [*l'* + *versio*, a turning]. A turning to the left. *Syn.* *levorotation*, *levorotation*.

lev'ulose [*L.* *laevus*, left]. Fructose, or fruit sugar, a monosaccharide and a hexose, having the same empirical formula as dextrose, $C_6H_{12}O_6$.

It is an example of the carbohydrates, *q.v.* One of the 3 simple sugars. It is formed in the body by the digestion of sucrose. It is found in plants and fruits, in honey, corn syrup and syrup resulting from the inversion of sucrose.

Dosage. 1-2 oz (30.0-60.0 Gm.).

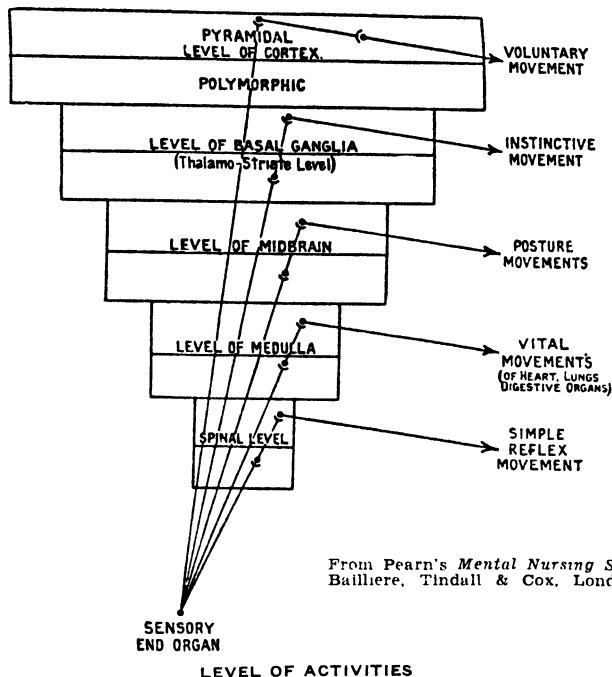
levulosemia (lev-ū-lō-sē'mī-ā) [*l'* + *G.* *aima*, blood]. Presence of levulose in the blood.

levulosuria (lev-ū-lō-sū'rī-ā) [*l'* + *G.* *ouron*, urine]. Presence of levulose in the urine, usually in a form of diabetes.

Leyden jar (lī'den). A glass jar coated partially, inside and out, with metal or tinfoil, or coated outside with metal and having salt solution inside, it is used as a capacitor.

Leydig's cells (lī'dig). Interstitial tissue cells in the testicles, believed to be responsible for internal secretion of the testicles.

Li. Symbol for lithium.



From Pearn's *Mental Nursing Simplified*,
Bailliere, Tindall & Cox, London, Eng.

liberomotor (līb'ēr-ō-mō'tōr) [L *liber*, free, + *motor*, mover] 1 Pert to voluntary movement 2 Free from motor energy.

libidinous (līb'id'i-nūs) [L. *libidinōsus* pert to desire] Characterized by lust or lewdness. SYN *lascivious*, *salacious*

libido (līb'idō-bē-dō) [L. *desire*] 1 The sexual drive, conscious or unconscious 2 In *psychoanalysis*, the energy or force or affect which is the driving force of human behavior. Various identified as the sex urge, desire to live, desire for pleasure or satisfaction. SEE *freudian object choice*

lichen (lī'ken) [G. *leichen*, lichen]. Any form of papular skin disease, usually noting *l. planus*.

l. acuminatus. A form of *l. ruber* with papulosquamous type of eruption.

l. agrius. Eczema of acute papular type.

l. disseminatus. Form in which the eruption is placed unevenly

l. pilaris. Form affecting hair follicles. SYN: *keratosis pilaris*.

l. planus. Inflammatory skin disease of many varieties

SYM. Begins with pinhead size papules, reddish or violaceous, glistening, then coalescing, forming rough, scaly patches, acute, subacute, or chronic itching situated on extremities. According to type of lesion the disease may be *Lichen planus atrophicus*, *erythematosis*, *hypertrophicus*, *linearis*, *ruber montiformis*, etc.

ETIOLOGY: Unknown. Nervous exhaustion

a contributory factor. Probably systemic

PROG. Exceedingly chronic but favorable

TREATMENT. Hygienic regimen. Mercury, arsenic, and iron internally. Locally, soothing antipruritic ointment.

l. ruber. Form with red, papular lesions and constitutional symptoms. Extremely rare. Most common in poorly nourished, middle aged males

SYM. Small, red, glazed, acuminated papules. No tendency to coalesce—associated with itching and failure of general health.

PROG. Chronic course. May prove fatal through exhaustion.

l. scrofulosus. Form with red papules occurring chiefly in children of strumous diathesis.

SYM. Small, pale red, or salmon colored, scaly papules, most frequent on trunk. Itching absent

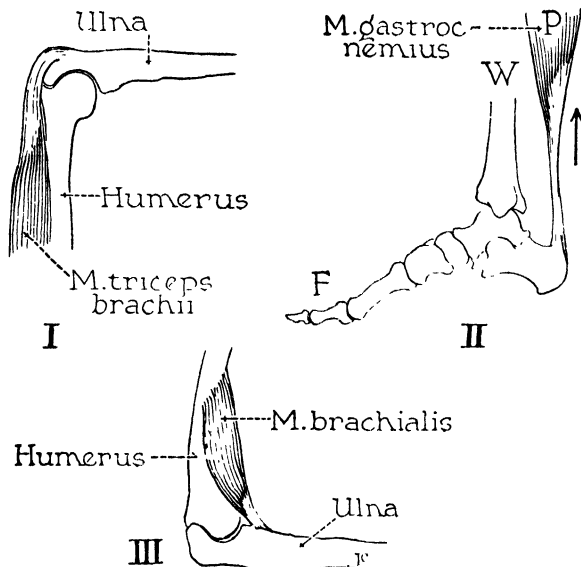
PROG. Chronic course.

TREATMENT. In all forms, good nourishing diet, good hygiene, constitutional remedies in each individual case.

l. spinulosus. Form with spine developing in each follicle. SYN *keratosis pilaris*, q.v.

l. tropicus. Form with redness and inflammatory reaction of the skin. SYN: *miliaria rubra*, *prickly heat*.

lichenification (lī-ken'fī-kā'shun) [G. *leichen*, lichen]. 1. Cutaneous thickening and hardening from continued irritation. 2. Changing of an eruption into resemblance to lichen.



LEVERS IN THE HUMAN BODY

I When the arm is held above the head, extension of the elbow involves the ulna as a first-class lever II Rising on the ball of the foot involves the calcaneus and other bones of the foot as a second-class lever III When the arm is held at the side, flexion of the elbow involves the ulna as a third-class lever.

lichenoid (lī'ken-oid) [G. *leichen*, lichen, + *eidos*, form] Resembling lichen

licorice (lik'ō-ris). A dried root of *Glycyrrhiza glabra* and allied species used as demulcent, laxative, and expectorant
SYN *glycyrrhiza*

lid. An eyelid

L reflex. Closure of eyelids resulting from direct corneal irritation

Lieber's test (lē'ben). A test for acetone in the urine by caustic and iodine

Yellow phosphate precipitates and iodoform indicates presence of acetone

Lieberkuhn crypts. (lī'ber-kūn) SYN: glands of Lieberkuhn, intestinal glands, Lieberkuhn's follicles Simple tubular glands present in the intestinal mucosa In their epithelium are found goblet cells, serozymogenic cells of Paneth and argentaffine cells The glands form minute invaginations opening between the bases of the villi They lie in the lamina propria, their blind ends extending to the muscularis mucosa In the large intestine, they are longer, contain more goblet cells and are arranged vertically with much regularity

Liebig's extract (lē'big). Variety of beef extract.

lie detector. An instrument for determining such minor but definite physical changes under the stress of lying (or any other emotion) as variations in respiratory rhythm, pulse rate, blood pressure and sweating of the hands Increased perspiration lessens resistance to passage of electrical current

lien (lī'en) [L. spleen]. The spleen.

l. accessorius. Accessory spleen

lienal (lī'en-āl) [L. *lien*, spleen]. Rel. to the spleen. SYN: *splenic*.

lienitis (lī-en-ī'tis) [L. *lien*, spleen, + G

-*itis* inflammation] Inflammation of the spleen SYN *splenitis*

lienocèle (lī-en'ō-sēl) [l' + G *kēlē*, hernia] Splenic hernia SYN *splenocèle*

lienomalacia (lī'en-o-mal-a'si-ā) [l' + G *malakia*, softening] Softening of the spleen

lienomedullary (lī'en-ō-med'ū-la-rī) [l' + *medulla*, marrow]. Rel. to both spleen and bone marrow

lienomyelogenous (lī'en-ō-mī-ēl-ōj'ē-nūs) [l' + G *myelos*, marrow, + *gennan*, to produce] Derived from both the spleen and bone marrow

lienomyelomalacia (lī'en-ō-mī'el-o-mā-lā-si-ā) [l' + l' + *malakia*, softening] Softening of the spleen and bone marrow.

lienopancreatic (lī'en-ō-pān-kre-at'ik) [l' + G *pankreas*, pancreas] Rel. to the spleen and pancreas

lienopathy (lī-en-op'ā-thī) [l' + G *patos*, a disease] Any disorder of the spleen SYN: *splenopathy*.

lienorenal (lī'en-ō-rē'nal) [l' + *rēnalis*, pert. to a kidney]. Rel. to the spleen and kidney.

lienotoxin (lī'en-ō-toks'īn) [l' + G. *toxikon*, poison]. Cytotoxin having specific action on splenic cells. SYN: *splenotoxin*.

lienteric (lī-en-ter'ik) [G. *leienteria*, smooth intestine]. 1. Pert. to diarrhea with stools containing undigested food. 2 Affected with lientery.

lientery (lī'en-ter-ī) [G. *leienteria*, smooth intestine] Diarrhea with undigested foods in the stools.

life (līf) [A.S.]. 1. State of being alive; quality manifested by metabolism, growth, reproduction, and internal

adaptation to environment; state in which the organs of an animal or plant are capable of performing all or any of their functions. 2. Time bet birth and death. 3. The sum total of those properties which distinguish living things (animals or plants) from nonliving or dead organic matter.

RS *anima, antihistosis, antibiotic, apothanasia, archebiosis, "bio-" words, vital, vitality.*

l., change of. SEE *menopause*

l., expectancy. Expectation of life, the average number of years, that a person of a given age may be expected to live as determined by mortality tables.

ligament (lig'ă-měnt) [L *ligamentum*, a band]. 1. A band or sheet of strong, fibrous connective tissue connecting the articular ends of bones serving to bind them together and to facilitate or limit motion. 2. A thickened portion or fold of peritoneum or mesentery which supports a visceral organ. 3. A band of fibrous connective tissue connecting bones, cartilages, and other structures and serving for support or for attachment of fascia or muscles. 4. A cord-like structure representing the vestigial remains of a fetal blood vessel.

l., accessory. A l. which supplements another one, esp. one on lateral surface of a joint. One outside of and independent of the capsule of a joint.

l., acromioclavicular. One extending from clavicle to the acromial process of the scapula.

l., alar. SYN *check l.*: odontoid l. 1. L. connecting odontoid process of atlas to occipital bone. 2. Lateral fold of synovial membrane of the knee joint.

l., annular. A circular l. esp. (1) l. enclosing head of radius, and (2) l. holding footplate of stapes in fenestra vestibuli.

l., apical. A single median l. extending from odontoid process to occipital bone. Also called *apical odontoid l., suspensory l.*

l., arcuate, lateral and medial. SYN *ext arcuate lig.* L's from 12th rib to transverse process of 1st lumbar vertebra to which diaphragm is attached.

l., arcuate popliteal. L. on posterolateral side of knee, extending from head of fibula to joint capsule.

l.'s, auricular. The ant., post., and sup. auricular l.'s uniting external ear to the temporal bone.

l., broad, of the liver. A wide, sickle-shaped fold of peritoneum, attached to lower surface of diaphragm and internal surface of right rectus abdominis muscle, and to the convex surface of liver.

l., broad, of uterus. Folds of peritoneum attached to lateral borders of uterus from insertion of fallopian tube above to the pelvic wall. It consists of 2 leaves between which are found the remnants of the Wolffian ducts, cellular tissues, and the major blood vessels of the pelvis.

l.'s, capsular. Heavy fibrous structures, lined with synovial membrane, surrounding articulations.

l.'s, carpal. Those uniting carpal bones.

l., caudal. Bundles of fibrous tissue uniting dorsal surfaces of the 2 lower coccygeal vertebrae and superjacent skin.

l., check. One that restrains motion of a joint, esp. the lateral odontoid l.'s.

l., conoid. Post. portion of coracoclavicular l.

l., coracoacromial. Broad triangular one attached to the outer edge of coracoid process of the scapula, and to tip of acromion.

l., coracoclavicular. One uniting clavicle and the coracoid process of the scapula.

l., coracohumeral. Broad l. connecting coracoid process of scapula to greater tubercle of the humerus.

l., cornicopharyngeal. L. extending from corniculate cartilage of larynx caudally and attaching to mucosa of the pharynx.

l., coronary, of liver. A fold of peritoneum extending from post. edge of liver to diaphragm.

l., costocolic. One attaching splenic flexure of colon to diaphragm.

l., costocostal. One joining first rib and coracoid process of the scapula.

l.'s, costotransverse. One uniting ribs with transverse processes of vertebrae.

l., costotransverse, middle. One consisting of parallel fibers extending bet. a vertebra and its adjacent rib.

l.'s, costovertebral. Those uniting the ribs and vertebrae.

l., cricopharyngeal. A ligamentous bundle bet. upper and post. border of cricoid cartilage and ant. wall of pharynx.

l.'s, cricothyroid. Ones uniting cricoid and thyroid cartilages.

l., cricotracheal. The ligamentous structure uniting upper ring of trachea and the cricoid cartilage.

l., cruciate. 1. L. of the ankle passing transversely across dorsum of foot which holds tendons of the anterior muscle group in place. 2. A cross-shaped ligament of the atlas consisting of the transverse ligament and sup. and inf. bands, the former passing upwards and attaching to margin of foramen magnum, the latter passing downwards and attaching to the body of the atlas. 3. Two l.'s of the knee (*ant.* and *post.*), the former passing from tibia to medial aspect of lateral condyle of femur, the latter from tibia to lateral aspect of medial condyle.

l., cruciform. A structure consisting of one l. crossing another.

l., crural. Poupart's l.

l., deltoid. Int. lateral l. of ankle.

l., dentate. Processes of pia mater extending across the subdural space on either side of spinal cord.

l., falciform, of the liver. A wide, sickle-shaped fold of peritoneum, attached to lower surface of diaphragm and internal surface of right rectus abdominis muscle, and to the convex surface of liver.

l., fundiform, of the penis. L. extending from lower portion of the linea alba and Scarpa's fascia to dorsum of penis. Also called *superficial suspensory l.*

l., gastrophrenic. A fold of peritoneum bet. esophageal end of stomach and the diaphragm.

l., Gimbernat's. Triangular flat expansion of aponeurosis of abdominal ext. oblique muscle. Forming medial boundary of femoral ring. Also called *lacunar l.*

l., glenohumeral. Fibers of the coracohumeral l. passing into the joint, and inserted into inner and upper part of bicipital groove.

l., glenoid. One which extends bet. palmar surfaces of phalanges and corresponding metacarpal bone.

l., hepaticoduodenal. A fold of peritoneum from transverse fissure of liver

to vicinity of the duodenum and right flexure of colon, forming ant. boundary of foramen of Winslow.

l., iliopectineal. A portion of the pelvic fascia attached to the iliopectineal line and to capsular l of hip joint.

l., iliofemoral. Bundle of fibers forming the upper and ant. portion of the capsular l of the hip joint. L that extends from ilium to intertrochanteric line.

l., iliolumbar. L extending from 4th and 5th lumbar vertebrae to iliac crest.

l., infundibulopelvic. The upper free edge of the broad l. in which the ovarian artery is found.

l., inguinal. SYN: *Poupart's l* L extending from ant sup iliac spine to pubic tubercle. Forms lower margin of aponeurosis of ext oblique muscle.

l., interclavicular. Bundle of fibers bet. sternal ends of the clavicles, attached to interclavicular notch of sternum.

l.'s, interspinal, interspinous. Those extending from sup. margin of a spinous process of one vertebra to lower margin of one above.

l., ischioapsular. L extending from ischium to ischial border of acetabulum.

l., lacunar. Glimbernatt's l. q v

l., lateral, apex of the liver. Folds of peritoneum extending from lower surface of diaphragm to adjacent borders of right and left lobes of the liver Also called rt and l triangular l's

l., lateral occipitoatlantal. A ligament on each side bet transverse processes of atlas and jugular process of the occipital bone

l.'s, lateral odontoid. Strong l's extending bet. sides of odontoid process of the axis and inner sides of condyles of the occipital bone.

l., palpebral. Two ligaments, *medial* and *lateral*, extending from tarsal plates of the eyelids to the frontal process of maxilla and the zygomatic bone respectively

l., Poupart's. Inguinal l. q v.

l., pterygomaxillary. Band of fiber extending bet. internal pterygoid plate of sphenoid bone and the post. extremity of internal oblique line of inferior maxilla.

l., pubic. Those connecting the pubic bones at the symphysis pubis. Include ant. and sup. pubic l's and the arcuate (inf.) ligament.

l., rhomboid. SYN: *costoclavicular l.* A strong structure extending from tuberosity of clavicle to outer surface of the cartilage of the first rib.

l., round, of the liver. SYN: *l. teres hepatis.* Fibrous cord extending upward from the umbilicus and enclosed in lower margin of the falciform ligament. Represents obliterated left umbilical vein of the fetus.

l., round, of uterus. SYN: *l. teres uteri.* L attached to uterus immediately below entrance of uterine tube. Each extends laterally in the broad ligament to the pelvic wall where it passes through inguinal ring, terminating in the labium majus.

l., sacroiliac. Two ligaments, the ant. and post., which connect sacrum and ilium.

l., sacrospinous. L extending from spine of ischium to sacrum and coccyx. Also called *lesser sciatic l.*

l., sacrotuberous. L extending from tuberosity of the ischium to posterior sup. and inf. iliac spines and to lower part of sacrum and coccyx. Also called *greater sciatic l.*

l., sphenomandibular. L attached superiorly to spine of sphenoid and inferiorly to lingula of mandible.

l., spiral. The thickened periosteum of the peripheral wall of the osseous cochlear canal. The basilar membrane is attached to its inner surface.

l.'s, stomach. The lesser omentum and the phrenogastric l.

l., stylohyoid. A thin fibroelastic cord bet. lesser cornu of hyoid bone and apex of styloid process of the temporal bone.

l., stylomandibular. A thin fibrous band of tissue extending bet. styloid process of temporal bone and lower part of post border of ramus of the mandible

l., stylomaxillary, stylomylod. A broad fibrous band of tissue extending bet. styloid process of temporal bone and lower part of post border of ramus of the inferior maxilla.

l., suprascapular. A thin fibrous band of tissue extending from base of coracoid process of scapula to inner margin of suprascapular notch

l., supraspinal, supraspinous. One uniting apices of spinous processes of vertebrae.

l., suspensory. One suspending an organ.

l., suspensory, of lens. The zonula ciliaris (ciliary zonule); the fibers holding the crystalline lens in position.

l., suspensory, of ovary. SYN: *infundibulopelvic l* L extending from tubal end of ovary laterally to pelvic wall. It lies in layers of the broad ligament

l., suspensory, of the penis. A triangular bundle of fibrous tissue extending from ant. surface of the symphysis pubis and adjacent structures to dorsum of the penis.

l.'s, suspensory, of the uterus. The broad l's, the round ones, and the rectouterine folds of the uterus.

l.'s, sutural. Thin, fibrous layers interposed bet articulating surfaces of bones united by suture.

l., transverse, of atlas. A strong l passing over odontoid process of the axis.

l., transverse crural. L lying on ant. surface of leg just above the ankle.

l., transverse, of hip joint. A ligamentous band extending across cotyloid notch of the acetabulum.

l., transverse, of knee joint. A fibrous band extending from ant. margin of external semilunar fibrocartilage of knee to extremity of the internal semilunar fibrocartilage.

l., trapezoid. Ant. ext. portion of the coracoclavicular l.

l., triangular, of liver. Two ligaments, right and left, which connect post aspects of right and left lobes with corresponding portions of the diaphragm

l., umbilical, lateral. Fibrous cord extending from bladder to umbilicus. Represents obliterated int. iliac artery of fetus.

l., umbilical, median. Fibrous cord extending from apex of bladder to umbilicus. Represents the remains of the urachus of fetus.

l., uterorectosacral. Arises from the sides of the cervix and passes upwards and backwards, passing around the rectum, to the second sacral vertebra. They are enclosed within the rectouterine folds which demarcate borders of the recto-uterine pouch.

l., ventricular, of larynx. SYN: *vestibular ligament.* The lateral free mar-

gin of the quadrangular membrane. It is enclosed within and supports the ventricular fold.

l., vocal, of larynx. The thickened free edges of the elastic cone extending from thyroid angle to vocal processes of arytenoid cartilages. They support the vocal fold, *q v*

l., yellow. SYN. *ligamenta flava* L. connecting lamina of adjacent vertebrae

ligamentopexis (lig-ā-mēn'tō-peks'is) [L. *ligamentum*, band, + G. *pēxis*, fixation]. Suspension of uterus on the round ligaments

ligamentous (lig-ā-men'tūs) [L. *ligamentum*, band] 1 Rel to a ligament. 2 Like a ligament

ligamentum (lig-a-men'tum) (pl *ligamenta*) [L a band] Ligament

l. arteriosum. A fibrous cord, from pulmonary artery to arch of aorta, the remains of the ductus arteriosus of the fetus

l. dentatum, denticulatum. A delicate band of connective tissue on each side of the myelon

l. flavum. SYN. *ligament yellow*

l. nuchae. The upward continuation of the supraspinous ligament, extending from seventh cervical vertebra to occipital bone

l. palpebrale. Ligamentous band, external and internal, bet outer margin of the orbit and tissues of eyelids

l. patellae. A strong, flat band securing the patella to the tibia

l. teres femoris. A flat band extending from acetabular fossa to head of femur

l. teres hepatis. SEE **l. round, of liver**

l. teres uteri. SEE **l. round of uterus**

l. venosum. A solid fibrous cord representing obliterated ductus venosus of the fetus

ligate (lī-gāt) [L. *ligāre*, to bind]. To apply a ligature

ligation (lī-gā'shun) [L. *ligāre*, to bind] The application of a ligature SYN *cirsoidesis*

ligature (līg'a-tūr) [L. *ligatūra*, a binding] 1 Process of binding or tying. 2 A band or bandage 3 A ligament 4 A thread or wire for tying blood vessels

The cord or material used in tying or binding, as an artery, catgut, kangaroo gut, silk, either the plaited silk or the Chinese twisted silk. In some cases dentists' floss silk as it does not slip easily. SEE *catgut*.

light (lit) [A. S. *līhtan*, to shine]. The sensation produced by electromagnetic radiation which falls on the retina

The radiation itself is also called light over the range of wavelengths which produces sensation, and regarding this range it is also called infrared and ultraviolet light. Radiant energy producing a sensation of luminosity on the retina limited to a wavelength of from 4000 to 7000 angstroms.* SEE *rays*.

l. adaptation. Changes which occur in a dark-adapted eye in order for vision to occur in moderate or bright light. Principle changes are contraction of pupil and bleaching of visual purple in the rods

l., axial. L. with rays parallel to each other and to optic axis.

l. difference. Abbr. L D The difference with respect to sensitiveness to intensity of light between the two eyes.

l., diffused. Rays broken by refraction.

l., Finsen. L rays given off by a Finsen lamp, consisting principally of violet and ultraviolet rays

l., polarized. L. in which waves vibrate in one direction only

l., reflected. Light rays which are thrown back by an illuminated object such as a mirror

l. reflex. Constriction of the pupil when light is flashed into the eye

l., refracted. Rays bent from original course

l. therapy. Phototherapy; the use of light rays in the treatment of disease. Includes use of ultraviolet and infrared radiations. SEE *heliotherapy, lamp*

l., transmitted. That which passes through an object.

l. unit. A foot candle. This is the amt. of light measured one foot from a standard candle. The light intensity of the average room is from 3 to 10 foot candles, whereas 25-100 would be better. At noon, on a clear day, the sun gives 10,000 candle ft. of light, under a tree we get 1,000, on a porch, 500, on a fairly cloudy day, 200. The term foot candle takes the place of "candle power"

light, words perf. to: aelastic, "actin-" words, anacampsis, Blondlot rays, catadioptric, circumpolarization, etiolate, "fluor-" words, Fraunhofer's lines, Grotthus' law, half-value thickness, "phot-" words, "radi-" words, ray, reflection, reflector, refraction, spectrum

light (lit) [A. S. *leohte*, not heavy]. 1. Not heavy 2. Pale

l. diet. All foods allowed in soft diet* plus whole grained cereals, easily digested raw fruits and vegetables. Foods not pureed or ground

lightening [A. S. *leohte*, not heavy] Uterine descent into pelvis during primary stage of labor

ligula (līg'u-lā) [L. a strap] Strip of white substance on the margin of the fourth ventricle

limb (līm) [A. S. *līm*] 1 An arm or leg 2 An extremity 3 A limblike extension of a structure

RS *acampsis*, *acroagrosis*, *anisomelia*, *appendicular*, *artificial*, *cineplastics*, *extremity*, *macrocoelia*, *melagra*, *melibgra*, *member*.

l., ant., of internal capsule. The lenticulo-caudate portion which lies between lenticular and caudate nuclei

l., ascending, of renal tubule. Portion between the bend in Henle's loop, and the distal convoluted portion

l., descending, of renal tubule. Portion between proximal convoluted portion and the bend in Henle's loop

l., pelvic. The lower extremity

l., thoracic. The upper extremity

limbic (līm'bik) [L. *limbus*, a border]. Pert to a limbus or border. SYN. *marginal*.

limbus (līm'būs) [L. border]. The edge or border of a part.

l. alveolaris. 1. The upper free edge of the alveolar process of the mandible. 2 The lower free edge of the alveolar process of the maxilla

l. conjunctivae. The edge of conjunctiva overlapping the cornea

l. corneoscleral. The edge of the cornea where it unites with the sclera.

l. fossa ovalis. The thickened margin of the fossa ovalis, esp the rim of the septum secundum bounding the fossa

l. lamina spiralis. Thickening of the perosteum of the osseus spiral lamina of cochlea to which the tectorial membrane is attached.

l. palpebralis, ant. The ant. margin of the free edge of the eyelid from which the cilia or eyelashes grow
l. palpebralis, post. The post margin of the free edge of the eyelid; the region of transition of skin to conjunctival mucous membrane

l. sphenoidalis. Ridge on ant portion of upper surface of sphenoid bone

lime (līm) [AS līm, glue] CaO (calcium oxide) A substance obtained from limestone **See calcium**

l., chlorinated. Substance resulting from chlorination of lime, consisting chiefly of calcium chloride and calcium hypochlorite Used principally as a disinfectant

l. water. Solution of calcium hydroxide, Ca(OH)₂ in water, a weak base and used as an antacid

lime (fr līmō). Fruit of *Citrus aurantiifolia* Its juice is antiscorbutic and refrigerant **AV SERVING** 40 Gm **PRO** 0.3, Fat trace, Carbo 4.9 **VITAMINS** A+, B+, C++ Lemons have a much higher antiscorbutic value **ASH CONST** Ca 0.055, Mg 0.014, K 0.350, Na 0.062, P 0.036, Cl 0.039, S 0.010-0.003.

l. juice. **AV SERVING** 15 Gm **PRO** 0.1, Carbo 1.2. **VITAMINS** A+, B+, C++ Fe 0.003.

limen (līmēn) [L. threshold] Edge, threshold.

limes death. The least amount of toxin which when mixed with one unit of antitoxin and injected into a guinea pig weighing 250 gm will bring its death within five days **SYMB** L.

limes zero. The greatest amount of toxin which when mixed with one unit of antitoxin and injected into a guinea pig weighing 250 gm will cause no local edema **SYMB** L.

liminal (līm'ī-nāl) [L. limen, limin-, threshold] Hardly perceptible, rel to a threshold as of consciousness

limitans (līm'ī-tāns) [L. limitāre, to limit] 1 Used in conjunction with other words to denote limiting 2 Used synonymously to indicate membrane limitans

limo'sis [G. limos hunger] Abnormal hunger, depraved appetite

limothrapy (līm-ō-ther'ā-pl) [" + therapia, treatment] Treatment by restriction of diet, or fasting

lincture (līnk'tūr), linctus (-lūs) [L. linctus, a licking]. Medicine to be taken by licking

line (līn) [L. lineal] 1 Any long, relatively narrow wrinkle 2 A boundary or an outline 3 A wrinkle

l., abdominal. Line indicating abdominal muscle boundaries

l., alveobasilar. One from nasion to alveolar point

l., alveolonasal. From alveolar point to nasion

l., auriculobregmatic. From auricular point to bregma

l., axillary (ant., post. and mid-). Downward from axilla

l., base. From infraorbital ridge through middle of external auditory meatus to midline of occiput.

l., basiobregmatic. From basion to bregma.

l., Baudelocque's. Ext. conjugate diameter of pelvis

l.'s, Beau's. Transverse lines on the fingernails.

l., blauricular. From one auditory meatus over vertex to other

l., blue. One on gums in chronic lead poisoning.

l., costoclavicular. From sternoclavicular joint to point on 11th rib.

l., costoclavicular. Line midway bet. nipple and sternum border

l. of demarcation. Division bet. healthy and diseased tissue

l. of femur, internal supracondylar. Inner of 2 ridges into which linea aspera of femur divides

l. of fibula, oblique. Prominent ridge on int surface of shaft of fibula

l. of fixation. Imaginary l drawn from subject viewed to the fovea centralis

l., gingival. 1 Line of junction of cementum and enamel of a tooth 2 One on neck of tooth where gum is attached.

l.'s., gluteal. Three lines, *ant post.* and *inf.* on ext. surface of ilium

l., iliopectineal. Bony ridge marking brim of pelvis

l. of ilium, intermediate. Ridge upon crest of ilium bet. inner and outer lip

l. of inferior maxilla, internal oblique. Ridge on int. surface of lower jaw

l., interauricular. One joining the 2 auricular points

l., intercondylar, intercondylean. Transverse ridge joining condyles of femur above the intercondylar fossa

l., intertrochanteric. Ridge upon post surface of femur ext bet greater and lesser trochanters

l., intertuberal. One joining inner borders of ischial tuberosities below small sciatic notch

l., mammary. From one nipple to other

l., mammillary. Vertical line through center of nipple

l., median. One joining any 2 points in the periphery of the median plane of the body, or one of its parts

l., milk. The mammary ridge, an ectodermal thickening in embryo ext between bases of limb buds

l., nasobasilar. Through basion and nasion.

l., nuchal, sup and inf Two curved ridges on occipital bone extending laterally from ext occipital crest

l., oblique, of fibula. The medial crest or posteromedial border, a line extending from med side of head and terminating distally at interosseous crest

l., oblique, of radius. Paint ridge on ant surface passing downward and laterally from radial tuberosity

l., parasternal. Line midway bet nipple and sternum border

l., pectineal. L on post surface of femur extending downward from lesser trochanter That portion of iliopectineal l formed by the os pubis

l., popliteal. L of post surface of tibia, extending obliquely downward from fibular facet on lateral condyle to medial border about middle of bone

l., scapular. Downward from lower angle of scapula

l., semilunar. Curved tendinous condensation of aponeurosis of obliquus abdominis externus.

l., sight. From center of pupil to viewed object, imaginary.

l., sternal. Median line of sternum.

l., sternomastoid. From bet heads of sternomastoid muscle to mastoid process.

l., supracondylar, medial and lateral. Two ridges on post surface of distal end of femur, formed by diverging lips of the linea aspera

l., supraorbital. Across forehead above root of ext. angular process of frontal bone

l., temporal, sup and inf Two curved l's on lateral surface of skull, passing

upwards and backwards from zygomatic process of frontal bone and terminating posteriorly at supramastoid crest

l.'s, test. Those for detecting fracture or shortening of neck of femur.

l., umbilicopubic. That portion of median l extending from umbilicus to symphysis pubis

l., visual. One that extends from object to macula lutea passing through the nodal point.

linea (lin'e-ă) (pl *lineae*) [L. line] An anatomical line

l. alba. The white line of connective tissue in middle of abdomen from sternum to the pubis

l. albicans. L on abdomen in advanced pregnancy. In dropsy or tumor

l. aspera. A longitudinal ridge on post surface of middle third of the femur

l. costoclavicularis. A line bet the sternoclavicular articulation and point of the 11th rib

l. n'gra. Black line or discoloration of the abdomen seen in pregnant women during latter part of term It runs from above the umbilicus to the pubes

l. splendens. A thickening of the pia mater extending along ant median surface of the spinal cord It ensheaths the ant spinal artery

l. sternalis. Median line of the sternum.

l. terminalis. BNA Bony ridge on inner surface of ilium continued on to pubis which divides true and false pelvis

l. transversae ossis sacralis. Ridges formed by lines of union of the 5th sacral vertebrae

linear (lin'e-ar) [L. *linea*, line] Pert to, or resembling, a line

l. measure. Measure of length

Linear Measure

12 inches (in)	= 1 foot (ft)
3 feet	= 1 yard (yd)
165 feet	= 1 rod (rd)
320 rods	= 1 mile (mi)
1760 yards	= 1 mile
5280 feet	= 1 mile

lingism (ling'izm) Exercise cure or treatment, esp without the aid of apparatus SYN *kinesiotherapy*.

Ling's cure, L.'s system (ling). Treatment by movements

lingua (ling'gwă) [L. tongue] Tongue, or tongue-like structure

l. fraenata. A tongue with a very short frenum resulting in tongue tie

l. nigra. Black tongue, q v

l. plicata. A fissured tongue

lingual (ling'gwă) [L. *lingua*, tongue] 1 Pert. to the tongue 2. Tongue-shaped

lingula (lin'gü-lă) [L. little tongue] Tongue-shaped process, esp lingula cerebelli

l. cerebelli. Tongue of cerebellum prolonged forward on upper surface of sup medullary velum.

l. of lung. Projection of lung which separates cardiac notch from inf margin of left lung

l. of mandible. Projection of bone forming medial boundary of mandibular foramen

l. of sphenoid. Ridge between the body and ala magna of the sphenoid.

l. Wrisbergi. Connecting fibers of motor and sensory roots of the trifacial nerve.

lin'iment [L. *linimentum*, smearing substance]. A liquid containing a medicament and oil, alcohol or water for use externally, applied by friction method.

linimentum (lin-im-en'tum) [L. smearing substance]. Liquid preparation for external use and usually applied with rubbing. Four are official

lin'in [L. *linum*, flax]. An achromatic, threadlike substance which forms the nuclear network of a cell, the nucleoplasm is found in its reticulum, in the form of granules.

lin'itis (lin-i'tis) [G. *linon*, web, + -itis, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of gastric cellular tissue

l., plastic. L. with hypertrophy of connective tissue about the stomach

linkage. In genetics, condition in which two or more genes present in the same chromosome tend to remain together and not assort independently in the formation of gametes

l., sex. Condition in which a character is due to a factor located on the X-chromosomes

lin'seed [AS *linsæd*] SYN *flaxseed* Seeds of the common flax, *Linum usitatissimum* It is the source of linseed oil Linseed is used as a demulcent and emollient, and sometimes as a laxative

l. poultice. One made from crushed linseed which is heated. Test for heat with hand before applying

l. tea. A soothing demulcent drink for colds. Add 1 tablespoonful of linseed to 1 pint of water The juice of a lemon may be added and sugar. Some use 1 oz of liquorice and 1 oz of candy It is then simmered in a saucepan for half an hour, strained, and served hot

lint (lint) [L. *linteum*, made of linen]. 1. Linen scraped until soft and woolly for dressing wounds. 2. Cotton fiber.

lintin (lin'tin) [L. *linteum*, made of flax]. Prepared absorbent cotton, fabric used in dressings

liomyofibroma (li-ô-mi-ô-fi-brô'mă) [G. *leios*, smooth, + *mys*, myo-, muscle, + L. *fibra*, fiber, + G. *ôma*, tumor]. Tumor in which lioma, myoma, and fibroma are characterized.

lip [AS *lippa*]. 1. Soft structure around the oral cavity, externally 2. One of the lips of the pudendum (*labium majus* or *minus*). 3. A liplike structure forming border of an opening or groove

Diagnostic examination incomplete unless lips are everted to expose buccal surfaces Conditions affecting lip are *Chancere* It is not unusual to have the initial lesion of syphilis appear upon the lip as an indurated base, with a thin secretion, accompanied by enlargement of the submaxillary glands. Innocent extragenital syphilitic infection may take place on the lips *Condyloma latum*. This appears as a mucous patch, flattened, coated with gray exudate, with strictly delimited area, usually at the angle of the mouth. *Ecema* Dry fissures, often covered with a crust, bleeding easily, and occurring on both lips. *Epithelioma* May be confused with chancre Seldom appears before the age of 40, but there are exceptions. It may appear as a common cold sore, a painless fissure or other break of the lower lip. Less than 5% occur on upper lip. A crust or scab covers the lesion, leaving a raw surface if removed. Pain does not appear until well advanced. *Herpes* Appears on the lips in malaria, pneumonia, typhoid, acute coryza, and other febrile diseases. *Tuberculous ulcer*: At

inner portion of lip close to angle of mouth. Pathological examination necessary for verification

RS: *buccal, cheilitis*, "chil-" words, *labia, labium, labrum*.

l., bluish or purplish. May appear in the aged, in those exposed to great cold, and in carbon monoxide poisoning.

l., cleft. Harelip, *q v*

l., dry. May be seen in fevers, or be caused by drugs such as atropine, by thirst, or exhaustion.

l., fissured. May occur after exposure to cold, in certain forms of indigestion, and in children in congenital syphilis. The dribbling of saliva, and a toothless condition may cause fissures in the corners of the mouth

l., glenoid. Thickened fibrocartilaginous structure surmounting margin of acetabulum

l., hare. Harelip, *q r*

l., s., oral. Upper and lower lips which surround mouth opening, and form ant wall of buccal cavity

l., pale. May be seen in anemia and wasting diseases, in prolonged fever, and after a hemorrhage.

l., rashes. These may be manifestations of typhoid fever, meningitis, or pneumonia. In secondary syphilis, chancre, cancer, and epithelioma, mucous patches may appear

l., reading. Catching meaning of a speaker by watching movements of his lips without hearing his words

l., reflex. Reflex movement of lips when angle of mouth is suddenly and lightly tapped during sleep

l., tympanic. Lower border of the sulcus spiralis internus of the cochlea

l., vestibule. Upper border of the sulcus spiralis internus of the cochlea

lipacidemia (lip-'ā-si-dē-mi-'ā) [G. *lipos*, fat, + *L. acidus*, acid, + *G. aima*, blood]. Fatty acid in the blood

lipaciduria (lip-'ā-si-dū-ri-'ā) [" + " + *G. ouron*, urine]. Fatty acids in the urine

liparocoele (lip-'ā-ro-sēl) [" + *kēlē*, hernia] 1. Scrotal hernia containing fat 2. A fatty tumor

liparomphalus (lip-'ā-rom-'fā-lūst) [" + *omphalos*, navel]. Fatty tumor located at, or involving, the umbilical cord

liparous (lip-'ār-'ūs) [G. *lipos*, fat] Obese fat

lipase (lī-'pās, lī-'pās) [G. *lipos*, fat, + *ase*, enzyme]. A lipolytic or fat splitting enzyme found in the blood, pancreatic secretion and tissues. See *enzyme, digestive*

Emulsified fats of cream and egg yolk are changed in the stomach to fatty acids and glycerol by gastric lipase

l., pancreatic. Steapsin, *q v*

lipasuria (līp-'ās-u-ri-'ā) [" + " + *G. ouron*, urine]. Lipase in the urine

lipectomy (lī-'pek-'tō-mī) [" + *ektomē*, excision]. Excision of fatty tissues

lipemia (lī-'pē-mī-'ā) [" + *aima*, blood] Fat in the blood

l., retinalis. Condition in which retinal vessels appear reddish white, or white, found in cases of lipemia.

lipifanogens (lī-'fān-'ō-jēns) Substances producing visible fat or lipid substances in blood serum, which, when in a free state, are converted by living cells into visible fat

l., anti-. Substance in blood serum which regulates or reduces or prevents deposition of fat in atherosclerosis. It in part may combine with lipifanogens to form a complex not converted into visible fat.

lipid(e) (līp-'id) [G. *lipos*, fat]. Any one of a group of fats or fatlike substances, characterized by their insolubility in water. Includes (a) *true fats* (esters of fatty acids and glycerol), (b) *lipoids* (phospholipids, cerebrospins, waxes), (c) *sterols* (cholesterol, ergosterol), and (d) *hydrocarbons* (squalene, carotene), also called lipin. See *fat*. SYN *lipin, lipid*

lipidosis. Amautotic family idiocy (Tay-Sachs disease)

lipin (līp-'in) [G. *lipos*, fat]. See *lipid*

lipiodol (līp-'iō-dōl) [" + " + *L. oleum*, oil]. An iodized oil obtained by fixation of iodine in poppyseed oil

It contains 40% of pure iodine by weight. It is opaque to x-rays and used for radiological diagnosis. It is introduced into cavities by a catheter, into the trachea for outlining the bronchial tree by x-ray, and spinally to locate tumors. It is eliminated completely and does not cause iodism

l., infection. May be cisternal, lumbar, or both, depending upon whether the suspected block is near the cisterna magna or below it. Two cubic centimeters are injected into spinal canal. There are 2 forms of lipiodol: *ascending* and *descending*. If tumor is near the cisterna, descending lipiodol is given intraspinalously. If position is uncertain or halfway bet cisterna and lumbar region, both forms are given. If there is a block in the canal, the picture shows a dark mass through which the lipiodol has not passed, and a light streak where the lipiodol is present.

lipo-, lip- [G.]. Combining forms pert to fat

lipoarthritis (līp-'ō-ar-thi-'rītis) [G. *lipos*, fat, + *arthron*, joint, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of fatty tissues of joints

lipoblast (līp-'ō-blast) [" + *blastos*, germ]. Immature fat cell

lipoblastoma (līp-'ō-blast-'ō-mā) [" + " + *-ōma*, tumor]. Tumor of fatty tissue. SYN *adipoma, lipoma*.

lipocardiac (līp-'ō-kar-'dī-āk) [" + *kardia*, heart] 1. Pert to fatty heart degeneration 2. Sufferer from fatty degeneration of heart.

lipocoele (līp-'ō-sēl) [" + *kēlē*, hernia]. Presence of fatty tissue in a hernial sac. SYN *adipocoele, liparocoele*.

lipocere (līp-'ō-sēr) [" + *L. cera*, wax]. Waxy substance resulting from exposure of fleshy tissue to moisture with the exclusion of air. SYN *adipocere*

lipochondrodystrophy (līp-'ō-kōn-drō-'dīs-'trō-fī) SYN: *Hurley's disease*. Congenital abnormality in the skeletal bones and cartilage, with lipodystrophy, kyphosis and other deformity, possible mental deficiency and cloudy cornea

lipochondroma (līp-'ō-kōn-drō-'mā) [G. *lipos*, fat, + *chondros*, cartilage, + *-ōma*, tumor]. Tumor both fatty and cartilaginous

lipochrome (līp-'ō-krōm). Colored substance of fatty nature.

Ex *Carotin*, the fat-soluble yellow pigment found in carrots, sweet potatoes, egg yolk, butter, body fat and corpus luteum. See *carotene*.

lipoclasis (līp-'ōk-lās-'sis) [" + *klastis*, breaking]. Splitting up of fat. SYN: *lipolysis, lipodieresis*.

lipoclastic (līp-'ō-klas-'tik) [" + *klastikos*, broken]. Fat splitting. SYN: *lipolytic*.

lipocyte (līp-'ō-sīt) [" + *kytos*, cell]. Fat cell.

lipodieresis (līp-'ō-dī-er-'ē-sīs) [" + *dia*, apart, + *airein*, to take]. Splitting or destruction of fat. SYN: *lipoclasis*.

lipodystrophy (lip-ō-dis'trō-fī) [+ *dys*, bad, + *trophē*, nourishment]. Disturbance or defectiveness of fat metabolism.

1. **insulin**. Atrophy of subcutaneous fat at site of injection of insulin.

1. **intestinal**. Disease characterized principally by fat deposits in intestinal and mesenteric lymphatic tissue and by fatty diarrhea, loss of weight and strength, and arthritis.

lipoferous (lip-ōf'ēr-ūs) [+ *pherein*, to carry] Causing or carrying fat.

lipofibroma (lip-ō-fī-brō-mā) [G. *lipos*, fat, + L. *fibra*, fiber, + G. -ōma, tumor] Tumor indicating lipoma and fibroma. A fibrolipoma, *q.v.*

lipogenesis (lip-ō-jén-ē-sis) [+ *genesis*, formation] Fat formation.

lipogenetic (lip-ō-jén-ē'tik) [+ *gennan*, to produce] Fat producing. SYN: *lipogenetic*, *lipogenous*.

lipogenic (lip-ō-jén'tik) [+ *gennan*, to produce] Fat producing. SYN: *lipogenetic*, *lipogenous*.

lipogenous (lip-ō-jén-ūs) [+ *gennan*, to produce] Producing fat. SYN: *lipogenetic*, *lipogenic*.

lipogranuloma (lip-ō-gran-ū-lo-mā) [+ L. *granulum*, granule, + G. -ōma, tumor] Inflammation of fatty tissue with granulation and development of oily cysts.

lipoid (lip'oid) [+ *eidos*, form] 1 Substance resembling fats in appearance and solubility, but containing other groups than the glycerol and fatty acids which make up the true fats.
Ex. cholesterol, cephalin and lecithin, *q.v.* SYN: *lipid*.

2. Similar to fat.

lipidemia (lip-oi-dē'mī-ā) [+ *aima*, blood] Lipoids in the blood.

lipoidosis (lip-oi-dō'sis) [G. *lipos*, fat, + *eidos*, form, + -ōsis] Condition in which lipids accumulate in excessive quantities in body tissues. SEE *Xanthomatosis*.

1. **arterial**. Arteriosclerosis, *q.v.*
1. **cerebroside**. SYN: *Gaucher's disease*. A familial disease characterized by deposition of keratin, a cerebroside, in cells of the reticuloendothelial system.

1. **primary**. L. of unknown etiology in which (a) serum lipids are abnormal in quantity or in quality, or (b) serum lipids are normal but lipids accumulate intracellularly.

lipoiduria (lip-oi-dū'ri-ā) [G. *lipos*, fat, + *eidos*, like, + *ouron*, urine]. Lipoids in the urine.

lipolipoidosis (lip-ō-lip-oi-dō'sis) [+ *lipos*, fat, + *eidos*, form, + -ōsis]. Infiltration of fats and lipoids into a tissue.

lipolysis (lip-ō'ls-is) [+ *lysis*, dissolution]. The decomposition of fat.

lipolytic (lip-ō-lī'tik) [+ *lysis*, dissolution]. Having ability to hydrolyze fats.

1. **digestion**. The conversion of neutral fats by hydrolysis into fatty acids and glycerol, fat splitting.

1. **enzyme**. Fat splitting ferment. SYN: *lipase*. SEE *enzymes*.

lipoma (li-po'mā) [+ -ōma, tumor]. A fatty tumor. SEE *chondrolipoma*.

They are frequently multiple, but not metastatic.

1. **arborescens**. Excrescence of fatty tissue within a tendon sheath.

1. **colloides**. A myxolipoma.

1. **cystic**. One containing cysts.

1. **diffuse**. One not definitely circumscribed.

1. **diffusum renis**. Condition in which fat displaces parenchyma of the kidney.

1. **durum**. One in which there is marked hypertrophy of the fibrous stroma and capsule.

1. **hernial**. A lipocoele.

1. **myxomatodes**. A lipomyxoma.

1. **nasal**. A fibrous growth of the subcutaneous tissue of the nostrils.

1. **osseous**. One in which the connective tissue has undergone calcareous degeneration.

1. **telangiectodes**. A rare form containing a large number of blood vessels.

lipomatosis (lip-ō-mā-to'sis) [G. *lipos*, fat, + -ōma, tumor, + -ōsis, intensive] Excessive deposit of fat in the tissues. SYN: *liposis*, *obesity*.

1. **renis**. Fatty infiltration of renal parenchyma. SYN: *lipoma diffusum renis*.

lipomatous (lip-ō-mā-tūs) [+ -ōma, tumor]. 1. Of the nature of lipoma. 2. Affected with lipoma.

lipometabolic (lip-ō-met-ā-bol'tik) [+ *metabolē*, change]. Rel. to metabolism of fat.

lipometabolism (lip-ō-mē-tab'ol-izm) [+ *ismos*, state of]. Fat metabolism.

lipomyoma. A myoma containing fatty tissue.

lipomyxoma (lip-ō-miks-ō-mā) [+ *myxa*, mucus, + -ōma, tumor] Tumor indicating lipoma and myxoma.

lipopeptic (lip-ō-pek'tik) [+ *pēxis*, fixation]. Characterized by lipopexia.

lipopexia (lip-ō-pek'sī-ā) [+ *pēxis*, fixation]. Accumulation of fat in the body. SYN: *adipopezia*.

lipophagy (lip-ō-fā'i) [+ *phagein*, to eat]. Cell absorbing fat.

lipophagic (lip-ō-fā'jik) [+ *phagein*, to eat] Consuming, destroying, or absorbing fat. SYN: *lipolytic*.

lipophil (lip-ō-fil) [G. *lipos*, fat, + *philēin*, to love] 1 Having an affinity for fat. 2 Absorbing fat.

lipophrenia (lip-ō-frē'nī-ā) [+ *phrēn*, mind]. Mental failure or collapse.

lipoprotein. A conjugated protein consisting of a simple protein combined with a lipid.

liposarcoma (lip-ō-sar-kō'mā) [+ *sarx*, flesh, + -ōma, tumor]. Sarcoma with fatty elements.

liposis [+ -ōsis, intensive]. Accumulation of fat in a part.

lipostomy. Congenital absence or extreme smallness of the mouth.

lipothymia (li-po-thī'mī-ā) [G. *leipein*, to leave, + *thymos*, mind]. Faintness; syncope.

lipotropic (lip-ō-trōp'tik) [G. *lipos*, fat, + *trope*, a turning] Having an affinity for lipids, said of certain dyes such as Sudan III which stains fat readily.

lipoxeny (lip-ōks-ē-nī) [G. *leipein*, to leave, + *zenos*, host]. Desertion of host by parasitic organism after completion of its development.

lipuria (li-pū'ri-ā) [G. *lipos*, fat, + *ouron*, urine]. Fat in the urine.

liquefacient (lik-we-fā'shent) [L. *liquere*, to flow, + *facere*, to make] 1 Agent which produces a conversion into liquid. 2 Converting into liquid.

liquefaction (lik-we-fak'shun) [L. *liquere*, to flow, + *facere*, to make] 1 The conversion of a solid into a liquid. 2 Conversion of solid tissues to a fluid or semifluid state.

liquefcent (lik-wes'sent) [L. *liqueescere*, to become liquid]. Becoming liquid. SYN: *deliquescent*.

liqueur (li-ker') [Fr.]. Alcoholic spirit.

Aromatically flavored, often colored, and sweetened. A cordial.
liquid (lĭk'wĭd) [L. *liquidus*, flowing] 1. Flowing easily. 2. Substance which flows without being melted. SEE *emulsion*, *liqueficient*, *liquefaction*.
l. air therapy. Therapeutic application of low temperatures SEE *refrigeration*.
l. measure. Measure of liquid capacity.

Liquid Measure

4 gills (gi.)	= 1 pint (pt.)
2 pints	= 1 quart (qt.)
4 quarts	= 1 gallon (gal.)
63 gallons	= 1 hogshead
2 hogsheads	= 1 pipe
2 pipes	= 1 tun

liquid diet. Coffee with hot milk, tea, water, albumin water, milk in all forms, milk and cream mixtures, cocoa, cream soups strained, fruit juices, meat juices, beef tea, clear broths, gruels, meat soups strained, egg-nogs. SEE *fluid diet*.

l. d., full. Restricted liquid diet plus gruels, strained fruit juice, tomato juice, strained cream soups, milk and cream beverages, albumins, plain gelatin, custard, plain ice cream, junket, coffee, tea.
l. d., high caloric. Full liquid diet reinforced with lactose, glucose, dextrimaltose, ice cream, ices, coffee, tea, etc.

l. d., or fluid, without milk. Cereal water, strained fruit and strained vegetable juices, albumins, plain gelatin, water ices, ginger ale, clear fat-free broth, beef juice, coffee, tea, etc.

l. d., restricted. Fat-free broth, tea (no cream), ginger ale, bland fruit juice, such as pear, white cherry, or peach juice.

l. d., surgical. Strained fruit juices, ginger ale, fat-free broth, strained cream soup, milk and cream beverages, albuminized fruit juices, tea, coffee, gelatin beverage if ordered.

liquor (lĭk'er) [L. a liquid] 1. Any liquid or fluid. 2. An alcoholic beverage. 3. PHARM. Solution of medicinal substance in water.

l. amnii. The amniotic fluid, a clear, watery fluid which surrounds the fetus in the amniotic sac.

l. folliculi. The fluid contained in the graafian follicle.

l. puris. Liquid portion of pus.

l. sanguinis. Blood serum or plasma.

l. solutions. Aqueous solutions of nonvolatile substances presenting the greatest variety in strength, character, and method of preparation. They are usually very active medicinal preparations. There are 21 official solutions.

lisencephalous. Condition in which the brain is smooth owing to failure of development of cerebral gyri.

lisping (lĭsp'ing) [A.S. *lisp*, stammering or lisping]. Substitution of sounds due to defect in speech, as of *th* sound for *s* and *z*.

lisso-trichy (lĭs-sot'rĭ-kĭ) [G. *lissos*, smooth, + *thrix*, *trich-*, hair]. Condition of having straight hair.

litter (lĕ'tĕr) [Fr. *litre*, from G. *litra*, a pound]. Metric fluid measure; 1000 cc., 270 fl. drams, 61 cu. in., 33.8 fl. oz., 1.056 qt. The volume occupied by one kilogram of water at 4° C. and 760 mm pressure. SEE *metric system*.

lithagogue (lĭth'ā-gōg) [G. *lithos*, stone, + *agōgos*, leading]. 1. Agent which expels calculi. 2. Expelling calculi.

lithectasy (lĭth-ek'ta-sĭ) [lith + *ektasis*, dilatation]. Removal of a stone from bladder by dilation of the urethra.

lithemia (lĭth-e-mĭ-ā) [lith + *aima*, blood]. Excess of lithic or uric acid in the blood due to imperfect metabolism of the nitrogenous substances. SYN *uricemia*. SEE *oxypathy*.

lithiasis (lĭth-i'ā-sĭs) [G. *lithos*, stone]. 1. Formation of calculi and concretions. 2. Uric acid diathesis.

l. biliaris. Gallstones.

l. nephritica. Stone formation in the kidneys. SYN *nephrolithiasis*.

l. renalis. Kidney stones.

lithic acid (lĭth'ik) [G. *lithos*, stone]. Acid found in urine. SYN *uric acid*.

lithicosis. Stone-cutters silicosis, pneumoconiosis.

litho-, lith- [G.]. Prefixes. Pert to stone or calculus.

lithococcosis (lĭth-ō-sĕn-ō'sĭs) [G. *lithos*, stone, + *koko*, evacuation]. Removal of crushed fragments of calculi. SYN *litholapaxy*, *lithotripsy*.

lithoclast (lĭth-ō-klast) [lith + *kla-*, to crush]. Forceps for breaking up large calculi. SYN *lithotrite*.

lithoclasty (lĭth-ō-klast-tĭ) [lith + *kla-*, to crush]. The crushing of a stone into fragments that it may pass through natural channels.

lithoclysisma (lĭth-ō-kĭs-mā) [lith + *klysisma*, a clyster]. Injection of calculary solvents into urinary bladder.

lithocystotomy (lĭth-ō-sĭs-tof-ō-mĭ) [G. *lithos*, stone, + *kystis*, bladder, + *tomē*, incision]. Incision of bladder to remove calculus.

lithodialysis (lĭth-ō-dĭ-al'i-sĭs) [lith + *dialysis*, a breaking up]. Fragmentation or solution of calculi. SYN *litholysis*.

lithogenesis (lĭth-ō-jen'ē-sĭs) [lith + *genesis*, formation]. Formation of concretions.

lithokonion (lĭth-ō-kō'nĭ-on) [lith + *konion*, to pulverize]. Instrument for pulverizing vesical calculi.

litholapaxy (lĭth-ō-l'ā-pāks-l) [lith + *lapaxis*, removal]. The operation of crushing a stone in the bladder followed by immediate washing out of the crushed fragments through a catheter.

lithology (lĭth-ō-l'ō-jĭ) [lith + *logos*, science]. The science dealing with calculi.

litholysis (lĭth-ō-l'i-sĭs) [lith + *lysis*, dissolution]. Dissolving of calculi. SYN *lithodialysis*.

lithometer (lĭth-om'ē-tĕr) [lith + *metron*, measure]. Instrument for estimating size of calculi.

lithometra (lĭth-ō-mē'trā) [lith + *mētra*, uterus]. Uterine tissue ossification.

lithomyi (lĭth-ō-mĭ) [G. *lithos*, stone, + *mylō*, mill]. Instrument for crushing a vesical stone. SYN *lithokonion*.

lithonephrotomy (lĭth-ō-nē-frot'ō-mĭ) [lith + *nephros*, kidney, + *tomē*, excision]. Incision of kidney for removal of renal calculus.

lithontripic (lĭth-ōn-trĭp'ĭk) [lith + *tribein*, to crush]. An agent that tends to dissolve calculi.

Ex *Lithium citrate*, *potassium citrate*, and *ammonium benzoate*.

lithopedion (lĭth-ō-pe'dĭ-ōn) [lith + *paidion*, child]. A fetus which has died and become calcified.

lithophone (lĭth-ō-fōn) [lith + *phōne*, sound]. Instrument for determining by sound the presence of calculi in the bladder.

lithoscope (lĭth-ō-skōp) [lith + *skopein*, to examine]. Instrument for examining stone in bladder.

lithotome (lith-o-tōm) [l' + *tomē*, incision] Instrument for performing lithotomy.

lithotomy (lith-ot-o-mī) [l' + *tomē*, incision] Incision into bladder for removing a stone

NP See that retention catheter is kept draining at all times Watch intake and output of urine

l., bilateral. Incision across perineum.

l., high. Suprapubic incision

l., lateral. Front of rectum to one side of raphe

l., median. In median line in front of anus

l., position. Upon the back with thighs flexed upon abdomen and legs upon thighs, which are abducted SYN: *dorsosacral.*

l., rectal. Through the rectum

l., vaginal. Through vaginal wall

lithotomy (lith-ot-o-mī) [l' + *tomos*, a stretching] Removal of a calculus through small incision instrumentally dilated

lithotresis (lith-ō-trēs'is) [G *lithos*, stone, + *trēsis*, boring] Drilling or boring of holes in a calculus to facilitate crushing

lithotripsy (lith-ō-trip-sī) [l' + *tripsis*, a rubbing] Crushing of a calculus in bladder or urethra

lithotriptic (lith-ō-trip'tik) [l' + *tripsis*, a rubbing] 1 An agent that dissolves calculi 2 Pert to lithotripsy SYN *lithotriptic.*

lithotrite (lith-ō-trit) [l' + L *tritius*, a rubbing] Instrument for crushing stone in the bladder SEE *lithotripsy.*

lithotrity (lith-ot'ri-tī) [l' + L *tritius*, a rubbing] Crushing of a stone to small fragments in the bladder SEE *lithotripsy.*

lithous (lith'ūs) [G *lithos*, stone] Rel to a calculus or stone SYN *calculus*

lithoxiduria (lith'oks-i-dū'ri-ā) [l' + *oxide* + G *ouron*, urine] Presence of xanthic oxide in the urine.

lithuresis (lith-u're'sis) [l' + *ouresis*, urination] Passage of calculus through the urethra during urination.

lithureteria (lith'ū-re-tē'ri-ā) [l' + *ourēter*, ureter] Disease of the ureter due to presence of calculi

lithuria (lith-u'ri-ā) [l' + *ouron*, urine] Excess of uric acid and urates in the urine

litmus (lit'mus) [ON *litra*, lichen dye, + *mos*, moss] A blue dyestuff made by

fermenting certain coarsely powdered lichens.

l., paper. Chemically prepared blue paper which is turned red by acids, and remains blue in alkali solutions, used as test for acid in urine SEE *indicator.*

litter (lit'ter) [Fr *litère*, from *lit*, a bed] A stretcher for carrying the wounded or the sick

Little's disease (lit'tls) Congenital spastic paralysis on both sides (diplegia), although it may be *paraplegic* or *hemiplegic* in form Cerebral spastic paralysis

Etiol Possible birth injury

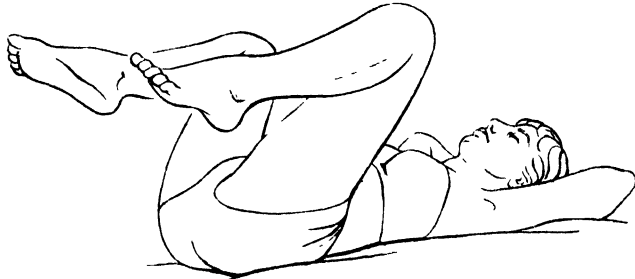
SYM Child dribbles, is feeble-minded, possibly an idiot Stiff, awkward movements, legs crossed and pressed together, arm adducted, forearm flexed, hand pronated, scissors gait

livedo (liv-é-dō) [L. a dark spot] Patchy or general dark discoloration of the skin SYN *lividity.*

liver (liv'er) [AS *lifer*] Large gland in the body, 30x15x8 cm., 1500 to 1800 Gm in wt., situated on right side beneath the diaphragm; right hypochondriac, epigastric, and part of left hypochondriac regions, level with bottom of sternum, undersurface, concave, covers stomach, duodenum, hepatic flexure of colon, right kidney and suprarenal capsule, secretes bile and aids metabolism

The liver, the largest organ of the body, is completely covered by a tough fibrous sheath, Glisson's capsule, which is thickest at the transverse fissure. At this point, the capsule carries the blood vessels and hepatic duct which enter the organ at the hilus. Strands of connective tissue originating from the capsule enter the liver parenchyma and form the supporting network of the organ and separate the functional units of the liver, the hepatic lobules.

The many intrahepatic bile passages converge and anastomose, finally leading into the hepatic duct, the excretory channel of the liver. This structure receives the cystic duct on the end of which is situated the gallbladder. The union of the cystic and the hepatic ducts forms the common bile duct or the ductus choledochus, which enters the duodenum at the papilla of Vater. A ring of smooth muscle at the terminal portion of the choledochus, the sphincter of Oddi, permits the passage of bile into the duodenum by relaxing. Briefly



LITHOTOMY OR DORSOSACRAL POSITION.

stated, the bile leaving the liver enters the gallbladder where it undergoes concentration principally through loss of fluids by absorption by the gallbladder mucosa. When bile is needed in the small intestine for digestive purposes, the gallbladder contracts and the sphincter relaxes, thus permitting escape of the viscid gallbladder bile. Ordinarily, the sphincter of Oddi is contracted, shutting off the duodenal entrance and forcing the bile to enter the gallbladder after leaving the liver.

Within the sinusoids of the liver and attached to their walls are found the cells of Kupffer, which are highly phagocytic. They remove cellular detritus, bacteria, and other foreign particulate substances from the blood stream.

Has 5 lobes, 5 ligaments, 5 fissures, 5 sets of vessels, secretes 600 to 1200 cc. of bile in 24 hours

BLOOD SUPPLY From the hepatic artery, a branch of the celiac art and the hepatic portal vein, which drains the intestine

FUNCTIONS The liver receives blood from the portal vein and thus is the first organ to receive blood from the intestines where the blood has absorbed the final products of digestion and decomposition products. From this blood the liver removes glucose from which it synthesizes glycogen which it stores. It deaminizes amino acids with the resultant formation of ammonia which is converted into urea. Hippuric acid and uric acid are synthesized in the liver and it is thought that amino-acid synthesis may occur. The liver acts to detoxify such substances as indole and skatole which may be absorbed into the blood from the intestine.

The liver excretes bile pigments, *bilirubin* and *biliverdin*, formed in the cells of the reticuloendothelial system in various parts of the body from hemoglobin derived from effete red corpuscles. The liver synthesizes *fibrinogen* and *prothrombin*, blood constituents essential for clotting. It is the source of *heparin*, and anticoagulant. It is the source of red blood cells in the fetus and is the main site for the pro-

duction of plasma proteins. It produces a *vasodpressor material* (VDM), a factor in shock. Reticuloendothelial cells (Kupffer cells), present in the linings of the sinusoids, act to filter out and destroy bacteria present in the blood stream.

The liver also performs these additional functions. It is a storage place for vitamins A, D, K, and B, and is concerned with the formation of vitamin A from carotene. It also stores the *antianemic* or *hematinic factor* (erythroblastic-maturation factor) essential for the development of red blood cells. It plays a role in the regulation of blood volume and is one of the main sources of body heat.

NERVE SUPPLY Parasympathetic fibers from the vagi and sympathetic fibers from celiac plexus via hepatic artery.

DISEASES OF

1., abscess of. Temperature up in evening, low in morning, sweats and chills, liver enlarged, painful, tender, may be bulging and fluctuation. Pus may be detected by aspirating needle.

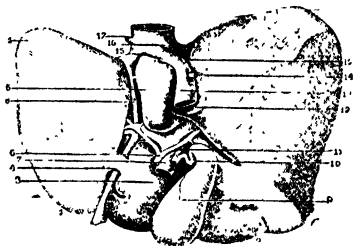
ETIOI. Pathogenic bacteria, esp pyogenic organisms such as *Streptococcus*, *Staphylococcus*, and *Pneumococcus*, traumatism, infection by *Entamoeba histolytica*.

PROG. Embolic (multiple) abscesses generally fatal. Traumatic abscesses, or those due to an amebic dysentery may terminate favorably after spontaneous or induced evacuation.

1., acute yellow atrophy of. A rare and grave disease, characterized anatomically by a rapid destruction of the liver tissues, and manifested by jaundice and hemorrhages, a reduction in size of liver and marked cerebral phenomena. **SYM:** (1) Malaria, slight fever, coated tongue, nausea, vomiting and jaundice. (2) Nervous symptoms follow, as severe headache, delirium, convulsions and coma, these sometimes precede the jaundice. (3) Urine is scanty, contains albumin, blood, tube casts and crystals of leucine and tyrosine. (4) Hemorrhages are common, the skin may be covered with ecchymoses and bleeding from the mucous membranes may occur. (5) Hepatic dullness diminished, splenic, increased. **PROG:** Generally fatal. **TREATMENT** Constitutional and palliative. Hot applications. Single abscesses, invoke surgical aid.

1., amyloid. An enlargement of liver, due to the deposition of an albuminoid substance. **SYM:** Failure of general health with anemia. Liver is enlarged, smooth, firm and painless. Spleen and kidneys share in the degeneration so the spleen enlarged and urine albuminous. **PROG:** Unfavorable. **TREATMENT** Remedies must be directed to the causal disease, usually prolonged suppuration, syphilis, tuberculosis or chronic malaria. Nutrition or tonics indicated.

1., cancer of. Male sex, heredity and traumatism predisposing factors. **SYM:** (1) Severe pain and tenderness; (2) cachexia, i. e., loss of flesh and strength with pallor; (3) pressure symptoms, jaundice common, but ascites rare; (4) liver enlarged, surface is nodular and



INFERIOR SURFACE OF LIVER

1. Left lobe. 2. Right lobe. 3. Quadrate lobe. 4. Round ligament. 5. Caudate lobe. 6. Hepatic artery. 7. Portal vein. 8. Fossa for ductus venosus. 9. Gallbladder. 10. Cystic duct. 11. Hepatic duct. 12. Fossa for vena cava. 13. Vena cava. 14. Right inferior phrenic vein. 15. Hepatic vein. 16. Right renal vein. 17. Left renal vein.

the central depression or umbilications can often be detected; (5) symptoms of the primary growth which is usually in the stomach. Fever generally absent, but secondary perihepatitis or suppuration of cancerous nodules may reduce it. **Proc.** Fatal, duration from few months to year. **Treatment.** Palliative, constitutional in first stage.

1. cirrhosis of, atrophic. A chronic disease characterized anatomically by a hyperplasia of the connective tissue and destruction of the secreting cells shown chiefly by symptoms of portal obstruction. In advanced stage, liver small, firm, gray color and covered with numerous granulations ("hobnails") **Sym.** Coated tongue, anorexia, fullness and distress after eating, vomiting of frothy mucus, flatulence, constipation and dark urine. As obstruction becomes greater, portal blood finds new channels, and the superficial abdominal veins enlarge, notably about the umbilicus, forming the so-called "caput medusae", hemorrhoids result from the same cause. **Proc.** Unfavorable except in first stages.

1. c. of, hypertrophic. In which the connective tissue hyperplasia starts from the periphery of the capillary bile ducts instead of from ramifications of portal vein as in atrophic form. **Sym.** Jaundice marked, liver large, yellow and surface smooth or finely granular, spleen swollen. Disease may last 1 or 2 years, but abrupt termination may occur at any time in convulsions and coma. **Treatment.** Constitutional.

1. cysts of. May be (a) simple cysts, usually small and single, (b) hydatid cysts (*Ser. hydatid*, *Echinococcus granulosus*), or (c) cysts associated with cystic disease of the liver, a rare condition usually associated with congenital cystic kidneys.

1. fatty. Infiltration of the liver with fat. Is one of two types, *infiltrative* or *degenerative*. The infiltrative type may result from general obesity in which fat accumulates in the liver in common with other parts, impairment in oxidative powers of the body as in anemia or pulmonary tuberculosis, or from infections. The degenerative type may result from poisoning as from phosphorus, arsenic, or alcohol, nutritional disturbances, esp lack of vitamin B, or lack of lipotropic substances.

1. hobnail. That of atrophic cirrhosis, *q.v.*

1. hyperemia of, active. Liver enlarged and filled with blood. Commonly due to dietetic indiscretions (biliousness), may result from overindulgence in alcohol—hot climates. **Sym.** Coated tongue, fetid breath, anorexia, pain and tenderness in epigastric and hypogastric regions, nausea, vomiting, sick headache and sometimes slight jaundice, liver may be enlarged.

1. inflammation of. **Sym.** (1) Symptoms of gastroduodenal catarrh usually precede, i.e., coated tongue, anorexia, fetid breath, epigastric distress, vomiting and perhaps diarrhea; (2) obstructive jaundice indicated by yellow skin and conjunctivae, light stools and dark urine; (3) in acute cases slight fever and swelling of the liver, which is tender to touch. **Proc.** Favorable; duration, few days to several weeks. **Treatment.** Rest, liquid diet, constitutional remedies. **Syn:** *hepatitis*.

1. nutmeg. That of amyloid and heart disease, and fatty infiltrations. It has

a peculiar mottled appearance and dilatation of capillaries.

1. waxy. Amyloid liver, *q.v.*

liver, words pert. to: anhepatic; anhepatic, anhepatogenic, anticholagogue, arginase, azorubin S, bile, -acids, -calculi, -colic, -pigments; "bili-" words, capsule, Glisson's, cardiohepatic, chloasma; cholelensis, cirrhosis, facies hepatica; flexure, "glyco-" words, "hepa-" words, jaundice, perihepatitis.

liv'er (as food). **Calves:** Contains 1 to 16% glycogen, lecithin and phosphorus, fats and nuclein.

Av. Serving 115 Gm. **Pro.** 27.6, **Fat** 9.8. **VITAMINS** A++ to +++, B+++, C++, D++ to +++, G+++,

The liver stores more Vit. A and G than other parts of the animal, 10 times more of Vit. G, and 200 to 400 times more of Vit. A, depending upon the animal's food.

Liver may be assumed to contain about 15 mg. of iron for every 100 Gm. of protein, and 41 mg. of copper per kilo of fresh calf liver.

Action. Liver supplies some protective substance necessary for the stroma of red cells but not for the formation of hemoglobin. It does not affect gastric secretion.

IND In anemias (½ lb or more per day) and diseases of the bone marrow, neurasthenia, and phthisical persons. Recommended for adolescents and convalescents. Easily digested. One hundred and forty degrees Fahrenheit coagulates the albumin and destroys its useful ferments.

liver extract. *Syn extractum hepatis*. A dry, brown powder obtained from mammalian livers which contains the hematinic factor (antianemic factor) which stimulates erythropoiesis. Used in treatment of pernicious anemia.

liver fluke, human. *Clonorchis sinensis*, common in Far East. Adults infest biliary and pancreatic ducts. Eggs pass out with feces and continue development in snails of the subfamily *Bulininae* (Family *Hydrobiidae*). Cercariae emerge and infest numerous species of freshwater fishes in which they encyst. Infestation results from eating raw fish containing encysted metacercariae.

liver spots. Yellowish-brown spots on skin following some digestive disturbances. *Syn Chloasma hepaticum*.

livid (liv'ld) [L. *lividus*, dark in color].

1. Ashen, cyanotic. 2. Discolored. **lividity** (liv-id-i'ti) [L. *lividus*, dark in color]. 1. Skin discoloration, as from a bruise or venous congestion. 2. State of being livid.

Livierato's reflex (liv-yär-ä'tō). Reduction of area of cardiac dullness resulting from manual friction of precordial and epigastric areas.

livor (liv'vor) [L. a dark spot]. 1. Lividity, *q.v.* 2. Cutaneous dark spot on dependent portion of a cadaver.

lixivation (lilks'iv-i-ä'shün) [L. *lixivia*, lye]. Separation of soluble from insoluble substances by washing and filtration.

Loa loa (lō'ä lō'ä). The African eye-worm, a species of filarial worm which infests the subcutaneous tissues and conjunctiva of man. Its migration causes itching and a creeping sensation. Sometimes causes itchy edematous swellings known as "Calabar swellings". It is transmitted by certain species of *Chrysops*.

lobar (lô'bar) [G. *lobos*, lobe]. Pert. to a lobe

l. pneumonia. Inflammation of 1 or more lobes of the lungs. **Syn** *pneumonia, lobar.*

lobate (lô'bât) [L. *lobatus*, lobed]. 1. Pert to a lobe 2. Having a deeply undulated border. 3. Producing lobes.

lobe (lôb) [G. *lobos*]. A globular part of an organ separated by boundaries.

l., anterior, of hypophysis. Ant portion of the hypophysis or pituitary gland, consisting of the pars distalis, and pars tuberalis

l., caudate. The spigelian lobe, a lobe on post surface of liver

l., central. Island of Reil, which forms floor of lateral cerebral fossa

l.'s of the cerebrum. Frontal, parietal, occipital, and temporal lobes and the insula or island of Reil (central lobe)

l. of the ear. Lower portion of auricle having no cartilage.

l., flocculonodular. A lobe of the cerebellum consisting of the flocculi, nodulus and their connecting peduncles

l., frontal. That part of a cerebral hemisphere in front of central and sylvian fissures.

l., Home's. Pedunculated median lobe of prostate gland, frequently hypertrophied in old age

l., insular. **SEE** central l.

l.'s, lateral, of the prostate. The portions on each side of the urethra.

l.'s, lateral, of thyroid gland. The 2 main portions, 1 on each side of trachea, united below by thyroid isthmus

l., limbic. Marginal section of cerebral hemisphere on medial aspect **Syn** *gyrus fornicatus*

l. of the lungs. Large divisions of the lungs **sup** and **inf** lobes of the left lung, **sup.**, **mid.**, and **inf** lobes of the right lung

l. of the mamma. The 15-20 divisions of the glandular tissue separated by connective tissue and each possessing a duct (lobar duct) opening on the nipple

l., occipital. Caudal region of either hemiserebrum.

l., olfactory. A series of convolutions below horizontal portion of the intraparietal fissure of cerebrum, containing olfactory bulb The rhinencephalon, **q**

l.'s, orbital. The convolutions above the orbit

l.'s of the pancreas. Roundish aggregations of glandular tissue separated by connective tissue

l., parietal. Upper and lateral portion of hemisphere of cerebrum.

l. of the parotid, accessory. A small lobe, variable in size, on ant surface of parotid gland superior to exit of parotid duct

l., posterior, of hypophysis. The posterior portion of the pituitary gland, consisting of the *pars intermedia* and the *processus infundibuli* (*pars nervosa*)

l.'s of the prostate. The lateral l.'s and the middle l. of the gland

l., pyramidal, of thyroid. A portion of the thyroid gland extending upward from the isthmus. It is extremely variable in size.

l., quadrate, of liver. An oblong elevation on lower surface of liver.

l., spigelian. **Syn:** *caudate lobe.* Irregular quadrangular portion of liver behind fissure for portal vein and bet.

fissures for vena cava and ductus venosus

l., temporal. The portion of cerebral hemisphere lying below lateral fissure of Sylvius It is continuous posteriorly with the occipital lobe.

lobectomy (lô-bêk'tô-mî) [G. *lobos*, lobe, + *ektomê*, excision]. Surgical removal of a lobe of any organ or gland.

lobotomy (lôb-ô'tô-mî). A bilateral small trephination in the plane of the coronal suture through which the white matter of the brain is sectioned, disconnecting the diencephalon, esp the hypothalamic area from the prefrontal cortex by section of the white fiber connecting pathways subcortically in a plane that passes adjacent to ant tip of lateral ventricle and post margin of sphenoid wing for relief of mental disturbances

lob'ular [G *lobulus*, small lobe] Composed of small lobes

lobulate, lobulated (lôb'û-lât, -lât-ed) [L *lobulus*, small lobe]. 1. Consisting of lobes or lobules 2 Pert. to lobes or lobules 3 Resembling lobes **Syn** *lobular.* [small lobe]

lobule (lôb'ûl) [L. *lobulus*, small lobe] **A** **l., central, of the cerebellum.** A small lobe at ant part of sup vermiform process

l. of the epididymis. Conelike divisions of the head of the epididymis formed by the much coiled distal ends of the efferent ducts of the testis

l. of kidney. Subdivision of a renal cortex consisting of a medullary ray and surrounding glandular tissue

l. of the liver. Structural unit consisting of hepatic cells arranged in irregular, branching and interconnected groups and anastomosing blood channels (sinusoids) surrounding a central vein Polyhedral in shape with branches of portal vein, hepatic artery, and interlobular bile ducts at its periphery

l. of the lung. Physiological unit of the lung consisting of a respiratory bronchiole and its branches (alveolar ducts, alveolar sacs, and alveoli)

l., paracentral. Sup convolution of ascending frontal and parietal convolutions forming a union of both **[lobule.**

l., parietal. One of two subdivisions of the parietal lobe. The **sup parietal lobule** comprises posterior part of the upper portion, the **inf parietal lobule** comprises a lateral area continuous with temporal and occipital lobes

l. of the testis. One of the pyramidal divisions separated from each other by incomplete partitions called septulae Each consists of one to three much coiled seminiferous tubules

l. of the thymus. Subdivisions of a lobe each consisting of a cortex and medulla

lobulus (lôb'û-lûs) [L.]. A lobule **Syn:** **l. centralis vermis superior.** A small lobe at ant. part of sup. vermiform process

l. epididymidis. Segments into which the epididymis is divided by transverse septa from its tunica albuginea.

l., parietalis. One of 2 portions of the parietal lobe.

l., testiculi. Conical lobules, from 250 to 400, which make up glandular structure of the testicle.

lobus (lôb'ûs) [L., from G. *lobos*]. Lobe **l. cerebelli anteriores.** The lobes forming ant. and sup. portion of hemisphere of the cerebellum.

l. pulmonales. Lobes of the lung.
1. reniculi. Lobes in fetal kidney, later forming malpighian pyramids
local (lō'kāl) [L *locus*, place] Limited to one place or part
localization (lō-kāl-i-zā'shun) [L *locus*, place] 1 Limitation to a definite area. 2 Determination of the seat of an infection. 3 Relation of a sensation to its point of origin.
l., cerebral. Determination of centers of various faculties in particular parts of the brain [lited region]
localized (lō-kāl-īzd). Restricted to a limited localizer. Apparatus used for locating solid opaque bodies in the eye by roentgenographic examination
lochia (lō'ki-ā) [G *lochia*, pert to childbirth] The discharge from the uterus of blood, mucus and tissue, during the puerperal period.
Sym The first 6 days it is distinctly blood-tinged and is known as *lochia rubra* or *cruenta* the following 3 or 4 days the discharge becomes brownish and is known as *lochia serosa* after this it becomes yellowish, turning to white and is known as *lochia alba*
 It is diminished or suppressed in high fever. If offensive it is result of contamination with saprophytic organisms
Position should favor drainage
lochia (lō ki-āl) Pert to the lochia
lochioclepos (lō ki-ō-kōl'pōs) [G *lochia*, pert to childbirth, + *kolpos*, vagina] Retention of lochia in the vagina
lochiometra (lō'ki-ō-mē'trā) [" + *metra*, uterus] Retention of lochia in the uterus
lochiometritis (lō'ki-ō-mē-tri'tis) [" + " + *-itis*, inflammation] Puerperal inflammation of the uterus
lochiopyra (lō-ki-op'ir-ā) [" + *pyr*, fever] Puerperal fever
lochiorrhagia (lō-ki-or-ra'jī-ā) [" + *regnum*, to break forth] Excessive flow of lochia
lochiorrhea (lō'ki-or-rē-ā) [" + *roia*, flow] Abnormal flow of lochia
lochiosthesis (lō-ki-ōs'tē-sis) [" + *sthesi*, retention] Retention or suppression of the lochia
lochometritis (lō'kō-mē-tri'tis) [G *lochos*, childbirth, + *metra*, uterus, + *-itis*, inflammation] Puerperal inflammation of uterus [See *tetanus*, *trismus*]
lockjaw. Tonic spasm of muscles of jaw
locomotion (lō-kō-mō'shun) [L *locus*, place, + *motus*, moving] Movement of a body from one place to another
locomotor (lō-kō-mō'tor) [" + *motor*, mover] Pert to locomotion
l. ataxia. A sclerosis affecting the post columns of the spinal cord **Syn** *tabes dorsalis* See *ataxia*, *Charcot's arthropathy*
locular (lōk'ū-lār) [L *loculus*, a small place] Divided into small cavities
loculated (lōk'ū-lāt-ād) [L *loculus*, a small place] Containing or divided into loculi **Syn** *locular*
loculus (pl loculi) [L] 1 A cell. 2 A small cavity
locum tenens [L *locus*, place, + *tener*, to hold]. A substitute Physician who substitutes for another temporarily.
locus [L a place] 1. A spot or place 2 In genetics the position of a gene on a chromosome
l. caeruleus, l. cinereus, l. ferrugineus. A dark-colored depression in floor of 4th ventricle at its upper part
l. niger. Gray matter separating the crura and tegmentum of the crura cerebri. **Syn:** *substantia nigra*.

Loeffer's bacillus (lōf'fēr) **Syn** *Klebs-Loeffer bacillus* The bacillus of diphtheria, *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*
logadectomy. Excision of a portion of the conjunctiva
logaditis (lō-gā-dī'tis) [G *logades*, conjunctivae, + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of the sclerotic coat of the eye. **Syn** *scleritis*
logagnosia (lōg-āg-nō'si-ā) [G *logos*, word, + *a-*, priv + *gnosis*, knowledge] Word blindness **Syn** *aphasia*
logagraphia (lōg-ā-grā'fī-ā) [" + " + *graphein*, to write] Loss of ability to express ideas in writing **Syn** *agraphia*
logamnesia (lōg-ām-nē'zī-ā) [" + *amnesia*, forgetfulness] Aphasia of a sensory character Inability to recognize spoken or written words
logaphasia. Motor aphasia, *q r*
logokoposis. Inability to understand spoken language, word deafness
logomania (lōg-ō-mā'nī-ā) [" + *mania*, madness] Repetitious, continuous and excessive flow of speech seen in monomania
logoneurosis (lōg'ō-nū-rō'sis) [G *logos*, word, + *neuron*, nerve, + *-osis*] Any neurosis marked by speech disorders
logopathia (lōg-ō-pāthī-ā) [" + *pathos*, disorder] Any disorder of speech
logopedial (lōg-ō-pē'dī-ā) [" + *pais*, paid-, child] Science dealing with speech defects, and their correction
logoplegia (lōg-ō-plē'jī-ā) [" + *plēgē*, stroke] Paralysis of the speech organs
logorrhea (lōg-or-ē-ā) [" + *roia*, flow] Unusual loquacity seen in insanity **Syn** *garrulousness*, *logomania*
logospasm (lōg'ō-spazm) [" + *spasmos*, spasm] Spasmodic word enunciation
-logy [G] Suffix meaning *discourse science or study of*
loiasis (lō-i-as'is) Infestation with *Loa loa* *q*
loimic (lō'imik) [G *loimos*, plague] Pert to pestilence or plague
loimology (lōi-mōl'ō-jī) [" + *logos*, science] Science concerned with contagious diseases, esp plague
loin (lōyn) [O Fr *loigne*, long part] Lower part of back and sides bet the ribs and pelvis
lo'ism. Poisoning by the seeds of *Lolium temulentum* (darnel ryegrass)
long [L.] Prefix meaning *long*
longevity (lōn-jēv'i-ti) [L *longaeus*, aged] 1 Length of life 2 Unusual length of life Age was reckoned by the Romans in six stages *pueritia*, childhood, to 5 years, *adolescencia*, youth, to 18 years, *iuventus*, young man, to 25 years, *maiores*, man, 25 to 50 years, *senectus*, old man, 50 to 60 years, *crepita aetas*, decrepit, 60 years to death
long flame arc lamp. According to distance bet electrodes, carbon arc lamps are either short or long flame
longsightedness (lōng-sī-tēd-nēs) [L *longus*, long, + *AS gesiht*, sight] Farsightedness **Syn** *hyperopia*, *q r*
Lophotrichia (lō-fō-trīk'ē-ā) [G *lophos*, tuft, + *thrix*, *trich-*, hair] Microorganisms possessing flagella in tufts
lophotrichous (lō-fō'trīk'ūs) [" + *thrix*, *trich-*, hair] Having bunches of flagella at one end
lordoma (lōr-dō'mā) [G *lordōma*, a bending], Forward incurvation of the spine. **Syn** *lordosis*
lordoscoliosis (lōr'dō-skō-lī-ō'sis) [G *lord-*, to bend, + *skoliosis*, curvation]. Lordosis and scoliosis combined.
lordosis (lōr-dō'sis) [G *lordōma*, to bend]. Abnormal ant convexity of the spine.

lotion (lō'shun) [L. *lotio*]. Liquid medicinal preparation for local bathing of a part.

loupe (lūp) [Fr.]. A magnifying lens.

louse (lows) [AS *lūs*]. A small wingless insect which lives as an ectoparasite on birds and mammals. Sucking lice belong to the order *Anoplura*; biting or chewing lice belong to the order *Mallophaga*.

Human lice are the primary transmitters of epidemic typhus, trench fever, and relapsing fever. They may also be the mechanical transmitters of other diseases such as plague.

l. body. *Pediculus humanus corporis*. Lives principally in or on clothing.

l. crab. *Phthirus pubis*. Lives principally in hair in pubic region, but also found in beard, eyebrows, and eyelashes.

l. head. *Pediculus humanus capitis*. Lives in hair of the head.

lousiness [AS *lūs*] **SYN** *pediculosis*, *q v*. State of being infested with lice.

Loven's reflex (lō'ven). Vasodilation with corresponding increase in size of organ resulting from stimulation of afferent nerve of organ.

Lowman balance board. Tilted board for walking with feet inverted to restore proper muscle balance and to correct static faults.

low protein diet. Breakfast, 413 calories, lunch, 695, supper, 704. Total daily, 1812. No salt except what is used in cooking, which will equal 3 or 4 Gm per day.

Breakfast. Fruit, cereal with cream and sugar or milk (2 oz.), toast, plenty of butter, jelly or jam, cocoa or milk (1 cup), and 1 egg.

Lunch. Cream soup or 1 cup milk, 1 potato, 1 serving of vegetable, large serving salad with mayonnaise, 1 thin slice bread, liberal amt butter, custard, gelatin, cake, ice cream or blanc mange, 1 serving. One egg may be substituted for cream soup or milk.

Supper. One serving cereal or 1 large serving of potatoes, 3 oz of cream or milk, sugar and butter as desired, large serving salad, fruit and vegetable, 1 cup cocoa, 1 egg or 1 glass milk.

CONTRA. No meat, fish, chicken, meat gravies, soups or broth. Peas and dried beans only 2 or 3 times per week.

loxarthron (lōks-ar'thron) [G. *loxos*, slanting, + *arthron*, joint]. Oblique deformity of a joint without dislocation.

loxia (lōks-i-ā) [G. *loxia*, slanting]. Wry neck. **SYN** *torticollis*.

loxotic (lōks-ōt'ik) [G. *loxos*, slanting]. Distorted in an awry manner.

loxotomy (lōks-ōt'ō-mī) [“ + *tomē*, a cutting]. Amputation by oblique section.

lozenge (lōz'ēn) [Fr. diamond-shaped]. Small, dry, medicinal solid to be held in mouth until it dissolves. **SYN** *troche*.

LSD. Abbr for *lysergic acid diethylamide*, a derivative of an alkaloid in ergot. It is made from a fungus growing on wet grass and grain and is giving remarkable results in the cure of schizophrenia.

lubb (lūb) [imitative origin]. Word denoting 1st cardiac sound in auscultation. Caused by closure of the atrioventricular valves, the impact of blood rushing into the aorta and pulmonary artery and the contraction of the ventricular muscle. It is pitched low and slightly longer than the 2nd sound. **SEE** *dupp*; *heart, auscultation of*.

lubb-dupp (lūb-dūp) [imitative origin].

The 2 sounds heard in auscultation marking a complete cycle of the heart.

Pause following the cycle is slightly longer than that bet the 2 sounds.

lubricant (lūb'rī-kānt) [L. *lubricans*, making smooth]. Agent which makes smooth.

lubricating enema. One given to soften feces and lubricate anal canal after hemorrhoidectomy, or to soften fecal impaction. **SEE** *enema*.

Lucas-Championniere disease (lū-ka'-shawn-pō-ōn-yair'). Pseudomembranous affection of the bronchi.

L.-C. method. Early massage and mobilization in treating fractures.

lucid (lū'sid) [L. *lucidus*, clear]. Clear, esp applied to clarity of the mind.

l. interval. Period of normal mentality bet psychiatric attacks.

lucidity (lū-sid-i-tē) [L. *lucidus*, clear]. Quality of clearness or brightness, most especially with regard to mental conditions. **SEE** *lucid*.

luciotherapy (lū-kō-ther'ā-pī) [L. *lux*, luc-, light, + *G therapeia*, treatment]. Therapeutic use of light rays. **SYN** *phototherapy*.

Ludwig's angina (lūd'wig). A suppurative inflammation of subcutaneous connective tissue adjacent to a submaxillary gland. **SEE** *angina*.

Luer's syringe. One made of glass for intravenous and hypodermic use.

lues (lū'ēs) [L. pestilence]. Any pestilential disease, the plague, esp syphilis.

l. venerea. Syphilis.

luetic (lū-et'ik) [L. *lues*, pestilence]. 1. Pert to syphilis. 2. Affected with syphilis. **SYN** *syphilitic*.

luetin (lū-et-in) [L. *lues*, pestilence]. A killed culture of *Treponema pallidum* for the Noguchi skin test for syphilis.

Lugol's caustic (lū'gol). Aqueous solution of 25% each of iodine and potassium iodide.

L's solution. Iodine, 5%, potassium iodide, 10%, and water to make 100 cc. Dosage 3 m (0.2 cc.).

INCOMPATIBILITIES. Codeine.

lumbago (lūm-bā'gō) [L. *lumbus*, loin]. Dull, aching pain across loins due to sudden cooling of overheated lumbar muscles, or turning body or rising from sitting posture causes an exacerbation which is sometimes so severe patient cries out.

TREATMENT. Affected muscles should be put at rest. A large piece of adhesive plaster may be applied from the floating ribs to the iliac crests. acupuncture occasionally gives brilliant results—also the continued current. Internal medication.

lumbar (lūm'bār) [L. *lumbus*, loin]. Pert to the loins. **SEE** *lumbago*.

l. nerves. Five pairs, corresponding with the lumbar vertebrae.

l. puncture. One made into the subarachnoid space of the spinal cord bet the 2nd and 5th lumbar vertebrae (or more approximately in the 4th lumbar interspace, the middle of the line connecting the iliac crests).

PURPOSE. For the removal of spinal fluid for diagnostic or other purposes, and for the injection of an anesthetic solution.

Fluid is often removed to reduce intracranial pressure. Medication (dissolved in fluid previously removed) or anesthetics for cord blocking, etc., may be cautiously introduced.

The part is cleansed and painted with iodine. A sterile puncture needle is

then readily passed directly in the midline, to and through the dura. On removing the stylet, spinal fluid will escape and can be collected in 2 or 3 tubes for examination.

NP Patient should be turned on side near edge of bed with back to operator. Thighs flexed on trunk. Nurse holds patient in this position. Articles needed. Sterilized lumbar puncture needles, gloves for physician, iodine, sterilized gauze and sponge, novocaine, 0.5% solution, 5 cc. Two sterile test tubes, colloid, cotton. **See cerebrospinal fluid, cisternal puncture, spinal puncture.**

l. reflex. Irritation of the skin over the erector spinal muscles causing contraction of muscles of the back.

l. region. Each side of umbilical region above the iliac, below the hypochondriac.

l. vertebrae. Five bones of spinal column between sacrum and thoracic vertebrae.

lumbarization (lûm-bâr-l-zâ'shûn) [L. *lumbus*, loin] Coalescence of the 1st sacral vertebra with the last lumbar vertebra.

lumbo- [L] Combining form pert. to the loins.

lumbocolostomy (lûm-bô-kô-lost'ô-mî) [L. *lumbus*, loin, + G. *kolon*, colon, + *stoma*, opening] Colostomy by lumbar incision.

lumbocolotomy (lûm-bô-kô-lot'ô-mî) [L. + *tomê*, incision] Incision into the colon through lumbar region.

lumbocostal (lûm-bô-kost'âl) [L. + *costa*, rib]. Rel. to the loins and ribs.

lumbodynia (lûm-bô-dîn'î-â) [L. + G. *odynê*, pain] Pain and rigidity in the loins. **SYN** *lumbago*.

lumbosacral. Pert. to the lumbar vertebrae and the sacrum.

l. plexus. Nerve plexus formed by union of lumbar, sacral, and coccygeal nerves.

lumbrical (lûm-brî-kâl) [L. *lumbricus*, earthworm] Like a worm. **SYN** *vermiform*.

lumbric'alis [L. *lumbricus*, earthworm] One of the muscles of the hand or foot which are wormlike in shape.

lumen (lû-mên) (pl. *lumina*) [L. light].

1 The space within an artery, vein, intestine or tube. 2 Unit of light, the amt. of light emitted in a unit solid angle by a uniform point source of 1 international candle.

luminal (lû'mî-nâl) [L. *lumen*, lumin-, light] Rel. to lumen of tubular structure, such as a blood vessel.

luminal (lû'mîn-âl). A brand of phenobarbital.

DOSAGE 1/2 gr. (0.03 Gm.).

l. sodium. A brand of soluble phenobarbital.

lunacy (lû'nâ-sî) [L. *luna*, moon. Insanity was formerly thought to be affected by the moon] Mental derangement. **SYN:** *insanity, psychosis*.

lunar [L. *luna*, moon]. Pert. to the moon, a month, or silver.

l. caustic. Silver nitrate.

lunate. **SYN:** *semilunar bone*. A bone in the proximal row of the carpus.

lunatic (lû'nâ-tîk) [L. *luna*, moon]. 1. An insane person. 2. Insane, mad.

lunet, lunette (lû-nêt') [Fr. *lunette*, from L. *luna*, moon]. A concavo-convex lens for spectacles.

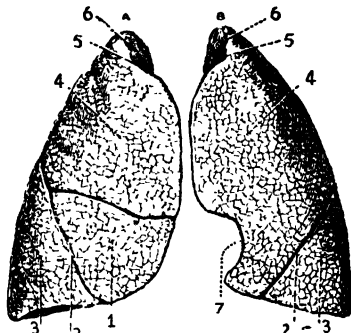
lung (lung) [A.S. *lungen*]. **ANAT:** One of 2 cone-shaped, spongy organs of respiration contained within the pleural cavity of the thorax.

Connected with the pharynx through the trachea and larynx. The base rests on diaphragm and apex rises to an inch above the collarbone, supported by its attachment to the hilum or root structures.

Right lung has 3 lobes, left one 2. Weight, 1280 Gm., contains 78,000,000 air cells. Averages 18 respirations per minute in adult. Respiration surface, 870 sq. ft. Capacity, 20 cu. in. of air each respiration, 300 cu. ft. every 24 hours.

The left lung has an indentation for the normal place of the heart, which is called the *cardiac depression*. Behind this is the *hilum* through which the blood vessels and bronchi enter and leave the lung.

Each *primary bronchus*, on entering the lung, divides into smaller bronchi which give rise to smaller *bronchioles* of several orders. These divide into *terminal bronchioles*, each continuing as one or two *respiratory bronchioles* each of which leads to a group of air spaces called *atria* which communicate with *alveolar (air) sacs*, walls of which contain rounded out-pocketings; the *alveoli*. The respiratory bronchiole with its terminal air-sacs together with their blood vessels, lymphatics, and nerves constitutes a *pulmonary lobule*, the unit of lung structure.



ANTERIOR ASPECT OF LUNGS

A Right lung. B Left lung. 1, Middle lobe. 2, Oblique fissure. 3, Lower lobe. 4, Upper lobe. 5, Groove for innominate vein. 6, Groove for subclavian artery. 7, Cardiac notch.

NERVE SUPPLY Parasympathetic fibers via vagus nerve and sympathetic fibers from ant and post. pulmonary plexuses.

BLOOD VESSELS Bronchial, pulmonary arteries, and pulmonary veins. Blood passing through lungs gives off carbon dioxide and receives oxygen. The lungs include the lobes, lobules, bronchi, bronchioles, infundibula, and alveoli or air cells. The capacity of the lungs is 230 cu. in.

l. abscess. Circumscribed, suppuration of lung. **SYM:** High and irregular fever, rigors, sweats and pallor. Dyspnea, cough and purulent expectoration. May be bubbling râles and later cavernous breathing and pectoriloquy.

PROG: Fair, except in embolic abscesses.

TREATMENT: Nutritious food. Remedies called for by general condition. Abscess should be opened and drained.

l., collapse of. Atelectasis. Condition resulting from a lowering of intrapulmonic pressure or an increase in intrathoracic pressure. It may be *focal*, involving only a few lobules, or *massive*, in which an entire lobe or the complete lung is involved. It may result from obstruction of the bronchial tubes (*obstructive atelectasis*) or pressure upon the lung by air or fluid in the pleural cavity, an intrathoracic tumor, or a greatly enlarged heart (*compressive atelectasis*). Air may be introduced artificially into the pleural cavity (artificial pneumothorax) or it may be derived from emphysematous lesions. Collapse may occur in the newborn as a result of blockage of bronchioles by mucus or from failure of the lung to distend because of weak inspiratory movements.

SYM. In a sudden collapse, there are pronounced dyspnea and circulatory collapse. When collapse occurs gradually, symptoms are less pronounced or may not occur at all.

PROG. Depends upon extent of collapse and gravity of preexisting disease.

TREATMENT. In congenital form apply alternately hot and cold sponges to spine, keep up external temperature. If these measures fail, gently inflate lung with a catheter. In acquired varieties direct remedies to the original disease. **SEE** auscultation of lungs, chest, emphysema, tuberculosis.

l. congestion, active. This results from increased afflux of blood to the lungs.

SYM. Flushed face, dyspnea, short, dry cough, followed by tenacious, blood-streaked expectoration, full, rapid pulse. Slight dullness, crepitant râles and brouchovesicular breathing.

TREATMENT. Rest, liquid diet, and internal remedies as indicated.

l. c., hypostatic. Congestion of dependent portions of the lungs occurring in asthenic diseases which necessitate a protracted recumbent position.

SYM. Dyspnea, cough, scanty expectoration. Slight dullness, subcrepitant râles, and feeble bronchial breathing.

TREATMENT. Development should be prevented by frequent change in position and timely use of cardiac stimulants. Internal remedies.

l. c., passive. Results from obstruction to the flow of blood from the lungs to the heart.

SYM. Dyspnea, hard cough, mucous expectoration containing pigmented cells and râles. Slight dullness, feeble breathing.

l., edema of. Effusion of serous fluid into air vesicles and into interstitial tissue of lungs.

SYM. Extreme dyspnea; rapid, labored breathing, cough with frothy, blood-stained expectoration, cyanosis, cold extremities.

PROG. Grave. Often a final symptom of some pulmonary disease.

TREATMENT. When much cyanosis is present, hot fomentations should be applied to the chest. Hydragogue cathartics indicated. Cardiac stimulants may be given hypodermically.

l. fluke. *Paragonimus westermani*.

l., gangrene of. A putrefactive necrosis of lung. Secondary condition to some inflammatory disease of the lung. It is excited by the entrance of bacteria of putrefaction—but unless system is considerably reduced in vitality the tissues, even though diseased, show won-

derful resistance and escape putrefaction.

SYM. Are associated with original disease—cough, dyspnea, moderate fever and great prostration generally present. Expectoration is characteristic, is profuse, and has penetrating offensive odor. When allowed to stand in a glass vessel separates into 3 layers. A frothy layer on top, serous in middle, through which hang strings of pus, and at bottom layer of reddish green purulent material.

TREATMENT. Nutritious food. Remedies, inhalations. Surgical interference if strength will permit.

lung-heart disease. Cor pulmonale. A serious respiratory and heart condition caused by pollution of air by soot, gasoline vapor, sulfur dioxide, or unburned droplets of such air. It can cause fatal heart failure. It interferes with flow of blood, especially through the right side of the heart which fails. There are more cases than coronary artery disease and hypertension combined. 4000 deaths resulted in England within a five-week period.

l., hemorrhage from. Hemoptysis.

l. inflammation. Pneumonia.

l., iron. Device for inducing respiration artificially.

Patient is placed in airtight compartment except for his head and neck, and then atmospheric pressure inside is raised and lowered by a pulmotor. **SEE** Drinker respirator.

l. motor. An apparatus designed for forcing air or a mixture of air and oxygen into the lungs.

lung, words pert. to: aeropleura, air, air vesicle, aluminosis, alveobronchitis, alveolar, alveolus, alveolus pulmoneus, anthracosis, anthrax, anthroptoxin, apicitis, artificial pneumothorax, asbestosis, atelectasis, atmiatrics, atmocausis, atrium, auscultation of, "bronch-" words, byssinosis, byssophthisis, calciosis, cardiopulmonary, chest, emphysema, hilum, pectoriloquy, "pleur-" words, "pneum-" words, pulmonary, râles, siderosis, silicosis, tuberculosis, vesicular resonance, vomica.

lunula (lu'nū-lā) [L. little moon] The semilunar white arch of area near the root of the nail.

l. of valves of heart. **SYN** 1 *valvulae semilunaris*. One of two narrow portions on the free edges of the semilunar valves on each side of the nodulus.

lupiform (lu'pī-form) [L. *lupus*, wolf, + *forma*, shape] Resembling lupus.

lupoma (lu-pō-mā) [L. + G. -ōma, swelling] Nodule of lupus, esp a primary one.

lupous (lu'pūs) [L. *lupus*, wolf]. 1 Pert to lupus. 2 Affected with lupus.

lupus (lu'pūs) [L. wolf]. Tuberculous skin disease, acute or subacute.

ETIOL. Unknown. Circulatory disorders and trauma predispose.

SYM. Reddish-brown, soft patches, circumscribed (discoid) or disseminated with raised edges and depressed centers which are white and scarlike when scales drop off. In disseminated type there may be mucous membrane involvement. Sebaceous glands are dilated and often filled with sebum.

Disease spreads slowly, shows no tendency to ulceration and rarely excites subjective symptoms. Middle life, female sex are predisposing factors.

PROG. Favorable under prolonged treatment.

TREATMENT Hygienic regimen. Locally, soothing lotions, cautiously followed by stimulating agents. Surgical diathermy, curettage, carbon dioxide snow, x-rays, radium.

l., disseminated follicular. L. of face with small and large papules

l. erythematosus disseminated. A chronic and usually fatal disease characterized by pathologic changes in the vascular system, esp. the collagen which serves as a binding substance for capillaries and small blood vessels. A skin rash is usually present, the erythema spreading across bridge of nose and face in a butterfly pattern. Marked constitutional symptoms are manifested. Etiology is unknown. Incidence highest in females between puberty and menopause.

l. hypertrophicus. L. with vegetations.

l. maculosus. L. with maculae

l. nonexedens. L. without ulcerations

l. pernic. Sarcoidosis (Boeck's sarcoid)

l. serpiginosus. L. spreading with creeping ulcerations

l. tu midus. L. with edematous infiltrations

l. verrucosus. Lesion consisting of an elevated plaque with indolent inflammatory base and a warty papillary surface

l. vulgaris. Patches on skin which break down and ulcerate, leaving scars on healing. Most common form of lupus

Lust's reflex (lúst) Dorsal flexion and abduction of foot resulting from percussion of ext. branch of sciatic nerve

luteal [L. *luteus*, yellow] Pert. to the corpus luteum, its cells, or its hormone

l. hormone. Progesterone. *q.v.* Secreted by the corpus luteum. SEE *endocrine hormone, ovary, corpus luteum, estrogen*

lutein (lú-té-in) [L. *luteus*, yellow] 1. Yellow pigment derived from corpus luteum, egg yolk, and fat cells or lipochromes. 2. A proprietary substance prepared from corpora lutea from the ovaries of sows

l. cells. Ovarian cells which contain a yellow pigment and are involved in the formation of the corpus luteum. They are of two types: *granulosa lutein cells* of follicular origin and *theca lutein cells* from the theca interna

luteinization (lú-tin-i-zá-shún) Process of development of the corpus within a ruptured graafian follicle

luteinizing hormone. Hormone secreted by ant. lobe of the hypophysis which stimulates development of the corpus luteum. Abbr. LH. Also called *interstitial-cell stimulating hormone* (ICSH)

luteoma (lú-té-ó-má) [L. *luteus*, yellow, + G. *-oma* tumor] An ovarian tumor containing lutein cells

luteotrophia (lú-té-ó-tró-fi-á) *SYN* *prolactin lactogenic hormone* Hormone of ant. lobe of hypophysis which maintains mature corpora lutea and stimulates secretion of their hormone, progesterone. It also stimulates the secretion of milk by the mammary gland

luteum (lú-té-úm) [L.] Yellow.

l., corpus. Yellow cellular mass which forms in position of ruptured graafian follicles in ovary. It persists and enlarges in pregnancy.

lutin (lú-tin). Hormone of corpus luteum which aids in preparation of endometrium for fertilized ovum. *SYN:* *progestin*.

luzation (lúks-á-shún) [L. *luzare*, to dis-

locate]. Displacement of organs or articular surfaces; dislocation of a joint.

luxus [L. excess] Excess of anything

Luy's body. *SYN* *centromedian nucleus* Small mass of gray matter lying on dorsal surface of peduncle dorsolateral to substantia nigra. *Luy's nucleus* located in the posterior portion of the thalamus

lycanthropy (lí-kan'thró-pí) [G. *lykos*, wolf, + *anthrōpos*, man]. Mania in which patient believes himself a wild beast, esp. a wolf. *SYN:* *lycomania*

lycomania (lí-kó-má-ní-á) [" + *mania*, madness] Delusion of being a wild animal, esp. a wolf. *SYN:* *lycanthropy*

lycopodium (lí-kó-pó-dí-úm) A yellow powder formed from spores of *Lycopodium claratum*, a club moss. Used as a dusting powder, and as a desiccant and absorbent

lye (lí) [AS *leáh*] 1. Liquid from leaching of wood ashes. 2. Any strong alkaline solution, esp. sodium or potassium hydroxide. SEE *alkalies, NaOH*

l. burns. Treat with hydrosulfosol * which is safe for use around eyes, nose, and mouth. Spray with h solution every hr first 24 hr

ly'ing-in. 1. The puerperal state. 2. Being in confinement

lymph (límf) [L. *lymphā*]. The lymph is a body alkaline fluid found in the lymphatic vessels and the cisterna chyli. Lymph is usually a clear, transparent, colorless fluid, however, in vessels draining the intestines it may appear milky owing to presence of absorbed fats. It differs from blood in that red blood corpuscles are absent and its protein content lower. Osmotic pressure and alkaline reserve are slightly higher than in blood plasma, viscosity, slightly less. Sp. Gr. 1.016-1.023

Lymph may vary considerably in composition in different parts of the body. In peripheral vessels it is similar to blood plasma except that the protein content is usually much lower. Lymph contains proteins (serum albumin, serum globulin, serum fibrinogen), salts, organic substances (urea, creatinine, neutral fats, glucose), and water. Cells present are principally lymphocytes, formed in lymph nodes and other lymphatic organs. Lymph from the intestine (called chyle) contains fats and other substances absorbed from the intestine

The lymph is formed in tissue spaces all over the body and is gathered into small vessels which carry it centrally. All lymph eventually enters into either the *thoracic duct* or *right lymph duct* each terminating at the junction of the internal jugular and subclavian veins where the lymph reenters the blood stream. The thoracic duct commences in the abdomen as a dilated sac, the *cisterna (receptaculum) chyli*, which receives lymph vessels from the lower limbs and pelvis and from the intestines and digestive organs. It continues upward through the thorax receiving intercostal vessels and near its termination it receives the *left subclavian trunk*, draining left upper extremity, and the *left jugular trunk*, draining 1 side of head and neck. The *rt. lymph duct* drains the right sides of the thorax, head, and neck

Lymph in passing from any region of the body to the main lymph ducts must pass through lymph vessels which pass through regional *lymph nodes*. These filter the lymph, freeing it of foreign particulate matter, esp. bacteria.

The absorption of fatty matter chiefly takes place through the *epithelial cells* of the intestines, and those of the villi. These cells carry it to the lacteals when the particles break up into fat and protein matter.

Absorption is most active in the alimentary canal, the digested material passing into the blood stream through the vessels of the portal circulation and into the lacteals.

L., animal. Vaccine 1 from an animal. **L. cell or corpuscle.** A lymphocyte.

L. channel. A lymph sinus, *q v*

L. follicle. Old term for lymph node

L., inflammatory. Exudate due to inflammation.

L., intercellular. Tissue fluid

L. node. A lymph node is a rounded body consisting of accumulations of lymphatic tissue found at intervals in the course of lymphatic vessels. L. nodes vary in size from a pinhead to an olive; may occur singly or in groups. One side bears an indentation, the *hilum*, from which blood vessels enter and leave and *effluent vessels* leave. *Afferent vessels* enter on side opposite from hilum.

The node is enclosed in a *capsule*, from which *trabeculae* project inwardly, dividing node into compartments called *ampullae* or *alveoli*. Outer compact region comprises the *cortex*, the inner diffuse portion, the *medulla*. The cortex is tightly packed with *lymph nodules*, which are separated from capsule by the *cortical sinus*. The lymphatic tissue of the medulla is arranged in the form of *medullary cords*. Irregular tortuous spaces, called *lymph sinuses*, are present throughout the node. The nodes are aggregated in regions, the principal ones of which are in the neck (*cervical*), in the armpit (*axillary*), in the groin (*inguinal*). Lymph nodes as well as vessels are divided into *superficial* and *deep* groups. Among the deep groups are those draining lymph from the visceral organs of the thorax and abdomen.

FUNCTIONS Lymph nodes produce lymphocytes and monocytes. They act as filters keeping particulate matter, esp bacteria, from gaining entrance to the blood stream. They may stop cancer cells but in turn may be the seat of cancer.

L. nodule. A small compact, densely staining mass of cells, each containing a lighter staining central area in which lymphocytes are formed. They comprise the structural unit of lymphatic tissue. May occur singly, in groups as in Peyer's patches, or in encapsulated organs as lymph nodes.

L. scrotum. Scrotal lymphatic dilatation occurring esp in elephantiasis

L. sinuses. Irregular tortuous vessels found in lymphatic organs. Lined with cells belonging to the reticuloendothelial system.

L. spaces. Those esp. in connective tissue filled with lymph.

lymphadenectasis (līm-f'ā-den-ēkt'ā-sīs) [*L. lymphā, lymph, + G. aden, gland, + ektasis, dilatation*]. Dilatation or distention of a lymph node

lymphadenia [' + *G. aden, gland*]. Hyperplasia affecting lymphatic tissue.

L. ossea. Bone marrow hyperplasia accompanied by Bence-Jones protein in urine.

Sym. Neuralgic pains, followed by painful swellings on ribs and skull, and possible occurrence of spontaneous fractures. **Syn.** *multiple myeloma*.

lymphadenitis (līm-f'ad-en-'ītis) [' + ' + -itis, inflammation]. Inflammation of a lymphatic gland

Etiol. Drainage of bacteria or toxic matter into lymph nodes. May be specific, as by the organisms of typhoid, syphilis, or tuberculosis, or non-specific, in which causative organism is not identified.

Sym. Marked increase of tissue, possible suppuration. Swelling, pain, tenderness. Usually accompanies lymphangitis.*

TREATMENT Hot, moist dressings, incision and drainage if abscesses occur. Similar to other severe infections

L., tuberculous. Etiol. Infection.

Sym. Possible loss of weight and strength; gradual onset and enlargement of lymph nodes, may become adherent, necrotic, and discharge pus through skin

TREATMENT Elimination of foci, exposure of area to sunlight, deep x-ray in some cases. Surgical removal.

NP If tuberculosis is cause, same as in that condition. Otherwise, same as in lymphangitis, *q.v.*

lymphadenoma (līm-f'ā-den-ō'mā) [' + ' + -ōma, tumor] Hyperplasia of the lymph nodes. **Syn.** *lymphoma*

lymphadenopathy. Disease of the lymph nodes

lymphagogue (līm-f'ā-gōg) [*L. lymphā, lymph, + G. agōgos, leading*]. An agent which stimulates the production or flow of lymph

lymphangiectasis (līm-f'ān-jī-ek'tā-sīs) [' + *G. aggeion, vessel, + ektasis, dilatation*]. Dilatation of lymphatic vessels. **Syn.** *lymphectasia*.

lymphangiendotherioma (līm-f'ān'jī-ō-en'-dō-thēi-i-ō'mā) [' + ' + *endon, within, + thēlē, nipple, + -ōma, tumor*]. Endotherioma originating from lymph vessels. **Syn.** *lymphendotherioma*.

lymphangiobroma (līm-f'ān'jī-ō-fi-brō'mā) [' + ' + *L. fiber, fiber, + G. -ōma, tumor*] Fibroma and lymphangioma combined

lymphangioma (līm-f'ān-jī-ō'mā) [' + ' + -ōma, tumor] Tumor composed of lymphatic vessels.

lymphangiophlebitis (līm-f'ān'jī-ō-flē-bī'tis) [' + ' + *phleps, vein, + -itis, inflammation*]. Inflammation of lymphatic vessels and veins

lymphangioplasty (līm-f'ān'jī-ō-plās-tī) [*L. lymphā, lymph, + G. aggeion, vessel, + plassein, to form*]. Formation of artificial lymphatics

lymphangiosarcoma (līm-f'ān'jī-ō-sār-kō'mā) [' + ' + *sarx, flesh, + -ōma, tumor*]. Lymphangioma and sarcoma combined

lymphangiotomy (līm-f'ān'jī-ōt-ō-mī) [' + ' + *tomē, a cutting*] 1. Dissection of the lymphatics. 2. Anatomy of the lymphatics. **Syn.** *lymphotomy*.

lymphangitis (līm-f'ān-jī'tis) [' + ' + -itis, inflammation]. Inflammation of the lymphatics.

Etiol. Streptococcus infection.

Sym. Onset chill and high fever, moderate swelling and pain. Deep general flush with raised border on affected area if infection is in deep layers of skin.

NP. Applications of heat in the form of baths or fomentations may be ordered. Adm. plenty of fluids. Keep bowels open. Light diet and rest are important. General care given in febrile and painful conditions.

lymphatic (līm-fāt'ik) [*L. lymphaticus,*

pert to lymph]. 1. Of or pert. to lymph.

2. A lymph vessel. A lymph vessel conveys toward the heart; contains valves like the veins. The intestinal parts of the lymphatics which take up some of the products of digestion are called *lacteals*.

After the *chyle* enters the lacteals it is known as *lymph*. The lymphatics, or lacteals, carry the food material in the form of lymph, which has not hitherto been taken directly into the blood vessels of the alimentary canal, into the blood stream.

Fluids exuded from the blood vessels into the tissues are gathered up and carried back again to the blood by the lymphatics, so that they serve 2 purposes. They appear like small veins with thin walls, and they are provided with valves. They commence as lymph capillaries, microscopic in size, and empty into 2 trunks which open into the large veins near the heart.

Unlike the blood, the fluid contained in the lymphatics flows only in 1 direction from the small capillaries to the main trunk (the thoracic duct and a

smaller duct on the right side) and then to the large veins. When the lymph enters the blood it becomes part of its constituents.

PRINCIPAL GROUPS OF LYMPHATICS: (a) Right internal jugular vein, (b) right subclavian vein; (c) lymphatics of upper extremities, (d) receptaculum chyli. (e) lymphatics of lower extremities; (f) thoracic duct, (g) right subclavian vein, (h) lacteals, (i) lymphatics of lower extremities.

RS *angioleukemia, angioleukitis, angiolymphitis, angiolymphoma, angiosis, bubo, chylangioma, leukosis, varix, "ras-" words.*

l., afferent. Any of the small vessels carrying lymph to a lymph node.

l. blockade. Local defense mechanism in which minute bits of material, such as fibrinous exudate from injured tissue, enter local lymphatic vessels, tending to obstruct them and thus preventing foreign substances, esp bacteria, from passing to other parts of the body.

l. capillary. The smallest lymph vessels. Minute tubes consisting of a single layer of endothelium ending blindly in swollen or rounded ends. Tissue fluid enters the lymphatic system through the lymph capillaries. In intestinal villi they are called *lacteals*.

l., efferent. Any of the small vessels carrying lymph from a lymph node.

l. organ. A structure composed principally of lymphatic tissue. Includes lymph nodes, spleen, tonsil, thymus.

l. system. That system including all structures involved in the conveyance of lymph from the tissues to the blood stream. It includes the *lymph capillaries, lacteals, lymph nodes, lymph vessels, main lymph ducts* (thoracic and its lymphatic duct) For the circulation of lymph, see *lymph*.

l. vessels. Thin-walled vessels conveying lymph from the tissues. They resemble veins in structure, possessing three layers, the intima, media, and adventitia. They possess valves always occurring in pairs.

lymphaticostomy (limf'ăt-i-kos'tô-mi) [" + G *stoma*, opening]. Making of a permanent aperture into a lymphatic duct.

lymphatism (limf'ă-tizm) [L. *lymphā*, lymph, + G *ismos*, state of] 1. The lymphatic temperament. 2. Sluggishness in the vital processes. 3. Pathologic state in which there is excessive growth of lymphatic tissues. SYN: *status lymphaticus, q.v.*

lymphatitis (limf'ă-ti'tis) [L. *lymphā*, lymph, + G *-itis*, inflammation] SYN: *lymphangitis*. Inflammation of lymphatic vessel or tissue.

lymphatolysis (limf'ă-tôl'i-sis) [L. *lymphā*, lymph, + G *lysis*, dissolution]. Destruction of lymphatic vessels or tissue.

lymphatolytic (lim-fat-ô-lit'ik) [" + G *lysis*, dissolution]. Destructive to lymphatics.

lymphectasia (limf'ĕk-tă'zī-ă) [" + G *ektasis*, dilatation]. Dilatation of the lymphatics. SYN *lymphangiectasis*.

lymphedema (limf'ĕ-dĕ-mă) [" + G. *oidēma*, swelling]. Edema due to obstruction of lymphatics. SYN: *serous edema*.

lymphemia (limf'e-mi-a) [L. *lymphā*, lymph, + *aima*, blood] Presence of an abnormal number of lymphocytes in the blood.

lymphendothelioma (limf'ĕn'đō-thĕl-i-ō-mă) [" + G. *endon*, within, + *thĕlē*,



LYMPHATICS

nipple, + -ōma, tumor]. Tumor from proliferation and dilatation of lymphatics with overgrowth of myxomatous tissue.

lymphenteritis (līm'f'én-tēr-'it'is) [' + G. *enteron*, intestine, + -itis, inflammation] Serous infiltration accompanying inflammation of bowels.

lymphadenitis (līm'f'ad-'en-'it'is) [' + *nodus*, knot, + G. -itis, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of a lymph node.

lymphadenoma (līm'f'ad-'en-'ō-mā) [' + G. *aden*, gland, + -oma, tumor] 1 A tumor of lymphoid tissue 2 Hypertrophied condition of the lymphatics SYN *lymphadenoma*.

lymphoblast (līm'f'ō-blāst) [L. *lymph*, lymph, + G. *blastos*, germ]. A cell which gives rise to a lymphocyte.

lymphoblastoma (līm'f'ō-blāst-'ō-mā) [' + -oma, tumor]. Tumor composed of lymphocytes. SYN *lymphosarcoma*.

lymphoblastosis [' + -osis, intensive] Excessive number of lymphoblasts in the blood.

lymphocele (līm'f'ō-sēl) [' + G. *kēlē*, hernia] Tumor containing lymph SYN *lymphocyst*.

lymphocyst (līm'f'ō-sist) [' + G. *kystis*, cyst]. Tumor containing lymph SYN *lymphocele*.

lymphocyte (līm'f'ō-sit) [' + G. *kytos*, cell] Lymph cell or white blood corpuscle without cytoplasmic granules. They normally number from 25-30% of total white cells. May increase to 90% in lymphatic leukemia.

l., **large**. SYN *macrolymphocyte*. Lymphocytes averaging 10-12 microns in diameter. Resemble small lymphocytes except that nucleus is slightly larger and there is greater amount of cytoplasm which may contain a few "azure granules".

l., **small**. SYN *microlymphocyte*. Characterized by deeply staining, compact nucleus taking a dark blue. The nucleus occupies all or most of the cell, either in center or at one side. The cytoplasm is clear blue. Sometimes a few small azure granules may be present, esp. in the nuclear indentation. Measures six to eight microns in diameter.

lymphocythemia (līm'f'ō-si-the'mi-ā) [' + -oma, blood]. Excess of lymph cells in the blood.

lymphocytopenia (līm'f'ō-sit'ō-pē-ni-ā) [' + -penia, lack]. Less than normal number of lymphocytes in the blood.

lymphocytopenia (līm'f'ō-sit'ō-poi-'ē-sis) [' + -poiesis, production] Lymphocyte production.

lymphocytosis [' + -osis, intensive] Excess of lymph cells. SYN *lymphocythemia*.

lymphocytotoxin (līm'f'ō-sit'ō-toks'in) [' + -toxin, poison]. A toxin destructive to lymphocytes.

lymphodermia (līm'f'ō-dēr'mi-ā) [L. *lymph*, lymph, + G. *derma*, skin]. Disease of cutaneous lymphatics.

lymphoepithelioma A tumor composed of epithelium and lymphatic tissue which develops usually in the nasal cavity or pharynx.

lymphogenous (līm'f'ō-jen-'ds) [' + G. *gennan*, to produce] Forming lymph.

lymphogonia (līm'f'ō-go-ni-ā) [' + G. *gonos*, offspring] Large lymphocytes with large nuclei appearing in lymphatic leukemia.

lymphogranulomatosis (līm'f'ō-grān-ū-lō-mā-tō'sis) [' + -oma, tumor, + -osis]. 1. Infectious granuloma of the lymphatics. 2. Hodgkin's disease.

lymphogranuloma venereum. SYN: *1. inguinale, lymphopathia venereum, climatic bubo, fourth venereal disease*. A venereal disease characterized by a small primary lesion, usually on genitalia, inflammation of regional lymph nodes, and constitutional symptoms. It is caused by a virus and readily transmitted by sexual contact.

lymphoidectomy (līm'f'oid-ek'tō-mi) [L. *lymph*, lymph, + G. *eidos*, form, + *ektomē*, excision]. Surgical removal of lymphoid tissue.

lymphoidocyte (līm'f'oid'ō-sit) [' + -kytos cell] A hemocytoblast, *qv*.

lymphology (līm'f'ol'ō-jī) [' + G. *logos*, study] Science of the lymphatics.

lymphoma (līm'f'ō-mā) [L. *lymph*, lymph, + G. -oma, tumor] A lymphoid tissue tumor. May be of the *sclerosing type* (Hodgkin's disease) in which nodules become hard, *lymphocytic type*, which may give rise to lymphocytic leukemia or *aleukemic leukemia, lymphoblastic type* or *lymphosarcoma*, and *follicular type* in which multiple nodules develop within lymph nodes.

l., **granulomatous**. Small, white lymphatic nodule in liver in Hodgkin's disease.

lymphomatosis (līm'f'ō-mā-tō'sis) [' + -osis, intensive] General lymphatic engorgement, general deposition of lymphomata throughout the body.

lymphomatous (līm'f'ō-mā-tus) [' + G. -oma, tumor] 1 Pert. to a lymphoma. 2 Affected with lymphoma.

lymphopathia venereum [' + *pathos*, disease] Microbial disease marked by ulceration and enlargement of lymph nodes in inguinal area SYN *lymphogranuloma inguinale*.

lymphopathy (līm'f'op-ā-thi) [' + G. *pathos*, disease] Any lymphatic disease.

lymphopenia (līm'f'ō-pē-ni-ā) [' + G. *penia*, a lack] Deficiency of lymphocytes in the blood.

lymphopoiesis (līm'f'ō-poi-'ē-sis) [' + G. *poiesis*, production] Formation of lymphocytes.

lymphopoietic (līm'f'ō-poi-'ē-tik) [' + G. *poiein*, to produce] Forming lymphocytes.

lymphoprotease. Protein-splitting enzyme secured from a suspension of lymphatic tissue.

lymphorrhagia (līm'f'ō-rā-'ji-ā) [L. *lymph*, lymph, + G. *rhēgnai*, to burst forth] Flow of lymph from ruptured lymph vessels SYN *lymphorrhoea*.

lymphorrhoea (līm'f'ō-rē-'ā) [' + G. *roia*, flow] Internal or external discharge of lymph through a wound SYN *lymphorrhagia*.

lymphosarcoma (līm'f'ō-sar-kō-mā) [' + G. *sarr*, flesh, + -oma, tumor] Sarcoma of lymph.

lymphosarcomatosis. Condition characterized by the development of lymphosarcoma.

lymphostasis (līm'f'ō-stā-sis) [' + G. *stasis*, a stoppage]. Stoppage of flow of lymph.

lymphotome (līm'f'ō-tōm) [' + G. *tomē*, incision]. Instrument for removing glandular growths from tonsils.

lymphotrophy (līm'f'ō-trō-'fi) [' + G. *trophē*, nourishment]. Lymph nourishment of cells in regions devoid of blood vessels.

lymphuria (līm'f'ū-ri-ā) [' + G. *ouron*, urine] Lymph in the urine.

lymphvascular (līm'f'vas'kū-lar) [' + *vasculus*, a little vessel]. Rel. to the lymphatic vessels.

lyo- Combining form meaning *dissolved, loose*

lyochrome. *Flavin, q v*

lyogel. A gel containing much water

lyophilization. Process of rapidly freezing a substance at an extremely low temperature and then dehydrating in a high vacuum

lyophobic, lyophobic. Tending not to go into solution, applied to colloidal systems in which there is a strong affinity between dispersed phase and dispersion medium

lyotrope. A substance which goes into solution readily

lyra (lī'rā) [G *lyra, lyre*] Triangular space on ventral surface of corpus callosum bet. post. columns of the fornix

lysimeter (lī-sim'ē-ter) ["" + *metron, measure*] Apparatus for determining solubilities

lysin (lī'sin) [G *lysis, dissolution*] A specific antibody acting destructively upon cells and tissues **SEE** *immune body*

lysine (lī'sen) [G *lysis, dissolution*] An amino acid which is a hydrolytic cleavage product of protein through digestion

It is essential for growth and repair

lysis (lī'sis) [G. *dissolution*]. 1 The gradual decline of a fever or disease "The opp. of *crisis*." 2 Destruction of blood cells, etc., by a lysin, as when rabbit's red corpuscles are dissolved by dog's serum 3 Combining form meaning dissolution, decomposition (ex *hydrolysis*), or in medicine, reduction or relief (ex *paralysis*) **SEE** *crisis, hemolysis*

lyso-genesis (lī-sō-jen'ē-sis) [G *lysis* dissol., + *genesis, production*] The production of cell-dissolving substance known as lysin.

lysogenic (lī-sō-jen'ik) ["" + G. *gennan, to produce*] Producing lysins

lysol (lī'sōl) A mixture of cresols made soluble in water by sodium hydroxide Used as an antiseptic

POISONING. When swallowed it causes corrosion, edema of the lungs, immobility of pupils, and collapse Vomiting may occur, death sometimes after symptoms have abated

TREATMENT: Prompt use of stomach-pump

lysolecithin. A substance obtained from lecithin through the action of an enzyme present in cobra venom Exerts a powerful hemolytic action

lysozyme (lī'sō-zim) ["" + *zymē, leaven*] A bacteria-destructive substance present in tears, and other body secretions, and tissues

lyssa (līs'sā) [G *lyssa, frenzy*] An acute infectious disease, transferable by inoculation, which particularly attacks the nervous system **SYN** *hydrophobia, rabies*

lyssin (līs'sin) [G. *lyssa, frenzy*]. Virus of lyssa **SYN** *hydrophobin*.

lyssodexis (līs-sō-deks'is) ["" + *dēxis, a bite*]. Inoculation or infection with lyssin

lyssoid (līs'soid) ["" + *eidos* resemblance] Resembling lyssa or rabies

lyssophobia (līs-sō-fō-bī-ā) ["" + *phobos, fear*] 1 Hysteria resembling rabies 2 Fear of rabies

lyterian (lī-tēr'i-an) [G *lyein, to dissolve*] Indicative of lysis

lytic (lī'tik) [G *lyein, to dissolve*] Rel. to lysis or a lysin

lyze (līz) [G *lysis, from lyein, to dissolve*] To bring about lysis

M

M. Abbr. for *mille*, a thousand; *misc*, *mix*.

m. Abbr. for *meter* and *minim*, in chemistry, for *meta*.

M. A. Abbr. for *meter angle*.

MA. Mental age.

Ma. Chem symbol for *masurium*.

ma. Abbr. for *millampere*.

M + Am. Abbr. for *compound myopic astigmatism*.

macaroni (It.) Av. SERVING 75 Gm Pro 10 I, Fat 0.7, Carbo 55.6 Ash Ca 0.022, Mg 0.037, K 0.130, Na 0.008, P 0.144, Cl 0.073, S 0.172, Fe 0.00012

Macdowell's frenum (măk-dow'el) Part of post. layer of pectoralis major which extends into muscular substance.

mace (mäs) [L. *macis*]. A spice from the nutmeg tree, employed as flavoring similarly to nutmeg.

maceration (mäs-er-a'shun) [L. *macerare*, to make soft] 1 Process of softening a solid by steeping in a fluid.

Mache unit (ma'ke) The unit of measurement of concentration of radium emanation. Abbr. M. u., or German, M. E. See unit.

machonnement (mash-shön-mon') [Fr.] Movement of jaws resembling chewing.

macies (mä'shi-ēz) [L. wasting] Atrophy, wasting, emaciation.

macrencephalia, macrencephaly (mak-i-en-sē-fä'li-ä, -sē-fä'li) [G. *makros*, long, + *ekkephalos*, brain] Abnormal size of brain. SYN *macrocephalia*.

macro-, macr- [G.] Combining forms meaning *large, long*.

macrobiosis (măk'rō-bi-ō'sis) [G. *makros*, large, + *biosis*, life] State of surpassing normal span, longevity.

mac-ro-bleph'aria. Abnormal largeness of eyelid.

macrobrachia (măk'rō-brä'-ki-ä) Abnormal largeness of the arm.

macrocephalia (măk'rō-sē-fä'li-ä) [G. *makros*, large, + *kephalē*, brain] Abnormal largeness of head. SYN *macrencephalia*.

Etiol. Found in acromegaly, hydrocephalus, rickets, osteitis deformans, leontiasis ossæ, myxedema, sporadic cretinism, idioey, leprosy and hemiatrophy; also in pituitary disturbances.

macrocephalous (măk'rō-sē-fä'lūs) [L. + *kephalē*, brain] Pert. to or having an excessively large head.

macrocephaly (măk'rō-sē-fä'l-i) [L. + *kephalē*, brain] Abnormal size of head. SYN *macrocephalia*.

macrocheilia (măk'rō-ki'li-ä) [G. *makros*, large, + *cheilos*, lip] Abnormal size of lip caused by permanently dilated lymphatic spaces, as in cavernous lymphangioma of the lip. SYN *macrolabia*.

Etiol. Hereditary, as in certain negroid races, enlargement of lymphatic spaces occurring in lymphangioma; hypertrophy of mucous glands.

macrocheiria (măk'rō-ki'ri-ä) [L. + *cheir*, hand]. Excessive size of the hands. SYN: *macrochiria*.

macrocornea (măk'rō-kor'nē-ä) [G. *makros*, large, + L. *cornu*, horn] Abnormal size or projection of the cornea. SYN: *keratoglobus*, *megaloecornea*.

macrocyte [G. *makros*, large, + *kytos*,

cell] Erythrocyte larger than normal, exceeding 10 microns in diameter.

macrocythemia (măk'rō-si-thē'mi-ä) [L. + L. + *aima*, blood] Abnormal number of macrocytes in the blood.

macrocytosis (măk'rō-si-tō'sis) [L. + L. + *-osis*, intensive] Development of macrocytes, esp. in greater numbers than normal.

macroductylia (mak'rō-dak-til'i-ä) [L. + *daktylos*, finger]. Excessive size of 1 or more of the digits.

macrodont (mak'rō-dont) [L. + *odont-*, tooth] Having abnormally large teeth. SYN *megadont*.

macroesthesia (mak'rō-ēs-thē'zi-ä) [G. *makros*, large, + *aisthesis*, sensation]. A state in which objects seen or felt appear to be greatly magnified.

macrogam'ete. A large, immobile reproductive cell formed in certain protozoa and simple plants. Cortesponds to the ovum in higher forms.

macrogametocyte. A large nonmotile reproductive cell developing from the merozoite of certain protozoans, the female gametocyte. SYN *Plasmodium*.

macrogenitosomia (mak'rō-jen'i-tō-sō-mi-ä) [L. + L. *genitatus*, genital, + G. *sōma*, body] Precocious body development in general, with unusually large genitalia.

macroglia (mak-rog'li-ä) [G. *makros*, large, + *glia*, glue] A type of neuroglia whose cells are called astrocytes, q. t. See *neuroglia*, *glia* cell, *spider cell*.

macroglia [L. + *glossa*, tongue] Hypertrophied condition of the tongue.

Etiol. Usually congenital. May be due to inflammation of the lymphatics, glositis. Ludwig's angina, acromegaly, myxedema, gumma, carcinoma, trauma, hoof and mouth disease.

macrognathia (mak-rō-nä'thi-ä) [L. + *gnathos*, jaw] Abnormal size of jaw.

macrogyria. Excessively large size of convolutions (gyri) of cerebral hemispheres.

macrolabia (măk-rō-lä'bi-ä) [L. + L. *labium*, lip] Abnormal size of lip. SYN: *macrocheilia*.

macrolymphocyte (mak'rō-limf'ō-sit) [L. + L. *lymph*, lymph, + G. *kytos*, cell]. A large lymphocyte.

macromastia (măk-rō-mas'ti-ä) [L. + *mastos*, breast]. Abnormal size of the breasts.

macromazia (măk-rō-mä'zi-ä) [L. + *mazos*, breast]. Abnormal development of breasts. SYN *macromastia*.

macromelia. Excessive size of an organ or a part, esp. an extremity.

macromelus. An individual possessing limb of excessive size.

macromere (măk'rō-mēr) [L. + *meros*, a part] Blastomere of large size.

mac'ronormoblast (G. *makros*, large, + L. *norma*, rule, + G. *blastos*, germ]. Large, nucleated normoblast.

macrophage, macrophagus (măk'rō-fā, -roi'a-gus) [G. *makros*, large, + *phagein*, to eat] SYN *clasmatocyte*, resting wandering cell, *adventitial cell*. A cell of the reticuloendothelial system having the ability to phagocytose particulate substances and to store

vital dyes and other colloidal substances. They are found in loose connective tissues and various organs of the body. They include *Kupffer cells* of the liver, *splenocytes* of the spleen, *dust cells* of the lung, *microglia* of spinal cord and brain, and *histiocytes* of loose connective tissue.

m., fixed. A nonmotile macrophage **m., free.** SYN *wandering m.* A wandering or amoeboid macrophage. Found esp in areas where inflammatory processes are in progress.

macrophallus (măk'rô-făl'ûs) [+ *phallos*, penis]. Abnormally large penis.

macropodia (niăk-rô-pô'di-ă) [+ *pous*, pod-, foot]. Abnormally large feet.

macroprosopia (măk'rô-prô-sô'pi-ă) [+ *prosôpon*, face]. Large facial features.

macropsia (mak-rop'si-ă) [+ *opsis*, vision]. Condition in which objects look larger than they really are.

macrorhinia (mak-rô-rin'i-ă) [+ *ris*, rin-, nose]. Excessive size of the nose, either congenital or pathological.

macroscelia (mak-rô-sel'i-ă) [+ *skelos*, leg]. Abnormal size of the legs.

macroscopic (mak-rô-skop'ik) [+ *skopein*, to examine]. Large enough to be seen by the naked eye. OPP *microscopic*. SYN *megascopic*.

macroscopy (mak-ros'kô-pli) [+ *skopein*, to examine]. Examination of an object with the naked eye.

macrosomatia (mak'rô-sô-mă'shi-ă) [+ *sôma*, body]. Abnormally large size of body. SYN *macrosomia*.

macrosomia (măk-rô-sô'mi-ă) [+ *sôma*, body]. Abnormal size of body. SYN: *macrosomatia*.

macrostomia (măk-rô-sô'mi-ă) [+ *stoma*, mouth]. Excessively large mouth.

macrotia (mak-ro'shi-ă) [G *makros*, large, + *ous*, ot-, ear]. Abnormal size of ears.

macula (mak'u-lă) [pl *maculae*] [L *spot*]. SYN *macule*. A small spot or colored area. SEE *roseola*, *vibices*.

m. acusticae. Oval thickened areas in sacculi and utricle in which fibers of vestibular branch of acoustic nerve terminate. They are sensory receptors containing hair cells which respond to movement of the endolymph. They include *m. sacculi* and *m. utriculi*.

m. alba. White mark found on liver in some contagious diseases. SYN *tache blanche*.

m. atrophica. Glistening white spot on skin following a circumscribed hemorrhage.

m. caerulea. Steel gray or blue stain of epidermis, without elevation, which does not disappear on pressure, occurring esp. with pediculosis pubis or bites from fleas.

m., cerebral. Reddened line, becoming deeper and persisting for some time, esp. in tubercular meningitis, by drawing the fingernail across the skin *tache cérébrale*, q v.

m. corneae. Opaque spot in cornea.

m. cribrosa. One of the tiny foramina in wall of vestibule of bony labyrinth of the ear through which pass filaments of the acoustic nerve.

m. flava. A small yellow spot at ventral end of each vocal fold formed by a small mass of elastic tissue or sometimes cartilage.

m. gonorrhoealca. Red spot at orifice of vulvovaginal gland. Seen in gonorrheal vulvitis.

m. lutea. The yellow spot on the retina, about 1/12 in. (2.08 mm.) to outer side of the optic nerve's exit, the

exact center of the retina. Contains a pit, the *fovea centralis*, where retina is reduced to a layer of closely packed cones, which functions as the area of most acute vision (central vision).

m. sacculi. SEE *m. acusticae*.

m. solaris. A freckle.

m. utriculi. SEE *m. acusticae*.

macular (măk'û-lar) [L *macula*, spot].

1. Rel. to macules. 2. Having macules.

maculate (d (măk'û-lăt, -lăt-əd) [L *macula*, spot]. Spotted, as with macules.

maculation (măk'û-lă'shun) [L *macula*, spot]. Process of becoming maculate.

Development of macules.

macule (mak'ul) [L *macula*, spot]. Discolored spot or patch on the skin, neither elevated nor depressed, of various colors, sizes and shapes.

They consist of *hyperemia*, *roseola*, *erythema*, *telangiectasis*, *nevi vasculosi*, *areola*, *achromia*, *chloasma*, *purpura*, *petechiae*, *ecchymosis*, *vibices*, *albinism*, *vitiligo*, *lentiginis*, *nevi pigmentosi*, *nevi spili*, *discolorations*, q v.

Macules occur in *pellagra*, *pityriasis rosea*, *pediculosis corporis*, *rubella*, *scurvy*, *serum sickness*, *peliosis*, *anemia*, *leukemia*, *cancer*, *Bright's disease*, *infectious diseases*, *poisoning*, *erysipelas*, *acne rosacea*, *nexus pigmentosus*, *vitiligo*, *leprosy*, *morphea*, *facial hemiatrophy*, etc. SYN *macula*, q v.

maculopapular. Consisting of or pertaining to macules and papules.

mad. SYN *insane*, *rabid*. 1. Not rational.

2. Angry. 3. Rash, foolish, frantic. 4.

Suffering from infection with rabies.

madarosis (mad-ă-ro'sis) [G *madaros*, bald]. Loss of cilia or eyelashes and eyebrows.

madescant (mad-es'ent) [L *madescere*, to become moist]. Slightly moist, or becoming so.

madidans (mad'id-ăns) [L *madidus*, wet]. Exuding, moist, as in some skin lesions.

Madu'ra foot. Fungous disease of the foot. SYN *mycetoma maduromycosis*, q v.

maduromycosis (măd-û-rô-mi-kô'sis) Chronic infection of the foot or hand characterized by marked swelling and development of nodules, vesicles, and sinuses.

ETIOL. A variety of fungi, esp *Monosporium apiospermum* and various species of *Nocardia*. Infections by the latter are usually designated *mycetomas*, q v.

Magendie's foramen (mă-zhan-de'). The median of 3 openings in the roof of the 4th ventricle which is in front of the cerebellum and behind the *pons varoli*, connecting the ventricle with the subarachnoid space.

magenstrasse (mag'en-stres'se). A groove along lesser curvature of stomach from cardia to pylorus. Frequently the seat of gastric ulcer.

mag'got (origin uncertain). Larva of an insect, esp. the soft-bodied, footless larva of flies (order *Diptera*). Many are parasitic giving rise to *myiasis*, q v.

m. treatment. A method of treating septic wounds. Meat maggots, introduced into a sloughing septic wound, ingest the necrotic material, leaving the wound with a clean granulating surface. The maggots are then removed and destroyed. SEE *osteomyelitis*.

magistry (maj'is-tēr-i) [L *magister*, master]. 1. Specially compounded remedy. 2. A precipitate.

magistral (maj'is-trāl) [L *magister*, master]. Concerning medicines prescribed

by a physician for a particular case.
See *official*.

magma (mag'mă) [G. *magma*, from *massein*, to knead] 1. Mass left after extraction of principle 2 Salve 3 A pulpy mass or paste

magnesia (măg-nē'zī-ă) [G. *magnēs*, a magnet] Magnesium oxide MgO

m., milk of. An aperient composed of magnesium hydroxide and water

magnesium [L] Syms *Mg*. At wt 24.32. Sp gr. 1.74 A white mineral element found in soft tissue, muscles, bones, and to some extent in the body fluids.

The entire body contains 0.05% Mg, 70% of which is contained in the bones. The muscles contain less of it than they do calcium. Concentration of Mg in the blood plasma averages 2.5 (1.8—3.6) mg per cent, in erythrocytes 6.6 (5.4—7.8) mg per cent.

Daily minimum requirement, 0.22 Gm

FUNCTIONS Salts of magnesium and potassium, and other minerals are necessary to maintain osmotic pressure. Magnesium is needed for the ion balance, the activation of enzymes, for muscular activity, nerve stability, and bone structure. It also has a laxative effect.

DEFICIENCY SYM Convulsions, nervous conditions, retarded growth, digestive disturbances, spasticity of muscles and nerves, accelerated heart beat, arrhythmia, and vasodilation.

SOURCES It is obtained in sufficient quantities in meat, milk, fruits and vegetables to make special dietary planning to include it unnecessary. From 0.14 to 0.67 Gm have been found in the food for a single day. Indeed, Mg, added to a mixed diet, may cause a loss of calcium. Most foods contain almost as much of it as they do of calcium.

m. carbonate ($MgCO_3 \cdot 3H_2O$). USP. A bulky, white, odorless powder.

ACTION AND USES Internally, to neutralize acid in stomach, also a laxative.

DOSAGE As antacid, 10 gr (0.6 Gm.), as a laxative, 2 drams (8 Gm.)

m. citrate solution. USP A solution containing an amount of magnesium citrate corresponding to approximately 1.6% magnesium oxide.

ACTION AND USES Purgative.

DOSAGE 12 fl. oz. (350 cc.).

m. oxide (MgO). USP. Calcined magnesia. Light magnesia. A white, very bulky, fine powder.

ACTION AND USES Antacid, laxative.

DOSAGE As an antacid, 4 gr (0.25 Gm.); as a laxative, 45 gr (3 Gm.)

Heavy. USP. *magnesi oxidum ponderosum*.

ACTION AND USES Same as magnesium, light.

DOSAGE Same as magnesium, light.

m. phosphate tribasic. A white, odorless powder.

USES As an antacid and laxative.

DOSAGE 15-75 gr. (1.0-5.0 Gm.).

m. sulfate (epsom salt) ($Mg \cdot SO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$). USP. Small, colorless crystals.

Saline bitter taste.
ACTION AND USES Refrigerant, hydragogue, cathartic, in tetanus and eclamptic conditions.

DOSAGE As cathartic, ½ oz (15 Gm.).

INCOMPATIBILITIES Ammonium chloride, soapuds enema, quinine, ferric chloride, sulfanilamide.

mag'net [G. *magnes*] Any body which has the property of attracting iron, spec a mass of iron or steel which has

this property given to it artificially. A piece of iron may be magnetized by passage of an electric current through and insulated wire wound about it.

m., horseshoe. One in shape of a horseshoe.

m. operation. Removal of metal particles with a magnet.

magnetic [G. *magnēs*]. Pert. to a magnet or having magnetism.

m. field. The space permeated by the magnetic lines of force surrounding a permanent magnet or coil of wire carrying electric current.

m. induction. The production of magnetic properties in iron or other magnetic metals by the influence of a magnetic field or of a magnet.

m. lines of force. The lines indicating the direction of the magnetic force in the space surrounding a magnet or constituting a magnetic field.

magnetism (măg'nē-tizm) [“ + -ismos condition] The property of repulsion and attraction of certain substances.

magnetotherapy (mag'nēt-ō-ther'ā-pi) [“ + *therapeia*, treatment]. Application of magnets or magnetism in treating diseases.

magnification (mag-nī-fi-kā'shun) [L. *magnus*, great, + *facere*, to make] Process of increasing apparent size of an object, esp under microscope.

mag'num [L. large] 1 Large (ex foramen magnum) 2 Old term for capitate bone (os magnum) the largest of the carpal.

maidenhead (măd'en-hēd). Thin, crescentic fold partly closing vaginal opening and once considered a sign of virginity. SYN *hymen*.

maieusiomania (mi-ū-si-ō-mă-ni-ă) [G. *maieusis*, childbirth, + *mania*, madness] Insanity following childbirth.

maieusiophobia (mi-ū-si-ō-fō-bi-ă) [L. *magnus*, great, + *phobos*, fear] Extreme fear of childbirth.

maieutics (mi-ū'tiks) [G. *maieusis*, childbirth]. Obstetrics.

maim (măim) [ME *maymen* to cripple] 1 To injure seriously, to disable 2 To deprive of the use of a part, such as an arm or leg.

main (măin) [Fr.] Hand.
m. en griffe (ahn-grēf') Flexion and atrophy of the hand in a claw shape.

m. succulente (sūk-kū-lahnt'). Edema of a hand.

Majocchi's disease (mah-yok'ē) Ring-form, purplish eruption of lower limbs, *purpura annularis telangiectodes*, *g.*

make. In elect., to complete an electric circuit. Opp of *break*.

m. twitch. In physiol., the contraction of a muscle which occurs upon closure of the primary circuit.

makro- [G.] For words beginning thus, see under *macro-*.

mal (mah) [Fr. from L. *malum*, an evil] An evil, a sickness or a disorder.

m. de Cayenne. Elephantiasis.

m. de la rosa. Pellagra.

m. de mer. Seasickness.

m., grand. A major epileptic attack with convulsions.

mal-. Combining form meaning ill, bad, poor.

m., petit. A minor attack of epilepsy without convulsions.

mala (ma'lä) [L.] 1. The cheek 2 The cheekbone.

malachite green (mal'ă-kīt) [G. *malachē*, a mallow (with green leaves)]. Dye sometimes used in treating trypanosomiasis and as an indicator. Also used as a bacteriological stain.

malacia (māl-ā'sī-ā) [G. *malakia*, softening]. 1. Softening of tissues of an organ, or of a part of them. 2. A morbid appetite for some specific food, esp. condiments.

m. cordis. Softening following infarction of the myocardium

malacoma (māl-ā-kō'mā) [G. *malakia*, softening]. Softening of an organ or part of the body. SYN *malacia*, *malacosis*.

malacoplakia (mal-ā-kō-plā'ki-ā) [" + *plak-*, *plak-*, *plaque*]. Existence of soft patches in mucous membrane of a hollow organ

m., vesical. Soft, funguslike patches on mucosa of the bladder

malacosarcosis (māl-ā-kō-sar-kō'sis) [" + *sarx*, flesh, + *-ōsis*]. Softness of tissue, especially muscular

malacosis (māl-ā-kō'sis) [" + *-ōsis*, intensive]. Softening of an organ or part of the body, abnormally. SYN *malacia*, *malacoma*.

malacosteon (mal-ā-kō'stē-ōn) [G. *malakia*, softening, + *osteon*, bone]. Softening of the bones. SYN *ostromalacia*.

malacotic (mal-ā-kō'tik) [G. *malakia*, softening]. 1. Soft. 2. Affected with malacia. 3. Rel to malacia

m. teeth. Those of soft texture easily affected by caries

malacotomy (māl-ā-kō'tō-mī) [" + *tomē*, incision]. Incision of soft areas of the body, esp. of the abdominal wall

mal'adjusted. Poorly adjusted, unhappy or unsuccessful because of inability or failure to adjust one's desires or needs to one's environment or station in life

malady (mal'ā-dī) [Fr. *maladie*, illness, from L. *malum*, an evil]. A condition of ill health. SYN *disease*

malaise (mā-lāz') [Fr.]. Discomfort, uneasiness, indisposition, often indicative of infection

malar (mā'lar) [L. *mala*, cheek]. Pert. to cheekbones.

m. bone. A 4-pointed bone on each side of the face, uniting the frontal and sup. maxillary bones with the zygomatic process of the temporal. The zygomatic or cheek bone. SEE *zygoma*

malaria (mā-lā'ri-ā) [It. *malaria*, bad air]. An acute and sometimes chronic infectious disease due to the presence of protozoan parasites within red blood cells. The parasites undergo an asexual cycle in man and a sexual cycle in the mosquito. Sporozoites injected by the bite of a mosquito go through an exoerythrocytic cycle in tissue cells, such as liver cells, where they undergo schizogony. After an interval of 7-10 days, they invade erythrocytes in which they undergo several divisions (schizogony), forming many merozoites. These break free and invade other corpuscles. The destruction of corpuscles with liberation of pigment and waste products brings on the characteristic paroxysms of chills and fever. This occurs at 48-hr intervals in tertian and 72-hr intervals in quartan malaria. After several generations of schizonts, some merozoites develop into micro- and macrogametocytes which when sucked up by a mosquito undergo further development. The microgametocytes produce several "flagellated bodies" which unite with a macrogamete to form a zygote, which elongates forming a vermicle or ookinete, which penetrates the stomach wall of the mosquito forming an oocyst in which sporozoites develop. When mature the oocyst bursts liberating sporozoites into body cavity through

which the sporozoites make their way to salivary glands. They are discharged through salivary ducts when the mosquito bites a person

Etiol. Four species of a sporozoan, *Plasmodium* (*P. vivax*, *P. falciparum*, *P. malariae*, *P. ovale*). The causative organism is transmitted through bites of infected mosquitos of the genus *Anopheles*

Sym. Various derangements of the digestive and nervous systems. Characterized by periodicity, chills, fever and sweats, in the order mentioned, having pathologic manifestations of progressive anemia, splenic enlargement, and deposition in various organs of a melanin, resulting from the biologic activity of the plasmodia

Treatment. Prophylactics. Patients living in malarial districts should avoid the night and early morning air—should sleep in upstairs room. Absolute rest. Light diet. Quinine has long been a popular remedy. Atabrine and plasmochin also used

m., algid. Cold malaria characterized by coldness of skin. See *m., estivo-autumnal*

m., cephalgic. Unusually severe headache, nausea, vomiting, etc. **DIFFERENTIAL DIAG**. Meningitis and intracranial lesions

m., cerebral. Falciparum malaria in which brain is affected due to tendency of corpuscles to agglutinate, resulting in clogging of capillaries which in the brain lead to coma or sometimes sudden death.

m., delirious. Delusions, hallucinations, maniacal excitement

m., eclamptic. Chill, fever, severe headache, sometimes nausea and vomiting. Convulsions resembling eclampsia. More common in children

m., estivoautumnal. Indistinct chill, usually only a chilly sensation. Intense headache, profound weakness, marked muscular aching. Marked mental depression. Coated tongue, feeble and accelerated pulse, rapid respiration. Febrile stages may be 36 hours long. See *m., falciparum*

m., falciparum. M. caused by *Plasmodium falciparum*. More prevalent in tropics, also called malignant tertian, subtertian, estivoautumnal malaria. Symptoms more severe than in other types, but runs a shorter course without relapses

m., latent. Parasites exist within blood stream, but give rise to no recognizable symptoms. Individuals having this form constitute portion of carriers

m., pernicious. Onset may be sudden, resembling apoplexy; coma usually comes, however, after obvious, severe, and intense symptoms. Hot skin; petechiae, contracted pupils. Cheyne-Stokes respiration, coated tongue; loss of sphincter control, rapid, irregular, weak pulse, elevated temperature. A remission may occur with profuse perspiration, but other paroxysms follow if treatment is inadequate. **Etiol.** *Plasmodium vivax*. **Progn.** In spite of heroic administrations, death sometimes occurs. Often general collapse, with death in cases where no treatment is instituted

m., pleuritic and pulmonic. Fever, thoracic pain, cough, dyspnea, sometimes hemoptysis, rales. Periodicity of symptoms may aid diagnosis. Blood findings are conclusive

m., quartan. Short and less severe

paroxysms. Sporulation occurs each 72 hours, causing seizures with that interval. Caused by *Plasmodium malariae*.

m., quotidian estivoautumnal. Paroxysms occur with daily periodicity due to 24-hour sporulation. Abrupt rise and fall of temperature. Due to multiple infections with the same organism.

m., sudoriferous. Sweating is excessive and leads to collapse.

m., tertian. Sporulation each 48 hours. Symptoms more common during the day. Paroxysms divided into chill, fever and sweating stages. Cold stage is usually 10-15 minutes, but may last an hour or more. Febrile stage varies from 4-6 hours.

m., t., benign. Caused by *Plasmodium vivax*, malignant tertian by *Plasmodium falciparum*.

m., vivax. SYN: Benign tertian Malaria caused by *Plasmodium vivax*.

malarial (mā-lar'ī-āl) [It. *malaria*, bad air]. 1. Affected with malaria. 2. Causing malaria. 3. Resembling malaria. 4. Pert. to malaria. SYN: *malarious*.

malariology (mā-lar'ī-ol'ō-jī) [“ + G. *logos*, study]. The scientific study of malaria.

malarotherapy (mā-lar'ī-ō-ther'ā-pī) [“ + G. *therapeia*, treatment]. Method of treating paresis and parasymphilitic conditions by injecting malarial organisms into the body.

malarious (ma-lar'ī-ūs) [It. *malaria*, bad air]. Of the nature of, or afflicted with malaria.

Malassezia. A genus of fungi.

malassimilation (mal'ās-sim-tī-ā'shūn) [L. *malus*, ill, + *assimilare*, to make like]. Defective, incomplete, or faulty assimilation, esp. of nutritive material.

malaxation (mal-aks-a'shun) [L. *malazāre*, to soften]. Kneading movement used in massage.

male (māl). 1. Masculine. 2. One of the sex that fertilizes; one potentially capable of producing sperm.

RS: female, organs, male generative, virile, virulence, virilism.

m. sex hormone. SYN: *androsterone*. 1. Hormone found in urine and secreted by the testicles, which regulates development at puberty of male char-

acteristics. 2. An *androgen*. One of a group of steroids which stimulate the development of secondary sex characters and accessory sex organs in the male. They are produced principally by the interstitial cells of the testes, although the adrenal cortex and the ovaries also produce androgenic compounds. They are also found in urine. Principal androgenic hormone is testosterone ($C_{19}H_{28}O$). Other androgenic substances include adrenosterone, androsterone, and isoandrosterone.

malemission (mal-ē-mīs'shūn) [L. *malus*, weak, + *ē*, out, + *mittere*, to send]. Failure of semen to be ejaculated from the urethra during coitus.

malformation (māl-for-mā'shūn) [L. *malus*, bad, + *formatio*, a shaping]. Deformity, abnormal shape or structure.

malic (ma'lik) [L. *malum*, apple]. Pert. to apples.

m. acid. An acid found in some fruits, such as apples. SEE: *acid*.

malign (mā-lin') [L. *malignus*, of bad kind]. Malignant. Tending to injure or harm.

malignancy (mā-līg'nān-sī) [L. *malignus*, of bad kind]. 1. Opposition to treatment. 2. Severe form of occurrence, tending to grow worse. SYN: *virulence*.

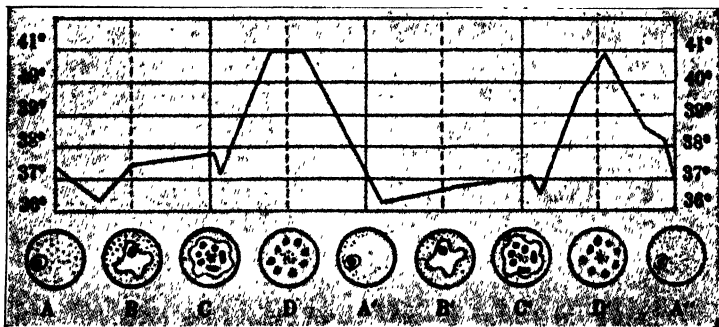
malignant (mā-līg'nānt) [L. *malignus*, of bad kind]. Virulent. Growing worse, resisting treatment, said of cancerous growths. Tending or threatening to produce death, harmful.

malingering (mā-ling'er) [Fr. *malingre*, weak, sickly]. To feign illness, usually to arouse sympathy.

malingeringer (mā-ling'ger-er) [Fr. *malingre*, sickly, weak]. 1. One who pretends to be ill or to be suffering from a non-existent disorder to arouse sympathy. 2. One who pretends slow recuperation from a disease once suffered in order to continue to receive benefits of sick insurance.

malleation (māl-lē-ā'shūn) [L. *malleare*, to hammer]. Spasmodic action of the hands in which they seem drawn to strike any near object, as spasmodic rapping against thighs, furniture, etc. SEE: *tic*.

malleoincudal (māl'lē-ō-in'kū-dāl) [L. *malleus*, hammer, + *incus*, anvil]. Con-



HUMAN CYCLE OF TERTIAN MALARIA.

In the circles A, B, C, D, and A', B', C', and D', which represent red blood corpuscles, malarial parasites are shown growing from the little spore in A and A' to the adult in C and C' and sporulating in D and D'. Above is a temperature curve, the figures on the left indicating the temperature of the patient (given in the Centigrade scale) the vertical lines indicating days. The temperature is highest—i.e., there is a paroxysm—each time the parasite reaches the stage of sporulation, D and D'.

cerning or pert. to the malleus and incus.

malleolar (māl-le'ō-lar) [L. *malleolus*, little hammer]. Concerning the malleolus.

malleolus (māl-le'ō-lus) (pl. *malleoli*) [L. little hammer]. The protuberance on both sides of the ankle joint, the lower extremity of the fibula being known as the *lateral m.*, and the lower end of the tibia as the *medial malleolus*.

m., ext., lateral, outer. Process on outer edge of fibula at lower end.

m., int., inner, medial. Round process on inner edge of tibia at lower end.

mallet finger (mal'let) [L. *malleus*, hammer]. Loss of power of extension in a finger, causing permanent flexion. **SYN** drop-finger.

m. toe. Abnormal flexion or loss of power of extension of a toe. **SYN** hammer toe.

malleus (mal'e-ūs) (pl. *mallei*) [L. hammer] 1 The largest of the 3 auditory ossicles in the middle ear, attached to the eardrum, and articulating with the incus 2. Glanders, an acute febrile disease with suppuration and necrosis of cartilage and bone

RS. ear, incus, stapes.

Mallophaga. An order of insects which includes the biting lice

malnutrition (mal-nu-ti'shun) [L. *malus*, bad, + *nutrire*, to nourish]. Lack of necessary food substances in the body or improper absorption and distribution of them.

MALNUTRITION

PHYSICAL SIGNS OF DEFICIENCY STATE*

Infants and Children

- 1 Lack of subcutaneous fat
- 2 Wrinkling of skin on light stroking
- 3 Poor muscle tone
- 4 Pallor
- 5 Rough skin (toad skin)
- 6 Hemorrhage of newborn (K)
- 7 Bad posture
- 8 Nasal blackheads and whiteheads
- 9 Sores at angles of mouth, cheilosis
- 10 Rapid heart
- 11 Red tongue
- 12 Square head, wrists enlarged, rib beading
- 13 Vincent's angina, thrush
- 14 Serious dental abnormalities
- 15 Corneal and conjunctival changes—slit lamp

Adolescents and Adults

- 1 Nasolabial sebaceous plugs
- 2 Sores at corners of mouth, cheilosis
- 3 Vincent's angina
- 4 Minimal changes in tongue color or texture
- 5 Red swollen lingual papillae
- 6 Glossitis
- 7 Papillary atrophy of tongue
- 8 Stomatitis
- 9 Spongy, bleeding gums
- 10 Muscle tenderness, extremities
- 11 Poor muscle tone
- 12 Loss of vibratory sensation
- 13 Increase or decrease of tendon reflexes
- 14 Hyperesthesia of skin
- 15 Bilateral symmetrical dermatitis
- 16 Purpura
- 17 Dermatitis; facial butterfly, Casal necklace, perineal, scrotal, vulval
- 18 Thickening and pigmentation of skin over bony prominences
- 19 Nonspecific vaginitis
- 20 Follicular hyperkeratosis of extensor surfaces of extremities
- 21 Rachitic chest deformity
- 22 Anemia not responding to iron

23. Fatigue of accommodation

24. Vascularization of cornea

25. Conjunctival changes

* Committee on Medical Nutrition, National Research Council

mal'occlusion. Imperfect occlusion of the teeth. May be due to imperfect development, loss of teeth, abnormal growth of jaws

malpighian (māl-plġ'ān) Concerning or described by Marcello Malpighi

m. body. 1 A malpighian corpuscle, *q.v.* 2 A splenic nodule, a spherical, ovoid body found in the white pulp of the spleen. Similar in structure to a lymphatic nodule

m. corpuscle. **SYN** renal corpuscle. A spherical body found in cortex of kidney consisting of a glomerulus and Bowman's capsule

m. layer. **SYN** stratum germinativum, stratum mucosum, stratum Malpighi. The innermost layer of the epidermis.

m. pyramid. A renal pyramid

malposition (māl-pō-zī'shun) [L. *malus*, bad, + *positus*, from *ponere*, to place]. Faulty or abnormal position or placement, esp. of the body or one of its parts

malpractice (māl-prak'tīs) [+ + G *praxis*, an action]. Wrong or injurious treatment, esp. applied to performing illegal abortions

malpresentation (mal-prē-zen-tā'shun) [+ + *praesentatio*, a presenting]. Abnormal position of fetus rendering natural delivery difficult or impossible.

malt (mawlt) [A.S. *mealt*]. Germinated grain, usually barley, used in manufacture of ale and beer. Contains carbohydrates (dextrin, maltose), a diastase, and proteins and is used as a food, esp. in wasting diseases

m. extract. A viscous, light brown fluid obtained from wort (malt steeped in water)

m. sugar. Maltose, *q.v.*

Malta fever. **SYN** Mediterranean fever, Neapolitan fever, Gibraltar fever. An infectious disease caused by one of three species of *Brucella* (*Br. melitensis* from goats, *Br. suis* from swine, and *Br. abortus* from cattle). Transmitted principally from animals to man. May occur in acute or chronic form

SYM. Swelling of the joints and spleen, excessive perspiration, weakness and anemia, and recurrent febrile attacks. Organisms tend to localize in tissues of the reticuloendothelial system, esp. spleen, liver, bone marrow, and lymph nodes.

maltase (mawlt'ās) [A.S. *mealt*, grain]. A salivary and pancreatic enzyme which acts on maltose converting it by hydrolysis to glucose. **SEE** enzyme and digestion

maltose (mawlt'ōs) [A.S. *mealt*, grain]. Malt sugar ($C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$). A disaccharide present in malt, malt products, and sprouting seeds. It is formed by the hydrolysis of starch and is converted into glucose by the enzyme *maltase*, *q.v.* **SEE** carbohydrates and disaccharose.

maltosuria. Presence of maltose in urine.

mal'turn'ed. Abnormally turned, said of a tooth turned on its long axis.

malum (ma'lūm) [L. an evil]. A disease.

m. coxae senilis. Hip disease in the aged, exp osteoarthritis

m. perforans pedis. Ulcer of the foot of perforating type. It begins with thickening of the epidermis.

m. pilare. Trichinosis.

m. venereum. Syphilis.

malunion (māl-ūn'yūn) [L. *malus*, bad, +

unio, oneness]. Growth of the fragments of a fractured bone in a faulty position, forming an imperfect union.

mamelonation (mam-el-ô-nâ'shun) [Fr. *mamelles*, from L *mamma*, breast]. Nipplelike prominences on a part or organ.

mamma (mâm-â) (pl. *mammæ*) [L. breast]. One of 2 glands and structures in the female secreting milk; situated between the 3rd and 6th ribs when not pendulous. **SYN:** *breast*, *mammary gland*

mammalgia (mam-al'ji-â) [' + G. *algos*, pain]. Pain in the breast. **SYN:** *mastalgia*.

mammmary (mam-â-rî) [L. *mamma*, breast]. Pert. to the breast.

m. glands. Two compound glands of the female breast secreting milk. They are made up of lobes and lobules bound together by areolar tissue

The main ducts are 15 to 20 in number and are known as *lactiferous* ducts, each one discharging through a separate orifice upon the surface of the nipple. The dilatations of the ducts form reservoirs for the milk during lactation. * The pink, or dark colored, skin around the nipple is called the *areola*. * **SYN:** *mammæ*.

RS breast, b., caked, galactagogue; gynecomastia, mamnectomy, mastectomy, mastopathy, nipple.

mamnectomy (mâm-mek'to-mî) [' + G. *ektomê*, excision] Removal of the breast **SYN** *mastectomy*.

mammilla (mâm-îl'î) [L. nipple] 1 Nipple 2 Any structure resembling a nipple.

mammillary (mam'tî-lar-î) [L. *mammilla*, nipple] Like or concerning a nipple

mammillated (mam'mîl-lâ-têd) [L. *mammilla*, nipple]. Having protuberances like a nipple

mammillation (mâm-îl-lâ'shûn) [L. *mammilla*, nipple] 1. Condition of having a granulated appearance or nipplelike projections 2 A nipplelike protuberance.

mammilliform (mam-mîl't-form) [' + *forma*, shape]. Shaped like a nipple

mammilliplasty (mâm-mîl't-plâs-tî) [' + G. *plassein*, to form] Plastic operation on a nipple. **SYN** *thelyplasty*.

mammillitis (mâm-mîl'tîs) [' + G. *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of a nipple **SYN** *thelitis*.

mammitis (mâm-fî'tîs) [L. *mamma*, breast, + G. *-itis*, inflammation] Inflamed condition of the breast **SYN** *mastitis*.

mammose (mam-ôs) [L. *mamma*, breast]. 1. Having unusually large breasts. 2. Shaped like a breast.

mammotomy (mâm-ot-ô-mî) [' + G. *tomê*, incision] Surgery of a breast. **SYN:** *mastotomy*.

mammotropin (mâm-ô'trô-plîn). Name of lactogenic principle of the ant. pituitary lobe. **SYN:** *prolactin*.

man (mân) [AS. *mann*]. 1. Member of the human race, a human being. 2. Male member of the species 3. The human race, collectively; mankind. **SEE:** "anthrop-" words

manclism (man'sîn-lzm) [L. *mancus*, crippled]. State of being left-handed.

mandelic acid (man-del'îk). A crystalline compound derived from benzaldehyde.

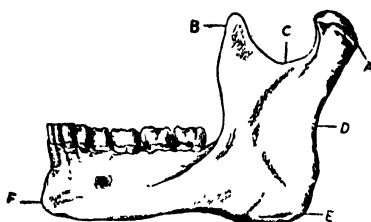
Uses: In the treatment of urinary infections, esp. pyelitis and cystitis.

It is necessary that the acidity of the urine be controlled, that the bactericidal effect be received. An additional acidifying agent, as ammonium chloride, is usually required, when the sodium salt is used.

It is advised, because of renal irritation, that the drug be used not longer than 12-14 days.

INCOMPATIBILITIES Fluids.

mandible (man'dî-bl) [L. *mandibulum*, jaw]. A jawbone, esp. the lower one. The inferior maxilla.



THE MANDIBLE.

A, Condyle, B, Coronoid process, C, Mandibular notch, D, Ramus, E, Angle, F, Mental protuberance

mandibular (mân-dîb'û-lar) [L. *mandibulum*, jaw]. Rel. to the lower jaw.

m. reflex. Clonic movement resulting from percussing or stroking lower jaw.

m. and m. enema. One given because its ingredients form gases and distend the bowel, thus causing frequent and copious bowel movements **SEE** *enema*.

mandrin (man'drin) [Fr.] A guide for a flexible catheter

manducation (mân-dû-ka'shûn) [L. *manducâre*, to chew]. The chewing of food **SYN** *mastication*.

maneuver (mân-ôv'er) [Fr. *manoeuvre*, from L *manu operari*, to work by hand] Obs Manipulation of the fetus and placenta to aid in delivery **SEE** *labor*.

m., Crede's. Method of expressing the placenta first described by Crede, in which the hand is placed on the fundus of the uterus with the thumb on the ant wall and the fingers on the post wall, the placenta being pushed out by pressure in the direction of the birth canal

m., Leopold's. Method of abdominal palpation for the diagnosis of presentation and position of the fetus in utero

m., Mauriceau - Smelle - Velf. Method employed to deliver the aftercoming head in breech presentation Straddling the baby over the right arm, the index finger of that hand is introduced into the mouth of the child and applied over the maxilla, 2 fingers of the other hand are then hooked over the neck, grasping the shoulders Downward traction is made until the occiput appears under the symphysis pubis The body of the child is now raised up toward the mother's abdomen and the mouth, nose, brow and occiput are successively brought over the perineum.

m., Muller's. Similar in import and method to that of Munro Kerr.

m., Munro Kerr. A method for determining the presence of disproportion bet. the fetal head and the maternal pelvis The fetal head is pushed into the pelvis with the right hand on the abdomen, while with 2 fingers of the left hand in the vagina the possibilities of engagement of the head are noted. At the same time the thumb of the left hand feels over the brim of the pelvis to determine the degrees of overlapping.

m., Pinard's. Fingers behind knee and push it toward and past the body, causing flexion of knee. Foot is then grasped and brought down in breech presentation.

m., Prague. A method for the delivery of the aftercoming head in a breech delivery when the occiput is post.

m., Scanzoni. Double application of forceps in post position of the occiput.

manganese (man'gā-nēz) [L. *mangane-sium*] SYMS Mn At. Wr 54.93, Sp. Gr. 7.2 A metal element found in many foods, and in some plants, and in the tissues of the higher animals

FUNCTIONS Its significance in the diet is not clear. It is believed to supplement copper in aiding in the formation of hemoglobin, although some think it has a nutritional function of its own. It is known to activate certain enzymes, for example, some of the phosphatases, and in experimental animals is essential for normal growth and reproductive activity.

DEFICIENCY SYM Subnormal growth and deficient tissue respiration

SOURCES *Er* Bananas, bran, beans, beets, blueberries, chard, chocolate, peas *Good* Leafy vegetables and whole grains

POISONING A rather uncommon industrial poison found usually after prolonged exposure

SYM Muscular weakness, peculiar gait, tremors, central nervous system disturbances, salivation

F A TREATMENT. Removal from source of exposure

mania (mā'nī-ā) [G. *mania*, madness] 1 Madness, characterized by excessive excitement 2 A form of psychosis characterized by exalted feelings, delusions of grandeur, elevation of mood, psychomotor overactivity, and overproduction of ideas *SEE* *psychosis*, *manic-depressive*

m. à pôtu. Delirium tremens

m., Bell's. Pericencephalitis in acute form

m., puerperal. A form of mental derangement occurring occasionally during the puerperium

m., religious. Mania resulting from excessive religious fervor.

m., transitory. Short attacks of frenzy.

m., unproductive. Behavior characteristic of mania by lack of spontaneity in speech or muteness sometimes seen in manic-depressive psychosis. *SEE* *alcoholism*.

maniac (mā'nī-āk) [G. *mania*, madness]. A person with mental disease, usually one disturbed or excited

maniacal (mā-nī-āk-āl) [G. *mania*, madness] 1. Like a maniac 2 Afflicted with mania

manic-depressive psychosis. Cyclic or circular affective psychosis in which there are alternating moods of depression and mania *SEE* *psychosis*, *manic-depressive*.

man'ikin [D. *manneken*, little man] 1. A model of the human body or its parts 2 A dwarf.

manipulation (mān-jp-ū-la'shūn) [L. *manipulāre*, to handle]. Any treatment or procedure involving use of the hands

RS: *massage*, *osteopathy*, *spondylotherapy*, *Swedish movements*.

manipulative surgery. Use of manipulation in surgery, bonesetting, etc.

Man'aberg's symptom. Accent of 2nd pulmonic sound in diseases of the abdomen.

man'nerism. Acts which are in keeping

with the personality. A peculiar modification of an ordinary movement

Mann'kopf's sign. Pulse acceleration exhibited on pressing a painful point, seen in neurasthenia.

manometer (mān-om'et-er) [G. *manos*, thin, + *metron*, measure] Device for determining liquid or gaseous pressure.

mantle (man'tl) [A.S. *mentel*, a garment]. The cerebral cortex. *SYN* *brain mantle*, *pallium*.

manual (man'ū-al) [L. *manus*, hand]. 1. Pert. to the hands. 2. Performed by or with the hands

manubrium (man-u'bri-um) [L. *handle*]. 1. The upper bone of the sternum articulating with the clavicle and first pair of costal cartilages. 2. That portion of the malleus* resembling a handle *SEE* *umbo*.

m. sternal. Same as *manubrium*, 1.

manus (ma'nus) [L.]. The hand.

manustupration (man'u-su-pra'shun) [L. *manustupratio*, defilement by hand]. Masturbation.

marantic (mā-rān'tik) [G. *marainein*, to waste]. 1. Pert. to *marasmus*. 2. Wasting away.

marasmic (mā-raz'mik) [G. *marainein*, to waste]. Affected with *marasmus*; wasting away. *SYN* *marantic*.

marasmus (mar-az'mus) [G. *marasmos*, wasting]. Emaciation, wasting Infantile atrophy which occurs almost wholly as a sequel to acute diseases, esp. diarrhetic diseases of infancy

Most common from 6-18 months of age. Extreme wasting, child becoming a mere living skeleton.

SYM. May be vomiting and diarrhea, sleep restless, child uncomfortable and in pain, constantly hungry, frets, worries, suffers abdominal pain and headache Feet edematous, urine scanty, anus and nates chafed and sore from urinal acidity and alkalinity or acidity of evacuations Prostration becomes extreme, heart weak, abdomen distended, and mesenteric glands enlarged

Proc Fair, but recovery is slow

TREATMENT Often change of climate or simply from city to country is of great benefit. Keep in fresh air as much as possible Oil baths

Diet. Blandest kind of nourishment, as free from starch as possible Different foods must be tried till one is found to suit the case. Constitutional treatment.

marble bones. Abnormally calcified bones with spotted appearance in a roentgenogram *SYN* *Albers-Schonberg disease*, *osteosclerosis* fragilis generalisata*, *osteopetrosis*

mareo (mar-ā'ō) [Sp. from L. *mare*, sea]. Seasickness [ness.]

m. de la Cordillera. Mountain sickness

marginal (mar'jin-āl) [L. *margō*, margin-, edge]. Concerning a margin or border.

margination (mar-jl-nā'shūn) [L. *margō*, margin-, edge]. Cleavage of leukocytes to walls of blood vessel in first stages of inflammation.

marginoplasty [' + G. *plassein*, to form]. Plastic surgery of a border, as of an eyelid.

margo (mar'go) [L.]. A border.

m. acutus. A sharp margin of the heart extending from apex to the right.

m. obtusus. Portion of a line extending from apex to root of pulmonary artery which lies along rounded left side of left ventricle.

Marie's disease (mā-rē'). Chronic condition of enlargement of bones and soft

tissues of hands, feet and face. **SYN:** *acromegaly, hypertrophic pulmonary osteoarthropathy*

Marie's sign. Hand tremor seen in exophthalmic goiter.

marihuana (ma-rē-whān'ā). A Mexican name for a poisonous plant. Used in cigarette form, it is a dangerous habit-forming substance. **SYN** *Indian hemp; Maria-Juana*

Mariotte's law (mar-ē-ot'). Boyle's* law. **M.'s spot.** The blind spot of the eye. **SYN** *optic papilla*.

mark [A.S. *mearc*]. A nevus, bruise, cut or spot on the surface of a body

m., birth-. Blemish on the skin at birth. A nevus

m., port-wine. A congenital hemangioma or nevus vascularis, *q.v.*

Marmos method (mar'mōz) (Seratino Marmo, contemporary Italian obstetrician) (artificial respiration) A manner of performing artificial respiration in asphyxiated infants. The accoucheur places his hands in the infant's axillae and thereby raises the subject up in the air and suddenly releases his hands. A sudden drop of a foot or two will cause inspiration to occur, with expiration being effected by pressure of the accoucheur's hands against the chest wall

marriage (mar'rīj) [L. *marītāre*, to marry]. State of being united to one of the opposite sex as husband and wife, wedlock **SEE** *misogamy, polyandry, polygamy*.

mar'row [A.S. *mearh*] The soft tissue occupying the medullary cavities of long bones, some haversian canals, and spaces between trabeculae of cancellous or spongy bone. Of two types, *red* and *yellow, q.v.*

In adult bone there are red and fat, or yellow, *m.* The yellow *m.* is found esp. in medullary cavity of long bones, and the red in spongy bones.

It consists of both fat and red marrow; from 20-80% fat marrow, to 100% red marrow. The marrow may be as high as 5% of body weight in an adult.

The liver seems to have something to do with the production of the red blood cell marrow. These cells may produce many times their volume of mature red blood cells within 2 weeks. The rate of red marrow to fat marrow fluctuates constantly.

RS: *giant cell, leukomyelitis.*

m., gelatinous. Yellow marrow of old or emaciated persons, almost devoid of fat and having a gelatinous consistency.

m., red. That in cancellous tissue of bone. Concerned with the production, maintenance and disposal of red blood cells and hemoglobin.

m., spinal. Spinal cord.

m., yellow. That in the medullary canal of long bones. Consists principally of fat cells.

marsh fever. Malarial fever.

m. gas. Methane, *q.v.*

Marsh's test. A test to detect the presence of arsenic.

marsupialization (mar-sū'pī-al-i-za'shun) [L. *marsupium*, pouch]. Process of raising the borders of an evacuated tumor sac to the edges of the abdominal wound, and stitching them there to form a pouch.

The interior of the sac suppurates and gradually closes by granulation.

Martin's bandage. Rubber bandage for varicose veins, ulcers and other similar conditions.

maschaladenitis (mas-kal-ā-den-i'tis) [G.

maschalē, armpit, + *adēn*, gland, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of axillary glands

maschaliatry (mas-kal-i-at'rī) [" + *iatreia*, healing]. Treatment by axillary incunations.

masculation (mās-kū-lā'shūn) [L. *masculus*, a male] Male sex characteristics formation.

masculine (mās'kū-lin) [L. *masculus*, a male]. Having male characteristics

masculino''voblasto'ma. A benign ovarian tumor which resembles microscopically an adrenal adenoma or normal adrenal cortical tissue. Usually results in virilism.

mask [Fr. *masque*] 1. A covering for the face, as the gauze mask of a surgeon or nurse 2 The countenance or appearance of the face such as appears in certain pathologic conditions.

m., death. A copy of the face molded in plaster of Paris soon after death

m., ecchymotic. Cyanotic facies accompanying traumatic asphyxia

m., Fontana's. Fold transversely on a nerve trunk when it has been severed.

m., Hutchinson's. A feeling of compression over face as though one is wearing a mask. A symptom of tabes dorsalis

m., leucic. Blotchy brown pigmentation of cheeks, forehead and temples, seen in tertiary syphilis

m., Parkinson's. Immobile facial appearance as a result of paralysis agitans (Parkinson's disease). The face is devoid of expression, the skin smooth and without a wrinkle

m. of pregnancy. Pigmented spots on the face seen in some pregnant women.

m., uterine. Mask of pregnancy or uterine disease.

masked (māskd) [Fr. *masque*]. Covered from view.

masochism (mas'o-kīzm) [named after Sacher-Masoch of Germany]. A psychopathic condition due to weakness and glandular insufficiency, esp. of the gonads and adrenals, which condition demands the stimulation of pain (generally whipping), before the subject is able to react to the sexual stimulus

The subject thus expects to dominate indirectly his sexual partner through his own weakness. Masochism demands torture of one's self, or the opp. of sadism, *q.v.* A psychopathic state in males, but also a physiological phenomenon in women, such as an inclination to subordination to man. It is rare in women. **SEE** *atlaglagna, flagellation.*

masochist (mas'ō-kīst). A person addicted to masochism

mass (mās) [L. *massa*, mass] Soft, solid preparation for internal use, and of such consistency that it may be molded into pills. It is frequently prescribed alone or with other agents, and may be given in pill form or put into capsules. Two masses are official

m., cell. An aggregation of cells which serves as the primordium (anlage) of a future organ or part.

m., epithelial. Inner portion of a developing gonad enclosed within the germinal epithelium

m., inner cell. Mass of cells within the blastocyst from which the embryo, yolk sac, and amnion develop

m., intermediate cell. A plate of unsegmented mesoderm lying lateral to the segments (somites) and connecting them to the unsegmented lateral mesoderm. Also called *nephrotome*.

mas'sa [L.]. Mass, *q.v.*

m. intermedia. The middle commissure, an inconstant mass of gray matter extending across third ventricle and connecting adjacent surfaces of the thalami.

massage (mas-sāzh') [G. *massein*, to knead]. Manipulation, methodical pressure, friction and kneading of the body. Must always be applied upon the bare skin.

RS *anatripsis, effleurage, flagellation, friction, frolement, fustigation, kneading, malaxation, masseur, pétrissage, Swedish movements, tapotement, vibration.*

m., auditory. Massage of the eardrum membrane.

m., cardiac. Manual manipulation of the heart to restore heart beat after heart has stopped beating. Accomplished through a "buttonhole" incision made below xiphoid process.

m., douche. Massage resulting from the application of a douche.

m., electrovibratory. Massage by means of an electric vibrator.

m., general. Consists of centripetal stroking in connection with some muscular kneading from the toes upward. Principally used for nervousness, being an important part of the well known "rest cure." Useful in connection with certain baths, duration 30-40 minutes. As soon as a part is massaged, it should be given a few passive rotary movements and afterwards covered up.

m., hydropneumatic. Massage by means of air forced through a tube at the end of which is a chamber containing water, the water chamber being applied to the part massaged.

m., introductory. Consists of centripetal strokings around the affected part; as in an affection of the knee joint, where introductory massage should be used on lower part of thigh and somewhat below the knee. Very useful in cases where it is impossible for operator to apply treatment directly to diseased parts.

m., local. Consists in treatment confined to particular parts.

m., tremolo. A variety of mechanic massage.

m., vapor. A treatment of a cavity by a medicated and nebulized vapor under interrupted pressure.

m., vibratory. Massage by rapidly repeated light percussion with a vibrating hammer or sound.

massefer (mas-sē'tēr) [G. *masētēr*, chewer]. The muscle which closes the mouth and is the principal muscle in mastication.

masseur (ma-sur') [Fr.]. 1. A man who gives massages. 2. An instrument for massaging.

masseuse (ma-suz') [Fr.]. A woman who gives massages.

massive (mās'siv) [Fr. *massif*]. Bulky; consisting of a large mass, huge.

m., collapse of the lung. Dyspnea and pain in chest, esp. in patients who have suffered severe shock and collapse after abdominal operation or thyroidectomy.

Patient's condition resembles that of postoperative pneumonia, but the collapsed lung expands in 2-3 days. The condition is a dangerous one.

TREATMENT: That used for general collapse, Fowler's position, heat to affected side; inhalations of oxygen and carbon dioxide. **SEX:** lung.

massotherapy (mās-ō-ther'ā-pl) (G. *mas-*

sein, to knead, + *therapeia*, treatment).

Use of massage in treatment of disease.

mastadenitis (māst-ā-den-ī'tis) [G. *mas-tos*, breast, + *adēn*, gland, + *-itis*, inflammation]. A mammary gland inflammation.

mast'adeno'ma. A tumor of the breast. **mastalgia** (mast-al'jī-ā) [' + *algos*, pain]. Pain in the breast. **SYN** *mastodynia*.

mastatrophia (mast-ā-trō'fī-ā) [' + *a-*, priv + *trophē*, nourishment]. Atrophy of breasts. **SYN** *mastatrophie*.

mastatrophie (mast-at'rō-fī) [' + " + *trophē*, nourishment]. Atrophy of breasts. **SYN** *mastatrophia*.

mastaxe (mas-taw'k'se) [' + *auxē*, increase]. Excessive size of the breast.

mast cells. Large round or ovoid cells found in loose connective tissue. Possess small pale-staining nuclei and coarse cytoplasmic granules which stain with basic dyes. Called *histogenous mast cells* to distinguish them from basophilic leukocytes (*hematogenous mast cells*).

mastecchymosis (mās-tēk''-l'mō'sis). Ecchymosis of the breast.

mastectomy (mast-ēk'tō-mī) [G. *mas-tos*, breast, + *ektomē*, excision]. Excision of the breast.

NP Patient's gown is removed, care being taken not to chill the patient by exposure. The side arm rest should be attached to table. The patient's arm is extended on the rest. The entire area of operation is then painted with 3½% iodine, extending from wrist to umbilicus and from opposite nipple line, across and around body to middle line of back, with particular attention to axilla. The patient is rolled over on unaffected side, and a sterile sheet slipped underneath painted area and extending over the arm rest. The patient is then rolled back and extended hand is wrapped in a towel. A second towel is wrapped around arm and entire arm covered with sterile sheet. The sterile sheet is laid over patient from umbilicus to feet. A second sheet extends from neck up over anesthetizing screen. The so-called "thyroid sheet," one which is split part way so as to form 2 "tails" which may be folded under neck and shoulders of patient, is often used. The main part of sheet is brought up over the face. A sheet is placed on unaffected side of patient and extends over midline of body. The sheets should all be clipped into place with towel clips. Four towels are now placed, 2 crosswise and 2 lengthwise, and are clipped into place. The area exposed between towels should extend from midbody line to the axillary line, and from 2 inches above umbilicus to just below clavicle. Thus the axilla and the area of the pectoralis muscles are exposed. Further procedure is routine. Have hot salt water solution ready, as hot wet pads may be needed. A good many ligatures will be used and should be ready. Silkworm gut is used for tension sutures when the skin flaps are approximated. Metal clips (skin clips), silk or interrupted sutures of silkworm gut are used for suture of incision line.

DRAINAGE AND DRESSING: A heavy absorbent dressing is used. The arm is brought across the chest and dressing finished with either a breast bandage or a Velveau bandage. Strips of iodoform gauze, 3 and 8 inches wide; folded gutta percha tissue for surface drainage; 2 fenestrated tubes, large and medium; borosilicic acid powder, 4:1; 3 yards

gauze; large pad of cotton; 2 aseptic gauze bandages, 7 inches wide, 5 yards long; 8 gauze compresses; gauze sponges; 12 safety pins; 12 towels; 3 sheets; colloid in an aseptic glass, and camel's hair brush. Hot and cold physiologic salt solution Corrosive sublimate, 1:1000. Support the operated side on a pillow covered with a rubber pillow case. *SYN:* *mammectomy*.

masthelcosis (mās-thēl-kō'sis) [*G. mastos*, breast, + *elkōsis*, ulceration]. Ulcerated condition of breast

mastication (mās-ti-kā'shūn) [*L. masticare*, to chew]. Chewing. The comminution and insalivation of the food in the mouth is the first stage of digestion. Certain muscles close the mouth, raise and lower the mandible, tense the cheeks, and accomplish the highly coordinated movements of the tongue.

The smell and taste of food stimulate sensory nerves, which reflexly elicit both motor and secretory activity in various digestive organs. Thus the salivary glands begin to secrete at once, and both the glands and the musculature of the stomach gradually become active. The saliva dissolves some substances, dilutes materials too concentrated for the stomach, hydrolyzes (due to the salivary enzyme, ptyalin) some of the starch to maltose, and lubricates material to be swallowed.

RS. absorption, amesisis, enzyme, gastric and salivary digestion.

masticatory (mās'tik-ā-tō-rī) [*L. masticare*, to chew]. 1. Pert to mastication. 2. Any substance chewed to stimulate secretion of saliva.

Mastigophora (mās-ti-gōf'ō-rā) A class of protozoa characterized by the possession of one or more flagella. Includes both free-living and parasitic forms

mastitis (mās-ti'tis) [*G. mastos*, breast, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the breast.

Most common in women during lactation, but it may occur at any age.

Etiol. May be due to entry of disease producing germs through the nipple. In most cases there is a crack or abrasion of the nipple. Infection begins in 1 lobe but may extend.

SYM. The earliest sign is a triangular flush generally underneath the breast. There may be a high temperature and pulse rate, and the patient may become very ill from septic absorption.

TREATMENT. If seen early enough, complete weaning of the baby for 48 hours, support, painting nipple with protargol, 10%, and the whole breast with 10% ichthylol in glycerin will clear up the condition. Otherwise, some authorities advise weaning from the affected breast only, and treatment with antiphlogistine or hot fomentations until inflammation subsides or an abscess forms and is incised. Occasionally the mastitis is secondary to generalized puerperal sepsis.

Testosterone propionate has been giving promising results, but care must be taken not to administer too large a dose.

m., cystic. M. resulting in formation of cysts which give the breast a nodular feeling upon palpation

m., interstitial. Inflammation of connective tissue of the breast

m., parenchymatous. Inflammation of the glandular substance of the breast.

m., puerperal. M. in later portion of

puerperium and often accompanied by suppuration. Breast may become indurated owing to retention of milk.

m., stagnation. Caked breast.

mastocarcinoma (māst'ō-kār-sin-ō'mā) [*G. mastos*, breast, + *karkinos*, crab cancer, + *-ōma*, tumor]. Carcinoma of the breast

mastochondroma (māst'ō-kon-drō'mā) [*''* + *chondros*, cartilage, + *-ōma*, tumor]. Cartilaginous breast tumor.

mastodynia (māst-ō-din'ī-ā) [*''* + *odynē*, pain]. Pain in the breast

mastoid (māst'oid) [*''* + *eidōs*, form]. 1. Pert to mastoid process of the temporal bone. 2. The mastoid process of temporal bone. 3. Formed like a nipple.

m. antrum. Small chamber by which the mastoid cells communicate with the tympanic cavity

m. bone. Mastoid process of temporal bone.

m. cells. Mastoid sinuses.

m. disease. Inflammation of mastoid.

m. operation. Outward drainage of mastoid cells.

m. portion of temporal bone. Portion of temporal bone lying behind external opening of ear and below temporal line. Contains *mastoid cells* and *antrum* and its inner surface bears a deep curved sigmoid groove which transmits a part of the transverse sinus.

m. process. Nipple-shaped process of mastoid portion of temporal bone extending downward and forward behind external auditory meatus. Serves for attachment of sternocleidomastoid, splenius capitis, and longissimus capitis muscles

mastoidal (mās-toi'dāl) [*''* + *eidōs*, form]. Rel to mastoid process.

mastoidale [*''* + *eidōs*, form]. The mastoid process' lowest point.

mastoidalgia (mas-toi-dal'jī-ā) [*''* + *algos*, pain] Pain in the mastoid.

mastoidectomy [*''* + *ektome*, excision]. Excision of mastoid cells. Rarely indicated since advent of antibiotics. May be simple, involving excision of the air cells of the mastoid process alone, or *radical*, involving the middle ear.

NP. Patient in dorsal position with small sand bag under shoulders. The area of operation is painted with iodine (3½%). Two sterile towels placed lengthwise under head and shoulders. One is brought up around head and is kept in place with towel clips. The other covers end of table. A laparotomy sheet is placed over patient, with opening over area of operation.

mastoidocentesis (mās-toi-dē-ō-sen-tē'sis) [*G. mastos*, breast, + *eidōs*, form, + *kentēsis*, puncture]. Surgical puncture of the mastoid process.

mastoiditis (mās-toi-dī'tis) [*G. mastos*, breast, + *eidōs*, form, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the air cells of the mastoid process.

COMPLICATIONS. Perisinus abscess, periphlebitis, sinus thrombosis. Involvement is metastatic through blood vessels without erosion of sinus plate or extension of suppuration directly through sinus plate into the sinus.

SYM. Fever, chills, tenderness over emissary vein, leukocytosis, sepsis.

TREATMENT: Surgical.

m., Bezold's. Abscess underneath insertion of sternocleidomastoid muscle due to pus breaking through the tip cell.

m., externa. Inflammation of the periosteum of the mastoid process.

m., sclerosing. *M.* in which there is thickening and hardening of trabeculae between mastoid cells

mastoidotomy (mas-toid-ot-ō-mī) [“ + “ + *tomē*, incision]. Incision into mastoid process

mastology (mast-ol-ō-jī) [“ + *logos*, study] Science or study of the breasts.

mastomenia (mas-to-me-nī-ā) [“ + *menēs*, menses] Vicarious menstruation from the mammary glands.

mastomycus (mas-ton-kūs) [“ + *ogkos*, tumor]. Any tumor of the breast

mastoocephalitis (mas-tō-ok-sip-tāl) [*G.* *mastos*, breast, + *L.* *occipitalis*, pert. to occiput]. Rel. to mastoid process and occipital bone.

mastopathy (mās-top-ā-thī) [“ + *pathos*, disease]. A disease of the mammary glands

mastopexy (mas-tō-pēks-i) [“ + *pēxis*, fixation]. Surgical correction of a pendulous breast by fixation. *SYN* *mazopexy*.

mastoplasia (mās-tō-plā-zī-ā) [“ + *plassein*, to form] Hyperplasia of mammary gland tissue. *SYN* *mazoplasia*.

mastorrhagia (mās-tōr-ā-jī-ā) [*G.* *mastos*, breast, + *rrhgunai*, to burst forth]. Hemorrhage from the breast.

mastoscirrhus (mās-tō-skīr-ūs) [“ + *skirros*, hardness]. A hard cancer of breast.

mastotomy. Incision into the breast.

mastofomy (mās-tō-ō-mī) [“ + *tomē*, incision] Surgical incision of a breast.

masturbate (mas-ter-bāt) [*L.* *masturbāri*, to pollute one's self]. To arouse self-excitement through titillation of the genital organs

masturbation (mās-ter-bā-shūn) [*L.* *masturbāri*, to pollute one's self]. Self-production of an orgasm by titillating the genitals either by hand or some mechanical means

It is considered morbid or pathological if practiced excessively or as a substitute for normal sexual relations. It is common among the psychopaths. Its harmful effect is due more to a sense of guilt and secrecy than to physical causes and may induce a neurosis or a psychosis

RS *manustupration*, *onanism*, *self-abuse*

m., psychic. When the orgasm ensues through psychic processes such as phantasy and without physical contacts

masurium. Former name of the element *technetium*.

match'es. Lucifer matches are usually made of phosphorus, *q.v.*, and potassium chlorate and may be lit by friction

“Safety” matches contain antimony, sulfide and potassium chlorate and must be lit by striking on the box which is covered with red phosphorus.

Poisoning *SYN* *Gastrointestinal irritation with blood changes.*

F. A. Treatment. Wash out stomach with water or very dilute potassium permanganate. Repeated catharsis

maté (mah'ta) [*Sp.* *mate*, vessel for preparing leaves]. Paraguay tea made from the leaves of *Ilex paraguayensis*.

Said to contain caffeine and tannin

Uses: Diaphoretic, diuretic, and for headaches.

materia alba. White cheese-like deposit along gum line about the necks of teeth, consisting of mucus, epithelial cells, food particles, leukocytes, and microorganisms

materia medica (mā-tē-rī-ā mēd't-kā) [*L.* *medica*, matter]. That branch of science dealing with all drugs used in

treatment of diseases, their source, preparation, dosage and use

RS. *active principles*, *drug action*, *drug administration*, *medical preparations*, *pharmacognosy*, *pharmacology*.

maternal [*L.* *maternus*, pert. to a mother].

1. Rel. to the mother 2. From a mother.

maternity (mā-ter-nī-tī) [*L.* *mater*, mother]. 1. The condition of motherhood 2. Lying-in hospital. *SEE* *accouchée*.

maternology (ma-ter-nol-ō-jī) [“ + *G.* *logos*, study] The scientific study of motherhood

matrix (mā'trīks) (pl *matricēs*) [*L.* *mother*, womb]. 1. The womb. 2. The formative portion of a tooth or nail 3. The intercellular substance of a tissue. 4. Mold for casting.

m., unguis. Nail bed.

matrititis (mā-trīks-ī'tīs) [“ + *G.* *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the bed of a nail *SYN* *onychitis*.

matter. 1. Anything that occupies space May be gaseous, liquid, or solid 2. Pus, principally

m., gray. *SYN* *substantia grisea* The gray substance of the spinal cord and brain, consisting principally of nerve-cell bodies, dendrites, and portions of axons Also found in peripheral ganglia and retina of eye

m., white. *SYN* *substantia alba* The white substance of spinal cord and brain, consisting principally of nerve fibers (myelinated and unmyelinated)

matfoid (mat-oid) [*L.* *matius*, drunken, + *G.* *oidos*, form] Person not in full control of mental faculties, but not to extent of insanity

maturate (ma-tur-āt) [*L.* *maturus*, ripe] 1. To ripen, to mature 2. To suppurate

SYN *suppurate*.

maturation (māt-ū-rā-shūn) [*L.* *maturus*, ripe] 1. Maturing, ripening, as a *grafting follicle* 2. Suppuration 3.

The process in the development of germ cells (spermatozoa and ova) occurring in spermatogenesis or oogenesis in which the number of chromosomes is reduced from the diploid number to the haploid number (one half of diploid) Includes two cell divisions, the first qualitative (meiosis), the second quantitative *SEE* *oogenesis*, *spermatogenesis*

mature (ma-tūr) [*L.* *maturus*, ripe]. Fully developed or ripened

maturity [*L.* *maturus*, ripe] State of being mature or fully developed, time when a person becomes capable of reproducing

matutinal (ma-tū'tī-nāl) [*L.* *matutinus*, morning]. Occurring early in the day, as *morning sickness*, in the morning

matzoen (māt-zūn) [*Armenian*]. Milk with a ferment containing lactic acid, bacilli and other organisms

maxill'a (pl *maxillae*) [*L.* *jawbone*] *BNA.* A jawbone, esp. the upper one, the superior maxilla *SEE* *skeleton*.

m., inferior. The lower jawbone, or mandible.

m., superior. Upper jawbone.

maxillary (māk'sī-la-rī) [*L.* *maxillaris*, pert. to the maxilla]. Pert. to the jaw, esp the upper.

m. bones. Maxilla sup. and inf., upper and lower jawbones.

m. sinus. The atrium of Highmore; air cavity in sup. maxilla opening into middle meatus of nose.

maxillitis (māks-tī-lītīs) [*L.* *maxilla*, jawbone, + *G.* *-itis*, inflammation]. 1. Inflammation of maxilla. 2. Inflamma-

tion of the submaxillary (submandibular) gland.

maxillofacial. Pert. to the lower half of the face.

maximal (maks'i-mal) [L. *maximus*, greatest]. Greatest possible; highest.

maximum (maks'i-mum) [L. *greatest*]. 1. The greatest quantity. 2. Height of a disease.

Mayo enema. One which causes gas to form in the intestine, inflating the bowel and producing bowel action. **See enema.**

Mayo-Robson's point. A point just above and to right of the umbilicus, where pressure causes tenderness in pancreatic disease.

mastopexy (mă'zō-pēks-i) [G. *mazos*, breast, + *pēxis*, fixation] Correction of a pendulous breast by surgical fixation. **SYN.** *mastopexy*.

mastoplasia (mă-zō-plă'zī-ă) [" + *plasma*, to form]. Hyperplasia of mammary gland tissue. **SYN.** *mastoplasia*.

McBurney's incision. Abdominal incision employed in appendectomy.

An incision is made parallel to the path of external oblique muscle, about 1-2 inches away from ant sup. spine of right ilium, cutting through the external oblique to the internal oblique and transversalis, separating their fibers.

McB.'s point. Point of tenderness in acute appendicitis, situated on a line bet. the umbilicus and the right ant.

mean (mēn) [L. *medius*, in middle]. In statistics, a number derived from a series of other numbers by a prescribed method of computation. **See median.**

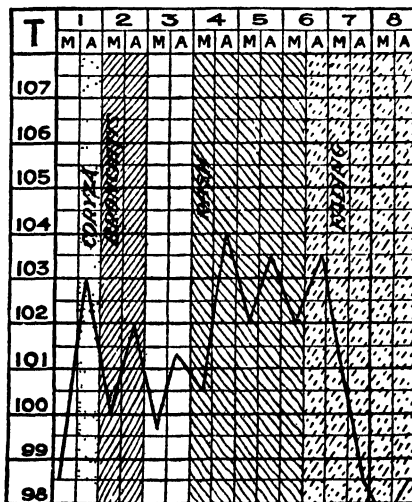
Thus the *arithmetic mean* (commonly called the average) of a series of *n* numbers is obtained by adding all the numbers and dividing the sum by *n*. The *geometric mean* is obtained by multiplying all the numbers and taking the *n*th root of the product.

m. deviation. In statistics, a number representing the degree of variation found in a series of observations. The mean is first found; next, by subtraction, the differences bet. the mean and each observation, then the sum of all the differences, treated as positive; then the quotient of this sum by the total number of observations. Thus the mean deviation of the series 5, 6, 7 is $(1+0+1)/3 = 0.67$; the mean deviation for the series 4, 6, 8 is $(2+0+2)/3 = 1.33$.

measles (mē'zls) [Dutch *maselen*]. A highly contagious disease characterized by catarrhal symptoms and the presence of maculopapular eruption.

ETIO. Believed to be caused by a filtrable virus because of its analogies to other known virus diseases, but the specific virus has not yet been isolated. Measles is the commonest of all so-called contagious diseases. After the age of 4 months, natural immunity may be regarded as practically nonexistent.

MEASLES



sup. iliac spine, about 1 or 2 inches above the latter.

McCarthy's reflex. Contraction of orbicularis palpebrarum with closure of lids resulting from percussion above supra-orbital nerve.

McCormac's reflex. Adduction of 1 leg resulting from percussion of patella tendon of opposite leg.

meal (mēl) [A.S. *mæel*, measure, meal]. Portion of food eaten at a particular time to satisfy the appetite. **See test m., Von Leube motor test m., -test m.**

One attack almost invariably confers immunity, though second occurrences have been recorded.

Protection against measles is afforded by injection of normal or convalescent serum, placental extracts, or concentrated gamma globulin from pooled plasma.

INCUBATION: Eight to 14 days—rarely longer.

SYM: Onset gradual; coryza, rhinitis, drowsiness, loss of appetite, gradual elevation of temperature for first 2 days,

when fever may rise from 101-103° F. Photophobia and cough soon develop, although some recession in the temperature may occur.

About 4th day, fever usually reaches a higher elevation than previously, at times as high as 104-106° F., and with this recurrence the rash appears.

Eruption first appears on face, being seen early as small maculopapular lesions which rapidly increase in size and coalesce in places, often causing a swollen, mottled appearance. The rash extends to the body and extremities, and in some areas may assume a deviousness suggestive of scarlet fever.

A cough, present at this time, is due to the bronchitis produced by the inflammatory condition of the mucous membranes that undoubtedly corresponds to the rash seen on the skin. Ordinarily, the rash lasts from 4-5 days and, as it subsides, the temperature declines. Consequently, by the end of 5 days from appearance of rash, temperature should be normal, or approximately normal in uncomplicated cases. Prior to appearance of the eruption, a leukocytosis may be noted. Following presence of rash, a leukopenia may always be expected.

COMPLICATIONS: Bronchopneumonia, the most frequent and most serious complication of measles, and the usual explanation for the fatal case. An otitis media, followed by a mastoiditis, a brain abscess, or even meningitis, are not rare. Cervical adenitis with marked cellulitis sometimes leads to fatal consequences. Encephalitis is comparatively rare. Tracheitis and laryngeal stenosis, due to edema of glottis, are sometimes seen in the course of measles.

Eye Complications: Frequently feared by parents. Not common in measles, although a marked conjunctivitis may occur.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAG. Scarlet fever, German measles, the prodromal rash of smallpox, or even cases of confluent smallpox may have to be considered. If the measles patient is observed prior to appearance of rash, or sometimes even after rash has developed, a definite decision may be based on the presence of Koplik's spots, *q v*.

Hemorrhagic spots are also seen on the hard palate and mucous membranes many times before rash is evident on the skin. These spots probably correspond to the typical maculopapular eruption of the disease.

Progn. While usually favorable in the well-nourished child, the seriousness of the possible complications of measles should not be minimized.

TREATMENT AND NP. Patient isolated in a well-ventilated room, since, when a respiratory infection is being dealt with, good ventilation is of utmost importance. Though a room is frequently darkened, this is not a necessary requirement if strong light does not shine in patient's face.

The average measles patient does not care to eat during first few days of illness. Aside from providing plenty of fluids, no unusual effort should be made to force food upon him. Plenty of water, fruit juices and milk, however, are desirable. With fading of rash and reduction of temperature, patient will soon regain his appetite under normal circumstances.

The eyes should receive careful attention, being cleansed with a saturated solution of boric acid, perhaps followed by a few drops of one of the less irritating silver salts.

The cough may be controlled to some extent by any of the drugs ordinarily used for this purpose, or amiodipyrine in doses of 1 gr. per year up to 5 years of age may be given 3 to 4 times daily. This remedy appears to lessen cough, and reduce temperature, and to reduce markedly the complications of this disease.

QUARANTINE. It is customary in many states to quarantine until rash has disappeared and temperature has been normal for from 24-48 hours. In the uncomplicated cases, this usually means that the duration of the quarantine will be approximately 10 days from the date of onset. Measles is much more contagious before eruption than it is after eruption has appeared. Consequently, it is not at all likely that the quarantine of measles patients exerts any influence on the control of a measles epidemic. On the other hand, quarantine of susceptible contacts is plainly beneficial in limiting exposures and preventing the spread of infection.

See: Koplik's spots, roetheln, rubella, rubcola

m., black. A serious form of measles characterized by hemorrhagic areas in the skin and marked constitutional symptoms.

m., German. Rubella, *q v*

m., hemorrhagic. Black measles, *q v*
measure (mē'zhur) [Fr *mesure*, from *L mensura*, a measuring] 1 A determined extent or quantity 2 To determine the extent or amount of an area or substance

meat. 1 The edible portion of anything 2 The flesh of animals, including poultry, which is used for food

Meat is an important source of vitamins, esp those of the B complex (thiamine, riboflavin, niacin). Pork is especially rich in thiamine. Liver has an unusually high vitamin content, esp of vitamin A. The glandular organs such as liver and kidney contain a considerably higher percentage of certain mineral elements and vitamins than are found in other forms of meat.

Nitrogenous extractives, purines and mineral salts give flavor to meat. Lean meat contains about 1% of mineral ash. Clear fat has almost none. The amount of mineral elements in lean meat is proportional to the amount of protein it contains. It is rich in phosphorus, potassium, iron, and it has a good percentage of other minerals, but is deficient in calcium. The ash constituents differ somewhat in the different groups (beef, pork, etc.) and in the same animals at different ages, but in all meats the acid-forming elements are decidedly in excess of the base-forming.

Meat has been assailed for several reasons: "It forms acids in the body"; "It is hard on the kidneys"; "It is conducive to 'autointoxication,'" all of which have been proved unwarranted, and objection to purines as precursors of uric acid has been withdrawn.

DIGESTIBILITY OF MEATS: (1) Mutton quicker than beef. (2) Beef quicker than pork. (3) Pork. (4) Lean meat quicker than fat meat. (5) Fat meat. (6) Young animal quicker than old animal. (7) Old animal. **See:** flesh, examination of animal.

meatal (mê-â'tâl) [L. *meatus*, passage].

Pert. to a meatus or passage.

meatometer (mê-â-tom'êt-ër) [" + G. *metron*, measure]. Device for measuring a passage or opening

meat poisoning. Poisoning from eating diseased or putrified animal flesh.

Sym. The symptoms depend upon the cause, but (a) cramps, (c) nausea, (c) vomiting, and (d) diarrhea within 24 hours after the ingestion of questionable food are symptoms in common to all forms of food poisoning except *botulism*.* In addition to these symptoms, meat poisoning creates thirst; muscular weakness; pain in the chest or bet the shoulders, fever, dark, offensive stools; leg and arm cramps; muscular twitching, prickling or numbness of the hands, drowsiness, disturbed vision, yellow skin, hallucinations, and often vertigo and anorexia. Pinched features, blueness of fingers, toes and sunken eyes precede death

meatorrhaphy (mê-ât-or'af-l) [L. *meatus*, passage, + G. *raphê*, a sewing]. Suture of the severed end of a meatus, usually the *meatus urinarius*.

meatotomy (mê-ât-os'kô-pt) [" + G. *skopein*, to examine] Instrumental examination of a meatus

meatotome (mê-at'ô-tôm) [" + G. *tomê*, incision] Knife with probe or guarded point for enlarging meatus by direct incision

meatotomy (mê-â-tot'ô-mî) [" + G. *tomê*, incision] Incision of urinary meatus to enlarge the opening **Syn** *porotomy*.

meatus (mê-ât'us) (pl. *meatus*) [L. *meatus*, opening] A passage or opening
m. acusticus externus. [BNA] External auditory canal from tympanum to pinna

m. acusticus internus. [BNA] Canal in the petrous portion of temporal bone, containing facial and auditory nerves and vessels

m. auditorius. **See** *m. acusticus*, ext and int

m. nasi communis. Common nasal cavity on either side of septum

m. nasi inferior. Space beneath inf. turbinate

m. nasi medius. Space beneath middle turbinate or concha

m. nasi superior. Space beneath sup. turbinate or concha

m. nasopharyngeus. Posterior portion of nasal cavity which communicates with the nasopharynx

m. urinarius. External opening of the urethra; usually said of the male

mechanical rectifier. A device which, by changing contacts at the proper moment in a cycle, changes alternating current into pulsating direct current

mechanics (mê-kân'iks) [G. *mêchanê*, machine]. Science of force and matter

mechanism. **Psy** Combination of mental processes by which a result is obtained

m., mental. **Psy** Method of utilizing energy from instinctive drives with their accompanying emotions to deal with internal and external pressures upon the personality.

mechanology (mêk-ân-ôl'ô-jî) [" + *logos*, study]. Study of force and matter.

mechanotherapy (mêk'an-ô-thêr'â-pt) [G. *mêchanê*, machine, + *therapeia*, treatment]. Use of various types of mechanical apparatus to perform passive movements and to exercise various parts of the body. **Ex:** MacKenzie and Zander apparatus.

meckeleotomy (mek-el-ek'tô-mî) [G. *ek-tomê*, excision]. Excision of Meckel's ganglion.

Meckel's cartilage. A cartilaginous bar about which the mandible develops

M.'s diverticulum. A congenital sac or blind pouch sometimes found in lower portion of the ileum. Representing the persistent proximal end of the yolk stalk. Sometimes is continued to the umbilicus as a cord, or as a tube forming a fistulous opening at the umbilicus. Strangulation may cause intestinal obstruction **See:** *diverticulum*, *diverticulitis*

M.'s ganglion. G located in the sphenomaxillary fossa giving off nerves to eyes, nose and palate. **Syn** *sphenopalatine g* [the gasserian ganglion].

M.'s space. Area in dura holding **mecometer** (mê-kom'êt-ër) [G. *mekos*, length, + *metron*, measure] Device for measuring an infant's length

meconism (mek'ô-nizm) [G. *mêkôn*, poppy, + *ismos*, condition of] 1 Opium poisoning 2 The opium habit.

meconium (mê-kôn'ium) [G. *mêkônion*, poppy juice] 1 Opium, poppy juice 2 First feces of a newborn infant, made up of salts, liquor amnii, mucus, bile and epithelial cells, greenish black to light brown, almost odorless and of a tarry consistency

Evacuated by 3rd or 4th day after birth. Its disappearance should not be hastened, as it is a preventive of early bowel infection. Buttocks should be greased with petrolatum to prevent meconium from drying on the skin

mecystasis (mê-cl's'tâ-sis) Process in which a muscle maintains its original degree of tension although its length is increased

medi- [L] Prefix **The middle.**

media (mê-dî-â) [L. middle] 1 Middle or muscular coat of an artery. **Syn** *tunica media* 2 Plural of *medium*.

med'ial [L. *medius*, middle] 1 Pert to middle 2 Nearer the medial plane

med'ian [L. *medius*, middle] 1 Middle, central 2 In statistics, a number obtained by arranging the given series in order of size and taking the middle number; one then has as many greater as there are less. Thus, in the series 5, 7, 8, 9, 10 the median is 8 **See** *mean*.

m. artery. A branch of the volar interosseous artery

m. line. An imaginary line extending longitudinally on the ant or post surface of the body marking the edges of the median plane **q v**

m. nerve. One of motion and sensation having its origin in the brachial plexus

m. plane. The midsagittal plane; a vertical plane through the trunk and head dividing the body into right and left halves

mediastinal (mê-dî-âs-tî-nâl) [L. *mediastinus*, in middle] Rel. to the mediastinum.

mediastinitis (mê-dî-as-tî-nî'tis) [" + G. *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of tissue of the mediastinum

mediastinopericarditis (mê-dî-âs'tî-nô-pêr'tî-kâr-dî'tis) [" + G. *peri*, around, + *kardia*, heart, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammatory condition of mediastinum and pericardium.

mediastinum (mê-dî-âs-tî-nûm) [L. in the middle]. 1. A septum or cavity bet. 2 principal portions of an organ. 2. The folds of the pleura and intervening space bet. right and left lung. The in-

terpleural space. It contains the thoracic viscera. SEE *chylomediastinum*.
m. testis. SYN. *corpus Highmore*, or *body of Highmore*. The thickened portion of the tunica albuginea on post. surface of testis

m., thoracic. The space between the pleural cavities which encloses the heart and pericardium, large vessels entering and leaving heart, thoracic duct, vagus and phrenic nerves, trachea, esophagus, and thymus. Extends from sternum to vertebral column. Divided into superior, middle, inferior, anterior, and posterior portions

mediate (mē'di-āt) [L. *mediatus*, in the middle] 1. Accomplished by indirect means 2. Intermediate

medicable (med'i-kā-bl) [L. *medicāri*, to heal] Amenable to cure

medical (mēd'i-kal) [L. *medicāri*, to heal]. Pert. to medicine

m. jurisprudence. Principles of medicine in their application to questions of law.

m. preparations. SOLID SUBSTANCES: Capsule or *capsula*, cachet, confection or *confectio*, cerate or *ceratum*, extract or *extractum*, lozenge or *trochiscus*; *lamella**, ointment or *unguentum*, plaster or *emplastrum*, powder or *pulvis*, pill or *pilula*, paper or *charta*, sterile* or *sterila*, suppository or *suppositorium*, tablet or *tabella*, vesicette*

FLUIDS: Fluidextract, or *fluidextractum*, tincture or *tinctura*, infusion or *infusum*, decoction or *decoctum*, wine or *vinum*, oleo-resin or *oleoresina*.

SUSPENSIONS: Mixture or *mixtura*; emulsion or *emulsum*.

SOLUTIONS. Water or *aqua*, mucilage or *mucilago*, solution or *liquor*, elixir or *elixir*, syrup or *syrupus*, spirit or *spiritus*, glycerite or *glyceritum*, vinegar or *acetum* [or *oleatum*].

Misc Liniment or *linimentum*, oleate RS alkaloid, active principle, names of preparations, drugs with two names, antidote, dosage, drug action, drugs and their administration, names of individual drugs in alphabetical order; names of poisons poison, poisoning, preparations usually given by rectum; prescription writing [cine or remedy].

medicament [L. *medicamentum*]. A medicinal substance. RS epispastic, errhine, escharotic, evacuant, medical preparations, rubefacient, saponum, sedative, specific, vesicant, vesicatory

medicate (mēd'i-kāt) [L. *medicari*, to heal]. 1. To treat a disease with drugs. 2. To impregnate with medicinal substances.

medication (mēd-i-kā'shūn) [L. *medicāri*, to heal]. 1. Treatment with remedies. 2. Impregnation with medicine

m., hypodermic. Treatment by injection of remedies beneath the skin.

m., ionic. Introduction of ions of drugs into the body by cataphoresis.

m., substitutive. Medical therapy to cause a nonspecific inflammation to counteract a specific one.

ROUTES OF MEDICATION

m. r., inhalation. By use of masks, atomizers, vaporizers, or friable ampules.

m. r., intra-arterial. Introduction of medicaments or blood into an artery, usually the ulnar artery

m. r., intracardiac. Introduction of a drug into heart muscle or one of the heart chambers

m. r., intracutaneous (intradermal, endermic). Injection of drug between layers of skin.

m. r., intramedullary. Introduction of fluids into bone marrow, esp. that of sternum.

m. r., intramuscular. Introduction of drug muscles. Usual sites are deltoid or triceps muscles, or gluteus maximus
 ABBR IM

m. r., intranasal. Introduction of nose drops or jellies for antiseptic, antihistaminic, or vasoconstrictive effect.

m. r., intrathecal. Introduction into subdural space of spinal cord. Spinal fluid is withdrawn equal to that introduced

m. r., intravenous. Injection of fluids into a vein, usually the basilic or median cubital vein. ABBR IV

m. r., iontophoresis (ion transfer). Introduction of drugs into deeper layers of the skin by a galvanic electric current

m. r., oral. Introduction by mouth. Not available for drugs destroyed by digestion, or those incapable of absorption, or drugs that are irritating to mucous membranes

m. r., rectal. Drugs may be given in form of liquids or suppositories

In diseases of the rectum and adjacent parts, medication is often applied by way of the anus, esp if medication cannot be adm by mouth, as in persistent nausea or emesis, during unconsciousness or delirium, or on account of the bad taste of the medication.

Almost any drug other than those of a corrosive nature may be adm. through the rectum

The medication should be given in as small an amount of solution as possible, in order to prevent irritation and expulsion. The preparation should be given in a small, well-greased catheter (with a funnel) into an empty rectum and colon. The colon should be cleansed at least 1 hour previous to giving the enema

A purgative enema may be used for this purpose. The time elapsing bet the 2 enemas should be an hour, as there must be no peristaltic action when the medication is introduced. Of course, there must be no fecal content to absorb the medicated solution.

Four points must be kept in mind: (1) The rectum must be free of fecal material.

(2) The medicinal substance must be readily soluble.

(3) The solution must have the consistency of thin starch, with a temperature of 100° F.

(4) The enema must be given slowly and not be too hot but at body temperature so as not to stimulate peristalsis. A wad of cotton should be held against the anal region to aid retention. The patient should lie on the left side while the injection is being given, in order to allow the solution to reach the ascending colon more easily.

A normal salt solution of 4 oz. with 5% of glucose is a common medicated enema. Gelatin or some astringent, such as alum solution, may be given.

SEX: ENEMA

m. r., subcutaneous. Injection of drugs or implantation of pellets under the skin

m. r., sublingual. Absorption of drugs by the sublingual mucosa

m. r., vaginal. Drugs may be given in liquid form by douche or in the form of suppository, powder, or paint.

medicinal (mē-dī'sh-nāl) [L. *medicina*, medicine]. Pert. to medicine.

m. enema. One to which some drug

or medication has been added, for retention or absorption, particularly in cases where medication cannot be adm. by mouth. **See:** *enema*.

medicine (méd'ī-sin) [*L. medicina*]. 1. A drug. 2. The art of preventing, caring for, and assisting in the cure of disease, and the care of the injured. 3. Treatment of disease medically as distinguished from surgery.

m., aviation. A branch of medicine which deals with pathologic, physiologic, and emotional conditions induced by flying.

m., clinical. Observation and treatment at the bedside.

m., domestic. The treatment of disease or injuries in the home, usually by a layman under the direction or advice of a physician.

m., experimental. The scientific study of disease or pathologic conditions by experimentation upon laboratory animals, or through clinical research.

m., forensic. Application of medical knowledge to legal affairs.

m., group. (a) The practice of medicine by a group of physicians, usually consisting of specialists in various fields who pool their services and share jointly laboratory and x-ray facilities. Such a group is commonly called a clinic. (b) The securing of medical services by a group of individuals who, upon paying definite sums of money, are entitled to certain medical services or hospitalization in accordance to prearranged rules and regulations.

m., internal. 1. Treatment of diseases involving the internal structures. 2. Treatment of diseases nonsurgical in nature.

m., legal. Forensic medicine.

m., patent. A medicine for which a patent has been granted. **See:** *patent* medicine*.

m., physical. **SYN:** *physiotherapy, physical therapy*. Treatment of disease by physical agents such as heat, cold, light, electricity, manipulation, or the use of mechanical devices.

m., preventive. The practice of preventing disease.

m., proprietary. Medicine in which proprietary interests have been secured by patent, copyright of labels, or secrecy of composition. **See:** *proprietary medicine*.

m., psychosomatic. Treatment of disease of mental and physical origin, esp the study of the emotional or psychic conditions as a cause or factor in bodily disorders. **See:** *psychosomatic*.

m., socialized. Practice of medicine under control and direction of the State.

m., state. **SYN:** *public medicine*. Branch of medical science which is concerned with collection of vital statistics, public health, esp control of contagious diseases, food and drug control, etc.

m., tropical. Branch of medical science which deals principally with diseases common in tropical or subtropical regions.

m., veterinary. That which deals with the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of animals.

medicinerea (méd'ī-sin-ē-rē-a) [*L. medius*, middle, + *cinerea*, ashen]. Internal gray matter of the claustrum and lenticle of the brain.

medicochirurgical (méd'ī-kō-kī-rur'jī-kāl) [*L. medicus*, medical, + *G. cheir*, hand, + *ergon*, work]. Concerning both medicine and surgery.

medicolegal (méd'ī-kō-lē-gāl) [' + *le-galis*, legal]. Rel. to medical jurisprudence or forensic medicine.

medicus [*L. l.*]. A physician.

medinal (méd'ī-nal). Soluble barbitol, barbitol sodium.

Uses Sedative and hypnotic.

Dosage 5-15 gr. (0.3-1.0 Gm.)

Medina worm. *Dracunculus medinensis*, *q v*.

medio- [*L.*]. Prefix meaning the middle.

mediopontine (mē'dī-ō-pon'tin) [*L. medius*, middle, + *pons*, *pont-*, bridge]. Rel. to center of the pons Varolii.

mediotarsal (mē'dī-ō-tar'sāl) [' + *G. tarsos*, tarsus]. Rel. to the middle of the tarsus.

Mediterranean anemia. *Thalassemia* (Cooley's anemia). Also called *M disease*.

M. fever. Brucellosis, *q v*, undulant fever.

medium (mēd'ī-ūm) (pl *media*) [*L. middle*]. 1. An agent through which an effect is obtained. 2. Substance used for the cultivation of microorganisms. **SYN:** *culture medium*.

medulla (mē-dul'ā) [*L. marrow*]. 1. The marrow. 2. Inner or central portion of an organ, in contrast to the outer portion or cortex. 3. Medulla oblongata.

m., adrenal. Inner portion of the adrenal gland composed of chromaffin tissue. Secretes epinephrine. **See:** *adrenal*.

m. of hair. Central axis of a hair.

m. of kidneys. Renal pyramids.

m. nephrica. Pyramids of kidneys.

m. oblongata. Enlarged portion of spinal cord in cranium after it enters the foramen magnum of the occipital bone; the lower portion of the brain stem.

m. ossium. Marrow in bone.

m. of ovary. Central portion of the ovary composed of loose connective tissue, blood vessels, lymphatics, and nerves.

m. spinalis. Spinal cord.

medullary (mēd'ū-lar'ī) [*L. medullāris*, pert. to marrow]. Concerning marrow, or any medulla.

medulated (mēd'ū-lāt-ēd) [*L. medulla*, marrow]. Covered by or containing marrow or medulla.

m. nerve fiber. A nerve fiber possessing a myelin or medullary sheath; a myelinated nerve fiber.

medulation. Acquiring of a myelin sheath.

medullitis (mēd'ū-lī'tis) [' + *G. -itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of marrow. **SYN:** *myelitis*.

medullization (mēd'ū-lī-zā'shūn) [*L. medulla*, marrow]. Conversion to marrow abnormally.

medulloarthrititis (mēd'ū-lō-ar-thrī'tis) [' + *G. arthron*, joint, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of marrow elements of bone ends.

medulloblastoma (mēd'ū-lō-blas-tō'mā) [*L. medulla*, marrow, + *G. blastos*, germ, + *-ōma*, tumor]. A malignant, soft, infiltrating tumor of the roof of the 4th ventricle and cerebellum. Often invades the meninges.

medullocell (mēd'ū-lō-sēl) [' + *cellula*, little box]. Marrow cell. **SYN:** *myelocyte*.

medulloepithelioma (mēd'ū-lō-ep'ī-thēl-ī-ō'mā) [' + *G. epi*, upon, + *thēlē*, nipple, + *-ōma*, tumor]. Tumor composed of retina epithelium and of neuroepithelium. **SYN:** *neuroepithelioma*, *glioma*.

mega-, meg- [G.]. Combining forms meaning *great, large*.

megabladder (még-ä-bläd-ër) [" + A.S. *blædre*]. Permanent abnormal distention of the urinary bladder. SYN: *megaloecystis*.

megacephalic (még-ä-sëf-al'ik) [" + *kephalê*, head]. Having an abnormally large head. SYN: *macrocephalous*.

megacoccus (még-ä-kok'üs) [" + *kokkos*, berry]. A large size coccus. SYN: *macrococcus*.

megacolon (még-ä-ko'lon) [" + *kôlon*, colon]. Extremely dilated colon.

Usually congenital, and occurs also in infancy or childhood. In congenital cases, acetylcholine is used as a diagnostic test. SEE *Hirschsprung's disease*.

megacoly (még-ä'kol-i) [" + *kôlon*, colon]. Dilatation of the colon.

megadont (még-ä-dont) [G. *megas*, large, + *odont*, odont-, tooth]. Possessing very large teeth. SYN: *macrodon*.

megadyne (még-ä-din) [" + *dynamis*, power]. A unit equal to one million dynes.*

megakaryocyte (még-ä-kar'i-ô-sit) [" + *karyon*, nucleus, + *kytos*, cell]. Large bone marrow cell with large or multiple nuclei. SYN: *megaloblast*, *myeloplax*.

megakakria (még-ä-lak'ri-ä) [" + *akros*, extremity]. Trophic disorder marked by progressive enlargement of head, hands, feet, and thorax. SYN: *acromegaly*.

megaloblast (még-ä-kär'l-ô-bläst). An immature megakaryocyte.

megalencephaly (még-ä-l-ën-sëf-ä-ll). Abnormally large size of the brain, usually accompanied by mental deficiency.

megalgia (még-ä-lj-i-ä) [" + *algos*, pain]. Very severe pain.

megalo- [G.]. Combining form meaning *large, great*.

megaloblast (még-ä-lô-bläst) [G. *megas*, large, + *blastos*, germ]. A large size nucleated red blood corpuscle, from 11-20 microns in diameter, oval and slightly irregular. Found in the blood in cases of pernicious anemia. SYN: *macroblast*.

megaloecardia (még-ä-lô-kar'di-ä) [" + *kardia*, heart]. Cardiac hypertrophy. SYN: *cardiomegaly*.

megalocephalic (még-ä-lô-sëf-al'ik) [" + *kephalê*, head]. Having an abnormally large skull. SYN: *megacephalic*, *macrocephalic*.

megalocephaly (még-ä-lô-sëf-ä-ll). [G. *megas*, large, + *kephalê*, head]. SYN: *macrocephaly*. 1. Abnormal size of the head. 2. *Leontiasis ossea*, a rare disease characterized by hyperostosis of bones of the skull.

megaloecornea (még-ä-lô-kor'nê-ä) [G. *megas*, large, + L. *cornu*, horn]. An enlarged cornea.

megaloecystis (még-ä-lô-sis'tis) [" + *kystis*, bladder]. Abnormal, permanent enlargement of the bladder. SYN: *megabladder*.

megalocyte (még-ä-lô-sit) [" + *kytos*, cell]. Red blood corpuscle larger than average.

megalodactylous (még-ä-lô-dak'til-üs) [" + *daktylos*, finger]. Having very large digits.

megalodontia (még-ä-lô-don'shi-ä) [G. *megas*, large, + *odont*, odont-, tooth]. Abnormal size of teeth.

megaloenteron (még-ä-lô-ën'tër-on) [" + *enteron*, intestine]. Excessive size of the intestine. SYN: *enteromegaly*.

megalogastria (még-ä-lô-gas'tri-ä) [" + *gastër*, belly]. Excessive size of stomach. SYN: *gastromegaly*.

megaloglossia (még-ä-lô-glos'si-ä) [" +

glôssa, tongue]. Enlargement of the tongue. SYN: *macroglossia*.

megalohepatia (még-ä-lô-hë-pat'i-ä) [" + *ëpar*, *ëpat-*, liver]. Abnormal enlargement of the liver. SYN: *hepatomegaly*.

megalokaryocyte (még-ä-lô-kar'i-ô-sit) [" + *karyon*, nucleus, + *kytos*, cell]. A large bone marrow cell with multiple nuclei. SYN: *megakaryocyte*.

megalomania (még-ä-lô-mä-ni-ä) [G. *megas*, large, + *mania*, madness]. A psychosis characterized by ideas of personal exaltation and delusions of grandeur.

megalomelia (még-ä-lô-mêl'i-ä) [" + *melos*, limb]. Abnormally large size of the limbs. SYN: *macromelia*.

megalonichosis (még-ä-lô-ni-kô'sis) [" + *onyx*, *onych-*, nail, + *-ôsis*]. Hypertrophy of the nails.

megalopenis (még-ä-lô-pë'nis) [" + L. *penis*, penis]. Abnormally large penis. SYN: *macrophallus*.

megalophthalmus (még-ä-lôf-thal'mus) [" + *ophthalmos*, eye]. Abnormally large eyes.

megalopsia (meg-a-lop'si-ä) [" + *opsis*, vision]. An affection of the eyes in which objects appear enlarged. SYN: *macropsia*.

megaloscope (meg-a-lo-skôp) [" + *skopein*, to examine]. A speculum that magnifies.

megalosplenla (még-ä-lô-splên'i-ä) [" + *splên*, spleen]. Hypertrophy of the spleen. SYN: *splenomegaly*.

megalosyndactyly (még-ä-lô-sin-dak'til-i) [" + *syn*, with, + *daktylos*, finger]. A condition of large and webbed digits.

megaloureter (még-ä-lô-ür-ë-tër) [G. *megas*, large, + *ourêter*, ureter]. Increase in diameter of the ureter.

megaprosopus (még-ä-prôs'ô-püs). Possessing a large face.

megarectum (még-ä-rek'tüm) [" + L. *rectum*, straight]. Excessive dilatation of the rectum.

megasema (még-ä-sêm) [" + *sêma*, sign]. 1. Having an orbital aperture with an index exceeding 89, said of a skull. 2. A megaseme skull.

megophthalmus (még-of-thal'müs) [" + *ophthalmos*, eye]. Abnormally large eyes. SYN: *buphthalmus*, *megalophthalmus*.

megrim (më'grim) [OFr *migraine*]. Sick headache. SYN: *migraine*, *q.v.*

melibomia cyst (mi-bô'mi-än). Small tumor on eyelid, the result of inflammation of a m. gland. SYN: *chalazion*.*

m. gland. SYN: *tarsal gland*. One of the sebaceous glands between the tarsi and conjunctiva of eyelids.

Meinicke reaction or test (mi'nik-e). Tests for syphilis. 1. Floccular reaction. 2. Turbidity reaction. 3. Clearing reaction.

melocardia (mi'ô-kar'di-ä) [G. *meiôn*, less, + *kardia*, heart]. Systole; heart contraction.

Meissner's corpuscles (mis'nër). An encapsulated end organ of touch found in dermal papillae close to epidermis. Each is an ovoid body containing endings of myelinated and unmyelinated nerve fibers. Most numerous in hairless portion of skin, esp. volar surface of hands, fingers, feet, and toes; also present in lips, eyelids, tip of tongue, and nipple.

M. plexus. Small aggregations of ganglion cells located in submucosa of intestine in which parasympathetic fibers of the vagus terminate.

mel [L.]. Honey.

melaina (mel-e'na) [G. *melaina*, black,

black bile]. 1. Black vomit. 2. Tarry evacuations. SEE *melena*.
melagra (mél-á-grá) [G. *melos*, limb, + *agra*, seizure]. Pain in the limbs. SYN. *melalgia*.

melalgia (mél-al-jí-á) ["" + *algos*, pain]. Neuralgia of the limbs. SEE. *meralgia*.
melancholia (mél-an-ko-lí-á) [G. *melas*, melan-, black, + *cholē*, bile]. A mental disorder characterized by marked depression, physical and mental apathy, brooding, mournful and doleful notions, and inhibition of activity. Observed in depressed phase of *manic-depressive psychoses*.

Some classify it as the depressed state of mania or the excited state of *manic depressive insanity*.

m., affective. Involving or due to the emotions

m. agita'ta. M. with much motor excitement

m. attonita. Characterized by mental and physical stupor

m. climacteric. Occurring at the menopause

m., convulsive. Occurring in connection with jacksonian epilepsy

m., involuntal. Despondency, suicidal tendencies, feelings of unworthiness and mental agitation occurring between 45 and 60 years of age

m., panphobic. Characterized with dread of everything

m., parctic. Preceding paresis

m., puberty. M. with feelings of inferiority.

m., sexual. M. associated with fear of impotence, venereal disease, unsatisfied sexual desires

m. simplex. Without delusions, a mild form.

m. stuporo'sa. SEE *m. attonita*.

m., suicidal. Having impulse to commit suicide combined with melancholia

melanodema (mél-an-e-dé-má) [G. *melas*, melan-, black, + *odema*, swelling]

Black deposit in the lungs, melanosis of the lungs. SYN. *anthracosis*

melanemia (mél-an-é-mí-á) ["" + *aima*, blood]. Unnaturally dark color of blood, due to presence of melanin or free, dark pigment

Seen mainly in pernicious anemia.

melanephrosis (mél-an-éf-l-dró'sis) ["" + *ephrosis*, sweating]. Black sweat. SYN. *melanidrosis*.

mélangeur (má-lon-jher') [Fr. mixer]. Apparatus for drawing and diluting blood specimens for microscopic examination

melanidrosis (mél-an-l-d-ró'sis) [G. *melas*, melan-, black, + *idrosis*, sweat]. Black sweat. SYN. *melanephrosis*.

melaniferous (mél-án-if-ér-ús) ["" + L. *ferre*, to carry]. Containing melanin or some other black pigment.

mel'anin [G. *melas*, melan-, black]. The pigment which gives color to hair, skin and the choroid of the eye, and is present in some cancers, as in *melanoma*.

Melanin can be prepared chemically

melanism (mél-án-izm) ["" + *ismos*, state of]. Excessively black pigmentation of the organs and tissues. [darkness.]

melano- [G.]. Prefix meaning black or melanoblast (mél-án-ó-blást). A cell found in basal layers of epidermis which elaborates melanin.

melanoblastoma (mél-á-nó-blás-tó-má) ["" + *blastos*, germ, + *-oma*, tumor]. A tumor containing melanin

melanocarcinoma (mél-á-nó-kar-sín-ó-má) ["" + *karkinos*, crab cancer]. A cancer which is darkly pigmented.

melanocyte (mél-án-ó-sít) [G. *melas*, melan-, black, -kytos, cell]. SYN. *chromatophore*. A phagocyte which has ingested melanin.

melanoderma (mél-án-ó-der-má) ["" + *derma*, skin]. A dark skin discoloration.

melanoeipithelioma (mél-án-ó-ép-l-the-í-í-ó-má). A malignant epithelioma containing melanin

melanogenesis (mél-án-ó-jén-é-sis) ["" + *genesis*, production]. Formation of melanin

melanoglossia (mél-án-ó-glós-sí-á) [G. *melas*, melan-, black, + *glossa*, tongue]. Black tongue. SYN. *glossophytia*.

melanoid (mél-á-noid) ["" + *eidos*, form]

1. Concealing or resembling melanosis.

2. Melanin which is chemically prepared.

melanoleukoderma (mél-án-ó-lú-kó-der-má) ["" + *leukos*, white, + *derma*, skin]. Mottled skin

m. colli. Mottled skin of neck sometimes seen in syphilis. SYN. *collar of Venus*, *venereal collar*.

melano'ma ["" + *-oma*, tumor]. A pigmented mole or tumor. SYN. *nevus pigmentosus*.

melanomatosis (mél-an-ó-mat-ó'sis) ["" + *-osis*, intensive]. Formation of melanomas on or beneath the skin.

melanonychia (mél-á-nó-ník-í-á) [G. *melas*, melan-, black, + *onyx*, *onych-*, nail]. Black pigmentation of the nails

melanopathy (mél-an-op-á-thí) ["" + *pathos*, disease]. 1. Dark pigmentation of skin. 2. Disease with dark pigmentation of the skin. SYN. *melanoderma*, *melasma*

melanophore (mél-an-ó-fór) ["" + *phoros*, a bearer]. Cell carrying dark pigment

melanoplakia (mél-án-ó-plá-ki-á) ["" + *plax*, *plak-*, a flat plate]. Condition marked by pigmented patches on the buccal mucosa

mel'anorrhag'ia ["" + *rēgnunai*, to burst forth]. Black feces. SYN. *melanorrhœa*.

melanorrhœa (mél-an-or-ré-á) ["" + *roia*, flow]. Black stools. SYN. *melena*.

melanosarcoma (mél-á-nó-sar-kó-má) [G. *melas*, melan-, black, + *sarx*, sark-, flesh, + *-oma*, tumor]. Sarcoma containing melanin

melanosclirrh (mél-á-nó-skl-rús) ["" + *skirros*, hard]. Black pigmented cancer. SYN. *melanocarcinoma*.

melanosis (mél-an-ó'sis) ["" + *-osis*, intensive]. Unusual deposit of black pigments in different parts of body.

m. lenticularis. Rare skin disease, beginning in early youth, characterized by scattered pigment discolorations, ulcers, atrophy, etc. SYN: *xeroderma pigmentosum*

melanotic [G. *melas*, melan-, black]. 1. Blackish in color. 2. Pert to melanosis

melanotrichia lingue (mél-án-ó-trík-í-á ling'we). Black, hairy tongue. SEE. *black tongue*

melanuria (mél-an-u-ri-á) ["" + G. *ouron*, urine]. Dark pigments in urine.

melasma (mél-az-má) [G. a black spot]. Any discoloration of the skin. SYN. *nigredo cutis*.

m. gravidarum. Discoloration of the skin during pregnancy

m. suprarenale. Hypofunction of the suprarenals with cutaneous pigmentation and severe anemia. SYN. *Addison's disease*, *q v*.

melena (mél-é-ná) [G. *melaina*, black, black bile]. 1. Black vomit. 2. Evacuations resembling tar, due to action of intestinal juices on free blood. Common in the newly born

m. neonatorum. M. in the newborn.

melenemesis (mel-e-nem'ë-sis) [' + eme-sis, vomit]. Black vomit caused by blood that has been acted upon by the gastric juice. SYN *melena*, 1.

melicera, **meliceris** (mél-i-sēr'ä. -is) [G. *melit*, honey, + *kéros*, wax]. Cyst containing matter of honeylike consistency.

meliodosis (mél'il-o-dō'sis). An infectious disease in which granulomatous lesions develop throughout the body. Similar to glanders except primary host is the rat.

Errort. A bacterium *Malleomyces mal-lei*.

melissoph'bia [G. *melissa*, bee, + *phobos*, fear] Insane fear of bee or wasp stings

melitagra (mél-i-tag'rä) [G. *melit*, *melit*, honey, + *agra*, seizure] A form of eczema with soft crusts resembling honey.

melitemia (mél-i-te'mi-ä) [' + ama, blood] Sugar in the blood. SYN *glycemia*.

melitis (mél-it'is) [G. *mélon*, cheek, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of cheek.

melitopyalism (mél'it-ō-t'i'al-izm) [G. *melit*, *melit*, honey, + *pygalon*, saliva]. Saliva containing glucose. SYN. *glycopenyptalism*.

melituria (mél-i-tu'ri-ä) [' + ouron, urine] Diabetes mellitus, excretion of sugar in urine

melitfe (mél'it) [G. *melit*, *melit*-, honey]. Any medicated preparation of honey.

meliodiotherapy (mél-ō'di-ō-ther'a-pli) [G. *melōdia*, music, + *therapēta*, treatment] Treatment by music. SYN: *musicotherapy*.

melomania (mél-ō-mä'n'i-ä) [G. *melos*, song, + *mania*, madness]. Insane love for music

melomelus (mē-lōm'ēl-ūs). A monster with rudimentary limb attached to normal limb

meloncus (mél-on'kūs) [G. *mélon*, cheek, + *ogkos*, tumor] Tumor of the cheek

mél'on [G. *mélon*, apple] Comp. Principally water and carbohydrates, the latter nearly all in the form of sugar

Acron. A good cleanser. Often used in semi-fasting, esp. watermelon

Inv. If fully ripened dyspepsies may use in small quantities. Good in constipation and in clogged conditions of the system.

CONTRA The sugar in melons is not sufficient to prohibit for diabetics. In irritable conditions of the digestive system they should be avoided

meloplasty (mél'ō-plas-ti) [G. *mélon*, cheek, + *melos*, limb, + *plassein*, to form]. Reparative surgery of a cheek or limb.

melting point. Temperature at which conversion of a solid to a liquid begins.

mem'ber [L. *membrum*]. An organ or part of the body, esp. a limb.

membrane (mem'brän) [L. *membrana*]. A thin, soft, pliable layer of tissue which lines a tube or cavity, covers an organ or structure, or separates one part from another

m., **arachnoid**. Middle layer of membranes covering brain and spinal cord.

m., **atlanto-occipital**. One of two fibrous membranes (ant and post.) extending from the arch of the atlas to borders of the foramen magnum

m., **basal**. SYN: *glassy membrane*, *lamina basalis*. Innermost of three layers of the choroid membrane of the eye.

m., **basement**. A delicate, noncellular membrane underlying a layer of epithelial cells and serving for their support and attachment.

m., **basilar**. M. extending from tympanic lip of osseous spiral lamina to crest of spiral ligament in cochlea of ear. It separates scala tympani from cochlear duct and forms supporting structure for the organ of Corti.

m., **bone**. Bone originating in a membrane.

m., **Bowman's**. Thin homogeneous m. separating corneal epithelium from proper substance of the cornea

m s., **brain and spinal cord**. The meninges, *pia mater*, inner m., *dura mater*, outer m., and *arachnoid*, middle m

m., **Bruch's**. SEE m., basal

m., **cell**. Surface layer of the cytoplasm of a cell, the plasma membrane

m., **chorioid**. The chorioid, the portion of the vascular tunic or uvea of the eye which extends posteriorly from the ora serrata

m., **costocoracoid**. Dense fascia bet. the pectoralis minor and subclavius muscles.

m., **cricothyroid**. M. connecting thyroid and cricoid cartilages of the larynx

m., **croupous**. False yellowish-white m. in the larynx during croup

m., **decidual**. One of the membranes formed in the endometrium of a pregnant uterus. Includes the decidua basalis, decidua, capsularis, and decidua parietalis, q v

m., **Descemet's**. Elastic m. forming lining surface of the cornea

m., **diphtheritic**. Fibrinous false m. on mucous surfaces in diphtheria.

m., **drum**. The tympanic membrane

m., **egg**. One of the protective membranes or envelopes enclosing an ovum. May be *primary* (formed by egg itself, Ex vitelline membrane), *secondary* (formed by follicle cells, Ex zona pellucida), or *tertiary* (formed by oviduct or uterus, Ex albumen and shell of hen's egg)

m., **elastic**. One formed by elastic tissue fibers, es in the coats of arteries, etc.

m., **elastic, of the larynx**. Consists of upper quadrangular membrane and lower elastic cone

m., **enamel**. 1. Cuticula dentis 2. Thin calcified membrane (primary enamel cuticle) on surface of newly erupted tooth

m., **epithelial**. M. composed of a layer of epithellum resting on a thin layer of connective tissue. Examples are mucous and serous membranes, q v

m., **false**. Fibrinous exudate on a mucous surface of a membrane, as in diphtheria

m., **fenestrated**. A layer of elastic connective tissue possessing minute round or oval openings. Found in tunica intima and tunica media of medium-sized and large arteries

m., **fetal**. In mammals, the chorion, amnion, and allantois and, in addition, accessory structures which include the yolk sac, umbilical cord, and placenta

m., **fibrous**. M. composed entirely of connective tissue. Examples are fasciae, aponeuroses, perichondrium, periosteum, dura mater, and capsules of some organs

m., **glassy, of chorioid**. SEE: m., basal

m., **glassy, of graafian follicle**. Transparent capsule which separates membrana granulosa from the theca.

m., **glassy, of hair**. Internal layer of a hair follicle separating the epithelial and connective tissues

m., **glial**. Extremely delicate membrane, formed of foot plates of astrocytes, which surrounds all blood vessels

in the brain, spinal cord, and in lining of pia mater separating these vessels from nervous tissue proper. It constitutes the major component of the blood-brain barrier.

m., Henle's elastic. See: *m., fenestrated*.

m., homogeneous. A fine m. covering villi of the placenta.

m., Huxley's. See: *layer, Huxley*.

m., hyaline. 1 Basement* m. 2. M. bet. outer root sheath of a hair follicle and inner fibrous layer.

m., hyaloid. One investing the vitreous humor of the eye, seen on longitudinal section.

m., hypoglossal. A transverse fibrous lamella uniting tongue to hyoid bone.

m., interosseous. 1 A fibrous m. in the arm connecting ulna to radius. 2. A fibrous m. in the leg connecting tibia to fibula.

m., Krause's. Dark membranous band limiting the sarcomere in striated muscle. Also called *Z* or *intermediate disk*.

m., limiting, external. 1 Outer layer of cells of the developing neural tube. 2 M. in retina of eye separating rods and cones from their cell bodies.

m., limiting, internal. 1 Inner layer of ependymal cells lining neural tube. 2 Glial membrane forming innermost layer of the retina and of the iris.

m., meconic. A m. forming a layer in rectum of the fetus.

m., medullary. Endosteum*.

m., mucous. M. lining cavities and canals communicating with the air and kept moist by secretion of mucus.

m., Nasmyth's. Epithelial m. covering enamel of teeth in the fetus, also for a short time after birth.

m., nictitating. A third eyelid present in lower vertebrates and represented in man by a fold of the conjunctiva, the *plica semilunaris*.

m., nuclear. The *karyotheca* or membrane forming surface layer of a nucleus.

m., obturator. Fibrous m. closing the obturator foramen.

m., oral. Pharyngeal m., *q v*.

m., oronasal. A double epithelial layer separating the nasal pits from the embryonic oral cavity. Same as *bucco-nasal membrane*.

m., otolithic. A layer of gelatinous substance containing otoconia or otoliths, found on the surface of maculae in inner ear.

m., peridental. Connective tissue between the root of a tooth and the alveolar bone.

m., permeable. A m. which permits the passage of water and certain substances in solution.

m., pharyngeal. m. closing embryonic gut at oral end.

m., plasma. A cell membrane, *q v*.

m., pseudoserous. M. resembling a serous membrane in structure. Ex endothelium.

m., pupillary. Transparent m. closing the fetal pupil. If it persists after birth it is known as persistent *p. membrane*.

m., pyogenic. Granular lining of an abscess or fistula.

m., pyophylactic. Protective lining of an abscess that prevents reabsorption.

m., quadrangular. Upper portion of the elastic membrane of the larynx, *q v*.

m., Reissner's. SYN: *membrana vestibularis*. Delicate membrane separating cochlear canal from scala vestibuli.

m., Ruysch's. SYN: *lamina chorio-capillaris*. Choroid's middle layer, composed of a close capillary network.

m., schneiderian. Mucosa of the nasal fossae. SYN: *membrana pituitosa*.

m., selectively permeable. A membrane which allows a substance like water to pass through more readily than another, like salt or sugar.

m., semipermeable. M. allowing passage of water but not substances in solution.

m., serous. M. consisting of mesothelium lying on thin layer of connective tissue which lines the closed cavities (peritoneal, pleural, and pericardial) of the body. Surface is moistened by a thin fluid similar to lymph.

m., Shrapnell's. That portion of the tympanic m. filling the notch of Rivinus.

m., synovial. M. lining a joint and secreting synovia.

m., tectorial. Thin, jellylike membrane projecting from vestibular lip of osseous spiral lamina and overlying the spiral organ of Corti.

m., theory, of nerve conduction. Theory that the nerve cell membrane and that of its axon is the seat of the electromotive force establishing the resting potential of a cell, that the breakdown of the membrane such as caused by a threshold stimulus abolishes the membrane potential and initiates a wave of depolarization which passes along the nerve fiber and is the nerve impulse.

m., thyrohyoid. One joining the hyoid bone and the thyroid cartilage.

m., tympanic. The drum membrane; membrane separating tympanic cavity from the external auditory meatus.

m., vaginal. The hymen.

m., vitelline. Membrane that forms surface layer of an ovum.

m., vitreous. Descemet's membrane.

m., yolk. A membrane surrounding the ovum, vitelline membrane or zona pellucida, *q v*.

membraniform (mem-bran'î-form) [L. *membrana*, membrane, + *forma*, shape]. Resembling or of the nature of a membrane. SYN: *membranoid*, *membranous*.

membranocartilaginous (mēm'brān-ō-kār-tīl-aj'î-nūs) [*m* + *cartilago*, cartilage, cartilage] 1 Pert to membrane and cartilage. 2 Derived from both membrane and cartilage.

membranoid (mēm'brā-noid) [L. *membrana*, membrane + *G eidos*, resemblance]. Resembling a membrane. SYN: *membraniform*, *membranous*.

membranous (mem-bran'îs) [L. *membrana*, membrane] 1 Rel to a membrane. 2 Resembling a membrane. SYN: *membraniform*, *membranoid*.

membrum muliebre (mēm'brum mū-lī'e-bre) [L. female member]. The clitoris.

membrum virile (mēm'brum vīr-il'e) [L. male member]. The penis.

memory [L. *memoria*, memory]. The mental registration of past experience, knowledge, ideas, sensations and thoughts.

Registration of experience is favored by clear comprehension during intense consciousness, but it may occur during catatonic stupor (here stupor refers not to a clouding of consciousness, but to a type of behavior).

Retention of memory differs greatly with individuals, as well as with structural and psychological variations. Memory recall, esp its intentional recall, means the reproduction of a memory in consciousness. Clear comprehen-

sion greatly favors retention. Recall may fall because the memory has been obliterated, or functionally because the stream of ideas is that which one does not wish to remember. Various memory defects occur in many diseases.

Memory is confused or obliterated in *maniacal states*, lively in *paranoia*, abolished in *senile psychosis* and *organic brain disease*, but undisturbed in *depressions*. In dementia from senile causes there is accurate m for remote events but none for recent occurrences.

RS *anamnesis, association center, mnemonic, mnemonics, retention, r defect.*

m., anterograde. SYN *anterograde amnesia*. Ability to remember events occurring in the remote past but lacking ability to remember recent events.

m., retrograde. SYN *retrograde amnesia*. Ability to recall events of recent occurrence but lacking ability to recall knowledge with which patient had previously been familiar.

menacme (mĕn-ăk'mē) [G *mēn*, month, + *akmē*, top] The pinnacle (acme) of the menstrual life of a woman.

menarche (mĕn-ăr'kē) [G *mēn*, month, + *archē*, beginning]. Beginning of menstruation.

In a group of 100 subjects it was found that the menarche occurred:

In 8 between ages 11 and 11.99 years

In 22 between ages 12 and 12.99 years

In 32 between ages 13 and 13.99 years

In 23 between ages 14 and 14.99 years

In 11 between ages 15 and 15.99 years

In 4 between ages 16 and 16.99 years

Mendel's laws. Certain principles of heredity established by Gregor Mendel (1865). He demonstrated that traits were inherited as *unit characters*, each determined by a pair of *determiners* or genes, that when two determiners for contrasting characters were present in a single individual (a hybrid), one character would manifest itself to the exclusion of the other. This character was said to be *dominant* over the other, the recessive character. Mendel established that in the formation of gametes the pairs of determiners separated and only one was present in a gamete (the law of *segregation*), that when determiners for two pairs of characters were present, each pair segregated independently of the other (the law of *independent assortment*).

Although Mendel's principles were subsequently shown not to apply universally, his work laid the foundation for the development of modern genetics and the present chromosome theory of heredity (theory of the gene).

M.'s reflex. Dorsal flexion of 2nd to 5th toes upon percussion of the dorsum of the foot.

menhidrosis (mĕn-hī-drō'sīs). Vicarious menstruation through the sweat glands. SYN: *menidrosis*.

menidrosis (mĕn-i-dro'sīs) [G. *mēn*, month, + *idrōs*, sweat] Vicarious menstruation through sweat glands. SYN: *menhidrosis*.

Ménière's disease (mā-nē-ărs'). Disturbance in labyrinth seen in great variety of conditions, as drug poisoning, circulatory disturbances, infectious diseases, as in the exanthemata, and chancre of syphilis, blood dyscrasias, neuritis of vestibular branch of 8th nerve, and tumors of cerebellopontine angle.

SYM: Sudden onset of tinnitus, deafness, nausea, vomiting and dizziness. May last from several days to months.

TREATMENT: Should be directed toward underlying cause. Symptomatic treatment is climinative, sedative and withholding fluids on the basis of edema of labyrinth as cause of symptoms.

Relief obtained by performing Dandy's operation of severing equilibrium branch of auditory nerve.

meningeal (mĕn-in'jĕ-ăl) [G. *mēnigz*, *mēnig*-, membrane]. Rel. to the meninges.

meningoorrhaphy (mĕ-nĭn-jĕ-or'ă-fl) [" + *raphē*, a sewing]. Suture of any membranes, esp those of brain and spinal cord.

meninges (mĕn-in'jĕz) (sing *meninx*) [G. *mēnigz*, *mēnig*-, membrane]. 1. Membranes. 2 The 3 membranes investing the spinal cord and brain, the *dura mater*, external, the *arachnoid*, middle, and *pia mater*, internal.

meningina (mĕ-nĭn-jĭ-nă) [G. *mēnigz*, membrane]. The pia mater and adjacent layer of the arachnoid combined. SYN: *pia-arachnoid*.

meningitis (mĕ-nĭn-jĭ-nĭ'tis) [" + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the pia-arachnoid membrane. SYN: *leptomeningitis*, *piarachnitis*.

meningioma (mĕ-nĭn-jĭ-ō-mă) [" + *-ōma*, tumor]. Tumor of the meninges.

meningism (mĕn-in'jĭzm) [" + *-ismos*, state of] Irritation of the brain and spinal cord with simulation of meningitis, but without actual inflammation.

meningitic (mĕ-nĭn-jĭ'tĭk) [G. *mēnigz*, membrane] Pert to meningitis.

meningitis (mĕn-in-jĭ'tis) [" + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the membranes of spinal cord or brain.

SEE *choriomeningitis*, *Kernig's sign*, *leptomeningitis*, *pachymeningitis*.

m., acute. SYM: Moderate, irregular fever, loss of appetite, constipation, intense headache, intolerance to light and sound, contracted pupils, delirium, retraction of head, convulsions and coma.

ETIO: Caused by bacteria, viruses, or other organisms which reach the meninges from other foci in the body via blood or lymph, through trauma, or from adjacent bony structures (sinuses, mastoid cells).

PROG: Unfavorable though recovery is not impossible.

NP: The room should be dark and kept quiet. Bowels may be kept open with the aid of aperients. Retention of urine must be guarded against, as distention is apt to occur. The eyes and mouth must be kept cleansed, and pressure points upon the back should be guarded against. The foot of the bed should be raised after each injection. Headache may be relieved by an icebag or cold compresses. Special nursing technic as may be necessary. Isolation and asepsis are indicated. All discharges should be burned. The eyes should be protected from the light, and all noise and everything that might disturb the patient should be avoided.

A bed cradle may be necessary to relieve pressure and friction. Sudden excitement may cause a convulsion, so quiet is absolutely necessary. Change the patient's position frequently but avoid jarring the bed. Hypostatic pneumonia must be guarded against. A cleansing bath with an alcohol rub should be a daily procedure. All body prominences need special attention to prevent pressure sores. Mouth hygiene is also called for morning and night.

The intake and output of fluids must

be recorded. During the acute stage restraints may be necessary.

Diet. A fluid diet is necessary during the acute stage, but later as much nourishment should be given as possible, as the disease is an exhaustive one. Milk, eggs, beef tea, water, fruit juices and sugar may be given freely. A more solid diet may be given during convalescence. With stuporous patients nasal feeding is necessary. Children and some adults may have to be fed with a spoon, or a medicine dropper.

Treatment. Patient should be placed in a darkened, well-ventilated room. Ice bag to head. When robust wet cups or leeches may be applied to neck.

Constipation relieved by enemas. Remedies called for in individual case. Sulfanilamide and its derivatives are used successfully now in pneumococcal, meningococcal and beta hemolytic streptococcal meningitis.

m., acute, aseptic. Lymphocytic choriomeningitis, a nonpurulent form usually running a short benign course with recovery.

m., a., epidemic. SYN *cerebrospinal fever*.

m., basilar. Inflammation at base of brain of the meninges.

m., cerebral. Acute or chronic m. of brain membranes.

m., cerebrospinal. M. of brain and m., **chronic, epidemic.** A specific infectious disease caused by invasion of meningococci, characterized anatomically by inflammation of the cerebrospinal meninges, and clinically by intense pain in head, back and limbs, convulsions, irregular fever and frequently by a petechial eruption.

Sym. Abrupt chill, vomiting and pain as mentioned, muscles of neck and back become rigid and contracted. Opisthotonos may be present, mind soon affected (delirium); nystagmus, strabismus; ptosis, irregular, sluggish pupils, partial deafness or blindness, extreme cutaneous hyperesthesia, so that slightest touch causes pain, may all be present. Temperature ranges generally between 101°-103° F. May be about normal or very high. Pulse full rapid; urine may contain albumin and sugar. Blotchy, purpuric rash over whole body may be present. Duration, few hours to several weeks. Three forms: Fulminant, abortive, intermittent.

Progn. Guarded. Mortality varies in different epidemics from 20-80%.

Treatment. Liquid diet. Ice bags to head and along spinal column. Medication to suit the case. Sponging with cool water or cold pack.

m., influenza. A form caused by B strain of *Hemophilus influenzae*, which can be identified from smears of spinal fluid. More common in infants and children than in older individuals.

m., serosa circumscripta. M. accompanied by the formation of cystic accumulations of fluid which simulate tumors.

m., serous. Serous exudation in m. into cerebral ventricles.

m., spinal. M. of spinal cord membranes.

m., sterile. M. in which infectious organisms are absent.

m., traumatic. M. resulting from organisms following injury to the skull or spine.

m., tuberculous. An acute inflammation of the cerebral meninges excited by the tubercle bacillus.

Sym: Loss of flesh, gradual wasting of strength, evening rise of temperature, restlessness, irritability, and sleeplessness may exist for some time before acute symptoms come on. These are severe headache, occasional convulsions, delirium, vomiting, fever, optic neuritis.

meningitophobia (me-nin-jit-ō-fō-bi-ā) [G. *ménigx*, *ménigō*, membrane] 1 Meningism due to fear of brain disease. 2. Morbid fear of meningitis.

meningoarteritis (me-nin-gō-ār-tēr-ī-tis) [" + *arteria*, artery, + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammatory condition of the meningeal arteries.

meningocele (men-in-gō-sēl) [" + *kēlē*, hernia]. Congenital hernia, the meninges protruding through an opening of the skull or spinal column.

meningocerebritis (me-nin-gō-ser-e-brī-tis) [" + *L. cerebrum*, brain, + *G. -itis*, inflammation] Inflamed condition of brain and meninges. SYN *meningoencephalitis*.

meningococcemia (me-nin-gō-kōk-sē-mī-ā) [" + *kōkko*, berry, + *aima*, blood]. Meningococci in the blood.

meningococcus (men-in-gō-kok'us) (pl. *meningococci*) [G. *ménigx*, *ménigō*, membrane, + *kōkko*, berry] The microorganism responsible for cerebrospinal meningitis. SEE *coccus*, *Neisseria meningitidis*.

meningocortical (me-nin-gō-kor-tī-kal) [" + *L. cortex*, cortic-, bark] Pert. to the meninges and the cortex.

meningocephalitis (men-in-gō-en-sēf-āl-ī-tis) [" + *egkephalos*, brain, + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of meninges and cerebral cortex of the brain.

meningoencephalocoele (me-nin-gō-en-sēf-āl-ō-sēl) [" + *egkephalos*, brain, + *kēlē*, hernia]. Hernia of brain and meninges.

meningoencephalomyelitis (me-nin-gō-ēn-sēf-āl-ō-mī-ēl-ī-tis) [" + *myelon*, marrow, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the brain, spinal cord, and their meninges.

meningomalacia (me-nin-gō-mā-lā-sī-ā) [" + *malakia*, softening]. Softening of any membrane.

meningomyelitis (men-in-gō-mī-ēl-ī-tis) [G. *ménigx*, *ménigō*, membrane, + *myelon*, marrow, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of spinal cord and its membranes; less commonly of the dura mater, also.

meningomyelocoele (me-nin-gō-mī-ēl-ō-sēl) [" + *kēlē*, hernia]. Hernia of spinal cord and membranes.

meningopathy (me-nin-gō-pā-thī) [" + *pathos*, disease]. Any pathological condition of the meninges.

meningorrhachidia (me-nin-gō-rā-kid-ī-an) [" + *rachis*, spine]. Concerning the spinal cord and meninges.

meningorrhagia (me-nin-gō-rā-jī-ā) [" + *rēgnunai*, to burst forth]. Meningeal hemorrhage. SYN *meningorrhoea*.

meningorrhoea (me-nin-gō-rē-ā) [" + *roia*, flow]. Meningeal hemorrhage. SYN: *meningorrhagia*.

meningotyphoid (me-nin-gō-tī-foid) [G. *ménigx*, *ménigō*, membrane, + *typhos*, stupor, + *eidos*, form]. Typhoid fever with symptoms of meningitis.

meninguria (me-nin-gū-rī-ā) [" + *ouron*, urine]. Presence of membraniform shreds in urine.

meninx (me'ninks) (pl. *meninges*) [G. *ménigx*, membrane]. Any membrane, but esp. one of the coverings of the brain or spinal cord.

meniscitis (men-is-kī-tis) [G. *méniskos*,

crescens, + -itis, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of an interarticular cartilage, esp the semilunar cartilages of the knee joint.

meniscocyte (men-is'kō-sīt) [' + *kytos*, cell]. A crescent-shaped red blood cell.

meniscocytosis (men-is'kō-sīt-ō'sis) [' + -ōsis, intensive]. Crescent cells in the blood, sickle cell anemia.

meniscus (men-is'kus) [G *mēniskos*, crescent]. 1. Concavo-convex lens. 2. Interarticular fibrocartilage of crescent shape, found in certain joints, esp the lateral and medial menisci (semilunar cartilages) of the knee joint
m. articularis. [BNA.] See *meniscus*, 2.

menocelis (men-ō-sē'līs) [G. *mēn*, month, + *kēlis*, spot]. Spotted cutaneous condition sometimes seen in women failing to menstruate

menolipsis (men-ō-lip'sis) [' + *leipsis*, a falling]. Temporary absence or retention of menses

menometrorrhagia (mēn'ō-mēt-ror-rā'-jī-ā) [G *mēn*, month, + *mētra*, uterus, + *rēgnunai*, to burst forth]. Abnormal hemorrhagic condition of uterus, esp. bet menstrual periods

Cure of this condition has been effected by correcting body weight and basal metabolic rate, and by using blood from lactating amenorrheic women.

menopause (mēn'ō-pawz) [G *mēn*, month, + *pausis*, cessation]. That period which marks the permanent cessation of menstrual activity

Ceases bet 45 to 50 years of life. The menses may stop suddenly or there may be a decreased flow each month until there is a final cessation, or the interval bet periods may be lengthened until complete cessation is accomplished.

Average Age of Women at Menopause	
Per Cent	Age
12	36-40
26	41-45
41	46-50
15	51-55

Six per cent had their menopause before 35 or after 55

SYM The menopause is usually accompanied by elevation of blood pressure, hot and cold flashes, feeling of weakness, and, in some cases, marked mental derangements.

In women of *plethoric* type symptoms are those of congestion—flushes of heat, rush of blood to face and head, uterine and other hemorrhages, leukorrhea, and even diarrhea. In *chlorotic* subjects, sallow complexion, semichlorotic skin, weak pulse, and various other indications of debility. In *nervous* subjects, the overanxious look, the terror-stricken expression as if apprehensive of seeing some frightful object, the face bedewed with perspiration, and remarkable tendency to hysteria are symptoms often met.

The unusual development of hair on chin and lip generally coincides with final cessation of menses; so does an unusual power of generating heat, indicated by throwing off clothing and opening doors and windows. There is often rheumatism of shoulder or thigh or swelling of joints. Often nymphomania is present. May be ulcers and polypi of uterus and carcinoma of this organ and of the breasts.

Anatomically there is marked atrophy of the external pudendi, and atrophy of the uterus, tubes and ovaries; the vagina becomes conical in shape, and

the mucous membrane becomes smooth and atrophic.

NP & TREATMENT Constitutional as indicated by special symptoms of the case. An utter change of surroundings where possible. As many restful vacations as possible. Great care in diet, exercise, clothing, etc. Plain, simple food, consisting for most part of vegetables, fruits, fresh beef and mutton. All stimulating food and beverages should be avoided. Daily exercise in open air, riding or walking, clothing warm, comfortable and adapted to the season. Frequent bathing and friction of skin; absence of worry.

Estrogen in large doses, estradiol dipropionate, thyroid extract and sedatives have been used effectively in this condition. Large doses of female sex hormone may loosen painful or stiff shoulders and thighs. Ovarian therapy and the use of bromides. **SYN:** *change of life, climacteric*.

RS: *involution, menses, menstruation, sexual involution*.

m., artificial. M occurring subsequent to surgical castration, x-ray irradiation, or radium implantation into the uterus
m. premature. M either natural or artificial occurring before age 35

menophania (men-ō-fa'ni-ā) [G. *mēn*, month, + *phainein*, to show]. First appearance of the menses at puberty.

menoplasia (men-ō-plā'ni-ā) [' + *planē*, a wandering]. Vicarious menstruation, menstruation through other than the normal outlet, as through the nose.

menorrhagia (men-ō-ra'jī-ā) [' + *rēgnunai*, to burst forth]. Excessive bleeding at the time of a menstrual period, either in number of days or amount of blood or both.

ETIOI. Endocrine Disturbances Pituitary gland, thyroid and ovary. **General Systemic Diseases** Hypertension, diabetes mellitus, blood dyscrasias, chronic nephritis. **Malpositions of the Uterus** Retroversion and retroflexion. **New Growths of the Uterus:** Particularly fibroids of the intramural and submucous types, adenomyosis of the uterus, fibrosis of the uterus with hyperplastic changes of the endometrium. **Conditions of the Cervix Uteri** Erosions, polyp. **Inflammations in the Pelvis:** Acute salpingitis, acute metritis, acute endometritis, chronic metritis and endometritis.

NP & TREATMENT: The specific treatment of this condition depends upon the direct etiologic factor. In urgent cases place patient on hard mattress in cool room and elevate the hips. If this does not diminish the flow, apply piece of ice to mouth of uterus. This failing, bandage extremities as described under hemorrhage (postpartum) or plug vagina.

During attack all food and drink should be taken moderately cold. Avoid stimulating food and beverages. Careful constitutional treatment should be given to remove cause of the disorder. Menorrhagia can be curtailed temporarily by the use of *ecbolics* (fluid extract of ergot and hydrastis). In cases in which the bleeding occurs near the time of the menopause, the use of radium or the removal of the uterus by either abdominal or vaginal hysterectomy.

menorrhagia (men-or-rā'jī-ā) [G. *mēn*, month, + *roia*, flow, + *algos*, pain]. **SYN:** *dysmenorrhea*. Painful menstruation or pelvic pain accompanying men-

struation, sometimes a symptom of endometriosis

menorrhoea (mên-or-ê'â) [" + *roia*, flow].

1. Normal menstruation. 2. Free or profuse menstruation. *Syn*: *menorrhagia*.

menoschesis (men-os'kê-sis) [G. *mên*, month, + *schesis*, retention]. Suppression of menses.

menosepsis (men-o-sep'sis) [" + *sêpsis*, putrefaction]. Septic poisoning from retained menstrual discharge.

menostasis (men-os'tâ-sis) [" + *stasis*, a halting]. Suppression of menses. *Syn*: *amenorrhoea*.

menostaxis (men-ô-stak'sis) [" + *staxis*, dripping]. Prolonged menstruation

menoxenia (men-ok-se'ni-â) [" + *xenos*, strange]. Abnormal menstruation.

menses (men'sêz) [L. pl. of *menstris*, month]. Monthly flow of bloody fluid from the uterus, catamenial flow

menstrua (men'stru-â) (pl. of *menstruum*) [L.]. The menses

menstrual (men'stru-âl) [L. *menstruâre*, to discharge the menses] Pert. to menstruation. *Syn* *catamenial*.

m. cycle. The periodically recurrent series of changes occurring in the uterus and associated sex organs (ovaries, vagina) associated with menstruation and the intermenstrual period. The human cycle averages about 28 days in length, measured from the beginning of menstruation.

The menstrual cycle is divided into four phases characterized by histological changes which take place in the uterine endometrium. They are

1. **MENSTRUATION**. Period of uterine bleeding accompanied by shedding of the endometrium. Averages 4 days in length.

2. **PERIOD OF REPAIR AND PROLIFERATION** (postmenstrual period). Uterine epithelium is restored to normal, endometrium becomes thicker and more vascular, glands elongate. During this period the ovarian follicle is maturing and secreting estrogens. Period is terminated by rupture of follicle and liberation of ovum at about 14th to 16th day of cycle. Length of period, 10-13 days.

Also called *estrogenic* or *follicular period*.

3. **PROGRAVID OR SECRETORY PHASE**: Endometrium increases in thickness, glands become more tortuous and produce an abundant secretion containing glycogen. Coiled arteries make their appearance, endometrium becomes edematous, stroma becomes compact. During this period the corpus luteum in ovary is developing and secreting progesterone. Also called *luteal phase*. Lasts 10 to 14 days.

4. **PREMENSTRUAL OR ISCHMIC PHASE**. A day or two before menstruation, coiled arteries constrict, endometrium becomes anemic and shrinks. Corpus luteum of ovary begins involution. Period lasts about two days and is terminated by opening up of constricted arteries, the breaking off of small patches of necrotic endometrium and the beginning of menstruation with the flow of menstrual fluid.

Variations in the length of the cycle are due principally to variation in the length of the period of repair and proliferation.

menstruant (men'stru-ânt) [L. *menstruâre*, to discharge the menses]. 1. In the condition of menstruating. 2. One who menstruates.

menstruate (men'stru-ât) [L. *menstruâre*]. To discharge menses.

menstruation (mên-strû-â-'shûn) [L. *menstruare*, to discharge the menses]. 1. The periodic discharge of a bloody fluid from the uterus occurring at more or less regular intervals during the active sexual life of a woman from age of puberty to menopause. The discharge contains altered blood, with normal, hemolyzed, and sometimes agglutinated red blood cells, disintegrated endometrial and stroma cells, and secretions of glands. Menstrual blood does not coagulate.

Menstruation is brought on by the reduction in production of ovarian hormones, esp progesterone, which results from involution of the corpus luteum following failure of the ovum to become fertilized.

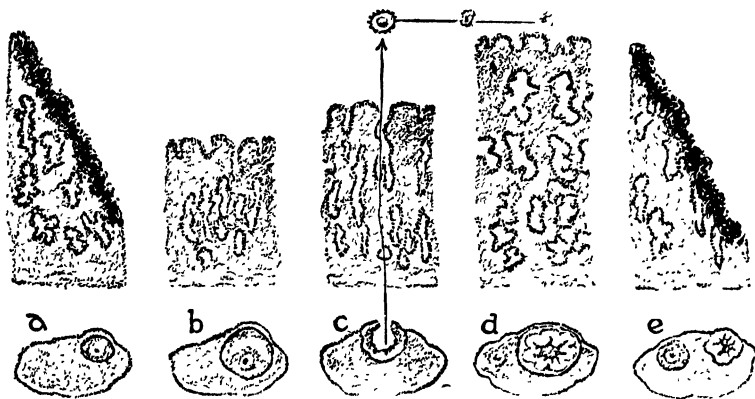


DIAGRAM OF MENSTRUAL CYCLE.

a. Menstruation; graafian follicle beginning to develop. b. Endometrium growing and follicle ripening. c. Endometrium becomes thicker in rest state. Follicle ruptures and sets ovum free about fourteenth day (ovulation). d. Endometrium in premenstrual or pregravid stage. Corpus luteum developing. Ovum degenerating. e. Corpus luteum degenerating. Menstruation recurs.

Menstruation has its onset at puberty (11-15 years of age). Length of flow varies from 3 to 7 days (ave 4-5 days). It occurs on an average every 27-28 days, although time may vary from 18 to 40 days. Menstruation ceases temporarily during pregnancy and lactation; permanently with onset of menopause. Its failure to occur may result from congenital abnormalities, physical disorders (disease, obesity, malnutrition), emotional or hormonal disturbances, esp diseases involving the ovaries, hypophysis, thyroid, or adrenal glands.

Menstrual irregularities absence of flow when normally expected is called *amenorrhea*, scanty flow, *oligomenorrhea*, painful menstruation, *dysmenorrhea*. Excessive loss of blood is termed *menorrhagia*. *Metarrhagia* is the loss of blood during intermenstrual periods. Prolongation of menstrual flow is *epimenorrhea*.

m., anovulatory. Menstruation occurring in absence of discharge of ovum from ovary, consequently with lack of development of pregravid endometrium and corpus luteum.

m., regurgitant. Backflow of menstrual fluid through uterine tubes.

m., supplementary. M accompanied by flow from another site.

m., suppressed. Failure of menstruation to occur when normally expected.

m., vicarious. Menstruation from other than the uterine passage.

menstruous (men-stru-us) [L *menstruare*, to discharge the menses]. Rel to menstruation.

menstruum (men-stru-um) [L menstrual fluid, it was believed that this fluid had solvent qualities] A solvent, a medium. See *vehicle*.

mensuration (men-sü-i-ä'shün) [L *mensuratio*, a measuring] The process of measuring. See *chest*, *measure*.

mentagra (men-tä-grä) [L *mentum*, chin, + G *agra*, seizure]. Inflammation of the hair follicles esp of the beard, with pustular eruptions. Syn *ycosis*.

mentagrophyton (men-tä-gröf'i-ton) [" + *phyton*, a plant] The fungus which is the cause of *ycosis*.

mental [L *mens*, *ment-*, mind, *mentum*, chin]. 1. Rel. to the mind. 2. Rel. to the chin.

RS *acatalepsy*, *cataleptic*, *cataphrenia*, *cenopsychic*, *cerebrasthenia*, *cerebropsychosis*.

m. age. Age of a person mentally, determined by a group of mental tests. See *age*, *mental*, *Binet*.

m. deficiency. Syn *amentia*, *oligophrenia*. Feeble-mindedness, weakness of mind, condition in which capacity for mental development is limited. See: *imbecile*, *idiot*, *moron*.

Etiol. Primary *amentia* is that due to intrinsic, inherent or hereditary factors. Includes conditions such as mongolism, microcephaly, and cretinism. Secondary *amentia* is that due to brain damage before, during, or shortly after birth. May result from trauma, infection, epilepsy, endocrine disturbances, or tumors.

m. disease. A disorder of the mind or intellect. Mild forms are known as *psychoneuroses*, *q v*, more severe forms, *psychoses*, *q v*.

m. fog. Clouding of consciousness.

m. hygiene. Science of maintaining healthy mental and emotional responses and preventing development of psychoses.

m. illness. Any disorder which affects the mind or behavior.

mentality. Mental power or activity; keenness of breadth of mind.

men'tha [L]. Mint.

m. piperita. Peppermint.

m. pulegium. Pennyroyal.

m. viridis. Spearmint.

menthol. An alcohol (C₁₀H₁₈OH) obtained from oil of peppermint or other mint oils. May be prepared synthetically. Occurs in crystalline form.

ACTION AND USES. As a counterirritant, antiseptic, and anodyne.

mentula (men-tü-lä) [L]. The penis.

mentulagra (men-tü-lä-grä) [L *mentula*, penis, + G *agra*, seizure]. Painful involuntary erection of the penis, sometimes curved. Syn *chordee*, *priapism*.

mentulate (men-tü-lät) [L *mentula*, penis]. Possessing a large penis.

mentulomania (men-tü-lö-mä-ni-ä) [L *ment-*, mind + G *mania*, madness].

Mental state characterized by addiction to masturbation.

men'tum [L]. The chin. Syn *genion*.

mephitic [L *mephitis*, foul exhalation]. Noxious, foul, as a poisonous odor.

meralgia (mer-al'ji-ä) [G *mēros*, thigh, + *algos*, pain]. Neuralgia of the thigh. See *sciatica*.

m. paresthet'ica. Affection of nerves of the thigh causing itching, tingling, pain, burning, and sometimes numbness.

merbaphen (mēr-bäf-ēn). USP A compound of mercury of about 33% mercury.

USES. As a diuretic.

DOSAGE. From 1-2 cc of a 10% solution, intramuscularly, or intravenously. Give first a tolerance test of ½ cc.

INCOMPATIBILITIES. Acids and ferric chloride.

Mercier's bar or barrier (mer-se-ä') A curved fold at neck of bladder, forming post margin of trigonum vesicae.

mercuripurin (mēr-kü-pü-rin) [L *mercurius*, mercury, + *purum*, pure, + *uricum*, uric acid]. A proprietary diuretic.

mercurial (mer-kü'ri-äl) [L *mercurialis*, pert to mercury]. 1 Pert to mercury.

2 A substance containing mercury.

m. palsy. Paralysis induced by mercurial poisoning.

m. rash. Rash caused by application of mercurial preparations locally.

mercurialism (mer-kü'ri-äl-izm) [" + G *ismos*, state of]. Chronic poisoning by mercury seen as a result of continuous administration of mercury.

Also occurs in workmen who labor on the metal, or inhale its vapors.

Sym. Soreness of gums and loosening of teeth, increased salivation; fetor of breath; griping, and diarrhea.

mercurialization (mer-kü'ri-äl-i-zä'shün) [L *mercurius*, mercury]. Condition of influencing with mercury.

mercurialized (mēr-kü'ri-äl-izd) [L *mercurius*, mercury]. 1 Impregnated with mercury.

2 Influenced by or treated with mercury.

mercuric (mer-kü'rik) [L *mercurius*, mercury]. Rel to bivalent mercury.

m. chloride (HgCl₂). A common compound of mercury formerly used in the household as an antiseptic, as a douche, and to destroy household pests.

One part to 1000 of water is used to free the hands or skin from bacteria. This solution used in strength of 1:2000 or 1:4000 may be used for wound irrigation. It should be remembered that this disinfectant coagulates albumen, that it corrodes metal instruments, and causes local dermatitis. No metallic

instrument should ever be placed in contact with mercuric chloride. Since it has been put up in blue coffin-shaped tablets in a notched bottle, poisoning has been less common.

POISONING: **SYM:** *Acute:* Those of any severe gastrointestinal irritation, with pain, cramping, constriction of the throat, vomiting, and a metallic taste in the mouth. Stronger solution causes a white coating due to coagulation. Abdominal pain may be so severe as to cause fainting, bloody diarrhea, bloody vomitus, scanty urine, prostration, convulsions and unconsciousness.

SYM: *Chronic:* Bad breath, loosening of teeth, fever, urinary difficulties, nausea, diarrhea, sore tongue, paralyses, weakness and death.

F. A. TREATMENT: Evacuate stomach, wash out with milk. Administration of sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate given by mouth and intravenously reduces mercuric salts to insoluble salts of low toxicity. This process also takes place in the tissues. Given intravenously, its effects last for several hours. **SEE nephrosis.**

m. oxide (HgO). A powder, usually yellow in color. Used in ointments. When red, it is used to dress sores in syphilis.

mercurochrome (mer-kü'ro-kröm) [L. *mercurius*, mercury, + G. *chrōma*, color]. A compound containing about 23% mercury, used as a germicide in 1 to 4% solution.

mer'curoil [L. *mercurius*, mercury]. A mercuric acid compound used in infections of the genitourinary tract and the conjunctiva.

mercurous (mer-kü'rus, mer'ku-rus) [L. *mercurius*]. Rel. to monovalent mercury.

m. chloride (HgCl) (Calomel). USP. This is a heavy white powder used in small doses in medicine as a laxative.

It is used in powder form as an application in ulcers and skin rashes.

DOSAGE: Mild, as laxative, in fractional doses. 2½ gr. (0.15 Gm.).

POISONING: **SYM:** Salivation, abdominal discomfort, and diarrhea.

F. A. TREATMENT. **SEE** mercuric chloride.

INCOMPATIBILITIES: Iodoform, soluble iodides, soluble hydroxides.

mercury (mer'kü-ri) [L. *mercurius*] **SYN:** *quicksilver.* A metallic element **SYMS:** Hg; At. weight, 200.6; specific gravity, 13.55. Insoluble in ordinary solvents but soluble in hydrochloric acid upon boiling. Forms two series of salts: *mercurous* in which it has a valence of one (univalent) and *mercuric* in which it has a valence of two (bivalent). It is a silvery liquid at ordinary temperatures and is used in medicine in the form of its salts, as purgative, cholagogue, alterative, antiseptic, disinfectant, and astringent.

POISONING: **SYM:** In large doses, increased salivation, abdominal cramps, interference with kidney function, etc.

m., ammoniated. **SEE:** white precipitate.

m. bichloride. Corrosive sublimate.

USES: Germicide.

INCOMPATIBILITIES: Albumen, alkalies, borax, etc.

SEE: mercuric chloride, nephrosis.

meridian. A line encircling a globular body at right angles to its equator and passing through the poles, or a half of such a line.

m. of the eye. A circle passing through ant. and post. poles of the eyeball.

meridrosis (mer-id-rō'sis) [G. *meros*, part, + *idrosis*, perspiration]. Local perspiration.

merinthophobia (mēr-in-thō-tō'bi-ā) [G. *mērinthos*, a cord, + *phobos*, fear]. Morbid fear of being tied.

merispor (mer'i-spōr) [G. *meros*, a part, + *sporos*, a seed]. A secondary spore resulting from the division of another spore.

mero- [G.]. Combining form meaning a part, the thigh.

meroblastic (mer-ō-blāst'ik) [G. *meros*, a part, the thigh, + *blastos*, germ]. Pertaining to a type of ovum containing considerable yolk or a type of cleavage in which cleavage divisions are restricted to the protoplasmic region of the animal pole. Opp. of *holoblastic*.

merocoele (mer-ō-sē) [G. *meros*, thigh, + *kele*, hernia]. Hernia of the thigh.

merocoxalgia (mer-ō-koks-al'ji-ā) [' + L. *coxa*, hip, + G. *algos*, pain]. Painful condition of the thigh and hip.

merocrine (mer-ō-krin) [G. *meros*, a part, + *krinein*, to secrete]. Pertaining to a type of secretion in which the glandular cell remains intact during the process of elaborating and discharging its product. **SEE** *apocrine*, *holocrine*.

meroergasia (mēr-ō-ēr-gā'zi-ā) [G. *meros*, a part + *ergasia*, work]. Partial mental disorder with symptoms of emotional instability. **SEE** *hologastic*.

merogenesis (mēr-ō-jen-'ē-sis) [' + *genesis*, production]. Multiplication or reproduction by segmentation.

merology (mer-ō-lō-jī) [' + *logos*, study of]. Anatomy of the elementary tissues.

meromicrosomia (mēr-ō-mī'krō-sō'mī-ā) [' + *mikros*, small, + *sōma*, body]. Abnormal smallness of some part or structure of the body.

meronecrosis (mer-ō-nēk-rō'sis) [' + *nekros*, dead]. Necrosis of cells.

meropia (mer-ō'pi-ā) [G. *meros*, part, + *ōps*, vision]. Partial blindness.

merorrhachischisis (mēr-or-rā-kis'ki-sis) [' + *rachis*, spine, + *schisis*, fissure]. Fissure of a portion of the spinal cord.

meroscope (mer-ō-skōp) [G. *meros*, part, + *skopein*, to examine]. Device used in performing microscopy.

meroscopy (mēr-ōs'kō-pi) [' + *skopein*, to examine]. Auscultation of the separate parts of the cardiac cycle.

merosmia (mēr-ōs'mī-ā) [' + *osmē*, odor]. Inability to detect certain odors.

merosystolic (mēr-ō-sis-toi'ik) [' + *systole*, a contraction] Rel. to a portion of the systole.

merotomy (mer-ōt-ō-mē) [' + *tomē*, incision]. Division into sections or segments.

merozoite (mer-ō-zō'it) [G. *meros*, part, + *zoon*, animal]. A body formed by segmentation or breaking up of schizont in asexual reproduction of certain sporozoans such as *Plasmodium*. Merozoites when formed are liberated and invade other corpuscles where they repeat the process of schizogony, or develop into gametocytes.

merthiolate (mer-thi'ō-lāt). An organic combination containing about 50% mercury, and less toxic than bichloride, used as a disinfectant in solutions of 1:5000 to 1:1000, aqueous, or in the form of a tincture, as an ointment, 1:2000. **For ophthalmic use**, 1:5000 ointment, or 1:10,000 aqueous.

Merulius lacrymans. A species of fungi causing dry rot in wood. Spores when

inhaled may develop in lungs or respiratory passageways, causing a sometimes fatal disease.

Méry's glands (ma-ré'). Two bulbourethral glands. *Syn* Cowper's glands.

mesad (mes'ád) [G. *mesos*, middle, + L. *ad*, toward]. Toward a median point, line, or plane.

mesal (mes'ál) [G. *mesos*, middle]. In a middle line or plane.

mesoarteritis (més-á-or-tí'tis) [G. *mesos*, middle, + *aortē*, aorta, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the middle aortic coat.

mesaraic, mesareic (mes-ar-á'ík, -e'ík) [' + *araia*, belly]. *Rel.* to the mesentery. *Syn* mesenteric.

mesarteritis (més-ar-tēr-tí'tis) [' + *arteria*, artery, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the tunica media or middle coat of an artery.

mesaticephalic (més-át'-í-sef-al'ík) [G. *mesatos*, medium, + *kephalē*, brain]. Having a skull with a cephalic index of 75 to 79.9 degrees.

mesatipellic, mesatipelvic (més-át'-í-pēl'-lík, -pēl'-vík) [' + *pelvis*, pelvis]. Having a pelvis with an index bet 90 and 95 degrees.

mescaliné (més-ká-lēn). An alkaloid, the active ingredient of the mescal cactus. It produces loss of inhibitions and causes the patient to describe past episodes in his life.

mesectic (més-ek'tík) [G. *mesos*, middle, + *echein*, to have]. Using up a normal amount of oxygen. *SEE* mionectic, pleonectic.

mesectoderm (més-ēk'tō-derm). The portion of mesenchyme derived from ectoderm, esp from neural-crest cells ant to the somites.

mesencephalon (mes-en-sef'al-on) [G. *mesos*, middle, + *ekkephalos*, brain]. The midbrain consisting of the corpora quadrigemina, the crura cerebri, and the aqueduct of Sylvius.

mesenchyme (més-ēn-kím) [G. *mesos*, middle, + *egchyma*, infusion]. A diffuse network of cells forming the embryonic mesoderm and giving rise to connective tissues, blood and blood vessels, the lymphatic system, and cells of the reticuloendothelial system.

mesenteric [' + *enteron*, intestine]. *Pert.* to the mesentery.

mesenteriolum (mes-en-ter-i-ō'lum) [L. *mesenteriolum*, little mesentery]. A small mesentery, as that of a diverticulum of the intestine.

mesenteriopezy (mes-en-ter-i-ō-peks-i) [G. *mesos*, middle, + *enteron*, intestine, + *pēsis*, fixation]. Fixation of a torn mesentery.

mesenteriorrhaphy (mes'en-ter-i-or-ra-ff) [' + " + *raphē*, a sewing]. Suturing of the mesentery.

mesenteriplication (més-ēn-tēr-i-pli-kā'shun) [' + " + L. *plicāre*, to fold]. Taking tucks in the mesentery surgically.

mesenteritis (més-ēn-tēr-tí'tis) [' + " + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of the mesentery.

mesenteron (mes-en-ter-on) [G. *mesos*, middle, + *enteron*, intestine]. Middle portion of the embryonic digestive tract.

mesentery (mes-en-ter-i) [' + *enteron*, intestine]. A peritoneal fold, connecting the intestine with the post. abdominal wall.

m., proper. That of the small intestine.

Mesocolon is the name given to that of the colon; *mesocecum*, that of the

cecum, and *mesorectum*, that of the rectum.

mesiad (mes'i-ad) [' + L. *ad*, toward].

Toward the middle line. *Syn*: *mesad*.

mesial (més-i-ál) [G. *mesos*, middle]. *Syn* *median*. Toward the median plane of the body.

mesio-. In dentistry, combining form meaning pertaining to or facing the median plane of the mouth.

mesion (mes-i-on) [G. *mesos*, middle]. The imaginary plane dividing the body into right and left symmetric halves. *Syn*: *meson*.

mesiris (mes-i-ris) [' + *iris*, iris]. Middle portion of the iris.

mesmeric (mes-mer'ík). *Rel.* to or induced by hypnotism, fascinating.

mesmerism (més-mer-izm). Originally the theory of Mesmer, it now means therapeutics employing hypnotism or hypnotic suggestion.

meso-. Combining form meaning (1) middle, (2) in anatomy, pert to a mesentery, (3) in medicine, secondary or partial.

mesoaoortitis (mes'o-á-or-tí'tis) [G. *mesos*, middle, + *aortē*, artery, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of aortic middle coat. *Syn*. *mesaortitis*.

mesoappendicitis (mes-ō-ap-pen-di-sí'tis) [' + L. *appendix*, an appendage, + G. *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of the mesoappendix.

mesoappendix (mes'ō-ap-pen'díks) [' + L. *appendix*, an appendage]. Mesentery of the vermiform appendix.

mesobronchitis (més-ō-bron-kí'tis) [G. *mesos*, middle, + *brochos*, windpipe, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the middle lobe of the bronchi.

mesocardia (mes-ō-kar'dí-á) [' + *kardia*, heart]. Location of the heart in the middle line of the thorax, being a normal position in fetal stage, but a malposition in life.

mesocardium (mes-ō-kar'dí-ūm) [G. *mesos*, middle, + *kardia*, heart]. An embryonic mesentery supporting the heart. The *dorsal m* connects heart to the foregut, the *ventral m* connects heart to central body wall.

mesocecum (mes-ō-se-kūm) [G. *mesos*, middle, + L. *caecum*, blind gut]. Mesentery attaching the cecum.

mesocele (mes'ō-sēi) [' + *koilia*, hollow]. Sylvian aqueduct in the brain.

mesocephalic (mes-ō-sef-al'ík) [' + *kephalē*, head]. 1. *Pert.* to the mid-brain. 2. Having a medium sized head.

3. Having a cranial index of 76.0-80.9.

mesocolle (mes-ō-kōl'ík) [' + *kōlon*, colon]. Concerning the mesocolon.

mesocolon (més-ō-kō'lōn) [' + *kōlon*, colon]. Mesentery connecting colon with post. abdominal wall.

mesocolopexy (més-ō-kō'lō-peks-i) [G. *mesos*, middle, + *kōlon*, colon, + *pēsis*, fixation]. The taking of tucks in the mesocolon and then suturing it to make it shorter. *Syn*: *mesocoloplication*.

mes'ocord [G. *mesos*, middle, + *chordē*, cord]. A portion of umbilical cord attached to placenta.

mesoderm (més'ō-derm) [G. *mesos*, middle, + *derma*, skin]. A primary germ layer of the embryo lying between ectoderm and endoderm. From it arise all connective tissues, muscular, skeletal, circulatory, lymphatic, and urogenital systems and the linings of the body cavities. *See*: *ectoderm*, *endoderm*.

m., axial. That giving rise to notochord and prechordal plate.

m., extraembryonic. That lying peripheral to the margins of the embryo

proper. It is involved in formation of amnion, chorion, yolk sac, and body stalk.

m., intermediate. SYN: *mesomere*. M. lying between somite and lateral mesoderm. Gives rise to embryonic and definitive kidneys and their ducts. Also called *nephrotome*.

m., lateral. SYN: *hypomere*. Unsegmented m. lying lateral to the intermediate mesoderm. In it develops a cavity, the coelom, separating it into layers, the *somatic* and *splanchnic* mesoderm.

m., paraxial. SYN *epimere*. M. lying immediately lateral to neural tube and notochord, which segments forming *somites*. Differentiates into *dermatome* giving rise to the dermis, *myotome* giving rise to somatic muscles, and *sclerotome* giving rise to axial muscles and meninges.

m., somatic. Outer layer of lateral mesoderm. Becomes intimately associated with ectoderm, forming *somatopleure* from which ventral and lateral walls of embryo develop.

m., splanchnic. Inner layer of lateral mesoderm. Becomes intimately associated with endoderm forming *splanchnopleure* from which the gut and lungs and their coverings arise.

mesoduodenum (mēs-ō-du-ō-dē-nūm) [“ + L *duodeni*, twelve] Mesentery connecting duodenum to abdominal wall.

mesogastric (mēs-ō-gas’trik) [“ + *gaster*, belly] 1. Pert. to umbilical region. 2. Pert. to the mesogastrum.

mesogastrium (mēs-ō-gas’tri-ūm) [G. *mesos*, middle, + *gaster*, belly] 1. The umbilical region. The part of the mesentery of the embryo attached to the primitive stomach.

mesognathic (mēs-og-nā’tik) [“ + *gnathos*, jaw] Having a gnathic index bet. 98 and 103.

mesognathion (mēs-og-nā’ti-on) [“ + *gnathos*, jaw] The intermaxillary or premaxillary bone.

mesohyoma (mēs-ō-hi-ō-mā) [“ + *plē*, matter, + *-oma*, tumor] Tumor derived from the mesothelium.

mesoileum (mēs-ō-ll’ō-ūm) [“ + L *ileum*, from G. *eilein*, to twist] Mesentery of the ileum.

mesojejunum (mēs-ō-jē-jū-nūm) [“ + L *jejunum*, empty]. Mesentery of the jejunum.

mesomere. SYN: *nephrotome*, *intermediate mesoderm*. Portion of mesoderm between epimere and hypomere.

mesometritis (mēs-ō-me’tri’tis) [G. *mesos*, middle, + *mētra*, uterus, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the uterine musculature. SYN: *myometritis*.

mesometrium (mēs-ō-me’tri-um) [“ + *mētra*, uterus]. 1. The uterine musculature. 2. BNA. The broad ligament below the mesovarium.

mesomorph (mēs-ō-morf) [“ + *morphē*, form]. A well-proportioned person of medium height. SEE: *hypermorph*, *hypomorph*.

mesonephric (mēs-ō-nef’rik) [G. *mesos*, middle, + *nephros*, kidney]. Pert. to the mesonephros.

m. duct. SYN *wolfian duct*. Embryonic duct which gives rise in the male to reproductive ducts (ductus epididymidis, ductus deferens, seminal vesicle, and ejaculatory duct). In the female, it gives rise to *Gartner’s duct* of the *epoöphoron*, a rudimentary structure.

m. tubules. Embryonic tubules consisting of two groups, *cranial* and

caudal. The cranial group gives rise (a) in the male to efferent ductules of testes and appendix epididymis, (b) in the female to the epoöphoron and vesicular appendices. The caudal group gives rise in the male to the paradidymis and aberrant ductules, in the female to the paroöphoron. All structures except the efferent ductules of the testes are vestigial.

mesonephroma (mēs-ō-nē-frō’mā) A tumor derived from mesonephric cells developing in reproductive organs, esp. ovary or genital tract.

mesonephros (mēs-ō-nē-frōs). SYN *wolfian body*, *middle kidney*. A type of kidney which develops in all vertebrate embryos of classes above the Cyclostomes. It is the permanent kidney of fishes and amphibians, but, in reptiles and mammals, is replaced by the metanephros. SEE *pronephros*, *metanephros*.

mesoneuritis (me-sō-nu-rī’tis) [“ + *neurōn*, nerve, + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of a nerve or of its lymphatics.

mesopexy (mēs-ō-peks-ī) [“ + *pēxis*, fixation] Operation of shortening the mesentery by taking a tuck in it.

mesophilic (mēs-ō-fil’ik) [G. *mesos*, middle, + *philein*, to love] Preferring moderate temperature, as some bacteria which develop best at temperatures between 15 and 43 C.

mesophryon (mes-ō-frī-on) [G. *mesos*, middle, + *ophrys*, eyebrow] Midpoint in smooth space bet. the eyebrows. SEE *glabella*.

mesopneumon (mēs-ō-nū’mōn) [“ + *pneumon*, lung] Meeting point of 2 pleural layers at hilus of the lung.

mesoporphyrin. C₁₀H₁₀N₄ (COOH)₂. An iron-free derivative of heme.

mesorchium (mes-ōr-ki-um) [“ + *orchis*, testicle] Peritoneal fold which holds fetal testes in place.

mesorectum (mēs-ō-rēk’tum) [“ + L *rectus*, straight] Mesentery of the rectum.

mesoropter (mēs-ō-rop’ter) [G. *mesos*, middle, + *oros*, boundary, + *optēr*, observer] Normal eye position with muscles at rest.

mesorrhachischisis (mēs-ō-rā-kī’s-kī-sīs) [“ + *rachis*, spine, + *schisis*, cleft]. Fissure of a portion of the spinal cord. SYN *merorrhachischisis*.

mesorrhaphy (mēs-ō-rā-flī) [“ + *raphē*, a sewing] Suture of the mesentery. SYN *mesenteriorrhaphy*.

mesorrhine (mēs-ō-rin) [“ + *ris*, *rin-*, nose] With a nasal index variously quoted to range anywhere bet. 47 and 53.

mesosalpinx (mēs-ō-sal’pinks) [G. *mesos*, middle, + *salpiz*, tube] BNA. The free margin of the upper division of the broad ligament, within which lies the oviduct.

mesoseme (mēs-ō-sēm) [“ + *sēma*, sign]. Possessing an orbital index bet. 83 and 90.

mesosigmoid (mēs-ō-sig’moid) [“ + *sigma*, letter S, + *eidos*, form]. Mesentery of the sigmoid flexure.

mesosternum (mēs-ō-ster’nūm) [“ + *sternon*, chest] The middle or second section of the sternum. SYN *gladiolus*.

mesothelium (mēs-ō-thē’lī-ūm) [“ + *thēlē*, nipple] The layer of cells, derived from the mesoderm lining the primitive body cavity, in the adult it becomes the epithelium covering the serous membranes.

mesotheneur (mēs-ō-thē’nar) [“ + *theneur*, palm]. The adductor pollicis muscle.

mes’otren. A subatomic particle of weight intermediate between light particles

(electrons) and heavy particles (protons) Present in cosmic rays

mesovarium (mēs-o-vā'ri-um) [" + *L. ovarium*, ovary] BNA. The portion of the peritoneal fold that connects the ant. border of the ovary to the post. layer of the broad ligament.

meta- Prefix meaning (1) *after, beyond, among, or over*, (2) *in, zool. later or more highly developed*, (3) *in chem., the 1-3 position of benzene derivatives*.

metabiosis (mēt-ā-bi-ō'sis) [" + *biosis*, way of life] Dependence of an organism for its existence upon another and giving no recompense

metabolic (mēt-a-bōl'ik) [G *metabolē*, change] Pertaining to metabolism

m. failure. Rapid failure of physical and mental functions ending in death

m. gradient. A gradient in metabolic activity which exists in certain structures such as the small intestine from duodenum to ileum or in embryos from animal to vegetal poles in which metabolic activity is highest in one region and becomes progressively lower away from this region

m. rate. See *basal metabolism*, also *metabolism*, *basal*

metabolimeter (mē-tab'ō-lim'e-tēr) [" + *metron*, measure] Device for measuring rate of basal metabolism

metabolism. [G *metabolē*, change, + *ismos*, state of] The sum of all physical and chemical changes which take place within an organism, all energy and material transformations which occur within living cells. It includes *material changes*, i. e., changes undergone by substances during all periods of life (growth, maturity, senescence) and *energy changes*, i. e., all transformations of chemical energy of foodstuffs to mechanical energy or heat. It involves two fundamental processes: (a) *anabolism* (assimilation or building up processes), and (b) *catabolism* (disintegration or tearing down processes). Anabolism is the conversion of ingested substances into the constituents of protoplasm, catabolism is the breakdown of substances into simpler substances, the end-products usually being excreted. *General metabolism* includes all the processes involved in the utilization of substances entering the body, *special metabolism* is the term applied to all the changes involved in the utilization of particular substances, such as carbohydrates, proteins, fats, minerals, or water, and referred to as carbohydrate metabolism, protein metabolism, etc.

m., basal. For an average person, this is, in terms of calories, 1500-1800 per day, in terms of body weight, 1 Cal per kilogram per hour, in terms of body surface, 40 Cal per sq meter per hour

m., carbohydrate. All carbohydrates are digested to monosaccharides and absorbed as such principally in the form of hexoses of which glucose is the principal one. In the liver and muscles, glucose is converted to *glycogen* or it may be oxidized to carbon dioxide and water, the ultimate fate of all carbohydrates. Each of these reactions involves esterification with phosphates and requires the presence of insulin and other hormones (ant. pituitary, adrenal, and thyroid). In the process many intermediate compounds are formed, among them lactic acid.

The basic reaction is $C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6O_2 \rightarrow 6CO_2 + 6H_2O$ which is the basis for the determination of the *respiratory quotient* (R.Q.), *q.v.*

m., constructive. Anabolism or as-

similation. The building up processes by which complex substances are synthesized

m., destructive. Catabolism; the breakdown or decomposition of substances into their simple constituents

m., fat. Fats are digested to fatty acids and glycerol. Following absorption they may be reconverted to neutral fats and stored as adipose tissue or oxidized to CO_2 and H_2O . Fats may be formed from carbohydrates or proteins. In the utilization of fats, the liver plays an important role in the desaturation of fatty acids. Complete oxidation of fats occurs only when carbohydrates and proteins are oxidized. It is also dependent on the normal functioning of the thyroid, pituitary, and hypothalamus. Fat metabolism also involves the formation and utilization of substances related to fats, such as sterols and phospholipids.

m., protein. Proteins are digested to amino acids and absorbed as such. In the body these are synthesized into body proteins which form an integral part of protoplasm, hence they are essential for normal growth and the repair of tissues. Those not utilized thus are deaminized, i. e., the amino group is removed. This results in the production of urea which is excreted, the remainder, a fatty acid residue ($COOH$), may be oxidized or converted to glucose, which may be stored as glycogen or converted to fat.

m., purine. M. involving nucleic acids, present in nuclei of cells, in which they are combined with proteins to form nucleoproteins. In the breakdown of nucleic acid, *uric acid*, one of the end products is formed

metabolite (mē-tab'ō-lit) [G *metabolē*, change] Any product of metabolism

metacarpal [G *meta*, beyond, + *karpōs*, wrist] Pert. to the bones of the metacarpus, or bones of the hand. See: *skeleton*.

metacarpus (mēt-ā-kar'pus) [" + *karpōs*, wrist] The 5 metacarpal bones of the palm of the hand. See *carpometa-carpal*.

metachromasia, metachromatism (mēt-ā-krō-mā'zi-ā, -krōm'ā-tizm) [G *meta*, change, + *chrōma*, color] Condition in which different substances assume different colors or hues when stained by the same dye

metachromatic (mēt'ā-krō-mat'ik) [" + *chrōma*, color] Pert. to metachromatism.

m. bodies or granules. Granules in protoplasm which stain deeply and differently from the surrounding ones; seen in various bacteria

metachromophil (mēt-a-krōm'ō-fil) [" + " + *philein*, to love]. Not reacting normally to staining

metachrosis (mēt-ā-krō'sis) [" + *chrōa*, color] Change of color in animal life.

metachysis (mē-tak'is-is) [G. *meta*, beyond, + *chysis*, effusion]. 1. Blood transfusion 2. The introduction of any substance directly into the blood stream by mechanical means

metacone. The distobuccal cusp of an upper molar tooth

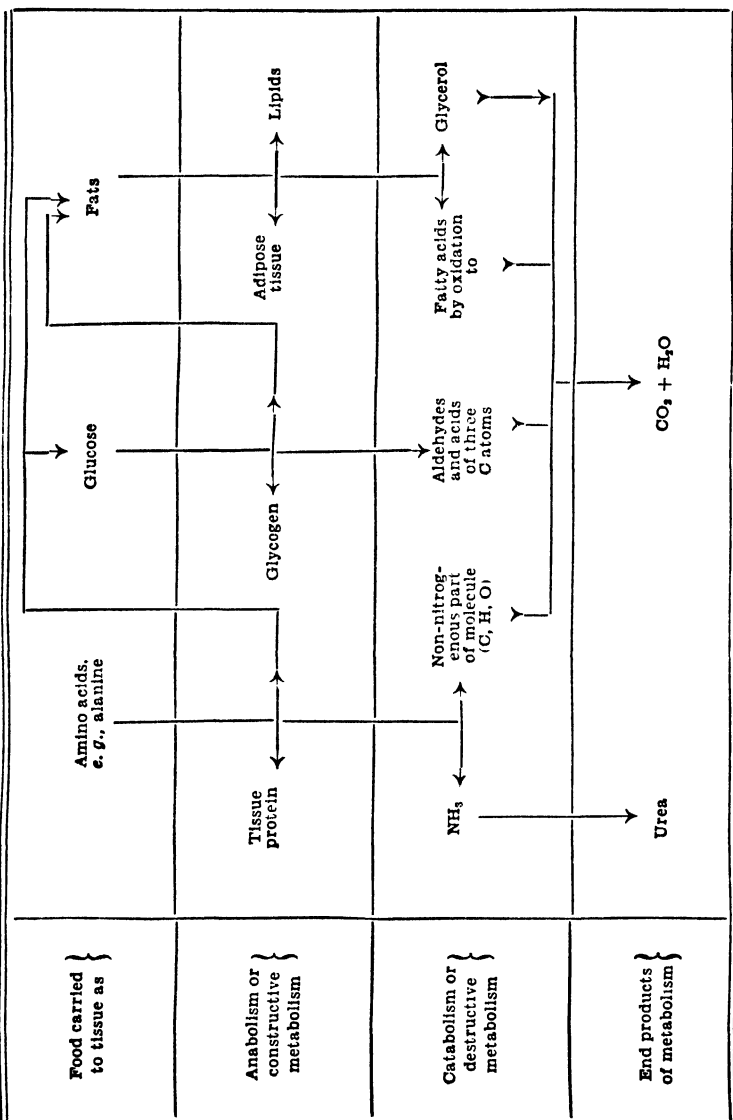
metacolar. The mesolingual cusp of a lower molar tooth.

metaconule. The distal intermediate cusp of an upper molar tooth

metacyesis (mēt-ā-si-ē'sis) [" + *kysis*, pregnancy]. Extruterine gestation.

met'ae's'trus. Period of estrus cycle following estrus and preceding diestrus.

DIAGRAM OF NORMAL METABOLIC FOOD CHANGES



metagenesis ([' + *genesis*, formation].

Alternation of generation

metagglutinin (met-ag-glū'tin-in) [G. *meta*, beyond, + L. *agglutināre*, to glue]. A partial agglutinin, an agglutinin present in immune serum which acts on organisms closely related to the one acting as the specific antigen.

Metagonimus. A genus of flukes belonging to the family Heterophyidae

M. yokogawai. A species of intestinal flukes common in the Middle and Far East. Normally infests the intestine of dogs and cats, and other animals, but commonly in man. Intermediate hosts, snails and fishes, esp. a species of trout, *Plecoglossus altivelis*

metakeric (met'-ā-ik-ter'ik) ([' + *ikteros*, jaundice] Occurring as a consequence of jaundice

metainfective (mēt'-ā-in-fek'tiv) ([' + L. *infectio*, an infection] Occurring as a consequence of an infection

metakaryocyte (met'-ā-kar'i-ō-sit). A normoblast, *q.v.*

metakinesis (mēt'-ā-kin-e'sis) [G. *meta*, beyond, -*kinēsis*, motion] Transition stage in mitosis between prophase and metaphase in which chromosomes move to the equatorial plane

metal fume fever (or braziers' chills). This results from absorbing the fumes in special occupations such as welding, metal founding, torch metal cutting, and galvanizing. Zinc commonest cause of these disturbances

SYM Come on late. Chills, weakness, lassitude, profound thirst, followed after some hours by sweating and anorexia, occasionally there is mild inflammation of the eyes and respiratory tract

F. A TREATMENT Fresh air and symptomatic treatment

metallesthesia (mēt'-al-ēs-thē'si-ā) [G. *metallon*, metal, + *aisthesis*, sensation]. Recognition of metals by touching them

metallic (mē-tal'ik) [G. *metallon*, metal].

1. Pert to metal 2. Composed of or resembling a metal

m. tinkling. A peculiar ringing or bell-like auscultatory sound in pneumothorax over large pulmonary cavities

metallophobia (mē'tal-ō-fō'bī-ā) ([' + *phobos*, fear] Psychiatric fear of metals and metallic objects and of touching them.

metalloscopy (mē-tāl-os'kō-pī) ([' + *skopein*, to examine] Determination of the effects of applying metals to the body, and its sensitivity to them

metallotherapy (mē-tal-ō-ther'ā-pī) ([' + *therapeia*, treatment]. Treatment by applying metals to the affected part.

metallurgy ([' + *ergon*, work]. Study and methods of using metals

metamere. One of a series of similar segments arranged in a linear series, such as those comprising the body of an earthworm

metameric (mēt'-ā-mēr'ik) [G. *meta*, across, + *meros*, part]. Rel. to metamorphism **SYM** isomeric.

metamerid (met-am'er-id) ([' + *meros*, part, + *idos*, own]. A substance that is metameric

metamerism (met-an'ēr-izm) [G. *meta*, across, + *meros*, part, + *ismos*, state of]. 1. Isomerism, *q.v.* 2. Isomerism consisting of segments or metameres.

metamorphopsia (mēt'-ā-mor-fop'si-ā) ([' + *morphē*, form, + *opsis*, vision]. **ОПТН**: Visual distortion of objects; found in refractive errors, esp. astigmatism, retinal disease, choroiditis, de-

tachment of retina, and tumors of retina and choroid

metamorphosis (met-ā-mor'fō-sis) [G. *meta*, across, + *morphē*, form, + *-osis*, intensive]. 1. A change in form or structure, esp. the transition from one form to another as in complete metamorphosis of an insect (egg, larva, pupa, adult) 2. In pathology, a degenerative change

m., fatty. Fatty degeneration.

m., viscous. Collection of blood plates in thrombosis

metamyelocyte (mēt'-ā-mi-lō'sit). **SYN**. *juvenile cell* A cell intermediate in development between a myelocyte and a mature granular leukocyte

metanephros (met-ā-nēf'ros) [G. *meta*, across, + *nephros*, kidney]. The permanent kidney of amniotes (reptiles, birds, and mammals) A portion of it develops from caudal portion of intermediate cell mass or nephrotome, the remaining portion is derived from a bud of the mesonephric duct

metaneutrophil (met-ā-nu'trō-flī) ([' + L. *neuter*, neither, + G. *philein*, to love]. Not reacting normally with neutral stains.

metaphase (mēt'-ā-fāz) [G. *meta*, beyond, + *phasis*, a shining out] Stage in mitosis in which the chromosomes are arranged in an equatorial plate. Follows the prophase and precedes the anaphase in which longitudinal halves of chromosomes diverge

metaphyllin (met'-ā-fil'in). Theophylline with ethylene diamine.

USES. As a vasodilator and diuretic.

Dosage: 1½ gr. (0.1 Gm)

metaphysis (mē-tā'fī-sis) [G. *meta*, after, + *physis*, nature] **SYM** *epiphyseal plate* Portion of a developing long bone between diaphysis or shaft and epiphysis, the growing portion of a bone

metaplasia (met-ā-plā-zī-ā) ([' + *plasis*, a molding]. Conversion of 1 kind of tissue into another

metaplasma (met-ā-plāzm) ([' + *plasma*, a thing formed] Reserve material present in protoplasm, esp. stored nutritive substance **SYM** *cell inclusions*, *paraplasma*

metaplastic (met-ā-plas'tik) ([' + *plastikos*, formed]. Pert. to or formed by metaplasia

metapneumonic (met-ā-nū-mon'ik) [G. *meta*, beyond, + *pneumonia*, lung infection] Succeeding or as a consequence of pneumonia

metapophysis (met-ā-pof'ī-sis) ([' + *apo*, from, + *physis*, growth]. Mamillary process on the superior articular processes of a vertebra.

metaprotein ([' + *prōtos*, first]. Derived protein resulting from the action of acids or alkalies, in which the molecule is changed to form protein insoluble in neutral solvents but soluble in alkalies and weak acids

Group includes the acid and alkali proteins, syntonin and albuminates **SEE** *protein*

metapyretic (mēt'-ā-pī-rēt'ik) [G. *meta*, beyond, + *pyretos*, fever]. Performed or occurring after fever, postpyretic

metarteriole (mēt'-ar-tēr'i-ōl). A small vessel connecting an arteriole to a venule from which true capillaries are given off.

metastable (met'-ā-stā'bī) [G. *meta*, change, + L. *stabilis*, stable]. Changing from one condition to another; unstable.

m. solutions. Those of supersatura-

tion in relation to amt. of dissolved substance.

metastasis (mē-tas'tā-sis) [' + stasis, a standing] 1. Movement of bacteria from one part of the body to another. 2. Change in location of a disease or of its manifestations or transfer from one organ or part to another.

The usual application is to the manifestation of a malignancy in a secondary growth arising from the primary growth in a new location. Spread is by the lymphatics or blood stream.

metastasis (mē-tas'tā-siz) [' + stasis, a standing] To invade by metastasis.

metastatic (mēt-ā-stat'ik) [' + statikos, standing] Pert to metastasis.

metatarsalgia (mēt-ē-tar-sāl'jī-ā) [G. *meta*, beyond, -*tarsos*, tarsus] **SYN** Morton's foot *M's neuralgia* Severe pain or cramp in ant portion of metatarsus.

metatarsectomy (mēt'ā-tar-sēk'tō-mī) [G. *meta*, beyond, + *ektomē*, excision] Removal of the metatarsus, or a metatarsal bone.

metatarsophalangeal (mēt'ā-tar'sō-fā-lan'jē-āl) [' + + *phalagx*, phalagge, a phalanx] Concerning the metatarsus and phalanges.

metatarsus (mēt-ā-tar'sūs) [G. *meta* beyond, + *tarsos*, tarsus] The region of foot between tarsus and phalanges. Includes the five metatarsal bones.

metathalamus (mēt-ā-thal'ā-mus) [' + *thalamos*, a chamber] **BN** The post part of the thalamus including the 2 geniculate bodies.

metathesis (mē-tath'ē-sis) [G. *meta*, over, + *thesis*, a placing] 1. A changing of places. 2. Forcible transference of a disease process from one part to another where it will be more accessible for treatment. 3. Double decomposition chemically.

metatrophia (mēt-ā-tro'fī-ā) [' + *trophē*, nourishment] A condition due to disorder of nutrition.

metatrophic [' + *trophē*, nourishment] 1. Pert to metatrophia. 2. Requiring lifeless organic matter for food. **SYN** saprophytic.

metatrophism (mēt-āt'rō-fizm) [G. *meta*, change, + *trophē*, a turning, + *ismos*, state of] Masculine behavior in women and feminine behavior in men.

Metatropic women favor younger men whom they are attracted to. They are usually dictatorial and often found among business and professional women. The metatropic men usually select a woman older than themselves, either very intellectual or very low in the social scale.

metatuberculosis (mēt'ā-tū-ber-kū-lō'sis) [' + *L. tuberculum*, a small nodule] A condition of tuberculous reactions with nontuberculous lesions.

Metazoa. Division of the animal kingdom which includes all multicellular forms, in contrast to unicellular forms or Protozoa.

Metchnikoff's theory. Microorganisms are ingested by living cells, as by leukocytes and other phagocytes. **SYN** phagocytosis.

metencephalon (mēt'ēn-sēf'ā-lon) [G. *meta*, after, + *ekkephalos*, brain] **SYN** afterbrain, hindbrain. The ant portion of the embryonic rhombencephalon from which the cerebellum and pons arise.

meteorism (mē'tē-ōr-izm) [G. *meteōrizein*, to raise up]. Distention of gas in the abdomen. **SYN** tympanitis.

me'ter [G. *metron*, a measure]. A linear standard of measurement, 39.371 inches. **me'tergas'is**. Change or alteration in function.

me'testrus. Period following estrus and preceding diestrus.

methane. CH₄, marsh gas. A colorless, odorless, inflammable gas. It is produced in the intestine as a result of putrefaction and fermentation.

methemoglobin (mēt'hēm-ō-glob'in) [G. *meta*, across, + *aima*, blood, + *L. globus*, globe]. A compound closely related to oxyhemoglobin found in the blood following poisoning by certain substances.

It gives blood a chocolate-brown color and is useless as a carrier of oxygen.

methemoglobinemia (mēt'hēm'ō-glob'in-ē-mī-ā) [' + + + *G. aim*, blood]. Presence of methemoglobin in the blood.

methemoglobinuria (mēt'hēm-ō-glob'in-ū-ri-ā) [' + + + *G. ouron*, urine]. Presence of methemoglobin in the urine.

methenamine (mēth'en-ā-mēn) **USP** Formin, hexamethylene, urotropin. Colorless crystals, with sweetish taste.

ACTION AND USES Urinary antiseptic.

DOSE 5 gr. (0.3 Gm.). Best results obtained by giving alternate doses of an equal amount of sodium acid phosphate.

INCOMPATIBILITIES Ammonium salts, alkalies, ferric salts.

methionine (meth-iō-nin). A sulfur-bearing compound, an essential amino acid.

methomania (meth-ō-mā'nī-ā) [G. *methē*, drunkenness, + *mania*, mania]. Psychiatric craving for intoxicating drinks. **SYN** dipsomania.

methyl (meth'il) [G. *methy*, wine, + *ylē*, substance] In organic chemistry, the radical CH₃, seen, for instance, in the formula for methyl alcohol, CH₃OH.

m. alcohol. A colorless liquid with a peculiar alcoholic odor largely used as a solvent for paints, varnishes, etc.

POISONING **SYM** Different from those of ordinary alcoholism. Depression, weakness, nausea, headache, abdominal cramping, difficult breathing, cold sweats, coma. Well-known blindness which often follows may appear in several hours or not for several days. Sometimes the vision remains blurred, or may become totally blind.

TREATMENT Give stimulants often in form of black coffee. Sedatives may be necessary. Saline cathartic.

m. chloride. Gas obtained by distilling methyl alcohol.

It has a narcotic action and no distinctive warning features.

POISONING **SYM** Drowsiness, mental confusion, coma, nausea, vomiting and perhaps convulsions. Anuria occurs and there is an increase in temperature, pulse and respiration.

TREATMENT Inhalations of oxygen and 5-7% carbon dioxide, bromides for convulsions. Oxygen and alkalization and hospitalization.

m. ether. An anesthetic gas without color.

m. oxide. **SEE** *m. ether*.

m. parafynol. **SEE** *dormison*.

m. salicylate (sal-is'il-āt). **USP**. Oil of wintergreen, oil of gaultheria. Produced from distillation of leaves of sweet birch.

ACTION AND USES Antiseptic. Internally, same as salicylic acid.

DOSE Internally, 12 m (0.75 cc.).

m. violet. Stain employed in histology and bacteriology. **SYN** pyktonin.

methylene blue (meth'ī-lēn). USP. Methylthionine chloride. A dark green crystalline powder, producing a distinct blue stain.

Uses: As a urinary antiseptic, as a test for kidney function, and as an antidote for carbon monoxide and cyanide poisoning.

Dosage: Average, 2½ gr (0.15 Gm.). As an antidote, 50 cc of a 1% solution, intravenously.

metopontralgia (met'ō-pan-tral'jī-ā) [G. *metopon*, forehead, + *antron*, cavity, + *algos*, pain]. Pain in frontal sinuses.

metopontritis (met'ō-pan-tri'tis) ["" + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of frontal sinuses.

metopic (met-op'ik) [G. *metopon*, forehead]. Rel to the forehead.

metopion (met-op'i-on) [G. *metopon*, forehead]. Craniometric point in forehead midway bet frontal eminences.

metopism (met'ō-pli-zm) ["" + *ismos*, condition of]. Persistence of the metopic suture in an adult.

metopodynia (met'ō-pō-dīn'ī-ā) ["" + *odynē*, pain]. Headache in frontal area of head.

metoxenus (mē-toks'ēn-ūs) [G. *meta*, across, + *renos*, host]. Denoting a parasite spending each of its 2 cycles on a different host. SYN *hetericeous*.

metoxeny (me-toks'e-ni) Condition of being metoxenous, *q.v.*

metra (mē'tra) [G. *mētra*] Combining form meaning the uterus. SEE *metrometralgia* (me-tral'jī-ā) [G. *mētra*, uterus, + *algos*, pain]. Pain in the uterus.

metranemia (met-rā-nē'mī-ā) ["" + *a-*, priv + *aima*, blood]. Local uterine anemia.

metranoikter (met-rā-nō-ik'ter) ["" + *anoiktein*, to open]. Instrument for dilating cervix uteri by means of 2 or 4 spring blades when a wide, prolonged dilation is necessary.

metrapectic (met-rā-pek'tik) ["" + *apechein*, to avoid]. Denoting a disease that is transmitted by the mother, who herself is unaffected by it, for ex., hemophilia.

metratome (met'rā-tōm) ["" + *tomē*, incision]. Instrument for incising the uterus.

metratomy (mēt-rāt'ō-mī) ["" + *tomē*, a cutting]. Surgical incision of the uterus. SYN *metrotomy*.

metratonia (mē-tra-tō'nī-ā) [G. *mētra*, uterus, + *a-*, priv. + *tonos*, tone]. Uterine atony occurring after childbirth.

metratrophia (met-ra-tro'fī-ā) ["" + *atrophia*, atrophy]. Atrophy of the uterus.

metrauxe (me-traw'xē) ["" + *auxē*, increase]. Hypertrophy of the uterus.

metrazol (mēt'rā-zōl). Pentamethylene tetrazol, cardiazol. A white powder, chemically neutral substance.

Uses: As a circulatory and respiratory stimulant, regarded as valuable in shock, in pneumonia, and other infectious diseases, and in schizophrenia in combination with insulin and curare.

Dosage: 1½-4½ gr. (0.1-0.28 Gm.) orally or subcutaneously.

metre (mē'ter) [G. *metron*, measure]. Meter, *q.v.*

metrechoscopy (mēt-rēk-os'kō-pī) ["" + *ēchō*, sound, + *skopein*, to examine]. Mensuration and auscultation combined with inspection.

metrectasia (mēt-rēk-tā'zī-ā) [G. *mētra*, uterus, + *ektasis*, dilatation]. Uterine dilatation.

metrectomy (mē-trek'tō-mī) ["" + *ektomē*, excision]. Surgical removal of the uterus. SYN *hysterectomy*.

metrectopia (met-rek'tō-pī-ā) ["" + *ek*, out, + *topos*, place]. Displacement of the uterus.

metrelcosis (mēt-rēl-kō'sis) [G. *mētra*, uterus, + *elkōsis*, ulceration]. Uterine ulceration.

metre'mia. Congestion of the uterus.

metreurynter (mēt-ru-rīn'ter) ["" + *eurynein*, to stretch]. An inflatable bag which is inserted in the os uteri and distended to dilate the cervix.

metreurysis (mē-trū-rī-sis) ["" + *eurynein*, to stretch]. Dilatation of cervix uteri with the metreurynter.

metric system. One based upon the meter (39.371 inches) as the unit of measurement, the gram (15.432 gr.) the unit of weight, the liter (1.056 qt. liquid, or 0.908 qt. dry measure) as the unit of volume.

CONVERSION RULES. To change grams to grains multiply by 15, or divide by 0.064. To change grains to grams divide by 15, or multiply by 0.064. To change grams to ounces divide by 30. To change ounces to grams or cc multiply by 30. SEE *avordupois*, *household measures*, *table in Appendix*, *Troy weight*.

metri'tis [G. *mētra*, uterus, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the uterus. Designated *endometritis* if the endometrium is involved and *myometritis* if the muscularite (myometrium) is involved.

m. chronic. Condition in which there is an increase in fibrous tissue and infiltration of lymphocytes.

metro- [G.] 1 Combining form (*metron*) meaning rel to measure or measurements. 2 From *metra*, the uterus, meaning rel to the uterus.

metrocarcinoma (mēt'rō-kār-sī-nō'mā) [G. *mētra*, uterus, + *karkinos*, crab cancer, + *-ōma*, tumor]. Uterine carcinoma.

metrocele (mēt'rō-sēl) ["" + *kēlē*, hernia]. Uterine hernia.

metroclyst (mēt'ro-klist) ["" + *klystēr*, an injection]. Device for douching the uterus.

metrocolpocèle (mēt'rō-kol'pō-sēl) ["" + *kolpos*, vagina, + *kēlē* hernia]. Protrusion of uterus into the vagina which pushes the vaginal wall downward.

metrocystosis (mēt'rō-sis-tō'sis) ["" + *kystis*, cyst, + *-ōsis*, intensive]. Formation of uterine cysts.

metrodynia (mēt'rō-dīn'ī-ā) [G. *mētra*, uterus, + *odynē*, pain]. Uterine pain.

metrofibroma (mē-trō-fī-brō'mā) ["" + *L. fibra*, fiber, + G. *-ōma*, tumor]. Uterine fibroma.

metromalacia. Softening of the uterus. **metromalacosis** (mē'trō-mal-ā-kō'sis) ["" + *malakia*, softening, + *-ōsis*, intensive]. Malacia or softening of uterine tissues.

metroma'nia. 1. [G. *mētra*, uterus, + *mania*, madness]. Insanity caused by uterine disease.

2. [G. *metron*, measure, + *mania*, madness]. Insanity characterized by continuous writing of verses.

metronome (mēt'ro-nōm) [G. *metron*, measure, + *nomos*, law]. Apparatus for recording intervals or periods of time.

metroparalysis (mēt'rō-pā-ral'ī-sis) [G. *mētra*, uterus, + *paralysis*, a loosening from the side]. Uterine paralysis.

metropathia haemorrhagica ["" + *pathos*, disease, + *aima*, blood, + *rēgnunai*, to burst forth]. Condition of the uterus

characterized by hemorrhage, usually accompanied by hypertrophy of the uterine mucous membranes and ovarian cystic disease. *See* *fibrosis uteri*.

metropathic (me-tro-path'ik) [" + *pathos*, disease]. Pert. to or caused by uterine disorders

metropathy (me-trop-ä-thi) [G. *mētra*, uterus, + *pathos*, disease] Any uterine disease

metropéritonitis (me'trō-per-i-tō-ni'tis) [" + *peritonion*, peritoneum, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of uterus and peritoneum.

metrophlebitis (me'trō-flē-bi'tis) [G. *mētra*, uterus, + *phleps*, *phleb-*, vein, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of uterine veins

metroposis (met-rop-ō'sis) [" + *ptōsis*, a dropping]. Dropping of the uterus

metrorrhagia (met-ror-ra'jā) [" + *rhēgnumai*, to burst forth]. Bleeding from the uterus, esp. at any time other than during the menstrual period

This is most often caused by lesions of the cervix uteri, and its occurrence should always lead one to suspect and search for a malignancy in the genital tract

metrorrhea (met-ror-rē'ā) [" + *roia*, flow] Any morbid discharge from the uterus

metrorrhexis (met-ror-reks'is) [" + *rēxis*, a rupture] A uterine rupture

metrorrhosis (me-tror-thō'sis) [" + *orthōsis*, a straightening] Correction of uterine displacement

metrosalpingitis (met-rō-sāl-pīn-jī'tis) [G. *mētra*, uterus, + *salpīg salpīg-*, tube, + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflamed condition of uterus and oviducts

metroscope (met'rō-skōp) [" + *skopein*, to examine]. Instrument for examining the uterus

metrostaxis (me-tro-stak'sis) [" + *staxis*, a dripping]. Persistent but slight hemorrhage from the uterus

metrostenosis (me-trō-stēn-ō'sis) [" + *stēnōsis*, a narrowing]. Contraction of the uterine cavity.

metrosteresis (me-trō-ster-ē'sis) [" + *sterēsis*, loss] Removal of the uterus. *Syn*: *hysterectomy*, *metrectomy*.

metrother'apy [G. *metron*, measure, + *therapeia*, treatment]. Treatment of a condition by measurement, as in restoration of joint function following injury, measuring the angle of joint motion and recording the progress, has a psychological effect on patient.

metrotome (mē'trō-tōm) [G. *mētra*, uterus, + *tomē*, a cutting]. Instrument used in incising the uterus.

metrotomy (me-trot-ō-mi) [G. *mētra*, uterus, + *tomē*, incision]. Incision of the uterus. *Syn*: *hysterotomy*.

metrourethrotome (met-ro-u-re'thrō-tōm) [G. *metron*, measure, + *ourēthra*, urethra, + *tomē*, incision]. Device for incising the urethra and measuring depth to be incised.

metrhypercinesis (met'rī-per-sin-ē'sis) [G. *mētra*, uterus, + *yper*, over, + *kinēsis*, movement]. Excessive contraction of the uterus causing abnormal labor pains.

met'ycaine (met'ī-ka'īn). A white crystalline substance formerly known as neothins.

Uses: As a local anesthetic, prompt in action as topical application, or subcutaneous injection.

Dosage: As an application to the eye,

2% solution recommended; for infiltration, use 1/2-1%.

Meynert's commis'sure (mī'nerts). Fibrous tract extending from subthalamic body to base of 3rd ventricle.

M. F. D. Abbr. for *minimum fatal dose*.

Mg. Symb. for *magnesium*.

mg. Symb. for *milligram*.

mgh. Milligram hour Dosage obtained by application of 10 mg. radium for 1 hr.

miasm, **miasma** (mī'azm, mī-az'mā) [G. *miasma*, stain]. A foul emanation or odor

miasmatic (mī-az-mat'ik) [G. *miasma*, stain]. Pert. to miasm

mication (mī-ka'shun) [L. *micāre*, to glitter] 1. Rapid winking that is involuntary 2 A quick motion

micella, **micelle** (mī-sel'ā) [L. a little crumb] One of the ultramicroscopic units of protoplasm *Syn* *bioblast*, *tagma*.

micrencephalon (mīk-rēn-sef'al-on) [G. *mikros*, small, + *egkephalos*, brain] 1 Cerebellum 2 Smallness of brain, cretinism

micrencephalous (mī-kren-sef'al-ūs) [G. *mikros*, small, + *egkephalos*, brain] Possessing a small brain

micro, **micr-** [G.] Combining forms denoting small size or extent.

microaerophilic (mī'krō-a-er-ō-flī'ik) [G. *mikros*, small, + *aēr*, air, + *philien*, to love] Growing at low oxygen tension

microanalysis [" + *analysis*, a loosening apart] Analytical examination of tiny granules

Microbacter'ium. A genus of lactic acid-forming bacteria found in milk. Common species are *M flavum* and *M lacticum*

microbe (mī'krōb) [G. *mikros*, small, + *bios*, life] 1. A minute one-celled form of life not distinguishable as to its vegetable or animal nature 2. Bacteria, germs producing fermentation, putrefaction and disease, microorganism.

microbian (mī'krō-bi-an) [" + *bios*, life]. Rel. to a microbe *Syn* *microbic*.

microbic (mī'krōb'ik) [" + *bios*, life]. Concerning microbes *Syn* *microbian*.

microbicidal (mī'krōb-is'id-al) [" + " + *L cidus*, from *caedere*, to kill]. Destructive to microbes

microbicide (mī'krōb-is'id) [" + " + *L cidus*, from *caedere*, to kill] An agent which is destructive to microbes.

microbiology (mī'krō-bi-ō'ō-jī) [" + " + *logos*, study]. Scientific study of microbes.

microbiophobia (mī'krō-bi-ō-fō-bi-ā) [" + " + *phobos*, fear]. An abnormal fear of microbes *Syn*: *microphobia*.

microbism (mī'krōb-izm) [" + " + *ismos*, state of]. Infection with microbes.

microbiotic (mī'krō-bi-ōt'ik) [" + *bios*, life]. Of microbic life, or origin.

microblast (mī'krō-blāst) [G. *mikros*, small, + *blastos*, germ]. Minute nucleated red blood corpuscle.

microblepharism, **microblephary** (mī'krō-blaf'ar-izm, -ar-ī) [" + *blepharon*, eyelid]. Condition of having abnormally small eyelids.

microcalory (mī'krō-kal'ō-rī) [" + *L calor*, heat]. A unit of heat, the amount required to raise the temperature of 1 cc. of distilled water from 0° to 1° C.

microcardia (mī'krō-kar'di-ā) [" + *kardia*, heart]. Unusually small heart.

microcaulia (mī'krō-kaw'li-ā) [" + *kaulos*, penis]. Unusually small size of penis.

microcentrum (mī'krō-sēn'trum) [" + *kentron*, center]. 1. Centrosome, q.v.

2. Motor or dynamic center of a cell.

microcephalia [G *mikros*, small, + *kephalē*, head]. Abnormal smallness of the head

microcephalic (mī-kro-sef-al'ik) [“ + *kephalē*, head]. Having or pert to a small head, one below 1350 cc. capacity.

microcephalous (mī-kro-sef-al-us) [“ + *kephalē*, head]. Having an abnormally small head

microcephalus (mīk-rō-sef'a-lūs) [G. *mikros*, small, + *kephalē*, head] 1. Person with an exceptionally small head, esp. an idiot. 2. Fetus with a very small head.

microcephaly, microcephalism (mī-kro-sef'ā-lī, -līzm) [“ + *kephalē*, head]. Abnormal smallness of head often seen in idiocy, it is congenital

microcheilia (mī'krō-kī-lī-ā) Abnormal smallness of lips

microchemistry (mī-kro-kēn'is-trī) [G *mikros*, small + *chemēia*, chemistry] Chemical work in which minute quantities (a few mg or less) are utilized. Usually requires special minute apparatus or use of microscope

microchiria (mī-kro-kī'ri-ā) Abnormal smallness of the hand

Micrococcaceae (mī-kro-kōk'ā-se-e) A family of bacteria belonging to the order Eubacteriales. Contains the genera *Micrococcus*, *Gafkya*, *Methanococcus* and *Sarcina*

Micrococcus (mī'krō-kōk'ūs) [G *mikros*, small, + *kokkos* berry] A genus of gram-positive bacteria belonging to the family Micrococcaceae. Cells occur singly or in irregular groups. They may produce a yellow pigment

M. albus. SYN *Staphylococcus albus*, *q v*

M. aureus. SYN *Staphylococcus aureus q v*

M. flavus. SYN *Neisseria flava*

M. gonorrhoeae. *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*.

M. intracellularis meningitidis. SYN *Neisseria meningitidis*

M. lanceolatus. *Diplococcus pneumoniae*

M. melitensis. SYN *Brucella melitensis*, cause of undulant fever

M. meningitidis. SYN *Neisseria meningitidis*

M. pharyngis siccus. SYN *Neisseria sicca*

M. pneumoniae. SYN *Diplococcus pneumoniae*

M. tetragenus. SYN *Gafkya tetragenus*, an organism of low-grade virulence, occasionally found in blood in septicemia, in pus of abscesses, and in spinal fluid in meningitis

microcol'on. Abnormally small colon

microcor'nea [G *mikros*, small, + *L cornū*, horn] Abnormally small cornea

microcoulomb (mī-kro-ku'lōm) [G *mikros*, small, + *coulomb*]. One-millionth part of a coulomb

microcrystalline (mī-kro-kris'tal-in) [“ + *krystallos*, ice]. Composed of microscopic crystals

microcyst (mī'krō-sist) [“ + *kystis*, a cyst] A very small cyst.

microcytase (mī-kro-sī'tās) [“ + *kytos*, cell, + *ase*, enzyme] Cytase acting on bacteria and formed by leukocytes.

microcyte [G. *mikros*, small, + *kytos*, cell]. 1. A small erythrocyte or red blood corpuscle, one less than 6 microns in diameter. 2. Degenerating, small, nonnucleated, red blood corpuscle

micro'cyto'sis. Condition characterized by presence of abnormal numbers of microcytes in the blood.

microdactylia (mī'krō-dak-tīl'ī-ā) [G.

mikros, small, + *daktylos*, digit]. Abnormal smallness of the digits.

micro'determ'inat'ion. The chemical examination of extremely minute quantities of a substance

microdissection (mī'krō-dī-sēk'shūn) [G *mikros*, small, + *L. dissectio*, a cutting apart] Dissection with aid of the microscope, esp. by utilization of a micromanipulator

microdont (mī'krō-dont) [“ + *odous*, odont-, tooth]. Possessing very small teeth

microdontism (mī-kro-don'tizm) [“ + “ + *ismos*, state of]. Unusual smallness of the teeth.

micro'electrophore'sis. Electrophoresis of minute quantities of a solution.

microfarad (mī-kro-far'ād) [G *mikros*, small, + *farad*] One-millionth of a farad, *q v*

micro'filar'ia. The embryos of filarial worms. They are present in the blood and tissues and are of importance in the diagnosis of filarial infections. May be sheathed or unsheathed

microgamete (mī-kro-gam'et) [“ + *gametes*, spouse] Male element in conjugation of protozoa

microgametocyte (mī-kro-gam-ē'tō-sīt) [“ + “ + *kytos*, cell] Mother cell of the microgamete

microgamy (mī-krog'ā-mī) Union of male and female cell, in certain lower forms

microgastria (mī-kro-gas'trī-ā) [G *mikros*, little, + *gastēr*, belly]. Unusual smallness of the stomach

microgenitalism (mī'krō-jēn'tī-āl-izm) [“ + *L genitalia*, genitals, + *G ismos*, state of] Abnormal smallness of the external genitals

microglia (mī-krog'ī-ā) [“ + *glia*, glue]. Neuroglia tissue probably derived from the mesoderm, forming a portion of the adventitious structure of the central nervous system

microglossia (mī'krō-glos'e-ah) [“ + *glossa*, tongue]. Abnormally small tongue

micrognathia (mī-krog-nā'thī-ā) [G. *mikros*, small, + *gnathos*, jaw]. Abnormal smallness of jaws

microgram (mī'krō-gram) [G *mikros*, small, + *gramma*, a small weight] One-millionth part of a gram. One thousandth of a milligram. SYMS μ g or mcg

micrograph (mī'krō-graf) [“ + *graphein*, to write] Apparatus for magnifying and recording minute movements.

micrography (mī-krog'rā-flī) [“ + *graphein*, to write]. 1. Study of physical appearance and characteristics of microscopic objects. 2. Very minute writing, engraving, etc

microgyria (mī-kro-jī'rī-ā) [“ + *gyros*, circle]. Smallness of cerebral convolutions

microhepatia (mī-kro-hē-pat'ī-ā) [“ + *epar*, *ēpaē*- liver]. Abnormally small size of the liver.

microhm (mī'krōm) [“ + *ohm*]. One-millionth of an ohm.

micro'incinerat'ion. Determination of presence and distribution of inorganic matter in tissues by subjecting a microscopic section of tissue to a high temperature which destroys organic matter, leaving mineral matter as ash in the form of a spodogram, *q v*

micro'injec'tion. Injection of substances into cells or minute vessels by means of a micropipette

micro'len'tia. Possessing an abnormally small crystalline lens

mī'croleukoblast [G. *mikros*, small, +

leukos, white, + **blastos**, germ] **SYN.** **myeloblast**. A small leukoblast
microliter (mi'krō-lē-ter) ["" + **Fr. litre**, from **G. litra**, a pound]. One-millionth part of a liter.

microlith (mi'krō-lith) ["" + **lithos**, stone].

A very tiny calculus.
microlithiasis (mi'krō-lī-thī'ās-sīs) ["" + **lithos**, stone]. The development of very minute calculi

micrology (mi-kro'lō-jī) [**G. mikros**, small, + **logos**, study]. Science of microscopic investigations

micromania (mi-krō-mā-nī-ā) ["" + **mania**, madness]. A delusion that one has become small or infantile or insignificant

micro'manip'ulator. Apparatus by which extremely minute pipettes or needles can be manipulated under a microscope for microinjection or microsurgery

micromastia (mik-rō-mās'tī-ā) **Micro-** **maia**, *q v*

micromazia (mi-krō-mā'zī-ā) ["" + **mazos**, breast]. Abnormally small size of the breasts

micrometer (mi-kro-met'-er) [**G. mikros**, small, + **metron**, measure] **SYN.** **micron**. A millionth part of a meter

micrometer (mi-krōm'ē-tēr) **Device** for making microscopic measurements

micro'micron. A millionth part of a micron

micromillimeter (mi-krō-mil'lī-mē-ter) [**G. mikros**, small, + **L. mille**, a thousand, + **G. metron**, measure] **SYN.** **milli-micron**. One-millionth part of a millimeter **SYMS.** μmm

Micro'monospora. A genus of fungi belonging to the family Streptomycetaceae, the source of an antibiotic, **microsporn**

micromyces (mi-krom'i-sēs) (pl **micromyces**) ["" + **mykēs**, fungus]. Minute fungus

micromyelia (mi-krō-mī-ē'lī-ā) ["" + **myelon**, marrow]. Abnormally small size of spinal cord

micromyeloblast (mi-krō-mī'ēl-ō-blāst) [**G. mikros**, small, + **myelon**, marrow, + **blastos**, germ]. A very small myeloblast.

micron (mi'kron) [**G. mikros**, small]. **SYMS.** μ . The millionth part of a meter, the thousandth part of an inch, about 1/25,000 part of an inch.

microne (mi'krōn) [**G. mikros**, small]. A colloid particle that is distinguishable with the microscope

micro'need'les. Extremely minute needles used in a micromanipulator for microdissection

micronucleus (mi-krō-nūklē-us) (pl **micronuclei**) ["" + **L. nucleus**, kernel]. 1. A small nucleus 2. The smaller of the 2 nuclei of infusoria considered as containing the inheritable germ substance

micronychia (mi-krō'nīk'i-ā). Possessing abnormally small nails

microorganism (mi-kro-or'gan-izm) ["" + **organon**, organ, + **ismos**, condition]. Minute living body not perceptible to the naked eye, esp. a bacterium or protozoan.

Microorganisms may be carried from 1 host to another as follows:

Animal sources Some organisms are pathogenic for animals as well as man, and may be communicated to man through direct, indirect or intermediary hosts.

By air: Pathogenic microorganisms in the respiratory tract may be discharged from the mouth or nose and settle on food, dishes, clothing and

other places. They may carry infection if they resist drying.

Contact infections: These are the result of direct transmission of bacteria from one to another, as in venereal diseases.

Food-borne: Food and water may contain pathogenic organisms acquired from infected persons handling the food or through fecal or insect contamination

Human carriers Persons who have recovered from an infectious disease remain carriers of the organism causing the infection, and may transfer the organism to another host.

Insects They may be the physical carrier, as the housefly or as vectors **Anopheles** mosquito

Soil-borne Spore forming organisms in the soil may enter the body through a cut or wound. Vegetables and fruits, esp. roots, need thorough cleansing before being eaten raw

m. pathologic. A disease-causing organism. Includes rickettsias, bacteria, spirochetes, yeasts, molds, protozoans, and some helminths

RS bacteria, catatiza, Hyphomycetes, mold, Schizomycetes virus, etc

Micropathology (mi'krō-path-ol'ō-jī) [**G. mikros**, small, + **pathos**, disease, + **logos**, study]. Study of microorganismal diseases and their cell and tissue changes

microphage, microphagus (mi'krō-fāj,-krof'ag-us) [**G. mikros**, small, + **phagein**, to eat]. A small phagocyte.

RS bacteria, bacteriolytic, leukocyte, opsonin phagocyte, trephene

microphakia (mi'krō-fa'ki-ā) [**G. mikros**, small, + **phakos**, lens]. Abnormally small lens

microphallus (mi-krō-fal'us) ["" + **phallos**, penis]. Abnormally small size of penis. **SYN.** **microcaula**

microphobia (mi-krō-fō'bī-ā) ["" + **phobos**, fear]. Psychopathic fear of microbes. **SYN.** **microbiophobia**.

microphone (mi'krō-fōn) ["" + **phōnē**, sound]. Device for augmenting sound

microphonia (mi-krō-fō'nī-ā) [**G. mikros**, small, + **phōne**, voice]. Weakness of voice

microphonoscope (mi-krō-fō'nō-skōp) ["" + "" + **skopein**, to examine]. Form of binaural stethoscope for augmenting the sound

microphotograph (mi'krō-fō'tō-graf) [**G. mikros**, small, + **phos**, phot-, light, + **graphein**, to write]. A photograph of extremely small size. Term sometimes used erroneously for photomicrograph, *q v*

microphthalmia (mi-krof-thal'mī-ā) ["" + **ophthalmos**, eye]. Abnormally small size of eyes

microphthalmus (mi-krof-thal'mus) ["" + **ophthalmos**, eye]. 1. Person with unusually small eyes 2. Condition characterized by abnormally small eyes

microphysics (mi-krō-fiz'iks) [**G. mikros**, small, + **physis**, nature]. The branch of science dealing with the forces controlling ultimate structure of matter.

microphyte (mi'krō-fit) ["" + **phyton**, plant]. Any microscopic plant, esp. if parasitic

micropia (mi-kro'pī-ā) ["" + **opsis**, vision]. A condition in which objects seem diminished in size. **SYN:** **micropsia**.

micro'pipette. An extremely small pipette used for microinjection.

micropodia (mi-krō-pō'dī-ā) [**G. mikros**,

small, + *pous*, *pod-*, feet]. Unusually small size of the feet

micro'polariscope. A polariscope used with a microscope

micro'projec'tion. Projection of images of microscopic objects upon a screen

micro'proso'pia. Abnormal smallness of the face.

micro'psia (mi-krop'si-ä) [G *mikros*, small, + *opsis*, vision]. Condition in which objects seem smaller than they usually are

Seen in paralysis of accommodation, retinitis and choroiditis. **SYN** *micro'opia*.

micropus (mi-kro'pus) ["" + *pous*, feet]. One with unusually small feet

micropyle (mi'kro-pil) ["" + *pylē*, gate]. The opening in the ovum for entrance of the spermatozoon

micro'rhin'ia. Abnormal smallness of the nose

micro'scel'ous. Possessing short legs

microscope (mi'kro-sköp) ["" + *skopein*, to examine] Instrument which greatly magnifies very minute objects

m., binocular. M possessing two eyepieces or oculars

m., compound. One with 2 or more lenses or lens systems for use in observing the minutest bodies

m., darkfield. M using darkfield illumination *q v* An ultramicroscope

m., electron. A m which utilizes streams of electrons deflected from their course by an electrostatic or electromagnetic field for the magnification of objects The final image is viewed on a fluorescent screen or recorded on a photographic plate Because of greater resolving power, images may be magnified up to 100,000 diameters

m., fluorescent. **SEE** *m., ultraviolet*
m., phase. A compound microscope to which two elements have been added, namely, a diffraction or phase plate and a specialized condenser diaphragm Such makes visible details of objects characterized by differences in refractive index and thus delineates a change of phase such as brightness or color

m., polarization. M for examining specimens which polarize light or have birefringence, or double refraction

m., simple. One with a simple or single lens

m., ultraviolet. M utilizing ultraviolet radiations as a light source and having an optical system for transmitting them Used in observing a specimen which fluoresces, such as tissues stained with a fluorescent dye

m., x-ray. M. for utilizing x-rays to reveal structure of objects through which light cannot pass

microscopic, microscopical (mi-kro-skop'ik, -i-kal) [G *mikros*, small, + *skopein*, to examine] 1 Pert to the microscope 2 Visible only by using the microscope

microscopy (mi-kro'sköp-i) ["" + *skopein*, to examine] Inspection with the microscope.

m., bright-field. M in which specimens are illuminated by light rays passing through vertical (optical) axis of the microscope

m., dark-field. M in which specimens against a dark background are illuminated by light rays striking from the side By this means, objects too small to be seen by direct illumination become visible

m., phase contrast. M involving use of a phase microscope, *q v*

microsome (mi'kro-sém) ["" + *sēma*, sign]. Possessing an orbital index less than 83.

microsoma (mi-kro-so'mä) ["" + *sōma*, body] Unusually small stature

microsome (mi'kro-söm) [G *mikros*, small, + *sōma*, body] A submicroscopic or ultramicroscopic particle present in a cell

microsomia (mi-kro-so'mi-ä) [G *mikros*, small, + *sōma*, body]. Abnormally small size of body.

microspectroscope (mi-kro-spek'trō-sköp) ["" + *L. spectrum*, image, + *skopein*, to examine]. A combined spectroscope and microscope

microspec'trophotom'etry. Method for the histochemical study of substances present in cells such as nucleic acid, based on absorption in the ultraviolet spectrum Permits quantitative and qualitative studies of certain cellular components with a high degree of sensitivity.

microsphygmia, microsphixia (mi-kro-sfng'mi-ä, -sfiks'i-ä) ["" + *sphygmōs*, pulse, — + *sphixis*, pulse] Smallness of the pulse

microsplenia (mi-kro-splē'nī-ä) [G. *mikros*, little, + *splen*, spleen]. Abnormal smallness of the spleen

Microsporon (mik-ro'spor-on) ["" + *sporos*, seed] Former name of *Microsporium*, *q v*

Microsporum. A genus of fungi which causes disease of the skin, hair, and nails

M. audouinii. Causative agent of *trinea capitis* (ringworm of scalp)

M. lanosum. Causative agent of *trinea barbae* (barber's itch)

M. minutissimum. Causative agent of *erythrasma*

microstomia (mi-kro-stō'mi-ä) ["" + *stoma*, mouth] Unusual smallness of the mouth

micro'sur'gery. Dissection of tissues under the microscope, usually involving the use of a micromanipulator

microtia (mi-kro'shi-ä) ["" + *ous*, *ot-*, ear] Unusually small size of the auricle or external ear.

microtome (mi-kro-tōm) [G *mikros*, small, + *tomē*, incision] Instrument for preparing thin sections for microscope

microtomy (mi-krot'o-mi) ["" + *tomē*, incision] The process of cutting into sections.

microvolt (mi'kro-volt) ["" + *volt*]. One-millionth part of a volt

micturate (mik'tū-rāt) [L *micturare*, to urinate]. To pass the urine. **SYN** *urinate*.

micturition (mik'tū-rī'shūn) [L *micturare*, to urinate] The voiding of urine. **SYN** *urination*.

mid'brain [A.S. *mid*, middle, + *braegen*, brain] The corpora quadrigemina, the crura cerebri and aqueduct of Sylvius which connect the pons and cerebellum with the hemispheres of the cerebrum. **SYN** *mesencephalon, q v*.

mid'get. A very small person, an adult who has not attained full growth

midgut (mid'gut) [A.S. *mid*, middle, + *gut*, intestine] The mid-portion of the embryonic gut which opens ventrally into the yolk stalk

midriff (mid'rif) [A.S. *mid*, middle, + *hrif*, belly] The diaphragm.

mid'wife ["" + *wif*, wife]. A female who practices the art of aiding in the delivery of children

midwifery (mid-wif'er-i) ["" + *wif*, wife]. The art of assisting at childbirth. **SYN**: *obstetrics*

migraine (mi'gran) [Fr from G *ēmikrania*, half skull] Paroxysmal attacks of headache, frequently unilateral, usu-

ally accompanied by disordered vision, and gastrointestinal disturbances. Thought to be the result of vasodilation of extracerebral cranial arteries.

Etiol. Unknown. Frequently hereditary. It may be precipitated by unsuitable food, allergic hypersensitivity, worry or menstrual flow, and it is often considered anaphylactic or endocrine in origin.

Sym. As stated. It is also associated with zigzags of light and vomiting, and at times with diplopia, unilateral sweating and focal symptoms. Sharp, stabbing pains frequently in temperofrontal region. Susceptible to light and sound. Face frequently flushed.

Progn. It must be distinguished from other types of headache, but the history, the course of the disorder, and the peculiar combination of symptoms rarely permit of much uncertainty. Migraine often disappears entirely after 30 years of age.

Treatment. Rest in quiet, darkened room during attack. Good ventilation. Feet in mustard bath with cold compress to head. Ergotamine tartrate proves efficacious in most cases, with calcium gluconate and vitamin D bet attacks. Avoid overwork, alcohol, tea and coffee. Systematic exercise bet attacks with frequent bathing, then friction.

Recently, oxygen inhalation has seemed successful in overcoming and preventing attacks.

Syn. *browache, hemicrania, megrim.*

migration (mī-grā'shun) [L. *migrāre*, to move from place to place]. Passage of cells, etc., from 1 position to another; **physiological**, as the migration of an ovum from the ovary into the fallopian tube, or **pathological**, as migration of leukocytes through the wall of a blood vessel into surrounding tissues.

m., cell. A morphogenic process occurring in the embryo in which cells shift their position in the formation of organs and tissues.

m., external, of the ovum. The entrance of an ovum into the oviduct of the opposite ovary.

m., internal, of the ovum. Passage of the ovum through the uterine (fallopian) tube to the uterus.

m. of leukocytes. **Syn.** *diapedesis*. Passage of white blood corpuscles through walls of capillaries during acute inflammation.

m. of the testicle. Descent of testicle into the scrotum. **Syn.** *descensus testis*.

m. of white blood corpuscles. Passage of white blood corpuscles through walls of capillaries during acute inflammation.

migratory (mī-grā-tō-rī) [L. *migrāre*, to wander from place to place]. 1 Pert to migrate. 2 Changing or capable of changing positions.

micro- For words commencing thus, see *micro-*.

Mikulicz's disease (mīk'ū-līts). Chronic hypertrophic enlargement of lacrimal and salivary glands.

M. drain. A method for draining the abdominal cavity after operating.

M.'s law. Patients with hemoglobin below 30% must not be given a general anesthetic.

M.'s mask. Gauze-covered frame worn over nose and mouth during performance of operation.

M.'s pad. Folded gauze pad for packing off the viscera in abdominal

operations and used as a sponge in general.

M.'s syndrome. Characteristics of M.'s disease appearing as a complication of another disease.

mil'dew [A.S. *mildeāw*]. A parasitic fungus, and plant disease produced by it.

Miles' operation. One for carcinoma of the rectum.

millaria (mī-lī-a'rī-ā) [L. *milium*, millet].

A form of vesicles due to obstruction of the sweat glands. Acute inflammation of the sweat glands. Occurs most commonly in infants, the obese, and in those exposed to excessive heat for prolonged periods. Excessive clothing and hyperhidrosis are contributing factors.

Etiol. Exposure to excessive heat, infancy, obesity, debility, overclothing and tendency to hyperhidrosis.

Sym. Sudden appearance of red patches of small papules. Vesicles are discrete and accompanied by red areolae. They usually appear on the trunk and are accompanied by itching and burning, fever of short duration. They occur in hot weather, in tropical countries, in individuals sweating profusely and the papules may become eczematous if irritated.

Treatment. Mild astringent lotions with bland dusting powder.

m. crystallina. **Syn.** *Sudamina*. Form with vesicles opaque and white.

m. rubra. Same as *m. crystallina* with the addition of inflammation, lesions being on a slightly inflamed base.

Syn. *lichen tropicus, prickly heat*.

military (mī'lī-ā-rī) [L. *militaris*, like a millet seed]. Characterized by presence of small nodules or lesions resembling millet seed.

m. fever. An infectious disease accompanied by fever.

Sym. Fever, profuse sweating, eruption of minute red and white pimples.

m. tubercles. Small gray nodules in first stage of tuberculosis.

m. tuberculosis. Acute, generalized tuberculosis with minute tubercles in the affected part or organ.

milieu (mīl-'yew') [Fr.] Environment.

m. intérieur. Internal environment of extra cellular fluids of the body.

milium (mī'lī-ūm) [L. *milium*, millet seed]. Small pink and white nodule below the epidermis, caused by clogged sebaceous glands.

Treatment. Mechanical keratolitics (pumice stone, soap or apollol), salicylic acid and sulfur ointment, electrolysis, or incision and expression of contents.

m., colloid. Tiny papule formed beneath the epidermis due to colloid degeneration.

milk [A.S. *meolc*, milc]. A secretion of the mammary glands, density about 1.032, for feeding the young.

Comp. Milk consists of water, organic substances, and mineral salts. **Organic substances.** **Proteins.** The principal proteins are caseinogen, lactalbumin, and lactoglobulin; in the presence of calcium ions, soluble caseinogen is converted into insoluble casein by the action of acids, rennet, or pepsin. This brings about the curdling of milk.

Lactoglobulin is identical with serum globulin of blood and hence contains maternal antibodies. **Carbohydrates:** Lactose or milk sugar is the principal sugar, although small quantities of other sugars are present. **Fats:** The principal fats are glycerides of oleic, palmitic and myristic acid. Smaller quantities of stearic acid and short-

chain fatty acids with carbon chains of C₁ to C₂₂ are present Sterols and phosphatides (lecithin and cephalin) are also present Churning causes the fat globules to unite into a solid mass forming butter *Mineral salts* The principal cations are calcium, potassium, and sodium, the principal anions, phosphate, and chloride Citrates and lactates are present in small quantities. Milk is low in iron and magnesium.

Vitamins Vitamins A and those of the B complex (thiamine, riboflavin, niacin, and pantothenic acid) are present in adequate quantities to meet the needs of a growing child Milk is low in vitamins C and D

AV. SERVING 240 Gm. *Skimmed* Pro. 8.9, Fat 0.5, Carbo 12.0. *Whole* Pro. 7.9, Fat 9.6, Carbo 12.0

Action Milk makes the smallest demands upon the digestive glands of any food unless it be eggs or meat, and decreases the urinary nitrogen. The absence of stimulation is its principal characteristic A milk diet may cause a feeling of faintness, but this is not due to the lack of nutriment but to the lack of stimulant in the milk It is a

sedative, quieting the liver, heart and blood vessels, suppresses the toxins, neutralizes vascular constriction and defective tension, and relieves the heart action. It is poor in salt, rich in lactose, and it is antitoxic, easy on the kidneys It is a good diuretic, increasing the output of urine *Hot milk* produces sleep *Boiled milk* is constipating.

Milk on standing at room temperature sours as a result of the action of lactic bacilli on lactose converting it into lactic acid When the pH reaches 5.34, coagulation occurs resulting in production of a curd The remaining watery portion is called whey

Milk contains antibodies which are present in the mother's blood Milk also contains a number of enzymes (catalase, oxidase, reductase, phosphatase) As enzymes are inactivated by heat, their absence is the basis of tests used to determine effectiveness of pasteurization or boiling

m., *acidophilus*. Milk or soy bean oil inoculated with *Lactobacillus acidophilus*

m. agent. A carcinogenic substance

	Mother's Milk	Cow's Milk
Water	88 3%	87 3%
Mineral salts ..	0 2%	0 7%
Protein	1 5%	3 5%
Fat	4 0%	4 0%
Sugar (carbohydrate) ..	6 0%	4 5%
Reaction	Alkaline	Acid

A comparison of mother's milk and cow's milk by Gladys B. Caster, B.S., follows.

Mother's Milk	Cow's Milk
Clean, practically free from bacteria, correct temperature Cheap	May be dirty, contains bacteria causing diseases, such as tuberculosis, scarlet fever, typhoid, enteritis, diphtheria. Must be heated for use and is difficult to keep fresh. Clean milk very expensive.
Sucking of the milk provides exercise to the baby's jaw and the pleasure of nestling in to the mother, also delight to the mother. It probably assists involution of the uterus and is the proper physiological sequel to childbirth.	These pleasures are absent. Use of proper teats and correct technique of bottle feeding may replace to some extent jaw exercise.
Protects from infection by virtue of immune bodies in the mother's milk.	Bottle-fed babies have to acquire their immunity unaided, and succumb much more readily to disease.
<i>Composition of the milk</i> Mother's milk undergoes changes during the first few weeks, which adapt it to the needs of the baby	These modifications cannot be imitated even by "humanizing" the milk
<i>Protein</i> About two-thirds of the protein is soluble lactalbumin, one-third insoluble caseinogen. Curd flocculent and easy to digest.	About one-quarter is lactalbumin. About three-quarters is caseinogen. Curd tough and dense and difficult of digestion.
<i>Fat.</i> Fine emulsion, small globules, small proportion of volatile fatty acids which cause indigestion.	Coarse emulsion, large globules. Large proportion of these acids.
<i>Sugar:</i> Lactose similar in quality in both milks,	but greater in quantity in human milk.
<i>Mineral salts:</i> Lesser quantity of salts but of a type better adapted to infants' growth and metabolism.	Fewer organic compounds of salts, especially of phosphorus.

present in the milk of certain strains of mice capable of inducing the development of cancer in offspring

m., bacillary. *M* fermented by a *Lactobacillus bulgaricus*

m., blue. *M*. altered by the *B. cyanogenes*.

m., butter-. That left after removal of butter following churning.

m., casein. *M* prepared with a large quantity of casein and fat, but little sugar and salts.

m., certified. That certified by a Board of Health as pure

m., condensed. Partly evaporated and sweetened milk.

m., diabetic. *M*. with small amt. of lactose.

m. ferment. A diastatic ferment found in milk

m., fortified. *M* enriched by the addition of cream, albumin, or vitamins

m., homogenized. *M* with fats combined with the body of the milk

m., lactobacillary. *M*. with cultures of lactic acid bacteria

m. leg. Acute edema of the leg. *SYN.* *phlegmasia alba dolens, q. v.*

m., litmus. *M* containing litmus, an indicator Used in bacteriology

m. of magnesia. Magnesium hydroxide in permanent suspension

m., modified. *M* altered so that its composition more closely approximates that of human milk

m., mother's. That from the mammary glands of a woman The protein, fat, carbohydrate and mineral salts are exactly balanced to promote growth of the infant Average composition of mother's milk and cow's milk is shown on p M-39

m., pasteurized. *M* heated for 30 minutes at 140 to 158° F (60 to 70°C) to kill the living pathogenic bacteria *SEE* pasteurization

m., peptonized. *M*. partly digested with pepsin and hydrochloric acid, or pancreatic extract and sodium bicarbonate

m. poisoning. *SYM* Headache, vertigo, thirst, vomiting, indigestion, diarrhea, frequently skin eruptions, and possible collapse are the usual symptoms

TREATMENT Purgatives, emetics and stimulants are administered

m., protein. *M* with high protein and low carbohydrate and fat content

m., red. *M* contaminated by blood, chromogenic bacteria, or plant pigments

m., ropy. That which has become viscid due to formation of vegetable gums from carbohydrates or mucinlike substances from proteins as a result of bacterial action

m. sickness. Milk poisoning resulting from ingesting milk or butter from cows affected by "trembles," a disease caused by eating a poisonous plant, white snakeroot

m., skimmed. *M* after removal of cream.

m., sour. *M*. with lactic acid caused by lactic acid bacteria

m., sterilized. *M*. boiled to kill bacteria.

m., sugar of. Lactose.

m., teeth. First or deciduous teeth.

m. tumor. Retention of milk in mammary gland

m., uterine. Whitish fluid found between villi in placenta of pregnant uterus

m., uvioi. *M*. sterilized by ultraviolet rays.

m., vegetable. 1. The latex of plants. 2 A synthetic milk prepared from juices expressed from various plants, such as soybean

m., vitamin D. *M* in which vitamin D content had been increased by addition of concentrates, ultraviolet irradiation, or by feeding irradiated yeast to milk-producing animals

m. witch's. *M*. secreted by the breasts of the newborn

milk pox. Modified form of smallpox prevalent in South Africa Called *alastrim** in America. *SFE* *amaas*.

milli- [L.]. Prefix meaning a thousandth part.

milliammeter [L *mille*, thousand, + *amperere* + *G metron*, measure]. Ammeter registering in milliamperes. *SEE* *ammeter*.

milliampere (mil'l'-e-ahm-pair') [+ *ampere*]. P.T. One one-thousandth of an ampere

m. minute. An electrical unit of quantity, equivalent to that delivered by 1 milliamper in 1 minute

millicurie (mil'l'-ku're) [+ *curie*]. P.T. One-thousandth of a curie

m.'s destroyed. A unit of the quantity of radiation furnished by a tube of radon. One millicurie in decaying gives 133.3 millicurie hours of radiation.

m. hour. A practical unit of dosage for radon One millicurie of radon applied for 1 hour The biologic effect depends on time, filtration, distance

milliequivalent. Weight of a substance contained in 1 milliliter of a normal solution

milligram (mil'l'-gram) [L *mille*, a thousand, + *G gramma*, a weight] One-thousandth of a gram *ABBR* *mg*

mil'liliter. One-thousandth of a liter *ABBR* *ml* For practical purposes it is equivalent to 1 cc

millimeter (mil'l'-met-er) [+ *G. metron*, measure]. One-thousandth of a meter.

millimicron (mil-l-mi'kron). One-thousandth of a micron, one-millionth of a millimeter *SYMB* *mil*

milphosis (mil-fô'sis) Loss of eyebrows or eyelashes

mimêsis [G *mimêsis*, imitation] Imitation, mimicry, term applied to a disease which exhibits symptoms of another disease or to conditions in hysteria which simulate organic disease

mimetic, mimic (ni-met'ik, mim'ik) [G. *mimêtikos*, pert. to imitation]. Imitative

m. convulsion. Facial convulsion.

m. labor. False labor

m. spasm. Spasm of facial muscles.

min. Abbr for *minim*.

mind (mind) [A.S. *gemynd*]. Integration of functions of the brain resulting in intelligence

No conclusive scientific definition of mind has yet been given

m. blindness. A condition in which one does not recognize what is seen due to a brain lesion. A form of aphasia.

m. deafness. Inability to comprehend what is heard A form of aphasia.

mineral (min'er-âl) [LL *mineralis*] 1. An inorganic element or compound occurring in nature, esp one that is solid 2 Inorganic, not of animal or plant origin. 3 Impregnated with minerals, as mineral water. 4 Pertaining to minerals

m. compounds. Compounds of mineral elements, excepting carbon, constitute the mineral constituents of the body. Minerals serve the following func-

tions (a) They are essential constituents of all cells (b) They form the greater portion of the hard parts of the body (bone, teeth, nails) (c) They are essential components of respiratory pigments, enzymes, and enzyme systems. (d) They regulate the permeability of cell membranes and capillaries. (e) They regulate the excitability of muscular and nervous tissue (f) They are essential for regulation of osmotic pressure equilibria (g) They are necessary for maintenance of proper acid-base balance (h) They are essential constituents of secretions of glands (i) They play an important role in water metabolism and regulation of blood volume

Approximately 20-30 Gm of mineral salts and 2000-3000 cc of water are excreted daily from the body. These must be replaced through food intake. Daily requirements for principal minerals for a normal adult are as follows: calcium, 0.8 Gm., phosphorus, 1.4 Gm., sodium, 3-6 Gm., iron, 12 mg., copper, 1-2 mg. Requirements are greater for growing children and pregnant women and in certain pathologic conditions.

Ser acid-base balance. body, names of elements, chemical elements (in the human body), buffer

m. oil. Petroleum. Liquid petrolatum

m. spring. A s whose water contains mineral salts thought to have a therapeutic value in certain diseases, esp. arthritis. *Ser spa*

m. water. W charged with inorganic salts

minim (mīn'īm) [L *minimum*, least] *Syn.* drop *Abbr* min One sixtieth part of a fluidram

minimal (mīn'ī-māl) [L *minimum*, least]. Least

m. dose. Smallest dose producing an effect

minimum (mīn'īm-mūm) [L *least*] Least quantity or lowest limit. *Ser threshold.*

m. lethal dose. Smallest quantity of a substance producing death

m. wave length. The shortest wave length in a roentgen ray or gamma ray spectrum. It is definitely related to the maximum voltage applied to the roentgen ray tube in accordance with the Planck-Einstein quantum equation

Minin light (mīn'īn) A lamp for the administration of violet and ultraviolet light, producing local anesthesia

Minot-Murphy diet (mīn'ōt) Diet for pernicious anemia containing large quantities of liver.

mio. Combining form meaning less, smaller

miocardia (mī-ō-kar'dī-ā) [G *meiōn*, less, + *kardia*, heart] Systolic lessening of heart's volume. *Syn* *systole*.

mionectic (mī-ō-nek'tīk) [G *miōnektikos*, taking less] Pert to having or using a subnormal amount of oxygen, esp. blood. *See* *mesectic*, *pleonectic*.

mioplas'mia [G *meiōn*, less, + *plasma*, a thing formed] Abnormal lessening of the amount of blood plasma.

miopragia (mī-ō-prā'ij-ā) [' + *prassein*, to perform]. Decrease of functional power

miosis, melosis (mī-ō'sīs) [G *meiosis*, a lessening]. 1 Abnormal contraction of pupils 2 Period of diminishing symptoms in a disease 3 Phase in gametogenesis in which the number of chromosomes is reduced from diploid to haploid number; also called *reduction division*

miot'ic [G *meiōn*, less]. 1. An agent that causes the pupil to contract, such as

eserine and pilocarpine. 2. Pert. to or causing contraction of the pupil. 3. Diminishing. 4. Pert. to chromosome reduction.

miracidium (mī'rā-sīd'ī-ūm). A ciliated free-swimming larva of a digenetic fluke. On emerging from an ovum, it penetrates a snag of a particular species and metamorphoses into a sporocyst. *Ser fluke*

mire (mīr) [L *mirare*, to look at]. *OPHTH* An object used as a test, the images of which denote the amount of astigmatism

mirror drill. Exercises before a mirror practicing control of convulsive tics

Patient sitting in front of mirror tries to control movements. When he does, physician begins to distract his attention from his reflection by having patient do calisthenics

m. speech. That which reverses the order of words in a sentence or pronounces words backward. *Ser talopathy.*

m. writing. Writing in which the words are reversed, as seen in a mirror.

mis- [A S *mis*, wrong]. Prefix implying not, bad, wrong, improper, etc.

miscar'riage [A S *mis*, wrong, + L *carus*, cart] A term used synonymously with *abortion*, and referring to the interruption of pregnancy prior to the 7th month.

Usually refers to expulsion of fetus, specifically in period bet 4th month and viability

misce (mīs'e) [L *mix*] *Abbr* M *Mix* A direction to the pharmacist placed upon a prescription for mixing the preparation

miscegenation (mīs'ej-en-a'shun) [L *miscere*, to mix, + *genus*, race] Sex relations or marriage bet those of different races

miscible (mīs'ī-bl) [L *miscere*, to mix]. Capable of being mixed

miscainia (mīs-o-kīn'ī-ā) [G *misein*, to hate, + *kainos*, new] An aversion to new ideas. *Syn* *misoneism*.

misog'amy [' + *gamos*, marriage]. Abnormal aversion to marriage

misogyny (mīs-oj'īn'ī) [' + *gynē*, woman]. Abnormal hatred of women.

misologia (mīs-o-loj'ī-ā) [' + *logos*, word] Aversion to mental work

misoneism (mī-sō-nē'izm) [' + *neos*, new]. Aversion to new things or new ideas; conservatism

misopodia (mī-sō-pe'dī-ā) [' + *pais*, paid-, child] Abnormal dislike for children or the young.

Mist, mist. *Abbr* for *mistura*, q.v.

mistura [L *mixture*] Preparation intended for internal use, and containing suspended insoluble substances which do not unite chemically

Should always be shaken before using. There are 2 official mixtures

mite (mīt) [A S] A minute arachnid, a member of the order Acarina. Some are parasitic and the cause of conditions such as mange and scabies. Some serve as vectors of disease organisms and as intermediate host for certain Cestodes

m. follicle. *Demodex folliculorum* M. which lives in hair follicles and sebaceous glands

m., itch. *Sarcoptes scabiei*, q.v.

m., mange. Mites belonging to the families Sarcoptidae and Psoroptidae. The cause of mange and scabies in many species of animals.

m., red. Redbugs or chiggers, members of the family Thrombiculidae. *See: chiggers.*

mithridatism (míth'rí-dát'izm) [Mithridates, a king of Pontus, B. C., supposed to have acquired immunity in this fashion]. Immunity to a poison acquired by taking it in doses of increasing size.

mitigated (mít'í-gát-ed) [L. *mitigare*, to soften]. Diminished in severity. SYN: *allayed*, *moderated*.

mitochondria (mít'ô-kon'drí-â) (sing. *mitochondrion*) [G. *mitos*, thread, + *chondros*, cartilage]. Granular and filamentous structures in cell cytoplasm.

mitoma, **mitome** [G. *mitos*, thread] A fine network support or framework of protoplasm in a cell.

mitosis (pl *mitoses*) [G. *mitos*, thread, + *-osis*] Indirect cell division involving indirect nuclear division (*karyokinesis*) and division of the cell body (*cytokinesis*), the process by which all somatic cells of multicellular organisms multiply.

Mitosis is a continuous process divided into four phases: (1) *Prophase* the chromatin granules of the nucleus stain more densely and become organized into chromosomes which first appear as long, delicate, spiral structures each consisting of two spiral filaments called *chromatids*. Each chromosome possesses a clear region (*centromere*) usually in the mid-region. As the prophase progresses, the chromosomes become shorter, and more compact and stain densely, the nuclear membrane and the nucleoli disappear. At the same time, the centriole divides and the two daughter centrioles, each surrounded by a centrosphere, move to opposite poles of the cell. They are connected by fine protoplasmic fibrils which form the *achromatic spindle*. (2) *Metaphase* the chromosomes (paired chromatids) arrange themselves in an equatorial plane midway between the two centrioles forming the *equatorial plate*. (3) *Anaphase* the chromatids now called daughter chromosomes) diverge and move toward

their respective centrosomes. The end of their migration marks the beginning of the next phase. (4) *Telophase*: the chromosomes at each pole of the spindle undergo changes the reverse of these in the prophase, each becoming a long, loosely spiraled thread. The nuclear membrane reforms and nucleoli reappear. Outlines of chromosomes disappear and chromatin appears as granules scattered throughout nucleus and connected by a lightly staining *finn* net. The cytoplasm becomes separated into two parts, resulting in two complete cells. This is accomplished in animal cells by constriction in the equatorial region, in plant cells a *cell plate* which gives rise to the cell membrane forms in a similar position. The period between two successive divisions is called *interphase*.

Mitosis is of particular significance in that the hereditary determiners (*genes*) are distributed equally to each daughter cell and a constancy in number of chromosomes is maintained in all cells of an organism.

m., heterotypic. The first or reduction division in the maturation of germ cells.

m., homeotypic. The second or equational division in the maturation of germ cells.

mitosome (mít'ô-sôm) [" + *sôma*, body]. 1. A body giving rise to the middle piece of the spermatozoon. 2. Chromatin mass in a cellular nucleus.

mitotic (mí-tot'ík) [G. *mitos*, thread]. Pert. to mitosis.

mitral (mí'tral) [L. *mitra*, a miter]. Pert. to the bicuspid or mitral valve. SEE: *jacies*, *mitral*. [Sfr heart]

m. disease. That of the mitral valve.

m. murmur. One produced at the mitral valve. [aperture]

m. orifice. Left auriculoventricular.

m. regurgitation. Due to failure of valve to close completely, allowing blood to flow back into the auricle.

m. stenosis. Narrowing orifice of the valve obstructing free flow from auricle to ventricle.

m. valve. SYN: *bicuspid valve*, *valvula bicuspidalis*.

mittelschmerz (mít'el-shmárts) [German]. Pain bet. menstrual periods.

mit'or [L. *mitere*, to rend]. A neuron terminal which transmits impulses toceptors of the adjoining neuron.

mixed (míks) [L. *mixtus*, from *miscere*, to mingle]. Consisting of 2 or more intermingling substances.

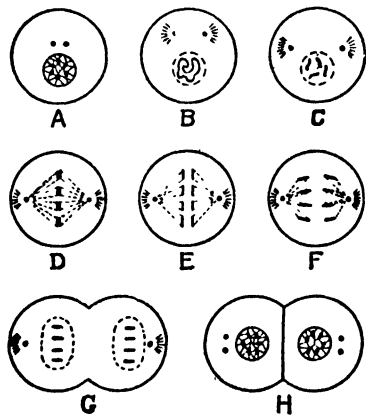
m. diet. One consisting of all the food elements in proper proportion. There is no scientific validity to the theory that carbohydrates and proteins should not be eaten together. Over 6000 determinations have been made which proved that the acid response to carbohydrates, to proteins, and to both taken together, is the same and that a mixed diet does not interfere with gastric secretions or with any of the digestive functions. The presence of protein seems to prolong carbohydrate assimilation.

m. nerves. The spinal nerves containing sensory or afferent, and motor or efferent fibers.

mix'osco'pia. Sexual perversion in which sexual gratification is obtained through observation of coition.

mixture (mík'stúr) [L. *mistura*]. A combination of 2 or more substances without chemical union. SEE: *mistura*.

mm. Abbr. for millimeter.



MITOSIS.

Diagram illustrating the four phases of mitotic division in a cell having four chromosomes. A, B, and C illustrate the changes in the centrosome and nucleus during the prophase; D represents the metaphase; E and F, the anaphase; and G and H, the telophase.

mmm. Abbr for *micromillimeter*.

Mn. Symb for *manganese*.

mnē, mnēthē'nīa. Poor memory.

mnemic (nē'mik) [G. *mnēmē*, memory].

Relating to memory.

m. hypothesis or theory. Stimuli leave engrams (definite traces) on protoplasm, which when frequently repeated set up a habit which persists after the stimuli cease, these engrams possibly may be transmitted to descendants. **SYN** *mnemism*. [Mnemonic hypothesis, q.v.]

mnemism (nēm'izm) [G. *mnēmē*, memory].

mnemonics (nē-mon'iks) [G. *mnēmonikos*, pertaining to memory]. The art of memory culture

Mo. Chem. symb. for *molybdenum*.

mobile (mō'bīl) [L. *mobilis*, movable].

Movable

m. spasm. Tonic spasm with irregular, slow movements of limbs following hemiplegia. Athetosis

mobility (mō-bīl'itē) [L. *mobilitas*]. State or quality of being mobile; facility of movement

mobilization (mō'bīl-i-zā'shūn) [L. *mobilis*, movable]. 1 The making of a fixed or ankylosed part movable. 2 Restoration of motion to a joint

In fractures Lucas-Championnière advocated the regular administration of a definite dose of movement followed by a period of rest. This he called mobilization

3 Freeing an organ or making it movable 4 The freeing or making available substances held in reserve as glycogen or fat

mobilize (mō'bīl-iz) [L. *mobilis*, movable].

1. To incite to physiological action. 2 To render movable, to put in movement.

modal (mōd'al) [L. *modus*, mode] Pert to form without reference to substance

modality [L. *modus*, mode] 1 Quality of being modal. 2 A method of application or the employment of any therapeutic agent; limited usually to physical agents. The word is avoided by scholarly writers

3 Any state that modifies the action of a drug 4 Psy Whole character of stimuli or sensations determined by the class to which they belong, that attribute of a sensation by which it is distinguished from all other sensations.

mode (mōd) [L. *modus*] The value or item of the class occurring most frequently in a series of variables

modiolus (mō-di'ō-lūs) [L. a small measure]. BNA. Central pillar or axial part of cochlea extending from the base to the apex.

modulus (mōd'ū-lūs) [L. a small measure].

A unit of physical effects, as a *calorific unit*.

modus (mō'dus) [L. method]. A method or a mode.

m. operandi. Method of performing an act.

Moebius' sign (mō'bīl'ūs). A symptom in Graves' disease in which one eye converges and the other diverges when looking at the tip of one's nose.

mogigraphia (mō-jī-grāf'ī-ā) [G. *mogis*, with difficulty, + *graphein*, to write]. Writers' cramp.

moilallia (mōj-lā'lī-ā) [' + *lalia*, chatter]. Any speech defect, as *stuttering*.

moiphonia (mōj-f'ō'nī-ā) [' + *phōnē*, voice]. Difficulty in emitting vocal sounds.

moistecia (mōj-lā'tō'sī-ā) [' + *tokos*, birth]. Difficult birth or parturition.

Mohrenheim's space (mōr'en-hīm). Space bet. pectoralis major and deltoid just beneath the clavicle.

moist (moyst) [L. *musteus*, musty]. Damp, wet.

m. chamber. A vessel for keeping microscopic objects moist

mollē (mōl). A gram-molecule, a quantity of a chemical compound whose weight in grams equals its molecular weight. Thus 18.016 Gm of water would be 1 mol.

mō'lar [L. *mōlēs*, a mass] 1 Pert. to a mass; not molecular 2 Pert to a mole 3. [L. *molaris*, grinding] A grinding or back tooth, one of three on each side of the jaws

The first permanent one erupts at the 6th year, the second one about the 12th year. The third molars (wisdom teeth) are extremely variable, usually erupting between 17th and 25th years. However, they may erupt later or not at all. **Ser'** dentition, teeth 4. Gram-molecule **SYN** *mol*, q.v.

m. solution. One in which there is 1 mole of the solute dissolved in each liter of the solution

molas'es [L. *mellaceus*, honeylike] (Cane). **AV. SERVING** 190 Gm. **PRO** 4.6, **Carbo.** 131.2, **VITAMINS** B-4, **ASH** Ca 0.211, **Mg** 0.068, **K** 1.349, **Na** 0.019, **P** 0.044, **Cl** 0.317, **S** 0.129, **Fe** 0.0073. **SEE** *carbohydrate*, *sugar*.

mold (mōld) [Icelandic *mugga*, mist]. 1. A fuzzy coating of a fungus nature, on the surface of decaying vegetable matter 2 Any one of a group of parasitic or saprophytic fungi which causes mold. Examples are the *black molds* (Mucorales) and the *blue and green molds* (Aspergillales). The latter include *Penicillium*, the source of the antibiotic, *penicillin* 3 To shape a mass, as a pill 4 To shape the fetal head, adapting it to the pelvic inlet.

molding [L. *modus*, a small measure]

1 Shaping of the fetal head, adapting itself to pelvic inlet. 2 Manual shaping of infant's features following delivery

3 A protective border used in plastic surgery. 4 Casting of a reproduction

mole (mōl) [AS. *mōl*]. 1 A congenital discolored spot elevated above the surface of the skin. **SYN:** *nevus*.

ETIO. Not clear. May arise from local or static condition of circulation in a small area. Harmless unless irritated, in which case cancer may appear.

TREATMENT. Protect against irritation. Do not tie a thread about a mole. Electro-surgery.

SEE *acephalocyst*, *racemose*, *melanoma*.

2 [L. *mola*, moistened meal] A uterine mass arising from a poorly developed or degenerating ovum

m., blood. A mass made up of blood clots, membranes, and placenta, retained following abortion.

m., Breus'. Malformation of the ovum, a decidua tuberosa subchorionic hematoma.

m., carneo. Blood mole which has assumed a fleshlike appearance, when retained in uterus for some time

m., false. One formed from a uterine tumor or polypus.

m., fleshy. **SEE:** *carneous mole*.

m., hydatid, hydatidiform. A polycystic mass in which the chorionic villi have undergone cystic degeneration.

m., pigmented. *Nevus pigmentosus*, q.v.

m., stone. Calcareous degeneration in the uterus.

m., true. Mole representing the degenerated embryo or fetus.

m., vascular. A hemangioma, q.v.

m., vesicular. SEE *hydatidiform mole*.
molecule (mō-lek'ū-lar) [L. *molecula*, little mass]. Pert. to a molecule

m. layer. 1. Cortical l. of cerebellar or cerebral substance 2. (Inner). Inner retinal plexiform layer. 3. (Outer). Outer retinal plexiform layer

m. lesion. One not even visible through a microscope.

m. weight. Relative weight attained by totalling the weight of its constituent atoms, using the atomic weight of oxygen, 16, as a unit SEE *atomic weight*.

molecule (mōl'ē-kūl) [L. *molecula*, little mass] 1. The smallest quantity into which a substance may be divided without loss of its characteristics 2. Any small portions of a substance 3. A chemical combination of two or more atoms which form a specific chemical compound; the chemical elements are formed by the combination of atoms

Combinations of dissimilar atoms form chemical compounds. In normal molecules the positive and negative electric charges exactly balance. Excess or deficiency of either positive or negative charge by the loss or acquisition of electrons results in the formation of an ion.

The molecule is designated by the number of atoms it contains, as *monatomic*, (one atom), *diatomic*, (two), *triatomic*, (three), *tetratomic*, (four), *pentatomic*, (five), *hexatomic*, (six), etc SEE *cleavage*.

moll'ien (Pl *molimina*) [L. *effort*] Effort to establish any normal function, esp the monthly effort to establish the menses and disturbances experienced at the time

m. climacterium virile. A neurasthenia in men bet 45-55 resulting from change of the testicular secretion.

m., men'strual. SEE *molimen*

Möllgaard treatment (mōl'gahrd). Treatment of tuberculosis with sanocrysin and sometimes with serum

mollities (mol-ish'tēz) [L.] Abnormal softening of a part.

m. ossium. Softening of the bones
SYN *osteomalacia*.

Moll's glands. Modified sweat glands at border of eyelids SYN *ciliary glands*.

moll'usc, moll'usk. Any member of the phylum Mollusca

Mollus'ca. A phylum of animals which includes the bivalves (mussels, clams), slugs, snails, squids, and octopi. Snails serve as intermediate hosts of many parasitic flukes

molluscous (mol-lūs'kūs) [L. *molluscus*, soft] Concerning molluscum.

molluscum (mol-us'kum) [L. *soft*]. A mildly infective skin disease characterized by tumor formations on the skin.

m. contagiosum. The usual mildly contagious form of molluscum.

SYN Characterized by small waxy globular epithelial tumors containing semifluid caseous matter or solid masses, healing without scarring though they may suppurate and break down, commonly on face, eyelids, breasts, genitalia and inner surface of thigh. On pressure a substance resembling sebum is expressed.

ETYL. Still indefinite. Infection contracted in Turkish baths, bathing pools, and interchangeable bathing suits, etc.

TREATMENT. Incision, expression of contents, followed by iodine.

m. fibrosum. A form showing masses of fibrocellular tissue.

m. simplex. SEE *m. fibrosum*.

molybdenum (mō-līb'dē-nūm) A hard, heavy, metallic element SYMS: *Mo*. Atomic weight, 95.95

molysmophobia (mō-liz' mō-fō-bi-ā). SYN: *mysophobia* Morbid fear of contamination or infection

momentum (mō-nēn'tūm) [L. *equilibrium*, motion]. 1. Quantity of motion 2. Force of motion acquired by a moving object as a result of continuance of its motion, impetus

mon'ad [G. *monas*, a unit] 1. A univalent element 2. A unicellular organism

3. One of the four components of a tetrad

monarthritis (mōn-ar-thrī'tis) [G. *monas*, single, + *arthron*, joint, + *-itis*, inflammation] Arthritis affecting a single joint

monarticular (mōn-ar-tik'ū-lār) [“ + L. *articulus*, joint] Concerning or affecting one joint

monaster (mōn-as'ter) [“ + *astēr*, star] Single starlike figure formed in mitosis.

monathetosis (mōn'ath-e-tō'sis) [“ + *athētos*, not fixed, + *-osis*] Athetosis affecting a single part of the body

Mondonesi's reflex (mōn-dō-na'zi) Contraction of facial muscles following pressure on eyeball

monesthetic (mōn-ēs-thet'ik) [G. *monas*, single, + *aisthesis*, sensation]. Affecting only one of the senses

Mongolian idiocy. Congenital form with resemblance to an Asiatic SEE *idiotcy*.

Mon'golism. Mongolian idiocy, *q.v.*

monilethrix (mon-il-e-thrīks) [“ + G. *thrix*, hair] Disease in which the hair becomes brittle and nodulated so that it has a beaded appearance

Monil'ia [L. *monilia*, necklace] SYN *Candida*, *q.v.* A genus of parasitic fungi or molds

moniliasis (mōn'il-ī-ā-sis) [G. *monas*, single, + G. *-osis* intensive] Infection of the skin or mucous membranes by yeastlike fungi. Usually localized in skin, nails, mouth, vagina, bronchi, or lungs, but may invade blood stream.

ETYL. Various species of *Candida* but chiefly *C. albicans*

moniliform (mōn-il-ī-form) [“ + *forma*, shape] Resembling a necklace or string of beads

moniliosis (mōn-il-ī-ō'sis) [“ + G. *-osis*, intensive] Infection with any species of *Monilia*.

mono, mon- [G.] Prefixes *One, single*.

mon'oadic'ic. Having one replaceable hydroxyl (OH) group

monoanesthesia (mōn-ō-ān-ēs-thē'si-ā) [G. *monos* + *an-*, priv., + *aisthēsis*, sensation]. Anesthesia of a single member or organ

monobasic (mōn-ō-bā'sik) [G. *monos*, + *basis*, a base] Having one hydrogen atom replaceable by a metal or positive radical

mon'oblast. A cell which gives rise to a monocyte

monoblepsia (mōn-ō-blēp'si-ā) [G. *monos*, + *blepsis*, sight] 1. Condition in which vision is more distinct when only one eye is used, hence tendency to close one eye to see clearly 2. Color blindness in which only one color can be seen.

monobrachius (mōn'ō-brā'ki-us) [“ + *brachion*, arm]. 1. State of having only one arm. 2. Fetus with only one arm.

monobromated (mōn'ō-brō-māt-ēd) [G. *monos*, single, + *brōmos*, stench]. Pert. to chemical compound with only one atom of bromine in each molecule.

monocalcic (mōn-ō-kal'sik) [“ + L. *calx*, calc-, lime]. Pert. to a chemical com-

pound containing only one atom of calcium in the molecule

monocardian (môn-ô-kar'di-ăn) Individual possessing a heart with only one atrium and one ventricle

monocelled (môn-ô-sêld) [+ L *cella*, a chamber]. Composed of a single cell

monochord (môn-ô-kord) [+ *chordê*, cord] An instrument for testing upper tone audition by means of friction.

monochorea (môn-ô-kor-ê-ă) [+ *chorea*, dance]. Chorea which affects but a single part

monochorionic (môn-ô-kor-ê-ôn'ik) Possessing a single chorion, as in the case of identical twins

monochromasy (môn-ô-kro-mă'si) Color blindness in which only one color can be perceived

monochromatic (môn-ô-kro-măt'ik) [+ *chrôma*, color] 1 Having but one color. 2 A color-blind person to whom all colors appear to be of one hue

monochromator (môn-ô-kro-mă-tor) [+ *chrôma*, color] Instrument for selective transmission of homogeneous radiant energy

monococcus (môn-ô-kôk'us) [+ *kokkos*, berry] A form of coccus existing singly instead of as part of the usual group or chain

monocular (môn-ôk'ul-ar) [G *monos*, single, + L *oculus*, eye] 1 Concerning or affecting but one eye. 2 Possessing a single ocular or eyepiece

monoculus (môn-ôk'ul-us) [+ L *oculus*, eye] 1 A bandage for shielding one eye. 2 A fetus with only one eye

monocyesis (mô-nô-si-e'sis) [+ *kyêsis*, pregnancy]. Average pregnancy with a single fetus

monocyte (môn-ô-sit) [+ *kytos*, cell]. A large mononuclear leukocyte

monocytic (môn-ô-sit'ik) [+ *kytos*, cell]. Concerning or resembling monocytes

monocytopenia (môn-ô-sit-ô-pe-ni-ă) [+ *penia*, lack] Diminished number of monocytes in the blood

monocytosis (môn-ô-si-tô'sis) Excessive number of monocytes in the blood

monodactylism (môn-ô-dak'til-izm) [+ *daktylos*, digit] Condition, usually congenital, of having only one digit on a hand or foot

monodal (mô-nod'al) [G *monos*, single, + *odos*, way] Connected with one terminal of a resonator so that the patient acts as a capacitor for entrance and exit of high frequency currents

monodiplopia (môn-ô-di-plô'pi-ă) [+ *diploos*, double, + *ôps*, eye]. Double vision in one eye only

monodromia Condition of muscles or nerves in which conduction occurs in one direction only

monogony (môn-ôg'ô-ni). Asexual reproduction

monograph (môn-ô-grăf) [+ *graphein*, to write]. A treatise dealing with a single subject

monohemerous (môn-ô-hêm'er-us) [+ *êmera*, day]. Continuing for only one day

monohybrid. Offspring of a cross between parents differing in a single pair of characters

monohydrated (môn-ô-hi'drát-ed) [G *monos*, single, + *ydor*, water]. United with only one molecule of water.

monoidaeism, **monoidelism** (môn-ô-i-dê-ă-izm, -dê'izm) [+ *idea*, idea]. Domination by only one idea

monolocular (môn-ô-lok'ul-ar) [+ L *loculus*, a small chamber]. Having only 1 cell or cavity. SYN: *unilocular*.

monomania (môn-ô-mă-ni-ă) [+ *mania*, madness]. Insanity on one subject only, a term found in legal phraseology.

monomaniac [+ *mania*, madness]. One afflicted with monomania

monomastigote (môn-ô-măs'ti-gôt) [+ *mastix*, *mastig-*, whip]. Possessing only one flagellum.

monomelic (môn-ô-mel'ik) [G *monos*, single, + *melos*, limb]. Affecting a single limb

monomeric (môn-ô-mér'ik) [+ *meros*, part] Consisting of, or affecting a single piece or segment of a body.

monomorphic (môn-ô-mor'fik) [+ *morphê*, form] Unchangeable in form

monomyople'gia [+ *mys*, *myo-*, muscle, + *plêgê*, stroke] Paralysis of only one muscle

monomyositis (môn-ô-mi-ô-si'tis) [+ *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of only one muscle.

mononeural (môn-ô-nû-răl) [G *monos*, single, + *neuron*, nerve] Supplied by or concerning a single nerve

mononeuritis (môn-ô-nû-rî'tis) [+ *-itis*, inflammation] Inflamed condition of a single nerve

mononuclear (môn-ô-nû'klê-ăr) [+ L *nucleus*, kernel] SYN *uninuclear*. Having one nucleus

m. exudate cells. SYN *polyblasts*. Ameboid, phagocytic, nongranular cells found in inflamed tissues

mononucleosis (môn-ô-nu-klê-ô'sis) [+ L *nucleus*, kernel] Presence of more than normal number of mononuclear leukocytes in the blood

m. infections. Glandular fever with great increase of mononuclear leukocytes in the blood

SYM Constitutional symptoms, fever, sore throat, and generalized lymphadenopathy, hyperplasia of lymphatic tissue. Blood contains heterophile agglutinins

mononucleotide. A product resulting from hydrolysis of nucleic acid consisting of phosphoric acid combined with a glucoside or pentoside

monoparesis (môn-ô-par'es-îs) [+ *parêsis*, weakness]. Paralysis of a single part of body

monoparesthesia (môn-ô-păr-ês-thê'si-ă) [+ *para*, beside, + *aisthêsis*, sensation] Paresthesia of only one region or limb

monopathy (môn-op'ăth-i) [G *monos*, single, + *pathos*, disease]. A disease attacking only one part of the body.

monophagia (môn-ô-fă'ji-ă) [+ *phagein*, to eat] 1 Appetite for only one kind of food. 2 The habit of eating of just one meal a day

monophasia (môn-ô-fă'zi-ă) [+ *phasis*, speech] Inability to utter anything but one word or phrase repeatedly

monophobia (môn-ô-fô'bi-ă) [+ *phobos*, fear]. Abnormal fear of being alone

monophyletic (môn-ô-fil-ê'tik) [+ *phylê*, tribe] Originating from a single source.

monoplegia (môn-ô-plê'ji-ă) [G *monos*, single, + *plêgê*, stroke] Paralysis of a single limb or a single group of muscles.

monopolar (môn-ô-pô'lăr) [+ L *polus*, pole]. Using 1 terminal only, the ground acting as the 2nd terminal. SEE *mono-terminal*.

monorchid (môn-or'kid) [+ *orchis*, testicle] Person having only 1 testicle.

monorchidism, **monorchism** (môn-ôr'kid-izm, môn-or'kizm) [+ *orchis*, testicle]. Condition in which there is only 1 descended testicle.

monosaccharide (môn-ô-sak'ar-id) [G.

monos, single, + *sakcharon*, sugar]. A sugar which cannot be decomposed into simpler sugars. Ex: *fructose*, *galactose*, *glucose*.

The *m.* group consist of glucose, fructose, galactose, *q.v.* These sugars are absorbed directly without chemical changes unaffected by enzymes, if not attacked by bacteria. They are soluble, crystallized with difficulty, and fermented by yeast. They maintain the glucose content of the blood and provide for the production of glycogen. Syn *monosaccharose*.

monosaccharoses (môn-ô-sak'â-rôs-ês) [+ + *sakcharon*, sugar] A group name for *monosaccharides*, *q.v.* Simple sugars which cannot be split into sugars of lower molecular weight.

They are unaffected by enzymes and enter the blood unchanged, except for the possible action of bacteria. All carbohydrates must be reduced by digestion to monosaccharoses before they may be absorbed by the body, where they are utilized for the production of glycogen. These sugars are very soluble. They ferment without the aid of yeast, and they are not easily crystallized. See: *disaccharoses*, *polysaccharoses*.

monosome (môn-ô-sôm) [+ + *sôma*, body] An accessory chromosome which, without dividing, goes into only 1 of the daughter cells.

monospasm (môn-ô-spazm) [+ + *spasmos*]. Spasm affecting a single part or organ.

Monosporium (môn'ô-spôr'î-um) A genus of fungi belonging to the Fungi Imperfecti.

M. apiospermum. Causative agent of maduromycosis, *q.v.*

monosymptomatic (môn-ô-simp-tô-mat'ik) [+ + *symptoma*]. Having only 1 dominant symptom.

monosyphilitic (môn-ô-sif'il-id) [+ + Fr. *syphilide*] Characterized by only a single syphilitic lesion.

monoterminial [+ + *terma*, a limit] Using 1 terminal only in the giving of treatments, the ground acting as the 2nd terminal for the completion of the electrical circuit.

monothermia (môn-ô-therm'i-â) [G *monos*, single, + *thermê*, heat]. Condition in which bodily temperature is stable.

Monotricha (môn-ô-trik-â) [+ + *thriz*, *trich-*, hair]. Bacteria having a single flagellum at 1 pole.

monotrichous (mon-ô-tri-kus). Pert. to or having a single flagellum.

monovalent (mon-ô-val'ent) [+ + L. *valere*, to have power]. Having the combining power of a single hydrogen atom. Syn: *univalent*.

monoxenous. Said of a parasite which has only one species as a host.

monoxide (môn-ôk'sid) [+ + *oxys*, sour]. An oxide having only 1 atom of oxygen.

monozygotic (môn-ô-zî-gôt'ik). Originating from a single fertilized ovum, said of identical twins.

Monro's foramen (môn-rô'). Point of communication bet 3rd and lateral ventricles of the brain.

M.'s sulcus. Sulcus on 3rd ventricle's lateral wall from the foramen intertrigulare to the aditus ad aquaeductum cerebri. Syn: *aulix*.

mons (môns) (pl. *montês*) [L. an elevation]. An anatomical eminence above the surface of the body.

m. pubis. BNA. Pubic eminence.

Syn: *m. Veneris*.

m. veneris [L. mount of Venus]. A

pad of fatty tissue and coarse skin overlying the symphysis pubis in the woman. After puberty covered with short, curly hair called the *escutcheon*. Typically triangular in shape. See: *pubes*.

mon'ster [L. *monstrum*]. A malformed fetus. Syn: *teras*, *teratism*.

monstripar'ity [+ + *parere*, to give birth to]. The act of bearing a monster.

monstros'ity [L. *monstrositas*]. 1. Monster. 2. Congenital malformation.

Montgom'ery's glands. Small prominences around the nipple of the breast which enlarge during pregnancy and lactation. See: *areola*, *mamma*.

monthlies (munth'lies). The menses.

monticulus (môn-tik'u-lus) [L. little mountain]. A protuberance.

m. cerebelli. BNA. Protuberance of the superior vermis whose ant. portion is called the *culmen*, the post. portion the *declive*.

mood (môod) [A.S. *môd*, mind, feeling].

Temporary state of mind in regard to or as result of emotion.

moogrol (moog'rôl) Ethyl chaulmoograte.

An oily liquid of faint odor.

Uses. In treatment of leprosy.

DOSAGE. Intramuscularly, 1 cc. weekly.

morament (môr-am'ent) [G *môros*, stupid, + *a-*, priv., + L *mens*, ment-, mind] A moron of low grade. A person who is mentally defective and without moral sense.

moramentia (môr-â-mên'shî-â) [+ + + L *mens*, ment-, mind]. State of being without moral sense.

Morand's disease (môr-an'). Paresis affecting the lower extremities.

morbid (môr-bid) [L *morbidus*, sick]. 1. Diseased. 2. Pert. to disease.

morbid'ity [L *morbidus*, sick] State of being diseased.

m. rate. Number of cases of a specific disease in a calendar year per 100 000 of population.

morbific (môr-bif'ik) [+ + *facere*, to make]. Causing or producing disease.

morbilli (môr-bil') [L *morbillus*, little disease]. Measles.

morb'us [L. disease]. Disease.

m. addisonii. Addison's disease.

m. anglicus. Rickets.

m. arcuatus. Icterus.

m. caducus. Epilepsy.

m. caeruleus. Cyanosis which is congenital.

m. cardiacus. Cordis, *q.v.*

m. coeliacus. Celliac disease, *q.v.*

m. cordis. Chronic cardiac disease.

m. cox'ar'ius. Hip joint disease.

m. cuttialis. Whooping cough, pertussis.

m. div'ina. Epilepsy.

m. dormit'ivus. Sleeping sickness.

m. elephas. Elephantiasis.

m. gallicus. Syphilis.

m. maculosus neon'orum. Fatal, hemorrhagic disease of the newborn.

m. magnus. Epilepsy.

m. miser'iae. Condition due to neglect and want.

m. nauticus. Seasickness.

m. regius. Icterus, jaundice.

m. salvator'ius. Chorea.

m. senilis. Rheumatoid arthritis.

m. virgineus. Chlorosis.

m. vulpis. Alopecia.

morcellation, **morcellement** (môr-sel-â-shûn, -mon') [Fr. *morceller*, to subdivide]. Method of removing a tumor or organ in pieces.

mordant (môr-dânt) [L. *mordere*, to bite]. A substance which fixes a stain or dye, as *alum* and *phenol*.

morgagnian (mor-gan'yē-ăn). Pert. to or described by Morgagni.

Morgagni's earuncle (mor-gan'yē). The middle prostatic lobe.

M.'s cataract. One that is hypermature with a softened cortex and a hard nucleus. SEE *cataract*.

M.'s hydatid. Remains of müllerian duct attached to testicle or oviduct.

M.'s liquor. Fluid bet lens of eye and capsule.

M.'s ventricle. Ventriculus laryngis. SEE *ventricle*.

morgue (morg) [Fr.]. A public mortuary, a place for holding dead bodies before disposing of them.

morla (mo'ri-ä) [G. *mōria* folly]. 1. Simple dementia 2 Foolishness.

moribund (mor'i-bünd) [L *moribundus*, dying] In a dying condition, dying.

morioplasty (mo'ri-ō-plas-tī) [G *morion*, piece, + *plassein*, to form] Plastic surgery to restore portions of the body which have been lost through accident or disease.

morning or "A. M." care. AIM Comfort and cleanliness.

ARTICLES NECESSARY Basin with warm water. Washcloth and face towel Toothbrush, mouthwash, and water for mouth hygiene Emesis basin Comb and brush Fresh linen as needed Bath blanket. Rubbing alcohol and talcum powder.

PROCEDURE: If in ward screen bed or draw curtains. Offer bedpan before beginning procedure, and supply fresh perineal pad if necessary. Cover patient with bath blanket and fold top bedding to foot of bed. If very disordered, remove to chair. Remove all but 1 pillow. Assist patient with care of mouth, or care for it if patient is not able to. Wash face and hands. Turn patient on side and rub back with alcohol and powder. Patients whose skin is tender should have back washed before the rubbing. If patient is to have bath later the linen need not be changed until that is given. Loosen bottom sheet and draw sheet and pull them tight again, brushing out any crumbs that may be on them. Smooth patient's hair. Fluff and rearrange pillows. Rearrange upper bedding neatly. If patient has a hot water bottle or an ice cap refill them. Leave fresh water within patient's reach. Leave fresh washcloth and towel.

morning sickness. The nausea and vomiting that affect pregnant women during first few months of pregnancy, particularly in the morning.

Without these symptoms, headache, dizziness and exhaustion may be experienced. It may clear up after the 3rd month and may occur at other times of the day also.

Occurs usually about the 5th or 6th week and symptoms vary from simple morning sickness to pernicious vomiting of pregnancy. The latter is usually associated with serious liver damage. In some cases, hemorrhagic retinitis develops and is a serious complication. Usually clears up without treatment in 1-3 weeks. Occurs in about 50 per cent of pregnancies.

NP & TREATMENT Crackers or vanilla wafers on arising. Three to 5 small meals per day. Tea helps, some outdoor activities. Psychic causes aggravate, so mental hygiene is desirable. Eat what is craved. Good ventilation during sleep, effervescent drinks. Amytal, 1-2 gr. (0.065-0.13 Gm.).

mo'ron [G. *mōros*, stupid]. A feeble-minded person, not beyond the Binet age of 12, having the mentality ordinarily attained between 8 and 12; some authorities state 8 to 11 years. Of greater intelligence than an imbecile. The term implies no moral defect. Possessing an I Q of 50 to 70. SEE *idiot*, *imbecile*.

Moro's reaction or test. Test to determine the presence of tuberculosis, by application of an ointment of 5 cc. of old tuberculin and 5 Gm. of anhydrous wool fat to the thorax for 1 minute. An eruption of red papules on the skin appears in 24-48 hours in tuberculosis.

M.'s reflex. A defensive reflex, a response consisting of the drawing of the infant's arms across its chest in an embracing manner, in response to stimuli produced by striking the surface on which the infant rests.

morosis (mo-rō'sis) [G *mōros*, stupid, + *-osis*]. The mental state of a moron. Feeble-mindedness. SYN *morosity*.

morphaea (mor-fe-ä) [G *morphe*, form] Skin disease characterized by discrete, circumscribed, grayish or yellowish patches, firm but not hard, bordered by pinkish or purplish areolae on breasts, head, face, lower extremities, with telangiectases on the lesions.

Plaques disappear spontaneously but may leave cicatrixlike marks. Probably a trophoneurosis. SYN *Addison's keloid*, *circumscribed scleroderma*.

mor'phia. Morphine, *q v*.

morphi'na [L] Morphine, *q v*.

morphine (mor'fen) [L *morphina*, from *Morpheus* god of sleep] Main alkaloid found in opium, occurring in bitter, colorless crystals.

Widely used as analgesic and sedative.

Very satisfactory in combination with scopolamine in obstetrics.

POISONING *Preliminary Symptoms*. Brief mental exhilaration, languor, followed by weariness, sleepiness, pinpoint pupils, rapid, forcible pulse which becomes slow and feeble. Respiration slow and shallow. Unconsciousness, from which patient may be aroused with difficulty. Muscles become relaxed; reflexes diminished; temperature low, skin pale, cold and moist, pupils dilated; coma and death follow.

F. A. TREATMENT Gastric lavage may be administered and 1/2% potassium permanganate or 1% tannic acid or powdered charcoal. Large doses of atropine. Hot coffee or tea by mouth and rectum should be administered. Other stimulants injected hypodermically. The reflexes may be stimulated by walking, slapping, or alternate with cold and hot applications, and external heat. Inhalation of oxygen and artificial respiration may be necessary.

m. sulfate. USP. The sulfate of an alkaloid obtained from opium and occurring as white, feathery crystals, incompatible with alkalies, tannic acid and iodides. [gestic.]

ACTION AND USES: Hypnotic and analgesic. DOSAGE: 1/8 gr (0.008 Gm.).

morphinism (mor'fin-izm) [L *morphina*]. Morbid condition due to habitual or excessive use of morphine. Morphine habit.

morphinomania, morphiomania (mor'fin-ō-mā-ni-ä, fe-ō-mā-ni-ä) [L + G. *mania*, madness]. 1. Morbid desire for morphine. 2. Insanity resulting from use of morphine.

morphogenesis (mor'fō-jēn'e-sis) [G.

morphé, form, + *genesis*, development]. The various processes occurring during development by which the form of the body and its organs is established.

morphogenetic (mor'fô-jên-et'ik) [" + *gennan*, to produce]. Stimulating growth and development of form

m. processes. Those by which morphogenesis is accomplished. Include cell migration, cell aggregation, localized growth, splitting, including delamination and cavitation, folding, including invagination and evagination

m. substance. Chemical substances present in eggs or early embryos which induce morphologic differentiation. *See* induction

morphology (mor-fol'ô-jî) [" + *logos*, study]. Science of external structure and form without regard to function

morphometry (mor-fom'e-trî) [" + *metron*, measure]. The measurement of external portions of forms and organisms.

morpio, **morpion** (mor'pl-ô, -pl-on) [L]. The crab louse infesting the pubic area.

mors [L] Death

m. putativa. Apparent death

m. subita. Sudden death

m. thymica. Sudden death in children associated with enlarged thymus

mor'tal [L *mors*, *mort-*, death] 1. Causing death. 2. Subject to death. 3. Human

mortality (mor-tal'i-tî) [L *mors*, *mort-*, death] 1. State of being mortal. 2. The death rate

mortar (mor'tar) [L *mortarium*] Vessel, with a smooth interior, used for powdering or pulverizing drugs with a pestle

mortification (mor'ti-fi-kâ'shün) [L *mors*, *mort-*, death, + *facere*, to make] Death or failure of a tissue, organ or part. *SYN* gangrene, necrosis

mortinatality (mor'ti-nâ-tal'i-tî) [" + *natus*, birth] Ratio of stillbirths to normal births

mortise joint. Ankle joint

Mor'ton's disease. Neuralgia of the metatarsus

mortuary (mor'tu-a-rî) [L *mortuarium*, a tomb] 1. Temporary place for keeping dead bodies before burial. *SYN* morgue. 2. Rel to the dead or to death

morula (mor'û-lâ) [L *morus*, mulberry] Solid mass of cells, resembling a mulberry, resulting from segmentation of an ovum

moruloid (mor'û-loid) [" + G *eidōs*, form]. 1. Bact. A colony made up of a mass resembling a mulberry. 2. Resembling a mulberry

mosaic. 1. A picture or design made of many small colored pieces interspersed in some other material. 2. Genetic, an individual with adjacent parts of different genetic constitution. 3. Botany. Spotted condition in plants as in tobacco mosaic, a disease caused by a virus

m. bone. B appearing as small pieces fitted together, characteristic of Paget's disease

m. development. Type of development exhibited by ova which undergo determinate cleavage in which each blastomere has a characteristic position and unalterable fate

m. sex. An individual consisting of male tissue in one part and female tissue in another owing to chromosomal abnormalities occurring during development. *See* gynandromorph

mosquito (môs-kê'tô) [Sp. little fly]. 1. A sucking insect belonging to the order Diptera, family Culicidae, q.v. Important species are *Anopheles*, *Culex*, *Aedes*, *Haemagogus*, *Mansonia*, and *Psorophora*. They serve as transmitting agents of many diseases, including malaria, filariasis, yellow fever, dengue, viral encephalitis, and dermatobiasis

mossy cell (maws'î) A protoplasmic astrocyte, a neuroglia cell with many branching processes. *See* neuroglia.

mossy fibers. Afferent fibers to the cerebellar cortex. They give off many collaterals each ending in a glomerulus

moth'er [AS *mōdor*]. 1. Female parent.

2 A structure which gives rise to others.

m. cell. A cell which, by fission or budding, gives rise to similar cells.

m. cyst. An echinococcus cyst enveloping smaller ones

m. liquor. That left after removal of crystals from a solution.

m.'s mark. A birthmark. *See* mark.

motile (mô'til) [L *motilis*, moving]. Able to move spontaneously.

motility (mô-tîl'i-tî) [L *motilis*, moving]. Capability of moving spontaneously.

motion (mô'shun) [L *motio*, movement]. 1. A change of place or position, movement. 2. Evacuation of the bowels. 3. (Pl.) Matter evacuated. *See* "cine-" words, efferent, "kine-" words, circus movements

m., active. Movements caused by the patient's own intention

m., passive. Movements due to an attendant causing the part to be moved

m. sickness. Nausea, vomiting, and vertigo induced by irregular or rhythmic movements. Ex seasickness, airsickness, car sickness, swing sickness

motor (mô'tor) [L *motus*, moving] 1. Causing motion. 2. A part or that which induces movements, as nerves or muscles.

m. aphasia. A condition in which the patient understands but cannot express himself in words, or read aloud

m. area. Post part of frontal lobe ant to the central sulcus from which impulses for volitional movement arise

m. end plate. Flat expansion ending a motor nerve fiber where it connects with a muscle fiber

m. fibers. Axons of motor neurons which innervate skeletal muscles

m. nerve. A n composed entirely of motor fibers

m. neuron. 1. A n which innervates muscle tissue. 2. A n which carries impulses initiating muscle contraction

m. points. Points where the motor nerve enters the muscle, and where visible contraction can be elicited with a minimal amount of stimulation

m. sense. The kinesthetic sense

m. unit. A single motor neuron and the muscle fibers its branches innervate

motorial (mô-tor'î-âl) [L *motus*, moving]. Concerning motion or a motor center

motoricity (mô-tor'is-tî-tî) [L *motus*, moving] Capability of movement.

motorium (mô-tôr'î-ûm) [L. power of motion]. Motor center of a body or organism.

motorius (mô-tôr'î-ûs) [L. power of motion]. Any motor nerve.

m. oculi communis. Third cranial nerve. *SYN* motor oculi.

motorpathy (mô-tôr'pâth-i) [L. *motus*, moving, + G *pathos*, disease]. Treatment of a condition by prescribed movements. *SYN*: kinestherapy, kinetother-apy.

mottled enamel. Condition in which the enamel of the teeth becomes porous and pigmented owing to excess of fluorine in drinking water. *See* fluorosis.

mottling (mô't'ling) [O.E. *motteley*, many colored] A condition which is marked by discolored areas

moulage (moo-lahzh') [Fr. l. 1. A wax model or reproduction, as of a skin condition. 2 Molding of a wax model.

mould (môld). SEE *mold*.

moulding (môld'ing). SEE *molding*.

mounding [origin uncertain] Lumping, as the mounding of a wasting muscle when struck a quick, firm blow

mountain fever or **m. sickness**. SYN *hypobaropathy* *marco de la Condilera*, *soroche*, *puna* Condition occurring in individuals ascending to high altitudes (over 10,000 ft.) or to those subjected to rarefied atmospheres. Due to anoxia resulting from reduced oxygen tension. SYN *tachycardia*, headache, nausea, increased respiratory rate, fatigue, and cerebral disorders (loss of memory, errors of judgment)

mounting (mownt'ing) [L *mons*, *mont-*, *mountain*] The arrangement of specimens on slides, frames, chart boards, display boards or any background for study

mouse unit (mows) Least amount of estrus-producing hormone which induces, in a spayed mouse, a characteristic desquamation of the vaginal epithelium

mouth (mowth) [A.S. *muþh*] 1 The opening of any cavity. SYN *buccal cavity*, *oral cavity* 2 The cavity within the cheeks, containing the tongue and teeth, and communicating with the pharynx

Some conditions involving the mouth cavity are *abnormalities of tongue* dry, coated, smooth, strawberry, large, pigmented, geographic, deviated, tremulous, sore, *conditions involving gums and teeth* gingivitis, sordes, lead line, pyorrhea, atrophy, hypertrophy, dental caries, alveolar abscesses, *conditions involving mucous membrane or other parts of mouth* eruptions accompanying exanthematic diseases, stomatitis, canker sores, thrush, trench mouth, cysts, tumors, carcinoma, lesions of syphilis such as chancre, mucous patches, gumma, lesions of tuberculosis, abscesses

Disorders of the mouth cavity may be indications of purely local disease or they may be symptoms of systemic disturbances such as dehydration, pernicious anemia, nutritional deficiencies, esp. avitaminoses

m. examination. In addition to visual examination, careful digital examination should be made, as such reveals areas of tenderness and alterations of texture characteristic of leukoplakia, cancer, and cystic swellings

Excessive moisture of the mouth is seen in stomatitis, irritation of pneumogastric nerve, ingestion of irritating drugs or foods, nervous disorders, teething, seeing appetizing foods, smelling pleasant odors, and during sexual intercourse

m., rashes in. Stomatitis, measles, scarlet fever. ON LIPS: Typhoid fever, meningitis, pneumonia. In secondary syphilis, chancre, cancer and epithelioma mucous patches appear. RS: *canker*, *catarrh*

m. trench. SYN: *Vincent's angina*. SEE *trench mouth*.

NP: Aim: To keep mouth clean and in good condition **Articles Necessary:** Small tray with glass of fresh water, glass or cup of mouthwash, applicators, tongue depressors, gauze bandage about 2 in. wide, emesis basin, towel, paper bag, liquid alboline or special ointment.

Procedure: 1. Have all equipment ready on bedside table 2. Place towel under patient's chin, across chest. 3. Turn patient's head to side and arrange emesis basin close to corner of mouth 4. Dip applicators in mouthwash and clean teeth, tongue, gums, and roof of mouth. 5. Discard used applicators into paper bag Do not dip into mouthwash after using 6 If teeth are difficult to clean make a larger swab by winding several turns of bandage around tongue depressor 7. Allow patient to rinse mouth with mouthwash, followed by fresh water Caution him not to expectorate the fluids forcibly, but to let them run gently out at the corner of his mouth Keep corner wiped clean 8. If lips are dry or cracked apply liquid alboline or special ointment 9. If the patient has a high temperature clean the mouth before each feeding 10. If he is unconscious hold the mouth open with a tongue depressor padded with gauze. 11. Be gentle and thorough

RS *agranulocytosis*, *Ludwig's*, *antitrimus*, *astomatous*, *bucca*, *buccal*, *b. glands*, *cancerum oris*, *chalnoplasy*; *chin jerk*, *fauces*, *ora*, *palate*, *oral*, *orifice*, *os*, *stoma*, *stomatitis*, *tongue*, *zerostomia*

movement (môov'mént) [L *movêre*, to move] 1 Act of passing from place to place or changing position of body or its parts 2 Evacuation of feces

m., active. Accomplished without outside assistance

m., ameboid. Movement resembling that of an ameba in which the protoplasm of a cell flows into a projection of the cell membrane forming a pseudopodium Characteristic of leukocytes and certain protozoa

m., associated. Involuntary movement of a part occurring coincident with and subsequent to the movement of another part

m., autonomic. A spontaneous, involuntary m., independent of ext stimulation

m., brownian. The peculiar jiggling or dancing movement of minute particles suspended in liquids or gases when observed under the microscope, due to bombardment of the particles by molecules of their surrounding medium

m., ciliary. That of the cilia of a ciliated cell or epithelium

m., circus. A phenomenon in an animal after injury to 1 corpus striatum, optic thalamus, or crus cerebri, causing it to move about in a circle

m., disorders of. May be due to injury or disease of (a) muscle, (b) nerve ending, (c) motor nerve, (d) spinal cord, or (e) of the brain.

Types or Hemiplegia, ataxia, monoplegia, tremors, rigors, choreic, athetosis, convulsions, spasm (clonic or tonic), reflex (hysterical, habit spasm, tics), and spastic paralysis

m.'s, fetal. Muscular m.'s performed by the fetus in utero.

m., molecular. The movement of molecules of a substance. See the kinetic theory of matter. RS: *m., brownian*

m., pendular. Swaying movements of the intestine when exposed, due to rhythmic contractions of the circular layer of muscle.

m., peristaltic. Peristalsis, *q.v.*

m., respiratory. Any m. resulting from the contraction of respiratory muscles or occurring passively as a result of elasticity of the thoracic wall or

lungs. **See:** *inspiration, expiration, respiration.*

m. of restitution. A partial rotation of the fetal head, in cases of head presentation.

m., segmenting. M. of the intestine in which annular constrictions occur dividing intestine into ovoid segments

m., vermicular. Peristalsis.

m., vibratile. Ciliary m.

moxa (mók'sa) [Japanese]. Inflammable substance used as a cautery for the skin, or as a counterirritant.

moxibustion (mòks-i-büst'shùn) [Japanese *moxa*, + L. *combustus*, burned]. Cauterization by means of a cylinder or cone of cotton wool, called a *moxa*, placed on the skin and fired at the top.

mosesophyra (mòks-ò-sof-i'rà) [Japanese *moxa* + G. *sphryra*, hammer]. A hammer heated and used as a cautery

mu (mù) [Greek letter μ] A micron, 1/1000 of a millimeter or 1/25,000 of an inch.

M. u. Abbr. for Maché unit and mouse unit

mucadin (mù'se-dîn) [L. *mucedo*, mucus]. A substance obtained from gluten

Much-Holzmann reaction (mook-holts-mahn). Inhibition of hemolysis of erythrocytes by cobra venom in manic-depressive insanity and dementia precox. **Syn.** *psychoreaction.*

muciferous (mù-sif'ér-ús) [L. *mucus*, mucus, + *ferre*, to carry]. Secreting or producing mucus

muciform (mù'si-form) [+ *forma*, shape]. Appearing similar to mucus.

mucigen (mù'si-jén) [L. *mucus*, mucus, + G. *gennan*, to produce]. A substance present in mucous cells which upon being extruded from the cell is converted into mucin

mucigenous (mù-sij'en-ús). Producing mucus. **Syn.** *muciferous.*

mucilage (mù'si-láj). Vegetable preparation used in pharmaceuticals. **See** *mucillagó.*

mucilaginous (mù-sil-aj'in-ús) [L. *mucilágó*, moldy juice]. Resembling mucilage; slimy; sticky.

mucella/go [L. moldy juice] Thick, viscid, adhesive liquid, containing gum or mucilaginous principles dissolved in water, usually employed to hold insoluble substances in suspension in aqueous liquids or as a demulcent. There are 2 official mucilages.

mucin (mù'sín) [L. *mucus*]. A glycoprotein found in mucus. It is present in saliva and bile and also found in salivary glands, in the skin, connective tissues, tendon, and cartilage. It is formed from mucigen and in water forms a slimy solution

On decomposition the mucins give dextrose, sulfur and nitrogen among other products. Increase of mucin in the urine indicates irritation and inflammation of the mucous membrane of the urinary tract or vagina.

m., gastric. A commercial preparation made from the gastric mucosa of the hog, used in the treatment of ulcers of the digestive tract

It forms a protective coating over the ulcer or erosion, which prevents irritation from the passing of bile and acid secretions in the duodenum, and from acid conditions irritating peptic ulcer of the stomach.

Dosage: Daily, 80-100 Gm. (100 Gm.-1½ qt., ½ milk and cream, flavored to taste, and divided into 12 hourly doses.)

mucinemia (mù-sin-è-mí-á) [+ G. *aima*, blood]. Mucin in the blood.

mucinogen (mù-sín-ò-jén) [+ G. *gennan*, to produce]. A glycoprotein which forms mucin

mucinoid (mù'sín-oid) [+ G. *eidos*, resemblance]. Appearing similar to mucin.

mucinuria (mù-sín-ú-rí-á) [+ G. *ouron*, urine]. Presence of mucin in the urine.

muciparous (mù-síp-ár-ús) [L. *mucus*, mucus, + *parire*, to bring forth]. Producing or secreting mucus. **Syn:** *muciferous, mucigenous.*

muco- [L]. Combining form, having relation to mucus.

mucocoele (mù'kò-sèl) [L. *mucus*, mucus, + G. *kêlê*, swelling]. 1. Enlargement of the lacrimal sac. 2. A mucous cyst. 3. A mucous polypus

mucocolpos (mù'kò-kòl-pòs). Accumulation of mucus in the vagina

mucocutaneous (mù'kò-kù-tà'nè-ús) [+ *cutis*, skin] Concerning a mucous membrane and the skin

mucodermal (mù-kò-dèr'mál) [+ G. *derma*, skin] Pert to a mucous membrane and the skin. **Syn.** *mucocutaneous.*

mucocenteritis (mù'kò-èn-tèr-i'tis) [+ G. *enteron*, intestine, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of intestinal mucosa.

mucoglobulin (mù'kò-glòb-ù-lín) [+ *globulus*, globule] Any protein group to which plastin belongs

mucoid (mù'koyd) [+ G. *eidos*, resemblance] 1. Glycoprotein similar to mucin. 2. Muciform similar to mucus

mucopurulent (mù-kò-pur-ù-lènt) [+ *purulentus*, made up of pus]. Consisting of mucus and pus.

mucopus (mù'kò-pús) [+ *pus*, pus] Mucus combined with or resembling pus

Mucor (mù'kor) [L. mold] A genus of mold fungi seen on dead and decaying matter. Sometimes responsible for infections of external ear, skin, and respiratory passageways.

mucoriferous (mù-kor-i'f'ér-ús) [+ *ferre*, to carry]. Covered with mold or a mold-like substance.

mucorin (mù'kor-in) [L. *mucor*, mold]. An albuminoid substance derived from molds.

mucormycosis (mù-kor-mi-kò'sis) [+ G. *mykês*, fungus, + *-osis*]. A fungous disease due to *Mucor*

mucosa (mù-kò'sá) (pl. *mucosae*) [L. *mucosus*]. Mucous membrane.

mucosal (mù-kò'sál) [L. *mucôsa*, mucous]. Concerning any mucous membrane.

mucosanguineous (mù'kò-san-gwín-è-ús) [L. *mucus*, mucus, + *sanguineus*, bloody]. Containing mucus and blood

mucosedative (mù'kò-séd-à-tív) [+ *sedativus*, allaying]. Soothing to mucosae of the body. **Syn:** *demulcent.*

mucoserous (mù'kò-sèr'ús) [+ *serum*, whey]. Composed of mucus and serum.

mucosin (mù'kò-sín) [L. *mucus*, mucus]. Mucin found in thick, sticky mucus.

mucous (mù'kús) [L. *mucus*, mucus]. 1. Having the nature of or resembling mucus. 2. Secreting mucus. 3. Depending on presence of mucus.

RS: *muçitis, mucocèle, mucopurulent, mucosa, mucus, "myc-" words.*

m. colitis. Inflammation of the mucosa of the colon. **See:** *colitis.*

m. membrane. That lining passages and cavities communicating with the air. Consists of a surface layer of epithelium, a basement membrane, and an underlying layer of connective tissue, the lamina propria. Mucus-secreting cells or glands are usually present in the epithelium but may be absent.

EXAMINATION OF. Examination should reveal degree of moisture, cyanosis, pallor, hyperemia, pigmentation, lesions, or their absence, and hemorrhage.

PALLOR. Seen in all anemias. If temporary, may indicate shock, vasomotor spasm, or may occur in severe hemorrhages.

BLANCHING AND FLUSHING ALTERNATELY: Accompanies aortic regurgitation.

CYANOSIS SEE *skin*.

HYPEREMIA OR EXCESSIVE REDNESS *Buccal mucous membrane* Due to decayed teeth, traumatism, stomatitis SEE *mouth*.

Nasal mucosa. Ulceration of nose, rhinitis, inflammation SEE *nose*.

Eyes (local irritation) Foreign body, ulcer, inflammation SEE *jaundice*.

DRYNESS Seen in fevers, chronic gastritis, some liver disturbances, excitement, shock, prostration, fatigue, thirst and certain drugs.

m. polypus. Small growth from mucous lining of the cervix or uterus.

mucoviscidosis. SEE *cystic fibrosis*.

mucus (mū'kūs) [L.] A viscid fluid secreted by mucous membranes and glands, consisting of mucin, leukocytes, inorganic salts, water and epithelial cells.

A good example is the almostropy secretion from the sublingual and submaxillary glands. Mucus in feces indicates irritation of mucous lining of the intestines and inflammation. It gives a slimy appearance to the stool. If the inflammation is in the small intestines the mucus will be mixed with the stool, if in the colon it will be on surface.

RS amyorrhoea, "bienn-" words, expectorant, expectoration, glairy, goblet cell, "muc-" words.

mulatto (mū-lăt'tō) [Spanish *mulato*, of mixed breed, from *L. mulus*, mule]. First generation born of pure negro and white parentage, popularly anyone of white and negro blood mixed.

muliebría. The female genitalia.

muliebrity (mū-lī-ē'ri-tī). Femininity; womanliness. The assumption of womanly qualities at puberty. The assumption of female characteristics by a male.

Müller's ducts. Embryonic tubes from which the oviducts, uterus and vagina develop in the female, in the male they become atrophied.

M.'s fibers. SYN *radial fibers of M*. Fine fibers of neuroglia cells which form supporting elements of the retina.

M.'s muscle. 1. Circular fibers of ciliary muscle. 2. The sup tarsal muscle of the eyelid. 3. Smooth muscle covering over sphenomaxillary fissure.

M.'s reaction. A sphinterlike muscular r at the point where the canal of the cervix uteri joins the cavity of the body of the uterus at an advanced stage of pregnancy.

M.'s ring. Muscular ring at junction of cervical canal and the gravid uterus.

M.'s trigone. Portion of *tuber cinereum* folding over the optic chiasm.

M.'s tubercle. Projection on dorsal wall of cloaca at which Müller's ducts terminate.

mult-, multi- [L.] Prefixes meaning *many*.

multangular. Having many bones.

m., greater, bone. SYN *trapezium*. The first or outermost of the distal row of carpal bones.

m., lesser, bone. SYN *trapezoid*. The second in distal row of carpal bones.

multiaicular (mūl'tī-ar-tīk'ū-lar) [L. *multus*, many, + *articulus*, joint]. Con-

cerning, having, or affecting many joints.

multicapsular (mūl'tī-kap'sū-lar) [+ *capsula*, a little box]. Composed of many capsules.

multicellular (mūl'tī-sēl'ū-lar) [+ *cellula*, small chamber]. Consisting of many cells.

Multiceps. A genus of tapeworms.

multicuspid, multicuspidate (mūl'tī-kus'pid, -pī-dāt) [+ *cuspid*, point]. Having several cusps.

multifid (mūl'tif-id) [+ *fidus*, from *findere*, to split]. Divided into many sections.

multiform (mūl'tī-form) [+ *forma*, shape]. Having many forms or shapes. SYN *polymorphous*.

multiglandular (mūl'tī-glānd'ū-lar) [+ *glandula*, a little acorn]. Concerning several glands.

multigravida [L. *multus*, many, + *gravida*, pregnant]. A woman who has borne children 2 or more times. SYN. *multiplara*.

multinfection (mūl'tī-in-fek'shūn) [+ *infectio*, an infection]. A mixed infection with several organisms developing at the same time.

multilobular (mūl'tī-lōb'ū-lar) [+ *lobulus*, a small lobe]. Formed of, or possessing many lobules.

multilocular (mūl'tī-lōk'ū-lar) [+ *loculus*, a cell]. Having many cells or compartments. SYN *multicellular*.

multimammæ (mūl'tī-mam'mē) [+ *mamma*, a breast]. Condition of possessing more than the normal number of breasts. SYN *polymastia*.

multinodal (mūl'tī-nō-dāl) [+ *nodus*, node]. Having many nodes or knots.

multinodular (mūl'tī-nod'ū-lar) [+ *nodulus*, little knot]. Possessing many nodules or small knots.

multinuclear, multinucleate (mūl'tī-nūklē-ar, -āt) [L. *multus*, many, + *nucleus*, kernel]. Possessing several nuclei.

multiplara (mūl'tip'ā-rā) [+ *parere*, to bear]. A woman who has borne more than 1 child.

multiparity (mūl'tī-par'tī-tī) [+ *parere*, to bear]. 1. Condition of having borne more than 1 child. 2. Production of more than 1 child at birth.

multiparous (mūl'tip'ār-ūs) [+ *parere*, to bear]. 1. Having borne more than 1 child. 2. Producing more than 1 child at birth.

multiple (mūl'tī-pl) [L. *multiplax*, many folded]. 1. Consisting of, or containing more than 1; manifold. 2. Occurring simultaneously in various parts of the body.

m. personality. Condition in which the subject may develop more than 2 personalities. SEE: *dual personality, vigilambulism*.

multipolar (mūl'tī-pō-lar) [L. *multus*, many, + *polus*, a pole]. 1. Possessing more than two poles. 2. Possessing more than two processes, said of neurons.

multiterminal [+ *G. terma*, a limit]. Providing several sets of terminals, making possible the use of several electrodes.

multivalent (mūl'tī-vā'lent) [+ *valere*, to have power]. Having ability to combine with more than 2 atoms of a univalent element or radical.

mummification (mum'mī-fi-kā'shun) [Arabic *mūmiyaq*, mummy, + *L. facere*, to make]. 1. Mortification producing a hard, dry mass. SYN: *dry gangrene*. 2.

Drying and shriveling of a body, as a dead *fetus*.

mumps (mumps) [Dutch *moppen*, to mumble]. An acute, contagious, febrile disease characterized by inflammation of the parotid gland and other salivary glands.

Etiol. Causative organism unknown. Probably a filterable virus.

Sym. Onset gradual. There may be chilliness, malaise, headache, pain below ears, moderate fever (101-102° F), sometimes higher, followed by swelling of parotid glands, the enlargement of 1 usually becoming evident a day or 2 before the other. Swelling is below and in front of the ear. It is pyriform in shape, and has a doughy feeling.

The lobe of the ear is sometimes pushed forward, surrounding tissues are edematous, the features may be greatly distorted. Movements of the jaw are painful and restricted. Saliva may be increased or diminished. Sometimes only 1 parotid is involved. Occasionally, the parotid glands seem to escape, and swelling is confined to the submaxillary gland. Swelling usually lasts from 5 to 7 days.

Complications. When complications set in, they usually develop about the time the swelling in the parotids subsides. The most common complication in the adult male is orchitis, in the female ovaritis, mastitis and vulvitis. Rarely permanent dullness of hearing follows an attack of mumps.

Differential diagnosis. Cases of symptomatic parotitis must be excluded. Instances of trauma, infections about teeth and mouth, or a blocking of Stensen's duct may be suggestive of mumps.

Prognosis. Favorable, although the possibility of sterility may have to be considered in extremely rare instances of double orchitis or double ovaritis.

Treatment. Rest in bed, liquid diet; avoid acids, promote elimination, cold, local applications may control swelling to some extent. Syn. *branks*, *epidemic parotitis*.

mural (mū'ral) [L. *murus*, a wall]. Pert. to a wall of an organ or part.

muriate (mūr'ī-āt) [L. *muria*, brine]. 1. An old synonym for *chloride*. 2. To charge with chlorine or certain chlorine compounds.

muriated (mūr'ī-āt-ēd) [L. *muria*, brine]. Charged with or containing chlorine or certain chlorine compounds.

murietic acid [L. *muria*, brine]. Commercial hydrochloric acid, *q.v.*

mur-mur [L. *murmur*]. A soft blowing or rasping sound heard on auscultation. An adventitious sound heard on auscultation of the heart. It results from vibrations produced by movement of the blood within the heart and adjacent large blood vessels. May be heard during systole or diastole or both.

Two of the valves give forth a "lubb" sound and the other 2 a "dupp" sound, known as the 1st and 2nd heart sounds. A blowing sound is heard if the valve does not close tightly, indicating an incompetent valve. The flow of blood through a narrowed orifice, as in aortic or mitral stenosis, or a great vessel irregularity, such as an aortic aneurysm, may produce a murmur.

A slight sound given off first does not necessarily indicate an organic trouble, and heart disease may not result in any murmur; this may also be true in angina pectoris and coronary disorders.

Air in the lungs may simulate sounds similar to heart murmurs.

RS. *auscultation*, *circulation of blood*, *heart*, *lung*, *venous*.

m., aneurysmal. Whizzing systolic sound heard over an aneurysm.

m., aortic obstructive. Harsh systolic one heard with and after the 1st heart sound. Loudest at the base.

m., a. regurgitant. Blowing, hissing following 2nd heart sound.

m., apex. Inorganic m over apex of heart.

m., arterial. Soft flowing one, synchronous with pulse.

m., bronchial. M heard over large bronchi, resembling respiratory laryngeal m.

m., cardiac pulmonary. M caused by movement of heart against lungs.

m., diastolic. M during dilation of heart.

m., direct. M caused by obstruction of blood in normal course.

m., endocardial. M produced within the heart cavities.

m., exocardial. A cardiac murmur produced outside of the cavities of the heart.

m., friction. M caused by rubbing of 2 milamed mucous surfaces.

m., functional. M occurring in the absence of any pathologic change in structure of heart valves or orifices. They do not indicate organic disease of the heart. They may disappear upon a return to health. They must not be mistaken for true pathological murmurs.

m., hemic. Sound heard on auscultation of anemic persons without a valvular lesion. Etiol. Abnormal, usually anemic, blood condition.

m., indirect. M heard when blood flows in abnormal directions.

m., inorganic. M not due to structural changes.

m., machinery. A continuous rough murmur heard in cases of a patent ductus arteriosus.

m., mitral. M produced at orifice of mitral or bicuspid valve.

m., organic. M due to structural changes.

m., pericardial. M produced within the pericardium.

m., physiologic. A functional murmur, *q.v.*

m., pulmonary. M produced at the orifice of the pulmonary artery.

m., regurgitant. M due to backward flow of blood current.

m., systolic. M heard during contraction of heart, due to obstruction.

m., to-and-fro. M heard during both systole and diastole.

m., tricuspid. M produced at orifice of tricuspid valve.

m., vascular. M occurring within a blood vessel.

m., vesicular. One heard in normal breathing.

Murphy's button. Mechanical device used to connect visceral ends of a divided intestine in anastomosis.

M.'s drip or treatment. Continuous slow passage of normal saline solution into the rectum; usually used in treating peritonitis.

Mus. A genus of rodents including mice and rats.

M. musculus. The common house mouse.

Musca. A genus of flies belonging to the order Diptera, family Muscidae.

M. domestica. The common house fly, the transmitting agent for causative

organisms of typhoid fever, bacillary and amebic dysentery, cholera, trachoma, and many other diseases.

muscae volitantes (mus'sé vol-i-tan'téz) [L. fitting flies] Black specks seen floating in the vitreous humor of the eye and visible to the patient, often seen in myopia.

muscle (mus'el) [L. musculus] A type of tissue composed of contractile cells or fibers, which effects movement of an organ or part of the body.

The outstanding characteristic of muscular tissue is its ability to shorten or contract. It also possesses the properties of irritability, conductivity, and elasticity. Muscle tissue possesses little intercellular material, hence its cells or fibers lie close together. Three types of muscle differentiated on basis of histologic structure occur in the body, namely, *smooth*, *striated*, and *cardiac*.

Smooth *Nonstriated*. *Plain*. Cells are fusiform or spindle-shaped, each containing a central nucleus. Cells usually arranged in sheets or layers but may occur as isolated units in connective tissue. Called *involuntary* because they are not under conscious control. Found principally in the internal organs, esp digestive tract, respiratory passages, urinary and genital ducts, urinary bladder and gallbladder, and walls of blood vessels. Smooth muscle lacks the cross striations characterized of other types of muscle.

Striated, **Striped**, **Skeletal**. The cytoplasm (sarcoplasma) contains numerous *myofibrillae*. The cytoplasmic cell membrane is called the *sarcolemma*. Muscle fibers are grouped into bundles called *fasciculi*, each of which is surrounded by a sheath of connective tissue called *perimysium*. The fibers within a fasciculus are surrounded by and held together by delicate reticular fibrils forming the *endomysium*. Striated muscle is found in all skeletal muscles. It also occurs in the tongue, pharynx and upper portion of esophagus.

Cardiac. Fibers branch and anastomose, forming a continuous network or syncytium. At intervals, prominent bands or *intercalated disks* cross the fibers. Certain atypical cardiac muscle fibers, called *Purkinje fibers*, form the *impulse-conducting system* of the heart.

SHAPE. A contractile organ consisting of muscle tissue which effects movements of parts of the body, esp a structure composed of striated muscle and attached to a part of the skeleton. A typical muscle consists of a central fleshy portion or *belly* and its attach-

ments. One end called the *head* is attached to a fixed structure termed the *origin*, the other end is attached to a movable part called the *insertion*. Some muscles are spindle-shaped, others form flat sheets or bands.

Muscles may be attached directly to the periosteum of bones or they may be attached by means of tough cords of connective tissue (*tendons*) or broad flat sheets (*aponeuroses*). The connective tissue enclosing a muscle is called *epimysium*, it is continuous with the deep *fascia*.

BLOOD SUPPLY. Obtained from small blood vessels which enter the muscular tissue and subdivide into capillaries which permeate throughout.

NERVE SUPPLY. **Voluntary**. From branches of the peripheral cerebrospinal nervous system. It is because of this that the skeletal muscles are under conscious control. **Involuntary**. Smooth and cardiac receive their nerve supply from autonomic nervous system and function involuntarily without conscious control.

FUNCTION. To bring about changes in position.

m., abductor. M which draws away from the midline.

m., adductor. M which draws toward the midline.

m., antagonistic. M which neutralizes the function of another.

m.'s, antigravity. M's which pull against the force of gravity to maintain posture.

m., appendicular. One of the skeletal muscles of the limbs.

m., articular. A joint muscle.

m., axial. A skeletal m. of the head or trunk.

m., bipennate. M in which the fibers converge toward a central tendon on both sides.

m. bound. Condition caused by overuse in which muscles are less elastic and bulkier.

m., branchial. M, non-myomeric in origin, arising from mesoderm of a branchial arch.

m., constrictor. A m which compresses a part.

m., corrugator. M drawing the skin up and causing it to wrinkle.

m. curve. A tracing of muscular contraction.

m., digastric. M with two bellies and innervated by a single tendon.

m., extensor. M which straightens a part.

m., extrinsic. M whose origin lies outside the part moved.

Tabular Comparison of the Properties of Three Types of Muscle

	Smooth	Cardiac	Striped
Synonyms	Involuntary Visceral Plain	Myocardium	Voluntary Skeletal Striated
Fibers			
Length in micra	75.		25,000.
Thickness	5.		75.
Shape	Spindles	Blocks	Cylinders
Marking	No striation	Striation	Marked striation
Nuclei	Single	Single	Multiple
Speed of contraction	Very slow	Moderate	Very quick
Effects of cutting related nerve	Slight	Slight	Complete paralysis

m. fatigue. The reduced capacity of a muscle to perform work. For causes of, see: *fatigue*.

m., fixation. A m. which acts to steady a part in order that more precise movements in a related structure may be accomplished

m., flexor. M. which bends a part.

m., fusiform. A m. resembling a spindle

m., intra-aural. A m. within the tympanic cavity

m., intrinsic. A m. which has both its origin and insertion within a structure, as intrinsic muscles of the tongue, eye, or limb

m., involuntary. M. not controlled by the will, mainly smooth

m., joint. M. which produces motion in a joint.

m., mimetic. A m. of facial expression.

m., multipennate. M. with several tendons of origin and several tendons of insertion in which fibers pass obliquely from a tendon of origin to a tendon of insertion on each side

m., nonstriated. Smooth muscle, *q.v.*

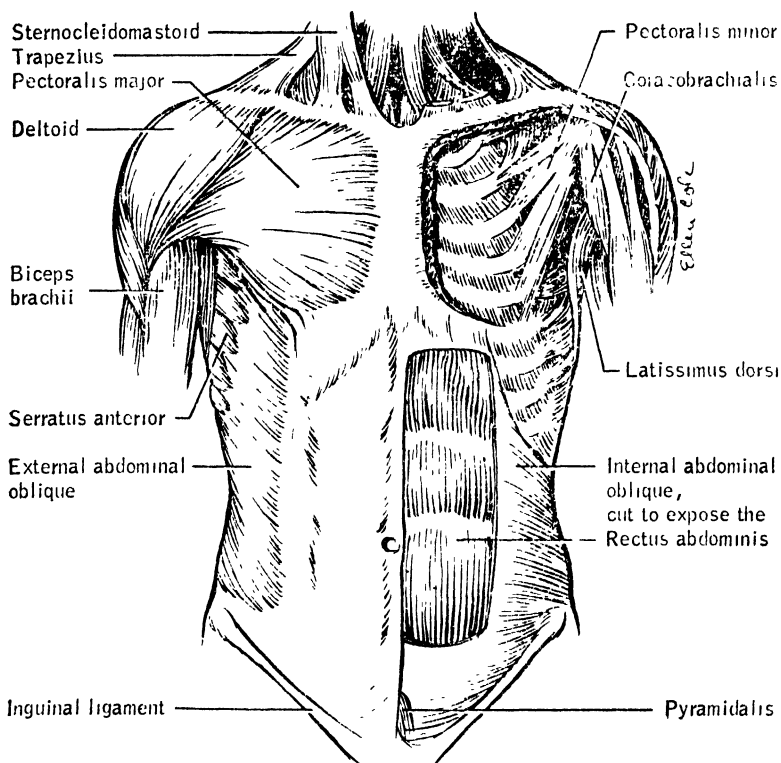
m., papillary. M. on inner surface of ventricle of heart to which chorda tendinae are attached

m., pectinate. M. on inner surface of rt atrium giving it a ridged appearance

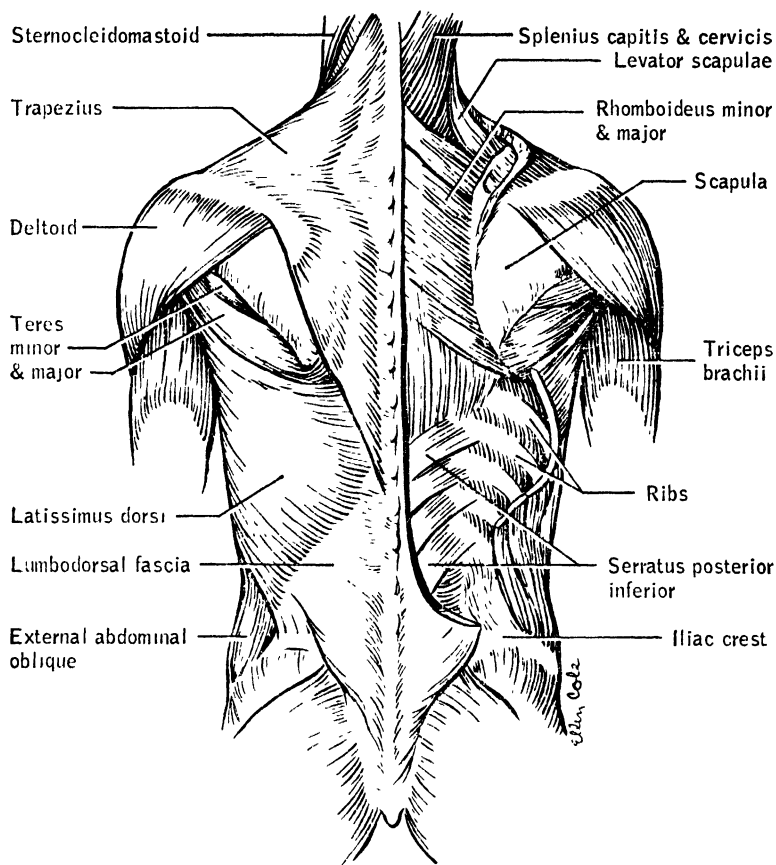
m., postaxial. M. on the post or dorsal aspect of a limb

m., preaxial. M. on the ant or ventral aspect of a limb

m., red. M. composed of dark fibers having a larger amount of sarcoplasm and less pronounced cross striations



MUSCLES OF THE CHEST AND ABDOMINAL WALL.



MUSCLES OF THE NECK, SHOULDER AND BACK.

They are slower in action and fatigue less readily than white fibers. Predominate in muscles concerned with maintenance of posture. SEE. *m., white.*

m. sense. The proprioceptive or kinesthetic sense.

m., skeletal. M. which is connected with a bone, mainly striated.

m., smooth. Nonstriated muscle; muscle tissue which lacks cross striations on its fibers; involuntary in action and found principally in visceral organs.

m., somatic. M. derived from mesodermal somites. Includes most of skeletal m.

m., sphincter. M. controlling an opening.

m., striated. SYN: *striped m.* Muscle fibers which possess alternate light and dark bands or striations; mainly

voluntary and comprise skeletal muscles.

m., sugar. SYN: *inositol.* Sugar found in muscular tissue.

m.'s, synergistic. M.'s aiding one another in function.

m., unipennate. M. whose fibers converge on only 1 side of a tendon.

m., unstriated, m., unstriped. SYN: *smooth muscle.* M. without markings, mainly involuntary.

m., visceral. 1. Any m. not originated in somite of embryo. 2. Any m. of the visceral part of the skull, esp those of the visceral organs; those concerned with functions other than locomotion.

m., voluntary. M. whose action is controlled by will; excepting the cardiac m.; all striated m.'s are voluntary.

m., white. M. composed of pale fibers having pronounced cross striations.

tions and little sarcoplasm. Execute rapid movements and fatigue readily. SEE *m., red*

mus'cular [L *musculus*, muscle] 1 Pert. to muscles. 2. Possessing well developed muscles

m. contractions, graduated. Accomplished by use of electrical current of varying strength and duration. Used (a) in muscles with an intact nerve supply when muscles are atonic, wasted away, or when voluntary exercise is not feasible, and (b) in denervated muscles as in cases following nerve injury or anterior poliomyelitis

m. dystrophy. Wasting away and atrophy of muscles. SEE *dystrophy, progressive muscular*

m. rheumatism. That affecting the muscles

muscularis (mús-kú-la'is) [L *muscularis*]. Muscular coat of a hollow organ or tubule

m. mucosae. Unstriated muscular tissue layer of mucous membrane

muscularity. State or quality of being muscular

mus'culature [L *musculus*, muscle]. The arrangement of muscles in the body or its parts

mus'culin [L *musculus*, muscle] Muscle tissue globulin or protein

musculo- [L] Combining form pert. to a muscle

musculoaponeurotic (mús-kú-ló-áp'ô-nú-rót'ik) Composed of muscle and an aponeurosis of fibrous, connective tissue.

musculocutaneous (mus'ku-ló-kui-tán'é-ús) [L *musculus*, muscle, + *cutis*, skin] 1 Pert. to the muscles and skin. 2 Supplying or affecting the muscles and skin

musculofascial. Composed of muscle and fascia

musculomembranous (mús'kú-ló-mém'-brán-ús) [+ *membrana*, membrane] Pert. to or consisting of muscle and membrane

mus'culophren'ic. Pertaining to muscles of the diaphragm

mus'culoten'dinous. Composed of both muscle and tendon

mus'culus (pl *musculi*) [L] Muscle, *q.v.*

mush'room [Fr *moucheron*, from L *muscus*, moss] Umbrella-shaped fungus belonging to the Basidiomycetes which grows on decaying vegetable matter, common in woods and damp places. The poisonous varieties are commonly called *toadstools*, *q.v.*

Comp. Low in carbohydrates and fats; high in protein but of little alimentary value. Xanthic bodies and toxic elements are present. Their relationship and similarity to poisonous fungi are so close that only those who are thoroughly posted should attempt to gather or purchase them.

Av. SERVING (fresh): 50 Gm. Fat 0.2. VITAMINS B+, G+ to ++. ASH CONST. Ca 0.017, Mg 0.016, K 0.384, Na 0.027, P 0.108, Cl 0.021, S 0.051. A base-forming food, alkalinity, 4 cc. per 100 Gm.; 9 cc. per 100 cal.

ACTION. As a seasoning they stimulate gastric secretions.

m. and toadstool poisoning. Poisoning resulting from ingestion of mushrooms, such as *Amanita muscaria*, which contains muscarin, or other species, which contain phalloidine, a component of the *amanita* toxin.

TREATMENT. These require an abundance of hot drinks, preferably containing a small amount of table salt, heat to the abdomen; strong tea, and above all atropine or belladonna and mor-

phine, which are physiologic antidotes. Patients are always in shock and need adequate treatment. Diarrhea and emesis are marked and ordinarily need to be allayed rather than stimulated.

mu'sicoma'nia [G *mousiké*, music, + *mania*, madness] Insane love of music.

mu'sicother'apy [+ *therapeia*, treatment]. Treatment of mental diseases with music.

musk (musk) [G *moskos*, from Sanskrit *muska*, testicle] Dried secretion of the preputial follicles of male musk deer.

musk melon [+ G *mélon*, apple] **Av. SERVING.** 200 Gm. Pro 1.2, Fat 0.2, Carbo 11.8. VITAMINS A++, B++, C++ to +++ ASH Ca 0.017, Mg 0.012, K 0.235, Na 0.061, P 0.015, Cl 0.041, S 0.014, Fe 0.0003. Sfr. *cantaloupe*, *melon*.

mus'sel [L *musculus*, little mouse] A fresh-water bivalve mollusc belonging to the class *Pelecypoda*.

m., poisoning. SYN *mytilotoxism*. Poisoning common on the Pacific coast resulting from eating mussels or clams which have ingested a poisonous dinoflagellate producing mytilotoxin. Occurs from June to October. The poison is not destroyed by cooking.

mussification (mús-si-tá'shun) [L *mus-silare*, to mutter] The muttering of delirium or the moving of the lips without sound.

mu'stard [Fr *moutarde*] Yellow powder of mustard seed used as a counterirritant, rubefacient, emetic and stimulant. Sfr. *plaster*.

As a condiment. **Av. SERVING** (prepared). 10 Gm. Pro 0.4, Fat 0.3, Carbo. 0.7. ASH Ca 0.402, Mg 0.260, K 0.761, Na 0.056, P 0.755, Cl 0.016, S 1.230. No iron. Sfr. *condiments*.

m. gas. Dichloro-diethylsulfide, a vesicant war gas.

m. greens. **Av. SERVING** 50 Gm. Pro. 1.2, Fat 0.2, Carbo 2.00. VITAMINS A++, B+, G++.

mutacism (mutá-sizm) [G *mytakismos*, fondness for letter m] Excessive or improper pronunciation and use of letter m or its sound. SYN *mylacism*.

mutant (mútánt) [L *mutare*, to change]. In heredity, a sport or variation which breeds true.

mutase (mutás) [+ *ase*, enzyme]. 1. Enzyme which accelerates oxidation-reduction reactions through activation of oxygen and hydrogen. 2. A food preparation made from leguminous plants high in protein content.

mutation (mú-tá'shun) [L *mutare*, to change] 1. Change, transformation; instance of such change. 2. Sudden, permanent variation with offspring differing from parents in a marked characteristic as differentiated from gradual variation through many generations, so called by De Vries. Also person showing such change. 3. A change in a gene potentially capable of being transmitted to offspring.

m., induced. M. resulting from experimental treatment with x-rays, radioactive substances, etc.

m., natural. M. occurring in nature, thought to be a primary factor in evolutionary change.

m., somatic. M. occurring in somatic cells.

mute (mút) [L *mutus*, dumb]. 1. One who is unable to speak. 2. Dumb; without ability to speak.

m., deaf. Individual who is unable to hear or to speak.

mu'tilate. To deprive of a limb or a part; to maim or disfigure.

mutism (mū'tizm) [L] 1 Condition of being unable to speak 2 Psy Persistent inhibition to speech, seen in *dementia precox*.

mutualism (mū'tu-al-izm) [L *mutuus*, exchanged] A form of symbiosis in which organisms of two different species live in close association to the mutual benefit of each.

myalgia (mi-al'jī-ā) [G *mys*, *my-*, muscle, + *algos*, pain] Tenderness or pain in the muscles, muscular rheumatism.

myanesin (mi-ān'ē-sin) A synthetic compound injected into a vein for relaxation of muscle tension. It gives relief in poliomyelitis and some types of arthritis.

myiasis (mi-ā'sis) [G *myia*, a fly] Condition which arises from larvae of flies or maggots in the body or upon mucous membranes. SYN *myiasis*.

myasthenia (mi-ās-thē'nī-ā) [G *mys*, *my-*, muscle, + *astheneia*, weakness] Muscular weakness.

m. angiosclerotic. Vascular changes producing excessive muscular fatigue.

m. gastrica. Loss of muscular tone in coats of the stomach.

m. gravis. A disease characterized by great muscular weakness (without atrophy) and progressive fatigability. It is due to a functional abnormality, lack of acetylcholine, or excess of cholinesterase at the myoneural junction in which nerve impulses fail to induce normal muscle contractions.

Etiol. Unknown. More common in females. Occurs most frequently between ages of 20 and 40.

Sym. Abnormal fatigability and weakness of muscles. Muscles of the face and neck primarily involved, those of the trunk and extremities secondarily. Onset gradual, symptoms worse in the evening. Patient complains of difficulty in chewing, swallowing, and talking. Expressionless facies and ptosis usually present.

Prog. Some cases mild, other rapidly fatal, death resulting from respiratory failure. Course is variable. Prolonged remissions may occur.

Treatment. Restricted activity; complete rest in severe cases. Soft or liquid diet, tube feedings sometimes essential. Physostigmine and neostigmine given IM or orally are effective. Potassium chloride, ephedrine, and guanidine are also used as adjuvants of neostigmine, the drug of choice.

myasthenic [' + *astheneia*, weakness]. Marked by muscular weakness.

m. face. Type of facies seen in myasthenia gravis, in which one side of the face will have a normal smile, and the other side a sneer, when attempting to smile.

Another type exhibits the upper lids apparently closed and the mouth partly open, with evidence of fatigue or exhaustion.

myatonia (mi-ā-tō'nī-ā) [' + *tonos*, tone]. Deficiency or loss of muscular tone.

m. congenita. M of early childhood; it is not hereditary. SYN *Oppenheim's disease*.

myatroph (mi-at'rō-fī) [' + *atrophia*, atrophy]. Muscular wasting away.

myc., myco. Combining form meaning *fungus*.

mycelloid (my-se'll-oid) [G *mys*, *my-*, muscle, + *atrophia*, atrophy, + *eidos*, form]. Moldlike; resembling mold colonies in which filaments radiate from a center, said of bacterial colonies.

mycelium (mi-se'll-ium) [G *mykēs*, fungus, + *ēlos*, nail]. The mass of fila-

ments (hyphae) which constitutes the vegetative body of fungi such as molds.

myces. The fungi.

mycethemia (mi-se-thē'mī-ā) [' + *aima*, blood] Fungi in the blood. SYN *mycemia*.

mycet'in. An antibiotic derived from *Streptomyces violaceus*, effective against gram-positive bacteria.

mycetism, mycetismus (mi'se-tizm, -tiz'mus) [' + *ismos*, condition] Poisoning from eating mushrooms.

mycetogenetic, mycogenic, mycetogenous (mi-sē'tō-jēn-ēt'ik, -jēn'ik, -tōj'ēn-ūs) [G *mykēs*, fungus, + *gennan*, to produce] Induced by fungi.

mycetoma (mi-se-tō'mā) [' + *ōma*, tumor] A disease induced by fungi, seen in India, which attacks the foot. SYN *Madura foot*.

Mycobacterium [G *mykēs* fungus, + *baktērion*, little rod] A genus of acid-fast bacteria belonging to the Mycobacteriaceae which includes the causative organisms of tuberculosis and leprosy. They are slender nonmotile rods, gram-positive and do not produce spores or capsules.

M. leprae. Causative agent of leprosy.

M. tuberculosis. Causative agent of tuberculosis in mammals.

my'cocid'in. An antibiotic derived from molds of the family Aspergillaceae. It is effective in vitro against *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*.

mycoder'ma [G *mykēs* mucus, + *derma*, skin] Mucous membrane.

mycoid (mī'koid) [G *mykēs*, fungus, + *eidos*, form] Funguslike.

mycology (mī-kol'ō-jī) [' + *logos*, study]. Science of fungi.

mycomyringitis (mī'kō-mī-rin-jīt'is) [' + *myria*, membrane + *-itis*, inflammation] Fungous inflammation of membrane (tympan).

mycophthalia (mī-kōf-thāl'mī-ā) Ophthalmia resulting from fungus infection.

mycosis (mī-kō'sis) [' + *-osis*, intensive] Any disease induced by a fungus.

m. fungoides. A rare chronic inflammatory malignant disease probably of septic origin that affects the superficial and deep layers of the skin, and occasionally the mucous membrane.

Sym. Urticarial, erythematous or eczematous patches of irregular shape and size, with well-defined margins usually upon scalp and skin of trunk. Itching intense, and frequently the patches become hypertrophic and firm. Hard nodules varying from size of pea to apple, either sessile or pedunculated, develop on them. These eventually break down and form ulcers that contain sensitive, fungating granulation tissue, and discharge thin pus and serum. Death results from progressive cachexia.

Treatment. Constitutional. Good, nourishing food. Hygienic living. Ulcers may be treated surgically. Cleanliness.

m. superficial. A dermatomycosis; a fungus infection of the skin or its appendages. Includes erythrasma; tinea barbae, t. capitis, t. corporis, t. cruris, t. favosa, t. pedis, t. unguis; trichomycosis axillaris.

m., systemic. A deep mycosis; a fungus infection involving various bodily systems or regions. Includes aspergillosis, blastomycosis, chromoblastomycosis, coccidioidomycosis, candidiasis, cryptococcosis, geotrichosis, histoplasmosis, maduromycosis, moniliasis, mucormycosis, nocardiosis, para-actino-

mycosis, penicilliosis, rhinosporidiosis, sporotrichosis

mycotic (mī-kōt'ik) [G. *mykēs*, fungus]. Caused by or affected with microorganisms

mycterophonla (mīk'ter-ō-fō'nī-ā). Phonation in which the voice possesses a nasal quality

mydaleine (mīd-ā'le-ēn) [G. *mydaleos*, putrid]. A poisonous ptomaine from putrefied visceral organs, acting mainly on the heart

mydriasis (mīd-rī'ās-īs) [G. *mydriasis*]. Abnormal dilation of the pupil

Error. Fright, sudden emotion, anemia, 1st and 3rd stages of anesthesia, drugs, coma, hysteria, botulism, irritation of cervical sympathetic nerve.

m., alternating. M which affects one eye, then the other. Also called *leaping, springing, or bounding m*

m., paralytic. M resulting from paralysis of oculomotor nerve.

m., spastic. M resulting from overactivity of dilator muscle of iris or of sympathetic nerves supplying that muscle. Also called *spasmodic m*

m., spinal. M resulting from a lesion of, or irritation of, ciliospinal center of spinal cord

mydriatic (mīd-rī-at'ik) [G. *mydriasis*, dilatation]. 1. Causing pupillary dilatation. 2. Any drug which dilates the pupil

Ex. atropine, cocaine, ephedrine, ephthalamine, homatropine.

myectomy (mī-ēk'tō-mī) Excision of a portion of a muscle

myectopia (mī-ēk-tō'pī-ā) [G. *mys*, my-, muscle, + *ek*, out, + *lopos*, place]. Muscle dislocation

myelalgia (mī-el-al'jī-ā) [G. *myelos*, marrow, + *algos*, pain]. Pain of the spinal cord or its membranes.

myelanolosis (mī-ēl-ā-nal-ō'sīs) ["" + *anolosis*, wasting]. Gradual wasting of spinal cord SYN *tubes dorsalis*.

myelapoplexy (mī-el-ap'ō-plēks-ī) ["" + *apoplexia* stroke] Hemorrhagic effusion into the spinal cord

myelasthenia (mī-ēl-ās-thē'nī-ā) [G. *myelos*, marrow, + *asthenia*, weakness] Spinal exhaustion; neurasthenia arising from spinal causes

myelateia (mī-ēl-ā-tē'nī-ā) ["" + *ateleia*, imperfection]. Defective development of spinal cord

myelatrophy (mī-el-at'rof-ī) ["" + *atrophia*, atrophy]. Wasting of the spinal cord.

myelauze (mī-ēl-awks'ē) ["" + *auzē*, increase] Abnormal enlargement of spinal cord.

myelemia (mī-ēl-ē'mī-ā) ["" + *atma*, blood] Abnormal number of marrow cells in the blood SYN *myelocytosis*.

myelencephalon (mī'ēl-ēn-sēf'ā-lōn) [G. *myelos*, marrow, + *egkephalos*, brain] The most posterior portion of the embryonic hind-brain (rhombencephalon) which gives rise to the medulla oblongata.

myel'ic. Pert. to the spinal cord.

myelin [G. *myelos*, marrow] 1. A fat-like substance forming the principal component of the myelin sheath of nerve fibers. Composed of cholesterol, certain cerebrosides, phospholipins, and fatty acids. 2. A complex lipid substance present in the brain in small quantities.

myelination (mī-ēl-in-ā'shūn) [G. *myelos*, marrow]. Process of acquiring a myelin sheath. SYN *myelinization*.

myelitic (mī-ēl-in'ik) [G. *myelos*, mar-

row]. Concerning or composed of myelin.

myelinization (mī'ēl-in-ā'shūn) [G. *myelos*, marrow]. Acquisition of myelin sheath for nerve fibers. SYN *myelination*.

myelinogenetic (mī'ēl-in-ō-jēn-et'ik) ["" + *gennan*, to produce]. Producing myelin or a myelin sheath

myelinosis (mī'ēl-in-ō'sīs) ["" + *-ōsis*, intensive]. Fatty degeneration during which myelin is produced.

myelitic (mī-el-it'ik) [G. *myelos*, marrow]. Concerning myelitis

myelitis (mī-el-i'tis) ["" + *-itis*, inflammation]. 1. Inflammation of the spinal cord. 2. Inflammation of bone marrow.

SYN. Moderate fever (101°-103° F.), loss of appetite, coated tongue and constipation, followed by pain in back radiating into the limbs. Various forms of paresthesia, as numbness, tingling, burning, etc. Frequently a sense of painful constriction, "girdle pain" at level of the disease. Paralysis soon develops, and may become more or less complete, at first may be retention, later frequently incontinence of feces, anesthesia, more or less complete. Bedsores soon develop. Death may result in few days from extension upward, and involvement of respiratory muscles. In rare cases a spontaneous arrest of inflammation and slow recovery follows, attended with partial paralysis

SEE *atrophage, osteomyelitis, poliomyelitis*

m., acute. Simple acute form which develops following injury

m., acute ascending. M which moves progressively upward in the spinal cord

m., bulbar. M involving the oblongata

m., central. M in which the gray matter is esp. involved

m., c., acute. Resembles acute transverse m, but the trophic disturbances are more marked and duration shorter. Usually fatal in 1 to 2 weeks

PROG. Always extremely grave.

TREATMENT. If possible place patient on water bed. Both in retention and incontinence of urine catheter should be used twice daily. In incontinence of urine and feces the discharges should be received on cotton, wool or oakum, which should be frequently renewed and parts thoroughly cleansed. In the beginning ice bags or wet cups may be applied to the spine. Frequent baths should be given, milk, eggs, rice, toast, farina, fruit and blanc mange may be given in early stages of disease. Later, more nutritious diet.

m., chronic. Form progressing slowly but steadily.

SYM. Begin with numbness, tingling or burning in lower extremities, followed by loss of power and sensation. Reflexes generally exaggerated. Sphincters soon become involved. Girdle pain at level of disease. Progress slow, 6 months to 10 years.

TREATMENT. Patient should be put at rest. Frequent tepid baths; plenty of sleep; good, nourishing food; moderate exercise that stops short of fatigue. Freedom from mental worry. Constitutional treatment, antisiphilitics where indicated.

m., compression. M. caused by pressure on the cord, as by a hemorrhage.

m., cornual. M. affecting the spinal cord's horns of gray matter.

m., descending. M. affecting successively lower areas of the spinal cord.
m., diffuse. M. involving large sections of the cord
m., disseminated. M. with several separated foci on the cord
m., hemorrhagic. M. with hemorrhage.
m., parenchymatous. M. of nerve substance.
m., sclerosing. M. with hardening of cord, and interstitial tissue growth
m., systemic. M. affecting only certain tracts of the cord.
m., transverse. M. involving the whole thickness of the cord.
m., f., acute. Acute form of m. involving entire thickness of cord, developing subsequent injury to spinal cord
m., traumatic. M. due to cord injury.
myelo- [G] Prefix denoting the spinal cord, or bone marrow
myeloblast (mi'el-ō-blāst) [G. *myelos*, marrow, + *blastos*, germ] Bone marrow cell which develops into a myelocyte
myeloblastemia (mi'el-ō-blāst-ē'mi-ā) [" + " + *aima*, blood]. Occurrence of myeloblasts in the blood
myeloblastoma (mi'el-ō-blāst-ō'mā) [" + " + *-oma*, tumor] 1 Tumor containing myeloblasts 2. Myelogenic form of leukemia
myeloblastosis (mi'el-ō-blāst-ō'sis) Excess production of myeloblasts and their presence in circulating blood, myeloblastic leukemia
myelocoele (mi'el-ō-sēl) [" + *kēlē*, hernia] 1. A form of spina bifida with spinal cord protrusion. 2 [" + *kōilos*, hollow] Central canal of spinal cord
myelocyst (mi'el-ō-sist) [G. *myelon*, marrow, + *kystis*, bladder]. Cyst arising from the spinal cord
myelocystocele (mi'el-ō-sist-ō-sēl) [" + " + *kēlē*, hernia]. Cystic tumor of spinal cord
myelocystomeningocele (mi'el-ō-sist-ō-men-in'gō-sēl) [" + " + *meninx*, membrane, + *kēlē*, hernia]. Combined myelocystocele and meningocele
myelocyte (mi'el-ō-sit) [G. *myelos*, marrow, + *kytos*, cell] A large cell in red bone marrow, from which leukocytes are derived
myelocytthemia (mi'el-ō-sit-thē'mi-ā) [" + " + *aima*, blood] Presence of an excess number of myelocytes in the blood. SYN: *myelocytosis*
myelocytic (mi'el-ō-sit'ik) [" + *kytos*, cell]. Characterized by presence of, or pert. to, myelocytes
myelocytoma (mi'el-ō-sit-ō'mā) [" + " + *-oma*, tumor] Leukemia with leukocytes arising from both myeloid and lymphoid substance. SYN: *chronic myelogenous leukemia*.
myelocytosis (mi'el-ō-sit-ō'sis) [" + " + *-osis*, intensive] Myelocytes in large quantities in the blood. SYN: *myelocytthemia*.
myelodiastasis (mi'el-ō-dī-as'tā-sis) [G. *myelos*, marrow, + *diastasis*, separation]. Destruction and disintegration of spinal cord.
myelodysplasia (mi'el-ō-dīs-plā'zī-ā) [" + *dys*, bad, + *plassein*, to form]. Defective formation of the spinal cord.
myeloencephalic (mi'el-ō-ēn-sēf-āl'ik) [" + *egkephalos*, brain] Concerning the spinal cord and brain
myeloencephalitis (mi'el-ō-ēn-sēf-ā-lī'tis) [" + " + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of spinal cord and brain.

myelogenesis (mi'el-ō-jen'ē-sis) [" + *genesis*, development]. 1. The development of brain and spinal cord. 2. Development of myelin
myelogenic, myelogenous (mi'el-ō-jen'ēk, -lō'jēn-ūs) [" + *gennan*, to produce]. Producing or originating in marrow.
myelography (mi'el-ōg'rā-fī) [" + *graphein*, to write]. Roentgenographical inspection of the spinal cord
myeloid (mi'el-oid) [" + *eidos*, form]. 1. Medullary, like marrow 2. Resembling a myelocyte, but not necessarily originating from bone marrow
myeloidosis (mi'el-oid-ō'sis) [" + " + *-osis*, intensive]. Formation of myeloid tissue, esp abnormal tissue formation
myelolymphangioma (mi'el-ō-līm-fān'gī-ō-mā) Elephantiastis, *qv*
myelolymphocyte (mi'el-ō-līm'fō-sit) [" + *L lymphata*, lymph, + *G kytos*, cell] Tiny lymphocyte formed abnormally in bone marrow
myeloma (mi-el-ō'ma) [G. *myelos*, marrow, + *-oma*, tumor] A tumor originating in cells of the hematopoietic portion of bone marrow
m., multiple. A neoplastic disease characterized by the infiltration of bone and bone marrow by myeloma cells forming multiple tumor masses Usually progressive and generally fatal Accompanied by anemia, renal lesions, and high globulin levels in blood. Common in 6th decade of life More frequent in males by ratio of 3:1
myelomalacia (mi'el-ō-mā-lā'si-ā) [" + *malakia*, softening]. Abnormal softening of spinal cord
myelomatosis (mi'el-ō-mā-tō'sis) [" + *-oma*, tumor, + *-osis*]. Disease marked by multiple tumors of the bone marrow, pernicious anemia, and albumosuria. SYN: *multiple myeloma*.
myelomenia (mi'el-ō-mē-ni-ā) [" + *mēn*, month]. Vicarious menstrual discharge in the spinal cord
myelomeningitis (mi'el-ō-men-in'jī'tis) [G. *myelos*, marrow, + *mēninx*, meninges, membrane, + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflamed spinal cord and membranes, spinal meningitis.
myelomeningocele (mi'el-ō-men-in'gō-sēl) [" + " + *kēlē*, hernia] Spina bifida with portion of cord and membranes protruding
myelomyces (mi-el-ō-mī'sēs) [" + *mykēs*, fungus] Malignant growth resembling brain substance. SYN: *encephaloma*.
myelon (mi-el-on) [G. *myelos*, marrow]. The spinal cord
myeloneuritis (mi'el-ō-nū-rī'tis) [" + *neuron*, nerve, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Multiple neuritis and myelitis combined.
myelonic (mi'el-on'ik) [G. *myelos*, marrow] Pert. to the spinal cord
myeloparalysis (mi'el-ō-pā-rāl'ī-sis) [" + *para*, beside, + *lyein*, to loosen] Paralysis of the spine
myelopathy (mi-el-op'ā-thī) [" + *pathos*, disease]. Any pathological condition of the spinal cord.
myelopetal (mi-el-op'et-āl) [" + *L. petere*, to seek for]. Proceeding toward the spinal cord.
myelophage (mi'el-ō-fā) [" + *phagein*, to eat]. A myelin ingesting macrophage.
myelophthisis (mi'el-ōf'thī-sis) [G. *myelos*, marrow, + *phthisis*, a wasting]. SYN: *myelomalacia* 1. Atrophy of the spinal cord 2. Aplastic anemia, *qv*
myeloplast [G. *myelos*, marrow, + *plastos*, formed]. A bone marrow cell similar to a leukocyte.

my'eloplax (mi' + plax, plate). Large, multinuclear, bone marrow cell.

myeloplaxoma (mi'él-ô-pläks-ô'mä) [G. *myelos*, marrow, + *plax*, plate, + *-ôma*, tumor]. Tumor composed of myeloplaxes.

myeloplegia (mi'él-ô-plé'ji-ä) [" + *plégē*, stroke]. Paralysis of spinal origin.

myelopoiesis (mi'él-ô-poy-é'sis) [" + *poiesin*, to form] The development of marrow or myelocytes

m., ectopic. Extramedullary, *q v*

m., extramedullary. Development of myeloid elements (erythrocytes and granular leukocytes) in regions other than bone marrow

myelorrhagia (mi'él-ô-rä'ji-ä) [" + *rēgnai*, to burst forth]. Hemorrhage into myelon

myelorrhaphy (mi'él-ô-ra-fl) [" + *raphē*, a sewing] Suture of a cut or wound of the spinal cord

myelosarcoma (mi'él-ô-sär-kô'mä) [" + *sarx*, flesh, + *-ôma*, tumor]. Sarcoma of bone marrow cells and tissue **SYN.** *osteosarcoma*.

myeloschisis. Cleft spinal cord resulting from failure of neural tube to close **SEE** *spina bifida rachischisis*

myelosclerosis (mi'él-ô-skler-ô'sis) [G. *myelos*, marrow, + *sklerōsis*, hardening] Sclerosis of the spinal cord

myelosis (mi'él-ô-sis) [" + *-osis*, intensive] Formation of a myeloma or medullary tumor

myelospungium (mi'él-ô-spon'ji-üm) [" + *spōngos*, sponge] Embryonic network from which the neuroglia arises

myelopore". An opening in the spinal cord

myeloradiculitis (mi'él-ô-rä-dik'ü-l'itis) Inflammation of spinal cord and dorsal roots of spinal nerves

myeloradiculodysplasia (mi'él-ô-rä-dik'ü-lô-dis-plä'si-ä) Congenital abnormality of spinal cord and spinal nerve roots

myelotome (mi'él-ô-töm) [" + *tomē*, incision] Instrument used to dissect the spinal cord

myelotomy (mi'él-ô-tô-mi) [" + *tomē*, incision] Dissection of the spinal cord

myelotoxic (mi'él-ô-toks'ik) [" + *toxikon*, poison] 1 Destroying bone marrow 2 Pert to or arising from diseased bone marrow

myelotoxin (mi'él-ô-toks'in) [" + *toxikon*, poison]. Toxin which destroys marrow cells

myenergia (mi'én-er'ji-ä) [G. *mys*, *my-*, muscle, + *ergon*, work]. Muscular energy

myenteric (mi'én-ter'ik) [" + *enteron*, intestine] Concerning the myenteron.

m. reflex. Intestinal contraction above and relaxation below the point of stimulation

myenteron (mi'en'tēr-ôn) [" + *enteron*, intestine]. Muscular layer of the intestine

myesthesia (mi'ēs-thē'-zi-ä) [G. *mys*, *my-*, muscle, + *aisthēsis*, sensation] Muscle sense, consciousness of muscle contraction

myiasis (mi-'i-ä-sis) [G. *myia*, fly] Condition resulting from infestation by the larvae (maggots) of flies Infestation may be (a) *cutaneous* (in the skin), (b) *intestinal*, (c) *atrial* (within a cavity such as mouth, nose, eye, sinuses, vagina, urethra), (d) *wound*, or (e) *external*

myiodesopsia (mi'i-l-ô-dēs-op'si-ä) [G. *myiōdēs*, flylike, + *opsis*, vision]. Condition in which spots are seen before the eyes. **SEE** *muscae volitantes*.

myitis (mi-l'itis) [G. *mys*, *my-*, muscle, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of a muscle **SYN** *myositis*.

mylodus. A molar tooth.

mylohyoid (mi'lô-hi'oid) [G. *mylē*, mill, + *yooidēs*, U-shaped]. Pert. to the hyoid bone and the molar teeth.

myo- [G.]. Combining form pert. to muscle.

myoalbumin (mi'ô-al-bu'min) [G. *mys*, *myo-*, muscle, + *L. albumen*, white of egg]. Albumin found in muscular tissue

myoalbumose (mi-ô-al-bu-mos) [" + *L. albus*, white]. A protein derived from muscle plasma

myoarchitectonic (mi'ô-ar'ki-tēk-ton'ik) [" + *architekton*, master workman]. Pert. to or resembling structural arrangement of muscle or of fibers.

myoatrophy (mi-ô-ät'rô-fi) [" + *atrophia*, atrophy] Muscular wasting

myoblast (mi'ô-blast) [G. *mys*, *myo-*, muscle, + *blastos*, germ]. An embryonic cell which develops into muscle fiber cell

myoblastoma. A tumor consisting of cells resembling myoblasts

myobradia [" + *bradus*, slow] Slow muscular reaction to stimulation

myocardiac, myocardial (mi-ô-kar-di-ä-k, -äl) [" + *kardia*, heart] Concerning the myocardium

m. infarction. Development of an infarct in the myocardium, usually the result of myocardial ischemia following occlusion of a coronary artery

SYN: Pain similar to that of angina pectoris, shock, cardiac dysfunction, and frequently sudden death

m. insufficiency. Cardiac failure, *q v*

myocardiograph (mi'ô-kar-di-ô-giäf) [G. *mys*, *myo-*, muscle, + *kardia*, heart, + *graphein*, to write] Instrument for recording heart movements

myocardiosis (mi-ô-kar-di-ô'sis) [" + " + *-osis*, intensive] Noninflammatory cardiac disorder **SYN** *myocardia*.

myocarditis (mi-ô-kar-di'itis) [" + " + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of the cardiac muscular tissue

Etiol. Unknown, but is associated with a number of conditions including many type, of infections, nephritis, carbon monoxide poisoning, heat stroke, and burns Occurs commonly after rheumatic fever and diphtheria or may be idiopathic

PHYSICAL SIGNS Apex beat extremely weak and rapid, pulse irregular and weak; tenderness over precordium, percussion negative, auscultation reveals 1st sound of heart resembling 2nd heart sound, high pitched and wanting in muscular quality

NP In acute myocarditis absolute rest is essential Years may be added in chronic myocarditis if moderation in all things is observed Plenty of rest and sleep, light diet, and avoidance of all worry, hurry, and physical strains are very important High altitudes must be avoided, and climbing stairs should be reduced to a minimum, and haste avoided The bowels should be kept regular In some instances graduated exercises may be ordered

m., acute, primary. Acute interstitial inflammation of the myocardium

m., a., secondary. Acute inflammation of the heart muscle.

Etiol. Secondary to acute inflammation of pericardium or endocardium, or may occur during some infectious disease.

SYM: Marked by primary disease;

great weakness; cardiac palpitation with irregularity; small, feeble pulse, and dyspnea, precordial pain and distress.

m., a., septic. Localized, suppurative inflammation of the heart muscle.

Etiol. Distant infection, suppurating pericardium or endocardium.

m., chronic. Characterized by round cell infiltration of interstitial tissue, followed by parenchymatous changes of muscle fibers.

Etiol. Nephritis, syphilis, grave anemia, diabetes, rheumatic fever, malaria, toxic substance, or excessive use of alcohol and tobacco. Certain wasting diseases, disease of coronary arteries, joint affections, or extension from endocardium and pericardium.

Sym. Cardiac insufficiency. Rapid heart which does not immediately recover from exercise. On first exertion the heart and blood pressure rise quickly but become slower with prolonged exertion.

PHYSICAL SIGNS: Face appears cyanosed, esp about the lips and ears, also about the fingertips. Apex beat of heart not displaced unless the heart was previously hypertrophied, in which case apex beat will be displaced downward and to the left, or downward if dilatation exists. Pulse weak, blood pressure either low or high. Auscultation reveals a short, feeble 1st sound, lacking in muscular quality with reduplication of that sound. Second sound, esp the aortic, is accentuated. Systolic murmur at apex over a small area if dilatation exists.

m., Fiedler's. An idiopathic m. of unknown etiology. Also called "isolated myocarditis," as endocardium or pericardium are not affected.

m., fragmentation. F. of the myocardium.

m., indurative. Chronic m. causing hardening of muscular walls of the heart.

myocardosis (mī'ō-kar-dō'sis) [G. *mys*, *myo-*, muscle, + *kardia*, heart, + *-ōsis*, intensive] 1. A noninflammatory disorder of the myocardium. 2. Any degenerative condition (except myofibrosis) of the heart muscle.

myocoele (mī'ō-sēl) [" + *kēlē*, hernia]. 1. Muscular protrusion through a muscle sheath. 2. Cavity within a somite of an embryo.

myocelialgia (mī'ō-sē-lī-al'jī-ā) [" + *kōilia*, belly, + *algos*, pain]. Abdominal muscle pain.

myocelitis (mī'ō-sē-lī'tis) [" + " + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of abdominal muscles.

myocellulitis (mī'ō-sē-lī-lī'tis) [G. *mys*, *myo-*, muscle, + *L. cellula*, little chamber, + *G. -itis*, inflammation]. Myositis combined with cellulitis.

myocerosis (mī'ō-sē-ro'sis) [" + *kēros*, wax]. Waxy degeneration of a muscle.

myochorditis (mī'ō-kor-dī'tis) [" + *chordē*, cord, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the muscles of the larynx.

myochrome (mī'ō-krōm) [" + *chrōma*, color]. Reddish pigment derived from hemoglobin and found in muscle. **Syn.** *myohematin*.

myochronoscope (mī'ō-krō'nō-skōp) [" + *chronos*, time, + *skopein*, to examine]. Device for determining time for producing a muscular contraction.

myoclonia (mī'ō-klo-nī-ā) [" + *klonos*, tumult]. Condition of intermittent, clonic spasm or twitching of a muscle or muscles.

myoclonus (mī-ok'lō-nūs) [G. *mys*, *myo-*, muscle, + *klonos*, tumult]. Twitching or clonic spasm of a muscle or group of muscles. **Syn.** *paramyoclonus*.

m. multiplex. Condition marked by persistent and continuous muscular spasms.

myocoele (mī'ō-sēl) [" + *kōilos*, hollow]. See *myocoele*.

myocolpitis (mī'ō-kol-pī'tis) [G. *mys*, *my-*, muscle, + *kolpos*, vagina, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the muscular tissue of the vagina, or inflammation of vaginal muscular tissue.

myocomma (mī'ō-kōm'ma) [" + *komma*, cut]. **Syn.** *myotome*. Septum dividing the myotomes.

myocrismus (mī'ō-kris'mūs) [" + *krissein*, to squeak]. A peculiar crackling sound sometimes heard in auscultation resulting from contraction of a muscle.

myocyte (mī'ō-sīl) [" + *kytos*, cell]. A muscular tissue cell.

myocytoma (mī'ō-sī-tō'mā) [G. *mys*, *myo-*, muscle, + *kytos*, cell, + *-ōma*, tumor]. Tumor containing muscle cells.

myodemia (mī'ō-de'mī-ā) [" + *dēmos*, fat]. Fatty degeneration of muscular tissue.

Muscular fiber cells become filled with fat granules and are ultimately destroyed.

myodesopsia (mī'ō-des-op'sī-ā) [G. *myōdēs*, flylike, + *opsis*, vision]. **Syn.** *myodesopsia*.

myodiastasis (mī'ō-dī-as'tā-sis) [G. *mys*, *myo-*, muscle, + *diastasis*, separation]. Division or rupture of a muscle.

myodynamia (mī'ō-dī-nam'ī-ā) [" + *dynamis*, force]. Muscular force or strength.

myodynamometer (mī'ō-dī-nā-mom'ēt-ēr) [" + " + *metron*, measure]. Device for measurement of muscular strength.

myodynia (mī'ō-dīn'ī-ā) [" + *odynē*, pain]. Any muscle pain. **Syn.** *myalgia*.

myoedema (mī'ō-ē-dē'mā) [G. *mys*, *myo-*, muscle, + *oedema*, swelling]. 1. Lumping in a wasting muscle when struck. **Syn.** *mounding*. 2. Muscular edema.

myoelastic. Pert. to muscle and elastic tissue. See *tissue myoelastic*.

myoelectric (mī'ō-ē-lēk'tik) [" + *elektron*, amber]. Pert. to muscular electrical properties.

myoendocarditis (mī'ō-ēn'dō-kar-dī'tis) [" + *endon*, within, + *kardia*, heart, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the cardiac muscular wall and membranous lining.

myoepithelial (mī'ō-ēp-lī-thē'lī-āl) [G. *mys*, *myo-*, muscle, + *epi*, upon, + *thelē*, nipple]. Pert. to contractile epithelial cells.

m. cells. Spindle-shaped or branched contractile epithelial cells found between glandular cells and basement membrane of sweat, mammary, and salivary glands.

myofascitis (mī'ō-fās-ī'tis) [" + *L. fascia*, band, + *G. -itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of a muscle and its fascia.

myofibril, **myofibrilla** (mī'ō-fī-brīl, -fī-brīl'ā) (pl. *myofibrillae*) [G. *mys*, *myo-*, muscle, + *L. fibrilla*, a small fiber]. A tiny fibril found in muscular tissue, running parallel to the cellular long axis, from 1 cell to another.

May be the contractile element.

myofibroma (mī'ō-fī-brō'mā) [" + *L. fibra*, fiber, + *G. -ōma*, tumor]. Tumor containing muscular and fibrous tissue.

myofibrosis (mī'ō-fī-brō'sis) [" + " + *G. -ōsis*, intensive]. Increase of connective

or fibrous tissue with degeneration of muscular tissue.

myogelosis (mī-ō-jel-ō'sis) [+ L. *gelāre*, to congeal]. Hardening of a portion of muscle.

myogen (mī-ō-jěn) [+ *gennan*, to produce]. A protein found in muscle plasma, which is spontaneously coagulable.

myogenesis (mī-ō-jěn-ē-sis) [+ *genesis*, development]. Formation of muscular tissue.

myogenetic (mī-ō-jěn-et'ik) [G. *mys*, *myo-*, muscle, + *gennan*, to produce]. Having origin in muscle. SYN *myogenic*.

myogenic, **myogenous** [+ *gennan*, to form]. Arising from muscle.

myoglia (mī-og-lī-ā) [+ *ghia*, glue]. A fibrous network in muscular tissue resembling neuroglia in appearance.

myoglobin. Myohemoglobin. *q v*

myoglobulin (mī-ō-glob'u-lin) [+ L. *globulus*, globule]. A coagulable globulin seen in muscular tissue.

myogram [+ *gramma*, a marking]. A tracing made by the myograph of muscular contractions.

myograph (mī-ō-grāf) [G. *mys*, *myo-*, muscle, + *graphein*, to write]. Instrument for tracing movements caused by muscular contractions.

myographic (mī-ō-graf'ik) [+ *graphein*, to write]. Pert to a myograph, or the tracings made by it.

m. tracing. A myogram or muscular tracing.

myography (mī-og'rā-fi) [+ *graphein*, to write]. 1. Recording of muscular contractions by a myograph. 2. Description of the muscles and their action.

myohematin (mī-ō-hēm-tēr-ek'ō-mī) [G. *mys*, *myo-*, muscle, + *aima*, blood]. SYN *histohematin*. An iron compound present in muscle tissue which functions in cellular respiration. Similar to hematin of the blood.

myo'hemoglobin. A respiratory pigment in muscle tissue which serves as an oxygen carrier. ABRX MHB Also called *myoglobin*, *myoglobulin*.

myohysterectomy (mī-ō-hīs-tēr-ek'ō-mī) [+ *ystera*, uterus, + *ektomē*, excision]. Excision of the body of the uterus, leaving the cervix in place. SYN *subtotal hysterectomy*.

myoid [+ *eidos*, resemblance]. Resembling muscle.

myoidema (mī-ol-dē'mā) [+ *oidēma*, swelling]. SYN *myoedema*.

myoischemia (mī-ō-is-kē'mi-ā) [+ *ischein*, to hold back, + *aima*, blood]. Local anemia in a muscle.

myokerosis (mī-ō-kē-rō'sis) [G. *mys*, *myo-*, muscle, + *kēros*, wax, + *-ōsis*]. Waxy degeneration of muscle or muscular tissue.

my'okinase. An enzyme present in muscle which catalyzes the synthesis of adenosinetriphosphate. Also call *isomerase*.

myokinesis (mī-ō-kīn-ē'sis) [+ *kinēsis*, motion]. 1. Muscular activity. 2. Surgical displacement of muscular fibers.

myokymia (mī-ō-kīm'i-ā) [+ *kyma*, wave]. Twitching of fibers of a muscle. It may be functional and is also seen in organic affections and general paresis.

myolipoma (mī-ō-lī-pō'mā) [+ *lipos*, fat, + *-ōma*, tumor]. Muscle tissue tumor containing fatty elements.

myology (mī-ol-ō-jī) [+ *logos*, study]. The science or study of the muscles and their parts.

myolysis (mī-ol'i-sis) [G. *mys*, *myo-*, muscle, + *lysis*, destruction]. Fatty degeneration and infiltration with destruc-

tion of muscular tissue accompanied by separation and disappearance of muscle cells.

myoma (mī-ō'mā) [+ *-ōma*, tumor]. A tumor containing muscle tissue. SEE: *chondromyoma*.

m. lymphangiectodes. M. containing dilated lymphatic vessels.

m., nonstriated. A tumor of unmarked muscle tissue. SYN *leiomyoma*.

m. stricellulare. Fibroma with striated muscular fibers. SYN *rhabdomyoma*.

m. telangiectodes. Coiled blood vessel tumor in muscular fibers.

myomalacia (mī-ō-mā-lā-si-ā) [+ *malakia*, softening]. Softening of muscular tissue [muscle].

m. cordis. Softening of the heart.

myomatosis (mī-ō-ma-tō'sis) [+ *-ōma*, tumor, + *-ōsis*]. The development of myomas.

myomatous (mī-ō'mā-tūs) [+ *-ōma*, tumor]. Pert to or resembling a myoma.

myomectomy (mī-ō-mek'tō-mī) [+ *ektome*, excision]. 1. Removal of a portion of muscle or muscular tissue. 2. Removal of a myomatous tumor, generally uterine, usually by abdominal section, leaving the uterus in place.

NP Same as for cesarean section.

Position, dorsal, possibly followed by Trendelenburg's.

myomelanosis (mī-ō-mēl-ā-nō'sis) [G. *mys*, *myo-*, muscle, + *melanosis*, blackening]. Darkening of muscle tissue.

myomere (mī-ō-mēr) [+ *meros*, part]. SYN *myocomma*, *myotome*.

myometer (mī-om-ēt-ēr) [+ *metron*, measure]. Device for measurement of muscular contractions.

myometritis (mī-ō-mē-trī'tis) [+ *mētra*, uterus, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of the muscular part of the uterus.

myometrium (mī-ō-mē-trī-ūm) [+ *mētra*, uterus]. Muscular structure of the uterus.

myomohysterectomy (mī-ō-mō-hīs-tēr-ek'ō-mī) [G. *mys*, *myo-*, muscle, + *-ōma*, tumor, + *ystera*, uterus, + *ektomē*, excision]. Hysterectomy performed to remove a myomatous uterus.

myomotomy (mī-ō-mot'ō-mī) [+ *tome*, excision]. Excision of a myoma, usually uterine. SYN *myomectomy*.

my'on [G. *mys*, *myo-*, muscle]. A muscle.

myonarcosis (mī-ō-nār-kō'sis) [+ *narkosis*, a numbing]. Muscular numbness.

myonephropexy (mī-ō-nēf'rō-pēk'sī) [+ *nephros*, kidney, + *pēxis*, fixation]. Fixation of a movable kidney by attaching it to a portion of muscular tissue with sutures.

my'oneur'al. Pert to muscle and nerve.

m. junction. Ending of a nerve in a muscle. SEE *motor end plate*.

myoneurasthenia (mī-ō-nūr-ās-thē'nī-ā) [+ *astheneia*, weakness]. Neurasthenic muscular relaxation.

myoneuroma (mī-ō-nū-rō'mā) [+ *-ōma*, tumor]. A neuroma partially composed of muscular elements.

myonosis (mī-on-ō-sūs) [+ *nosos*, disease]. A disease of muscular tissue. SYN *myopathy*.

myopachynsis (mī-ō-pāk-in'sis) [+ *pachynsis*, thickening]. Abnormal thickening of muscle tissue.

myopalmus (mī-ō-pal'mūs) [+ *palmos*, a twitching]. Twitching of muscles.

myoparalysis (mī-ō-pā-rai'lī-sis) [+ *para*, beside, + *lysis*, loosening]. Paralysis in a muscle.

myo''pare'sis. Slight paralysis of a muscle

myopathic (mi'ô-path'ik) [' + *pathos*, disease]. 1 Pert to muscular disease. 2. One suffering from a muscular disease.

m. facies. Facial expression caused by relaxation of facial muscles

myopathy (mi'ô-pă-thi) [G *mys*, *myo-*, muscle, + *pathos*, disease]. Any diseased condition of a muscle

m. facial. Atrophy of facial muscles
SYM Lips pouled, "twisted" smile. Sometimes ptosis of upper eyelids, inability to whistle or to blow out the cheeks, depending upon the muscles affected

myope (ni'ôp) [G *myein*, to shut, + *ôps*, eye] One afflicted with myopia or nearsightedness

myopericarditis (mi'ô-per-i-kar-dî'tis) [G *mys*, *myo-*, muscle, + *peri*, around, + *kardia*, heart, + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of the pericardium and cardiac muscular wall

myophone (mi'ô-fôn) [' + *phônê*, voice] Device for conveying sound of muscular contractions

myopia [G *myein*, to shut, + *ôps*, eye] Defect in vision so that objects can only be seen distinctly when very close to the eyes, nearsightedness

Light rays come to a focus in front of the retina

m., axial. M. due to elongation of the axis of the eye.

m., chronic. Color blindness when viewing distant objects

m. of curvature. M. due to curvature of the eye's refracting surfaces

m., index. M. resulting from abnormal refractivity of the media.

m., malignant. Pernicious myopia

m., pernicious. M. with progressive disease of the choroid, terminating in blindness.

m., prodromal. M. in which reading is possible without glasses, seen in incipient cataract.

m., progressive. M. that increases steadily during adult life

m., stationary. Myopia that comes to a stop after adult growth is attained

m., transient. M. seen in spasm of accommodation, as in acute iritis or iridocyclitis.

myopic (mi-op'ik) [' + *ôps*, eye]. Pert. to or affected with myopia.

m. crescent. Post. crescentic protrusion seen in myopia.

myoplasm (mi'ô-plazm) [G. *mys*, *myo-*, muscle, + *plasma*, a thing formed]. The contractile part of the muscle cell, as differentiated from the sarcoplasm.*

myoplastic (mi'ô-plăst'ik) [' + *plassein*, to form] Pert to plastic use of muscle tissue or plastic surgery on muscles.

myoplasty (mi'ô-plas-ti) [' + *plassein*, to form] Plastic surgery of muscle tissue.

myoplegia (mi'ô-plê-jî-ă) [' + *plêgê*, stroke]. Muscular paralysis.

my'oportho'sis. Correction of myopia or nearsightedness

myoprotein (mi'ô-prô'tê-in) [' + *prôtos*, first]. A protein found in muscle tissue.

myoproteose (mi'ô-pro'te-ôs) [' + *prôtos*, first]. A protein found in muscle plasma **SYN** *myocalumose*.

myopsychosis (mi'ô-si-kô'sis) [G *mys*, *myo-*, muscle, + *psychê*, mind, + *-ôsis*]. A muscular affection connected with a mental disorder

myorrhaphy (mi'ô-ră-fi) [' + *raphê*, a sewing] Suture of a muscle wound

myorrhexis (mi'ô-rêk'sis) [' + *rexis*, a rupture]. Rupture of a muscle

myosalgia (mi'ô-să'l-jî-ă) [' + *algos*, pain] Pain in a muscle **SYN** *myalgia*.

myosalpingitis (mi'ô-să'l-pin-jî'tis) [' + *salpîgx*, *salpîgg-*, tube, + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflamed condition of muscular tissue of a fallopian tube

myosarcoma (mi'ô-sar-kô'mă) [' + *sarx*, *sark-*, flesh, + *-ôma*, tumor] Tumor containing both muscular tissue and connective tissue cells

myosclerosis (mi'ô-skîêr-ô'sis) [' + *sklêrôsis*, hardening]. Hardening of muscle

my'ô-sin [G *mys*, *myo-*, muscle] A protein present in muscle fibrils and comprising about 60% of total muscle protein. It consists of long chains of polypeptides joined to each other by side chains. The molecular structure of myosin is thought to be responsible for the properties of muscle tissue, namely, birefringence, double refraction, contractility, and elasticity. Myosin combines with another muscle protein, *actin*, to form *actomyosin*

m. ferment. A coagulating enzyme in muscle plasma. It converts myosinogen into myosin

my'osinase. An enzyme that catalyzes the conversion of myosinogen to myosin

myosinogen (mi'ô-sîn-ô-jên) [G. *mys*, *myo-*, muscle, + *gennan*, to produce. **SYN** *myogen*] A protein present in muscle tissue, the precursor of myosin

Myosin, a derivative, is formed during rigor mortis **SYN** *myogen*.

myosinose (mi-ôs'in-ôs) [G. *mys*, *myo-*, muscle] A proteose resulting from the hydrolysis of myosin.

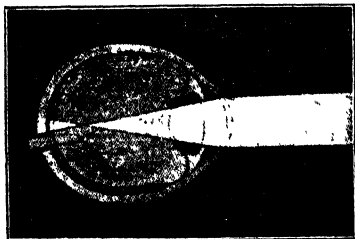
my'ôsis [G *myein*, to close] Contraction of the pupil **SEE** *miosis*

Error. Irritation of oculomotor system, paralysis of dilators. Occurs in certain fevers, congestion of iris, in typhus and in early stages of meningitis, also from drug poisoning. Seen in brain lesions, sunstroke and pulmonary congestion. **SYN** *miosis*, 1.

myositis (mi'ô-sî'tis) [G *mys*, *myo-*, muscle, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of muscle tissue, esp. voluntary muscles

Error. Infection, trauma, diathetic states, or infestation by parasites. **SEE** *fibrositis*

NP: In suppurative myositis a cold pack and free purgation at the onset may be ordered. After active inflammation has subsided, local heat, massage, and passive motion may help in preventing contractures. If they occur, ortho-



MYOPIC EYE.

Parallel rays of light reaching a focus in front of retina. See: emmetropia, hyperopia.

pedic treatment will be necessary. In traumatic myositis fomentations may be applied to the part. Counterirritants may be ordered for acute pain. Rest is essential.

m. fibrosa. See *interstitial m.*

m., interstitial. M. with hyperplasia of connective tissue

m. ossificans. M. marked by ossification of muscles.

m., parenchymatous. M. of substance of a muscle

m. purulenta. Suppurative myositis

m., rheumatic. A common form which may affect muscle tissue, fascia, or connective tissue

m., traumatic. May be simple, with pain and swelling, or suppurative

m. trichinosa, m., trichinosa. M. due to infestation with trichinae

myospasm (mī'ō-spāzm) [+ *spasmos*, spasm]. Spasmodic contraction of a muscle

myo'stat'ic. Of fixed length in relaxation
myostoe'ma [+ *osteon*, bone, + *ōma*, tumor]. A bony growth found in muscle tissue

myostypsis (mī'ō-stīp'sis) [+ *stypsis*, a contracting]. 1 A contraction of muscles. 2 Obstruction of any functional movement

myosuria (mī-ō-su'ri-ā) [+ *ouron*, urine]. Presence of myosin in the urine. SYN *myosinuria*.

myosuture (mī'ō-sū'chūr) [+ *L. sutura*, a stitch]. Stitching of a muscle

myosynxesis (mī-ō-sin-i-ze'sis) [G *mys*, *myo-*, muscle, + *synxesis*, sitting together]. Adhesion of muscular layers of tissue

myofact'ic (mī'ō-tāk'tik) [G *mys*, *myo-*, muscle, + *L. tactus*, touch]. Pert to muscle or kinesthetic sense

m. reflex. The stretch reflex, *q. v.*

myofasis (mī-ō'ā-sis) [+ *fasis*, a stretching]. Stretching of a muscle.

myofat'ic [+ *fasis*, stretching]. Pert. to the stretching of muscles

myofenontoplasty (mī'ō-tēn-on'tō-plast-i) [+ *tenon*, *tenon-*, tendon, + *plassein*, to form]. Plastic operation involving muscles and tendons. SYN *tenotomyoplasty*.

myofenosis (mī'ō-tēn-ō-sī'tis) [+ *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of a muscle and its tendon

myofenotomy (mī'ō-tēn-ō'ō-mī) [+ *-ōmē*, incision]. Division of the tendon of a muscle

myothermic (mī'ō-therm'ik) [+ *thermē*, heat]. Pert to rise in muscle temperature due to its activity

myofic [G *myein*, to close]. 1 An agent that will contract the pupil of the eye. Ex. *physostigmine*, *pilocarpine*. 2 Producing contraction of a pupil

myofility (mī-ō-tī'lī-tī) [G. *mys*, *myo-*, muscle]. Contractility of a muscle.

myotome (mī'ō-tōm) [G *mys*, *myo-*, muscle, + *tomē*, incision]. SYN *muscle plate*. 1 Knife for cutting muscles. 2. That portion of an embryonic somite which gives rise to somatic (striated) muscles.

myotomy (mī-ō'tō-mī) [+ *tomē*, incision]. Division or anatomical dissection of muscles.

myotonia (mī-ō-tō'nī-ā) [+ *tonos*, tension]. Tonic spasm of a muscle, or temporary rigidity.

SYN *Thomsen's disease*.

m. atrophica. M. congenita, *q. v.*

m. congenita. SYN *m. atrophica*, *m. dystrophica*, *Thomsen's disease*. A disease characterized by tonic spasms of the muscles induced by voluntary movements, usually congenital and transmitted from one generation to another.

SYM Disease appears in early childhood, is manifested by a tonic spasm of the muscles every time they are put in use. In few minutes the rigidity wears away and the movements become free from repeated contractions, the muscles becoming firm and extremely well developed, under electrical treatment the muscles contract and relax slowly.

PROG Incurable

TREATMENT Physical exercise causes improvement

myoton'ic [+ *tonos*, tension]. Pert. to tonic muscular spasm

myotonometer (mī'ō-tō-nom'ēt-ēr) [+ *metron*, measure]. Instrument used to measure muscular tonus

myotonus [+ *tonos*, tension]. A tonic muscle spasm with temporary rigidity

myotrophy [+ *trophic*, nourishment]. Nutrition of the tissues of muscle

Myriapoda (mīr-i-ap'ō-dā) [G *myrios*, numberless, + *pous*, *pod-*, foot]. Group of arthropods including millepedes and centipedes.

myriapodiasis (mīr'i-āp-ō-dī-ā-sis) [+ *pous*, *pod-*, foot]. Infestation with 1 of the Myriapoda

myringa (mīr-in'gā) [L *drum membrane*]. The tympanic membrane

myringectomy (mīr-in-jēk'tō-mī) [+ *G. ektomē*, excision]. SYN *myringodec-tomy*.

myringitis (mīr-in-jī'tis) [+ *G. -itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the tympanum or eardrum.

m. bullosa. M. with blebs or vesicular inflammation of the outer layer.

myringodec-tomy (mīr-in-gō-dēk'tō-mī) [L *drum membrane* + *G. ektomē*, excision]. SYN *myringectomy*. Excision of a part or the entire tympanic membrane.

myringomycosis (mīr-in'gō-mī-kō'sis) [L. *myringa*, drum membrane, + *G. mykes*, fungus, + *-osis*]. SYN *mycomyngitis*, *otomycosis*, *mycotic otitis externa*. Inflammation of the tympanic membrane resulting from infection by parasitic fungi.

myringoplasty (mīr-in'gō-plāst-i) [+ *G. plassein*, to form]. Plastic operation on membrana tympani.

myringoscope (mīr-in'gō-skōp) [+ *G. skopein*, to examine]. Instrument used for examination of the eardrum.

myringotome (mī-rin'gō-tōm) [+ *G. tomē*, incision]. Knife for incising the tympanic membrane

myringotomy (mīr-in-gō'tō-mī) [+ *G. tomē*, incision]. Incision of tympanic membrane.

myrrh (mur) [G. *myrra*]. USP. A gum resinous substance of great antiquity, cherished as a constituent of incense and perfume, most important use today is as an aromatic, astringent mouthwash.

mysophobia (mī-sō-fō-bī-ā) [G *mysos*, filth, + *phobos*, fear]. Abnormal aversion to dirt or contamination.

mytactism (mī'tā-sizm) [G *mytakismos*, fondness for letter m]. Excessive or incorrect use of the letter m or the m sound. SEE *metacism*, *mutacism*

mythomania (mīth-ō-mā'nī-ā) [G. *mythos*, myth, + *mania*, madness]. Abnormal tendency to lie and exaggerate.

mythophobia (mlth-ô-fô-bl-â) [' + phobos, fear]. Abnormal dread of making a false or incorrect statement

mytilotoxin (mît-i-lô-tôks'în). A toxic substance found in mussels, the cause of mussel poisoning

mytilotoxism. Mussel poisoning, *q.v.*

myxurus (mî-u'rûs) [G. *mys*, *my*, mouse, + *oura*, tail]. Gradually diminishing or tapering, said of certain symptoms, as the heart beat which, under certain conditions, grows feeble and then stronger

myxadenitis (mîks-ad-en-î'tis) [G. *myxa*, mucus, + *adên*, gland, + *-itis*, inflammation]

m. labialis. *SYN*. *Bacil's disease* *M* of the lips

myxadenoma (mîks-ad-en-ô'mâ) [' + + -ôma, tumor]. 1 A tumor with the structure of a mucous gland 2 A tumor of glandular structure containing mucous elements *SYN* *myxoadenoma*

myxangitis (mîks-an-jî'tis) [' + *aggeion*, vessel, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of mucous gland ducts

m. fibrosa. *M* accompanied by hyperplasia

m. hyalina. *M* with hyaline degeneration about the ducts

myxangoitis (mîks'an-gô-î'tis) [' + *aggeion*, vessel, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of vessels with mucous discharge

myxasthenia (mîks-âs-thê-nî-â) [' + *astheneia*, weakness]. Imperfect or insufficient secretion of mucus

myxedema (mîks-ê-dê-mâ) [G. *myxa*, mucus, + *oedema*, swelling] *SYN* *Gull's disease*. Condition resulting from hypofunction of the thyroid gland. Occurs in older children and adults.

ETIO. Iodine deficiency in diet, surgical excision or atrophy of thyroid gland, excessive use of antithyroid drugs. May occur secondary to hypofunction of ant. pituitary and is complicated by adrenal and gonadal deficiencies

SYM. Low BMR (-35 to -40), myxedematous facies, large tongue, slow speech, puffiness of hands and face, coarse and thickened edematous skin, loss and dryness of hair, mental apathy, drowsiness, and sensitivity to cold

TREATMENT. Adm. of desiccated thyroid

m., childhood. *M* occurring before puberty

m., operative. *SYN* *cachexia strumipriva*. *M* following removal of thyroid gland

m. pituitary. *M* occurring secondary to ant. pituitary hypofunction

myxedematoid (mîks-ê-dê-mâ-tôid) [' + + *eidos*, resemblance]. Resembling myxedema

myxedematous (mîks-ê-dê-mâ-tûs) [' + *oedema*, swelling]. Marked by or concerning myxedema

myxemia (mîks-ê-mî-â) [G. *myxa*, mucus, + *aima*, blood]. Accumulation of mucus in the blood *SYN* *mucinemia*.

myxidiotic (mîks-id-i-ô'tik) [' + *idiôtês*, private]. Myxedema with few physical symptoms, but marked mental defects

myxiosis (mîks-i-ô'sis) [G. *myxa*, mucus]. A mucous discharge or secretion.

myxo-, myx- [G.] Combining form meaning of, or pert. to mucus

myxoadenoma (mîks'ô-âd-en-ô'mâ) [G. *myxa*, mucus, + *adên*, gland, + *-ôma*, tumor] *SYN*: *myxadenoma*.

myx'ochon'drosfibrosar'co'ma. A malignant tumor composed of myxomatous, chondromatous, fibrous and sarcomatous elements

my'xochon'dro'ma. A malignant tumor composed of myxomatous and chondromatous elements

myxocystoma (mîks'ô-sîs-tô'mâ) [' + *kystis*, cyst, + *-ôma*, tumor]. 1 A cystic tumor containing mucus 2 Ovarian cyst with lining structure resembling mucous membrane

myxoedema (mîks-ê-dê'mâ) [G. *myxa*, mucus, + *oedema*, swelling] *Myxoedema*, *q.v.*

myxoenchondroma (mîks'ô-ên-kôn-drô'mâ) [' + *en*, in, + *chondros*, cartilage, + *-ôma*, tumor]. A cartilaginous tissue tumor which has undergone partial mucous degeneration

myxofibroma (mîks'ô-fi-brô'mâ) [' + *L. fibra*, fiber, + *G. -ôma*, tumor]. Tumor composed of mucous and fibrous elements

myxoglioma (mîks'ô-gli-ô'mâ) [G. *myxa*, mucus, + *glia*, glue, + *-ôma*, tumor]. Tumor composed of myxomatous and gliomatous elements

myxoid (mîks-oid) [' + *eidos*, resemblance]. Similar to or resembling mucus

myxoinoma (mîks-ô-in-ô'mâ) [' + *is in*, fiber, + *ôma*, tumor]. A *myxofibroma*, *q.v.*

myxolipoma (mîks'ô-li-pô'mâ) [' + *lipos*, fat, + *-ôma*, tumor]. Mucous tumor with fatty tissue elements in it

myxoma (mîks-ô'mâ) [G. *myxa*, mucus, + *-ôma*, tumor]. A benign tumor composed of mucous connective tissue similar to that present in the embryo or umbilical cord. Cells are stellate or spindle-shaped and separated by mucoid. The tumors are usually soft, gray, lobulated, and translucent and are not completely encapsulated. May be pure or of mixed types involving other types of tissue

m., cartilaginous. *SYN* *chondromyxoma*

m., cystic, cystoid. One with parts fluid enough to resemble cysts

m., enchondromatous. One with nodules of hyaline cartilage

m., erectile. *SEE* *telangiectatic m.*

m., fibrous. *SYN* *fibromyxoma*

m., intracanalicular, of the mamma. One developing in the interstitial connective tissue of the mamma

m., lipomatodes. *SEE* *lipomatous m.*

m., lipomatous. *SYN* *lipomyxoma*

m., telangiectatic, vascular. One of highly vascular structure

myxomatosis (mîks'ô-mâ-tô'sis) [G. *myxa*, mucus, + *-ôma*, tumor, + *-osis*]. 1. Formation of multiple myxomas 2. Degeneration of myxomatous type

Myxomycetes (mîks'ô-mî-sê'tês) [G. *myxa*, mucus, + *mykês*, fungus]. A class of fungi which includes the slime molds

myxomyoma (mîks-ô-mî-ô'mâ) [' + *mys*, *myo*, muscle, + *-ôma*, tumor]. Muscle tissue tumor that has undergone mucous degeneration.

myxoneuroma (mîks'ô-nû-rô'mâ) [' + *neuron*, nerve, + *-ôma*, tumor]. Tumor composed of mucous and nerve tissue elements

myxopapilloma (mîks'ô-pâp-îl-ô'mâ) [' + *L. papilla*, nipple, + *ôma*, tumor]. Combination myxomatous and papillomatous tumor or tumors

myxorrhœa (miks-or-rê'ă) [" + *roia*, flow]. Free discharge from mucous surfaces. **SYN:** *biennorrhœa*.

m. gastrica. Excessive mucous secretion in the stomach.

m. intestinalis. Secretion of mucus from the bowel in neurotic persons in times of mental stress

myxosarcoma (miks"ô-sâr-kô'mă) [" + *sarx*, *sark-*, flesh, + *-ôma*, tumor]. Mixed tumor, partly myxomatous and partly sarcomatous, having undergone partial degeneration.

myxosarcomatous (miks"ô-sâr-kô'măt-ôs) [" + " + *-ôma*, tumor]. Pert. to or of the nature of myxosarcoma.

myxospore (miks'ô-spor) [G. *myxa*, mucus, + *sporos*, seed]. Spore embedded in a gelatinous mass, seen in some fungi and protozoa

Myxosporidia (miks-ô-spor-id'î-ă) [" + *sporos*, seed] Parasitic sporozoans, most commonly found in epithelial cells of lower vertebrates.

myzesis (mî-zê'sis) [G. *myzein*, to suck]. Sucking.

N. 1. SYMB. for nitrogen. 2. ABBR for normal, esp with reference to solutions. 3. ABBR for *Neisseria*

n. SYMB for index of refraction; ABBR. for nasal

Na. Symb. for sodium.

NA. ABBR. for numerical aperture
nabothian cysts (na-bô-thi-ân). Retention cysts formed by the n. follicles at neck of uterus. See cyst.

n. follicles, n. glands. Mucous follicles of the external os uteri. They contain a glairy fluid

Eriol. Due to closing of mouths of glands by new epithellum of a healed erosion. They always denote an erosion has been present

n. menorrhagia. Accumulated mucus in the pregnant uterus, the result of excessive secretion of the uterine glands.

NaBr. Sodium bromide.

N. A. C. G. N. National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses. Dissolved in 1951

NaCl. Sodium chloride.

NaClO. Sodium hypochlorite.

Na₂CO₃. Sodium carbonate.

nacreous (na'kre-us) [Arabic, *nagir*, hollowed out] Having an iridescent, pearl-like luster, as bacterial colonies.

N. A. D. Abbr. for *no appreciable disease*.

Naegle's obliquity (na'ge-le). Inclination of fetal head, laterally in a flat pelvis.

N's pelvis. An obliquely contracted pelvis, caused by disease in infancy.

NaHCO₃. Sodium bicarbonate.

nail (nāl) [AS *naegel*]. SYN: *unguis* A horny cell structure of the epidermis forming flat plates upon the dorsal surface of the terminal phalanges

A nail consists of a *body*, the exposed portion, and a *root*, the proximal portion hidden by the *nail fold*, both of which rest on the *nail bed* or *matrix*. The latter consists of epithellum and corium continuous with the epidermis and dermis of the skin of the *nail fold*. The crescent-shaped white area near the root is the *lunula*. The epidermis extending from the margin of the nail fold over the root is called *eponychium*; that underlying the free border of the distal portion is called *hyponychium*.

A nail grows in length and thickness through activity of cells in the stratum germinativum in region of the root. Average rate of growth in fingernails is about 1 mm per week. It is slower in toenails and slower in summer than in winter. It varies with age and is affected by disease and certain hormone deficiencies.

Changes in the nails, such as ridges, may occur in defective nutrition or after a serious illness. In achlorhydria, hypochromic anemia, excessive spoon-shaped nails with center depression may occur. In chronic pulmonary conditions and congenital heart disease excessive curving of the nails may be associated with clubbed fingers.

Atrophy. May occur as a result of hereditary or congenital tendencies. Permanent atrophy may follow injuries, scars from disease, frostbite, nerve injuries and hyperthyroidism. Sulfur administration sometimes stops this proc-

ess. Nail shedding is due to the same causes.

Nails that are fragile or split often may be congenital or due to prolonged contact with chemicals or to too frequent manicuring.

DISCOLORATIONS. *Black.* In diabetes and other forms of gangrene. *Blue-black.* Common condition, usually due to hemorrhage, bleeding diseases such as hemophilia, and trauma. May be painful and can be relieved by drilling holes in the nails. *Brown.* May be due to arsenical poisoning. *Brownish-black.* This discoloration often indicates chronic mercurial poisoning, due to formation of sulfide of mercury in the tissues. *Cyanosis.* Usually indicates anemia, poor circulation, or venous stasis. *State.* This is an early manifestation of argyria and administration of silver should be stopped at once. *White spots.* Striate lesions may be due to trauma and are more frequent in women. Transverse white bands in all nails may be a sign of acute or chronic arsenical poisoning, or rarely of thallium acetate poisoning. SYN *leukonychia*.

DRY, MALFORMED. May result from trophic changes resulting from injury to nerve or finger, neuritis, Raynaud's disease, pulmonary osteoarthropathy, syphilis, onychia, scleroderma, acrodermatitis and granuloma fungoides of the fingers

STRiations, LONGITUDINAL. Often found in those past middle life, frequently associated with onychorrhexis, splitting at the free margins. Note in association with a focus of infection in the bowel or at root of a tooth. Vitamin deficiency may be a cause. Microscopic examination of nail clippings should be made for ringworm. When hard and brittle, gouty conditions are indicated.

Transverse lines (Beau's lines): May result from previous interference of nail matrix growth. May be caused by local or systemic conditions. Approximate date of lesion may be determined, as it takes 4-6 months for the nail to grow.

ULCERS and ECCHYMOSES. At base of nails noted in chloral addicts, syphilis and scrofula if not due to trauma. Chancre may be suspected if a small, indolent ulcer appears near the nail, esp if indurated and associated with enlarged lymph glands above the inner condyle.

QUINCKE'S CAPILLARY PULSATION: Rhythmic flushing and blanching most frequent in aortic regurgitation and often in anemia.

n. bed. The end of a finger or toe covered by the nail. SYN: *nail matrix*.

n. biting. SYN: *onychophagia*. A nervous affliction or neurosis in which the free edges of the nails are bitten down to the quick.

n. culture. Test tube culture in which the culture grows in the shape of a nail.

n., eggshell. Nail plate is soft, semi-transparent, bends easily, and splits at end. Associated with arthritis, peripheral neuritis, leprosy and hemiplegia. May be the only visible sign of late syphilis.

n. fold. Groove in the cutaneous tissue surrounding the margins and proximal edges of the nail
n. groove. The space between nail wall and the nail bed
n., hang. Broken epidermis at edge of the nail. *SYN* *agnail*, (1)
n., ingrowing. Nail with tissue overgrowing its edges.
n. matrix. The nail bed.
n., reedy. One marked by longitudinal fissures.
n. roof. Proximal portion of nail covered by nail fold
n. skin. The quill of the nail.
n. spoon. A nail with central portion depressed and lateral edges elevated
n. wall. Epidermis covering edges of the nail. *SYN* *vallum unguis*.
naked (nâ'kêd) [A.S. *naced*, nude]. Uncovered, exposed to view, nude, bare
nanism (na'nizm) [G. *nanos*, dwarf]. Condition of being dwarflike in build.
n., symptomatic. N. with deficient dentition, sexual development and ossification
nancephalism (nan-ô-sef'âl-izm) ['' + *kephalê*, head] Condition of having an abnormally small head
nancephalous (nan-ô-sef'â-lûs) ['' + *kephalê*, head]. Having an abnormally small head.
nanocormia (na-nô-kor'mî-â) ['' + *kormos*, trunk]. Abnormally dwarfed thorax or body.
nanoid (na'noid) ['' + *eidôs*, like]. Dwarflike.
nanomelus (nâ-nôm'ê-lês). A monster with undersized extremities.
nanosomia (na-nô-so'mî-â) ['' + *sôma*, body]. State of being a dwarf. *See nanism*.
nanosomus (nâ-nô-sô'mûs). A person of stunted size, a dwarf
nanous (nan'ûs) [G. *nanos*, dwarf]. Dwarfed or stunted
na'nus [G. *nanos*]. 1. A dwarf. 2 Stunted; dwarflike
NaOH. Sodium hydroxide.
nap (nâp) [A.S. *hnappian*, nap]. 1. To slumber. 2. A short sleep, a doze.
nape (nâp, nâp) [origin uncertain]. Upper back part of neck
napex (na'peks) [origin uncertain]. Scalp beneath the occipital protuberance.
naphtha (naf'thâ) [G. *naphtha*]. 1. A volatile inflammable liquid distilled from carbonaceous substances 2. Petroleum, esp. more volatile varieties
naphthalene (naf'thâ-len) [G. *naphtha*]. A hydrocarbon, one of principal constituents of coal tar $C_{10}H_8$
Uses. As a disinfectant, in moth balls, and in manufacture of dyes and explosives.
DOSAGE: 2-10 gr. (0.12-0.6 Gm).
naphthol (nâf'thól). Coal tar substance used as an antiseptic and in certain dyes. Also prepared from naphthalene.
naphiform (na'pî-form) [L. *napus*, turnip, + *forma*, shape]. Bacr. Formed like a turnip, as gelatin liquefaction.
nappapathy (nap-râp'âth-l) [Czech *nappava*, correction, + G. *pathos*, disease]. Method of manipulation practiced by a certain school in the treatment of disease which is based upon the assumption that disease is due to faulty functioning of ligaments.
narcaine (nâr'sên). $C_{12}H_{17}O_4N$, an alkaloid obtained from opium. A hypnotic and used as a substitute for morphine
narcism, narcissism (nâr'sizm, nar-sis'-izm) [G. from *Narkissos*, a mythical

character who fell in love with his own image]. 1. Self-love or self-admiration. 2. Voluptuous pleasure derived from observing one's own naked body.
narcissistic (nar-sis-sist'ik). Pert. to narcissism.
n. object choice. Selection of another like one's own self as the object of love, friendship or liking
narco- [G.] Prefix *numbness, stupor*.
narcoanesthesia (nar'kô-ân-ês-thê'zî-â) [G. *narkê*, stupor, + *an-*, priv + *aisthêsis*, sensation] Anesthesia produced by a narcotic, as scopolamine and morphine.
narcohypnia (nar'kô-hîp'nî-â) ['' + *hypnos*, sleep]. Numbness following sleep.
narcohypnosis (nar-cô'hîp-nô'sis) *SYN.* *hypnonarcosis* Stupor or deep sleep produced by hypnosis
narcoplexy (nar-kô-lêp-sî) ['' + *lêpsîs*, seizure] Overwhelming attacks of sleep which the victim cannot inhibit. *SYN.* *sleep epilepsy, sleep, paroxysmal*.
narcoleptic (nar-kô-lêp'tik) ['' + *lêpsîs*, seizure] Pert. to or marked by an overwhelming desire to sleep
narcoma (nar-kô'mâ) ['' + *kôma*, coma]. Coma or stupor from use of a narcotic.
narcomania (nar-kô-mâ'nî-â) ['' + *mania*, madness] 1 Abnormal craving for alcohol or narcotics 2 Insanity due to use of alcohol or narcotics
narcomaniac (nar-kô-mâ'nî-âk) ['' + *mania*, madness] 1 Pert to narcomania 2 One affected by narcomania
narcomatous (nar-kô-mâ'tus) ['' + *kôma*, coma]. Pert to a state of stupor from use of narcotics
nar'cose [G. *narkê*, stupor]. In a stuporous state
narco'sis [G. *narkê*, stupor, + *-ôsis*]. Unconscious state due to narcotics
n., basal. N produced prior to administration of ether or any general anesthetic
n., insufflation. General anesthesia produced by administering the anesthetic through a tube passed bet. the vocal cords into the trachea.
n., medullary. General anesthesia induced by a local anesthetic injected in the sheath of the spinal cord in lumbar region *SYN* *spinal anesthesia*.
n. paralysis. P induced by pressure on a nerve during surgical anesthesia.
narcosomania (nar-kô'sô-mâ'nî-â) ['' + *mania*, madness]. Morbid craving for, or insanity produced by narcotics. *SYN.* *narcomania*.
narcotic [G. *narkôtikos*, numbing] 1. Producing stupor or sleep 2 A drug which in moderate doses depresses the central nervous system thus relieving pain and producing sleep but which in excessive doses produces unconsciousness, stupor, coma, and possibly death. Examples are opium, morphine, codeine, papaverine, heroin, and many synthetics Most are habit forming 3 Anything that soothes, relieves or lulls 4. One addicted to the use of narcotics.
Narcotics are more powerful than hypnotics *Ex chloral hydrate, sulfonal, tronal, veronal*
RS' drug addiction.
narcotism (nar'kôt-izm) [G. *narkê*, stupor, + *ismos*, condition]. 1. State of stupor induced by a narcotic. *SYN:* *narcosis*. 2 An addiction to the use of narcotics.
Addition may be said to exist when discontinuance causes abstinence symptoms relieved speedily by a dose of the drug. It is this addition to the original

purpose in taking the drug that so readily aggravates the need.

TREATMENT Can ordinarily be successful only under sanitarium conditions positively preventing the use of the drug, and then it consists mostly of substituting sedatives to minimize distress of withdrawal. Relapses are frequent and the building up of a new philosophy of life is sometimes of prime importance.

POISONING Narcotic or sleep producing poisons as opium and its derivatives, chloral combinations, barbital and its myriad subvarieties, etc.

SYM Depression, slowing of heart and respiration, sleep, followed by coma.

F. A. TREATMENT. Remove poison by vomiting, purging, dilution of blood, diuretics, intravenous hypertonic glucose. Administer stimulants by all routes.

narcotize [G *narkōtikos*, numbing]. To render unconscious through the use of a narcotic.

nasalis (nā'ris) (pl. *nares*) [L. nostril]. The nostril.

n., anterior. BNA. External nostril.

n., posterior. BNA. Either internal opening into pharynx

RS: *anosmia, epistaxis, hyperosmia, nose, parosmia, septum, smell.*

nasal (nā'zī) [L. *nasus*, nose] 1. Pert to the nose 2. Uttered through the nose.

3. A nasal bone

n. bones. The 2 small bones forming the arch of the nose

n. cartilages. C forming principal portion of framework of external nose

n. cavity. C between floor of cranium and roof of mouth

n. conchae. See *concha*, nasal

n. douche. Injection of fluid into 1 nostril, with fluid passing into the other nostril, escaping by way of the nasopharynx out of the mouth.

Patient should keep mouth open to prevent fluid from entering the throat. Force must not be great. Atomized spray is safer. Container should not be suspended over 6 inches above patient, who should not blow the nose during treatment.

n. feeding. N gavage, *q.v.*

n. fossa. One of the two halves of the nasal cavity

n. gavage. Feeding through a tube in the nasal passage.

This is resorted to when all other methods fail, and quite often only 1 nasal feeding is necessary to make the patient realize that it is much easier to eat.

NP Throughout a course of tube feedings in mental cases, the nurse should frequently experiment to see if the patient will eat. Try him with a fully prepared tray. Also offer the tube feeding in a glass that he may drink it. Again, it should be remembered that suggestion is a very powerful factor in the care of the mental patient, so the nurse may see the reflection of her own attitude in the patient's behavior.

ARTICLES NECESSARY (a) Tray with feeding (consisting usually of milk, eggs, sugar and malted milk, or concentrated broths and purées with milk and cream) heated to 98° F. (b) Pitcher of water (about 100 cc.). (c) Pitcher of orange juice (200 cc.). (d) Basin with ice and nasal tube and funnel. (e) Medicine glass with glycerine. (f) Gown for doctor. (g) Rubber and draw sheet to protect patient. (h) Face towel. (i) Bowl of water to invert funnel in. (j) Any medication ordered.

PROCEDURE: (a) Have patient in bed or in chair, according to the doctor's wishes, usually in a chair, however. (b) Restrain, if a mental patient, with a blanket or sheet or put him in a dry pack if in bed. (c) Protect patient with rubber and draw sheet. (d) Pour water into funnel and clamp tube so no air will enter. (e) Dip end of funnel in glycerine. (f) After tube is inserted, note color of face, invert funnel in water and if air bubbles appear, obstruction is in the trachea and tube should be removed immediately. (g) Fill funnel with feeding and hold slightly above patient's head to allow flow by gravity. (h) Give orange juice and any medication, also water. (i) Hold towel over patient's mouth and keep head raised slightly as patient is more apt to retain the feeding. (j) Remove tube quickly and keep patient quiet for a few minutes, until desire for regurgitation has passed. (k) Entire amount of fluid given at 1 feeding should not exceed 1000 cc.

n. height. Distance bet. lower border of nasal aperture and the nasion.

n. index. The greatest width of the nasal aperture in relation to a line from the lower edge of the n. aperture to the nasion

n. line. L. from lower edge of the ala nasi curving to outer side of the orbicularis oris muscle, seen in abdominal disorders **SYN** *Jadelot's furrow* or *line*.

n. meatus. See *meatus*.

n. obstruction. Commonest causes: (a) Irregular septum, (b) enlarged turbinates, (c) nasal polypi. Many complications result. **TREATMENT** Nasal douches, inhalations and operative care: (a) Resection of septum, (b) turbinectomy, (c) removal of polypi, (d) opening and draining sinuses

n. reflex. Sneezing resulting from irritation of nasal mucosa

n. sinuses, accessory. The paranasal sinuses, *q.v.* See. *sinuses, accessory*

n. width. Maximum width of nasal aperture.

nascent (nās'ent, nā'sent) [L. *nascens*, born]. 1. Just born, incipient or beginning. 2. Pert. to a substance being set free from a compound

nasion (nā'zī-ōn) [L. *nasus*, nose]. The point where the nasiofrontal suture is cut across by the median anteroposterior plane.

nasitis (nā'zī'tis) [+ G. *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the nose.* See. *rhinitis*

Nasmyth's membrane (naz'mith). Epithelial m. enveloping enamel of a tooth for short period after birth.

naso- [L.]. Combining form, *rel. to the nose*.

nasoontritis (nā'zō-ān-trī'tis) [L. *nasus*, nose, + G. *antron*, cavity, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of nose and antrum of Highmore with rhinitis.

nasociliary (nā'sō-sil'i-ār-i). Pert. to nose, eyebrow, and eyes. Applied esp. to nerve supplying these structures.

nas'ofron'tal [+ *frons*, front-, forehead]. Pert. to nasal and frontal bones.

nas'ola'bial [+ *labium*, lip]. Connected with or rel. to the nose and lip.

nasolacrimal (nā'zō-lāk'rīm-āl) [+ *lacrima*, tear]. Pert. to nose and lacrimal mechanism

nasology (nā-zōlō'jī) [+ G. *logos*, study]. Study of the nose and its diseases.

nasomental (nā'zō-mēn'tāl) [' + *mentum*, chin]. Pert. to the nose and chin.

n. reflex. Contraction of mentalis muscle with elevation of lower lip and wrinkling of skin of chin resulting from percussion of side of nose.

nasopalatine (nā'zō-pāl'āt-in) [L. *nasus*, + *palatum*, palate]. Pert. to both nose and palate.

nasopharyngeal (nā'zō-fār-in'jē-āl) [' + G. *pharynx*, pharynx]. Pert. to the pharynx and nose.

nasopharyngitis (nā'zō-fār-in-jī'tis) [' + " + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflamed condition of the nasopharynx. SYN. *rhinopharyngitis*.

nasopharynx (nā'zō-far'inks) [' + G. *pharynx*, pharynx]. Part of pharynx situated above the soft palate (postnasal space) SYN. *rhinopharynx*.

nasoscope (nā'zō-skōp) [' + G. *skopein*, to examine]. Electrical device for examination of the nasal cavity.

nasoseptitis (nā'zō-sēp-tī'tis) [' + *saep-tum*, partition]. Inflamed condition of the nasal septum.

nasosinusitis, nasosinusitis (nā'zō-sīn-ū-i'tis, -sī-nū-sī'tis) [' + *sinus*, cavity]. Inflammation of the nasal accessory sinuses and cavities.

nasospinale (nā'zō-spīn'-āl-ē). Point at which med sagittal plane intersects line joining lowest points on nasal margins.

nas'tin [G. *nastos*, solid] Oily substance from streptothrix of leprosy which, combined with benzoyl chloride, is said to produce active immunity against leprosy.

nasus (nā'sūs) [L.]. The nose.

natal (nā'tāl) [L. *natus*, birth; *nasci*, to be born]. 1. Pert. to birth or the day of birth. 2. [L. *nates*, buttocks]. Pert. to the nates or buttocks.

natality [L. *natus*, birth; *nasci*, to be born]. The birth rate.

natant (nā'tānt) [L. *natāre*, to swim]. Floating, swimming.

nates (nā'tēz) [L. pl. buttocks]. 1. Gluteal region, fleshy prominences formed by the gluteal muscles and covering of fat and skin. SYN. *buttocks*. 2. The ant., sup or upper 2 corpora quadrigemina * SEE *testes*.

natimortality (nā'tī-moi-tāl'i-tī) [L. *natus*, one born, + *mortalitas*]. Rate of stillbirths in proportion to birth rate.

National Formulary. ABBR NF Formulary issued by the Amer. Pharmaceutical Assn.

native (nā'tiv) [L. *nativus*, born in]. 1. Born with; inherent. 2. Natural, normal SYN. *indigenous*. 3. Belonging to, as place of one's birth.

n. albumin. A protein group found in tissues SEE *albumin*.

natremia (nā-trē-mī-ā) [L. *natrium*, sodium, + G. *aima*, blood]. Sodium in the blood.

natrium (nā'tri-um) [L. *sodium*]. SYMS: Na. Sodium.

This is found abundantly in plants, animal fluids and minerals, as common salt. It is the base of all the salts of soda. It seems necessary to animal life in order to keep proteins in solution and to make the secretions of a proper composition.

na'tron. Sodium carbonate. [sodium. na'trum. Homeopathic name for soda or

natuary (nā'tū-ar-i) [L. *natus*, birth]. A lying-in ward.

natural [L. *natura*, nature]. Not abnormal or artificial.

n. selection. A theory of evolution

proposed by Chas Darwin to account for the origin of species. Essential points are that all species tend to over-produce. As food supply is limited, there is a struggle for existence. Variations occur, hence individuals possessing favorable variations would tend to survive, those with unfavorable ones would die out. Through heredity, such variations would be transmitted to successive generations and, in time, new types or species differing from their ancestors would come into existence.

na'turopath [' + G. *pathos*, suffering]. One who practices naturopathy.

naturopathy (nā-tūr-op'ā-thī) "A therapeutic system embracing a complete physianthropy employing Nature's agencies, forces, processes, and products, except major surgery" Amer. *Naturopathic Ass'n*.

naupathia (naw-path'ī-ā) [G. *naus*, ship, + *pathos*, disease] Seasickness.

nausea (naw'shē-ā, naw'sē-ā) [G. *nausia*, seasickness]. Inclination to vomit, usually preceding emesis if of gastric origin.

It is present in seasickness, early pregnancy, diseases of the central nervous system, neurasthenia, hysteria, and sometimes in astigmatism. It may be due to the sight or odor of obnoxious matter or conditions, or to mental images of same. It may be present, without vomiting, in certain gallbladder disturbances and in carsickness.

NP Report the nature of vomitus, if it occurs, frequency and time, effect of food and sleep, bilious, fecal, profuse, purulent, watery, mucous and hematemeses. SEE *vomitus*.

n. gravidarum. Morning sickness of pregnancy.

n. navalis. Seasickness SYN *mal de mer*, *naupathia*.

nauseant (naw'shē-ānt, naw'sē-ānt) [G. *nausia*, seasickness]. 1. Causing nausea. 2. That which causes nausea.

nauseate (naw'shē-āt, naw'sē-āt) [G. *nausia*, seasickness]. To cause or affect with nausea.

nauseous (naw'shus, naw'shē-ūs) [G. *nausia*, seasickness]. Producing nausea, disgust or loathing.

navel (nā'vēl) [A.S. *nafela*]. The depression or scar in center of abdomen, where the umbilical cord of fetus was attached SYN. *umbilicus*, *q v* RS *circumphalos*, *umbilical cord*, *umbilicate*.

n. string. Umbilical cord.

navicula (nā-vīk'ū-lā) [L. *navicula*, boat]. Fossa navicularis *.

navicular (nā-vīk'ū-lar) [L. *navicula*, boat]. 1. Shaped like a boat. 2. Scaphoid bones in the carpus and in the tarsus.

SEE: *skeleton*.

n. fossa. SEE *fossa navicularis*.

Nb. CHEM SYMS for niobium (columbium).

N.C.A. Neurocirculatory asthenia.

Nd. CHEM SYMS for neodymium.

N. D. A. National Dental Association.

Ne. CHEM SYM for neon.

near point. SYN. *punctum proximum*.

ABBR: np Closest point of distinct vision, with maximum accommodation.

It recedes with age, varying from 3 in. in 2 yr. to 40 in. at 60 yr.

n. p., absolute. For either eye.

n. p., relative. For both eyes taken together.

nearsight (nēr'sīt). Ability to see clearly only a short distance. SYN: *myopia*.

near'sight'ed. Able to see clearly only a short distance. SYN: *myopia*.

nearsightedness. Ability to see distinctly only a short distance. SYN *myopia*.

nearthrosis (nē-ar-thrō'sis) [G. *neos*, new, + *arthron*, joint]. A false joint or abnormal articulation.

nebula (nēb'ū-lā) [L. *mist*, cloud]. 1. Slight haziness. 2. Clouds in urine. 3. Group of oily substances.

n. corneae. Grayish opacity of the cornea.

nebulization [L. *nebula*, vapor]. 1. Treatment with spray method. 2. Conversion into a vapor. SYN *vaporization*.

nebulizer (nēb'ū-lī-zēr) [L. *nebula*, mist]. An atomizer or sprayer.

Necator. A genus of nematode hookworms belonging to the family Ancylostomidae.

N. americanus. A species of hookworm widely distributed in tropical regions, and common in the southern United States. Called the American hookworm. Adults live in small intestine attached to mucosa by their buccal capsules. Adults lay eggs which pass out with feces and under proper conditions of warmth and moisture hatch within 24 hrs. into "rhabditiiform" larvae. After two molts, the larvae become "strongliiform." After two more molts occurring within five days, they become "infective" larvae. They enter the body through the skin, pass into the lymph or blood stream and are carried to the lungs. Here they burrow into air spaces from which they pass via bronchial tubes and trachea to the pharynx from which they are expectorated or swallowed. If swallowed, they reach the intestine, bury themselves among the villi, molt again, acquire a mouth capsule and attach themselves to the mucosa. Worms may live 5 yrs.

ne'catōria'sis. Infestation by *Necator americanus*, *q*.

neck (nēk) [AS. *hnecca*, nape]. 1. Part of body bet. head and shoulders. 2. The constricted portion of an organ, or that resembling a neck. 3. Region between crown and root of a tooth.

n. anatomical. Constriction just below the head of the humerus. SYN: *collum anatomicum*.

n. back of. Nape of the neck. SYN: *nucha*, *scruff*.

n. Madelung's. Diffuse lipoma of the neck.

n. Nithsdale. Gout.

n. surgical. Narrow part of humerus below the tuberosity. Fracture here is common.

n. of womb. The cervix uteri.

n. wry. Torsion of the neck caused by contracted muscles. SYN *torticollis*.

necrectomy (nēkrēk'tō-mī) [G. *nekros*, dead, + *ektomē*, excision]. Surgical removal of necrosed tissue.

necro- [G.]. Combining form meaning *pertaining to death*.

necrobiosis (nēk-rō-bī-ō'sis) [G. *nekros*, dead, + *biosis*, life]. Gradual degeneration and death of tissue. SEE *necrosis*.

n. lipoidica diabetorum. SYN. *Op-penheim-Urbach disease*. A skin disease common in diabetics characterized by necrosis of connective tissue and discoloration of skin.

necrobiotic (nēkrō-bī-ō'tīk) [+ *biosis*, life]. Pert. to or affected by necrosis. SYN: *necrotic*.

necrocytosis (nēkrō-sī-tō'sis) [+ *kytos*, cell, + *-osis*]. Cellular death or decomposition.

necrocytotoxin (nēk-rō-sī-tō-tōks'in). A toxin resulting from the death of cells.

necrogenic, necrogenous (nēkrō-jēn'īk, -krō-jēn-ūs) [+ *gennan*, to produce]. Caused by, pert. to, or originating in dead matter.

necrologist (nēk-rōl'ō-jīst) [+ *logos*, study]. A student of mortality statistics.

necrology (nēk-rōl'ō-jī) [+ *logos*, study]. The study of mortality statistics.

necromania (nēk-rō-mā'nī-ā) [G. *nekros*, dead, + *mania*, madness]. 1. Abnormal interest in dead bodies or in death. 2. Mania with desire for death.

necrometer (nēk-rom'ēt-ēr) [+ *metron*, measure]. Device for measurement of dead organs.

necromimesis (nēk'rō-mī-mē'sis). A delusion in which a person believes himself to be dead or acts as though he were dead.

necronarcema (nēkrō-nar-sē'mā) [+ *narkē*, stupor]. Rigidity of a dead body. SYN *rigor mortis*.

necronectomy (nēk-rōn-ēktō-mī) [+ *ektomē*, excision]. Excision of a necrotic part, esp. of necrotic ossicles.

necrophagous (nēkrōf'ā-gūs) [+ *phagēin*, to eat]. Feeding or existing on dead bodies or matter.

necrophile (nēk'rō-fīl) [+ *philein*, to love]. One who has a morbid interest in or violates dead bodies.

necrophilia (nēk'rō-fīl'ī-ā) [+ *philein*, to love]. 1. Sexual perversion with desire for, or coitus with, dead bodies. 2. Strong desire for death. SYN: *necrophilism*.

necrophilism (nēk-rōf'īl-izm) [+ *philein*, to love, + *ismos*, condition]. 1. Sexual perversion in which there is insane love for, or violation of, the dead. 2. Strong desire for death.

necrophilous (nēk'rōf'īl-ūs) [+ *philein*, to love]. 1. Having a morbid fondness for, or feeding on, dead tissue. 2. Pert. to or affected with necrophilism.

necrophobia (nēk-rō-fō-bī-ā) [G. *nekros*, dead, + *phobos*, fear]. 1. Abnormal aversion to dead bodies. 2. Insane dread of death. SYN. *thanatophobia*.

necropneumonia (nēk'rō-nū-mō'nī-ā) [+ *pneumon*, lung]. Pulmonary gangrene.

necropsy (nēk'rōp-sī) [+ *opsis*, view]. The scientific examination of a dead body to determine cause of death or pathological conditions. SYN: *autopsy*, *necroscopy*, *postmortem*.

necrosadism (nēk'rō-sād'izm) [+ *sadism*]. Sexual gratification derived from the mutilation of dead bodies.

necroscopy (nēkrōs'kō-pī) [+ *skopein*, to examine]. Scientific inspection of a dead body to find cause of death or pathological condition. SYN: *autopsy*, *necropsy*.

necrose (nēk-rōs') [G. *nekros*, dead]. To cause or to undergo necrosis.

nec'ro'sin. A substance obtained from inflamed tissues which induces inflammatory changes in normal tissue.

necrosis (nēk-rō'sis) [G. *nekrosis*, a killing]. Death of areas of tissue or bone surrounded by healthy parts; death in mass as distinguished from *necrobiosis*, a gradual degeneration. SYN: *gangrene*, *mortification*.

The dead part in bone is called *sequestrum*; in soft tissue, a *slough* or *sphacelus*. Term is usually applied to bone destruction or small areas of tissue, while gangrene is generally applied to destruction of specific parts or larger areas.

Etiol. Cessation of blood supply; physical agents such as trauma, radiant

energy (electricity, infrared, ultra-violet, roentgen and radium rays); chemical agents (exogenous substances acting locally or acting internally following absorption and endogenous substances), or products (toxins) of bacteria.

n., anemic. N. caused by disturbed circulation in a part.

n., Balser's fatty. Pancreatitis with gangrenous areas in the fatty tissues.

n., caseous. See *cheesy n.*

n., central. N. which affects only the center of a part.

n., cheesy. N. of tuberculous type with cheese-like formation.

n., coagulative. N. occurring esp in infarcts in which coagulation occurs in necrotic area converting it into a homogenous mass.

n., colliquative. N. caused by liquefaction of tissue due to autolysis or bacterial putrefaction.

n., dry. N. with dryness of the sequestrum

n., embolic. N. resulting from an embolus which causes anemic n.

n., fat. N. in small scattered areas in the fatty tissue

n., fibrinous. See: *coagulative n.*

n., focal. Coagulative n. in small scattered areas

n., gummatous. N. resulting from the treponema of syphilis forming a dry rubbery mass

n., ischemic. N. resulting from interference in blood supply to a part. Results in development of an infarct, decubitus, or gangrene

n., liquifactive. SYN: *colliquative necrosis, qv*

n., medial. N. of cells in tunical media of arteries

n., moist. N. with softening and moist condition of the dead bone

n., putrefactive. N. caused by bacterial decomposition.

n., superficial. N. affecting only the bone surface

n., thrombotic. N. due to thrombus formation

n., total. N. affecting an entire part.

n., ustilaginea. Dry n. due to ergot poisoning

nec'ro-sperm'i-a. Condition in which spermatozoa in the ejaculate are immobile or lifeless

necrotic [G *nekrosis*, a killing]. Rel. to death of a portion of tissue

necrotomy (nêk-rôt'ô-mî) [G *nekros*, dead, + *tomê*, a cutting]. 1 Dissection of a cadaver. 2 Excision of a sequestrum or other necrotic tissue.

nectarine (nêk'ter-ên'). Av. SERVING. 125 Gm. Pro. 0.8, Carbo. 19.9. VITAMINS: A+, C+

needle (nêd'l) [A.S. *naedl*]. A pointed instrument for stitching, ligaturing or puncturing.

They may be *straight*, *half curved*, *full curved*, *semicircular*, or *double curved*, sometimes called "S" or *sigmoid-shaped*. There are 2 classifications: *cutting edge* and *round point*. *Cutting edge* type is used in skin and dense tissue work, while *round point* needles are used for more delicate operations. All curved needles are used with a holder, straight usually without a holder.

CARE OF: Wash off, scrub with mild cleanser, benzine and ether, sharpen, oil, and then sterilize.

need'ling [A.S. *naedl*]. Treatment by puncturing with a needle. SYN: *dissection*.

Used in treatment of a cataract to allow entrance of aqueous humor and bring about absorption of the lens, and of an aneurysm in an effort to thicken and strengthen walls of the sac. Several fine needles are introduced into sac and left to be played upon by the blood stream, so that the farther wall becomes scratched and irritated, thus setting up an inflammatory thickening.

n. of aneurysm. Insertion of needles into an aneurysm in an effort to thicken and strengthen walls of the sac. Several fine needles are introduced into sac and left to be played upon by the blood stream, so that the farther wall becomes scratched and irritated, thus setting up an inflammatory thickening.

n., cataract. SYN. *dissection*. Puncturing of capsule of lens to allow entrance of aqueous fluid in order to bring about absorption of lens substance.

n. of heart. Cardiocentesis, *qv*

n. of kidney. Insertion of a needle into the kidney to locate a stone

negative (neg'à-tiv) [L. *negâre*, to deny]. 1. Without positive statement 2. Lacking results 3. PSY. Marked by resistance or retreat, as to a suggestion 4. Directed away from a source of stimulation 5. Not affirming presence of an organism, as a negative diagnosis

n. culture. One not revealing the suspected organism

n. electricity. Static e in which elementary unit is the electron, and which is produced by friction.

n. electrode. The chemically active pole by which currents leave. SYN: *cathode, negative pole*

n. glow. The luminous glow that is adjacent to the cathode in a vacuum tube through which an electrical discharge is passing

n. reaction. Absence of a positive indication of disease, as a negative Wassermann reaction for syphilis

n. sensation. One caused by stimulus not perceived in consciousness.

n. sign. Minus sign (—) used in subtraction and to indicate a lack.

negativism (nêg'à-tiv-izm) [L. *negâre*, to deny, + G *ismos*, state] Behavior peculiarly marked by not performing suggested actions (*passive negativism*) or in doing the opposite (*active negativism*), as seen in dementia precox

A patient may refuse to respond to suggestions because of *sluggish mental reflexes*, or from *fear*. Retardation may be slow, or sudden and intense, as in manic depressive insanity. Opposition from fear must be considered apart from dementia precox, in which the patient performs acts directly contrary to those suggested

Ne'gri bodies. Very minute bodies formed in nerve cells of the brain of one affected by rabies

Neisseria (nî'sê-ri-â). A genus of bacteria belonging to the family Neisseriaceae. They are gram-negative and usually occur in pairs with flattened sides but may occur singly or in irregular groups. Some are pathogenic

N. catarrhalis. Species of N. found in catarrhal inflammations of the upper respiratory tract

N. discoides. Species occurring in alimentary and urogenital tracts.

N. flava. Species found in nasopharynx; nonpathogenic. Produces a yellow pigment

N. flavescens. Species found in spinal fluid in meningitis patients.

N. gonorrhoeae. Species causing gonorrhea. SYN *gonococcus*.

N. intracellularis. SYN: *N. meningitidis*, *q.v.*

N. meningitidis. SYN: *N. intracellularis*, *Micrococcus meningitidis*, *M. intracellularis meningitidis* Species causing epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis.

N. orbiculata. Species found in alimentary and urogenital tracts

N. reniformis. Species found in alimentary and urogenital tracts

N. sicca. Species found in mucous membrane of respiratory tract Thought to be causative agent of kidney infections and endocarditis

Nelaton's catheter. A flexible, soft rubber catheter.

N.'s line. One from ant sup spine of the ilium to tuberosity of the ischium.

nem. A food value unit, the value in calories of 1 Gm of mother's milk, equalling about 2/3 calory

nematelminth (nēm-ā-thēl'mīnth) [G. *nema*, thread, + *helmins*, worm] A roundworm belonging to the phylum Nematelminthes

Nematelminthes (nēm-ā-thēl-mīnthēz). The phylum of the roundworm

nematocide (nēm-ā-tō-sīd) [+ *caedere*, to kill] An agent that kills nematode worms.

Nematoda (nēm-ā-tō-dā) [G. *nemat-*, thread, + *eidos*, like] A class of the phylum Nematelminthes which includes the true roundworms or threadworms, many species of which are parasitic. They are cylindrical or spindle-shaped worms possessing a resistant cuticle, have a complete alimentary canal, lack a true coelom, sexes usually separate, development usually direct and simple

nematode (nēm-ā-tōd) [G. *nemat-*, thread, + *eidos*, like] A member of the class Nematoda, *q.v.*

nematodiasis (nēm-ā-tō-dī-ā-sīs) [+ *iasis*, infection] Infection by a parasite belonging to the class Nematoda

nematoid (nēm-māt-oid). Threadlike, like a nematode

nematology (nēm-mā-tō-lō-jī) The division of parasitology which deals with worms belonging to the class Nematoda

nembutal (nēm-bū-tāl) Pentobarbital sodium One of the newer barbiturates, believed to have a short hypnotic action, and pronounced sedative effect.

USES As a preanesthetic, sedative and hypnotic

SEE *pentobarbital sodium*

neo [G.] Combining form meaning *new* or *recent*.

nearthrosis (nē-ō-ar-thrō'sīs) [+ *arthron*, joint, + *-osis*, increase, invasion]. A false joint. SYN *nearthrosis*

neoblastic [+ *blastos*, germ]. Pert. to, or constituting, a new growth of tissue

neocerebellum (nē-ō-sēr-ē-bē'lūm) [G. *neos*, new, + *L. cerebellum*, little brain] The portion of the corpus cerebelli of the cerebellum which lies between the primary and pyramidal fissures Consists principally of the ansiform lobules Phylogenetically it develops last in conjunction with cerebral cortex and is concerned with the integration of voluntary movements.

neocinchophen (nē-ō-sīn-kō-fēn) [+ *cinchophen*]. USP. A tasteless preparation of cinchophen and less likely to cause gastric irritation.

neocortex (nē-ō-kōr-tēks). The neopallium, *q.v.*

neodiatlhamy (nē-ō-dī-ā-therm'f). Short wave diathermy.

neodymium (nē-ō-dīm-ē-um). A chemical element. SYMB Nd Atomic weight 144.27

neofetus (nē-ō-fē-tūs) [+ *L. foetus*, offspring]. Embryo during 8th and 9th week of intrauterine existence.

neoformation (nē-ō-for-mā'shūn) [+ *L. formatio*, a shaping] 1. Regeneration. 2. A neoplasm or new growth.

neogala (nē-og-ā-lā) [+ *gala*, milk]. The first milk following childbirth. SEE: *colostrum*.

neogenesis (nē-ō-jēn-ē-sīs) [+ *genesis*, formation] Regeneration or re-formation, as of tissue

neogenetic (nē-ō-jēn-ēt'ik) [+ *genesis*, formation] Newly formed, relating to new formations

neohymen (nē-ō-hī-mēn) [+ *ymēn*, membrane] A false or new membrane. SYN: *pseudomembrane*

neologism (nē-ō-lō-jīzm) [+ *logos*, study, + *ismos*, state]. 1. A new word or phrase, or a new meaning attached to an old word or phrase 2. Psy A mental condition in which the patient coins new words which are meaningless, or words to which he gives special significance without being aware of their normal significance SEE *lalopathy*.

neomembrane (nē-ō-mēm-brān) [+ *L. membrana*, membrane] A false or a new membrane SYN *neohymen*.

neomorph (nē-ō-mōrf) [+ *morphē*, form]. BIOL A new formation or development which is not inherited from a similar structure in an ancestor.

neomycin (nē-ō-mī-sīn) [+ *mykes*, fungus] An antibiotic from a species of *Streptomyces*, isolated from soil Active against gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria, as well as streptomycin-resistant strains of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* Toxic to kidneys and eighth nerve, and affects hearing

neon (nē-ōn) [G. *neos*, new] SYMB Ne. An inert, gaseous element in the air derived from liquid argon At wt. 20.2

neonal (nē-ō-nāl). A compound of barbituric acid, considered more active.

USES Similar in sedative effects to barbituric acid, regarded as useful in neuroses, but like all barbiturates, which may be habit forming, should be used with caution over long periods of time, always at the recommendation of the physician.

DOSAGE. 1½ gr. (0.1 Gm.).

neonatal (nē-ō-nā-tāl) [G. *neos*, new, + *L. natāre*, to be born]. Concerning the newborn. SEE *period*

neonatus. A newborn infant.

neopallium (nē-ō-pāl'i-ūm) [G. *neos*, new, + *L. pallium*, cloak] SYN. *neocortex*, *isocortex*. That portion of cerebral hemisphere not belonging to the rhinencephalon or corpus striatum, comprising most of the convoluted cortex and its associated white fibers.

Phylogenetically, it is the new part of the pallium

neopathy (nē-ōp-ā-thī) [+ *pathos*, disease]. 1. A newly found disease. 2. A new complication or new condition of a disease.

neophilism (nē-ōf'il-izm) [+ *philein*, to love, + *ismos*, state]. Morbid love of novelty and new persons and scenes

neophobia (nē-ō-fō-bī-ā) [+ *phobos*, fear] Fear of new scenes or novelties; aversion to all that is unknown or not understood. SYN: *canotophobia*.

neophrenia (nē-ō-frē-nī-ā) [+ *phrēn*, mind]. Mental deterioration or primary psychical failure in early youth.

neoplasia (nē'ō-plā'zi-ā) ["" + *plassein*, to form]. The development of new tissues or neoplasms.

neoplasm (nē'ō-plāzm) ["" + *plasma*, a thing formed]. A new formation of tissue, abnormally, as a tumor or growth.

It serves no useful function, but grows at the expense of the healthy organism.

n., benign. A growth not spreading by metastases or infiltration of tissue.

n., mixed. A n. in which structure resembles the tissues and elements which surround it.

n., malignant. A growth, such as cancer, that infiltrates tissue, metastasizes, and often recurs after removal.

n., mixed. A n. composed of tissues from 2 of the germinal layers.

n., multicentric. A growth arising from a number of distinct groups of cells.

n., organoid. A n. in which the structure is similar to some organ of the body.

n., unicentric. A growth having origin in 1 group of cells.

neoplastic (nē'ō-plas'tik) [G. *neos*, new, + *plastikos*, formed]. Pert. to, or of the nature of, new, abnormal tissue formation.

neoplasty (nē'ō-plās-tī) ["" + *plassein*, to form]. Surgical formation or restoration of parts.

neoprontosil (nē'ō-pron'tō-sil). A sulfonamide and proprietary preparation of prontosil for parenteral injection, depending for efficacy on liberation of sulfanilamide through reduction in the body. The prontosil preparations have been largely replaced by other sulfonamides. SYN: *acrosulfamide*.

Uses: As an antibacterial, especially in hemolytic streptococci, gonococci, and perhaps other infections. Cures gonorrhea of pregnancy.

Dosage: Orally, from 5 to 15 gr. at the discrimination of the physician, proportioned according to body weight of the patient and the condition. In pregnancy, 40 gr. daily in 5-day courses. Subcutaneously or intramuscularly, 15-20 cc. of a 2.5% solution are recommended in severe cases.

neosalvarsan (nē'ō-sāl'var-sān). A compound of arsenic SEE *neosarsphenamine*.

Dosage: *Intraven.*, 10 gr. (0.6 Gm.).

neostigmine (nē'ō-stig'min). Prostigmine.

neostomy (nē'ō-s'tō-mī) [G. *neos*, new, + *stoma*, opening]. Formation of opening into an organ or bet 2 organs.

neostriatum (nē'ō-strī-ā'tūm) [G. *neos*, new, + *L. striatum*, grooved]. The caudate nucleus and the putamen considered together.

neoteny (nē'ō-tē-nī) SYN: *pedogenesis*. The production of young by immature or larval stages.

nephelometer (nēf-ēl-om'ēt-ēr) [G. *nephelē*, mist, + *metron*, measure]. Apparatus for measuring the turbidity of a fluid for the number of bacteria in a suspension.

nephelometry (nēf-ēl-ōm'ēt-rī) ["" + *metron*, measure]. The employment of the nephelometer.

nephelopia (nēf-el-ō'pī-ā) ["" + *ōps*, eye]. Dim or cloudy vision from lessened transparency of the ocular media.

nephroadenoma (nēf-rād-ēn-ō'mā) [G. *nephros*, kidney, + *adēn*, gland, + *-ōma*, tumor]. Renal adenoma.

nephralgia (nēf-rai'jī-ā) ["" + *algos*, pain]. Renal pain.

In absence of other symptoms, may alone be symptomatic of an obstructive

renal process, but commonly presents a problem in differential diagnosis.

nephralgic (nēf-rai'jīk) ["" + *algos*, pain]. Pert. to renal pain.

n. crises. Ureteral paroxysmal pain in locomotor ataxia.

nephropostasis (nēf-rā-pos'tā-sis) ["" + *apostasis*, suppuration]. Renal abscess or purulent inflammation of the kidney.

nephrosthénia (nē-frās-thē'nī-ā) ["" + *a-*, priv. + *sthénos*, strength]. A slight nephrosis without actual disease of the renal tubules.

nephrotony (nēf-rat'ō-nī) ["" + *a-*, priv. + *tonos*, tone]. Lack of normal renal tone.

nephrouze (nēf-rawks'ē) ["" + *auzē*, increase]. Renal hypertrophy.

nephrectasia, **nephrectasis**, **nephrectasy** (nēf-rēk-tā'zi-ā, -rēk'tā-sis, -tā-sī) [G. *nephros*, kidney, + *ektasis*, dilatation]. Renal distention.

nephrectomy (nēf-rēk'tō-mī) ["" + *ek-tomē*, excision]. Removal of a kidney.

ONP. Patient lies on the good side. Lower thigh is flexed to a right angle at hip and the knee is drawn up to same extent. Other lower limb goes straight down the table. Upper extremity in contact with the table is flexed at the elbow, while the arm lies a little on front at side of body. A kidney bridge or sandbag is placed under the loin. The procedure is routine.

The wound should be redraped after kidney is removed and instruments used in its removal discarded. Plenty of heavy drainage tubing, both of plain and cigarette types, should be ready.

NP. Patient should be kept on back without a pillow. Urine should be measured each day. Bland diet throughout illness. Dressing watched for signs of bleeding and changed often. Drainage tube left in for a few days, removed, and dressings changed. Stitches removed in from 10-12 days.

Complications. Suppression of urine and secondary hemorrhage.

nephrelosis (nēf-rēl-kō'sis) ["" + *elkōsis*, ulceration]. Ulceration of the mucosa of the kidney.

nephreicus (nēf-rel'kūs) ["" + *elkos*, ulcer]. Renal ulcer.

nephremia (nēf-rē'mī-ā) ["" + *aima*, blood]. Congested state of kidney. SYN: *nephrohemia*.

nephroemphraxis (nēf'rem-fraks'is) ["" + *emphraxis*, obstruction]. Obstruction in the renal vessels.

nephric (nēf'rik) [G. *nephros*, kidney]. Pert. to the kidney or kidneys. SYN: *renal*.

nephria (nēf'rin) [G. *nephros*, kidney]. An amino acid derived from protein digestion. SYN: *cystine*.

nephriasm (nēf'rīzm) ["" + *ismos*, condition]. Aggregate of symptoms produced by chronic kidney disease.

nephritic (nēf-rī'tīk) [G. *nephros*, kidney]. 1. Rel. to the kidney. 2. Pert. to nephritis. 3. An agent used in nephritis.

nephritis (nēf-rī'tis or nēf-rī'tis) (pl. *nephritides*) [G. *nephros*, kidney, + *-itis*, inflammation]. SYN: *Bright's disease*. Inflammation of the kidney.

Etiol. Bacteria or their toxins, scarlet fever, diphtheria, septicemia, or toxic drugs, such as mercury, arsenic, alcohol. The glomeruli, tubules, or interstitial tissue, or all may be affected. It may be either acute or chronic.

RS: *arteriosclerosis*, *Bright's disease*, *glomerulonephritis*, *kidney*, *neph-*

rosis, nephrotic syndrome, pyelonephritis, nephroscleroses

n., acute. An inflammatory form involving the glomeruli, the tubules, or the entire kidney. It is of various types, depending on the portion of the kidney involved, degenerative, diffuse, suppurative, hemorrhagic, interstitial, and parenchymatous

n., arteriosclerotic. SEE: *chronic interstitial n.*

n., chronic. Progressive form in which entire structure of kidney may be affected, or affection may be confined to the glomerular or tubular processes. One variety of nephritis may merge with another, causing a diffuse nephritis. Symptoms depend upon the tissues involved

n., diffuse, acute. An inflammatory process involving more or less the entire kidney.

SYM. Acute onset; moderate fever; dull lumbar pain, marked edema and anasarca, hypertension, rapid pulse; vomiting, delirium, scanty, highly colored urine, containing large quantities of albumin and blood, bloody, hyaline and granular casts, uremic symptoms may develop

PROG. Guardedly favorable. May become chronic or death through exhaustive uremia or dropsy.

TREATMENT. Absolute rest in bed until albumin has disappeared. Hot fomentations to loins. Severe cases in pregnancy may require therapeutic abortion or induction of premature labor.

DIEt. Milk, buttermilk, citrus fruit juices, later, cereals, fruits, vegetables. Cream and sugar allowable. Limit proteins, salt and fluids.

n., d., chronic. SEE: *interstitial n., chronic.*

n., focal. N. with foci of inflammation distributed throughout the kidney.

n., glomerular. A form involving the renal glomeruli. It may be acute or chronic. SEE *glomerulonephritis.*

n., g., acute. Acute form in which the pulse is rapid, and hypertension, edema and urine containing albumin, blood and casts are present. There is retention of urea and salt.

n., g., chronic. Form almost always following acute glomerular n. It is marked by hyalinization of the glomeruli, arteriosclerosis, hypertension, albuminuria, edema, and later uremic symptoms. Usually fatal. SEE *glomerulonephritis, chronic.*

n., g., focal, embolic. N. in which emboli lodge in the capillary loops of the glomeruli, occluding them.

ETIOl. Subacute bacterial endocarditis due to *Streptococcus viridans.*

Glomerulus becomes hyalinized and there is blood in the lumen of tubules. Marked by blood, albumen, and hyaline and granular casts in urine. There is no edema or hypertension. **TREATMENT:** That of endocarditis.

n., g., f., nonembolic. N. in which not all of the glomeruli are affected and those affected are not equally so.

ETIOl. Streptococcus infections.

Marked by blood, albumin, erythrocytes, leukocytes, and granular and hyaline casts in the urine. Lumbar pain and slightly painful urination. Edema and hypertension absent. **TREATMENT:** Removal of the etiologic disease.

n., hemorrhagic. Acute n. with tubular hemorrhage and subsequent hematuria.

n., idiopathic. N. of unknown etiology.

n., indurative. Chronic n. marked by atrophy of the renal secreting structure and enlargement of the connective tissue stroma.

n., interstitial, acute. Rare form of acute n. in which there occur areas of cellular infiltration irregularly distributed bet. the tubules and around the glomeruli. SEE *n., glomerular, focal, nonembolic*, for symptoms and treatment

n., i., chronic. Glomeruli and interstitial tissue involved.

ETIOl. May follow parenchymatous n., alcoholism, lead poisoning, irritating toxins, bacterial infection, syphilis.

SYM. Headache, weakness, digestive disturbances, retinal hemorrhages and eye disturbances, dry skin. Vasomotor disturbances, such as tingling in fingers, with blanching. Hypertension marked. Low sp gr. of urine, the quantity of which is considerable, as much by night as by day. Trace of albumin, few narrow hyaline casts, and sometimes granular casts. Retention of urea, uric acid, creatinine and protein waste products in blood.

NP. Rest and general hygienic care. Observe diet strictly, care for skin, be particular in collection of urine specimens, avoid stimulation of kidneys, increase elimination of skin and bowels. Treat symptoms as they arise.

n., lipomatous. Fatty infiltration of the renal parenchyma. **SYN.** *lipomatosis renis.*

n., parynchmatous, acute. Acute glomerular nephritis with associated changes in tubules

n., p., chronic. Chronic glomerular nephritis (g.) with associated changes in renal tubules.

n., saturnine. N. from lead poisoning.

n., suppurative. Purulent form of n.

n., s., acute. Purulent form with abscess formation.

n., s., chronic. Cheesy and tubercular form of n.

n., tubal, n., tubular. N. affecting the renal tubules with little change in glomerular structure.

n., tuberculous. N. due to presence of tubercle bacilli.

nephro- [G.]. Prefix. Pert. to the kidney.

nephroabdominal (nĕf'ró-áb-dom'í-nál) [*G. nephros*, kidney, + *L. abdominalis*, pert. to abdomen]. Concerning the kidney and abdomen.

nephrocalcinosis (nĕf-ró-kál'sín-ô'sis). Calcinosi of the kidney characterized by deposits of calcium phosphate in renal tubules.

nephrocapsctomy (nĕf'ró-káp-sekt'ô-mí) [" + *L. capsula*, capsule, + *G. ektomē*, excision]. Renal decapsulation for relief of chronic nephritis.

nephrocardiac (nĕf'ró-kar'dí-ák) [" + *kardia*, heart]. Concerning the heart and kidney.

nephrocele (nĕf'ró-sēl) [" + *kēlē*, hernia]. 1. Renal hernia. 2. Embryonic cavity of a nephrotome.

nephrocolle (nĕf'ró-kōl'ík) [" + *kōlikos*, pert. to colon]. 1. Severe, colicky pain in ureter due to passage of stone. 2. Concerning the colon and kidney.

nephrocolopexy (nĕf'ró-kōl'ô-pĕks'í) [" + *kōlon*, colon, + *pēxis*, fixation]. Surgical suspension of kidney and colon using the nephrocolic ligament

nephrocoloptosis (nĕf'ró-kō-lōp-tō'sis) [" + " + *ptōsis*, a dropping]. Condition in which the kidney and colon are displaced downward.

nephrocystanastomosis (nĕf'ró-síst-án-ás'-to-mō'sis) [" + *kystis*, bladder, + *anastomosis*, outlet]. Surgical formation of a connection bet. kidney and the bladder, in permanent ureteral obstruction.

nephrocystitis (nĕf'ró-sis-tī'tis) [G. *nephros*, kidney, + *kystis*, a bladder, + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflamed condition of kidneys and bladder

nephrogenetic, nephrogenic, nephrogenous (nĕf'ró-jén-ĕt'ík, -jén'ík, -ró-jén-ūs) [G. *nephros*, kidney, + *gennan*, to develop] Arising in or from the renal organs, capable of giving rise to kidney tissue

n. cord. The intermediate mesoderm, *q v*

nephrohydrosis (nĕf'ró-hī-drō'sis) [" + *ydōr*, water, + *-ōsis*]. Accumulation of renal fluid due to obstruction

nephrohypertrophy (nĕf'ró-hī-pĕr'trō-fī) [" + *ypĕr*, over, + *trōphē*, nourishment] Overgrowth or dilatation of the kidneys

nephroid (nĕf'roid) [" + *eidos*, resembling]. Resembling a kidney; kidney-shaped **SYN:** *reniform*.

nephrolith (nĕf'ró-līth) [" + *lithos*, stone]. Stone in the kidney.

nephrolithiasis (nĕf'ró-līth-ī'ā-sis) [G. *nephros*, kidney, + *lithos*, stone] The formation of renal stones **SYN** *lithiasis nephritica*, *lithiasis renalis*. **SEE** *calculus, renal*.

nephrolithotomy (nĕf'ró-līth-ot'ō-mī) [" + " + *tomē*, incision]. Renal incision for removal of calculus

nephrology (nĕf-rō'fō-jī) [" + *logos*, study]. Science of the structure and function of the kidney.

nephrolysin (nĕf-rō'fīs-īn) [" + *lysis*, dissolution] A toxic principle from animal serum that dissolves kidney cells. **SYN:** *nephrotoxin*.

nephrolysis (nĕf-rō'fīs-īs) [" + *lysis*, loosening]. 1. Surgical detachment of an inflamed kidney from adhesions. 2. Destruction of kidney tissue by action of a nephrotoxin

nephroma (nĕf-rō'mā) [" + *-ōma*, tumor]. Renal tumor or 1 of renal tissue.

nephromalacia (nĕf'ró-mā-lā-sī-ā) [" + *malakia*, softening]. Abnormal renal softness or softening

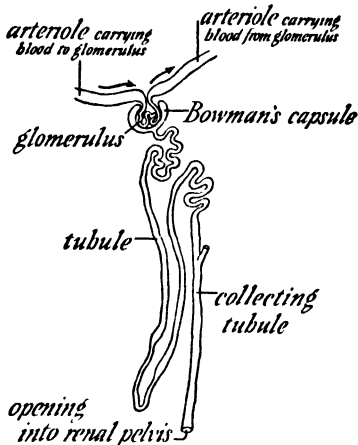
nephromegaly (nĕf'ró-mĕg-ā-lī) [" + *megas*, megal-, large]. Extreme enlargement of 1 or both kidneys.

nephromere (nĕf'ró-mēr) [G. *nephros*, kidney, + *meros*, part]. **SYN:** *nephrotome* Segment in embryo from which kidney develops. The intermediate mesoderm in an embryo from which the kidney develops

nephron (nĕf'rōn) [G. *nephros*, kidney]. **SYN:** *renal tubule*, *uriniferous tubule*. The structural and functional unit of the kidney, consisting of a *renal (malpighian) corpuscle* (a glomerulus enclosed within Bowman's capsule) and its attached tubule consisting of the *proximal convoluted portion*, *loop of Henle*, and *distal convoluted portion* which connects by arched collecting tubules with straight collecting tubules. Urine is formed by filtration in renal corpuscle and selective reabsorption and secretion by cells of the renal tubule. There are approximately one million nephrons in each kidney. **SEE:** *kidney*, *malpighian corpuscle*, *urine*.

nephroncus (nĕf-rōn'kūs) [" + *ogkos*, tumor]. A renal tumor.

nephroparalysis (nĕf'ró-pār-āl'f-sis) [" + *paralysis*, a loosening]. Paralyzed renal function.



NEPHRON.

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nephropathy (nĕf-rōp-ā-thī) [" + *pathos*, disease] Disease of the kidney.

This term includes inflammatory (nephritis), degenerative (nephrosis), and sclerotic (arteriosclerotic) lesions of the kidney

nephropexy (nĕf'ró-pĕks-ī) [" + *pĕxis*, fixation] Surgical attachment of a floating kidney

nephrophthisis (nĕf-rōf-thīs-īs) [" + *phthisis*, a wasting] 1. Tuberculosis of the kidney, with caseous degeneration 2. Suppurative nephritis with wasting of the kidney substance

nephroptosis (nĕf-rōp-tō'sis) [" + *ptōsis*, a drooping]. Prolapse or downward kidney displacement

Errat. Shape of lumbar recess, pregnancy, emaciation, enteroptosis are predisposing factors

SYM (1) None. (2) Symptoms not referable to kidney (nervous and digestive disorders or pain). (3) Painful paroxysms simulating renal colic; albuminuria; painful, scanty and frequent micturition

TREATMENT: Bed rest, truss, surgery. **SEE:** *nephrectomy*, *nephropexy*.

nephropyelitis (nĕf'ró-pī-ĕl-ī'tis) [G. *nephros*, kidney, + *pyelos*, pelvis, + *-itis*, inflammation] **SYN:** *pyelonephritis* Inflammation of the renal pelvis and parenchyma of kidney.

nephropyosis (nĕf'ró-pī-ō'sis) [" + *piōsis*, suppuration] Purulence of a kidney.

nephrorrhagia (nĕf-rōr-ā'jī-ā) [" + *rĕg-nunai*, to burst forth]. Renal hemorrhage into pelvis and tubules.

nephrorrhaphy (nĕf-rōr-ā-fī) [" + *raphē*, a stitch]. Suture of a floating kidney to the post. wall of the abdomen.

nephros (nĕf'rōs). The kidney.

nephrosclerosis (nĕf'ró-sklē-rō'sis) [" + *sklērosis*, a hardening]. Renal sclerosis or hardening. **SEE:** *nephritis*, *chronic interstitial*.

n., arterial. Arteriosclerosis of kidney arteries. Results in ischemia, atrophy of parenchyma, and fibrosis of kidney.

n., arteriolar. Sclerosis of the smaller

renal arterioles, esp the afferent glomerular arterioles with resulting fibrosis, ischemic necrosis and glomerular degeneration and failure. Occurs in most cases of essential hypertension.

n., malignant. N which develops rapidly in patients with severe hypertension. SEE *hypertension, malignant*.
nephrosis (nēf-rō'sis) [G *nephros*, kidney] Condition in which there are degenerative changes in the kidneys without the occurrence of inflammation.

n., acute. N accompanying acute infectious disease or resulting from poisoning or metabolic disturbances such as toxemias of pregnancy or obstructive jaundice.

n., amyloid. N due to deposition of amyloid within the walls of the renal blood vessels and at the base of the cells of the tubules. Marked degeneration of kidney tissue results.

n., lipoid. A chronic disease of unknown etiology in which large amounts of albumin are lost in urine, resulting in depletion of the plasma protein and development of nephrotic edema.

It is probably due to disordered metabolism. Occurs mainly in children and young adults.

SYM. Gradual development of edema, which reaches a high degree. Oliguria, albumin, casts of hyaline and granular type and lipids in urine. Blood serum proteins markedly reduced, but nitrogenous constituents remain normal. Blood cholesterol and globulin elevated. Hypertension absent. Anemia occurs.

PROG. Few weeks to several months.

TREATMENT. Etiologic disease, if known, high protein diet, and thyroid extract, salt and fluid restriction.

nephrostoma, nephrostome (nē-fros-tō-mā, nēf-rōs-tōm) [G *nephros*, kidney, + *stoma*, mouth] The internal orifice of a Wolffian tubule, connected with the cloaca in the human embryo.

nephrostomy (nēf-rōs-tō-mī) [" + *stoma*, mouth] Formation of an artificial fistula into the renal pelvis.

nephrotic (nēf-rōt'ik) [G *nephros*, kidney] Rel to, or caused by, nephrosis.

n. syndrome. Term applied to renal disease of whatever cause, characterized by massive edema, proteinuria and usually elevation of serum cholesterol and lipids.

nephrotome (nēf-rō-tōm) [G *nephros*, kidney, + *tome*, a section]. **SYM.** Intermediate cell mass. **mesomere, nephromere.** Embryonic bridge of cells, connecting primitive segments along neural tube to the somatic and splanchnic mesoderm from which arises the urogenital system.

nephrotoxin (nēf-rō-tōk'sin) [" + *toxikon*, poison]. A specific toxin which destroys renal cells.

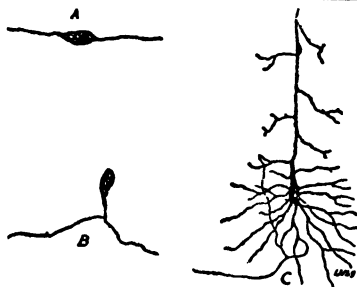
nephrotresis (nēf-rō-trēs'is) [" + *trēsis*, piercing]. Formation of a permanent excretory opening in the kidney through the loin.

nephroureterectomy (nēf-rō-ū-rē'tēr-ēk-tō-mī) [" + *ourēter*, ureter, + *ektomē*, excision]. Surgical excision of kidney with the ureter or part of it.

nephrydrosis (nēf-rī-drō'sis) [" + *ydōr*, water, + *-ōsis*]. Water collected in the renal pelvis due to obstruction. **SYM:** *hydronephrosis, nephrohydrosis*.

nepiology (nē-pī-ol'ō-jī) [G *nēpios*, infant, + *logos*, study]. Pediatrics concerned with young infants.

Nep'tune gir'die. Compress of linen covered by flannel which encircles the trunk



TYPES OF NEURONS

A, Bipolar neuron, B, unipolar neuron, C, multipolar neuron

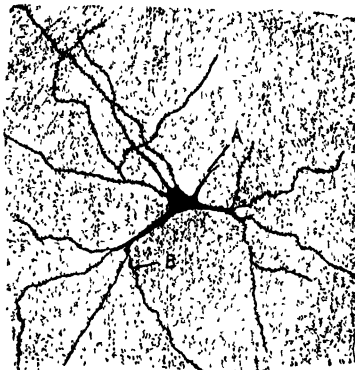
from lower end of sternum to the pubes. Used in applying wet packs, esp cold. Used to reduce cerebral congestion, visceral irritation and congestion of int. organs.

NP. Temperature of linen wrung out of water bet 42° and 50° F. Cover with blanket. Patient should first be given a foot bath of 104°-110° F for 5 minutes with cold compress over forehead. Gir'dle to remain on 1-6 hr. Forehead compress to remain during treatment.

neptun'ium. An element (Syn: Np), at. number 93, at. weight 239. Obtained by bombarding uranium with neutrons.

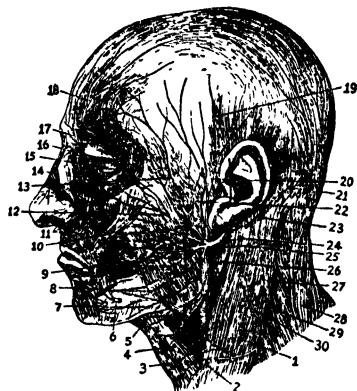
nerve (nerv) [L *nervus*, sinew; probably from G *neuron*, sinew]. A bundle or a group of bundles of nerve fibers outside the central nervous system which connects the brain and spinal cord with various parts of the body. Nerves conduct afferent impulses centrally from receptor organs and efferent impulses peripherally to effector organs. The fibers of peripheral nerves are the processes of neurons whose cell bodies are located within the brain, spinal cord, or in ganglia.

A bundle of nerve fibers is called a *fasciculus*. The fibers within a fasciculus are surrounded and held together by delicate connective tissue fibers forming the *endoneurium*. Each fas-



NERVE CELL FROM CEREBRAL CORTEX.

A. Axis cylinder, directed towards periphery. B. Dendrites.

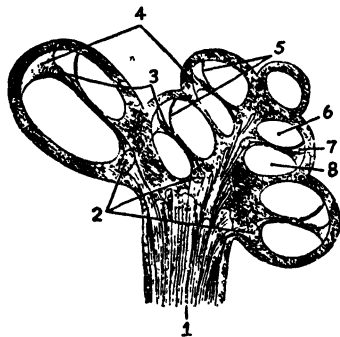


THE FACIAL PORTION OF THE TRIGEMINAL NERVE.

1. Musculus sternocleidomastoideus.
2. Nervus subcutaneus colli medius.
3. M. sternohyoideus.
4. M. omohyoideus.
5. M. masseter.
6. N. mentalis.
7. N. maxillaris inferior.
8. N. subcutaneus.
9. Stensen's duct.
10. M. zygomaticus.
11. N. infraorbitalis.
12. N. zygomaticus.
13. N. temporofrontalis.
14. N. nasociliaris.
15. M. orbicularis orbitae.
16. N. infratrochlearis.
17. N. supratrochlearis.
18. N. frontalis.
19. N. auriculotemporalis.
20. N. auriculotemporalis.
21. N. occipitalis major.
22. N. anastomaticus.
23. N. auricularis posterior profundus.
24. N. stylohyoideus.
25. N. digastricus posterior.
26. M. digastricus.
27. N. occipitalis minimus.
28. M. cucullaris.
29. M. splenius.
30. N. auricularis magnus.

ciculus is surrounded by a sheath of connective tissue, the *perineurium*. The entire nerve is enclosed in a thick sheath of connective tissue, the *epineurium* which may contain numerous fat cells. Small nerves may lack an epineurium.

n., accelerator. N. to the heart carrying sympathetic fibers conveying impulses which accelerate the heart beat.



SECTION OF THE COCHLEA, WITH THE EXPANSION OF THE NERVUS COCHLEAE.

1. N. cochleae.
2. Ganglion.
3. Organon spirale.
4. Ligamentum spirale.
5. Membrana vestibularis Reissneri.
6. Scala vestibuli.
7. Scala media.
8. Scala tympani.

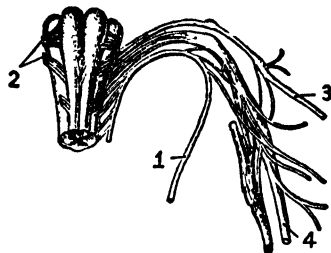


DIAGRAM OF THE ORIGIN OF THE 9TH, 10TH, 11TH, AND 12TH PAIRS OF CRANIAL NERVES.

1. Nervus recurrens.
2. N. hypoglossus.
3. N. glossopharyngeus.
4. N. vagus.

n., afferent. One which transmits impulses from the periphery to a nerve center.

n., augmentor. An accelerator nerve, *q v*

n., autonomic. A n. of the autonomic nervous system.

n. block. The induction of regional anesthesia by preventing sensory nerve impulses from reaching centers of consciousness. Accomplished by injecting an anesthetic solution (Ex. procaine or novocaine) about the nerve some distance from the region or by anesthetizing nerve endings in the region itself (*infiltration*).

n. cell. A neuron, *q v*

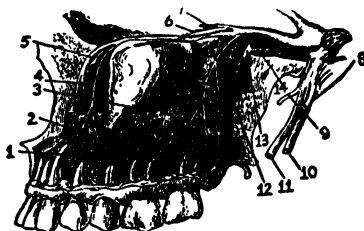
n., cerebrospinal. A n. originating from the brain or spinal cord.

n., cranial. One of the 12 pairs of nerves arising from the brain and making its exit through a foramen of the cranium.

n., depressor. An afferent n. which when stimulated lowers blood pressure.

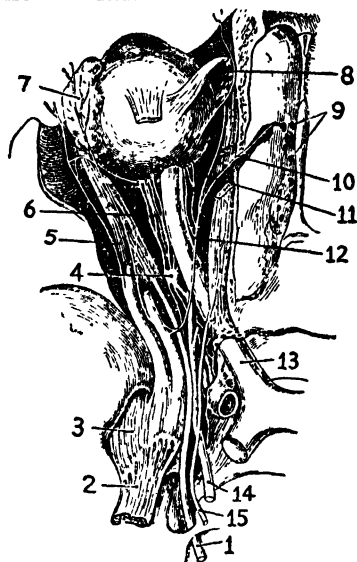
n., efferent. One transmitting impulses from a nerve center to the periphery.

n. ending. The termination of a nerve fiber (axon or dendrite) in a peripheral structure. May be sensory (receptor) or motor (effector). Sensory endings are (a) *nonencapsulated* (Ex: free nerve endings, peritrichal endings, tactile corpuscles of Merkel) or (b) *encapsulated* (Ex: end-bulbs of Krause,



THE SECOND DIVISION OF THE TRIGEMINAL NERVE.

1. Plexus dentalis.
2. Ansa supra-maxillaris.
3. N. dentalis posterior.
4. N. dentalis anterior.
5. N. infra-orbitalis.
6. N. malaris.
7. N. temporalis.
8. Chorda tympani.
9. N. buccinatorius.
10. N. mandibularis.
11. N. lingualis.
12. N. alveolaris superior.
13. Sphenopalatine ganglion.
14. N. sphenopalatinus.



OCULOMOTOR, TROCHLEAR, AND ABDUCENT NERVES.

1. Nervus abducens 2. N. trigeminus 3. Gasserian ganglion 4. Ciliary ganglion 5. N. lacrimalis 6. N. ciliaris 7. Lacrimal gland 8. N. supra-trochlearis 9. Lamina cribrosa 10. N. ethmoidalis 11. N. infratrochlearis 12. N. nasociliaris 13. N. opticus 14. N. oculomotorius 15. N. trochlearis.

Melssner's corpuscles, Vater-Pacini corpuscles, Golgi-Mazzoni corpuscles, neuromuscular and neurotendinous spindles).

n., excitatory. N. transmitting impulses which stimulate function.

n. fiber. See: nerve fiber(s) (separate entry following nerve).

n. fibril. A fine fiber in the cytoplasm and cell processes of a neuron. Syn: neurofibrilla.

n., frigorific. A sympathetic n. causing a lowering in temperature on stimulation.

n. grafting. Insertion of a piece of healthy nerve, usually from an animal, to replace a degenerated portion in the human. Syn: neuroplasty.

n. hillock. Small bulge where a nerve fiber enters a muscle.

n. impulse. Name for the excitatory process which travels along a nerve fiber when stimulated.

n., inhibitory. One which, upon stimulation, lessens activity in a part.

n., mixed. One containing both afferent (sensory) and efferent (motor) fibers.

n., moderator. The aortic and sinus nerves, so named because of their role in the regulation of blood pressure.

n., motor. One containing motor fibers and conveying motor impulses. Syn: efferent n.

n., parasympathetic. A n. of the parasympathetic division of the autonomic nervous system.

n., peripheral. Any nerve which connects the brain or spinal cord with peripheral receptors or effectors.

n., pilomotor. A nerve which innervates the arrectores pilorum muscles of hair follicles.

n. plexus. A group of nerves intertwined like a braid.

n., pressor. An afferent n. which when stimulated excites the vasoconstrictor center thus reflexly increasing blood pressure.

n., secretory. N. whose stimulation excites secretion in a part.

n., sensory. A nerve which conducts afferent impulses from sensory receptors to the brain or spinal cord.

n., somatic. A n. which innervates somatic structures, i. e., those comprising the body wall and extremities.

n., spinal. One of 31 pairs of nerves which connect with the spinal cord. Includes 8 cervical, 12 thoracic, 5 lumbar, 5 sacral, 1 coccygeal.

n. stretching. Stretching of a nerve or nerve trunk to relieve pain.

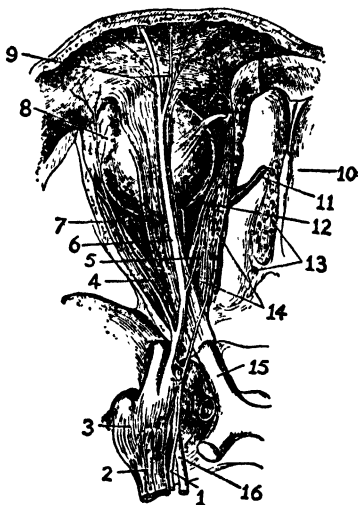
n., sympathetic. N. of the sympathetic division of the autonomic nervous system. See: autonomic nervous system.

n. trunk. The main stem of a peripheral nerve.

n., vasoconstrictor. A n. which conducts impulses which bring about constriction of a blood vessel.

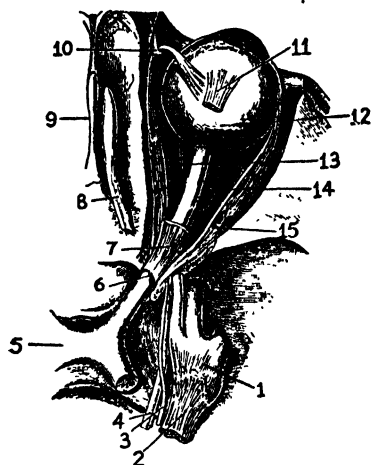
n., vasodilator. A n. which conducts impulses which bring about dilation of a blood vessel.

n., vasomotor. N. which controls the caliber of a blood vessel. A vasoconstrictor or vasodilator nerve, q.v.



THE FIRST DIVISION OF THE TRIGEMINAL NERVE.

1. Nervus trochlearis. 2. N. trigeminus. 3. Gasserian ganglion. 4. N. lacrimalis. 5. N. infratrochlearis. 6. N. frontalis. 7. Musculus levator palpebrae superioris. 8. Lacrimal gland. 9. N. supra-orbitalis. 10. Crista galli. 11. N. ethmoidalis. 12. N. supratrochlearis. 13. Lamina cribrosa. 14. M. obliquus superior. 15. N. opticus. 16. N. oculomotorius.

**OLFACTORY AND OPTIC NERVES.**

1 Gasserian ganglion 2 Nervus trigeminus 3 N. trochlearis 4 N. oculo-motorius 5 Chiasma 6 Foramen opticum 7 Musculus levator palpebrae superioris 8 N. olfactorius 9. Crista galli 10 Trochlea 11 M. rectus superior 12 Bulbus. 13 M. rectus interior 14 M. rectus inferior. 15. M. rectus exterior

nerve fiber(s). An elongated process of a nerve cell or neuron, usually the axon, concerned primarily with the conduction of impulses. Nerve fibers form the major portion of the white matter of the brain and spinal cord and all nerves. Most fibers in peripheral nerves are *myelinated* (*medullated*, i. e., they are covered by a noncellular sheath of myelin, a fatty substance). The myelin sheath is interrupted at intervals by the *nodes of Ranvier*. Outside the myelin sheath and closely investing it is another sheath, the *neurilemma* or *sheath of Schwann*. Between the two sheaths are *Schwann cells*, thin cells having flat, oval-shaped nuclei. One Schwann cell occurs at each internode length. Fibers lacking a myelin sheath are called *nonmedullated* (*unmyelinated*). The neurilemma is lacking in all fibers of the central nervous system.

n. f., adrenergic. N f which liberates an adrenaline-like substance (sympathin) at its ending. Include most postganglionic fibers of the sympathetic division.

n. f., arcuate. Arch-shaped n. f. in the medulla. Comprise three groups, the ext. dorsal, ext. ventral, and internal.

n. f., association. N f which connects one region of the cerebral cortex with another region in the same hemisphere.

n. f., cholinergic. N f which liberates acetylcholine at its ending. Includes preganglionic fibers ending in sympathetic ganglia, postganglionic parasympathetic fibers, and efferent somatic fibers ending in skeletal muscle.

n. f.'s, climbing, of cerebellum. 1. *Syn. mossy fibers* Afferent n. f.'s entering cortex and synapsing with dendrites of Purkinje cells. 2. Collateral branches

of Purkinje cell axons which return to molecular layer terminating about Purkinje or basket-cell dendrites.

n. f., collateral. *Syn. collateral.* A small branch extending at a right angle from an axon.

n. f., commissural. N f which passes from one cerebral hemisphere to the other.

n. f., myelinated. One possessing a myelin sheath.

n. f., mossy. See *n. f.'s, climbing, of cerebellum*.

n. f., nonmedullated. N f containing only an axis cylinder and a neurilemma.

n. f., postganglionic. N f of the autonomic nervous system which terminates in smooth or cardiac muscle or a gland. Its cell body lies in an autonomic ganglion.

n. f., preganglionic. N f of the autonomic nervous system which terminates and synapses in one of the autonomic ganglia. Its cell body lies in the brain or spinal cord.

n. f., projection. N f arising in the diencephalon and passing to the cerebral cortex or a fiber arising in cerebral cortex and terminating in lower portions of the brain or in the spinal cord.

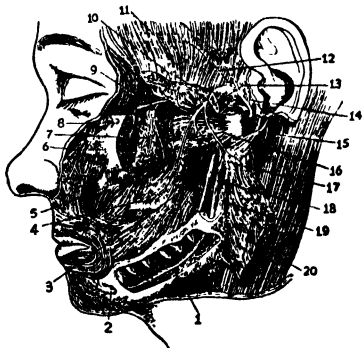
n. f.'s, Remak's. Unmyelinated n. f. *nerve* (*ner'ven*) [L *nervus*, a sinew]. 1. Acting as a nerve sedative. 2. An agent that lessens irritability of nerves and increases nerve energy. [*nerve*

nervo-] [L]. Combining form *pert. to a nervomus'cular* [" + *musculus*, a muscle]. Rel to nerve supply of muscles.

nerv'one. A cerebroside present in brain tissue, contains nervonic acid.

nervosism (*ner'vo-sizm*) [" + G *ismos*, state of] 1. Neurasthenia or nervousness. 2. The idea that morbid conditions depend upon alterations of nerve force.

nervous (*ner'vus*) [L *nervus*, sinew]. 1. Characterized by instability of nerve action, excitability. 2. Pert. to the nerves.

**THIRD DIVISION OF THE TRIGEMINAL NERVE.**

1. Nervus alveolaris inferior. 2. N. mentalis. 3. Musculus pterygoideus internus. 4. M. buccinator. 5. N. buccinator. 6. N. infraorbitalis. 7. N. alveolaris superior. 8. N. zygomaticus. 9. N. supramaxillaris trigeminus. 10. N. temporalis profundus. 11. M. temporalis. 12. Temporalis superficialis. 13. N. pterygoideus interior. 14. N. membranae tympani. 15. N. facialis. 16. M. pterygoideus externus. 17. N. massetericus. 18. N. lingualis. 19. N. mandibularis. 20. M. masseter.

n. debility. Nervous fatigue with resultant physical exhaustion. **SYN:** *neurasthenia*.

n. exhaustion. **SEE:** *nervous debility*.

n. impulse. The excitatory process set up in nerve fibers by stimuli.

It is probably in the nature of a wave of electrochemical disturbance traveling at the comparatively slow rate (even in fastest conducting mammalian nerves) of 50-80 meters per second. The velocity varies in different fibers according to the diameter.

n. prostration. **SEE:** *nervous debility*.

n. system. A system of extremely delicate nerve cells, elaborately interlaced with each other, collectively consisting of the brain, cranial nerves, spinal cord, spinal nerves, autonomic ganglia, ganglionated trunks and nerves, maintaining the vital function of reception and response to stimuli.

The nervous system regulates and coordinates bodily activities and brings about responses by which the body adjusts to changes of environment, either external or internal. These changes constitute stimuli which initiate impulses in receptors or sense organs. The principal organs of this group are the eye, ear, the organs of taste and smell, and sensory receptors located in the skin, joints, muscles, and various parts of the body.

The nervous system is divided into two divisions: (1) the *central nervous system*, which includes the brain and spinal cord, and (2) the *peripheral nervous system*, which includes the craniosacral nerves, the organs of special sense, and the sympathetic nervous system. **SEE:** *autonomic n.s., central n.s., parasympathetic n.s., sympathetic n.s.*

n. tissue. The tissue which comprises the nervous system. Includes the nervous elements proper or *neurons* and the interstitial tissue (neuroglia, neurolemma cells, and satellite cells).

nervousness (nër vüs-nës) [L. *nervus*, sinew]. Morbid excitability of the nervous system associated with unrest.

nervus. Nerve. **q.v.** **PL nervi.**

n. erigens. The pelvic nerve. A scattered bundle of craniosacral autonomic fibers originating from the 2nd to 4th sacral nerves and passing to terminal ganglia from which post-ganglionic fibers pass to the pelvic organs (bladder, colon, rectum, prostate gland, seminal vesicles, ext genitalia).

n. intermedius. The pars intermedia (intermediate nerve of Wrisberg), a branch of the facial nerve consisting principally of sensory fibers.

n. nervorum. Nerve fibers which innervate sheaths of nerves.

n. terminalis. The terminal nerve, a small nerve accompanying the olfactory nerve to the brain. Consists principally of sensory fibers from mucosa of nasal septum.

n. vasorum. Nerve fibers which innervate the walls of blood vessels.

nest, cell. A small mass of epithelial cells set apart from surrounding cells by connective tissue.

nēs'tis [G. *nēstis*, fasting] 1. Jejunum. 2. Fasting.

nestither'apy [G. *nēstis*, hunger, + *therapeia*, treatment]. Use of hunger cure therapeutically.

nestother'apy [G. *nēstis*, hunger, + *therapeia*, treatment]. Therapeutic use of fasting or reduced diet.

nettle rash. Skin rash with intense itching, resembling condition produced by

stinging with nettles. **SYN:** *hives, urticaria*.

net'work [AS *net*, net, + *wyrcan*, to work]. Fiber arrangement in a structure resembling a net. **SYN:** *rete, reticulum*.

Neumann's disease (nol'mánz). Malignant form of pemphigus with growths. **SYN:** *pemphigus nequetans, q.v.*

neuraemia (nū-räg'mī-ä) [G. *neuron*, sinew, + *agmos*, break]. The tearing or rupturing of a nerve trunk.

neural (nū-räl) [G. *neuron*, sinew]. Pert. to nerves or connected with the nervous system.

n. crest. A band of cells extending longitudinally along the neural tube of an embryo from which cells forming cranial, spinal, and autonomic ganglia arise.

n. fold. One of two longitudinal elevations of the neural plate of an embryo which unite to form the neural tube.

n. plate. A thickened band of ectoderm along the dorsal surface of an embryo, from which the nervous system develops.

n. spine. Spinous vertebral process.

n. tube. Tube formed from fusion of the neural folds from which the brain and spinal cord arise.

neuralgia (nū-räl jī-ä) [“ + *algos*, pain]. Severe, lancinating pain along the course of a nerve.

Etiol. Pressure on nerve trunks, faulty nerve nutrition, toxins, neuritis. Usually no morphologic changes can be detected.

SYM. According to the part affected. **SEE:** *geniculate, sciatica*.

n., articular. Neuralgia of a joint.

n., cardiac. Angina pectoris.

n., degenerative. N. caused by degenerative changes in the nerves or nerve cells.

n., epileptiform. Spasmodic facial n. **SYN:** *tic douloureux*.

n., facial. **SEE:** *n., trigeminal*.

n., facialis vera. Geniculate n.

n., Fothergill's. Trigeminal n.

n., geniculate. N. characterized by pain over all or any part supplied by sensory fibers of facial nerve. Pain may be deep in facial muscles, within the ear, or in pharynx.

n., glossopharyngeal. N. along the course of the glossopharyngeal nerve characterized by severe pain in back of throat, tonsils, and middle ear.

n., hallucinatory. Impression of local pain without actual peripheral pain.

n., Hunt's. Geniculate n.

n., idiopathic. N. without structural lesion or pressure from a lesion.

n., intercostal. Pain follows course of intercostal nerves, frequently associated with eruption of herpes zoster, spots of tenderness near vertebral column, in middle of nerve, and near sternum. May be dependent upon spinal caries, or thoracic aneurysm.

n., mammary. N. of the breast. **SYN:** *mastodynia*.

n., Morton's. N. of joint of 3rd and 4th toes.

n., nasociliary. N. of eyes, brows and root of nose.

n., occipital. Involves upper cervical nerves. A spot of tenderness found bet. mastoid process and upper cervical vertebrae. May be due to spinal caries.

n., otic. Geniculate n.

n., remittent. Continued mental impression of pain after n. has ceased.

n. (of) sphenopalatine ganglion. **SYN:**

Sluder's n. *SYM.* Pain on one side of face, radiating to eyeballs, ear, occipital and mastoid areas of skull, sometimes to nose, upper teeth and shoulder of same side. *Prog* good.

n., stump. Pressure on nerves in stump after amputation, causing pain.

n., symptomatic. N. not primarily involving the nerve structure

n., trifacial. Old term for trigeminal neuralgia, *q. v.*

n., trigeminal. N. involving the gasserian ganglion or one or more branches of the trigeminal nerve
Error. Unknown Attacks often precipitated by contact with certain hypersensitive areas called *trigger zones* on face, lips, or tongue.

SYM. Tender points correspond to supraorbital, infraorbital, and mental foramina. Often violent spasm of muscles. In long standing cases hair on affected side sometimes becomes coarse and bleached.

Prog For attack, good; permanent cure, guarded.

TREATMENT: Quiet, cool, well-ventilated room, cold applications, hot fomentations, or hot salt bags. Trace course of nerve with oil of peppermint or oil of cloves. Bet. attacks, improve nutrition, give constitutional remedies. Surgical interference, nerve stretching, section, or removal of a portion of the nerve.

SYN: *tic douloureux, prosopalgia.*

neuralgic (nû-râ-l'jîk) [*G. neuron, sinew, + algos, pain*]. Of, or concerning, neuralgia.

neuramebimeter (nû-râm-ê-blm'êt-êr) [*'' + ameibê, response, + metron, a measure*]. Device for determining time of response of a nerve to a stimulus

neurapophysis (nû-râ-pôf'î-sîs) [*G. neuron, sinew, + apo, from, + physis, growth*]. Either of the two sides of a vertebra which unite to form the neural arch.

neurapraxia (nû-râ-prâks'î-â). Cessation in function of a peripheral nerve induced by compression, drugs, or cold; brings on temporary motor and sensory paralysis.

neurasthenia (nû-râs-thê'nî-â) [*G. neuron, sinew, + astheneia, weakness*]. An ill-defined disease commonly following depressed states characterized by a sense of weakness or exhaustion, or by the symptoms of various types of organic disease without the existence of organic disease in a degree sufficient to justify the subjective complaints of the patient.

SYM: Fatigue; weakness; headache; sweating; polyuria; tinnitus and vertigo; photophobia; fear; easy exhaustion on the slightest effort; inability to concentrate; irritability and complaint of poor memory; poor sleep; numerous, constantly varying aches and pains; vasomotor disturbances.

The neurasthenic is often physically asthenic with a long, narrow thorax, small muscles and undernourished. The face is thin, alert, and often suggests chronic suffering. Much of this is the result of the neurasthenia, but it suggests also a physical type, inherently predisposed to develop the disease.

Freud believes the disease is probably a frustration (esp. sexual) which possibly complicates the symptoms by an element of renunciation as well.

Prog: Favorable, if cause can be removed.

TREATMENT: Largely hygienic and dietetic. Where there has been great in-

activity give regular physical exercise. Weak and anemic require rest. Frequent bathing with salt water followed by friction massage. Tobacco and alcohol interdicted, tea and coffee used sparingly. Constitutional remedies. *See. apokam-nosis.*

neurastheniac, neurasthenic (nû-râs-thê'nî-âk, -nik) [*G. neuron, sinew, + astheneia, weakness*]. 1. Suffering from or concerning neurasthenia. 2. Individual suffering from neurasthenia

neuratrophia, neuratrophy (nû-râ-trôf'î-â, -rât'rô-fî) [*'' + atrophia, a wasting*]. Atrophy of the nervous tissue or deficient nutrition of the nervous system

neuraxitis (nû-râks-î'tîs) [*'' + axon, axis, + -itis, inflammation*]. 1. Inflamed condition of a neuraxis. 2. Encephalitis *n., epidemic.* Epidemic encephalitis.

neuraxonic (nû-râks'ôn) [*'' + axon, axis*]. The axis cylinder process of a nerve cell *SYN:* *axon. See. nerve fiber.*

neurectasy, neurectasia, neurectasis (nû-rêk'ta-sî, -rêk'tâ'zî-â, -rêk'ta-sîs) [*'' + ektasis, a stretching*]. Surgical nerve stretching

neurectomy (nû-rêk'tô-mî) [*'' + ektomê, excision*]. Partial or total excision or resection of a nerve.

neurectopia, neurectopy (nû-rêk-tô'pî-â, nûr-ek'tô-pî) [*'' + ek, out, + topos, place*]. Displacement or abnormal position of a nerve

neurenteric (û-rên-ter'îk) [*G. neuron, sinew, + enteron, intestine*]. Rel to the neural canal and intestinal tube of the embryo.

n. canal. Temporary canal of the embryo between the neural and intestinal tubes. In human development, the temporary communication between cavities of the yolk sac and the amnion

neurepithelium (nûr'ep-i-thê'lî-ûm) [*'' + epi, upon, + thelê, nipple*]. 1. Epithelial structures forming the terminations of nerves of special sense. 2. Embryonic layer from which arises the cerebrospinal axis. *SYN:* *neuroepithelium.*

neuregic (nû-rer'jîk) [*G. neuron, sinew, + ergon, work*]. Concerning the activity of a nerve.

neurexairesis (nû-rêks-i-rê'sîs) [*'' + exairein, to draw out*]. Ripping or tearing out of a nerve to relieve neuralgia.

neuriatry (nû-rî-a-trî) [*'' + iatreia, treatment*]. Study and treatment of diseases of nervous system. *SYN:* *neurology.*

neurilemma, neurolemma [*G. neuron, sinew, + lemma, rind*]. *SYN:* sheath of Schwann. A thin membranous sheath enveloping a nerve fiber. *See: nerve fiber.*

neurilemmitis (nû'rî-lêm-mî'tîs) [*G. neuron, sinew, + lemma, sheath, + -itis, inflammation*]. Inflamed condition of a neurilemma.

neurilemmoma. *SYN:* *neurinoma, schwannoma, peripheral glioma.* A firm, encapsulated fibrillar tumor of peripheral nerves.

neurilemosarcoma (nû-rî-lêm-â-sar-kô-mâ). A malignant neurilemmoma.

neurimotility (nû-rî-mô-tîl'î-tî) [*'' + L. motilis, able to move*]. Power of neural motion. *SYN:* *nervimotility.*

neurimotor [*'' L. motor, a mover*]. Concerning a motor nerve.

neurinoma (nû-rîn-ô'mâ) [*G. neuron, sinew, + oma, swelling*]. *SYN:* *neurilemmoma, neurofibroma, schwannoma.* A tumor of a peripheral nerve arising from endoneurium or sheath of Schwann.

neurinomatosis (nû'rîn-ô-mâ-tô'sîs). Con-

dition of having multiple neurinomas on nerve fibers. **SYN** *neurofibromatosis*.
neurite (nu'rīt) [*G. neuron, sinew*]. The axis cylinder process of a neuron. **SYN**: axon, neuraxon.

neuritis (nu-rī'tis) [*G. neuron, sinew, + -itis, inflammation*]. Inflammation of a nerve or nerves, usually associated with a degenerative process. Called *mononeuritis* if a single nerve is involved, *mononeuritis multiplex* if single nerves in separated areas are involved, and *polyneuritis* if several nerves are involved simultaneously.

ETIOLOGY 1 Mechanical factors, compression, contusion, trauma 2 Infections may be localized involving direct infection of nerves or may accompany diseases such as leprosy, tetanus, or tuberculosis, malaria, measles, etc 3 Toxins, esp poisoning by heavy metals (arsenic, lead, mercury), alcohol, carbon tetrachloride, etc 4 Metabolic factors, as in thiamine deficiency, gastrointestinal dysfunction, diabetes, toxemias of pregnancy, etc 5 Vascular, as in n accompanying peripheral vascular disease

SYM Neuralgia in part affected, hyperesthesia, paresthesia, dyesthesia, hypesthesia, or anesthesia, muscular atrophy of part supplied by affected nerve, paralysis, lack of reflexes

NP Rest in bed, water or air bed. Uniformity of pressure on body Temperature of water in water bath must be maintained by frequent replacement of cooling water with warm water Hot water bags or electric heating pads under covers but not next to skin, as lack of sensibility to heat on part of patient may lead to burns Cradles may be necessary Padded splints with little bandage compression to affected parts. No sudden change of position Place limb in suspended towel to move it No rubbing Later diathetomy under direction of physician, also massage, using mildest of manipulations Avoid all strain on patient **SEE** *polyneuritis*.

n., adventitial. Inflammation of nerve sheath.

n., ascending. N along a nerve trunk away from periphery

n., axial. Parenchymatous n

n., degenerative. N with rapid degeneration of nerve

n., descending. N along nerve trunk toward the periphery

n., diphtheritic. N. following diphtheria.

n., disseminated. Segmental n.

n., endemic. Beriberi or multiple n.

n., infectious. **SYN** *acute idiopathic polyneuritis* An acute infectious polyneuritis accompanied by prodromal febrile illness Probably due to a virus

n., interstitial. N involving connective tissue of a nerve

n., intraocular. N. of retinal fibers of optic nerve

SYM Disturbed vision, contracted field, enlarged blind spot, fundus findings such as exudates, hemorrhages and abnormal condition of blood vessels.

TREATMENT Depends on etiology such as brain tumors, meningitis, syphilis, nephritis, diabetes, etc

n. migrans. N which passes along a nerve trunk. May be ascending or descending, q v.

n., multiple. Inflammation of many nerves at the same time.

SYM: *Acute*: Chill, fever, 102-103° F.; headache; pain in back, malaise; coated tongue; loss of appetite; constipation;

loss of power, esp. in legs and extensor muscles, abolition of reflexes; atrophy of muscles, more or less anesthesia, tenderness over nerve trunks *Chronic*: Pains in limbs, hyperesthesia, paresthesia, irregular areas of anesthesia, loss of power, abolition of deep reflexes, tenderness over nerve trunks, wasting of muscles, impaired electrical contractility, edema of hands and feet.

PROG Guardedly favorable. *Acute* form may prove fatal from involvement of respiratory muscles.

TREATMENT *Acute* cases, absolute rest, limb in splint later, and in chronic cases, massage, electricity, general treatment

SYN *polyneuritis* **SEE** *beriberi*.

n. nodosa. N with formation of nodes on nerves

n., optic. N of optic nerve.

n., parenchymatous. N of nerve fiber substance

n., peripheral. N of terminal nerves or of end organs.

n., retrolubar. N of optic nerve behind eyeball

SYM Loss of vision in affected eye. (a) *Acute* Seen in sinus disease, orbital cellulitis, poisons, as lead and alcohol; multiple sclerosis (b) *Chronic*, or *toric amblyopia* Seen in excessive tobacco and alcohol users. **SYM** Central scotoma.

n., rheumatic. N with symptoms of rheumatism

n., segmental. N affecting segments of a nerve interspersed with healthy segments

n., senile. N. in feet and legs of the elderly.

n., simple. **SYN** *mononeuritis*. Inflammation of single nerve trunk.

n., sympathetic. N of opposite nerve without attacking nerve center.

n., tabetic. N. in locomotor ataxia

n., toxic. N resulting from metallic poisons such as arsenic, mercury, thallium or nonmetallic poisons (various hydrocarbons and organic solvents).

n., traumatic. N following an injury.

neuro- [*G. neuron, sinew, nerve*] Combining form meaning *pert. or rel. to a nerve, nervous tissue, or nervous system*

neu-ro-anat-omy [*G. neuron, sinew, + ana, up, + tomē, a cutting*] Study of structure of the nervous system

neuroarthritism (nu'rō-ar-thrit-izm) [*" + arthron, joint, + ismos, condition*]. Tendency toward contraction of nervous and gouty disorders

neuroarthropathy (nu'rō-ar-throp-āth-ē) [*" + arthron, joint, + pathos, disease*]. Disease of a joint combined with disease of the central nervous system

neurobion (nu-rō-bi'on) [*" + bios, life*]. A hypothetical particle connected with renewal of nerve tissue

neurobiotaxis (nu-rō-bi-ō-tāks-īs) [*G. neuron, sinew, + bios- life, + taxis, order*] The phenomenon involving growth of dendrites and migration of nerve-cell bodies during development toward the region from which their dominant impulses are initiated

neuroblast (nu'rō-blāst) [*G. neuron, sinew, + blastos, germ*] An embryonic cell derived from neural tube or neural crest, which gives rise to a neuron.

neuroblastoma (nu'rō-blāst-tō'mā) [*G. neuron, sinew, + blastos, germ, + oma, tumor*] A malignant soft and hemorrhagic tumor composed principally of cells resembling neuroblasts which give rise to cells of the sympathetic system,

esp adrenal medulla. Occurs chiefly in young infants and children.
neurocanal (nū'rō-kā-nāl) [" + *L. canalis*, passage]. The central canal of the spinal cord.

neurocardiac (nū'rō-kar'dī-āk) [" + *cardia*, heart]. 1 Pert. to the nerves supplying the heart or nervous system and the heart. 2 Concerning a cardiac neurosis.

neurocele (nū'rō-sēl) [" + *kōilia*, cavity]. Ventricles and cavities in the cerebrospinal axis.

neurocentral (nū'rō-sēn'trāl) [" + *ken-tron*, center]. Pert. to the centrum of a vertebra and the neural arch.

neurochemistry (nū'rō-kēm-i-strī) [" + *chémeia*, chemistry]. Physiological chemistry dealing with nervous tissue.

neurochoreoretinitis (nū'rō-kō-rē-i-o-rēt-inī'tis) [" + *chorion*, skin, + *L. retē*, a net, + *G. -itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of chorioid and retina combined with optic neuritis.

neurochoroiditis (nū'rō-kō-rōi-dī'tis) [" + *chorion*, skin, + *oidos*, like, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of the choroid coat and optic nerve.

neurocirculatory (nū'rō-sur'ku-lā-tō'rī) [" + *L. circulatio*, circulation]. Pert. to circulation and the nervous system.

n. asthenia. A combination of nervous and circulatory disturbances with fatigue and precordial pain, usually seen in soldiers. *Syn* *irritable heart*, *soldier's heart*. *Ser* *asthenia*.

neuroclonic (nū'rō-klon'ik) [" + *klonos*, spasm]. Marked by spasms of nervous origin.

neurocele (nū'rō-sēl) [" + *kōilia*, cavity]. System of cavities in cerebrospinal axis. *Syn* *neurocele*.

neurocranium (nū'rō-kra'nī-ūm) [" + *kranion*, skull]. The part of the skull enclosing the brain.

neurocutaneous (nū'rō-kū-tā-nē-ūs) [" + *L. cutis*, skin]. Pert. to the nervous system and skin.

neurocyte (nū'rō-sīt) [G. *neuron*, snew, + *kytos*, cell]. A nerve cell. *Syn* *neuron*.

neurocytoma (nū'rō-sī-tō'mā) [" + " + *-ōma*, tumor]. A tumor formed of cells, usually ganglionic, of nervous origin. *Syn* *neuroma*, 2.

neurodealgia (nū'rō-de-al'jī-ā) [G. *neurōēs*, retina, + *algos*, pain]. Pain in the retina.

neurodendrite, neurodendron (nū'rō-dēn'drīt, -dron) [G. *neuron*, snew, + *dendron*, tree]. Protoplasmic branched process of a nerve cell. *Syn*: *dendrite*, *dendron*.

neurodermatitis (nū'rō-dēr-mā-tī'tis) [" + *derma*, skin, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Cutaneous inflammation of neural origin, or accompanied by nervous disorder, marked by itching.

n. circumscribed. *Syn* *lichen vidual*, *lichen simplex chronicus*. Chronic superficial inflammation of the skin characterized by thick, dry, desquamating plaques accompanied by severe pruritis.

n. disseminated. *Syn* *atopic*, *n prurigo*. Chronic superficial inflammation of skin characterized by thickening, excoriation, and lichenification, beginning usually in infancy. Common in families with high familial incidence in allergic diseases.

neurodermatosis (nū'rō-dēr-mā-tō'sis) [" + " + *-ōsis*, condition]. Any skin disease of neural origin. Includes *neurofibromatosis* (von Recklinghausen's dis-

ease), von Hippel-Landau disease, Sturge-Weber syndrome, and tuberous sclerosis.

neurodermatrophia (nū'rō-derm-ā-trōf'-ī-ā) Atrophy of the skin from nervous disease.

neurodiagnosis (nū'rō-di-ā-gnō'sis) [" + *dia*, through, + *gnōsis*, knowledge]. Diagnosis of nervous disorders.

neurodocitis (nū'rō-dō-sī'tis) [" + *-itis*, inflammation]. Lesion of nerve roots due to pressure.

neurodynamia (nū'rō-dī-nam'ī-ā) [" + *dynamis*, power]. Nervous energy or force.

neurodynamic (nū'rō-dī-nam'ik) [" + *dynamis*, power]. Concerning nervous force or energy.

neurodynia (nū'rō-dīn'ī-ā) [G. *neuron*, nerve, + *odynē*, pain]. Pain in a nerve or nerves. *Syn* *neuralgia*.

neuroendocrine (nū'rō-ēnd'o-krīn). Pertaining to the nervous and endocrine system as an integrated functioning mechanism.

n. apparatus. The hypothalamico-hypophyseal mechanism by which certain hormones (the antidiuretic hormone) are produced by the hypothalamus and stored in the neurohypophysis.

neuroepidermal (nū'rō-ēp-i-dēr'māl) [" + *epi*, upon, + *derma*, skin]. Pert. to giving rise to nervous system and epidermis.

neuroepithelioma (nū'rō-ēp'ī-thē-lī-ō'mā) [" + " + *thelē*, nipple, + *-ōma*, tumor]. A tumor of neuroepithelium in a nerve of special sense.

neuroepithelium (nū'rō-ēp'ī-thē-lī-ūm) [" + " + *thelē*, nipple]. 1. A specialized epithelial structure forming the termination of a nerve of special sense. Includes gustatory cells, olfactory cells, hair-cells of inner ear, and rods and cones of retina. 2. Embryonic layer of the epiblast from which the cerebrospinal axis is developed.

neurofibril, neurofibrilla (nū-rō-fī-brīl, -fī-brīlā) (pl. *neurofibrils, neurofibrillae*) [" + *L. fibrilla*, a small fiber]. A tiny fiber in the cytoplasm of a neuron which continues on into the nerve processes.

Ser *neuron*.
neurofibroma (nū'rō-fī-brō'mā) (pl. *neurofibromata* or *-mas*) [" + *L. fibra*, fiber, + *G. -ōma*, tumor]. A tumor of connective tissue of a nerve including medullated layer of a nerve fiber. *Syn* *neuroma*, false, *pseudoneuroma*.

neurofibromatosis (nū'rō-fī-brō'mā-tō'sis) [" + " + " + *-ōsis*, increase]. Condition in which there are tumors of various sizes on peripheral nerves.

They may be neuromas or fibromas.
n., multiple. *Syn* *von Recklinghausen's disease*, *q.v.*, *molluscum fibrosum*, *multiple neuroma*.

neurofibrosarcoma (nū'rō-fī-brō-sār-kō'mā) *Syn* *neurogenic sarcoma*. A malignant neurofibroma.

neurofibrositis (nū'rō-fī-brō-sī'tis) [" + " + *G. -itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of nerve fibers and sensory nerve fibers in muscular tissue.

neuroganglitis (nū'rō-gan-gli'tis) [G. *neuron*, snew, + *gaglion*, knot, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of a neuroganglion.

neurogenesis (nū'rō-jēn'ē-sis) [" + *genesis*, production]. 1. Growth or development of nerves. 2. Development from nervous tissue.

neurogenetic (nū'rō-jēn-et'ik) [" + *genesis*, production]. 1. Pert. to nerve formation. 2. Pert. to origin in nerves.

neurogenic, neurogenous (nû-rô-jên'îk, -rôjên-ûs) [" + *gennan*, to produce]. 1. Originating from nervous tissue. 2. Due to or resulting from nervous impulses.

neurogeny (nû-rô-jên-î) [" + *gennan*, to produce]. *Syn.* *Neurogenesis*.

neuroglia (nû-rô-gî-â) [G. *neuron*, sinew, + *glia*, glue]. The tissue which forms the interstitial or supporting elements—cells and fibers—of the nervous system. Neuroglia, also called glia includes. (1) astrocytes, (2) oligodendroglia, (3) microglia (mesoglia), (4) ependyma, (5) neurilemma sheath cells or nerve fibers (cells of Schwann), and (6) satellite (capsule) cells surrounding cranial and spinal ganglia. All except the microglia are of ectodermal origin. Neuroglia functions as connective or supporting tissue and also plays an important role in the reaction of the nervous system to injury or infection.

n. cell. *Syn.* *Glial cell*. Any of the cells of neuroglia, a neurogliaocyte.

n. proper. Astroglia (astrocyte) and oligodendroglia (oligodendrocytes) of the central nervous system.

neurogliocyte (nû-rô-gî-â-sî) [" + + *kytos*, cell]. Any one of the cells found in neuroglial tissue.

neuroglial (nû-rô-gî-âl). Pertaining to neuroglia.

neuroglioma (nû-rô-gî-ô-mâ) [" + + + *-ôma*, tumor]. Tumor of neuroglial tissue. *Syn.* *glioma*.

n., ganglionar, n., ganglionare. Glioma with ganglion cells.

neurogliosis (nû-rô-gî-ô'sîs) [" + + + *-ôsis*, increase]. Development of numerous neurogliomas.

neurogram (nû-rô-grâm) [" + *gramma*, a mark]. The impression left upon the physical brain following any cerebral experience which is retained as unconscious memory. *Syn.* *engram*.

neurography (nû-rô-grâ-fî) [G. *neuron*, sinew, + *graphein*, to write]. 1. A study or description of the nervous system. 2. Formation of neurograms in the brain.

neurohematology (nû-rô-hem"at-ô-lô-jî) [" + *aima*, blood, + *logos*, study]. The study of hemic changes in neural diseases.

neurohistology (nû-rô-hîs-tô-lô-jî) [" + *istos*, tissue, + *logos*, study]. The study of nervous tissue.

neurohumor (nû-rô-hûm"ôr) A chemical substance liberated at a nerve-ending which excites or activates and adjacent structure (neuron or muscle fiber). Ex: acetylcholine and sympathin (epinephrine). These substances are essential for transmission of impulses across synapses or myoneural junctions.

neurohypophysis (nû-rô-hî-pôf'îs-îs) [" + *ypo*, under, + *physis*, growth]. Post. portion of the pituitary gland.

neuroinduction (nû-rô-in-dûk'hûn) [" + *L. in*, into, + *ductus*, leading]. Suggestion.

neurokeratin (nû-rô-ker'â-tîn) [G. *neuron*, sinew, + *keras*, kerat., horn]. The variety of keratin found in myelinated nerve fibers.

neurologic, neurological (nû-rô-lôj'îk, -î-kal) [" + *logos*, study]. Pert. to the study of nervous diseases.

neurologist (nû-rô-lô-jîst) [" + *logos*, study]. A specialist in diseases of nervous system.

neurology (nû-rô-lô-jî) [G. *neuron*, sinew, + *logos*, study]. The branch of medicine that deals with the nervous system and its diseases.

neurolymph (nû-rô-îlmf) [" + *L. lymph*, fluid]. The cerebrospinal fluid.

neurolysin (nû-rô-îs-în) [" + *lysis*, destruction]. A substance which destroys nerve cells.

neurolysis (nû-rô-îs-îs) [" + *lysis*, a loosening; a degeneration]. 1. Exhaustion of a nerve or nerves from prolonged stimulation. 2. Stretching of a nerve to relieve tension. 3. Loosening of adhesions surrounding a nerve. 4. Disintegration of nerve tissue.

neurolytic (nû-rô-îl'îk) [" + *lysis*, destruction]. Concerning neurolysis.

neuroma (nû-rô-mâ) [G. *neuron*, sinew, + *-ôma*, tumor]. A tumor along the course of a nerve or at the end of a divided nerve, consisting of coiled masses of axis cylinders, Schwann cells and fibrous tissue, since classified on a basis of cytology and histology.

n., amputation. N. occurring on a stump after amputation.

n., amyelinic. N. composed principally of unmyelinated nerve fibers.

n., appendiceal. N. found in mucosa and submucosa of the appendix.

n. cutis. N. of the derma.

n., cystic. N. with cystic formations.

n., false. Tumor arising from connective tissue of nerves, including the myelin sheath. *Syn.* *neurofibroma*, *psudoneuroma*.

n., ganglionated. N. composed of nerve cells.

n., myelinic. N. composed of medullated nerve fibers.

n., plexiform. Congenital n. involving all branches of a nerve. Usually found around head and are painless.

n. telangiectodes. N. with an abundance of blood vessels contained within it.

n., traumatic. N. occurring in wounds or on an amputation stump.

neuromalacia (nû-rô-mal-â-sî-â) [" + *malakia*, softening]. Pathological softening of neural tissue.

neuromatosis (nû-rô-mâ-ô'sîs) [" + *-ôma*, tumor, + *ôsis*, increase]. Multiple neuromas occurring in the body.

neuromatous (nû-rô-mâ-tûs) [" + *-ôma*, tumor]. Rel. to a neuroma.

neuromechanism (nû-rô-mêk'hân-îzm) [" + *mêchanê*, machine]. The neural structure controlling organic and systemic function.

neuromere (nû-rô-mêr) [G. *neuron*, sinew, + *meros*, part]. *Syn.* *rhombomere*. One of a series of segmental elevations on the ventrolateral surface of the rhombencephalon.

neuromimesis (nû-rô-mîm-ê'sîs) [" + *mîmêsis*, imitation]. Resemblance of hysteria to organic disease.

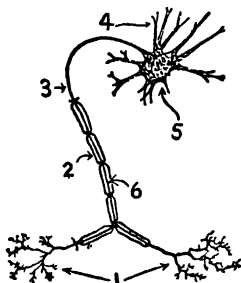
neuromuscular (nû-rô-mus'kû-lâr) [" + *L. musculus*, a muscle]. Concerning both nerves and muscles.

neuromyelitis (nû-rô-mî-êl'î-tîs) [G. *neuron*, sinew, + *myelos*, marrow, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of nerves and the spinal cord.

n. optica. A syndrome resulting from demyelination occurring in the spinal cord, optic nerves, and chiasma; also called *dissseminated myelitis with optic neuritis*, *ophthalmoneuromyelitis*, *Devic's disease*.

neur'o-o-my'opath'ic. Pert. to pathologic conditions involving both muscles and nerves.

neuromyositis (nû-rô-mî-ô-sî-tîs) [" + + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of both nerves and muscles of a part.



NEURON.

1. Terminal branches. 2. Neurilemma.
3. Axon. 4. Dendrites. 5. Cell body.
6. Myelin sheath

neuron(e) (nû'rôn) [G *neuron*, sinew] A nerve cell, the structural and functional unit of the nervous system. A n consists of a *cell body* or *perikaryon* and its processes, an *axon* and one or more *dendrites*. Neurons function in the initiation and conduction of impulses. *See* *nerve*, *nerve impulse*, *nervous system*, *nervous tissue*.

n., afferent. N conducting impulses toward brain or spinal cord, a sensory neuron.

n., associative (association). N. which mediates impulses between a sensory and a motor neuron, a central neuron.

n., bipolar. N bearing two processes, an axon and a dendrite.

n., central. N confined entirely to central nervous system, an association n.

n., commissural. N whose axon crosses to opposite side of brain or spinal cord.

n., doctrine. Formulated by Waldeyer in 1891. Considers the neuron as the anatomical, genetic, trophic, and functional unit of the nervous system.

n., efferent. N. which conducts impulses away from the brain or spinal cord.

n., heteromeric. A commissural n, q v.

n., motor. N which conveys impulses initiating muscle contraction.

n., motor, lower. *SYN* *ventral horn cells*. N whose cell body lies in ant gray column of spinal cord and axon innervates striated muscle fibers.

n., motor, upper. N whose cell body lies in motor area of cerebral cortex. Its axon passes down spinal cord and synapses with lower motor neurons.

n., multipolar. N. with one axon and many dendrites.

n., peripheral. N whose process constitutes a part of the peripheral nervous system (cranial, spinal or sympathetic nerves).

n., postganglionic. N of autonomic nervous system whose cell body lies in central nervous system and axon terminates in peripheral ganglia.

n., preganglionic. N. whose body lies in an autonomic ganglion and axon terminates in an effector organ (smooth or cardiac muscle or glands).

n., pseudounipolar. A unipolar neuron which is derived embryologically from a bipolar neuron. *EX* sensory neurons of spinal nerves.

n., sensory. An afferent n. which

conveys impulses which give rise to sensations.

n., fautomeric. N whose axon remains on same side of brain or spinal cord.

n., unipolar. N. whose cell body bears one process.

neuritis (nû-rôn-î'tis) [' + -itis, inflammation]. Inflammation, or degenerative inflammation of nerve cells.

neuronophag(e) (nû-rôn-ô-fâ) [' + *phag(ein)*, to eat]. A phagocyte which destroys neurons.

neuronophagia, neuronophagy (nû-rôn-ô-fâ-ji-â, -ô-fâ-ji) [' + *phag(ein)*, to eat]. Destruction of nerve cells by phagocytes.

neuronyxis (nû-rô-niks'is) [' + *nyxis*, a piercing]. Neural puncture.

neuropath (nû-rô-pâth) [G *neuron*, nerve, + *pathos*, disease]. One predisposed to neural disorders.

neuropathic (nû-rô-pâth'ik) [' + *pathos*, disease]. Rel. to neural disorders.

n., eschar. A bed sore, a decubitus, q v.

neuropathogenesis (nû-rô-pâth-ô-jên-ê-sis) [' + *genesis*, production]. Development of a neural disease.

neuropathology (nû-rô-pâ-thol-ô-ji) [' + *logos*, study]. The study of the diseases of the nervous system and the structural and functional changes occurring in them.

The diseases are divided into congenital defects in development, those in which an inherent tendency to degeneracy reveals itself only after a period of time, and finally those in which destructive influences act upon a brain initially normal. The latter group are mainly inflammatory, toxic, traumatic, mechanical and neoplastic in type. Circulatory impairment, disuse and overactivity also contribute to the development of nervous diseases.

neuropathy (nû-rô-pâ-thi) [' + *pathos*, disease]. Any disease of the nerves.

neurophonia (nû-rô-fôn-î-â) [' + *phônê*, voice]. A tic or spasm of muscles of speech resulting in an involuntary cry or sound.

neurophysiology (nû-rô-fiz-i-ol-ô-ji) [' + *physis*, growth, + *logos*, study]. Physiology of the nervous structure of the body.

neuropil (nû-rô-pil) [G *neuron*, sinew, + *pilos*, felt]. 1 Network of unmyelinated fibrils into which nerve processes of central nervous system divide.

neuropilasm (nû-rô-plâzm) [G *neuron*, sinew, + *plasma*, a thing formed]. *SYN* *interfibrillar* or *perifibrillar substance*. The undifferentiated cytoplasmic substance of a neuron which surrounds and separates the neurofibrils.

neuroplasmic (nû-rô-plâz-mik) [' + *plasma*, a thing formed]. Concerning the protoplasm of a neuron.

neuroplasty (nû-rô-plâs-ti) [' + *plassein*, to form]. Reporative surgery of the nerves.

neu'ropod'ia. *SYN.* *end feet*, *terminal boutons*. Small bulblike expansions of axon terminals which contact the cell body or dendrites of another neuron at a synaptic junction. *SYN:* *neuropodium*.

neuropore (nû-rô-pôr) [' + *poros*, an opening]. Embryonic opening from neural canal to exterior.

neuropsychiatry (nû-rô-si-ki-â-tri) [' + *psychê*, mind, + *iatriâ*, healing]. Study and treatment of nervous and mental diseases.

neuropsychology (nû-rô-si-kol-ô-ji) [G. *neuron*, sinew, + *psychê*, mind, + *logos*,

study]. The science of connection of neurological and psychological facts.

neuropsychopathy (nū'rō-sī-kop'āth-l) [" + *pathos*, disease] A neurosis in combination with a mental disease.

neurorecidive (nū'rō-rēs'ī-div) [" + *L. recidere*, to fall back]. Nervous symptoms in syphilis following a salvarsan injection. SYN *neurorelapse*.

neurorecurrence (nū'rō-rē-kūr'ān) [" + *L. rē*, back, + *currere*, to run]. Nervous manifestation as a sequel to salvarsan injection. SYN *neurorelapse*.

neurorelapse (nū'rō-rē-lāps) [G. *neuron*, sinew, + *L. relapsus*, fallen back]. Nervous symptoms in syphilis subsequent to an injection of salvarsan SYN *neurorecidive*, *neurorecurrence*.

neuroretinitis (nū'rō-rēt'in-ī'tis) [" + *L. rētē*, net, + *G -itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of optic nerve and retina.

neurorrhaphy (nu-ror'ā-fl) [" + *raphē*, a sewing] Suturing of ends of a severed nerve.

neurorrhyses hydrophobiae (nū'rō-rik'tes hi-drō'fō-bī-e) [" + *oryktēs*, a digger, + *ydor*, water, + *phobos*, fear]. Supposed microorganisms of rabies. Inclusion bodies usually found in cells of cerebellum and cerebrum in animals infected with rabies SYN *Negri bodies*.

neurosarcoleisis (nū'rō-sār'kō-kl'īs) [" + *sarx*, sark-, flesh, + *kleisis*, closure]. Operation for relief of neuralgia by resection of a wall of the osseous canal carrying a nerve and transplanting the nerve to soft tissues.

neurosarcoma (nū'rō-sār-kō'mā) [" + " + *-ōma*, tumor] A sarcoma containing neuromatous components.

neurosclerosis (nū'rō-sklē'rō'sis) [" + *sklērōsis*, a hardening] Hardening of nervous tissue.

neurosecretion (nū'rō-sē-krē'shūn) The elaboration and discharge of a substance by a neuron EX secretion of hormones by cells of the hypothalamus.

neurosensory (nū'rō-sēn'sō-rī) [" + *L. sensōrius*, pert to a sensation]. Concerning a sensory nerve.

neurosis (nū-rō'sis) [G. *neuron*, sinew, + *-ōsis*, disease] A mental or psychic disorder irrespective of etiology. Minor disorders are called *neuroses*, major ones, *psychoses*.

Included among the neuroses are neurasthenia, psychasthenia, anxiety neurosis and hysteria, q.v. In general, they manifest themselves as bodily disturbances, without structural abnormality, or as mental disturbances quite distinct from the psychoses. The personality as such is not essentially changed, it mirrors, and reacts to reality as does the normal individual. Conduct may be inefficient and inadequate but it is not antisocial. Emotional reaction may be intensified or dulled but not sufficiently to change the individual basically. Feelings, ideas, failings are not projected or explained by external forces. Language is not distorted though enunciatory difficulties are rather frequent and aphonia is not uncommon.

The neurotic does not violate his ethical standards in the presence of clear consciousness, though during a period of hysterical amnesia he may not escape from a situation that conscious duty would avoid. He has good insight but may falsely consider his symptoms the onset or evidence of insanity. **See:** *pruritus*, *psychoneurosis*, *psychosis*.

n., accident. A nervous disorder caused by injury or an accident.

n., anxiety. N. in which fear or apprehension is the essential symptom. **See:** *anxiety n.*

n., association. N. in which association of ideas causes mental repetition of an experience.

n., compensation. N. developing after an accident in people who think they can obtain compensation by being ill.

n., compulsion. N. marked by overpowering impulse to perform acts against the will.

n., expectation. Condition in which anticipation of an occurrence produces nervous symptoms.

n., fatigue. Neurasthenia, q.v.

n., obsessional. Uncontrollable obsessions dominating the victim's behavior; a psychoneurosis.

n., occupational, n., professional. N. in a group of muscles caused by constant repetition of an act, as in playing the piano.

n., sexual. Disorder of sex function, as impotence.

n., traumatic. **See** *accident n.*

n., war. Disorder with or without physical cause brought on by conditions of war SYN *shellshock*.

neurospasm (nū'rō-spāzm) [" + *spasmos*, spasm] Spasmodic muscular twitching due to a nervous disorder.

Neurospora. The pink bread-mold, a fungus belonging to the Ascomycetes. Used experimentally in studies of genetics and in bio-assays.

neurosurgery (nū'rō-sur'jē-rī) [G. *neuron*, sinew, + *L. chirurgia*, from *G. cheir*, hand, + *ergon*, work]. Surgery of the nervous system.

neurosuture (nū'rō-su'chūr) [" + *L. sutura*, a stitch] Stitching of ends of a cut nerve SYN *neurorrhaphy*.

neurosyphilis (nū'rō-sif'ī-lis) [" + *syphilitis*]. Syphilis affecting the nervous structures **See** *dementia paralytica*.

n., asymptomatic. N. preceding symptomatic neurosyphilis but showing no symptoms. Diagnosed by changes in spinal fluid.

n., meningovascular. A form of n. involving the meninges and vascular structures in the brain or spinal cord or both.

neurotension (nū'rō-tēn'shūn) [" + *L. tensio*, a stretching] Operative stretching of a nerve SYN *neuractasis*.

neurothecitis (nū'rō-the-sī'tis) [" + *thēkē*, sheath, + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflamed condition of a nerve sheath.

neurotherapeutics (nū'rō-thēr-ā-pū'tiks) [" + *therapeutikē*, treatment]. Treatment of disorders of the nervous system. SYN *neurotherapy*.

neurotherapy (nū-rō-thēr-ā-pī) [" + *therapeia*, treatment]. Treatment of neural disorders. **See** *psychotherapy*.

neurothlipsis (nū'rō-thlīp'sis) [" + *thlipsis*, pressure]. Irritation or pressure on a nerve.

neurotic (nū-rōt'ik) [G. *neuron*, sinew]. 1. One suffering from instability of the nervous system. 2. Nervous or pert. to a neurosis.

neuroticism (nū-rōt'ī-sizm) [" + *ismos*, state of]. A condition or trait of neurosis.

neurotization (nū-rōt-i-zā'shūn) [G. *neuron*, sinew]. 1. Acquisition of nervous substance. 2. Regeneration of a nerve after division. 3. Surgical introduction of a nerve into a paralyzed muscle.

neurotology (nū'rō-lō'ō-jī) [G. *neuron*,

- snew, + *ous*, *ot-*, ear, + *logos*, study]. The division of otology which deals with the inner ear, esp its nerve supply, nerve connections with the brain, and auditory and labyrinthine pathways and centers within the brain.
- neurotome** (nū'rō-tōm) [' + *tomē*, a slice]. Fine knife used in the division of a nerve.
- neurotmesis** (nū'rōt-mē'sis) [+ *tomē*, an incision]. The severing or division of a nerve.
- neurotomy** (nū-rōt'ō-mī) [' + *tomē*, an incision]. Division or dissection of a nerve.
- neurotonic** (nū'rō-ton'īk) [' + *tonos*, tension]. 1 Concerning neural stretching. 2 Having a stimulating effect upon nerves or the nervous system.
- neurotony** (nū-rōt'ō-nī) [G. *neuron*, sinew, + *tonos*, a stretching]. Nerve stretching.
- neurotoxic** (nū'rō-toks'īk) [' + *toxikon*, poison]. Poisonous to the nerve cells.
- neurotoxin** (nū'rō-toks'in) [' + *toxikon*, poison]. A toxin that attacks nerve cells. **SYN** *neurolysin*.
- neurotrauma** (nū-rō-traw'mā) [' + *trauma*, wound]. Nerve lesion. **SYN** *neurotross*.
- neurotripsy** (nū'rō-trīp-sī) [' + *tripsis*, a rubbing]. Surgical crushing of a nerve.
- neurotrophasthenia** (nū'rō-trof-ās-thē-nī-ā) [' + *trophē*, nourishment, + *asthēnia*, weakness]. Malnutrition of the nervous system.
- neurotroph** (nū-rōt'rō-fī) [' + *trophē*, nourishment]. Nutrition of the nerves.
- neurotrophic**. Pert to the influence of nervous impulses upon the well-being of an organ or structure.
- neurotropism** (nū-rōt'rō-plzm) [' + *tro-*, + *ismos*, condition]. Attraction which nutritive elements, basic dyes, and microorganisms have for nervous tissue.
- neurotrosis** (nū'rō-trō'sis) [' + *trōsis*, a wound]. A lesion of a nerve. **SYN** *neurotrauma*.
- neurovaccine** (nū'rō-vāk'sēn) [' + *L. vaccinus*, pert. to a cow]. A standardized vaccine virus of specific strength secured by cultivation in a rabbit's brain.
- neurovaricosis** (nū'rō-vār-I-kō'sis) [' + *L. varicosus*, pert. to a swollen vein]. Multiple swellings along the pathway of a nerve.
- neurovascular** (nū'rō-vās'kū-lār) [' + *L. vasculus*, a small vessel]. Concerning both the nervous and vascular systems.
- neurula** (nū'rū-lā) Stage in development of an embryo, esp amphibian embryos, during which the neural plate develops and axial embryonic nervous structures are elaborated.
- neutral** (nū'trāl) [L. *neuter*, neither]. 1. Neither alkaline nor acid. 2. Indifferent; having no positive properties.
- n. diet**. One in which total basic ash is equal to or exceeded by the total acid ash. A slight excess of acids is usually planned. Protein allowance, 0.85-1 Gm. per Kg. ideal body weight. All food prepared and served without salt.
- n. fat**. One of the fats commonly found in the tissues, an ester of fatty acids with glycerol. **Ex:** *tristearin*, *triolein*, *tripalmitin*.
- n. point**. pH 7, a point on the pH scale which represents neutrality, *i. e.*, the solution is neither acid or alkaline in reaction.
- n. red**. A dye used as an indicator and as a vital stain.
- neutralization** (nū-tral-I-zā'shūn) [L. *neuter*, from *ne*, not, + *uter*, either, one of two]. 1. The opposing of one force or condition with an opposite force or condition to such degree as to cause counteraction that permits neither to dominate. 2. In chem. the process of destroying the peculiar properties or effect of a substance, as the neutralization of an acid with a base, or vice versa. 3. In med. the process of checking or counteracting the effects of any agent which produces a morbid effect.
- neutralize** (nū'tral-iz) [L. *neuter*, from *ne*, not, + *uter*, either, one of two] 1 To counteract. 2 **CHEM** To destroy peculiar properties or of effect of, to make inert.
- neutroclulsion** (nū'trō-klū'zhūn) [' + *occlusio*, a closing before]. State in which the anteroposterior occlusal positions of the teeth or the mesiodistal positions are normal, but malocclusion of the other positions exists.
- neutron** (nū'trōn) [L. *neuter*, neither]. Elementary particle with approximately the mass of a hydrogen atom, but without any electric charge. **NUCLEUS** It is a constituent of the atomic
- neutropenia** (nū'trō-pē'nī-ā) [' + *G. penia*, lack]. Abnormally small number of neutrophil cells in the peripheral blood stream.
- neutrophile** (nū'trō-fīl, -fīl) [' + *G. philein*, to love]. 1. Staining easily with neutral dyes. 2. A leukocyte which stains easily with neutral dyes. **SEE** *polymorphonuclear leukocyte*.
- neutrophilia** (nū'trō-fīl'ī-ā) [' + *G. philein*, to love]. Increase in the number of neutrophile leukocytes.
- neutrophilic, neutrophilous** (nū'trō-fīl'īk, -trōf'ī-lūs) [' + *G. philein*, to love]. Staining readily with neutral dyes. **SYN** *neutrophil*.
- nevold** (nē'vold) [L. *naevus*, birthmark, + *G. eidos*, form]. Resembling a nevus.
- nevolipoma** (nē-vō-līp'ō-mā) [' + *G. lipos* fat, + *-ōma*, tumor]. Rare lipoma containing numerous blood vessels, probably a degenerated nevus.
- nevose** (nē'vōs) [L. *naevus*, birthmark]. Spotted or marked with nevi. **SEE** *nevus*.
- nevus** (nē'vūs) [L. *naevus*, birthmark]. 1. A congenital discoloration of a circumscribed area of the skin due to pigmentation. **SYN** *birthmark*, *mole*. 2. Circumscribed vascular tumor of the skin, usually congenital, due to hyperplasia of the blood vessels. **SEE:** *angioma*. **PL:** *nev*.
- n. angiectodes**. **SEE:** *n. vascularis*.
- n. angiomatodes**. Extensive diffuse angiomatous condition of the subcutaneous tissues.
- n. araneus**. Acquired or congenital dilatation of the capillaries, marked by red lines radiating from a central red dot. **SYN:** *spider n.*
- n. capillary**. N. of dilated capillary vessels, elevated above the skin. **TREATMENT:** Ligation, excision.
- n. cutaneous**. N. formation on the skin.
- n. flammeus**. Reddish discoloration of the face or neck, usually not elevated above the skin. A serious deformity due to large size and color. **TREATMENT:** Freezing, cautery, escharotics.
- n. lipomatodes**. Fatty connective tissue tumor, probably a degenerated nevus, containing numerous blood vessels. **TREATMENT:** Excision, caustics, electrolysis. **SYN:** *nevolipoma*.
- n. maternus**. A birthmark.

n. pigmentosus. Congenital pigment spot varying in color from light yellow to blackish. **SYM.** Color as stated, variable in size, single or multiple, with many names according to cutaneous changes. **PROG.** Potentially malignant. **TREATMENT:** Small ones destroyed by electrolysis or carbon dioxide snow. Excision in presence of inflammation. X-rays, radium and electrodesiccation.

n. pilosus. A n. covered with hair.

n., spider. SEE *n. araneus*.

n. spilus. Pigmented n. with smooth surface

n., strawberry. SEE *n. vascularis*.

n., telangiectatic. N. containing dilated capillaries.

n. vascularis, n. vasculosus. N. in which superficial blood vessels are enlarged.

They are usually congenital and of variable size and shape, slightly elevated, reddish or purplish, on face, head, neck and arms, though no region is exempt; permanent, or disappearing spontaneously, leaving white or pigmented atrophic scars

TREATMENT: Puncture followed by colloid, electrolysis (superficial growths), surgery for deep-seated, x-rays cautiously employed.

SYN. *strawberry n.*

n. venosus, n. venosus. N. formed of dilated venules

n. verrucosus. N. with a raised wart-like surface.

new growth. Any morbid new formation, as a tumor. **SYN.** *neoplasm*.

nexus (nek'sus) [L. *nectere*, to bind]. A connection or link, a binding together.

N. F. Abbr for *National Formulary*

NH₃. Ammonia.

NH₄Cl. Ammonium chloride.

Ni. Symb for nickel [acid.

niacin (ni'ā-sin). A synonym for *nicotinic*

n. amide. A synonym for *nicotinamide*.

niccolum (nik'ō-lūm) [L.] Nickel, q.v.

niche. A depression or recess

n., enamel. **SYN.** *enamel crypt* One of two depressions which develop between the dental lamina and the enamel organ

nickel (nik'el) [L. *niccolum*]. **SYMS:** Ni. Metallic element with an at wt of 58.6, salts of which are used medicinally.

n. arc. One that emits strongly at 230 and esp. at 350 millimicrons.

Nicolas-Favre disease (nē'kō-lā fāvr'). Venereal disease marked by involvement of inguinal lymph glands with an exuding lesion **SYN.** *Fret's disease, lymphogranuloma venerea*.

nicotinamide (nik'ō-tin'ā-mīd). Member of vitamin-B complex, used in management or prevention of pellagra. The peripheral flush that often accompanies therapy with nicotinic acid, q.v., is avoided with nicotinamide. **SYN.** *niacinamide*.

nicotine (nik'ō-tēn, -tīn). A poisonous alkaloid found in all parts of the tobacco plant, but esp. in the leaves.

When pure, it is a colorless oily fluid with little odor but a sharp, burning taste. On standing or in crude materials, it becomes deep brown with a characteristic smell.

POISONING: **SYM:** Hot, burning sensation in mouth, extending to stomach, followed by nausea, increased salivation, vomiting, diarrhea, restlessness, confusion and weakness. Convulsions may appear either locally or generally. Respiration and pulse very rapid.

F. A. TREATMENT: Wash out stomach

and administer finely divided charcoal to absorb nicotine. Stimulants, massage, artificial respiration and inhalation of oxygen important adjuncts.

nicotinic acid (nik'ō-tin'ik). The antipellagra principle of vitamin-B complex.

USES: In pellagra, in cutaneous circulatory deficiency (trochile, acne vulgaris), in trigeminal neuralgia, in multiple sclerosis, in certain cases of deafness, and in Mènière's syndrome

Formula C₆H₇N-COOH

FUNCTIONS This vitamin, or its amide, nicotinamide, acts as a coenzyme in cellular respiration. It consists of two coenzymes. Coenzyme I (diphosphopyridine nucleotide, or DPN) and Coenzyme II (triphosphopyridine nucleotide, or TPN). These coenzymes act in series with flavoprotein enzymes and function as hydrogen acceptors and when reduced as hydrogen donors.

nicotinism (nik'ō-tēn-izm, -tīn-izm). Poisoning from excessive use of tobacco or nicotine.

nictitate (nik'ti-tāt) [L. *nictitāre*, to wink] To wink

nictitating (nik'ti-tāt-ing) [L. *nictitāre*, to wink]. Winking or blinking

n. spasm. Clonic spasm of eyelid with continuous winking.

nictation, nictitation (nik-tā'shun, nik-ti-tā'shun) [L. *nictitāre*, to wink]. The act of involuntary winking due to a nervous disorder

nidal (ni'dāl) [L. *nidus*, nest]. Pert. to a nidus

nidation (ni-dā'shun) [L. *nidus*, nest]. 1. Periodic intramenstrual preparation of endometrial epithelium.

nidus (ni'dūs) [L. nest] 1 A cluster, nest-like structure. 2 Focus of infection. 3. A nucleus or origin of a nerve.

n. avis cerebelli. A deep sulcus of each side of the inferior vermis separating it from adjacent lobes of hemispheres

Niemann-Pick disease (nē-mahn-plk). **SYN.** *lipoid histiocytosis* A lipid disorder in which cells of reticuloendothelial system, esp. liver and spleen, become infiltrated with a phospholipid (sphingomyelin)

night blindness (nit blīnd'nēs) [A.S. *neahht*, night, + *blind*, without sight]. Absence of or defective vision in the dark. **SYN:** *nyctalopia, nyctophthalmos*.

ETIOI. Due to lack of visual purple in the rods or its slowness in regenerating after exposure to light. May result from vitamin A deficiency or hereditary factors

Nightingale, Florence (nit'in-gāl). Originator of modern nursing.

N. oath or pledge. "I solemnly pledge myself before God and in the presence of this assembly to pass my life in purity and to practice my profession faithfully. I will abstain from whatever is deleterious and mischievous, and will not take or knowingly administer any harmful drug. I will do all in my power to elevate the standard of my profession, and I will hold in confidence all personal matters committed to my keeping, and all family affairs coming to my knowledge in the practice of my calling. With loyalty will I endeavor to aid the physician in his work and devote myself to the welfare of those committed to my care."

nightmare (nit'mār) [" + *mara*, incubus]. A bad dream accompanied by great fear and a feeling of suffocation, once believed to be caused by a female monster or spirit that sat upon the dreamer.

SYN: *oneirodynia*. **SEE:** *antephtaltic*.
nightshade (nīt'shād) [A.S. *nihtscada*]. Any of the species of *Solanum*. **SEE:** *atropine*, *belladonna*.

night sweat (nīt swēt) [A.S. *neahht*, night, + *swat*, sweat]. Profuse sweating during sleep at night.

Often an early sign of disease with intermittent temperature. In children, it occurs in rickets, in debilitated states and in those with a tendency toward tuberculosis. Patient should be rubbed down, sponged, and changed into dry clothing.

night terrors (nīt tēr'ērs) [" + L *terror*, state of fear]. Form of nightmare in children causing them to awaken in terror, screaming.

Fear continues for a period after the return to consciousness. **SYN** *pavor nocturnus*.

night vision. **SYN** *scotopic vision*. The ability to see at night or in light of low intensity. Results from dark adaptation in which pupil dilates, visual purple increases and intensity threshold of the retina is lowered.

nightwalking (nīt'wau'king) [" + *wealc*, to revolve]. State in which individual walks about habitually while sleeping. **SYN** *somnambulism*.

nigra (nī'grā) [L. black]. Mass of gray matter bet the dorsal and pedal parts of the *cius cerebri*. **SYN** *substantia nigra*.

nigri-, nigro- [L.] Combining forms meaning *pert.* to blackness.

nigricans (nī'grī-kāns) [L.] Blackened.

nigrities (nī-grīsh'ī-ēz) [L. blackness]. Blackness, black pigmentation.

n. linguae. A black pigmentation of the tongue. **SYN:** *glossophytia*.

NIH. ABBR. for National Institute of Health.

nihilism (nī'fī-lizm) [L. *nihi*, nothing, + G. *ismos*, state of]. 1. Disbelief in beneficial properties of medicine. 2. Psy. A delusion that everything is unreal.

Nikolsky's sign (nī-kol'ski). Condition of the external layer of the skin in which it can be rubbed off by slight friction or injury.

ninth cranial nerve. Glossopharyngeal nerve. **SEE** *Appendix*, *cranial nerves*.

niobium (nī-ō-be-um) A chemical element. **SYMS** Nb. Atomic weight 92.91. Formerly called *columbium*.

nipablepsia (nīf'ā-blēp'sī-ā) [G. *nīpha*, snow, + *ablepsia*, blindness]. Blindness caused by light glare on snow.

niphotyphlosis (nīf'ō-tīf-iō'sis) [" + *typhlosis*, blindness]. Snow blindness. **SYN:** *nipablepsia*.

nipple (nīp'l) [earlier *neble*, *nible*, possibly diminutive from A.S. *neb*, a little protuberance]. 1. The protuberance in each breast from which, in the female, the lactiferous ducts discharge. **SYN:** *mammilla*, *papilla*, *teat*. 2. Artificial

substitute for female n. to be used on a nursing bottle.

The nipple contains erectile tissue and is surrounded by a pink or brownish area called the areola. It is supplied with a row of small sebaceous glands around its base called Montgomery's follicles, which secrete an oily substance to keep it supple.

NP. During pregnancy, they should be washed well with soap and water and dried with a rough towel. Excessively dry nipples may be massaged with cold cream or lanolin. Cracked and sore nipples result from misuse of the nipple due to the baby's chewing.

Retracted nipples are caused by deficiency of muscle tissue or flattening of the erectile tissue, and are lower than the surrounding area.

RS *acromastitis*, *halo*, *mammary*, *mammillation*, *Paget's disease of n.*, *thelalgia*, *thelitis*.

n., crafer. **SEE** *n. retracted*.
n. line. **SYN** *mammillary line*. A vertical line passing through the nipple.

n., retracted. **N** whose tip lies below level of mammary gland.

n. shield. Mechanical device to protect the nipple during lactation period.

nirvanin (nīr-van'en). Colorless, soluble, crystalline local anesthetic, less toxic than cocaine.

Nissi's bodies or granules (nis'el) **SYN** *tigroid bodies*. Chromophil substance in the form of granules found in the cell bodies and dendrites of neurons but lacking in the axon and axon hillock. They are stained selectively by toluidin and other basic aniline dyes. They consist principally of the ribose type of nucleic acid and nucleoprotein.

Their physiologic significance is uncertain. They are concerned with active protein and metabolism and their condition varies with physiologic and pathologic conditions. In fatigue and certain pathologic states they may dissolve and disappear, a phenomenon called *chromatolysis*.

nisus (nī'sūs) (pl. *nīsūs*) [L. effort]. 1. An effort or struggle. 2. The desire for coitus on the part of certain animals in the spring. 3. Contraction of the muscles of the abdomen and diaphragm in the expulsion of the feces or urine.

n. formativus. The effort of fertilized ovum to take on the characteristics of the species from which it is derived.

nīt (nīt) [A.S. *hnutil*]. The egg of a louse or any other parasitic insect. **SEE:** *pediculosis*.

niter (nī'ter) [G. *nitron*, soda]. 1. Saltpeter, potassium nitrate. 2. A salt or ester of nitric acid.

niton (nī'tōn). Inert gas in radium emanation. **SYMS**. Nt. At. wt.: 222.4. **SYN:** *radon*.

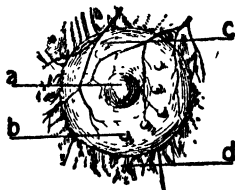
nitrate (nī'trāt) [G. *nitron*, soda]. A salt of nitric acid.

nī'trated [G. *nitron*, soda]. Combined with nitric acid or a nitrate.

nī'tra'tion [G. *nitron*, soda]. Combination with nitric acid or a nitrate.

nitro (nī'tēr) [G. *nitron*, soda]. 1. A salt or ester of nitric acid. 2. Potassium nitrate. **SYN** *niter*.

nī'tric acid. HNO_3 . A colorless, corrosive, poisonous liquid in concentrated form, employed as a caustic and disinfectant in treatment of venereal ulcers, poisoned wounds, and esp. the bites of rabid animals. It is widely used in industries and in chemical laboratories.



NIPPLE.

a. Nipple; b. Montgomery's follicles; c. primary areola; d. secondary areola.

POISONING. SYM. Are essentially same as those produced by sulfuric acid. Pain, burning, vomiting, thirst and shock, except that stains become intensely yellow.

TREATMENT. Dilute with large volumes of water. Neutralize with weak alkalies, as magnesia, soap-suds, baking soda and chalk. Follow by soothing drinks. SYN: *aqua fortis*.

n. a., fuming. Combination of nitric acid which emits fumes of a choking nature. SEE *fumes*.

nitrification (nī'trī-fī-kā'shūn) [G. *nitron*, soda, + *L. facere*, to make]. The process by which the nitrogen of ammonia or other compounds is oxidized to nitric or nitrous acid or their salts (nitrates, nitrites). Takes place continually in the soil through the action of nitrifying bacteria.

nitrifying (nī'trī-fī'ing) [G. *nitron*, soda, + *facere*, to make]. The process of nitrification, *q. v.*

n. bacteria. Bacteria which induce nitrification. Include the nitrite bacteria (*Nitrosomas*) which convert ammonia to nitrites and nitrate bacteria (*Nitrobacter*) which convert nitrites to nitrates.

nitrite (nī'trīl, nī'trīl) An organic compound in which the nitrogen of ammonia exists with all 3 of the hydrogen atoms displaced.

nitrite (nī'trite) [G. *nitron*, salt]. A salt of nitrous acid. In med., nitrites dilate blood vessels, reduce blood pressure, and depress motor centers of the spinal cord. They also act as antispasmodics. Principal nitrites used are amyl, ethyl, potassium, and sodium nitrite, *q. v.*

nitritoid (nī'trī-toyd) [' + *eidos*, resemblance]. Resembling a nitrite.

n. crisis. A syndrome resembling symptoms produced by the use of a nitrite, usually occurring after arsenamine injection.

nitrituria (nī-trī-tū'ri-ā) [' + *ouron*, urine]. Nitrites or nitrates present in the urine.

nitro-, nitr- [G.]. Combining form denoting (a) combination with nitrogen, (b) presence of the group NO₂.

nitrofurazone (nī-trō-furā-zōn). A synthetic antibiotic for topical application in some skin diseases and in preparation for skin grafting. SYN. *furacin*.

nitrogen (nī'rō-jen) [' + *gennan*, to produce]. SYMS. N. A colorless, odorless, tasteless, gaseous element occurring free in the atmosphere, forming 4/5 of its volume. Atomic weight, 14.008.

One of the important elements in all proteins essential to plant and animal life for tissue building. Nitrogen is generally found in organic nature only in the form of compounds, as ammonia, nitrites, and nitrates which are transformed by plants into proteins, and being consumed by animals, are converted into animal proteins of the blood and tissues.

RS: azotation, azote, azotification, azotized.

n. balance. The difference between intake and outgo of nitrogen. If intake is greater, a *positive balance* exists; if less there is a *negative balance*. SEE: *n. equilibrium*.

n. cycle. The return of nitrogen from animal life to the soil, from which plants derive their supply, and in turn its return to animal life through plants taken as food.

n. dioxide. N₂O, a poisonous gas produced by decomposition of nitric acid.

n. equilibrium. Condition during which nitrogen excreted in the urine equals amt. taken in by the body in the food.

n. fixation. Conversion of atmospheric nitrogen into nitrates through the action of bacteria in the soil.

n. lag. Time required after a given protein is ingested until an equal amt. of nitrogen is excreted in the urine as that ingested.

n. monoxide. Nitrous oxide.

n. mustard. A term embracing certain therapeutic mustard compounds. Three are in use HN₂, R48, and TEM (triethylene melamine). Used in Hodgkin's disease, lymphosarcoma, giant follicular lymphoblastoma, chronic lymphoid and myeloid leukemia, rheumatoid arthritis, and nephritis.

n., nonprotein. A nitrogenous component of the blood that is not a protein.

nitrogenous (nī-troj'ēn-ūs) [G. *nitron*, soda, + *gennan*, to produce]. Pert. to or containing nitrogen.

Foods which contain nitrogen are the proteins; those which do not contain nitrogen are the fats and carbohydrates. The retention of nitrogenous products in the blood is marked in kidney diseases.

nitroglycerin (nī'trō-glīs'ēr-in) [' + *glycerin*]. Any nitrate of glycerol, specifically the trinitrate, a heavy, oily, explosive, colorless liquid obtained by treating glycerol with nitric and sulfuric acids.

USES: Explosive constituent of dynamite and in medicine it has the action of nitrites and is a vasodilator.

nitromuriatic acid (nī'trō-mū-ri-at'ik) [' + *L. muraticus*, briny]. A mixture of 1 part nitric and 3 parts hydrochloric acid used in commercial industries because it dissolves all the metals including platinum and gold.

Poisoning. SYM. Same as those of nitric acid poisoning. **TREATMENT.** Same. SYN: *aqua regia*.

nitrous (nī'trūs) [G. *nitron*, soda]. Containing nitrogen in its lowest valency.

n. oxide. N₂O. Colorless, sweet-tasting gas with pleasing smell causing temporary general anesthesia when inhaled.

It is usually used in dentistry and minor surgery and before ether or chloroform.

It is not toxic or inflammable. It is given in a mixture of 90% nitrous oxide gas and 10% oxygen. If used with ether it may be inflammable. The patient may easily be asphyxiated if it is not administered properly.

Signs: Deep signs of nitrous oxide anesthesia are a slight increase in respirations, some dyspnea, cyanosis becomes deeper, eyeballs are fixed, either upward or downward. There is muscu-

Nonprotein Nitrogenous Constituents of Whole Blood

Total nonprotein nitrogen	25-30 mg. per 100 cc.
Urea nitrogen	12-15 mg. per 100 cc.
Uric acid	2-4 mg. per 100 cc.
Creatinine	1-3 mg. per 100 cc.

lar rigidity, cyanosis increases to a grayish pallor, pupils become fixed in a dilated form, and respirations become paralyzed.

ACTION: Slightly stimulating to cardiac and respiratory systems, lowers body temperature, raises blood pressure, and has no irritating effects on the glands or kidneys. It has very little effect on body chemistry. Nitrous oxide is a favorable anesthetic when complete relaxation is not required. Gas anesthesia is never induced for brain surgery. Nitrous oxide and oxygen are always safe when properly used in a mixture, but nitrous oxide is dangerous when used without oxygen.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Not to be given in advanced conditions of anemia, in hypertension of 180 or above, hypotension of 80 or below, decompensated heart lesions, obesity, diabetes, dyspnea, alcoholism, or in advanced pulmonary tuberculosis.

HYPERANESTHESIA FROM THE PATIENT: The patient should be given oxygen under pressure, the rectum should be dilated and respiratory stimulation administered. Carbon dioxide may also be given.

In labor it is given alone or with ether or ethylene.

SYN: laughing gas.

N. L. N. E. Abbr. *National League of Nursing Education*.

N. N. R. Abbr. for *New and Nonofficial Remedies*, the title of a book published by the American Medical Association, listing and describing the articles that stand accepted by the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the A. M. A.

These include simple nonproprietary and nonofficial substances sufficiently important for inclusion, and simple pharmaceutical preparations which are believed to be useful to physicians.

No. Abbr. *L. numero*, to the number of.

N₂O. Nitrous oxide.

N₂O₃. Nitrogen trioxide.

N₂O₅. Nitrogen pentoxide.

Noble's enema. One dram of turpentine mixed well with glycerin, 2 ounces; mix 3 ounces of magnesium sulfate with 4 ounces of water, and pour the 2 mixtures together.

Nocardia. A genus of aerobic fungi belonging to the family Actinomycetaceae.

N. asteroides. Species responsible for pulmonary and systemic forms of nocardiosis, *q. v.*

nocardiosis. Pathologic condition resulting from infection by *N. asteroides* or other species of *Nocardia*. Usually occurs first as a pulmonary infection which may metastasize, resulting in abscesses in the skin, brain, or other organs. May also give rise to fungus tumors (mycetomas) which occur most frequently in lower extremities. Severe and rapidly fatal pyemia may occur. Nocardiosis is indistinguishable from actinomycosis. Diagnosis is made only by identification of organism.

noceptive (nō'si-sep'tiv) [*L. nocere*, to hurt, + *ceptus*, receiving]. Pert. to pain.

n. impulses. Impulses giving rise to sensations of pain.

n. reflex. A reflex initiated by painful stimuli.

noception (nō'si-pēr-sēp'shūn) [*''* + *perceptio*, apprehension]. The perception by the nerve centers of injurious influences or painful stimuli.

Nect. [*L.*] Abbr. for *night*.

noctalbuminuria (nok'tal-bū-mīn-ū'rī-ā)

[*L. nox*, noct-, night, + *albumen*, white of egg, + *G. ouren*, urine]. Excess of albumin voided in urine at night. **SYN** *nyctalbuminuria*.

noctambulism (nōk-tām'bū-lizm) [*''* + *ambulare*, to walk, + *G. ismos*, state of]. Sleep walking. **SYN** *somnambulism*.

noctiphobia (nōk'tī-fō-bī-ā) [*''* + *G. phobos*, fear]. Fear of the night and darkness. **SYN** *nyctophobia*.

nocturia (nōk-tū'rī-ā) [*''* + *G. ouren*, urine]. Urination, esp excessive, during the night. **SYN** *nycturia*. **SEX** *enuresis*.

nocturnal [*L. nocturnus*, at night]. Pert. to or occurring in the night. **OPP** *diurnal*. **SEE** "nyct-" words.

n. enuresis.* Urinary incontinence during sleep at night. **SYN** *bedwetting*.

no'cuous. Noxious, injurious, harmful. **nodal** (nō'dāl) [*L. nodus*, knot]. Pert. to a protuberance.

n. points. One of 2 points situated on axis of a lens that any incident ray sent through 1 will produce a parallel emergent ray sent through the other.

n. rhythm. Cardiac rhythm with origin at atrioventricular node.

nodding (nōd'ing) [origin uncertain]. Quick inclination of the head downward. **SYN** *nutation*.

n. spasm. Nodding of the head due to spasm of the sternomastoid muscles. **SYN** *salaam convulsion*.

node (nōd) [*L. nodus*, knot]. 1 A knot, knob, protuberance or swelling. 2 A constricted region. 3 A small rounded organ or structure.

n., atrioventricular. **SYN:** *A-V node*. A tangled mass of Purkinje fibers located in lower part of interatrial septum from which the atrioventricular bundle (b of His) arises.

n., A-V. Abbr. for *atrioventricular node, q. v.*

n's., Bouchard's. N's. on 2nd joints of the fingers, in gastric dilatation.

n's., Férrol's. N's that are subcutaneous and seen in acute rheumatism.

n's., Haygarth's. Swelling of joints in arthritis deformans.

n's., Heberden's. N. on fingers seen in hypertrophic arthritis.

n. Hensen's. **SYN** *Hensen's knot*, *primitive knot*. A mass of rapidly proliferating cells at ant. end of primitive streak of embryo.

n., hemolymph. Hemal node, *q. v.*

n., Keith and Flack's. Sinoauricular node.

n., lymph. Mass of lymphoid tissue along the course of lymphatic vessels.

n's., Meynet's. Those in capsules of joints and tendons in rheumatism.

n's., Parrot's. Osteophytes around ant. fontanel seen in hereditary syphilis.

n., piedric. Node on the hair shaft seen in piedra.

n's of Ranvier. Constrictions of the myelin sheath of a myelinated nerve fiber.

n., sentinel. A signal node, *q. v.*

n., signal. **SYN** *Virchow's node*, *Virchow's signal node*. Enlargement of one of the supraclavicular lymph nodes. Usually indicative of primary carcinoma of thoracic or abdominal organs.

n., singer's. Small white node which develops on vocal cords. **SEX:** *chorditis nodosa*.

n., sinoatrial. **SYN:** *S-A node*. N in wall of rt. atrium near entrance of sup vena cava, consisting of dense network of Purkinje fibers. Source of impulses initiating heart beat. Also called *pacemaker* of the heart.

n., sinoauricular. Sinoatrial node, *q.v.*

n., sinus. Sinoatrial node. *q.v.*

n., syphilitic. Circumscribed swelling at end of long bones due to congenital syphilis. Sensitive and painful during inflammation, esp. at night. **SEE:** Parrot's n.

nodose (nô'dôs) [L. *nodosus*, knotted]. Swollen or knotted at intervals; marked by nodes or projections.

nodosity (nô'dôs'i-ti) [L. *nodositās*, a knot]. 1. A protuberance or knot. 2. Condition of having nodes.

nodular (nod'û-lâr) [L. *nodulus*, a little knot]. Containing or resembling nodules.

nodule (nod'ül) [L. *nodulus*, a small knot]. 1. A small node. 2. A small aggregation of cells. **SEE:** chalarosis, clado sporosis.

n.'s, aggregate. A group of solitary lymph nodules. **EX:** Peyer's patches of small intestine.

n.'s, agminated. Aggregate nodules, *q.v.*

n., Albin's. N's on free edges of auriculoventricular valves in infants.

n.'s., Arantius'. Central fibrous tubercles in segments of semilunar valves. **SYN:** corpora Arantii.

n., Aschoff's. N found in myocardium, a characteristic lesion of rheumatic fever.

n. of cerebellum. **SEE:** nodulus.

n.'s, cortical. Lymph nodules located in cortex of a lymph node.

n.'s., Gamma. Yellowish-brown ones in the spleen in certain enlargements. **SYN:** tuberc n's.

n.'s, juxta-articular. **SYN:** Jeanselme's n's. N's in subcutaneous tissue around joints seen in syphilis, yaws, and other treponemal diseases.

n., lymph. A mass of densely packed lymphocytes forming the structural unit of lymphatic tissue. Each contains a germinal center where new lymphocytes are formed.

n., lymphatic, lymphoid. A lymph nodule, *q.v.*

n.'s., Morgagni. **SEE:** n's. of Arantius.

n. Schmorl's. N formed by herniation of nucleus pulposus of intervertebral disc.

n. of semilunar valve. **SEE:** n's, Arantius.

n.'s, siderotic. Small brown n's, seen in spleen and other organs, consisting of necrotic tissue encrusted by iron salts.

n., solitary. An isolated nodule of lymphatic tissue such as occurs in mucous membranes.

n.'s, typhoid. N's characteristic of typhoid fever found in the liver.

nodulus (nod'û-lûs) (pl. *noduli*) [L]. Nodule.

n. of cerebellum. The anterior portion of the vermis.

nodus (nô'dûs) [L]. Node.

noematachograph (nô-ê'mâ-tak'ô-gräf) [G. *noëma*, understanding, + *tachus*, swift, + *graphêin*, to write]. Device for recording time taken in mental activity.

noematachometer (nô-ê'mâ-tak-om'ët-ër) [! + " + *metron*, measure]. Device for measurement of the time taken in a simple perception. **SYN:** noematachograph.

Noguchi's test (no-goo'tshe). 1. Skin test for syphilis. A few drops of Luetin are injected beneath the skin. A positive result appears within 1 day, increases in size, and lasts several days. This test is more constant in tertiary syphilis

and in latent forms than the Wassermann reaction.

2. A modified Wassermann test for syphilis. Extracts of animal heart muscle, as antigen, human corpuscles, complement serum from guinea pigs and hemolytic amboceptor from rabbits are materials used in it. Results are based on amt. of inhibition of hemolysis.

3. A test for general paresis as shown by the globulin content of spinal fluid when mixed with butyric acid and normal sodium hydroxide solution.

noise (noyz) [O.Fr. *noise*, brawl; possibly derived from G. *nausea*, sea-sickness]. Sound of any sort, usually a loud, harsh one. **SEE:** *odynacusis*.

noli-me-tangere (nô'li-mê-tan'jê-rê) [L. touch me not]. Cancerous ulcer, generally of the face, which eats away bone and soft tissue.

noma (nô'mâ) [G. *nomê*, a spreading]. A gangrenous progressive condition, generally found in children, spreading from the mucous membrane of the cheek or gum to the cutaneous surface. **SYN:** *cancrum oris*, *stomatitis*, *gangrenous*.

n. pudendi, n. vulvae. A similar condition affecting the labia majora.

nomadism [G. *nomas*, roaming about].

Psy Impulse to wander.

nomencature (nô'mên-klâ'chur) [L. *nomencatura*, a name calling]. System of technical or scientific names. **SYN:** *terminology*.

nomogram (nôm'ô-gram) [G. *nomos*, law, + *gramma*, a mark]. Representation by graphs, diagrams or charts of the relationship bet. numerical variables.

nomography (nôm-mog'râ-fî) [G. *nomographia*, a writing of laws]. A graphic representation of the relation bet. numerical variables.

nomotopic (nôm-ô-tôp'ik) [G. *nomos*, law, + *topos*, place]. Occurring at the normal site.

non- [L.] Prefix denoting *not*, *negation*.

nona-, non- [L.] Prefix meaning *ninth*.

nona (nô'nâ) [L. *nonus*, ninth]. Acute or chronic infectious disease of central nervous system. **SYN:** *encephalitis lethargica*, *sleeping sickness*.

nonan (nô'nân) [L. *nonus*, ninth]. Having increased symptoms or reappearing every 9th day, as the paroxysms of malaria.

non compos mentis (nôn kôm'pôs mên'tis) [L.]. Not of sound mind.

nonconductor (nôn'kôn-dûk'tôr) [L. *non*, not, + *con*, with, + *ductor*, a leader]. A substance that does not conduct or conducts with difficulty heat, sound, or electricity.

Strictly speaking, there is no perfect nonconductor. On the application of a sufficiently high voltage, current may be caused to flow through materials usually spoken of as nonconductors. **SYN:** *insulator*.

non'disjunction. 1. The condition in which one or more pair of homologous chromosomes fail to separate following synapsis. 2. Term also applied to failure of daughter chromosomes to separate during mitosis.

nonelectrolyte (non'e-lek'tro-lit) [L. *non*, not, + *electron*, amber, + *lytos*, dissolved]. A nonconducting solution.

nonigravida. **SYN:** *nonipara*, *q.v.*

nonipara (nô-nip'âr-â) [L. *nonus*, ninth, + *parêre*, to bring forth]. A woman who has given birth 9 times.

nonlaxative diet. Low residue diet* with boiled milk and toasted crackers. No strained oatmeal, vegetable juice, or

fruit juice given. Fats and concentrated sweets are restricted

nonpolar (nōn-pō'lər) [L. *non*, not + *pōlus*, a pole]. Not having separate poles; sharing electrons

n. compound. One formed by the sharing of electrons.

nonprotein [L. *non*, not + G. *prōtos*, first]. Any substance not a protein

n. nitrogen. 1 A nitrogenous constituent of blood that is not a protein. 2 Sum of all nonprotein nitrogen in the blood. See *nitrogen*.

non repeat [L.] Do not repeat.

nonrestraint (nōn-rē-strānt') [L. *non*, not, + *rē*, back, + *stringere*, to bind back]. Treatment of the insane without using mechanical restraint

nonseptate (nōn-sēp'tāt) [“ + *saepum*, a partition] Having no dividing walls

nonsexual (nōn-sēk'shu-āl) [“ + *sexus*, sex] Without sex. Syn *asexual*

noctoxic (nōn-tōks'tk) [“ + G. *toxikon*, poison]. Not poisonous or productive of poison

nonunion (nōn-ūn'yōn) [L. *non*, not, + *unio*, oneness]. Failure of bone fragments to knit together

no'nus [L.]. 1 Ninth. 2 Hypoglossal or ninth cranial nerve

nonviable (nōn-vi'ā-bl) [L. *non*, not, + *via*, life]. Incapable of life or of living

nookleptia (nō-ō-klep'ti-ā) [G. *nous*, mind, + *kleptin*, to steal]. An obsession that one's thoughts are being stolen by others

noöpsyche (no'ō-si-ke) [“ + *psychē*, soul]. Reasoning or intellectual processes

N. O. P. H. N. Abbr. National Organization for Public Health Nursing.

norepinephrine (nor-ēp'i-nēf'rīn) A hormone produced by the adrenal medulla similar in chemical and pharmacologic properties to epinephrine but differing in possessing an N-methyl group

norm (norm) [L. *norma*, rule]. A type or standard pattern

nor'ma [L. rule] A view or aspect, esp. with reference to the skull

n. anterior. N. facialis or frontalis

n. basilaris. N. inferior or ventralis

View of underneath surface of skull.

n. facialis. View directed towards the face

n. frontalis. N. facialis, *q v*

n. inferior. View of underneath surface of the skull

n. lateralis. View as seen from the side; a profile view

n. occipitalis. View as seen from behind

n. sagittalis. View as seen in sagittal section.

n. superior. N. verticalis, *q v*

n. ventralis. View of inferior surface of skull

n. verticalis. View of skull as seen from above

normal (normāl) [L. *norma*, rule]. 1. Standard; performing proper functions; natural; regular. 2 Biol. Not affected by experimental treatment, occurring naturally and not because of a disease or experimentation. 3. Psy. (a) Free from mental disorder; (b) of average development or intelligence. 4. Chem. A term used to describe a solution so made that 1 liter contains 1 gram equivalent of the solute.

In the case of acids and bases formed by univalent radicals, normal solution is the same as molar, as in the case of HCl. In the case of H₂SO₄, however, the normal solution would be half as

strong as the molar, and in the case of H₃PO₄, it would be one-third.

n. body temperature. 98.6° F.

n. pulse. 72-80 beats per minute.

n. respiration. 18-24 per minute

n. salt. Syn *neutral salt*. An ionic compound containing no replaceable hydrogen or hydroxyl ions.

n. solution. 1 Solution containing 1 Gm., molecular weight, of dissolved substance divided by the hydrogen equivalent of the substance per liter of solution. 2 A sol which neutralizes an equal volume of a normal solution of any base or acid

n. values. See Table of Physiological Standards, Average Normal. See *appendix*

normalization (nōr-māl-i-zā'shōn) [L. *norma*, rule]. Modification or reduction to normal

normergic (norm'er'jīk). Reacting or pertaining to that which reacts in a normal manner

normoblast (nor'mō-blāst) [L. *norma*, rule, + G. *blastos*, germ]. A nucleated red blood corpuscle similar in size to an ordinary erythrocyte

normochromasia (nōr'mōkrō-mā'zi-ā) [“ + G. *chrōma*, color]. Average staining capacity in a cell or tissue

nor'mochrō'mia. Blood possessing normal color and hemoglobin content

normocyte (nor'mō-sit) [“ + G. *kytos*, cell]. An average-sized red blood corpuscle. Syn *erythrocyte*

normocytosis (nor'mō-sit-tō'sis) [“ + “ + -ōsis, condition]. A normal state of the corpuscular elements of the blood

normoglycemia (nor'mō-gli-sē'mi-ā) [“ + G. *glykus*, sweet, + *aima*, blood]. Normal state of sugar content of the blood

normoglycemia (nor'mō-gli-sē'mi-ā) [“ + “ + *aima*, blood]. Having a normal amount of sugar in the blood

normoorthocytosis (nor'mō-ōr'thō-sit-tō'sis) [L. *norma*, rule, + G. *orthos*, correct, + *kytos*, cell, + -ōsis, increase]. Increase in the blood of the number of leukocytes, but with normal proportion of the different varieties

normoskeocytosis (nor'mō-skē'ō-sit-tō'sis) [“ + *skaios*, left, + *kytos*, cell, + -ōsis, condition]. Normal number of the leukocytes of the blood with deviation* to the left, i.e., with immature forms present

normosthenuria (nor'mō-sthēn-ū'rī-ā) [L. *norma*, rule + G. *sthenos*, strength, + *ouron*, urine]. Urination of normal amount and specific gravity.

normotonic (nor'mō-ton'ik) [“ + G. *tonos*, tension]. 1 Having normal muscular tonus. 2 One who has normal muscle tonus

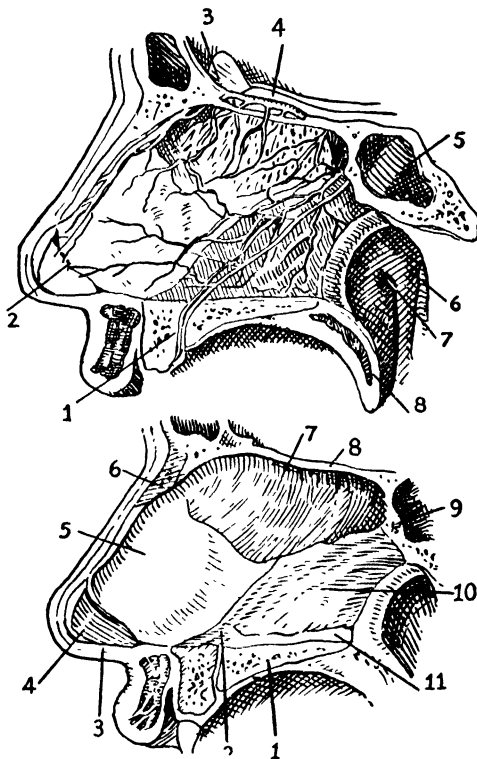
normotopia (nor'mō-tō'pī-ā) [“ + G. *topos*, place]. Situation in the regular place.

normotopic (nor'mō-top'ik) [“ + *topos*, place]. In the right location; pert. to the normal situation

normovolemia (nor'mō-vō-lē'mi-ā) [“ + *volūmen*, volume, + G. *aima*, blood]. Normal state of blood volume.

Norwegian itch. Severe form of scabies marked by pustules and crusts, seen usually in leprosy.

nose (nōz) [A.S. *nosu*]. Projection at center of face; the organ of olfaction and the entrance which warms, moistens and filters the air for the respiratory tract. Syn *nasus*, *organon olfactus*. **ANAT.** The external portion of the nose is a triangle of cartilage and bone covered with skin and lined with mu-



NOSE.

Nasal cavity, showing its structural arrangement, blood, and nerve supply. Above: 1. Incisor canal 2 Little Kesselbach triangle. 3. Crista galli 4 Olfactory bulb. 5 Sphenoid sinus 6 Rosenmueller's fossa 7 Pharyngeal orifice of eustachian tube. 8. Soft palate. Below: 1 Hard palate 2 Septal or medial crest of maxillary bone. 3 Columella 4 Medial crus of major alar cartilage 5 Septal cartilage. 6 Nasal bone 7 Perpendicular plate of ethmoid 8 Cribriform plate of ethmoid. 9. Rostrum of sphenoid 10 Vomer 11. Septal or medial crest of palatine bone

eous membrane. Internally, a septum divides nose into 2 chambers. Each chamber contains 3 *meatuses* which are found underneath the corresponding turbinates. Orifices of frontal, ant. ethmoid and maxillary sinuses are in middle meatus. Orifices of post. ethmoids and sphenoids are in sup meatus.

Sinuses. Communicating Ethmoidal, frontal, maxillary, sphenoidal

Nerves Facial, olfactory, ophthalmic and maxillary.

Blood Supply: Ext and int. maxillary arteries from the ext. carotid and ethmoidal artery from the int. carotid

EXAMINATION OF: Note shape, size, color, state of the alae nasi, discharge, interference with respiration, evidences of injury, deflected or perforated septum, enlarged turbinates, and tenderness over frontal and maxillary sinuses.

DRAG: COLOR: *Chronic red n:* Dilated capillaries the result of alcoholism, lupus erythematosus, acne rosacea, pus-

tules, boils and digestive disorders. *ULCERATION, SUPERFICIAL:* Tuberculous ulcer, epithelioma, syphilis. *SIZE AND SHAPE:* Broad and Coarse Cretinism, myxedema, acromegaly *Sunken:* Syphilis or injury. *Pinched with Small Nares:* Hypertrophied adenoid tissue or chronic obstructions; also tumors *DISCHARGES:* *Inoffensive watery discharge* Present in nasal catarrh, early stages of measles, hay fever, acute irritation of lining membranes. *Offensive discharges:* Nasopharyngeal diphtheria, lupus, local infection, impacted foreign bodies, caries, rhinitis, glands, syphilitic infection.

FOREIGN BODY IN THE NOSE: SYM: Irritation of nose resulting in coughing or watery or purulent discharge. Occasionally pain and obstruction of nose. If not recognized immediately it often causes a foul discharge on the affected side of the nose. There may be obstruction to breathing in 1 nostril. If the foreign body is very small, symptoms may be absent.

TREATMENT Vigorous blowing of the nose is dangerous as it may spread infection to the various cavities and sinuses about the nose or to the ear. Do not attempt to fish the body out with a hairpin or other object, as this often results in pushing the body into the throat and it may drop into the larynx or trachea. Attempts to dislodge may cause it to slip further in the nose or down the throat, from where it occasionally drops into the windpipe. Foreign bodies in the nose rarely need emergency measures. Instill a drop or 2 of oil (such as mineral oil) into the affected nostrils and take the patient to a physician.

n., bridge of. Sup. portion of ext. nose formed by union of the two nasal bones.

n., hammer. Rhinophyma, *q.v.*

n., saddle. Nose with depressed bridge seen in tertiary syphilis due to gummatous destruction of septal supporting structure, and following operations which are complicated by suppurative and destruction of supporting framework.

nose, words pert. to: agger nasi, ala nasi; alinasal, anosmic, aporrhinos, apotaxis; bulb, olfactory, bulla ethmoidalis, choana narium, columella nasi, epistaxis, hypertosmia, naris, "nas-" words, nostril, parosmia; rhinalgia, rhinitis, "rhino-" words, septum, sinus, vibrissae; sinustis, smell, vestibule, vibrissae, vomer, xeromyxetaria.

nosebleed (nōz'blēd) [A.S. *nosu*, nose, + *blēdan*, to bleed]. Hemorrhage from nose. SYN *epistaxis*.

nosema (no-sē'mā) [G. *nosēma*, disease]. 1. Allment (nosema) or disease. 2. A genus of Microsporidia.

nosology [G.] Combining form meaning *pert. to disease*.

nosothnography (nos'ok-thon-og'rā-flī) [G. *nosus*, disease, + *chthōn*, earth, + *graphein*, to write]. Study of geography of diseases, medical geography. SYN *nosogeography*.

nosocomium (nōs'ō-kō'mī-ūm) [L. + *ko-mēin*, to care for]. A hospital or infirmary.

nosode (nos'ōd) [L. + *eidōs*, appearance]. A bacterial vaccine used in treatment of the disease of which it is the causative agent.

nosogenesis, nosogeny (nos'ō-jēn'ē-sīs, nos-ōj'en-lī) [L. + *gennan*, to produce]. The development and progress of a disease.

nosogeography (nos'ō-jē-og'rā-flī) [L. + *gē*, earth, + *graphein*, to write]. Study of medical geography. SYN *nosothnography*.

nosography (no-sog'rā-flī) [L. + *graphein*, to write]. The description of a disease.

nosohemia (nōs'ō-hē'mī-ā) [G. *nosos*, disease, + *aima*, blood]. Disease of the blood.

nosology (no-sol'o-jī) [L. + *logos*, disease]. The science of description, or the classification of diseases.

nosomania (nos'ō-mā'nī-ā) [L. + *mania*, madness]. 1. The delusion that one is diseased. 2. Morbid fear of disease.

nosomycosis (nos'ō-mī-kō'sīs) [L. + *mykēs*, fungus, + *-ōsis*]. Any disease caused by a parasitic fungus or Schizomycete.

nosonomy (nos-on'ō-mī) [L. + *nomos*, law]. The science of disease classification.

nosophobia (nōs'ō-fō'bī-ā) [G. *nosos*, disease, + *phobos*, fear]. Abnormal aversion to illness, or to a particular affection.

nosophyte (nōs'ō-fit). A disease-causing plant microorganism.

nosopoletic (nō'sō-pōy-ēt'ik) [L. + *polein*, to form]. Producing or causing disease.

Nosopsyllus (nō'sōp-sē'lūs) A genus of fleas belonging to the order Siphonaptera.

N. fasciatus. A species of rat fleas sometimes responsible for transmission of plague.

nosotherapy (nos'ō-ther-ā-pī) [L. + *therapeia*, treatment]. Treatment of a disease by voluntarily introducing another microorganism into the body.

nosotrophy (nos-ot'rō-tī) [G. *nosos*, disease, + *trophē*, nourishment]. Nursing care and feeding of the sick.

nos'otrophic. Directed against the symptoms or effects of a disease. SEE *etiologic*.

nostalgia (nos-tal'jī-ā) [G. *nostos*, a return home, + *algos*, pain]. Homesickness. SEE *camptophobia*.

nostomania (nos'tō-mā'nī-ā) [L. + *mania*, madness]. Nostalgia* verging on insanity.

nos'tril [A.S. *nosu*, nose, + *thryl*, a hole]. One of the external apertures of the nose. SYN *naris*. SEE *nose*.

n. reflex. Reduction of opening of naris on affected side in lung disease in proportion to lessened alveolar air capacity on affected side.

nostrum (nōs'trūm) [L. our]. A patent or a quack remedy.

notal (nō'tāl) [G. *nōton*, back]. Concerning the back. SYN *dorsal*.

notalgia (nō-tal'jī-ā) [L. + *algos*, pain]. Painful condition of the back. SYN *dorsalgia*.

notch (nōtsh) [A.S. *noche*]. A rather deep indentation or narrow gap in the edge of a part. SYN *incisura*.

n., acetabular. Notch in inferior border of acetabulum.

n., aortic. One in sphygmogram from rebound at aortic valve closure.

n., cardiac. Concavity on ant. border of left lung into which the heart projects.

n., cerebellar, ant. and post. A deep notch separating the hemispheres of the cerebellum.

n., clavicular. One at the upper angle of the sternum with which the clavicle articulates.

n., costal. One of seven pairs of indentations on lateral surfaces of the sternum, for articulation with costal cartilages.

n., cotyloid. SEE *acetabular n.*

n., ethmoidal. N. separating the two orbital portions of frontal bone.

n., frontal. N. on supraorbital arch which transmits frontal artery and nerve.

n., greater sciatic. Large n. on post. border of hip bone between post. iliac spine and spine of ischium.

n., interclavicular. A rounded one at top of manubrium of sternum, bet. surfaces articulating with the clavicles.

n., jugular (of occipital bone). One which forms the post. and middle portions of jugular foramen.

n., jugular (of sternum). N. upper surface of manubrium between the two clavicular notches.

n., lesser sciatic. N. immediately below spine of ischium on post. border of hip bone. Converted into a foramen by the sacrotuberous ligament.

n., mandibular. N. on sup. border of ramus of mandible separating coronoid and condyloid processes.

n., nasal. 1. Deep notch on ant. surface of maxilla and forming lat. border

of piriform aperture. 2 N. bet. int. angular processes of frontal bone

n., pancreatic. N on lateral surface of head of pancreas for sup mesenteric artery and vein. It separates uncinate process of head from remaining portion.

n., radial. N on lat. surface of coronoid process of ulna for receiving circumference of head of radius

n. of Rivinus. Tympanic notch, *q v*

n., scapular. A deep n on sup. border of scapula. Transmits suprascapular nerve

n., sciatric. SEE *greater or lesser sciatic n*

n., semilunar. N on ant. aspect of proximal end of ulna for articulation with trochlea of humerus

n., sphenopalatine. N bet orbital and sphenoidal processes of palatine bone.

n., suprasternal. Jugular N of the sternum, *q v*

n., tentorial. N in free border of tentorium cerebelli through which brain-stem passes

n., thyroid. Deep n on sup. border of thyroid cartilage of larynx separating the two laminae

n., tympanic. SYN *N of Rivinus* N in sup. portion of the tympanic ring

n., ulnar. N on distal end of radius for receiving head of ulna

n., umbilical. N. on ant border of liver where it is crossed by falciform ligament

n., vertebral. Concavity on inf surface of root of vertebral arch. When two vertebrae are in position, the notches form the *intervertebral foramina*

note (nôt) [L. *nota*, a mark]. A sound of definite pitch.

n., blindness. Inability to recognize musical notes, due to a central lesion.

notencephalocoele (nô'tên-sêf'al-ô-sêl) [G. *nôton*, back, + *kephalos*, brain, + *kêlé*, hernia]. Protrusion of brain substance at the back of the head.

notifiable diseases. The laws of the various states require that certain diseases when existing shall be reported to the local health authorities, such as a Board of Health. A fine may be levied for not doing so. Among the diseases generally required to be reported are. All communicable or contagious diseases, such as smallpox, scarlet fever, relapsing fever; diphtheria or membranous croup; enteric fevers, such as typhoid fever; erysipelas; puerperal pyrexia and sepsis; cholera; typhus; cerebrospinal fever; acute anterior poliomyelitis, polioencephalitis; encephalitis lethargica, tuberculosis; dysentery; pneumonia; epidemic diarrhoea; chickenpox; gonorrhoea; syphilis. SEE *quarantine, reportable diseases*.

notochord (nô'tô-kord) [G. *nôton*, back, + *chordê*, cord]. A rod of cells lying dorsal to intestine and extending from ant. to post. end which forms axial skeleton in embryos of all Chordates. In vertebrates it is replaced partially or completely by centra of vertebrae. A remnant persists in man as a portion of nucleus pulposus of intervertebral disc.

no'togen'esis. Development of the notochord.

no'menal (nû'mê-nâl) [G. *noomenon*, a thing perceived]. Pert. to rational intuition opposed to sensual perception.

no'menon (nû'mê-nôn) [G. *noomenon*, a thing perceived]. An object of rational apprehension as opposed to perception.

nourishment (nur'ish-mênt) [L. *nutrire*, to nurse]. 1. Act of nourishing or of being

nourished. 2. Sustenance, nutriment. SEE *trophic, trophic center*.

novasurol (nô-vâs'u-rôl) SEE *merbaphen*.

novatropine (nov-at'rô-pên) The methyl bromide of the alkaloid homatropine, less active and less toxic than atropine.

Uses: Chiefly in gastrointestinal spasm.

Dosage: 1/24 gr. (25 mg).

novocain (nô-vô-kân) A commercial brand of procaine hydrochloride, USP.

The noxious principle in novocain is supposed to have been eliminated in procaine

DANGERS OF NOVOCAIN. Lowers blood pressure, produces convulsions accompanied by complete dilatation of the pupils, hallucinations, delusions and death. For all cocaine preparations, the barbituric preparations act as an antidote, causing a relaxation of the muscles and lowering brain tension. They act as a buffer for novocain poisoning and should always be given preoperatively before giving novocain.

Dosage: *Infiltr*, 4 gr. (0.25 Gm.), *instill.*, 1½ gr. (0.1 Gm.)

noxa (noks'â) (pl. *noxae*) [L. injury]. Anything harmful to health.

noxious (nok'shus) [L. *noxius*, injurious]. Harmful, not wholesome

NPH insulin. Abbr. for *neutral-protamine-Hagedorn insulin* SEE *insulin, NPH*.

NPN. Abbr. for *nonprotein nitrogen*

n-rays. Rays discovered by Blondot in 1903 making certain bodies luminous.

Nt. SYMB: for *niton*

nubecula (nû-bek'û-lâ) [L. little cloud].

Cloudiness of the cornea or the urine

nubile (nû'bîl) [L. *nubere*, to marry].

Pert. to a girl who has attained puberty and who is thus able to marry.

nubility (nû-bîl'i-tî) [L. *nubere*, to marry].

Marriageableness, said of female at puberty, the final state of sex development.

nucha (nu'kâ) [L.]. Nape of neck.

nuchal (nu'kal) [L. *nucha*, back of neck].

Pert. to the neck or *nucha*.

Nuck's canal or diverticulum (nook). An anomalous peritoneal pouch extending for a variable distance into the labium.

Homologous to processus vaginalis of the male

nuclear (nû'klê-âr) [L. *nucleus*, a kernel].

Resembling or concerning a nucleus.

n. arc. Region of equator of crystalline lens where cells undergo transition into lens fibers. Also called *nuclear zone, lens vortex*

n. sap. SYN: *karyolymph* Liquid of a cell nucleus found within the mesh-work

nuclease (nû'klê-âs) [L. *nucleus*, kernel, + *ase*, enzyme]. Any enzymes in animals and plants which facilitate hydrolysis of nuclein and nucleic acids

nucleate (nû'klê-ât) [L. *nucleatus*, having a kernel]. 1. Having a nucleus. 2. To form a nucleus. 3. A salt or ester of nucleic acid.

nucleic acid. SYN: *nucleinic acid*. One of an important group of substances found in cells, esp. the nuclei. They have a complex chemical structure being formed of sugars (pentoses) phosphoric acid, and nitrogen bases (purines and pyrimidines). Most important are *desoxyribonucleic acid, ribonucleic acid, and tuberculinic acid, q.v.*

nuclein (nu'klê-in) [L. *nucleus*, a kernel].

A normal chemical constituent of a cell nucleus, a colorless, shapeless substance obtained by hydrolysis of nucleoproteins or cells containing nucleic acid and proteins rich in phosphorus.

n. bases. SYN: *xanthine bases*. Bases formed from decomposition of nuclein. Ex: adenine, guanine, xanthine, hypoxanthine.

n. therapy. The use of nuclein derived from various glands and blood serum in the treatment of disease. Said to increase white bloodcell formation and thus increase resistance to infection.

nucleinase. SYN: *nuclease*, *q.v.*

nucleo- [L] Pertaining to a nucleus.

nucleoalbumin (nū'klē-ō-āl-bū'min) [L. *nucleus*, kernel, + *albus*, white] A comp of nucleic acid and albumin.

nucleoalbuminuria (nū'klē-ō-āl-bū'mi-nū-ri-ā) [L. *nucleus*, kernel, + *albus*, white, + *G. ouron*, urine]. Nucleoalbumin found in urine.

nucleoalbumose (nū'klē-ō-āl-bū-mōs) ['' + *albus*, white]. Partly hydrated nucleoalbumin found in the urine of patients with osteomalacia.

nucleofugal (nū-klē-ōi'fū-gāl) ['' + *fugere*, to flee]. Moving from a nucleus in the cell.

nucleohiston(e (nū'klē-ō-hīs'ton, -tōn) ['' + *istos*, tissue]. A substance in leukocytes, lymph and thymus glands, composed of nuclein and histone.

nucleoid (nū'klē-ōyd) ['' + *G. eidos*, resemblance]. Resembling a nucleus.

nucleolar (nū-klē-ō-lār) [L. *nucleolus*, a little kernel]. Pert to a nucleolus.

n. organizer or n. zone. SEE: *SAT-zone*.

nucleoform (nū-klē-ō-lī-form) ['' + *forma*, shape]. Like a nucleolus.

nucleolin (nū-klē-ō-līn) [L. *nucleolus*, little kernel]. The substance composing the nucleolus.

nucleolus (nū-klē-ō-lūs) (pl. *nucleoli*) [L. little kernel]. A spherical body within the cell nucleus.

n., chromatin. A false nucleolus, *q.v.*

n., false. Dense bodies of chromatin found on chromonemata. Called *chromocenter*, *karyosome*.

n., true. A plasmosome, *q.v.*

nucleomicrosome (nū'klē-ō-mī'krō-sōm) [L. *nucleus*, kernel, + *G. mikros*, tiny, + *sōma*, body]. Any 1 of the minute granules making a nucleoplasmic fiber.

nucleopetal (nū-klē-ōp'ēt-āl) ['' + *petere*, to seek]. Seeking or moving toward the nucleus. Ex: movement of a male pronucleus toward the female pronucleus.

nucleoplas'mic. Pert. to nucleoplasm.

n. index. ABBA. NP. The ratio of nuclear volume to cytoplasmic volume, expressed thus

vol. of nucleus
NP = —————
vol. of cell — vol. of nucleus

nucleoprotein (nū'klē-ō-prō'tē-in) ['' + *G. prótos*, first]. The combination of 1 of the proteins with nucleic acid to form a conjugated protein found in cell nuclei.

nucleoreticulum (nū'klē-ō-rē-tīk'ū-lūm) ['' + *reticulum*, network]. Any mesh framework in a nucleus.

nucleosidase (nū'klē-ō-sī'dās). An enzyme that catalyzes the hydrolysis of nucleosides.

nucleoside. A glycoside formed by the union of a purine or pyrimidine base with a sugar (pentose).

nucleospindle (nū'klē-ō-spin'dl) ['' + A.S. *spīnel*]. Spindle-shaped body occurring in karyokinesis.

nucleotidase (nū'klē-ō-tī'dās). An enzyme (nucleophosphatase), which splits phosphoric acid from nucleotides leaving a nucleoside.

nucleotide (nū'klē-ō-tīd) [L. *nucleus*, kernel]. SYN: *mononucleotide*. A comp.

formed of phosphoric acid, a sugar, and a base (purine or pyrimidine). They constitute the structural unit of nucleic acid.

nucleotoxin ['' + *G. toxikon*, poison]. A toxin acting upon or produced by cell nuclei.

nucleus (nū'klē-ūs) (pl. *nuclei*) [L. little kernel]. 1. A central point about which matter is gathered, as in a calculus.

2. The vital body in the protoplasm of a cell, the essential agent in growth, metabolism, reproduction and transmission of characteristics of a cell. SEE: *cell structure*.

3. A group of nerve cells or mass of gray matter in the central nervous system, esp. the brain.

4. CHEM. Heavy central atomic particle in which most of the mass and total positive electric charge are concentrated.

n., abducent. A gray n., the origin of abducent nerve, on floor of 4th ventricle, behind trigeminal n.

n. ambigua. BNA. N of the glossopharyngeal and vagus nerves in medulla oblongata. Lies in lateral half of reticular formation.

n., amygdaleid. N. projecting into inf. cornua of lat ventricle. Constitutes part of basal ganglia.

n., angular. SYN: *Bechterew's n.* The sup. vestibular nucleus.

n., ant., of thalamus. N. located in rostral part of thalamus. Receives fibers of mammillothalamic tract.

n., arcuate. 1 N. located on basal aspect of pyramid of medulla. 2 The posteromedial ventral n. of the thalamus. Also called *semilunar n.*

n., auditory. Nest of nerve cells where auditory nerves arise.

n. of von Bechterew. The sup. vestibular nucleus, *q.v.*

n. of Burdach. The nucleus cuneatus, *q.v.*

n., caudate. A comma-shaped mass of gray matter forming part of the corpus striatum. Constitutes part of the basal ganglia.

n., central, of thalamus. SYN: *centromedian n.* A group of nuclei in middle part of thalamus.

n., centromedian. SYN: *N. of Luys*. The central nucleus of the thalamus, *q.v.*

n., cerebellar. One of the nuclei of the cerebellum *n. fastigii*, *n. emboliformis*, *n. globosus*, and *n. dentatus*.

n., cochlear, dorsal. N. in medulla oblongata lying dorsal to restiform body. Receives fibers of cochlear nerve. SEE: *nucleus, cochlear, ventral*.

n., cochlear, ventral. N. in medulla oblongata lying anterior and lateral to restiform body. Receives fibers from cochlear nerve. SEE: *nucleus, cochlear, dorsal*.

n., cornucommissural, posterior. A column of cells extending entire length of spinal cord lying along medial border of post. column near post. gray commissure.

n., cuneate. N. in inf. portion of medulla oblongata in which fibers of the fasciculus cuneatus terminate.

n., Deltzer's. Lateral vestibular nucleus, *q.v.*

n., dentate. SYN: *N. dentatus*. Large convoluted mass of gray matter in lateral portion of cerebellum. It is folded so as to enclose some of the central white matter. Gives rise to fibers of the sup. cerebellar peduncle.

n., dorsal, of spinal cord. SYN: *Clarke's column*. A column of gray

matter lying at base of dorsal horn of gray matter and extending from 7th cervical to 3rd lumbar segments. Cells give rise to fibers of the dorsal spino-cerebellar tract.

n., dorsal motor, of vagus. A column of cells in medulla oblongata lying lateral to hypoglossal nucleus. Its cells give rise to most of efferent fibers of vagus nerve.

n., dorsal sensory, of vagus. N lying lateral to dorsal motor nucleus of vagus. Receives fibers of solitary tract.

n., ectoblastic. One in cells of the epiblast.

n., Edinger-Westfall. N of midbrain located dorsomedially to oculomotor nucleus. Gives rise to visceral efferent fibers terminating in ciliary ganglion, axons from which innervate ciliary muscle and sphincter iridis.

n., emboliform. N of cerebellum lying between dentate and globose nuclei. Receives axons of Purkinje cells and sends efferent fibers into brachium conjunctivum.

n., facial motor. N in medulla oblongata in floor of 4th ventricle giving rise to efferent fibers of facial nerve.

n., fastigial. N in medullary portion of cerebellum. Receives afferent fibers from vestibular nerve and sup vestibular nucleus. Afferent fibers form fasciculus uncinate and fastiglobular tract.

n. funiculi gracilis. BNA. Elongated mass of gray matter in dorsal pyramid of medulla oblongata.

n., germinal. N resulting from union of male and female pronuclei.

n., globose. N of the cerebellum located medial to the emboliform nucleus.

n. gracilis. N in medulla oblongata in which fibers of the fasciculus gracilis terminate.

n., habenular. N on the diencephalon located in the habenular trigone. Functions as an olfactory correlation center.

n., hypoglossal. An elongated mass of gray matter in the medulla oblongata in floor of 4th ventricle. Gives rise to motor fibers of hypoglossal nerve.

n., hypothalamic. One of the nuclei occurring in four groups found in hypothalamus. Includes the following nuclei: dorsomedial, intercalatus, lateral, mammillary (lateral and medial), paraventricular, posterior, supraoptic, tubular, ventromedial. Cells of these nuclei, esp the supraoptic and paraventricular, in addition to serving a neural function are secretory and produce the vasopressor, oxytocic, and antidiuretic principles of the hypophysis. These hormones pass through efferent fibers of the infundibular stalk to the pars nervosa (post lobe) of the hypophysis where they are stored and liberated.

n., interpeduncular. N. of the midbrain near sup border of pons. Receives fibers of the habenulopeduncular tract.

n., interstitial, of Cajal. N in sup. portion of midbrain. Receives fibers from vestibular nuclei, basal ganglia, and occipital regions of cerebral cortex. Efferent fibers pass to ipsi- and contralateral fasciculi and interstitiospinal tracts.

n., intraventricular. SEE: *n., candate.*

n., lenticular. One of the n forming part of the basal ganglia of the cerebrum. Consists of *globus pallidus* and

putamen. With the caudate nucleus, it forms the *corpus striatum*.

n. lentis. N of crystalline lens.

n., mother. One that divides into 2 or more parts called *daughter nuclei*.

n., motor. N giving rise to motor fibers of a nerve.

n., motor, of trigeminal nerve. N in medulla oblongata near 1st margin of sup part of 4th ventricle. Gives rise to motor fibers of trigeminal nerve.

n., oculomotor. N in central gray matter of midbrain lying below rostral end of cerebral aqueduct.

n., olivary, inferior. A large convoluted mass of cells lying in ventral part of medulla oblongata and forming part of the reticular system. Gives rise to fibers of the olivocerebellar tract.

n., olivary, superior. A small n located in mid-lateral tegmental region of pons. Receives fibers from ventral cochlear nucleus.

n. of origin. N giving rise to fibers of a nerve or nerve tract.

n., paraventricular. N of hypothalamus lying in supraoptic portion. Its axons with those of supraoptic n form supraopticohypophyseal tract. SEE: *nucleus, hypothalamic*.

n., pontine (pontile). One of several groups of nerve cells located in the pons. Receives afferent fibers from cerebral cortex; efferent fibers pass through brachium pontis to cerebellum.

n. pulposus. A gelatinous mass in center of an intervertebral disk, remains of the notochord.

n., pyramidal. Band of gray matter near olivary n. in the medulla.

n. quintus. Trigeminal nerve nucleus.

n., red. Large oval pigmented mass in upper portion of midbrain and extending upward into subthalamus. Receives fibers from cerebral cortex and cerebellum; efferent fibers give rise to rubrospinal tracts.

n., reticular. A column of neurons in spinal cord in basal zone of posterior gray column.

n. ruber. BNA. Mass of red colored gray matter in crus cerebri close to optic thalamus.

n., salivatory, inferior. N located in pons near level of dorsal motor nucleus of the vagus. Gives rise to preganglionic parasympathetic fibers which pass to otic ganglion via hypoglossal nerve. Impulses regulate secretion of parotid gland.

n., salivatory, superior. An ill-defined N in pons lying dorsomedial to facial nucleus. Gives rise to preganglionic parasympathetic fibers passing through chorda tympani and lingual nerve to submaxillary ganglion. Impulses regulate secretion of submaxillary and sublingual glands.

n., segmentation. N of zygote formed by fusion of male and female pronuclei.

n., sensory. A nucleus of termination, *q v.*

n., sensory, of trigeminal. A group of nuclei in pons and medulla oblongata consisting of *spinal nucleus* which extends inferiorly into spinal cord, the *main nucleus* lying dorsal and lateral to motor nucleus, and the *mesencephalic nucleus* lying in lateral wall of 4th ventricle.

n., subthalamic. SEE: *n. hypothalamic*.

n., supraoptic. N of the hypothalamus lying above rostral ends of optic tracts and lateral to optic chiasma. SEE: *nucleus, hypothalamic*.

n. of termination. N. in which fibers of a nerve or nerve tract terminate

n., thalamic. Any of the nuclei of the thalamus. Include a large number belonging to the following groups: *anterior*, *n. of midline*, *medial*, *lateral*, and *posterior* n.

n., vesicular. N. having deeply staining membranes and pale center

n., vestibular. One of four nuclei in medulla oblongata in which fibers of vestibular nerve terminate. Include *medial* (Schwalbe's), *superior* (Bechterew's), *lateral* (Deiters') and *descending* (spinal)

n., vitelline. One formed by union of male and female pronuclei within the vitellus

n., white. Central white substance of corpus dentatum of olive

nude (nüd) [L *nudare*, to strip] 1 Bare; naked, unclothed 2 An unclothed body.

nudi- [L]. Combining form denoting *uncovered*, *naked*.

nud'ism. 1 In psychiatry, morbid desire to remove clothing 2 The cult or practice of living in a nude condition

nudomania (nü-dö-ma'ní-ä) [L. *nudäre*, to strip, + G. *mania*, madness]. Abnormal desire to be nude

nudophobia (nü-dö-fö-bí-ä) ["" + G. *phobos*, fear] Abnormal fear of being unclothed. **See** *gynophobia*.

Nuel's space (nü'äl) S in organ of Corti between outer pillar and outer phalangeal cells (Deiters' cells)

Nuhn's gland (noon) Mucous gland on each side of frenum of the tongue. **SYN.** *Blandin's gland*.

nullipara (nü-lip'ä-rä) [L. *nullus*, none, + *parere*, to bear]. A woman who has borne no children

nulliparity (nü-lí-part'í-tí) ["" + *parère*, to bear]. Condition of not having given birth to a child

nulliparous (nü-líp'är-üs) ["" + *parère*, to bear] Never having borne a child

numb (nüm) [A S. *numen*, taken] 1 Insensible, lacking in feeling as from cold 2 Deadened or lacking in power to move as *numb* with cold

number (nüm'bér) [L. *numerus*, number]. 1 A total of units. 2 A symbol graphically representing an arithmetical sum

RS *mean*, *median*, *modality*, *mode*, *numeral*.

numbness (nüm'nēs) [A S. *numen*, taken]. Lack of sensation in a part, esp from cold. **See** *narcoshypnia*, *obdormition*

numeral (nüm'mér-äl) [L. *numerus*, number]. 1. Denoting or pert. to a number. 2 A word or figure expressing a number.

num'miform, **num'mular** [L. *nummus*, a coin, + *forma*, shape]. 1. Coin-shaped, said of some mucous sputum. 2. Arranged like a stack of coins.

nummulation [L. *nummus*, a coin]. The formation of a coin-shaped mass.

numnation (nün-ä'shün) [Arabic *nun*, letter N]. Frequent and abnormal use of the n sound

supercaine (nup'er-kän) A white powder or crystals manufactured from cinchoninic acid.

Uses: As a local anesthetic of prolonged action. More toxic than cocaine.

nurse (ners) [L. *nutrix*, a nurse]. One who cares for the sick or wounded, esp. a registered nurse. **See:** *nutriz*.

n., charge. One in charge of a single hospital ward.

n., community; n., district. A visiting nurse.

n., dry. An infant's nurse who does not suckle the child.

n., general duty. One not specializing.

n., graduate. One who is a graduate of an accredited school of nursing.

n., head. A supervisor at the head of a hospital nursing staff

n., health. A community nurse.

n., practical. One with experience in nursing but who is not a graduate of a school of nursing

n., private. A nurse in charge of a single patient.

n., private duty. One not a member of a hospital staff who is called in to care for an individual patient in the hospital

n., probationer. One under observation in a nursing school before being admitted as a student

n., public health. A graduate nurse employed by a Board of Health

n., registered. A graduate nurse who has been registered and legally licensed to practice by state authority

n., school. A registered nurse whose duties are to supplement the work of the physician in medical inspection of pupils.

n., scrub. N who is a member of an operating team being surgically clean in order to be able to assist the surgeon

n., special. A private nurse taking special care of one patient or one who specializes in the care of certain types of patients

n., student. A girl who is enrolled in a school of nursing

n., trained. A registered nurse.

n., visiting. A registered nurse, employed by an association to care for the sick poor in their homes

n., wet. A woman who gives suck to infants of others

nurse (ners) [L. *nutrix*, a nurse]. 1 To feed an infant at the breast. 2 To care for an invalid 3 To care for a young child 4 To suckle.

nurses' contracture. Tetany sometimes seen in nurses

nurs'ing [L. *nutrix*, nurse]. 1. Scientific care of the sick by a graduate, registered nurse 2 Loosely applied to any care of the sick 3 Suckling at the female breast, as an infant 4 Lactation

nutatión (nü-tä'shün) [L. *nutätio*, a nodding]. Nodding, as of the head.

n. of sacrum. Partial rotation of the sacrum on its transverse axis to give greater space for passage of the fetus.

nutrient (nü'tri-ént) 1 Food that supplies the body with its necessary elements 2 Nourishing

Those containing carbon are *organic* food nutrients. *Organic* food nutrients may or may not contain nitrogen. Nutrients used for body fuel are fat, proteins and carbohydrates. Energy is obtained by the oxidation of certain food nutrients

RS: *calory*, *carbohydrate*, *fat*, *food*, *mineral*, *nitrogen*, *pabulum*, *protein*.

nutriment (nü'tri-mént) [L. *nutrimentum*, nourishment]. That which nourishes; nutritious substance.

nutriology (nü'tri-ol'ö-jí) [L. *nutrire*, to nourish, + G. *logos*, study]. The science of use of foods in diet and therapy.

nutrition (nü'trí'shün) [L. *nutritio*, a feeding]. The sum total of the processes involved in the taking in and utilization of food substances by which growth, repair, and maintenance of activities in the body as a whole in any of its parts are accomplished. Includes ingestion, digestion, absorption and metabolism (assimilation).

Nutrients are stored by the body in various forms, and drawn upon when the food intake is not sufficient in the following order: usable gases, water as needed; body carbohydrates, such as sugar or glycogen, lactic acid and then the fats are utilized, large globules of neutral fat, and the fats that bear a relation to other fats, as glycogen does to sugar.

These are not easily utilized and harmful results, or a too large consumption of fats may induce acidosis. The albumins and proteins are then consumed, and if this continues death ensues.

nutritional (nū-trīsh'ūn-āl) [L. *nutritio*, a feeding] Rel. to nutrition

nutritious (nū-trīsh'ūs) [L. *nutritus*, feeding]. Affording nutriment. **SYN.** nutritive.

nutritive (nū-trī-tīv) [L. *nutritus*]. Pert. to the process of assimilating food, having the property of nourishing

n. enema. One of predigested foods to give sustenance to a patient unable to take nourishment in the usual way. **See enema**

nutritory (nū-trī-tō'rī) [L. *nutritorius*, nutritive] Nutritive, nourishing

nux vomica (nūks vom'ī-ka) A poisonous seed from an East Indian tree, containing several alkaloids, the principal ones being brucine and strychnine, *q.v.* **USP.** Dose: 1/2 m (0.1 cc)

nyctalbuminuria (nik'tāl-bū'mīn-ū'rī-ā) [G. *nyx*, *nykt-*, night, + L. *albus*, white, + G. *ouron*, urine] A cyclic albuminuria occurring at night. **SYN.** noctalbuminuria

nyctalgalia (nik'tal'jī-ā) ["" + *algos*, pain]. Pain during the night

nyctalopia (nik'tā-īo'pī-ā) ["" + *alao*, blind, + *ops*, eye] 1 A condition in which person cannot see well in a faint light or at night. Seen in retinitis pigmentosa and in the Laurence-Biedl syndrome, and also as a result of secondary atrophy of the optic nerve. **SYN.** night blindness 2 Incorrectly, having better sight at night or in semi-darkness than by day, night vision. **See hemeralopia.**

nyctamblyopia (nik'tam-bīl'ō'pī-ā) ["" + *amblyop-*, poor sight] Poor vision at night without visible eye changes.

nyctaphonia (nik'tā-fō'nī-ā) ["" + *a-*, priv. + *phōnē*, voice]. Hysterical loss of voice during the night

nycterine (nik'tēr-in) [G. *nyx*, *nykt-*, night] 1. Taking place at night 2. Obscure

nycthemerus (nik'them'ē-rūs) [G. *nychthemeros*] 1 Space of a day and a night 2 Pert. to a night and day. **SYN:** *ephemeral*.

nycthemeral (nik'tō-hē'mēr-al) ["" + *ēmeraa*, day] Rel. to both day and night.

nyctophilia (nik'tō-nī'fī-ā) ["" + *philein*, to love] A predilection for darkness or for night. **SYN.** *scotophilia*.

nyctophobia (nik'tō-fō'bī-ā) [G. *nyx*, night, + *phobos*, fear] Abnormal dread of the night, or of darkness

nyctophonia (nik'tō-fō'nī-ā) ["" + *phōnē*, voice]. Hysterical loss of voice only during the day.

nyctotyphlosis (nik'tō-tīf-lō'sīs) ["" + *typhlosis*, blindness]. Poor vision at night. **SYN.** *night blindness*, *nyctalopia*.

nycturia (nik-tū'rī-ā) ["" + *ouron*, urine]. Urination, esp. excessive, during the night. **SYN:** *nocturia*. **See:** *enuresis*.

nygma (nīg'mā) [G. *nygma*, a puncture]. A puncture wound.

nympha (pl. *nymphae*) [G. *nymphē*, a maiden]. One of the labia minora,* the small folds of mucous membrane forming the inner lips of the vulva.

So called from the nymphs, or goddesses of the fountain. **SYN:** *labium minus pudendi*.

n. pendulae. Stretched pendulous nymphae.

nymphectomy (nīm-fēk'tō-mī) ["" + *ek-*, *tomē*, excision] Excision of hypertrophied nymphae

nymphitis (nīm-fī'tīs) ["" + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of the nymphae

nymphocaruncular sulcus (nīm'fō-kār-ūn'-ku-lār) ["" + L. *caruncula*, little mass of flesh] The depression bet. the hymen and the labium minus, on either side

nymphohymenal sulcus (nīm'fō-hī'mēn-āl) ["" + *ymēn*, membrane] Trench bet. labium minus and the hymen on either side.

nympholepsy (nīm'fō-lēp-sī) ["" + *lēpsia*, a seizure] 1. Frenzied ecstasy usually erotic in nature 2. Operative removal of the nymphae.

nymphomania (nīm'fō-mā'nī-ā) ["" + *mania*, madness] Abnormally excessive sexual desire in the female. **SYN.** *furor femininus*, *furor uterinus*. **See satyriasis.**

nymphomaniac (nīm'fō-mā'nī-āk) [G. *nymphē*, maiden, + *mania*, madness]. 1 Woman who is afflicted with excessive sexual desire 2. Marked by excessive sexual desire.

nymphoncus (nīm-fon'kūs) ["" + *ogkos*, a swelling]. Swelling or tumor of the nymphae

nymphotomy (nīm-fot'tō-mī) ["" + *tomē*, a cutting] 1. Removal of the nymphae. **SYN.** *nymphectomy* 2. Incision into a nympha 3. Removal of the clitoris

nystagmic (nīs-tag'nīk) [G. *nystazein*, to nod] Rel. to or suffering from condition of involuntary eyeball movements.

nystagmiform (nīs-tag'mī-form) [G. *nystazein*, to nod, + L. *forma*, shape] Like or resembling nystagmus

nystagmograph (nīs-tag'mō-grāf) ["" + *graphein*, to write] Apparatus for recording the oscillations of the eyeball in nystagmus.

nystagmoid (nīs-tag'moyd) ["" + *eidōs*, resemblance]. Similar to, or resembling nystagmus

nystagmus (nīs-tag'mūs) [G. *nystazein*, to nod] Constant involuntary movement of the eyeball.

Error. (1) Congenital, seen in bilateral amblyopia (2) Occupational, as in miners and train dispatchers (3) Labyrinthine irritability. (4) Nervous diseases

n., aural. N due to disorder in the labyrinth of the ear

n., jerk. Rhythmic n. *q.v.*

n., labyrinthine. N due to disease of the labyrinthine vestibular apparatus

n., lateral. Horizontal movement of eyes from side to side.

n., miner's. N occurring in those who work in comparative darkness for long periods of time

n., optokinetic. A rhythmic jerk nystagmus occurring when one is watching from a moving object

n., oscillating. N. in which irregular, oscillatory movements occur. Also called *pendular n.*

n. rhythmic. **SYN.** *jerk nystagmus*. N in which the eyes move slowly in one direction and then are jerked back.

n., rotatory. Rotation of the eyes about the visual axis

n., vertical. Up and down ocular movements

n., vestibular. That due to ear disturbances.

Nysten's law (nī'stēn). Rigor mortis begins with muscles of mastication and progresses down the body affecting legs and feet last. SEE *rigor mortis*.

nyxis (niks'is) [G. *nyxis*, a pricking]. Puncture or piercing. SYN: *paracentesis*.

O. Symb of oxygen and abbr. for various terms, as *oculus*, eye, *octarius*, pint.

o-. Abbr for *ortho-*, most commonly used in chemical terminology.

O₂. Symb for the two eyes.

O₃. Symb for ozone

oakum (ô'kûm) [A.S. *âcumba*, tow]. Loose fiber obtained by unravelling old hemp ropes, used occasionally as a surgical dressing

oarialgia (ô'âr-i-âl'jî-â) [G. *ôarion*, little egg, + *algos*, pain]. Ovarian pain. SYN: *ovaralgia*.

oarie (ô-a'rik) [G. *ôarion*, little egg]. Pert to an ovary SYN *ovarian*

oario-, **oari-** [G.] Prefix pert to the ovary.

oariopathy (ô'âr-i-op'âth-i) [G. *ôarion*, little egg, + *pathos*, disease]. Any disease of the ovary.

oariotomy (ô'âr-i-ot'ô-mî) ["" + *tomê*, incision] Incision into an ovary or surgical removal of a tumor or the ovary itself. SYN *ovariotomy*.

oaritis (ô-â-rî'tis) ["" + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of an ovary. SYN *ovaritis*.

ovarium (ô-â-rî-um) (pl *ovaria*) [L., from G *ôarion*, little egg] An ovary. SYN: *ovarium*.

oasis (ô-â'sis) (pl. *ôasês*) [G *oasis*, a dry spot] Area of healthy tissue surrounded by a diseased portion

oat (ôt) [A.S. *âte*, oat] Grain or seed of a cereal grass used as an article of diet

oatmeal (ôt'mêl) ["" + *melu*, meal] COMP: Cellulose heavy. Rich in fats and lecithins.

AVERAGE SERVING 20 Gm. PRO. 3.2, FAT 1.4, CARBO 13.5

VITAMINS A - to +, B + +, E +
ASH CONST. Ca 0.069, Mg 0.110, K 0.344, Na 0.062, P 0.392, Cl 0.069, S 0.202, Fe 0.0038

An acid forming food Potential acidity, 12 cc per 100 Gm., or 3 cc. per 100 calories

ACTION Stimulating, laxative, fattening and nutritive

ob- [L.]. Combining form meaning *forwards, against, in the way of*.

O. B. Abbr for *obstetrics*.

obcordate (ôb-kor'dât) [L. *ob*, against, + *cor*, cord-, heart]. Inversely heart-shaped

obdormition (ôb-dor-mîsh'ûn) ["" + *dormire*, to sleep] Numbness followed by tingling in a limb produced by pressure of the nerve trunk supplying it.

Limb is commonly referred to as being asleep

obduction (ôb-duk'shûn) ["" + *ducere*, to lead] Scientific inspection of a dead body to learn pathological conditions and cause of death. SYN: *autopsy*, *necropsy*.

obelion (ô-bê'lî-ôn) [G *obelos*, spit] A craniometric point on the sagittal suture bet. the 2 parietal foramina.

obese (ô-bês') [L. *obesus*, fat]. Extremely fat. SYN: *corpulent*.

obesity (ô-bê'sî-tî) [L. *obesitas*, corpulence]. Abnormal amount of fat on the body. SYN: *adiposity*, *corpulence*, *poly-sarcia*.

Term usually not employed unless individual is from 20-30% over average weight for his age, sex and height. There are 2 general classifications, *exogenous*, that caused by excessive food intake, and *endogenous*, that caused by some abnormality within the body, endocrine, nervous, or due to faulty salt and water metabolism

ENDOCRINE CAUSES: (1) Hypothyroidism, producing a decreased metabolic rate and insufficient energy output to balance the caloric intake, not a very frequent cause, (2) adrenal hyperfunction, apparently causing exaggerated metabolism, (3) pituitary dysfunction, in which there is lack of regulation of fat metabolism, and (4) testicular and ovarian hypofunction, the most important of the endocrine factors causing obesity.

The second of the endogenous factors, nervous abnormality, has been determined by recent investigations which point to a central nervous lesion as being responsible for adiposity. The question of how it affects weight regulation is still problematical. The third endogenous cause is defective salt and water metabolism, which leads to retention of fluid in the tissues

ETIOLOG. Sex, obesity being more frequent in the female; race; climate; heredity, and occupation. Common in middle life

TREATMENT: (1) Prophylaxis, in children of families with a tendency to obesity, in the form of moderate dieting and exercise, (2) dieting, (3) organotherapy, consisting of the administration of thyroid, pituitary or ovarian extracts, (4) dinitrophenol, a very dangerous and toxic metabolic stimulant causing cataracts and in some cases death, and (5) benzedrine sulfate in combination with a relatively low calory diet. Benzedrine stimulates nervous energy, produces a sense of well being, and reduces the desire for food. When used in cases of obesity with hypertension, it has caused a lowering of the blood pressure

Diet should be below maintenance requirements so far as energy units are concerned and must be provided with all other essential nutrients. Maintenance requirements are based on what the average weight should be 1000-1200 calories per day is a slow reduction regimen, 600-800 calories is more rapid, but examination should be made in the 600-800 calory diet for the presence of acetone, and all essential nutrients must be included. Acidosis may result, as body fat may overbalance necessary glucose for the oxidation of fat.

DIET: The average basic diet is 1000 calories a day, consisting of 90 Gm. of carbohydrate, 75 Gm. of protein, and 38 Gm. of fat. Vegetables and fruits low in carbohydrates, skimmed milk, cottage cheese twice a week in place of meat, eggs, lean meat and vitamin concentrates, if extended for any length of time. Avoid concentrated carbohydrates, fats, whole grain cereals only sparingly.

RS: carbohydrate, emaciation, fat, height, protein, starch, sugar, vitamin, weight.

o., endogenous. O. caused by some abnormality within the body, endocrine, nervous, or due to faulty salt and water metabolism.

o., exogenous. O. due to excessive intake of food.

o., hypothalamic. O. resulting from dysfunction of hypothalamus, esp. the appetite-regulating center

obex (ô'béks) [L. a band]. A thin, crescent-shaped band of tissue covering the calamus scriptorius at the point of convergence of nervous tissue at the caudal end of 4th ventricle.

obfuscation (ôb-fús-ká'shün) [L. *obfuscare*, to darken]. 1. Clouding or dimming, as of the cornea. 2. Mental confusion.

object [L. *objectum*, a thing thrown before]. That which is visible or tangible to the senses.

o. blindness. Affection in which brain fails to recognize things seen correctly by eyes. SEE *apraxia*.

o. choice. Selection of love object decided by a fixation developed in pregenital stage.

o. libido. Love or interest expressed external to oneself upon persons, objects, causes. SEE *anacritic choice*.

o. symbolism. A concept formed, or an emotion incited by seeing an object, as in ideas like *heart of stone*, the brow of a hill, the *lap* or *bosom of nature*, etc

objective (ôb-jek'tiv) [L. *objectivus*, pert. to something thrown before]. 1. Perceptible to other persons, said of symptoms. 2. Directed toward external things. 3. The lens of a microscope which is closest to the object.

o. symptoms. Those apparent to physical means of diagnosis

obligate (ôb'lî-gât) [L. *obligare*, to bind to]. 1. To make necessary or to require. 2. Compulsory, bound

o., aerobic. A microbe that must have oxygen in order to live.

o., anaerobic. A microorganism that lives only without oxygen.

o. parasite. One that can exist only at the expense of another plant or organism

oblique (ôb-lîk') [L. *obliquus*, slanting]. Slanting; diagonal.

o. muscles. Two muscles of the eye; also 2 in the abdomen and 2 muscles of the atlas.

obliquimeter (ôb-lîk-wim'ët-ër) [° + G. *metron*, measure] Apparatus for indicating the angle of the pelvic brim with the upright body.

obliquity (ôb-lîk-wî-tî) [L. *obliquus*, slanting]. The state of being oblique

o., Litzmann's. Inclining of the fetal head until the post. parietal bone presents to the uterine canal.

o., Nägele's. Presentation of the fetal head with ant. parietal bone toward the uterine canal with oblique biparietal diameter in relation to the pelvic brim.

o., Roederer's. Presentation of fetal head with occiput at pelvic brim.

obliquus (ôb-lîk'wûs) [L. slanting]. A name applied to several muscles. SEE: *Table of Muscles in Appendix.*

o. reflex. Contraction of ext. obliquus muscle in toto on application of stimulus to skin of thigh below Poupart's ligament.

obliteration (ôb-lît'ër-â'shün) [L. *oblitterare*, to deface]. Extinction or complete

occlusion of a part by means of surgery, degeneration or disease.

oblongata (ôb'lon-ga'tâ) [L. *ob*, before, + *longus*, long]. The medulla oblongata: the cylindrical extension of the spinal cord as it enters the brain, about an inch long, reaching to the pons, and forming part of base of 4th ventricle.

obmutescence (ôb-mü-tes'ëns) [L. *obmutescere*, to become dumb]. Loss of vocal power. SYN *aphonia*.

obnubilation (ôb-nü-bîl-â'shün) [L. *obnubilare*, to befog or darken]. An impaired or confused state of mind

obscure (ôb-skur') [L. *obscurus*, dark]. Hidden, indistinct, as the cause of a condition

observerscope (ôb-ser'ver-sköp). Type of endoscope having 2 branches, so that 2 persons can inspect the same place simultaneously.

obsession. An uncontrollable desire to dwell on an idea or an emotion, or to perform a specific act.

It is not uncommon among normal persons, but if not banished may become all compelling and developing into a "compulsion neurosis." A dominating condition in certain psychoses

o's., impulsive. Those accompanied by action. They sometimes become manias.

o's., inhibitory. O's accompanied by impediments to action. They represent the phobias, q v.

obsessional neuro'sis. A psychoneurosis marked by obsessions controlling the behavior of the individual. SYN *compulsion neurosis*.

obstetric, obstetrical (ôb-stet'rik, -rî-kâl) [L. *obstetrix*, a midwife, from *obstare*, to stand before]. Pert to obstetrics or midwifery.

o. forceps. Instrument used to facilitate delivery of the fetus

obstetrician (ôb-stet'-rîksh'ân) [L. *obstetrix*, -ic, a midwife]. A physician or one who treats women during pregnancy and parturition

obstetrics (ôb-stet'riks) [L. *obstetrix*, a midwife] Scientific management of women during pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium.

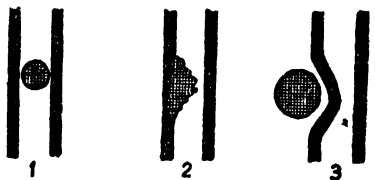
RS: childbirth, labor, maenutics, maneuver, midwife, parturition, pregnancy.

obstopation (ôb-stîp-â'shün) [L. *obstipare*, to stop up]. 1. The act or condition of obstrucling. 2. Obstinate or extreme constipation due to an obstruction.

obstruction (ôb-struk'shün) [L. *obstructus*, built up before]. 1. Blocking of a structure that prevents it from functioning normally. 2. A thing that impedes; an obstacle.

o., intestinal. Blockage of the lumen of the intestine SEE *intestinal o.*

obstruent (ôb'stru-ënt) [L. *obstruens*, blocking]. 1. Blocking up. 2. That



After Sears.

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING TYPES OF OBSTRUCTION.

1. Foreign body in the lumen.
2. Disease of the duct wall.
3. Pressure from outside.

which closes a normal passage in the body, an astrigent.

obtund (ób-túnd') [L. *obtundere*, to beat against] To dull or blunt, as sensitivity or pain.

obtundent (ób-tún'dént) [L. *obtundere*, to beat against]. 1. Deadening sensibility of a part, or reducing irritability, soothing. 2. A soothing remedy.

obturation (ób-tú-rá'shun) [L. *obturare*, to stop up]. Closure of a passage or opening.

obturator (ob'tú-rá'tor) [L. *obturare*, to stop up]. 1. Anything that obstructs or closes a cavity or opening. 2. Rel to the o membrane. 3. Bridge for spanning the gap in the cleft palate.

o. foramen. The one in the anterior part of the os innominatum bet. pubis and ischium.

o. membrane. The sturdy one occluding the o. foramen.

o. muscles. Two muscles on each side in the pelvic region which rotate the thighs outward. *See Table of Muscles in Appendix, posas for illustration.*

obtus (ób-tus') [L. *obtus* blunted]. 1. Not pointed or acute, dull or blunt. 2. Stupid, dull mentally.

obtusio (ób-tú'zhun) [L. *obtusio*, from *obtundere*, to beat against]. Blunting or weakening of normal sensation, as in certain diseases.

occipital (ók-síp'í-tál) [L. *occiput*, back of head]. Concerning the back part of the head.

o. bone. Bone in lower back part of skull bet. the parietal and temporal bones.

o. lobe. Post lobe of the cerebral hemisphere which is shaped like a 3-sided pyramid.

occipitalis (ók-síp'í-tá'lis) [L. *pert.* to back of head]. The posterior portion of the occipitofrontalis muscle at back of the head.

occipito- [L.]. Combining form showing relationship bet. the occiput and another part.

occiput (ók'sí-ptút) [L.]. The back part of the skull.

occlude (ók-klúd') [L. *occludere*, to shut up]. To close up, obstruct or join together, as the masticatory surfaces of the teeth.

occlus'al. Pertaining to the closure of an opening.

o. surface. The masticating surface of a tooth.

occlusion (ók-klú'zhun) [L. *occlusio*, a closing up]. 1. The closure, or state of being closed, of a passage. *Syn imperforation*. May be acquired or congenital.

2. Adsorption of gas by a substance which doesn't thereby lose its characteristic property.

3. Relation of the teeth when the jaws are closed.

oc'cult [L. *occultus*, hidden]. Obscure; hidden, as a hemorrhage.

o. blood. Blood in such minute quantity that it can only be recognized by microscope or chemical means.

occupation neuro'sis. A functional disorder of a part, caused by certain occupations, as writer's cramp.

occupational therapy. Treatment based on utilization of activities calculated to encourage the physically or mentally disabled patient to contribute to his own recovery. On the request of the patient's physician a registered occupational therapist selects and directs the patient's activities.

ochlesis (ók-lé'sis) [G. *ochlêsis*, a crowding] Any disease caused by conditions of overcrowding.

ochlophobia (ók-lo-fô-bí-á) [G. *ochlos*, crowd, + *phobos*, fear]. Abnormal dread of crowds or populated places.

ochrodermia (ók-kío-der'mí-á) [G. *ochros*, pale yellow, + *derma*, skin]. A yellow state of the skin.

ochrometer (ók-krom'é-tér) [G. *ochros*, palor, + *metron*, measure]. Device for estimating the capillary blood pressure by compression of a finger until its skin becomes blanched.

ochronosis, ochronosus (ók-kío-nô'sis, -sús) [G. *ochros*, yellow, + *nosos*, disease]. A rare condition marked by dark pigmentation of the ligaments, cartilage, fibrous tissues, skin and urine.

octa-, octo- [G.]. Combining forms meaning eight.

octan (ók'tán) [G. *októ*, eight]. Reappearing on every 8th day, as a fever.

octane (ók'tán) [G. *októ*, eight]. A hydrocarbon of the paraffin series $CH_4 - (CH_2)_8 CH_3$.

octarius (ók-ta'ri-ús) [L.]. Pint.

octavalent (ók'tá-vá'lént) [G. *októ*, eight, + L. *valere*, to have power]. Having a valence of 8.

octipara (ók-típ'á-rá) ["" + L. *parêre*, to bear]. A woman who has given birth to 8 children.

octroon (ók-tú-roon') [G. *októ*, eight]. One who has one-eighth negro blood and seven-eighths white blood, progeny of a white person and a quadroon.

ocular (ók'ú-lár) [L. *oculus*, eye]. 1. Concerning the eye or vision. 2. Eyepiece of a microscope.

oculist (ók'ú-list) [L. *oculus*, eye]. A specialist in diseases of the eye.

oculocephalogyric reflex (ók'ú-lô-séf'-á-lo-gí'lik) Associated movements of eye, head and body in focalizing vision upon an object.

oculogyration (ók'ú-lô-jí-rá'shun) [L. *oculus*, eye, + G. *gyros*, circle]. Motions of the eyeball.

oculogyric (ók'ú-lô-jí'rik) ["" + G. *gyros*, circle]. Producing or concerning movements of the eye.

oculomotor (ók'ú-lô-mô'tor) ["" + *motor*, mover]. Rel. to eye movements. *Syn: oculogyric.*

o. nerve. The 3rd cranial nerve. *Funcn*: Primarily motor but contains proprioceptive fibers. *Origin*: Medial surface of cerebral peduncle of mid-brain. *Components*: General somatic efferent, general visceral efferent, and general somatic afferent fibers. *Dist*: All extrinsic muscles of eye except ext. rectus and sup oblique; levator palpebrae superioris of eyelid; ciliary muscle, sphincter muscle of iris.

See: cranial nerves Table of Cranial Nerves, Appendix

oculomotorius (ók'ú-lô-mô-tor'í-ús) [L.]. The oculomotor or 3rd cranial nerve.

The motor oculi of the eye.

Funcn: Motor. Supplies 5 of the 7 eye muscles.

Origin: Floor, aqueductus cerebri.

Dist: All eye muscles except ext. rectus and sup oblique. *See cranial nerves.*

oculomycosis (ók'ú-lô-mí-kô'sis) [L. *oculus*, eye, + G. *mykê*, fungus, + *ôsis*]. Any disease of the eye or its parts caused by a fungus.

oculonasal (ók'ú-lô-ná'sal) ["" + *nasus*, nose]. Concerning both eye and nose.

oculoreaction (ók'ú-lô-ré-ak'shun) ["" + *ré*, back, + *actus*, acting]. A reaction

in the eye, upon the instillation of toxins of tuberculosis and typhoid.

More severe in persons suffering from the disease

oculogyomatic (ok'ū-lō-zī-gō-mat'k) [^{''} + G *zygon*, yoke]. Pert. to the eye and zygoma

o. line. Line bet. inner canthus of eye and cheek supposedly indicating neural disorders

oculus (ok'ū-lūs) [L] Eye

o. caesius. Glaucoma

o. dexter. The right eye. Abbr O D.

o. lacrimans. Epiphora. *q v*

o. sinister. The left eye. Abbr O S.

o. uterque. Each eye. Abbr O U.

O. D. Abbr for *oculus dexter*, right eye.

odaxismus (o-daks-ēz'mūs) [G *odaxēsmos*, a biting]. The biting of the tongue, lip or cheek during an epileptic attack

odaxetic (o-daks-ēt'k) [G *odaxēsmos*, a biting]. Producing a stinging or itching sensation.

Oddi's sphincter (ōd'dī). A contraction at the opening of the common bile duct at the ampulla of Vater.

odogenesis (ō-dō-jēn'ē-sis) [G *odos*, path, + *genesis*, formation] The re-establishment of connections bet. the divided ends of a nerve by nerve process attraction SYN *neurocladism*.

odontagra (ō-dōn-tāg'rā) [G. *odous*, *odont-*, tooth, + *agra*, seizure]. Toothache, esp. when originating from gout.

odontalgia (ō-dōn-tāl'jā) [^{''} + *algos*, pain] Toothache SYN *odontodynia*.

o., phantom. Pain felt in the area from which a tooth has been pulled

odontatroph (ō-dōn-tāt'rō-fī) [^{''} + *atrophia*, atrophy]. Imperfect development of the tooth.

odontectomy (ō-dōn-tek'tō-mī) [^{''} + *ektomē*, excision]. Surgical removal of a tooth

odonterism (ō-dōn'tēr-lzm) [^{''} + *erismos*, quarrel] Chattering of the teeth

odontia (ō-dōn'shī-ā) [G *odous*, *odont-*, tooth]. 1. Pain in a tooth. SYN *odontalgia*. 2. Condition or abnormality of the teeth.

o. deformis. Deformed condition of the teeth

o. incrustans. Accumulation of tartar on the teeth

odontiasis (ō-dōn-tī'ās-ls) [^{''} + *iasis*, disease] 1. Cutting of the teeth. SYN *dentition*, *teething*. 2. Disease caused by teething

odontitis (ō-dōn-tī'tis) [^{''} + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of a tooth

odonto-, **odont-** [G.]. Combining form meaning tooth.

odontoblast (ō-dōn'tō-blāst) [G *odous*, *odont-*, tooth, + *blastos*, germ]. One of the cells forming the surface layer of the dental papilla which is responsible for the formation of the dentine of a tooth After a tooth is formed, the odontoblasts line the pulp cavity and continue to produce dentine for years after the tooth has erupted From their distal ends Tomes' fibers extend to the periphery of the dentine

odontoblastoma. A blastoma composed principally of odontoblasts.

odontobothrion (ō-dōn'tō-both'rī-ōn) [^{''} + *bothrion*, pit]. Socket of a tooth.

odontobothritis. Inflammation of the socket of a tooth

odontocoele. An alveolodental cyst.

odontochirurgical (ō-dōn-tō-kī-rur'jī-kāl). Pert to dental surgery

odontoclasia (ō-dōn-tōk'ā-sis). 1. The breaking or fracture of a tooth 2 Resorption of a tooth or a portion of it.

odon'to-clast. A cell which brings about

the absorption of the roots of deciduous teeth

odontodynia (ō-dōn'tō-din'tā) [^{''} + *odynē*, pain]. Toothache SYN *odontalgia*.

odontogenesis, **odontogeny** (ō-dōn'tō-jēn'ē-sis, -tōj'ēn-l) [^{''} + *genesis*, production]. The origin and formation of the teeth.

odontoid (ō-dōn'toyd) [^{''} + *eidos*, resemblance]. Toothlike.

o. process. The toothlike projection from upper surface of the body of the 2nd cervical vertebrae

odon'tolith. The accretion of a calcareous substance on the teeth, tartar

odontologist. A dentist or dental surgeon

odontology (ō-dōn-tol'ō-jī) [^{''} + *logos*, study] The science of dealing with the teeth and their care SYN *dentistry*.

odontoma (ō-dōn-tō'mā) [G *odous*, *odont-*, tooth, + *-oma*, tumor]. Tumor of a tooth or of the dental tissue

o., coronary. Bony tumor at crown of a tooth

o., follicular. Bony shell in gums below tooth margin, usually after 2nd dentition.

Etiol. Excessive number of dental follicles

Sym. Crepitating to pressure They often contain 1 or more teeth. SYN: *cyst*, *dentigerous*.

o., radicular. Bony tumor at root of a tooth.

odontonecrosis (ō-dōn'tō-nēkrō'sis) [^{''} + *nekros*, dead, + *-osis*, intensive] Decay or gangrene of a tooth

odontopathy (ō-dōn-top'āth-l) [^{''} + *patos*, disease]. Any disease of the teeth.

odontophobia (ō-dōn'tō-fō'bī-ā) [^{''} + *phobos*, fear] 1. Abnormal aversion to the sight of teeth. 2. Abnormal fear of dental surgery

odontopierosis (ō-dōn'tō-plē-rō'sis) [G. *odous*, *odont-*, tooth, + *pleiosis*, filling]. The filling of a dental cavity

odontoprisia (ō-dōn'tō-prī'sī) [^{''} + *prisis*, sawing] Grinding of the teeth

odontorrhagia (ō-dōn'tō-rā'jī-ā) [^{''} + *raghnai*, to burst forth] Hemorrhage from a tooth socket following extraction.

odontorthosis (ō-dōn'tōr'thō'sis) [^{''} + *orthos*, straight] Operation of straightening irregular teeth

odontosis (ō-dōn-tō'sis) [^{''} + *-osis*, intensive] 1 Development of teeth. 2. Eruption of teeth.

odontotherapy (ō-dōn'tō-ther'ā-pī) [^{''} + *therapeia*, treatment]. Care of diseased teeth

odontotripsis (ō-dōn'tō-trīp'sis) [^{''} + *trip-sis*, a rubbing]. Natural abrasion of the teeth

odontotripsy (ō-dōn-tōt'rī-pī) [^{''} + *trypan*, to bore] Drilling of a tooth

odor (ō'der) [L smell]. 1 That quality of a substance which renders it perceptible to sense of smell 2. Any smell, esp. a sweet scent. 3. Any sensation of sense of smell.

Each odoriferous substance causes its own sensation. Odors have been classed as (a) pure odors, (b) those mixed with sensations from the mucous membrane, (c) those mixed with the sensation of taste.

PURE ODORS These are aromatic, burning, fragrant, fetid, or nauseating, and repulsive odors.

Another classification is spicy, flowery, fruity, resinous, foul, scorched.

RS: *antibromic*, "*brom-*" words, *capric*, *deodorant*, *effluvium* *osmolagnia*, *osphresiolagnia*, *pungent*, *smell*.

odoriferous (ô'der-îf'è-rûs) [¹ + *ferre*, to bear]. Bearing scent, having an odor; fragrant, perfumed.

odorimeter. The measurement of the ability of a substance to induce olfactory sensations.

odorous (ô'dor-us) [L. *odor*, smell]. Having an odor, scent or fragrance.

odynacusis (ô-dîn-â-kû'sis) [G. *odynê*, pain, + *akusis*, hearing]. A condition in which noises cause pain in the ear.

odynometer (ô-dîn-om'èt-êr) [¹ + *metron*, measure]. Device for measuring pain.

odynophagia (ô-dîn-ô-fâ'jî-â) [¹ + *phagēin*, to eat]. Pain upon swallowing.

odynophobia (ô'dîn-ô-fô'bi-â) [¹ + *phobos*, fear]. Abnormal dread of pain.

odynopoeia (ô'dîn-ô-pê-â) [¹ + *poiein*, to make]. Induction of labor pains.

Oedipus complex (ê'dî-pûs) Abnormally intense love of the child for parent of the opposite sex retained in adulthood.

Usually involves jealous dislike of the other parent. Most commonly love of a boy for his mother. *See* **complex**.

Oertel's terrain cure (er'tel). Graduated exercise, mountain climbing, diet, and reduction of fluids for heart cases, obesity, circulatory diseases, etc.

Oesophagostomum. A genus of nematodes belonging to the suborder Strongylata.

O. aplostomum. The nodular worm of monkeys. Occasionally infests man.

official. Said of medicines authorized as standard in the U. S. Pharmacopeia, and in the National Formulary.

official (of-î'sîn-âl) [L. *officina*, shop]. Regularly kept in a druggist's stock. *See* **magistral**.

-OH. Hydroxyl group.

ohm (ôm) Practical unit of resistance, the resistance through which a difference of potential of 1 volt will produce a current of 1 ampere.

The international or legal ohm is the resistance offered by a column of mercury 106.3 cm. long, 14.45 Gm. in mass, and of constant cross section at 0° C.

-oid [G.] Suffix meaning *having the form of*, or *likeness of*, as **ovoid**.

oidiomycetes (ô-id'î-ô-mî-sê'tēs) [*Oidium* + G. *mykēs*, fungus]. A group of fungi including the *Oidium*.

oidiomycosis (ô-id'î-ô-mî-kô'sis) [*Oidium* + G. *mykēs*, fungus, + *-ôsis*]. Disease due to infection by an *Oidium*.

Oidium (ô-id'î-ûm) [G. *oidon*, egg]. A genus of fungi, now called *Candida*, *q. v.* **O. albicans**. A microscopic fungus that causes thrush.

olkomania (oy-kô-mâ-nî-â) [G. *oikos*, house + *mania*, madness]. Nervous disorder induced by unhappy home surroundings.

olekphobia (oy'kô-fô'bi-â). Morbid dislike of the home. *SYN:* **ecomania**.

oil (oyl) [L. *oleum*]. A greasy liquid not miscible with water, usually obtained from a mineral, vegetable or animal source.

According to character, oils are subdivided principally as *fixed* or *fatty*, and *volatile* or *essential*.

Ex: Fixed—Castor oil, olive oil, cod-liver oil. Volatile—Oils of mustard, peppermint, rose.

RB: **oleaginous**, **oleate**, **oleic**, **olein**, **oleum**, **unctuous**.

ointment (oynt'ment) [Fr. *oignement*]. A fatty, soft substance having antiseptic or healing properties.

Its base is usually vaseline, lard or lanolin to which the medicament is added. Applied on linen. It should be spread from the center outwards, so

that edges are completely covered. *SYN:* *salve*, *unguent*.

okra (ô'kra). **AVERAGE SERVING:** 50 Gm. **Pro.** 0.8, **Fat** 0.1, **Carbo** 2.00. **VITAMINS:** A++, B++, C+, **ASH CONST.** Ca 0.071, Mg 0.010, K 0.035, Na 0.043, P 0.019, Fe 0.006. **No calcium or sulfur.**

ol. Abbr. for **oleum**, oil.

O. L. A. Abbr. for *L. occipito laevo anterior*, fetal presentation with the occiput toward the maternal left acetabulum.

old age. Human life after 70 years.

DISEASES COMMON TO Aortic, apoplexy, bronchopneumonia, chronic bronchitis, cancer, cerebral disorders, emphysema, myocarditis, prostatic, senile dementia.

olea (ô'le-â) [L. oils, olive]. 1. L. for olive. 2. Pl. of **oleum**, oils.

oleaginous (ô-lê-â-jî-nûs) [L. *oleaginus*, oily]. Greasy, oily, unctuous.

oleate (ô'lê-ât) [L. *oleatum*]. 1. Any salt of oleic acid. 2. Salt of oleic acid dissolved in an excess of the acid.

oleatum (ô-lê-at'ûm) [L.] Preparation made by dissolving metallic salts or alkaloids in oleic acid. *SYN:* **oleate**, 2.

olecranal (ô-lêk'rân-âl) [G. *olekranon*, elbow]. Concerning the olecranon.

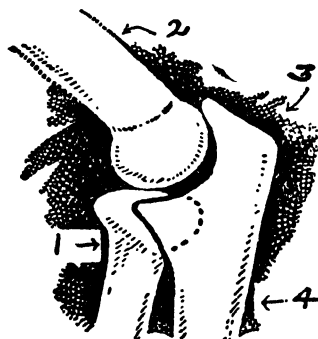
olecranoarthritis (ô-lêk'rân-ar-thrî'tis) [G. *olekranon*, elbow, + *arthritis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of the elbow joint.

olecranoarthroceae (ô-lêk'rân-ar-throk'â-sê) [¹ + " + *kakê*, badness]. Tuberculous ulceration of the elbow joint.

olecranoarthropathy (ô-lêk'rân-ar-throp'âth-l) [¹ + " + *pathos*, disease]. Any disease of the elbow joint.

olecranoid (ô-lêk'rân-oyd) [¹ + *eidos*, resemblance]. Similar to the olecranon.

olecranon (ô-lêk'rân-ôn, ô'lê-k'rân'ôn) [G. *elbow*]. BNA. A large process of the ulna projecting behind the elbow joint of glyceryl found in nearly all fixed oils and forming the bony prominence of the elbow.



OLECRANON.

1. Radius. 2. Humerus. 3. Olecranon.
4. Ulna.

FRACTURE OF: Prevent spasm of triceps muscle to avoid separation of fragments. Latter may have to be wired.

TREATMENT: Similar to that for fracture of patella, *q. v.* *See:* **skeleton**.

oleic (ô-lê'îk) [L. *oleum*, oil]. Derived from or pert. to oil.

o. acid. A colorless, oily liquid prepared from fats, the salts of which are **oleates**. Formula $C_{18}H_{34}O_2$.

olein (ô'le-în) [L. *oleum*, oil]. An oleate and fats, an important part of oils. SYN: *triolein*.

oleo- [L.]. Combining form meaning oil.

oleoarthrosis (ô'le-ô-ar-thrô'sis) [L. *oleum*, oil, + G. *arthron*, joint, + -ôsis]. Therapeutic introduction of oil into a joint.

oleoinfusion (ô'le-ô-în-fû'zhûn) [' + *in*, into, + *fusus*, poured]. Combination of a drug and oil.

oleomargarine (ô'le-ô-mar'jâ-rên) [' + *margarine*]. Artificial butter from fats of beef, soy bean, cottonseed, etc.

oleoresin (ô'le-u-rez'in) [' + *resina*, resin]. Extract of plant containing resinous substance and oil, prepared by dissolving the crude drug in ether, acetone or alcohol.

oleosaccharum (ô-lê-ô-sak'âr-ûm) [' + G. *sakcharon*, sugar]. A substance compounded of sugar and volatile oil.

oleotherapy (ô'le-ô-ther'â-pl) [' + G. *therapcia*, treatment]. Therapeutic injection of oil. SYN: *eleotherapy*.

oleothorax (ô-lê-ô-thô'râks) [' + G. *thorax*, chest]. Therapeutic injection of oil into the pleural cavity.

oleum (ô'le-ûm) [L.] Oil.

o. morrhuae. Cod-liver oil.

o. percomorphum. Mixture of oils from livers of various members of order Percomorphi. More potent than cod-liver oil in Vitamins A and D.

o. ricini. Castor oil.

olfactive (ôl-fâk'tiv) [L. *olfacere*, to smell]. Unit of smell, the threshold of stimulation for an odor.

olfaction (ôl-fâk'shûn) [L. *olfacere*, to smell]. The sense of smell. Smelling.

olfactive (ôl-fâk'tiv) [L. *olfacere*, to smell]. Pert. to the sense of smell. SYN: *olfactory*.

olfactology (ôl-fâk-tôl'ô-lôj) [' + G. *logos*, study]. Scientific investigation of sense of smell.

olfactometer (ôl-fâk-tô-m'êr) [' + G. *metron*, measure]. Apparatus for testing the power of the sense of smell.

olfactory (ôl-fâk'tô-rî) [L. *olfacere*, to smell]. Pert. to smell.

o. area. A. in the hippocampal convolution. Ant. portion of the callosal gyrus and the uncus. Also called *anterior perforated substance*.

o. bulb. Enlarged ant. extremity of the o. tract.

o. cortex. SYN: *archicortex* (*allocortex*). Portion of the cerebral cortex concerned with the olfactory sense. Includes the pyriform lobe and the hippocampal formation.

o. lobe. A cranial lobe projecting from ant. lower part of each cerebral hemisphere.

o. membrane. M. in upper part of nasal cavity which contains olfactory receptors.

o. nerves. The first pair of cranial nerves supplying the nasal olfactory mucosa. Consist of delicate bundles of unmyelinated fibers, the *fila olfactoria*, which pass through cribriform plate and terminate in olfactory glomeruli of olfactory bulb. The fila are central processes of bipolar receptor neurons of olfactory mucous membrane.

o. organ. The nose.

o. striae. Three bands of fibers, lateral, intermediate and medial which form the roots of the olfactory tract.

o. tract. Band of fibers extending posteriorly from o. bulb to ant. perforated substance. Here it enlarges and divides into the olfactory striae.

o. trigone. Small triangular area between lateral and medial olfactory striae.

o. tubercle. An elevation at rostral end of ant. perforated substance. Well developed in lower mammals, rudimentary in man.

oligemia (ol-ig-e'mî-â) [G. *oligos*, little, + *aima*, blood]. Deficient amount of blood in the body. SYN: *oligoemia*.

oligergasia (ol-ig-êr-gâ'sî-â) [' + *ergasia*, work]. Psychic disorder from deficiency due to imperfect development.

olighidria (ôl-ig-id'ri-â) [G. *oligos*, little, + *hidria*, water]. Deficient perspiration.

olighydria (ôl-ig-id'ri-â) [G. *oligos*, little, + *ydor*, water]. Deficiency of body fluids.

oligo-, olig- [G.]. Combining form meaning small or, in the plural sense, few.

oligochoilia (ol-ig-ô-kô'ilî-â) [G. *oligos*, little, + *cholê*, bile]. Lack of bile.

oligochromemia (ol-ig-ô-krô-mê'mî-â) [' + *chroma*, color, + *aima*, blood]. Lack of sufficient hemoglobin in the blood.

oligochylia (ol-ig-ô-kî'llî-â) [' + *chylus*, juice]. Deficiency of chyle.

oligochymia (ol-ig-ô-kî'mî-â) [' + *chymos*, juice]. Deficiency of chyme.

oligocystic (ol-ig-ô-sîst'ik) [' + *kystis*, a bladder]. Having just a few cysts, as a tumor.

oligocythemia (ol'î-gô-sî-thê'mî-â) [' + *kytos*, cell, + *aima*, blood]. Deficiency in number of red blood corpuscles.

oligocytosis (ol'î-gô-sî-tô'sis) [' + -ôsis, intensive]. Deficiency of red blood corpuscles. SYN: *oligocythemia*.

oligodactylia (ol-ig-ô-dâk-tîl'î-â) [' + *daktylos*, digit]. Subnormal number of fingers or toes.

oligodendrocyte. Neuroglial cells having few and delicate processes.

oligodendroglia (ol'î-gô-den-drog'îlî-â) [' + *dendron*, a tree, + *glia*, glue]. Adventitial cells found in central nervous system, with characteristic vinelike processes. SYN: *mesoglia*.

oligodendrogloma (ol'î-gô-dên-drô-glî-ô-mâ) A malignant tumor occurring principally in the cerebrum, consisting mostly of oligodendrocytes. Calcification frequently occurs.

oligodipsia (ol-ig-ô-dîp'sî-â) [G. *oligos*, few, + *dipsa*, thirst]. Abnormal lack of desire for fluids.

oligodynamic (ôl'î-gô-dî-nâm'ik) [' + *dynamis*, power]. Effective in a small quantity.

oligoerythrocythemia (ol'î-gô-er'îth-rô-sî-thê'mî-â) [' + *erythros*, red, + *kytos*, cell, + *aima*, blood]. Deficiency of hemoglobin or red blood corpuscles.

oligogalactia (ol'î-gô-gâ-lâk'tî-â) [' + *gala*, *galakt-*, milk]. Deficient milk secretion.

oligogenics (ol-ig-ô-jên'tiks) [' + *gennan*, to produce]. Limitation of the number of offspring by artificial mediums such as contraceptives. SYN: *birth control*.

oligoheemia (ol'î-gô-hê'mî-â) [' + *aima*, blood]. Insufficiency of blood in the body. SYN: *oligemia*.

oligohydramnios (ol'ig-ô-hî-dram'ni-ôs) [' + *ydor*, water, + *amnion*, amnion]. Abnormally small amount of amniotic fluid.

oligohydria (ol'î-gô-hî-drû'ri-â) [G. *oligos*, few, + *ydor*, water, + *ouron*, urine]. Highly concentrated urine.

oligoleukocythemia (ol'î-gô-lû'kô-sî-thê'mî-â) [' + *leukos*, white, + *kytos*, cell, + *aima*, blood]. Reduction in leukocytic content of blood. SYN: *leukopenia*.

oligomania (ol-ig-ô-mâ'ni-â) [' + *mania*,

madness]. Insanity involving only a few mental faculties.

oligomastigate (ol-i-gō-mas'tī-gāt) [' + mastix, mastig-, whip]. Characterized by 2 flagella

oligomenorrhea (ol'ig-ō-mēn-ō-rē-ā) [' + mēn, month, + roia, flow]. Scanty or infrequent menstrual flow.

oligopepsia (ol-i-gō-pēp'sī-ā) [' + pēpsis, digestion]. Insufficient digestive tone.

oligophosphaturia (ol'i-gō-fōs-fāt-ū-rī-ā) [' + phosphas, phosphate, + ouron, urine]. Scanty amount of phosphates in the urine

oligophrenia (ol'ig-ō-frē-nī-ā) [G *oligos*, few, + phrēn, mind]. Mental deficiency due to faulty development. SYN: *imbecility*.

oligoplasma (ol'ig-ō-plāz-mī-ā) [' + plasmos, a thing formed]. Insufficient amt of blood plasma

oligopnea (ol-ig-op'nē-ā) [' + pnoia, breath]. Infrequent respiration. SYN: *hypopnea*.

Respiration shallow or abnormally deep, rate as slow as 6-10 per minute. Usually accompanied by slow pulse, although high in some conditions

Etiol Cerebral compression, meningeal or pontine hemorrhage, cerebral or cerebellar tumors, abscess, gumma of meninges, osteoma of cranium, some forms of meningitis, trauma of brain, drug poisoning, shock, constitutional diseases, etc

oligoposy (ol-i-gop'ō-sī) [' + posis, drink]. Insufficient use of liquids in the diet. SYN: *oligoposia*.

oligoptyalism (ol-i-gō-tī-ā-lizm) [' + pty- alon, saliva]. Insufficient secretion of saliva. SYN: *oligosialia*.

oliguria (ol-i-gō-rī-ā) [G *oliguria*, apathy]. A form of melancholia in which there is apathy toward things and people.

oligosialia (ol'i-gō-sī-ā-lī-ā) [G. *oligos*, few, + sialon, saliva]. Scanty salivary secretion. SYN: *oligoptyalism*.

oligospermia (ol'i-gō-spēr'mī-ā) [' + sperma, seed]. Paucity of spermatozoa in seminal fluid.

It may be temporary or permanent. SEE *aspermatism*.

oligotrichia (ol-i-gō-trīk'ī-ā). Scantiness of hair

oligotrophy (ol-i-gō-trō-fī) [' + trophē, nourishment]. Inadequate nutrition.

oliguria (ol-ig-ū-rē-sīs) [' + ourēsis, urination]. Scantiness of urine; infrequent urination

oliguria (ol-ig-ū-rī-ā) [' + ouron, urine]. Diminished amt and frequency of urination.

Etiol Seen after profuse perspiration, bleeding, and diarrhea. Also in retention of urine due to brain disease, drug poisoning, deep coma

olive (ō-lī-vā) [L. *olive*]. BNA. An olive-shaped gray body behind the ant. pyramid of the medulla oblongata. SEE: *olivary body*.

olivary [L. *olive*, olive]. Shaped like an olive; oval.

o. body. SYN: *olive*, *inf. olivary nucleus*, *inf. olive*. A rounded mass located in anterolateral portion of the medulla oblongata. Consists of a convoluted sheet of gray matter enclosing white matter

olive. AVERAGE SERVING (green) · 25 Gm. PRO. 0.3, Fat 6.9, Carbo. 2.9. AVERAGE SERVING (ripe) · 20 Gm. PRO. 0.3, Fat 5.0, Carbo. 0.8. ASH (green): Ca 0.122, Mg 0.002, K 1.526, Na 0.128, P 0.014, Cl 0.004, S 0.027, Fe 0.0029. VITAMINS

(green): A++ . A base-forming food. Alkalinity, 45 cc. per 100 Gm

olive (ō-līv) [L. *olive*, olive]. *Oliva*, BNA.

o., accessory. SYN: *accessory olivary nuclei, dorsal and medial*. Two masses of gray matter lying adjacent to the inferior olive.

o., inferior. Olivary body

o., superior. The superior olivary nucleus, *q v*

-ology [G.] Suffix meaning science of, knowledge, study of.

olophonia (ol-ō-fōn'ī-ā) [G. *oloo*, destroyed, + *phōnē*, voice]. Malformation of vocal organs with resulting unnatural speech.

Olshausen's sign (ōls'how-zēn). If a tumor ant. to uterus is found in an unmarried woman it will probably be a dermoid cyst.

-oma [G.] Suffix denoting a tumor.

omagra (ō-mag'rā) [G. *ōmos*, shoulder, + *agra*, seizure]. Attack of gout in the shoulder.

omalgia (ō-mal'jī-ā) [' + *algos*, pain]. Neuralgia of shoulder

omarthrit (ō-mar-thrī'tīs) [' + *arthron*, joint, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of the shoulder joint.

Ombredanne's mask (ōm-brā-dānn'). Mask for ether administration in exact dosage

ombrophobia (ōm-brō-fō'bī-ā) [G. *ombros*, rain, + *phobos*, fear]. Fear and anxiety induced by storms, threatening clouds, or rain.

ombrophore (ōm-brō-fōr) [' + *phoros*, a carrier]. Portable apparatus for administering shower baths

omental (ō-mēn'tāl) [L. *omentum*, covering]. Pert to the omentum, the peritoneal fold supporting the viscera

o. bursa. SYN: *lesser peritoneal sac*. A cavity within the layers of peritoneum forming the great omentum. Its opening into the main peritoneal cavity is the *epiploic foramen* (*foramen of Winslow*)

omentectomy (ō-mēn-tēk'tō-mī) [' + G. *ektomē*, excision]. Surgical removal of a portion of the omentum

omentitis (ō-mēn-tī'tīs) [' + G. *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of omentum.

omentopexy (ō-mēn'tō-pēks'ī) [' + *pēxis*, fixation]. Fixation of the omentum to the abdominal wall.

omentorrhaphy (ō-mēn-tor'rā-fī) [' + G. *raphē*, a sewing]. Suture of the omentum.

omentosplenopexy (ō-mēn'tō-splē'nō-pēks'ī) [' + G. *splēn*, spleen, + *pēxis*, fixation]. Fixation of the spleen and omentum. Omentopexy and splenopexy

omentotomy (ō-mēn-tof'ō-mī) [' + G. *tomē*, incision]. Surgery of the omentum.

omentum (ō-mēn'tum) (pl *omenta*) [L. a covering]. A double fold of peritoneum attached to the stomach and connecting it with certain of the abdominal viscera. It contains a cavity, the *omental bursa* (*lesser peritoneal cavity*).

The omenta are the *great o.* or *gastrocolic*, and the *lesser*, or *gastrohepatic o*

PALPATION OF Cancerous and tubercular enlargements are distinguished by the fact that they extend across the abdomen; and cannot be traced backward; they do not ascend behind the ribs; are rough, hard, and uneven.

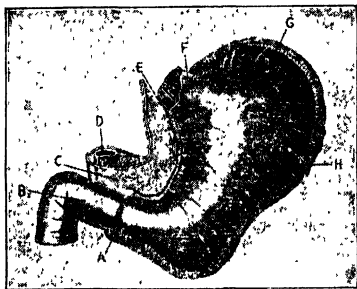
RS: *abdomen, caul, epiploon, kidney, ovary, spleen*.

o., great. Portion of the o. suspended from greater curvature of the stomach

and covering the intestines like an apron. It dips in among the folds of the intestines and is attached to the transverse colon and mesocolon.

It contains fat and aids in keeping the intestines warm, and preventing friction. It also aids in localizing infections. **SYN:** *epiploon minus*.

o., lesser. It passes from the lesser curvature of stomach to transverse fissure of the liver. **SYN:** *epiploon minus*.



STOMACH AND LESSER OMENTUM.

A. Pylorus B. Duodenum C. Lesser omentum D. Portal vein. E. Left gastric artery F. Cardiac part. G. Fundus H. Body.

omitis (ô-mî'tis) [G. *ômos*, shoulder, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of the shoulder.

omni- (om-nî) [L.] Prefix meaning *all*.

omnipotence of thought. **PSY.** Infantile concept of reality whereby one expects his wishes to be instantly accomplished, as a child that gains its objectives through crying, comes to believe in his own omnipotence because of a parent's surrender to his demands.

omnivorous (ôm-nîv'ô-rûs) [L. *omnis*, all, + *vorâre*, to eat greedily]. Living on all kinds of food.

omo- [G.]. Combining form meaning *shoulder or pert to the shoulder*.

omodynia (ô-mô-dî-nî'ä) [G. *ômos*, shoulder, + *odynê*, pain]. Pain of the shoulder.

omohyoid (ô-mô-hî'oyd) ["" + *yoeidês*, y-shaped]. 1. Concerning the scapula and the hyoid bone. 2. Muscle attached to the hyoid bone and the scapula. **SEE:** *Table of Muscles in Appendix*.

omophagia (ô-mô-fä'jî-ä) [G. *ômos*, raw, + *phagên*, to eat]. The custom of eating foods raw, esp. flesh.

omphal-, omphalo- [G.]. Combining form relating to the navel.

omphalectomy (ôm-fäl-ek'tô-mî) [G. *omphalos*, navel, + *ektomê*, excision]. Surgical removal of the umbilicus.

omphalic (ôm-fäl'ik) [G. *omphalikos*, pert. to the navel]. Concerning the umbilicus.

omphalitis (ôm-fäl'î-tis) [G. *omphalos*, navel, + *itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of the navel.

omphalocele (ôm-fäl'ô-sêl) [G. *omphalos*, navel, + *kêlê*, hernia]. Hernia of the navel. **SEE:** *hernia*.

omphalomesenteric (ôm-fäl'ô-mês-ên-ter'-ik) ["" + *mesenteron*, mesentery]. Concerning the umbilicus and mesentery.

omphalonus (ôm-fäl'ô-nûs) ["" + *ogkos*, tumor]. Umbilical tumor or swelling.

omphalephlebitis (ôm-fäl'ô-âe-bî'tis) ["" + *phleps*, vein, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of umbilical veins.

omphalorrhagia (ôm'fäl-ô-rä'jî-ä) ["" + *regnumai*, to burst forth]. Umbilical hemorrhage.

omphalorrhea (ôm-fäl-or-ê'ä) ["" + *roia*, flow]. Discharge of lymph at the navel.

omphalorrhexis (ôm-fäl-or-rêks'is) ["" + *rexis*, rupture]. Rupture of the navel.

omphalos (ôm-fäl'ôs) [G. navel]. Umbilicus. **SYN:** *navel*.

omphalosotor (ôm-fäl-ô-sô'tor) [G. *omphalos*, navel, + *sô'ter*, preserver]. Device used in replacing the prolapsed umbilical cord at childbirth.

omphalospinous (ôm-fäl-ô-spî'nûs) ["" + L. *spina*, thorn]. Concerning the navel and the ant. sup. spine of the ilium.

omphalotomy (ôm-fäl-ô-tô'mî) ["" + *tomê*, incision]. Division of umbilical cord at birth.

DRESSING: Cotton gauze, borated calendula powder.

omphalotripsy (ôm'fäl-ô-trîp'sî) ["" + *trîpsis*, a rubbing]. Severing of the umbilical cord by a crushing method.

onanism (ô'nân-îzm) *Coitus interruptus*,* so named because it was practiced by the Biblical character Onan, but the term is used also, erroneously, to designate masturbation, *q v*.

onanist (ô'nân-îst) One who practices coitus interruptus or, erroneously, masturbation.

Onanoff's reflex (ôn-âh-nôf') Contraction of bulbocavernosus muscle resulting from compression of glans penis.

Onchocerca (ông-kô-ser'kâ) [G. *ogkos*, hook, + *kêrks*, tail]. A genus of filarial worms. They live in subcutaneous and connective tissues and are usually enclosed in fibrous cysts or nodules.

O. volvulus. A species of *O.* which infests man, frequently invading the tissues of the eye. Transmitted by species of the blackfly, *Simulium*.

onchocerciasis (ông-kô-ser-ki'äs-îs) ["" + *-iasis*, infestation]. Condition produced by infestation with 1 of the species of *Onchocerca*. **SYN:** *onchocercosis*.

oncogenesis (ông'kô-jên'ê-sîs) [G. *ogkos*, mass]. Tumor formation and development.

oncogenous (ông-kô-jên'ê-nûs) ["" + *gennan*, to produce]. Forming or producing tumors.

oncograph (ông'kô-gräf) ["" + *graphein*, to write]. Device attached to oncometer for making record of the internal organs' size.

oncology (ông-kôl'ô-jî) ["" + *logos*, study]. The branch of medicine dealing with tumors.

oncolysis (ông-kôl'ô-sîs) ["" + *lysis*, dissolution]. The absorption or dissolution of tumor cells.

oncolytic (ông-kô-lî'tîk) ["" + *lysis*, dissolution]. Destructive to tumor cells.

oncoma (ông-kô'mâ) [G. *ogkôma*, a swelling]. A tumor or swelling.

Term is no longer commonly used.

oncometer (ông-kom'êt-êr) [G. *ogkos*, mass, + *metron*, measure]. Apparatus for measurement of variations in size of internal organs. **SEE:** *plethysmograph*.

oncosis (ông-kô'sîs) ["" + *-ôsis*, intensive]. 1. A condition characterized by the development of tumors. 2. A swelling or tumor.

oncosphere (ông'kô-sfêr) [G. *ogkos*, hook, + *sphaira*, sphere]. Embryonic stage of a tapeworm in which it has hooks.

oncothlipsis (ông-kô-thlîp'sîs) [G. *ogkos*, tumor + *thlipsis*, pressure]. Pressure due to presence of a tumor.

oncotic (ông-kôt-îk) [G. *ogkos*, tumor].

Concerning, caused, or marked by swelling.

oncology (ōng-kot'ō-mī) [+ + *tomē*, incision]. The operation of cutting into a tumor, abscess, or boil

oncotropic (ong-kō-trop'ik) [+ + *tropos*, a turning]. Possessing special attraction for tumor cells. SYN *tumoraftin*.

oneiric (ō-nī'rīk) [G. *oneiros*, dream]. Resembling, rel. to, or accompanied by dreams

oneirism (ō-nī'rīzm) [+ + *ismos*, state of]. A condition of cerebral automatism resembling the prolongation of a dream after waking

oneirodynia (ō-nī-rō-dīn'ī-ā) [+ + *odynē*, pain]. Painful dreaming, nightmare *

o. *activa*. Walking while sleeping. SYN *somnambulism*

o. *gravans*. A bad dream. SYN: *nightmare*.

oneirology (ō-nī-rōl'ō-jī) [+ + *logos*, study of]. The scientific aspect of dreams.

oneiroscopy (ō-nī-rōs'kō-pl) [+ + *skopein*, to examine]. Analysis of dreams in the diagnosis of the individual's mental state.

oniomania (ō-nī-ō-mā'nī-ā) [G. *ōnios*, for sale, + *mania*, madness]. A psychoneurotic symbolism evidenced by an abnormal urge to spend money

onion (ūn'yūn) [L. *unio*, onion]. AVERAGE SERVING (white) 50 Gm Pro 0.8, Fat 0.2, Carbo 4.0 VITAMINS A-- to +, B+, C++, G. ASH CONST Ca 0.034, Mg 0.016, K 0.178, Na 0.016, P 0.045, Cl 0.021, S 0.070, Fe 0.0006 A base forming food, alkalinity, 1.5 cc per 100 Gm., or 3.1 cc. per 100 cal Action Appetizer and stimulant to gastric tract Onions cause flatulence and irritability, although boiling reduces this tendency

oniric (ō-nī'rīk) [G. *oneiros*, dream]. Concerning a dream SYN *oneiric*.

onirism (ō-nī'rīzm) [+ + *ismos*, state]. Dreamlike hallucination in a waking state. SYN *oneirism*

onkinocoele (ōng-kin'ō-sēl) [G. *ōgkos*, mass, + *is*, in-, fiber, + *kelē*, swelling]. Inflammation, with swelling, of a tendon sheath

onomatology (ōn-o-mā-toi'ō-jī) [G. *ōnoma*, name, + *logos*, study]. Science of names SYN *nomenclature*, *terminology*.

onomatomania (ōn-ō-mā-tō-mā'nī-ā) [+ + *mania*, madness]. An abnormal or morbid impulse to dwell upon and repeat certain words, their imagined hidden meanings and significance, or to try to recall frantically a particular word.

onomatophobia (ōn-ō-mā-tō-fō-bī-ā) [+ + *phobos*, fear]. Condition in which there is abnormal fear of hearing a certain name or word, because of an imaginary dreadful meaning attached to it

onomatopoeisis (ōn-ō-mā-tō-poy-ē'sīs) [+ + *poiein*, to make]. Imitation of natural sounds by the use of created, usually meaningless, imitative words and sounds

onto- [G.] Combining form, being.

ontogenesis (ōn'tō-jēn'ē-sīs) [G. *ōn*, ont-, being, + *genesis*, formation]. Origin and development of the individual. SYN: *ontogeny*

ontogeny (ōn-toj'ēn-ī) [+ + *gennan*, to produce]. 1 The history of the development of an individual

onychalgia. Pain in the nails

o. *nervosa*. SYN: *hyperesthesia unquium* Extreme sensitivity of nails.

onychatrophia (ōn'ī-kā-trōfī-ā) [G. *onyx*, *onych-*, nail, + *a-*, priv. + *trophē*,

nourishment]. Wasting away of the nails.

onychauxis (ōn'ī-kaw'k'sīs) [+ + *auxein*, to increase]. Hypertrophy of the nails.

onychchia (on-īk'ī-ā) [G. *onyx*, *onych-*, nail]. Inflammation of the nail bed with suppurative and, frequently, loss of the nail. SYN *onychitis*. SEE: *paronychia*.

o. *craquele*. Fragility of nails

o. *lateralis*. Suppuration of tissues in the area lateral to fingernail

o. *maligna*. Type in debilitated persons in which there is fetid ulceration and loss of the nail

o. *parasifica*. Any parasitic disease of the nails

o. *punctata*. Condition in which a nail possesses small punctiform depressions

onychitis (on-īk'ī-tīs) [+ + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the nail bed. SYN *onychchia*.

onychocryptosis (ōn'ī-kō-krip-tō'sīs) [+ + *kryptein*, to conceal]. Ingrowing of the toenail

onychograph (ōn-īk'ō-grāf) [+ + *graphein*, to write]. Device for making record of capillary blood pressure under the fingernails

onychogryposis (on'ī-kō-grī-pō'sīs) [+ + *gryposis*, a curving]. Abnormal growth of the nails with inward curvature.

onychoid (on'ī-koyd) [+ + *eidōs*, resemblance]. Similar to a nail, esp. a fingernail.

onycholysis (ōn-ī-kol'ī-sīs) [+ + *lysis*, destruction]. Loosening or detachment of the nail from the nail bed

onychoma (on-ī-kō'mā) [G. *onyx*, *onych-*, nail, + *-ōma*, tumor]. Tumor of the nail or the nail bed

onychomalacia (ōn'ī-kō-mā-lā-sī-ā) [+ + *malakia*, softening]. Unnatural softening of the nails SEE *hapalonychia*.

onychomycosis (on'ī-kō-mī-kō'sīs) [+ + *mykēs*, fungus, + *-ōsis*]. Disease of the nails due to a parasitic fungus

onychonusus (ōn-ī-kon'ō-sūs) [+ + *nosos*, disease]. Any disease of the nails.

onychopathy (ōn-ī-kop'āth-ī) [+ + *pathos*, disease]. Any disease of the nails. SYN *onychonusus*

onychophagy (ōn-ī-kof'ā-jī) [+ + *phagein*, to eat]. The practice of nail biting

onychophosis (ōn-īk-ō-fō'sīs) [+ + *yphē*, web]. Accumulation of horny layers of epidermis under the toenail

onychophyma (ōn'ī-kō-fī-mā) [G. *onyx*, *onycho*, nail, + *phyma*, a growth]. Painful degeneration of the nail with hypertrophy

onychoptosis (ōn-īk-ōp-tō'sīs) [+ + *ptōsis*, a falling]. Dropping off of the nails

onychorrhexis (ōn'ī-kō-rēk'sīs) [+ + *rēxis*, a rupture]. Nail splitting

onychosis (ōn-ī-kō'sīs) [+ + *-ōsis*, disease]. Any diseased condition of the nails SYN *onychopathy*.

onychotomy (ōn-ī-kot'ō-mī) [+ + *tomē*, incision]. Surgical incision of a fingernail or toenail

onychotrophy (ōn-ī-kōt-rō-fī) [+ + *trophē*, nourishment]. Nourishment of the nails.

onyx (on'īks) [G. *onyx*, nail]. 1. A finger- or toenail 2. Pus collection bet. the corneal layers of the eye

onyxis (ōn-īk'sīs) [G. *onyx*, nail]. Ingrowing of the nails.

onyxitis (ōn-īk-sītīs) [+ + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of matrix of a nail, with suppurative and loss of the nail. SYN: *onychchia*.

oö- [G.]. Combining form denoting an

egg, or the *primordial cell* that develops into an ovule.

oöcyesis (ô'ô-si-ê'sis) [' + *kyësis*, pregnancy]. Ectopic pregnancy in the ovary.

oöcyst (ô'ô-sist) [G. *öon*, egg, + *kystis*, bladder]. The encysted form of a fertilized gamete (zygote) occurring in certain Sporozoa. *See ookinete*

oöcyte (ô'ô-sit) [' + *kytos*, cell]. The early or primitive ovum before it has developed completely

o., *primary*. Cell at end of growth period of oögonium and before 1st maturation division has occurred

o., *secondary*. The larger of two cells resulting from first maturation division.

See *body, polar*

oögenesis (ô'ô-jên-ê'sis) [' + *genesis*, formation]. Formation and development of the ovum

oögonium (ô'ô-gô-ni-üm) (pl. *oögonia*) [' + *gonê*, generation] 1 The primordial cell from which an oöcyte originates. 2 Descendant of primordial cell from which the oöcyte arises

oökinesis (ô'ô-kin-ê'sis) [G. *öon*, egg, + *kinesis*, movement] Mitotic phenomena taking place within an ovum during maturation and fertilization

o'ökin'ete. An elongated motile zygote occurring in the life cycle of certain sporozoan parasites, esp. *Plasmodium*. It penetrates stomach wall of a mosquito and gives rise to an oöcyst

oöphor- [G.] Form indicating ovary

oöphoralgia (ô'ôf-ô-rai'ji-ä) [G. *öon*, egg, + *phoros*, bearing, + *algos*, pain]. Neuralgic pain in an ovary

oöphorauxæ (ô'ôf-ô-rawks'ê) [' + " + *auxem*, to increase] Ovarian enlargement

oöphorectomy (ô'ôf-ô-rêk'tô-mi) [' + + *ektomê*, excision]. Excision of an ovary. *See ovariectomy*.

oöphoritis (ô'ôf-ô-ri'tis) [' + " + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of the ovary. *See ovaritis, q.v.*

o., *follicular*. Inflammation of the graafian follicles

oöphorocystosis (ô'ôf-ô-rô-sis-tô'sis) [' + + *kystis*, cyst, + *-osis*]. Development of an ovarian cyst

oöphorohysterectomy (ô'ôf-ô-rô-his-têr-êk'tô-mi) [' + + *ystera*, uterus, + *ektomê*, excision]. Surgical removal of the uterus and ovaries. *See oöthecohysterectomy*.

oöphoroma (ô'ôf-ô-rô'mä) [' + " + *-oma*, tumor] Malignant ovarian tumor.

oöphoromania (ô'ôf-ô-rô-mä-ni-ä) [' + " + *mania*, madness] Insanity arising from an ovarian disease

oöphoron (ô'ôf-ô-rôn) [' + *phoros*, bearing]. An ovary. *See oötheca*.

oöphoropathy (ô'ôf-ô-rô-pä-thi) Any pathologic condition of the ovary.

oöphoropeliopexy (ô'ôf-ô-rô-pe-li-ô-pêk-si) [' + " + *pêlos*, pelvis, + *pêxis*, fixation]. Suture of a displaced ovary to the pelvic wall

oöphoropexy (ô'ôf-ô-rô-pêk'si) [G. *öon* + *phoros*, bearing, + *pêxis*, fixation]. Fixation of a displaced ovary. *See. oöphoropeliopexy*.

oöphorosalingectomy (ô'ôf-ô-rô-säl-pîn-jêk'tô-mi) [' + " + *salpigz*, tube, + *ektomê*, excision]. Excision of an oviduct and ovary. *See. Posirron*. Dorsal.

oöphorosalingitis (ô'ôf-ô-rô-säl-pîn-ji'tis) Inflammation of the ovary and oviduct

oöphorostomy (ô'ôf-ô-rô-sô-tô-mi) [' + " + *stoma*, opening] Creation of artificial opening into ovarian cyst for drainage.

oöphorrhagia (ô'ôf-ô-ra'ji-ä) [' + " +

rêgnunai, to burst forth]. Hemorrhage from an ovulatory site severe enough to cause clinical symptoms or signs.

oöphorrhaphy (ô'ôf-ô-ra-f) [' + " + *raphê*, a sewing]. Suture of a displaced ovary to the pelvic wall

oöplasm (ô'ô-pläsm). The cytoplasm of an ovum

oöperm (ô'ô-spêrm) [' + *sperma*, seed]. The cell formed by union of the spermatozoon with the ovum, the fertilized ovum.

Oöspora (ô-os'pô-rä). *See* for *Nocardia, q.v.*

oötheca (ô-o-thê-kä) [G. *oöthêkê*, ovary]. An ovary

oöthecohysterectomy (ô-o-thê-kô-his-têr-êk'tô-mi) [' + *ystera*, uterus, + *ektomê*, excision] Excision of the uterus and ovaries

oötherapy (ô'ô-ther-ä-pi) [G. *öon*, egg, + *therapeia*, treatment] Treatment with ovarian substance

opacity (ô-päs'i-ti) [L. *opacitas*, darkness] 1. Darkness, shading from light. 2. Lack of transparency 3. Mental dullness

opaque (ô-päk') [L. *opacus*, dark] 1. Dark 2. Not transparent 3. Stupid

open (ô-pên) [A.S.] 1. Not shut 2. Uncovered, exposed, as to air 3. To make an aperture in, as to open a boil. 4. Interrupted, said of an electric circuit, when current cannot pass

operable (ô-pêr-ä-bl) [L. *operari*, to work]. 1. Practicable 2. Admitting of treatment by operation with reasonable expectation of cure

operate (ô-pêr-ät) [L. *operatus*, worked]. 1. To perform an excision or incision or to make a suture on the body or any of its organs or parts to restore health. 2. To produce an effect, as a drug

operation (ô-pêr-ä-shün) [L. *operatio*, a working] 1. The act of operating. 2. A surgical procedure to restore health. 3. Action of a drug

PREPARATION FOR

Abdominal Shave entire abdomen and pubic hair. Cleanse umbilicus

Anal and perineal Shave genital area. **Arm:** Shave axilla, and from shoulder to below elbow.

Breast Shave axilla and well around the breast. If radical operation, also chest from sternum to spine, and from costal margin to clavicle.

Cerebellar. In males and children, shave the whole head and back of neck to scapulae; in females, back of head from above ears down to scapulae

Cerebral. Shave entire head unless otherwise ordered.

Chest Shave from median line to median line, including back.

Elbow: Shave from middle of upper arm to fingers, also axilla.

Forearm: Shave from hand to shoulder.

Hernia: Shave genital area and lower abdomen to umbilicus; also down front of thighs to middle of thighs.

Knee: Shave from thigh to foot.

Kidney Shave from scapula to sacrum, and spine to ant. median line.

Leg: Shave from thigh to ankle.

Neck, lateral: Shave 2 inches behind ear on side indicated; cheek in males.

Rectal: *See: abdominal.*

Spine: Shave entire back if necessary.

Thigh: Shave from groin to foot; also genital area.

Thyroid: Shave lower neck in front if necessary.

SEE: Name of operation, in alphabetical order.

o., home. PREPARATION FOR: In private houses a room should be selected that is least frequented. Often kitchen is best for the purpose. Carpets, curtains, and all unnecessary furniture should be removed.

If time permits, the disinfection of the empty room should be commenced by fumigating with sulfur dioxide for 12 hours. Burn 3 pounds of sulfur for every 1000 cubic feet of air space in the room. The sulfur must be burned in an iron kettle placed in a wash tub partly filled with water, and doors and windows should be tightly closed to prevent escape.

After the expiration of 12 hours, or if time does not permit fumigation, ceilings, doors, floors, windows, etc., and all objects in the room must be scrubbed with hot soda solution to be followed by scrubbing with a solution of corrosive sublimate, 1/1000, or carbolic acid, 5%. Color the solutions to prevent accidents.

The microbes floating in the air should be precipitated by moisture in form of steam or spray, by so doing the air is purified and the microbes become attached to the moist floor, which should be kept moist till operation is finished. For cleaning the wallpaper Von Esmarch has recommended rubbing with soft bread.

When possible, room should be prepared the day before the operation, and doors and windows closed. The kitchen table can be converted into an operating table that will answer every purpose by placing upon it a blanket properly folded and covering the same with a clean sheet. The kitchen stove does excellent service in sterilizing everything that can be sterilized by heat, wash basins, pans, water, instruments, etc.

Napkins and towels that are to be used during operation should be boiled for 5 minutes in soda solution. Sterile water, hot and cold, and saline solution must be kept in readiness, as well as sterile vessels for use during operation.

For major operations temperature of room should be kept at not less than 75° F., and warm blankets, bottles filled with hot water, or warm bricks must be kept in readiness. A hypodermic syringe, strychnine tablets, capsules of nitrite of amyl, alcoholic stimulants, ether and chloroform must be kept within easy reach of the anesthetizer. Brushes for hand and surface disinfection must be rendered sterile by exposing them to live steam for 30 minutes, or boiling in soda solution for from 5 to 10 minutes.

Should gowns not be on hand, night shirts are excellent substitutes, and in absence of these, clean sheets wrapped about body, with towels for the arms secured with safety pins, answer admirably.

Nurse should wear cotton dress and over it an aseptic gown. Hair and beard of operator and assistants may be covered with aseptic gauze. Antiseptic solution should be within easy reach, if hands become bloody or contaminated. SEE: laparotomy.

o., ablative. O. in which a part is removed.

o., capital. A grave or serious operation; one in which life is endangered.

o., exploratory. O. performed for diagnostic purposes.

o., major. One involving danger to life.

o., minor. O. not serious or risking life.

o., plastic. O. for reconstruction and repair of surface structures.

o., radical. O. performed to effect complete cure.

o., reconstructive. O. to repair a loss or defect.

o., subtotal. One in which not quite all of the organ is removed, as subtotal removal of thyroid gland.

operative (op'ér-á-tív) [L. *operativus*, working]. 1. Effective, active. 2. Pert. to or brought about by an operation. 3. A drug that is acting.

o. procedure. A surgical operation.

opercular (ô-pur'kü-lär) [L. *operculum*, a cover]. Concerning a covering.

operculum (ô-pur'kü-lüm) (pl. *opercula*) [L. a covering]. 1. Any covering. 2. Plug of mucus which fills up the opening of the cervix upon impregnation. 3. BNA. Convolutions covering the island of Reil.

ophiasis (ô-fi'äs-is) [G. *ophis*, snake]. Baldness occurring in winding streaks upon the head.

ophidiophobia (ô-fid'í-ô-fô'bí-ä) [G. *ophidion*, snake, + *phobos*, fear]. Abnormal fear of snakes.

ophidism (ô'fid-izm) [G. *ophis*, snake, + *ismos*, condition]. Poisoning from snake bite.

ophiozoemia (ô'fi-ô-tôk-së'mí-ä) ['' + *tozikon*, poison, + *aima*, blood]. Poisoning due to venom injected by a snake.

ophioxin (ô-fi-ô-tôk'sin) ['' + *tozikon*, poison]. A poison in cobra venom.

ophritis, ophryitis (ôf-rí'tis, -rë-fí'tis) [G. *ophrys*, eyebrow, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the eyebrow.

ophryon (ôfrë-on) [G. *ophrys*, eyebrow]. Meeting point of the facial median line with a transverse line across the forehead's narrowest portion.

ophthalmagra (ôf-thäl-mäg'rä) [G. *ophthalmos*, eye, + *agra*, seizure]. Gouty or rheumatic inflammation of the eye, with pain.

ophthalmalgia (ôf-thäl-mäl'ji-ä) ['' + *algos*, pain]. Pain in the eye.

ophthalmatrophy (ôf-thäl-mät'rô-fi) ['' + *atrophia*, a wasting]. Atrophy of eyeball.

ophthalmectomy (ôf-thäl-mëk'tô-mí) ['' + *ektomë*, excision]. Excision of an eye.

DRESSING. Antiseptic gauze, iodoform, rubber drainage tube, bichloride solution, 1:5000.

POSITION: Dorsal

ophthalmia (ôf-thäl'mí-ä) [G. *ophthalmos*, eye]. Severe inflammation of the eye, usually involving the conjunctiva.

o., catarrhal. Conjunctivitis of a severe, frequently purulent, form.

o., Egyptian. Granular conjunctivitis. SYN: *trachoma*.

o., gonorrheal. Severe, purulent form due to infection with gonococcus.

o., granular. Severe purulent conjunctivitis with formation of granules on the eyelids. SYN: *trachoma*.

o., metastatic. Sympathetic inflammation of the choroid due to pyemia or metastasis.

o., migratory. SEE: *sympathetic o. neonatorum*. Severe purulent conjunctivitis in the newborn.

Error: Infection with gonococcus responsible for great majority of cases. Condition causes about 25% of all blindness in children.

PROPHYLAXIS: Introduction of a few drops of a silver salt into each eye at birth.

o., neuroparalytic. One resulting from injury or disease involving semilunar ganglion or branches of trigeminal nerve supplying eyeball

o., phlyctenular. Vesicular formations on epithelium of conjunctiva or cornea

o., purulent. Purulent inflammation of eye, usually due to gonococcus

o., scrofulous. See *phlyctenular o.*

o., spring. Conjunctivitis in the spring of the year, usually an allergic reaction to tree pollen

o., sympathetic. Serous uveitis in one eye caused by some disorder in the other eye

SYM. Photophobia, lacrimation, pain, deposits on post surface of cornea. Exudate appears in pupillary area with post. synechia, seclusio pupillae, secondary atrophy with blindness

TREATMENT Removal of exciting eye early in the disease Atropine, heat, salicylates, potassium iodide

o., varicose. O. seen in varicose veins of the conjunctiva

ophthalmiatrics (ôf-thăl-mi-at'riks) [G. *ophthalmos*, eye, + *iatria*, treatment] The treatment of eye diseases

ophthalmic (ôf-thăl-mik) [G. *ophthalmos*, eye]. Pert to the eye

o. nerve. A branch of the trigeminal or trifacial nerve (5th cranial n). It is sensory and its branches are the lacrimal, frontal, and nasociliary, etc.

ophthalmitis (ôf-thăl-mi'tis) [" + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of the eye.

ophthalmo- [G.]. Combining form *pert.* to the eye.

ophthalmoblennorrhoea (ôf-thăl-mô-blên-ôr-rê-ä) [G. *ophthalmos*, eye, + *blenna*, mucus, + *roia*, flow]. Purulent inflammation of the eye or conjunctiva, usually due to the gonococcus.

ophthalmocoele (ôf-thăl-mô-sêl) [" + *kêlē*, swelling]. Abnormal protrusion of the eyeballs. **SYN** *exophthalmos*.

ophthalmocopia (ôf-thăl-mô-kô-pi-ä) [" + *kopos*, fatigue] Ocular fatigue, eye-strain **SYN** *asthenopia*, *q.v.*

ophthalmodesmitis (ôf-thăl-mô-dês-mi'tis) [" + *desmos*, ligament, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of tendons of the eye.

ophthalmodiagnosis (ôf-thăl-mô-di-äg-nô-sis) [" + *dia*, through, + *gnôsis*, knowledge]. Diagnosis of eye conditions by means of the ophthalmoreaction.*

ophthalmodynia (ôf-thăl-mô-din-i-ä) [" + *odynê*, pain]. Pain in the eye. **SYN:** *ophthalmalgia*.

ophthalmofunduscope (ôf-thăl-mô-fûnd-ô-skôp) [G. *ophthalmos*, eye, + *L. fundus*, base, + *G. skopein*, to examine]. Apparatus used in examining the fundus of the eye.

ophthalmography (ôf-thăl-mô-grä-f-i) [" + *graphein*, to write]. Description of the eye.

ophthalmogyric (ôf-thăl-mô-j'i-rik) [" + *gyros*, circle]. Causing or concerning ocular movements. **SYN** *oculogyric*.

ophthalmolith (ôf-thăl-mô-lith) [" + *lithos*, stone]. A calculus of the lacrimal duct.

ophthalmologist (ôf-thăl-mô-lô-jist) [G. *ophthalmos*, eye, + *logos*, study]. A graduate physician who specializes in the treatment of disorders of the eye; an oculist.

ophthalmology (ôf-thăl-mô-lô-j-i) [" +

logos, study]. The science dealing with the eye and its diseases.

ophthalmomalacia (ôf-thăl-mô-mäl-a'si-ä) [" + *malakia*, softening]. Shrinkage or softness of eye.

ophthalmometer (ôf-thăl-môm-ët-ër) [G. *ophthalmos*, eye, + *metron*, measure]. Instrument for making measurements of corneal astigmatism.

ophthalmometry (ôf-thăl-môm-ët-i) [" + *metron*, measure] Measurement of the ocular defects and refractive powers

ophthalmomycosis (ôf-thăl-mô-mi-kô'sis) [" + *mykês*, fungus, + *-osis*]. Any fungous disease of the eye

ophthalmomyitis (ôf-thăl-mô-mi-i'tis) [" + *mys*, *my-*, muscle, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the ocular muscles.

ophthalmomyositis (ôf-thăl-mô-mi-ô-si'tis) [" + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of the eye muscles. **SYN** *ophthalmomyitis*

ophthalmomyotomy (ôf-thăl-mô-mi-ot-ô-mi) [" + *tome*, incision]. Surgical section of the muscles of the eyes

ophthalmoneuritis (ôf-thăl-mô-nu-ri'tis) [" + *neuron*, sinew, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of the optic nerve

ophthalmopathy (ôf-thăl-môp-ä-thi) [G. *ophthalmos*, eye, + *pathos*, disease]. Any eye disease

ophthalmophlebectomy (ôf-thăl-mô-flê-bôt-ô-mi) [" + *phleps*, *phleb-*, vein, + *tomê*, incision] Incision of the eye to overcome congestion of conjunctival veins

ophthalmophthisis (ôf-thăl-môf-this-is) [" + *phthisis*, a wasting] Softening or shrinking of the eyeball. **SYN** *phthisis bulbi*.

ophthalmoplasty (ôf-thăl-mô-pläs-ti) [" + *plassein*, to form]. Ocular plastic surgery.

ophthalmoplegia (ôf-thăl-mô-plê-j-i-ä) [" + *plege*, stroke]. Paralysis of ocular muscles.

o. externa. Paralysis of extraocular muscles.

o. interna. Paralysis of intraocular muscles.

o. nuclear. O due to lesion of nuclei of origin of the ocular motor nerves

o. partialis. Paralysis of not all of ocular muscles.

o. progressiva. Form in which all muscles become involved slowly.

o. totalis. Paralysis of both internal and external ocular muscles.

ophthalmoptosis (ôf-thăl-môp-tô'sis) [" + *ptôsis*, a dropping]. Protrusion of the eyeball. **SYN** *exophthalmos*.

ophthalmoreaction (ôf-thăl-mô-rê-äk'-shûn) [" + *L. rê*, back, + *actus*, acted]. Reaction of the conjunctiva resulting on instillation of a drop of tuberculin or typhoid fever toxin into the eye of persons suffering from the diseases

ophthalmorrhagia (ôf-thăl-mô-rä-j-i-ä) [G. *ophthalmos*, eye, + *regnunai*, to break forth]. Ocular hemorrhage.

ophthalmorrhea (ôf-thăl-mô-rê-ä) [G. *ophthalmos*, eye, + *roia*, flow]. Discharge of watery or purulent matter from the eye.

ophthalmorrhesis (ôf-thăl-mô-rêks-is) [" + *rêxis*, rupture]. Rupture of an eyeball.

ophthalmoscope (ôf-thăl-mô-skôp) [" + *skopein*, to examine]. Instrument for examining interior of the eye.

ophthalmoscopy (ôf-thăl-môskô-pi) [" + *skopein*, to examine]. The examination of the interior of the eye.

o., direct. Examination in which image in interior of eye is upright.

o., indirect. Examination in which image in interior of eye is inverted.

ophthalmospasm (ôf-thăl'mô-spăzm). Spasm of ocular muscles

ophthalmostat (ôf-thăl'mô-stăt) [“ + *statos*, standing] Instrument used to hold the eye still during an operation.

ophthalmostatometer (ôf-thăl'mô-stăt-ôm'êt-ër) [“ + “ + *metron*, measure] Instrument for ascertaining position of eyes

ophthalmosynchysis (ôf-thăl'mô-sîn'ki-sis). Effusion into one of the cavities of the eye

ophthalmothermometer (ôf-thăl'mô-thêr-môm'êt-ër) [G. *ophthalmos*, eye, + *therme*, heat, + *metron*, measure] Instrument for determining local temperature in eye diseases

ophthalmotonometer (ôf-thăl'mô-tô-nôm'-êt-ër) [“ + *tonos*, tension, + *metron*, measure] Instrument for determining tension within globe of eye.

ophthalmotoxin (ôf-thăl'mô-tôks'in) [“ + *toxikon*, poison] Cytotoxin derived on injection of emulsions of the ciliary body.

ophthalmotrope (ôf-thăl'mô-trôp) [“ + *tropê*, a turning] Instrument for showing the movements of the ocular muscles.

ophthalmotropometer (ôf-thăl'mô-trop-ôm'êt-ër) [“ + “ + *metron*, measure]. Instrument for measuring the eye movements.

ophthalmovascular (ôf-thăl'mô-văs'kûl-ar) Pertaining to blood vessels of eye

opiate (ôp'i-ăt) [G. *opion*, poppy juice]. 1. A drug derived from opium. 2. A drug inducing sleep. 3. To deaden, to put to sleep.

They include the bromides. The principal opiates are opium and its derivatives, such as morphine. They are all habit-forming.

NP: Given only under a doctor's orders. When possible patient should not know the nature of the drug given. Otherwise, warn patient of its dangers unless given by a physician

Opiates should be kept separate from other drugs and guarded from patient. Physician prescribing narcotics must have his own registry number, and place it on every narcotic prescription. A prescription for an opiate cannot be refilled. A new one must be written by the physician

o. abstinence syndrome. Symptoms induced by withdrawal of opiate from an addict. In a mild addict, they are restlessness, depression, and mild dis-

turbances in functioning of autonomic nervous system. In a strong addict, an acute illness develops, lasting several days. Emotional reactions may be pronounced

o. addiction. Periodic and chronic intoxication induced by reported use of an opiate

opiomania (ôp'i-ô-mă'nî-ă) [“ + *mania*, madness]. Morbid addiction to use of opium or its derivatives.

opiophagism (ô-pi-ôf-ă-jizm) [“ + *phagem*, to eat, + *ismos*, condition]. Addiction to the use of opium, esp. the eating of it.

opisthenar (ô-pis'the-nâr) [G. *opisthen*, behind, + *thenar*, palm]. Back of the hand.

opisthion (ô-pis'thi-ôn) [G. *opisthion*, rear] Craniometric point at middle of lower border of foramen magnum

opistho-, opisth- [G.]. Combining form meaning backward, behind.

opisthognathism (ôp'is-thôg'nă-thîzm) [G. *opisthen*, behind, + *gnathos*, jaw, + *ismos*, state of] Skull abnormality marked by a receding lower jaw

opisthoporeia (ô-pis'thō-pō-rî'ă) [G. *opisthen*, behind, + *poreia*, a walking]. Involuntary walking backward due to loss of motor control.

opisthorchiasis (ô-pls'thor-ki'ă-sis) Infestation of the liver by flukes of the genus *Opisthorchis*

Opisthorchis (ô-pis'thor'kis) [G. *opisthen*, behind, + *orchis*, testicle] A genus of parasitic flukes belonging to the family Opisthorchiidae

O. felinus. A species of flukes parasitic in carnivores (dogs, cats, foxes). Occasionally infest man.

O. sinensis. Syn for *Clonorchis sinensis*, a common liver fluke in man, esp in the Far East

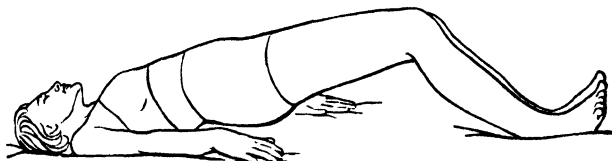
opisthotic (ôp'is-thôt'ik) [“ + *ous*, ot-, ear]. Located behind the ear or in the int. ear.

opisthotonos (ôp'is-thôt'ô-nôs) [“ + *tonos*, tension]. An arched position of the body with feet and head on the floor caused by a tetanic spasm.

Seen in severe cases of meningitis and tetanus. SEE: *emprosthotonos*, *pleurothotonus*, *posture*.

opium (ôp'i-ûm) [G. *opion*, poppy juice]. USP. The dried juice obtained from the unripe capsule of the poppy. *Papaver somniferum*. It contains a number of alkaloids such as morphine, heroin, dihydromorphinone, metapone, dihydrocodeinone, eukodol, and codeine.

Action. Opium is a narcotic, soporific, and astringent. It relieves pain and discomfort and induces a deep sleep.



OPISTHOTONOS.

Uses: (1) As a sedative in forms of indigestion and diarrhea. (2) It diminishes the secretions of bronchial tubes and relieves spasm; given to suppress ineffective coughing. Caution indicated because it is a respiratory depressant. (3) Also a heart depressant, but is administered in some heart cases to produce sleep and so improve condition of heart by relieving fatigue. It slows the pulse. (4) Sedative to the nervous system; promotes rest and sleep by relieving excitability and fear. It relieves pain. (5) Applied locally will relieve pain; therefore used in liniments and plasters, and as a preparation of gall and opium ointment in treatment of painful hemorrhoids. Inhibits all secretions of the body except perspiration, which it increases. It also contracts the pupils, even in small doses.

Dosage Opium: 1 gr (0.06 Gm). Tr. opium (laudanum) 10 ml (0.6 cc) Tr. opium camphorated (paregoric): Adult, 1 dram (4 cc).

POISONING **Sym** Excitement that may pass unnoticed as characteristic symptoms develop. Drowsiness, limpness and flaccidity of muscles, sleep, passing on to stupor and coma. Pupils contracted to pinpoint size. Reflexes abolished. Pulse slow and weak at first; later irregular and sometimes quick and running. Respirations depressed, sometimes as slow as 8 or 10 a minute, and with coma become stertorous. Temperature is subnormal, skin cold and covered with sweat. The face becomes livid and, unless treated successfully, patient will die of asphyxia.

TREATMENT First, send for a doctor; in the meantime, administer emetics, such as mustard and water, or better, wash out the stomach with a solution of potassium permanganate (1:3000). A pint should be left in the stomach. Caffeine is probably the best physiological antidote, and may be given as such, or in the form of coffee, by mouth or rectum. Other measures to keep person awake are the use of ammonia by mouth and inhalation; atropine, strychnine, or camphor by needle, cold water to the head and face exercise, artificial respiration, etc. Apomorphine hydrochloride, being a powerful hypnotic, should not be used as the emetic for opium poisoning except in cases of extreme urgency that are seen early. In emptying the stomach, it is best to use a stomach tube as emetics may be much delayed in their action due to the depressing effect on the vomiting center by the absorbed narcotic. Inhalations of oxygen are of unquestionable benefit in many cases. Strychnine by hypodermic has been highly recommended. Note breathing and, if very slow, promote by intermittent artificial respiration, keep covered with blankets and apply hot water bottles; keep skin dry by continually wiping the deposit of perspiration from it.

opiumism (ô'pî-ûm-izm) [G. *opion*, poppy juice, + *ismos*, state of]. 1. Addiction to use of opium. 2. Physical condition resulting from overuse of opium.

opo- [G.]. Prefix meaning *derived from juice*.

Oppenheim's disease (ôp'ên-hîm). A rare congenital disorder marked by atony of entire bodily musculature. **Syn** *amyotonia congenita*.

oppliation (ôp'pî-lâ'shûn) [L. *opplatiô*, a closure]. 1. An obstruction. 2. Act or state of being obstructed. 3. Constipation.

oppliative (ôp'pî-lâ-tîv) [L. *opplâre*, to stop up]. 1. Closing the pores. 2. Constipating. 3. Obstructive. 4. A constipating agent.

opponens (op-pô-néns) [L. placed against]. Opposing, a term applied to muscles of hand or foot by which 1 of the lateral digits may be opposed to 1 of the other digits. **See** *Table of Muscles in Appendix*.

opposition (ôp-pô-sî'shûn) [L. *oppositiô*, a placing against]. Refusal of certain psychopaths to accept suggestions or directions because of retardation,* preoccupation with bizarre concepts, or from fear of the results.

In dementia precox not only do they oppose suggestions, but perform acts directly opposite to those suggested. **See** *negativism*.

opsialgia (ôp-sî-al'jî-â) [G. *ôps*, face, + *algos*, pain]. Neuralgic pain of the face.

opsinogenous (ôp-sîn-ôj'ên-ûs) [' + *genesis*, to produce]. Capable of forming opsonins.

opsiometer (ôp-sî-ôm'êt-êr) [G. *opsis*, vision, + *metron*, measure]. Apparatus for the measurement of vision. **Syn** *optometer*.

opsionosis (ôp'sî-ô-nô'sîs) A disease or disorder of the eye or vision.

opsiuria (ôp-sî-û'rî-â) [G. *opsion*, food, + *ouron*, urine]. Condition in which excretion of urine is more rapid during fasting than after a meal.

opsomania (ôp-sô-mâ-nî-â) [G. *opsion*, a dainty, + *mania*, madness]. Morbid desire for some special article of food.

opsonic (ôp-sôn'ik) [G. *opsônein*, to prepare food for]. Pert to opsonins or their use in therapy.

o. index. A measure of the resistance of a patient to bacterial invasion.

Determined by the ratio bet the number of bacteria destroyed and ingested by the leukocytes in normal blood serum, as compared with the number ingested by leukocytes under the influence of the patient's own serum.

A special technic is followed. The white corpuscles are fixed, stained, and examined under the microscope. The number of germs in 100 leukocytes are counted. The total is then divided by 100, showing the patient's phagocytic index. This is divided by average from normal blood serum and result is the opsonic index.

opsonification (ôp-sôn'î-fî-kâ'shûn) [' + *L. facere*, to make]. Effect of opsonins in rendering cells or bacteria phagocytized more readily.

opsonin (op'sô-nîn) [G. *opsônein*, to prepare food for]. Substance in blood serum which acts upon microorganisms and other cells, making them more attractive to phagocytes.

Some opsonins are formed as the result of special stimuli as specifics for certain species of bacteria. They do not make any appreciable change in bac-

teria or kill them, but unite with them. They are also formed for other elements, such as the red blood corpuscles.

The amt. of opsonin in the blood can be increased by immunization

opsonization (ôp-sôn-i-zâ'shun) [G. *opsonem*, to prepare food for]. Action of opsonins in making cells or bacteria more attractive to phagocytes. **SYN:** *opsonification*.

opsonize (ôp-sôn-îz) [G. *opsonem*, to prepare food for]. To render more attractive to phagocytes.

opsonocytophagic (ôp-sôn-o-sî-tô-fâ'jik) [+ *kytos*, cell, + *phagein*, to eat]. Pert. to phagocytic action of blood when serum opsonins are present.

opsonometry (ôp-sô-nôm-ê-t-rî) [+ *G. metron*, measure]. Estimation of amt of opsonins in the blood serum. **SEE** *opsonic index*.

opsonophilia (ôp-sôn-ô-fil'î-â) [+ *philein*, to love]. Attraction for opsonins

opsonophilic [+ *philein*, to love]. Attractive to opsonins

opsonotherapy (ôp-sôn-ô-thêr'â-pî) [+ *therapeia*, treatment]. Treatment by stimulation of a specific opsonin with bacterial vaccines. **SYN** *vaccine therapy*.

optesthesia (ôp-tês-thê'zî-â) [G. *optikos*, pert. to the eye, + *aisthêsis*, sensation]. Visual sensibility; perception of visual stimuli.

optic (ôp'tik) [G. *optikos*, pert. to the eye]. Pert. to the eye or the sight

o. chiasm, **o. commissure**. The crossing of the optic nerve fibers in the brain.

o. disk. Area in retina for entrance of optic nerve; the blind spot

o. foramen. Groove for optic nerve and ophthalmic artery at the orbit's apex.

o. nerve. Second cranial n. **FUNCT.** Special sense of sight. **ORIG** Lateral geniculate body of thalamus via optic tract and optic chiasma. **DEST** Retina

o. papilla. **SEE** *optic disk*.

o. tract. Fibers of optic nerve which continue beyond optic chiasma, most of which terminate in lateral geniculate body of thalamus. Some continue to sup. colliculus of midbrain, others enter hypothalamus and terminate in supra-optic and medial nuclei

optical (ôp'tî-kâl) [G. *optikos*, pert. to the eye]. Pert. to vision or the eye or optics

o. activity. **CHEM** The property of rotating the plane of polarized light

Measurement of this property is called polarimetry, and is useful in the determination of optically active substances like dextrose. Particularly the sugars are classified according to this criterion.

Optical activity in a substance can be detected by placing it bet. polarizing and analyzing prisms.

optician (ôp-tîsh'ân) [G. *optikos*, pert. to the eye]. 1. One who makes optical apparatus. 2. One skilled in the grinding of lenses and fitting glasses

o., dispensing. One who deals in and retails spectacles and ophthalmic lenses.

optico- [G.]. Combining form meaning relating to the eye or vision.

optociliary (ôp'tî-kô-sî'lî-âr-î) [G. *optikos*, pert. to the eye, + *L. ciliaris*, pert. to eyelash]. Concerning the optic and ciliary nerves.

optocupillary (ôp'tî-kô-pû'pîl-âr-î) [+ *L. pupilla*, pupil]. Concerning optic nerve and the pupil.

optics (ôp'tiks) [G. *optikos*, pert. to vision]. The science dealing with light and its relation to vision.

optimum (ôp'tîm-ûm) (pl. *optima*) [L. *optimus*, best]. The condition which is most conducive to favorable activity.

o. temperature. That t. which is most suitable for development of bacterial cultures. **SEE** *optimal* or *eye*.

opto- [G.]. Combining form meaning vi-

optogram (ôp'tô-grâm) [G. *optos*, seen, + *gramma*, mark]. Image of ext. object fixed on the retina by photochemical bleaching action of light on the visual purple.

optometer (ôp-tôm-ê-t-êr) [+ *metron*, measure]. Instrument for measurement of the eye's refractive power.

optometrist (ôp-tôm-ê-t-rîst) [+ *metron*, measure]. Person who measures the eye's refractive powers and fits glasses to correct ocular defects

optometry (ôp-tôm-ê-t-rî) [+ *metron*, measure]. Measurement of the visual refractive power and correction of visual defects with eyeglasses.

optomyometer (ôp'tô-mî-om-ê-t-êr) [+ *mys*, *my-*, muscle, + *metron*, a measure]. Instrument for determining strength of the muscles of the eye

optophone (ôp'tô-fôn) [+ *phônê*, voice]. Instrument converting light energy into sound energy. Used by the blind.

optostriate (ôp-tô-strî'ât) [+ *L. striatus*, grooved]. Concerning the optic thalamus and the corpus striatum.

ora (ô'ra) [L.]. Plural of os, mouth.

ora (ô'râ) [L.]. A border or margin.

o. serrata retinae. Notched ant. edge of sensory portion of retina

orad (ô'râd) [L. *os*, *or-*, mouth, + *ad*, toward]. Toward the mouth or oral region.

oral (ô'râl) [L. *os*, *or-*, mouth]. Concerning the mouth

orale (ô-râ'le) Point on hard palate in midsagittal plane where lines drawn tangent to lingual margins of alveoli of medial incisor teeth intersect

orology (ô-râl'ô-jî) [+ *G. logos*, study of]. 1. The science of oral hygiene. 2. Study of diseases of the mouth.

orange (ôr'anj) [Persian *nârang*, orange]. Contains citric acid, sugar and considerable cellulose. **AVERAGE SERVING** 100 Gm. **Pro.** 0.8, **Fat** 0.2, **Carbo** 11.6 **VITAMINS:** A— to ++, B+, C+++, G+++. **ASH CONST** Ca 0.045, Mg 0.012, K 0.177, Na 0.012, P 0.021, Cl 0.006, S 0.011, Fe 0.0002.

o. juice. **AVERAGE SERVING** 120 Gm. **Pro.** 0.7, **Carbo.** 15.7 **VITAMINS:** A+ to ++, B+, C+++. **ASH CONST** Ca 0.029, Mg 0.011, K 0.182, Na 0.008, P 0.016, Cl 0.003, S 0.008, Fe 0.0002

ACTION: Similar to that of lemons, *q.v.* Somewhat laxative although claimed to be constipating in some forms of intestinal disorders. A good mineralizer. **SEE** *fruit*, *lemon*, *lime*.

orbicular (ôr-bîk'û-lâr) [L. *orbiculus*, a small circle]. Circular.

o. bone. Ossicle frequently becoming attached to the incus. **SYN:** *os orbiculare*. **SEE:** *o. process*

o. muscle. Muscle about an opening.

o. process. End of long process of the incus. **SYN:** *lenticular process*.

orbicularis (ôr-bîk'û-lâr'is) [L. *orbiculus*, little circle]. Muscle surrounding an orifice, a sphincter muscle.

o. ciliaris. **SYN:** *iliary ring*. The ciliary muscles of the eye.

o. oculi. Muscle encircling the opening of orbit of the eye.

o. oris. Circular muscle surrounding the mouth.

o. palpebrarum. **SEE:** *o. oculi*.

orbit (or'bit) [L *orbita*, track]. The bony pyramid-shaped cavity of the skull which holds the eyeball. It is pierced posteriorly by the *optic foramen*, which transmits the optic nerve and ophthalmic artery, the *sup* and *inf orbital fissures*, and several foramina.

It is formed by the frontal, malar, ethmoid, maxillary, lacrimal, sphenoid, and palatine bones.

orbita (or'bi-tā) (pl. *orbitae*) [L wheel track]. BNA. Latin term for orbit.

orbital (or'bi-tāl) [L *orbita*, track]. Concerning the orbit.

orbitale (or-bi-tā'le) [L *orbita*, track]. Lowest point on lower orbital margin.

orbitotomy (or-bit-ōt'ō-mī) [+ G *tomē*, incision]. Surgical incision into the orbit.

orchiectomy (ōr-kē-tō-mī) [G *orchis*, testicle, + *ektomē*, excision]. Surgical removal of a testicle.

DRESSINGS, ETC. Small drainage tube, sterilized gauze, borosalicilic acid powder, 4:1 SYN *orchidectomy*.

orchioplasty (or'kē-ō-plās-tī) [+ *plasma*, to form]. Plastic repair work of the scrotum.

orchialgia (or-kī-āl'jī-ā) [+ *algos*, pain]. Pain in the testes. SYN *orchiodynia*.

orchic (or'kik) [G *orchis*, testicle]. Concerning the testicle.

orchichorea (or'kī-kō-rē-ā) [+ *chorea*, a dance]. Involuntary jerking movements of the testicles.

orchidalgia (or-kī-dal'jī-ā) [G *orchis*, orchid-, testicle, + *algos*, pain]. Neuralgia in the testicles. SYN *orchialgia*.

orchidectomy (ōr-kid-ēk'tō-mī) [+ *ektomē*, excision]. Removal of a testicle surgically. SYN: *orchiectomy*.

orchido- [G]. Combining form, meaning testicle.

orchidocoele (or'kī-dō-sēl) [G *orchis*, orchid-, testicle, + *kēlē*, hernia]. Scrotal hernia.

orchidocelioplasty (ōr'kīd-ō-sēl'ī-ō-plās-tī) [+ *kōilia*, belly, + *plassein*, to form]. Surgical transfer of an undescended testicle to the abdominal cavity.

orchidonecus (ōr-kī-dong'kūs) [+ *ogkos*, mass]. A neoplasm of the testicle.

orchidopexy (or'kīd-ō-pēks'ī) [+ *pēxis*, fixation]. Surgical transfer of an imperfectly descended testicle into the scrotum and suturing it there.

orchidoplasty (ōr'kīd-ō-plās'tī) [+ *plassein*, to form]. Operative transfer of an undescended testicle to the scrotum.

orchidoptosis (ōr'kīd-ōp-tō'sis) [+ *ptōsis*, a falling]. Drooping of the testicle.

orchidotomy (ōr-kīd-ōt'ō-mī) [G. *orchis*, orchid-, testicle, + *tomē*, incision]. Incision into the testes.

orchietomy (ōr-kī-ēk'tō-mī) [+ *ektomē*, excision]. Surgical excision of a testicle. SEE *castration*.

orchiencephaloma (or'kī-ēn-sef-ā-lō'mā) [+ *egkephalos*, brain, + *ōma*, tumor]. Tumor of brainlike substance in the testicle. SEE *orchiomyeloma*.

orchiepididymitis (or'kī-ep'īdīd-ī-mī'tīs) [+ *epi*, upon, + *didymos*, testis, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of a testicle and epididymis.

orchiocoele (or'kī-ō-sēl) [+ *kēlē*, mass]. 1. Scrotal hernia. SYN *orchidocoele*. 2. A tumor of the testicle.

orchiodynia (ōr-kī-ō-dīn'ī-ā) [+ *odynē*, pain]. Testicular pain. SYN: *orchialgia*, *orchidalgia*.

orchiomyeloma (or'kī-ō-mī-ē-lō'mā) [G. *orchis*, testicle, + *myelos*, marrow, + *ōma*, tumor]. Tumor of the testicle composed of marrowlike cells.

orchioncus (ōr-kī-ong'kūs) [+ *ogkos*, tumor]. Neoplasm of the testicle. SYN: *orchidonecus*.

orchioneuralgia (or'kī-ō-nū-rāl'jī-ā) [+ *neuron*, sinew, + *algos*, pain]. Neuralgia of the testicles. SYN *orchialgia*.

orchlopathy (ōr-kī-ōp'āth-ī) [+ *pathos*, disease]. Any diseased condition of the testes.

orchiopexy (or'kī-ō-peks'ī) [+ *pēxis*, fixation]. The suturing of an undescended testicle in the scrotum. SYN: *orchidopexy*, *orchiorrhaphy*.

orchioioplasty (or'kī-ō-plās'tī) [+ *plassein*, to form]. Plastic repair of the testicle.

orchiorrhaphy (ōr-kī-or'rā-fī) [+ *raphē*, a sewing]. The suturing of an undescended testicle to surrounding tissue in the scrotum. SYN *orchidopexy*, *orchiopexy*.

orchiosceocele (or-kī-ōs'kē-ō-sēl) [+ *osché*, scrotum, + *kēlē*, hernia]. Scrotal hernia with enlargement or tumor of testicle.

orchioscirrhosis (or-kī-ō-skēr'rōs) [G. *orchis*, testicle, + *skirros*, hard]. Testicular hardening due to tumor formation.

orchis (ōr'kis) [G]. A testicle.

orchitic (or-kit'ik) [G *orchis*, testicle, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Concerning or caused by orchitis.

orchitis (or'kit'is) [+ *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of a testis due to trauma, metastasis, mumps, or infection elsewhere in the body.

SYM. Swelling, severe pain, possibly gangrene, chills, fever, vomiting, hic-cough, delirium. May end in atrophy of organ.

TREATMENT. In mumps, prevention by confining patient to bed first 8 days, locally by immobilization of organ and ice cap.

For acute pain, relief of tension by incision of tunica albuginea, after exposure of organ through scrotal incision, to prevent gangrene. Orchidectomy in suppurative forms, referable to kidney, evidenced by pain increased by exercise, tenderness, frequent urination.

Palliative treatment is orthopedic training in proper posture, etc., improvement in general vitality, combating psychasthenia by overfeeding, massage, hygiene, etc., abdominal support.

o., **gonorrheal**. O due to gonococcus.

o., **metastatic**. O due to infection from organisms in blood stream.

o., **syphilitic**. SYM. Begins painlessly in body of gland as a rule, apt to be bilateral, causes dense, irregular, knotty induration, but not much increase in size.

o., **tuberculous**. Form generally arising in the epididymis. It may be accompanied by formation of chronic sinuses, and destruction of tissues.

SYM. Little or no pain. Begins as hard, irregular enlargement at lower and post. aspect of gland, gradually increasing, sometimes extends along vas deferens. Later whole gland undergoes caseous degeneration.

TREATMENT. If unilateral, castration; if bilateral, palliative and symptomatic treatment until evidence of complete destruction. Sinuses and abscesses curetted and treated antiseptically, general health improved.

orchitolytic (or'kī-ō-līt'ik) [G. *orchis*, testicle, + *lysis*, destruction]. Destructive to testicular tissue.

orchotomy (ōr-kōt'ō-mī) [+ *tomē*, in-

cision). 1. Incision into a testicle. 2. Erroneously, excision of the testes. **SYN:** *orchotomy*.

orcin, orcinol (or'sin, -ol). Antiseptic derived from lichens, used in skin disorders.

orderly (or'dér-lī) [L *ordō*, order]. Male attendant in a hospital, other than doctors or interns, responsible for care or preparation of male patients.

They shave male patients preparatory to operation, catheterize them, and assist nurses in lifting.

orexigenic (ô-rêk-si-jên'ik) [G *orexis*, appetite, + *gennan*, to produce]. Stimulating the appetite.

oreximania (ô-rêk-si-mă'nî-ă) [+ *mania*, madness]. Abnormal desire for food.

organ (or'gân) [G *organon*, organ]. A part of the body having a special function.

Most organs are in pairs. Any 1 organ may be extirpated and the remaining 1 will perform all necessary functions peculiar to it. Even the right half of the brain may be removed without being fatal. From one-third to two-fifths of some organs may be removed without interference with their functions.

RS *carreau*, name of each in alphabetical order, *viscus*.

o., accessory. One having a subordinate function.

o., acoustic. **SEE** *o. of Corti*.

o. of Corti. Terminal acoustic apparatus in the cochlea. **SEE** *Claudius' cell, ear*.

o., enamel. A knoblike thickening which develops on dental lamina which gives rise to a double-walled, cup-shaped organ that encloses the dental papilla. It functions in the shaping of the tooth and the formation of enamel.

o., end. The specialized termination of a sensory nerve fiber which serves as a receptor. May be nonencapsulated or encapsulated.

o., endocrine. An organ yielding internal secretions. **SEE** *endocrine*.

o., excretory. An organ which is concerned with the excretion of waste products from the body.

o's. of generation. The reproductive organs, external and internal. **SEE** *genitalia, male and female*.

o. of Girdes. A small body on the spermatic cord, above the epididymis. **SYN** *paradidymis*.

o., Golgi's. **SYN** *neurotendinous spindle*, Golgi's corpuscle. A spindle-shaped structure at junction of a muscle and tendon. Functions as a receptor for proprioceptive sense.

o., gustatory. A taste bud.

o. of Jacobson. **SYN** *vomeronasal organ*. A blind tubular sac which develops in medial wall of nasal cavity; becomes a functional olfactory organ in lower animals but degenerates or remains rudimentary in man.

o., reproductive. Any organ concerned with the production of offspring. Includes the *primary organs* (testes and ovaries) and *accessory structures* (all glands or ducts concerned with reproduction).

o. of Ruffini. **SYN** *corpuscle of Ruffini*.

Average Size, Weight and Capacity of Various Organs and Parts of the Body

Name	Size	Weight	Capacity
Bladder	5 x 3 x 5 in.		½ to 1 pt.
Esophagus	8 to 9 in.		
Fallopian tubes	4 in. long, 1/16 in. diameter		
Gallbladder	3 to 4 in. long, 1 in. wide		
Heart	5 x 3½ x 2½ in.	8 to 12 oz.	8 to 10 dr.
Intestines—Duodenum	8 to 10 in. long		4-6 oz. in each ventricle.
Intestines—Jejunum	8 ft. long		
Intestines—Ileum	12 ft. long		
Intestines—Cecum	2 x 3 in. pouch		
Intestines—Vermiform appendix	3 to 6 in. long		
Intestines—Colon	4 to 6 ft. long		1 gal.
Intestines—Rectum	6 to 8 in. long		
Kidney	4 x 2½ x 1½ in.	4 to 6 oz.	
Lung—Three right lobes		22 oz.	
Lung—Two left lobes		20 oz.	
Liver	12 x 6 x 3 in.	3 to 5 lb.	
Ovaries	1½ x ¾ x ½ in.	½ oz. each.	
Prostate Gland	1 x 1½ x ¾ in.	¾ oz.	
Pharynx	4½ in. long.		
Pancreas	7 x 2 x 1 in.	2 to 4 oz.	
Spleen	5 x 3 x 2 in.	6 to 10 oz.	
Stomach	12 x 4 in.	4 to 5 oz.	3 pt.
Spinal cord	17 to 18 in. long.	1 to 1½ oz.	
Suprarenal Capsule	1½ to 2 in. long.	1 to 2 dr.	
Thoracic duct	18 to 20 in. long.		
Trachea	4 to 5 in. long, ¾-in. diameter.		
Thyroid gland	3 in. long.	1 to 2 oz.	
Thymus gland	2 x 1½ in. long.	½ oz.	
Testes	1-in. diameter, 1½ in. long.	6 to 8 dr. each.	
Uterus	3 x 2 x 1 in.	1 to 3 oz.	
Ureter	12 to 16 in.		
Urethra—Male	8 to 9 in. long.		
Urethra—Female	1½ in. long.		

fini. Sensory receptor of warmth located principally at tips of fingers.

o., sense. A sensory receptor. A structure consisting of specialized sensory nerve endings which are capable of reacting to a stimulus, (an environmental change) by giving rise to nerve impulses which pass through afferent nerves to the central nervous system. These impulses may give rise to sensations or reflexly bring about responses in the body.

o., sex. A reproductive organ
o., special sense. The eye, ear, and organs of smell and taste

o., vomeronasal. SEE *Jacobson's o.*

o., Weber's. Residual prostatic pouch in the male, the remains of the mulierian ducts

o's. of Zuckerkindl. A pair of o's, appearing in the embryo and persisting until shortly after birth. Located under anterior surface of abdominal aorta

organelle. SYN *organoid* A specialized part of a cell which performs a definite function. Ex mitochondria, Golgi apparatus, plastids

organic (or-gân'ik) [G *organon*, organ] 1 Pert to an organ or organs 2 Structural 3 Pert. to or derived from animal or vegetable forms of life

o. acid. Any acid containing the carboxyl group. Ex acetic, formic, lactic, and all fatty acids

o. chemistry. Branch dealing with carbon compounds

o. disease. A disease associated with observable or detectable changes in the organs or tissues of the body

o. psychoses. PSY A general term applied to those psychoses induced by structural brain changes

In general, a character change is manifested in behavior and disposition. The patient is less stable than before emotional instability, irritability and anger outbursts being frequent. His attention fluctuates widely, gradually he deteriorates, early or later, memory, comprehension, ideation, and orientation become defective

Etiol. Alcohol, narcotics, trauma, syphilis, drugs, poisons, chronic infections, encephalitis, brain tumors among many others

o. sensation. One which arises from the organs of the body.

Muscles, joints, and tendons give us a sense of position and movement, without touching anything. This sense is also given by the internal ear. A sense of hunger and thirst may arise from the alimentary system. The circulatory, urinary, respiratory, and sexual systems also stimulate sensations

organism (or-gân-izm) [G *organon*, organ, + *ismos*, condition] A living thing, plant or animal. May be unicellular (bacteria, yeasts, protozoa) or multicellular (all complex organisms including man)

organization (or-gân-i-zâ'shùn) [G. *organon*, organ] 1 Process of correlating, 2. Systematic arrangement. 3 That which is organized, an organism.

o. center. 1. A group of cells in an embryo which through evocators induces the development of another structure. 2 A region in an ovum which is responsible for the mode of development of the fertilized ovum.

organize (or-gân-iz) [G. *organon*, organ]. 1. To correlate or systematize. 2. To furnish with organs.

organogenesis, organogeny (or-gân-ô-jen'-ê-sis, -ô-jên-i) [+ *gennan*, to produce].

The formation and development of body organs from embryonic tissues.

organography (or-gân-og'râ-fî) [+ *graphein*, to write]. The description of the body organs.

organoid. An organelle, *q.v.*
organoleptic (or-gân-ô-lep'tik) [+ *lêp-sis*, a seizure]. 1. Affecting an organ, esp. the organs of special sense 2. Susceptible to sensory impressions.

organology (or-gân-ol'-ô-jî) [+ *logos*, study]. The science dealing with the body organs

organon (or-gân-ôn) [G. & L. organ] An organ

o. auditus. BNA Organ of hearing.

o. gustus. BNA Organ of taste.

o. olfactus. BNA Organ of smell.

o. spirale. BNA Spiral organ in the cochlea. SYN *organ of Corti*.

o. visus. BNA The organ of sight.

o. vomeronasale. BNA Canal opening into nasal septum. SYN *Jacobson's organ*.

organopexia (or-gân-ô-pêk'si-â) [G *organon*, organ, + *pêxis*, fixation] Surgical fixation of an organ that is detached from its proper position

organoscopy (or-gân-ô-skô-plî) [+ *skopein*, to examine] Examination of the internal organs of the body

organotherapy (or-gân-ô-thêr'â-plî) [+ *therapeia*, treatment]. The treatment of disease by preparations of the endocrine glands of animals, or by extracts made from the same

organotrope, organotropic (or-gân-ô-trôp, -trôp'ik) [+ *trôpos*, a turning] Having affinity for tissues, noting substances acting on the organs of the body.

orgasm (or-gâzm) [G *orgazō*, to swell, to lust] A state of paroxysmal emotional excitement, esp that which occurs, at the climax of sexual intercourse. In the male it is accompanied by the ejaculation of semen

oridine (or'i-dên). The calcium salt of iodized fatty acids containing 23-25% organic iodine [iodine.

Uses A more easily tolerated form of Dosage 1/6 gr. (10 mg.) iodine

oriental sore. An ulcerating, chronic, nodular skin lesion prevalent in the Orient and the tropics, due to parasites of the genus *Leishmania*.

orientation (or'i-ên-i-â'shùn) [L. *oriens*, the east] Ability to comprehend and to adjust one's self in an environment with regard to time, location, and identity of persons. [psychoses.

Partially or completely absent in some **orifice** (or'i-fis) [L. *orificium*] Mouth, entrance or outlet to any aperture.

o., anal. The anus

o., atrioventricular. The opening between the atrium and the ventricle on each side of the heart

o., auriculoventricular. The atrioventricular orifice, *q.v.*

o., cardiac. Opening of esophagus into stomach.

o., mitral. Opening between atrium and ventricle.

o., pyloric. Opening from stomach into the duodenum. SEE *pylorus*.

o., ureteric. Opening of ureter into bladder

o., urethral, external. Ext. opening of the urethra. In male, located at tip of glans penis; in female, located anterior to vaginal opening.

o., urethral, internal. Opening from which urethra makes its exit from bladder.

orificial (or-i-fî'shî-â) [L. *orificium*, outlet]. Pert. to or forming an orifice.

officialist (or-'fīsh-'āl-'ist) [L. *officium*, outlet]. One who practices official surgery in the treatment of disease.

origin (or-'ī-jīn) [L. *origo*, beginning]. 1. The source of anything, a starting point. 2. The beginning of a nerve. 3. The more fixed attachment of a muscle.

o., deep, ental. The region within the brain where the fibers comprising a cranial nerve terminate.

o., superficial, ectal. Point where a cranial nerve makes its exit from the brain.

orinase (or-'ī-nās) Proprietary brand of tolbutamide (1- butyl-3, p-tolylsulfonyl-urea) An antidiabetic agent used in treatment of diabetes mellitus Administered orally

Ornithodoros. A genus of ticks belonging to the family Argasidae, which infest mammals including man Several species serve as transmitters of the causative agents of disease including spotted fever, tick fever, Q fever, tularemia, Russian encephalitis, and relapsing fever

ornithosis (or-nī-'tho-'sis) A virus disease of birds, communicated to man The causative agent closely resembles the virus of psittacosis

orodagnosis (or-'ō-di-'āg-nō-'sis) [G. *oros*, serum, + *dia*, through, + *gnōsis*, knowledge]. Diagnosis by using serums or serum reactions

orolingual (ō-'rō-līn-'gwāl) [L. *os*, or-, mouth, + *lingua*, tongue]. Concerning the mouth and tongue.

oronasal (ō-'rō-nā-'zāl) [' + *nasus*, nose]. Concerning the mouth and nose.

oropharynx (ō-'rō-far-'īnks) [' + G. *pharynx*, pharynx]. Portion of pharynx between the soft palate and hyoid bone

orthotherapy (ō-'rō-thēr-'ā-pl) [' + G. *therapeia*, treatment] 1 Treatment of disease with serums. SYN. *serotherapy* 2 Use of whey in treatment.

Or'ya fever. SYN. *verruca peruana*, *bartonellosis*, *Carrion's disease* An acute infectious disease endemic in Peru and other S. A. countries Caused by *Bartonella bacilliformis* and transmitted by sandflies (*Phlebotomus*)

Sym. Intermittent fever, pernicious anemia, and pains in joints, long bones, and head.

orthology (or-'rō-'lō-jī) [' + *logos*, study] The study of serums and their reactions SYN. *serology*.

orrhomenigitis (or-'rō-men-'īn-'jī'tis) [' + *ménigz*, membrane, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of a serous membrane.

orrhoreaction (or-'rō-rē-'āk-'shūn) [' + L. *rē*, back, + *actus*, acted]. A reaction from injection of serum

orrhorrhea (or-'rō-rē-'ā) [' + *roia*, flow]. 1. A flow of serum. 2. A watery discharge. SYN: *seriflux*.

orthotherapy (or-'rō-thēr-'ā-pl) [' + *therapeia*, treatment]. 1. Serum therapy. 2. Whey cure.

ortho- [G.]. Combining form meaning straight, correct.

orthocephalic (or-'thō-sē-'fāl'īk) [' + *kephalē*, head]. Noting a head with a height-length index bet. 70 and 75.

orthochorea (or-'thō-kō-rē-'ā) [' + *chorea*, dance]. Movements of chorea in erect posture.

orthochromatic (or-'thō-krō-mat'īk) [' + *chrōma*, color]. Having normal color.

orthochromophil (or-'thō-krō-'mō-'fīl) [' + *philein*, to love]. Staining normally with neutral dyes.

orthocrasia (or-'thō-krā-'sī-'ā) [' + *krasis*,

temperament]. Condition in which the body reacts normally to drugs, proteins and treatment in general.

orthodiagraph (or-'thō-di-'ā-grāf) [' + *dia* through, + *graphēin*, to write]. An instrument for accurately recording the outlines and positions of organs or foreign bodies as seen by radiographic apparatus.

orthodys'ita. The division of podiatry which deals with the correction of deviated toes; the prevention and correction of deformities of the fingers or toes.

orthodontia (or-'thō-don-'shī-'ā) [' + *odous*, *odont-*, tooth]. Division of dentistry dealing with prevention and correction of irregularities of the teeth.

orthoform (or-'thō-form) Proprietary name of a topical anesthetic (ortho-caine)

orthogenesis (or-'thō-jén-'ē'sis) [G. *orthos*, straight, + *genesis*, development]. A biological principle that variations in an animal species begin to assume a definite direction, resulting in evolution of a new type, irrespective of ext. factors SEE *kinetic system*

orthognathous (or-'thōg-'nā-'thūs) [' + *gnathos*, jaw] Having straight jaws with a gnathic index of 97.9 or less.

orthograde (or-'thō-grād) [' + L. *gradus*, a step]. Walking with the body vertical or upright.

orthometer (or-'thom-'ēt-'ēr) [' + *metron*, measure]. Device for determining the degree of protrusion of the eyes.

orthopodia (or-'thō-pē-di-'ā) [' + *pais*, paid-, child]. Prevention or correction of deformities. SYN. *orthopedics*.

orthopedic (*orthopaedic*) (or-'thō-pē-'dīk) [' + *pais*, paid-, child] Concerning orthopedics, prevention or correction of deformities.

o. surgery. Surgical prevention and correction of deformities

orthopedics (*orthopaedics*) (or-'thō-pē-'dīks) [G. *orthos*, straight, + *pais*, paid-, child]. Branch of medical science that deals with treatment of disorders involving locomotor structures of the body, esp. the skeleton, joints, muscles and fascia Term formerly applied to treatment of deformities in children

orthopedist (or-'thō-pē-'dīst) [G. *orthos*, straight, + *pais*, paid-, child]. A specialist in orthopedics

orthopercussion (or-'thō-pēr-'kūsh'ōn) [' + L. *percussio*, a striking through]. Percussion with the distal phalanx of the percussing finger held perpendicularly to the surface percussed

orthophoria (or-'thō-fō-'rī-'ā) [G. *orthos*, straight, + *pherein*, to bear]. Parallelism of visual axes, the normal muscle balance.

orthophrenia (or-'thō-frē-nī-'ā) [' + *phrēn*, mind]. The normal mental state of one who shares his emotional life with the family or a group.

orthopnea (or-'thōp-'nē-'ā) [' + *pnein*, to breathe]. Respiratory condition in which breathing is possible only when person sits or stands in erect position.

Exrol: Seen in grave cardiac diseases, bronchial and cardiac asthma, edema of lungs, severe emphysema, pneumonia, angina pectoris, spasmodic croup, aneurysm or tumor pressing down on pneumogastric nerve.

Sym: Respiratory rate, slow or rapid; sitting or standing posture necessary; muscles of respiration forcibly used; patient feels necessity of bracing himself in order to breathe. Anxious expres-

sion, face cyanosed. Struggle to inhale and exhale.

RS: *dyspnea, hyperpnea, hypopnea, oligopnea, posture, respiration.*

orthopraxy (or'thō-prāk-sī) [" + *praxein*, to make]. Correction and prevention of deformities by mechanical means. SYN: *orthopedics*.

orthopsychiatry (or'thō-sī-kī'ā-trī) [" + *psychē*, soul, + *iatreia*, treatment]. The study and treatment of conduct disorders, esp. in the young.

orthoptic (or-thōp'tik) [G. *orthos*, straight, + *optikos*, pert. to vision]. Pertaining to normal binocular vision.

o. **training**. Eye muscle exercises for the purpose of correcting squint; orthoptics

orthoptics. The science of correcting defects in binocular vision resulting from defects in optic musculature or faulty visual habits

orthoröntgenography (or'thō-rēnt-gēn-og'rā-fī) [" + *roentgen*, + G. *graphein*, to write]. Measurement of size and position of internal organs accurately, using radiographic apparatus. SEE: *orthodiagraph*.

orthoscope (or'thō-skōp) [G. *orthos*, straight, + *skopein*, to examine]. Instrument for examining the eyes through a layer of water.

orthoscopic (or'thō-skōp'ik) [" + *skopein*, to examine] 1 Having correct vision. 2 Seen without distortion. 3. Made to correct optical distortion.

orthoscopy (or-thōs-kō-pī) [" + *skopein*, to examine]. Ocular examination with an orthoscope

orthosis. The straightening or correction of a deformity

orthostatic (or'thō-stāt-ik) [" + *statos*, standing]. Concerning an erect position.

orthostatism (or'thō-stāt-izm) [" + *ismos*, condition]. An upright standing position of the body.

orthotast (or'thō-tāst) [" + *tassein*, to arrange]. Instrument for straightening bone curvatures.

orthotonos, orthotonus (or-thōt'ō-nos, -nūs) [" + *tonos*, tension]. Tetanic spasm marked by rigidity of the body in a straight line. SEE: *Ilus, O-20*.

orthuria (orth-ū'rī-ā) [" + *ouron*, urine]. Average frequency of urination.

oryzenin (ō-rī'zēn-in) [G. *oryza*, rice] A glutenin obtained from rice.

O. S., o. s. Abbr. for L. *oculus sinister*, left eye.

Os. Symb for *osmium*.

os (ōs) (pl. *ōra*) [L.]. Mouth, opening.

o. **uteri**. Mouth of the uterus.

o. **uteri externum**. The opening of cervical canal of uterus into the vagina.

o. **uteri internum**. The internal opening of the cervical canal into the uterus.

o. **ventriculi**. The cardia of the stomach

os (ōs) (pl. *ossa*) [L.]. Bone.

o. **calcis**. Heel bone. SYN: *calcaneum*.

o. **coxae**. Hip bone.

o. **hamatum**. Hooked bone in second row of carpus. SYN: *unciform bone*.

o. **hyoideum**. U-shaped bone at the base of the tongue. The hyoid bone.

o. **illum**. The illum.

o. **innominatum**. SEE: o. *coxae*.

o. **magnum**. SYN: *capitate* A carpal bone, the third in the second distal row.

o. **orbiculare**. Tiny bone in the ear which usually becomes attached to the incus, forming the lenticular process

o. **peroneum**. Bone occasionally found in tendon of peroneus longus muscle

o. **planum**. 1. Flat bone. 2. Orbital plate of ethmoid bone

o. **pubis**. The public bone

o. **scaphoides**. SEE *scaphoid*

o. **trigonum**. Bone which develops from an extra center of ossification along post. surface of talus.

o. **unguis**. Lacrimal bone

o. **vesalianum**. Bone which develops from ossification of the post tubercle of the fifth metatarsal

osazone (ō'sā-zōn, ō'sā-zōn'). Any of a series of compounds resulting from heating sugars with acetic acid and phenylhydrazine.

oscedo (os-sē'dō) [L yawning] 1 Yawning 2 White spots on the mucosa of the mouth SYN *apthae*.

oscheal (os'kē-āl) [G *oscheon*, scrotum]. Concerning the scrotum

oscheio-, oscheo- [G.]. Combining forms meaning the scrotum.

oscheitis (ōs-kē-ī'tis) [G. *oscheon*, scrotum, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of the scrotum.

oscheocele (os'kē-ō-sēl) [" + *kēlē*, swelling]. 1. A scrotal swelling or tumor. 2. Scrotal hernia. SYN *oscheoma*.

oscheohydrocele (os'kē-ō-hī'drō-sēl) [" + *ydōr*, water, + *kēlē*, hernial]. Collection of fluid in the sac of a scrotal hernia

oscheolith (os'kē-ō-lith) [" + *lithos*, stone]. A concretion in the scrotal sebaceous glands.

oscheoma (ōs-kē-ō-mā) [" + *-ōma*, tumor]. Scrotal tumor. SYN: *oscheoncus*.

oscheoncus (ōs-kē-on'kūs) [" + *ogkos*, tumor]. A tumor of the scrotum.

oscheoplasty (os'kē-ō-plās-tī) [" + *plassein*, to form]. Plastic surgical repair of the scrotum

oschitis (os-kī'tis) [G. *oscheon*, scrotum, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of the scrotum. SYN: *oscheitis*.

oscillation (ōs'sīl-ā'shūn) [L. *oscillāre*, to swing]. A swinging, pendulumlike movement; a vibration.

oscillogram (os'il-ō-grām) [" + G. *gramma*, a mark]. Record made by the oscillograph.



ORTHOTONOS.

oscillograph (ôs'il-lô-grăf) ["" + G. *graphein*, to write]. Machine for recording electric vibrations, as of the heart or blood pressure.

oscillometer (ôs'il-lô-m'ët-ër) ["" + G. *metron*, measure]. Machine to measure oscillations.

oscillometry (ôs'il-lô-m'ët-tri) ["" + G. *metron*, measure]. The measurement of oscillations with a machine.

oscilloscope (ôs'il-lô-skôp) ["" + G. *skopein*, to examine]. An instrument for making visible the presence or the nature and form of oscillations or irregularities of an electric current.

Oscinidae. SYN *Chloropidae*. The eye flies. A family of small hairless flies which includes the genera Hippelates, Siphunculina, and Oscinis. They are serious pests and transmit a number of infectious diseases.

oscitation (ôs-i-ta'shün) [L. *oscitare*, to yawn]. Yawning, gaping.

osculation. 1 The union of two vessels or structures by their mouths. 2 Kissing.

osculum (os'ku-lüm) [L. a little mouth]. Any tiny aperture or pore.

-ose. Chemical suffix indicating (a) the presence of carbohydrates, as *glucose*, (b) primary alteration product of a protein, as *proteose*.

-osis (G). Suffix denoting *caused by, state of, disease, intensity*.

Ossler-Weber-Rendu disease. SEE *tela-angectasia, hereditary hemorrhagic*.

Ossler's disease (ôs'lër). Rare disease of the blood in which the red cells are increased in number, the spleen becomes enlarged, and cyanosis is usually present. SYN *erythremia, polycythemia*.

osmate. A salt of osmic acid.

osmatic (öz-mät'ik) [G. *osmaein*, to smell]. Having a keen sense of smell.

osmesis (öz-më'sis) [G. *osmesis*, smelling]. The sense of smell, act of smelling.

osmesthesia (öz-mës-thë'zi-ä) [G. *osmë*, smell, + *aisthesis*, sensation]. Olfactory sensibility, power of perceiving and distinguishing odors.

osmic acid (öz'mik) [G. *osmë*, smell]. 1. Volatile, colorless compound formed by heating osmium in air. 2. Compound of osmium trioxide and water (H₂O₈O₇).

osmicate (öz'mi-kät) [G. *osmë*, smell]. To impregnate or stain with osmic acid.

osmics (öz'miks) [G. *osmë*, smell]. The science of odors.

osmidrosis (öz-mid-rô'sis) ["" + *idrosis*, perspiration]. Condition in which perspiration has a very strong odor. SYN: *bromidrosis*.

osmium (öz'mi-üm) [G. *osmë*, smell]. SYMS Os A metallic element, at wt. 190.2, at. no. 76.

osmo- (G). Combining form. 1. (osme) odor or smell, and 2 (osmos) threat or push. 3. Pertaining to osmosis.

osmodysporia (öz-mô-dis-fô'ri-ä) ["" + *dys*, bad, + *pherein*, to bear]. Abnormal dislike of certain odors.

osmolagnia (öz-mô-läg'nî-ä) [G. *osmë*, a smell, + *lagnia*, lust]. Erotic satisfaction derived from odors, usually of the body.

osmology (öz-mô'lô-jî) ["" + *logos*, study]. 1. The study of odors. SYN: *osphresi-*

ology. 2 [G. *ôsmos*, a thrusting]. Study of osmosis.

osmometer (öz-môm'ët-ër) [G. *osmë*, smell, + *metron*, measure]. 1. Device for measuring acuity of sense of smell.

2 [G. *ôsmos*, a pushing]. A device for measuring osmotic pressure.

osmonosology (öz'mô-no-sô'lô-jî) [G. *osmë*, smell, + *nosos*, disease, + *logos*, study]. Branch of medicine dealing with diseases of the organs of smell.

osmophobia. Morbid fear of odors.

osmose (öz'môs) [G. *ôsmos*, a thrusting]. 1. To subject to osmosis. 2. To undergo osmosis.

osmosis (öz-mô'sis) ["" + *-osis*, intensive]. The passage of solvent through a partition separating solutions of different concentrations.

The solvent, usually water, passes through the membrane from the region of lower concentration to that of a higher concentration thus tending to equalize the concentrations of the two solutions.

Osmosis in which the solvent passes into a vessel or into a cell is called *endosmosis*, that in which the solvent passes from within outward is called *exosmosis*.

The rate of osmosis is dependent primarily upon (1) difference in osmotic pressures of the solutions on the two sides of a membrane, (2) the permeability of the membrane, (3) electric potential across the membrane and charge upon walls of the pores in it.

Liquid of low pressure always passes through membrane to liquid of higher pressure until both are equal.

RS *absorption, dialysis, diffusion, di-osmosis, hypotonic, isotonic*.

osmotic (öz-môt'ik) [G. *ôsmos*, a thrusting]. Pertaining to osmosis.

o. pressure. 1 The pressure which develops when two solutions of different concentrations are separated by a semipermeable membrane. 2 The pressure which would be developed if a solution were enclosed in a membrane impermeable to all solutes present and surrounded by pure solvent.

Osmotic pressure varies with concentration of the solution and with temperature increasing with an increase of each. Animal cells have an osmotic pressure approximately equal to that of the circulating fluid, the blood. For human blood cells, this is approximately 7.2 atmospheres or the pressure exerted by a 0.9% sodium chloride solution. Solutions exerting this osmotic pressure are said to be *isotonic* or *isosmotic*. Stronger solutions which cause cells to shrink are *hypertonic*, weaker solutions which cause cells to swell are *hypotonic*.

osphresiolagnia (ôs-frë'zi-lô-läg'nî-ä) [G. *osphrësis*, smell, + *lagnia*, lust]. Excitement of an erotic nature aroused by odors.

osphresiology (ôs-frë'zi-lô-jî) ["" + *logos*, study]. Science of odors and the sense of smell. SYN: *osmology*.

osphresimeter (ôs-frë'zi-lô-m'ët-ër) ["" + *metron*, measure]. Apparatus for measuring the acuteness of the sense of smell. SYN: *osmometer*, 1.

osphresis (ôs-frê'sis) [G. *osphrêsis*, smell]. The sense of smell. **SYN.** *olfaction*.

osphretic (ôs-fret'ik) [G. *osphrêsis*, smell]. Concerning the sense of smell. **SYN:** *olfactory*.

osphus (ôs'fús) [G. *osphys*, loin]. Loin.
osphyalgia (ôs-fl-al'jî-â) [" + *algos*, pain]. Pain of the loins or hips. **SEE:** *lumbago*, *sciatica*.

osphyitis (ôs-fl-i'tis) [" + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation in the lumbar region.

osphyomyelitis (ôs'fi-ô-mî-êl-i'tis) [" + *myelos*, marrow, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of the lumbar region of the spinal cord

os pubis (ôs pû'bis) [L *os*, bone, + *pubis*, pubes]. A bone that in adult life unites the innominate or hip bone with the ilium and ischium to form the pelvis. Irregular shape, divided into a horizontal, ascending, and descending ramus. The outer extremity constitutes approximately one-fifth of the acetabulum. The inner unites in middle line with corresponding part of the bone of opp. side, forming the symphysis pubis.

ossa (ôs'â) (sing *os*). Bones

osselin (ôs'ê-lîn) [L *ossa*, bones] The organic substance of bones. **SYN** *ostein*.

osseous (ôs'ê-ûs) [L. *osseus*, bony] Bone-like; concerning bones. **SYN** *bony*.

ossicle (ôs'l-kl) [L. *ossiculum*, little bone]. Any small bone, as 1 of the 3 bones of the ear, the *malleus*, *incus*, or *stapes*.

ossicula (ôs-lk'û-lâ) [L *pl*] Little bones.

ossiculectomy (ôs'lk-û-lêk'tô-mî) [L. *ossiculum*, little bone, + G *ektomê*, excision]. Excision of an ossicle, especially one of the ear.

ossiculotomy (ôs'lk-û-lôt'ô-mî) [" + G. *tomê*, incision]. Surgical incision of 1 or more of the ossicles of the ear.

ossiculum (ôs-lk'û-lûm) [L] Tiny bone, esp. 1 of the 3 in the middle ear

ossiferous (ôs-lf'êr-ûs) [L. *os*, bone, + *ferre*, to bear]. Composed of, or forming bone or bony tissue.

ossific (ôs-lf'ik) [" + *facere*, to make]. Producing or becoming bone.

ossification (ôs'l-fi-kâ'shûn) [" + *facere*, to make]. 1. Formation of bone substance. 2. Conversion into bone. **SEE:** *center*, *epiotic*, *centrosclerosis*.

o., endochondral. **SYN.** *intracartilaginous o.* The formation of bone in cartilage as in formation of long bones. It involves (1) the destruction and removal of cartilage and (2) the formation of osseous tissue in space occupied by the cartilage

o., intramembranous. The formation of bone in or underneath a fibrous membrane, such as occurs in formation of the cranial bones

o., pathologic. Formation of bone in abnormal sites or abnormal development of bone.

ossifurcance. Osteolysis or softening of bone.

ossiform. Resembling bone.

ossify (ôs'l-fi) [" + *facere*, to make]. To turn into bone.

ostalgia (ôs-tâl'jî-â) [G. *osteon*, bone, + *algos*, pain]. Pain in a bone. **SYN:** *osteodynia*.

osteal. Pert. to bone.

osteallosis (ôs'tê-âl'lê-ô'sis). A change in the substance of bone

osteanabrosis (ôs'tê-ân-â-brô'sis) [" + *anabrosis*, eating up]. Wasting away of bone.

osteanogenesis (ôs'tê-ân-â-jên'ê-sis) [" +

anagenesis, reproduction]. Regeneration or re-formation of bone.

ostearthritis (ôs'tê-âr-thrî'tis) [" + *arthron*, joint, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of bones and joints.

ostearthrotomy (ôs'tê-âr-thrôt'ô-mî) [" + *tomê*, incision]. Surgical excision of the articular end of a bone.

ostectomy, osteotomy (ôs-tek'tô-mî, -tê-êk'tô-mî) [" + *ektomê*, excision]. Surgical excision of a bone or a portion of one

osteëctopia (ôs'tê-êk-tô-pl-â) [" + *ek*, out, + *topos*, place]. Dislocation of a bone.

osteitis (ôs-tê-i'tis) [" + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of a bone

o., condensing. O in which the marrow cavity becomes filled with osseous tissue. Bone becomes denser and heavier

o. deformans. Chronic form with thickening and hypertrophy of the long bones and deformity of the flat bones

SYN. Slow and insidious in onset. Pain in lower limbs, esp the tibia. Frequent fractures. Waddling gait. Skull becomes enlarged, so that the face appears small and triangular in shape with the head pushed forward. Stature shortens. Occurs only in adults

TREATMENT. Constitutional and palliative. **SYN:** *Paget's disease*.

o. fibrosa cystica. **SYN.** *von Recklinghausen's disease*, *hyperparathyroidism*. A condition resulting from overactivity of the parathyroid gland, with resulting disturbances in calcium and phosphorus metabolism. Characterized by decalcification and softening of bone, nephrolithiasis, and elevation of blood calcium and lowering of blood phosphorus. Cysts often multiple, and tumors may develop

o., gummatous. Chronic o associated with syphilis and characterized by the formation of gummas

o., raveling. **SYN:** *osteoporosis*. Form in which the bone tissue becomes cancellated

o., sclerosing. **SEE** *o. condensing*

ostembryon (ôs-têm'brî-ôn) A fetus which has become ossified

ostemia (ôs-tê-mî-â) [G. *osteon*, bone, + *aima*, blood] Congestion of blood in a bone.

ostempyxis (ôs-têm-pl-ê'sis) [" + *em-pyxis*, suppuration]. Purulent inflammation within a bone.

osteo- [G.]. Combining form meaning *bone*.

osteoneurysm (ôs'tê-ô-an'û-rîzm) [G. *osteon*, bone, + *aneurysma*, a widening]. Aneurysm, or dilatation of a blood vessel filled with clotted blood, occurring within a bone.

ostearthritis (ôs'tê-ô-âr-thrî'tis) [G. *osteon*, bone, + *arthron*, joint, + *-itis*, inflammation]. **SYN:** *degenerative joint disease*, *hypertrophic arthritis*. A chronic disease involving the joints, esp those bearing weight. Characterized by destruction of articular cartilage, overgrowth of bone with lipping and spur formation, and impaired functioning

osteoarthropathy (ôs'tê-ô-âr-thrôp'â-thî) [G. *osteo*, bone, + *arthron*, joint, + *pathos*, disease]. Any disease involving the joints.

o., hypertrophic pulmonary. An affection characterized by enlargement of distal phalanges of fingers and toes and a thickening of their distal ends, accompanied by a peculiar curving of

nails. Wrist and interphalangeal joints may become enlarged as well as distal ends of tibia and fibula and the jaw.

Error: Found in pulmonary tuberculosis, chronic bronchitis, bronchiectasis, congenital heart disease, and chronic cardiac affections.

osteothrotomy (ôs'tê-ô-ar-throt'ô-mî) [' + + *tomé*, incision] Excision of joint end of a bone. **Syn:** *osteothrotomy*.

osteoblast (ôs'tê-ô-blást) [G. *osteon*, bone, + *blastos*, germ] A cell of mesodermal origin which is concerned with the formation of bone.

osteocampsia (ôs'tê-ô-kâmp'sî-â) [' + + *kampein*, to bend] Curvature of a bone, as in osteomalacia.

osteocarcinoma (ôs'tê-ô-kâr-sîn-ô'mâ) [' + + *karkinos*, crab cancer, + *-oma*, tumor] 1 Osteoma and carcinoma combined. 2 Carcinoma of a bone.

ostecephaloma (ôs'tê-ô-sêf-â-lô'mâ) [' + + *kephalê*, head, + *-oma*, tumor] Encephaloma, a malignant neoplasm of brainlike texture in a bone.

osteochondritis (ôs'tê-ô-kôn-drit'is) [' + + *chondros*, cartilage, + *-itis*, inflammation] 1 Inflammation of bone and cartilage. 2 Inflammatory condition in which calcification is defective, with a layer of soft, yellowish-white tissue forming bet. the cartilaginous and calcified parts of a rib.

o. deformans juvenile. **Syn:** *Legg-Calve-Perthes disease, coxa plana*. Chronic inflammation of head of femur in childhood resulting in atrophy and shortening of neck of femur and wide, flat head.

o. dissecans. Condition affecting a joint in which a fragment of cartilage and its underlying bone becomes detached from articular surface. Occurs commonly in the knee joint.

osteochondroma (ôs'tê-ô-kôn-drô'mâ) [' + + *-oma*, tumor] Tumor composed of both cartilaginous and bony substance.

osteoclasia, osteoclasia (ôs'tê-ô-klâ'zî-â, -ôk'lâ-sis) [G. *osteon*, bone, + *klasias*, a breaking] 1 Fracture of a bone, surgically, to remedy a deformity. 2 Bony tissue destruction.

osteoclast (ôs'tê-ô-klâst) [' + + *klan*, to break]. 1. Device for fracturing bones for therapeutic purposes. 2 Giant, multinuclear cell* found in depressions on the surface of a bone causing entire resorption of bone substance.

These depressions are called *Howship's lacunae*. The bone appears eroded or as if gnawed.

osteocope (ôs'tê-ô-kôp) [' + + *kopos*, pain]. Severe pain of the bone, esp. at night, usually symptomatic of syphilis.

osteocopic (ôs'tê-ô-kôp'ik) [' + + *kopos*, pain] Concerning pain in the bone.

osteocranium (ôs'tê-ô-krâ'nî-ûm) [G. *osteon*, bone, + *kranion*, skull] The portion of the cranium formed of membrane bones in contrast to that formed of cartilage (chondrocranium).

osteocystoma (ôs'tê-ô-sis-tô'mâ) [' + + *kystis*, a bladder, + *-oma*, tumor]. Cystic tumor of a bone.

osteodermis (ôs'tê-ô-dêr'mî-â) [G. *osteon*, bone, + *derma*, skin] The formation of bony structure in the skin.

osteodynia (ôs'tê-ô-dîn'î-â) [G. *osteon*, bone, + *odynê*, pain]. Persistent pain in a bone. **Syn:** *ostealgia*.

osteodystrophia (ôs'tê-ô-dis-trô'fî-â) [' + + *dys*, ill, + *trophê*, nourishment]. Defective bone development.

o. deformans. **Syn:** *ostetis deformans, q.v.*

osteopiphysis (ôs'tê-ô-êp-if'is-is) [' + + *epi*, upon, + *physis*, growth]. A small piece of bone which later becomes attached to the larger one.

osteofibroma (ôs'tê-ô-fî-brô'mâ) [' + + *L. fibra*, fiber, + *G. -oma*, tumor]. Tumor of bony and fibrous tissues. **Syn:** *fibro-osteoma*.

osteogen (ôs'tê-ô-jên) [' + + *gennan*, to produce]. Substance of the inner periosteal layer from which bone is formed.

osteogenesis, osteogeny (ôs'tê-ô-jên'ê-sis, -ôj'ê-nî) [' + + *gennan*, to produce]. Formation and development of bone taking place in connective tissue or in cartilage. **Ossification**.

o. imperfecta. A congenital bone disease causing the bones to fracture easily.

osteogen'ic. Pertaining to osteogenesis.

osteography (ôs'tê-ôg-raî-fî) [G. *osteon*, bone, + *graphein*, to write]. Descriptive treatise on the bones.

osteohaliferesis (ôs'tê-ô-hâl-is-têr'ê-sis) [' + + *als*, salt, + *sterein*, to deprive]. Deficiency of the mineral constituents in bone causing softening.

osteoid (ôs'tê-ôyd) [' + + *eidos*, resemblance] 1. Resembling bone. 2 A bone tumor.

o. sarcoma. A rapidly forming sarcoma with bone tissue in it. **Syn:** *osteosarcoma*.

osteology (ôs'tê-ôl'ôjî) [' + + *logos*, study]. The science of structure and function of bones.

osteolysis (ôs'tê-ôl'is-is) [' + + *lysis*, dissolution]. Softening and destruction of bone, as in *caries*.

osteoma (ôs'tê-ô'mâ) (pl. *osteomata*) [' + + *-oma*, tumor]. A bony tumor, a hard tumor of bone-like structure developing on a bone, and sometimes on other structures.

o., cancellous. One that is soft and spongy. Its thin and delicate trabeculae enclose large medullary spaces similar to cancellous bone.

o., cavalryman's. Bony outgrowth of femur at the insertion of the adductor femoris longus.

o. dentale. A hard, bony outgrowth from the jawbone.

o. durum. A tumor composed of hard bony tissue.

o. medullare. An osteoma containing medullary spaces.

o., osteoid. A benign tumor of bone composed of sheets of osteoid tissue partially calcified and ossified.

o. spongiosum. Soft, spongy tumor in bone.

osteomalacia (ôs'tê-ô-mâl-â-sî-â) [' + + *malakia*, softening]. Softening of the bones. **Syn:** *malacosteon, mollities ossium*.

A disease marked by increasing softness of the bones, so that they become flexible and brittle and cause deformities. It is attended with rheumatic pains. The limbs, spine, thorax, and pelvis esp. are affected; anemia and signs of deficiency disease present, the patient becomes weak, and finally dies from exhaustion. It occurs chiefly in adults.

Error: Deficiency or loss of calcium salts; vitamin D deficiency.

osteomalacic (ôs'tê-ô-mâl-â-sîk) [G. *osteon*, bone, + *malakia*, softening]. Concerning or characterized by softening of the bone.

osteomatoid (ôs'tê-ô'mâ-toyd) [' + + *-oma*, tumor, + *eidos*, resemblance]. Resembling a tumor of bone tissue.

osteometry (ôs'tê-ô-mê'trî) [' + + *metron*,

measure]. The study of the measurement of bones

osteomyelitis (ôs'tê-ô-mî-êl-î'tis) [G. *osteon*, bone, + *myelos*, marrow, + *-itis* inflammation]. Inflammation of bone marrow, or of the bone and marrow.

SYM. Pain over affected part, fever, sweats, leukocytosis, overlying muscles usually rigid, skin inflamed, pain on pressure over affected part. Suppuration may occur.

TREATMENT. Prompt and adequate doses of antibiotics. Sedation for pain and anxiety. Aspiration of abscess. Blood transfusions and saline infusions. Immobilization of affected extremity. Foods and liquids by mouth. Surgery if abscess persists.

O., hemorrhagic. Bone marrow inflammation with cyst formation.

osteoncus (ôs'tê-on'kûs) [+ *ogkos*, tumor] A bone tumor. **SYN** *exostosis*, *osteoma*

osteonecrosis (ôs'tê-ô-nê-kro'sis) [G. *osteon*, bone, + *nekrosis*, death] Death of bone tissue in mass

osteoneuralgia (ôs'tê-ô-nû-ral'jî-â) [+ *neuron*, nerve, + *algos*, pain]. Pain of a bone

osteopath (ôs'tê-ô-pâth) [+ *pathos*, disease]. A practitioner of osteopathy, *q.v.*

osteopathic (ôs'tê-ô-pâth'ik) [+ *pathos*, disease]. Concerning therapeutic bone manipulation

osteopathology (ôs'tê-ô-pâth-ol'ô-jî) [G. *osteon*, bone, + *pathos*, disease, + *logos*, study]. Any bone disease.

osteopathy (ôs'tê-op'âth-î) [+ *pathos*, disease] 1 Any bone disease

2. "A school of medicine based upon the theory that the body is a vital mechanical organism whose structural and functional integrity are coordinate and that the perversion of either is disease, while its therapeutic procedure is chiefly manipulative correction, its name indicating the fact that the bony framework of the body largely determines the structural relation of its tissues." *Committee on Osteopathy, Terminology*

osteopecilia (ôs'tê-ô-pê-sîl'î-â) [G. *osteon*, bone, + *poikilia*, spottedness]. Osteopetrosis, *q.v.*

osteopodion (ôs'tê-ô-pê-di-on) [+ *paidon*, child] A calcified or hardened fetus. **SYN** *lithopodion*.

osteoperiosteal (ôs'tê-ô-per-î-os'tê-âl) [+ *peri*, around, + *osteon*, bone]. Concerning bone and its periosteum, the protective membrane

osteoperiostitis (ôs'tê-ô-per-î-ôs-tî'tis) [+ " + " + *-itis*, inflammation] Combined inflammation of a bone and its protective membrane, the periosteum.

osteopetrosis (ôs'tê-ô-pêt-rô'sis) [G. *osteon*, bone, + *L. petra*, stone, + *G -osis*, disease] **SYN** *marble bones* *Albers-Schönberg disease*, *osteopoikilosis*, *osteosclerosis fragilis generalisata* Excessive calcification of bones causing spontaneous fractures and marblelike appearance

osteophage (ôs'tê-ô-fâj) [G. *osteon*, bone, + *phagein*, to eat]. Large multinuclear cell which causes absorption of bone. **SYN:** *osteoclast*, 2.

osteophlebitis (ôs'tê-ô-flê-bî'tis) [+ *phleps*, *phleb-*, vein, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of veins of a bone.

ostephone (ôs'tê-ô-fôn) [+ *phônê*, voice] Device used by the deaf for conducting sound through facial bones

osteophyma (ôs'tê-ô-fî'mâ) [+ *phyma*, growth]. A swelling or growth of bone.

osteophyte (ôs'tê-ô-flt) [+ *phyton*, plant]. A bony excrescence or outgrowth, usually branched in shape.

osteoplastic (ôs'tê-ô-plâs'tik) [+ *plastikos*, formed]. 1. Pert to bone repair. 2. Concerning bone formation.

osteoplasty (ôs'tê-ô-plâs'tî) [G. *osteon*, bone, + *plastem*, to form]. Plastic repair of the bones.

osteopoikilosis (ôs'tê-ô-poy-ki-lô'sis) [+ *poikilos*, spotted]. Disease of bones marked by excessive calcification in spots, causing spontaneous fractures and spotted marble appearance **SYN** *osteosclerosis fragilis generalisata*, *q.v.*

osteoporosis (ôs'tê-ô-por-ô'sis) [+ *poros*, a passage] Increased porosity of bone

SYM Softening of bone, widening of haversian canals, absorption of calcareous matter. **SEE** *osteomalacia*.

O., parathitic. O. with tendency to develop into rickets. **Constitutional.**

osteoporotic (ôs'tê-ô-pô-ro'tik) [+ *poros*, passage]. Concerning enlarged bone spaces

osteopsathyrosis (ôs'tê-op-sath'î-rô'sis) [+ *psathyros*, fragile] Fragility or brittleness of bones. *Osteogenesis imperfecta*, *q.v.*

Constitutional condition of unknown etiology, in which the long bones seem normal in appearance and chemical composition, but are extremely brittle

SYM Breaks may occur upon bathing infant or turning him over, following minor injuries, chewing, bending the knee, etc. Breaks almost painless with slight swelling and only evidence is unwillingness of the child to use his injured limb.

PROG Condition tends to improve and usually disappears by the 21st year

TREATMENT Good hygiene, nourishing diet, supports to prevent breaks. Bones knit quickly with normal amount of callus **SYN** *fragilitas ossium*

osteoradionecrosis (ôs'tê-ô-râ-dî-ô-nê-kro'sis). Death of bone following irradiation

osteorrhagia (ôs'tê-ô-râ'jî-â) [+ *rhēgnai*, to burst forth]. Hemorrhagic flow of blood from a bone.

osteorrhaphy (ôs'tê-or'âf-î) [+ *raphē*, a sewing] Suture of bone or the wiring of bone fragments

osteosarcoma (ôs'tê-ô-sar-kô'mâ) [G. *osteon*, bone, + *sarx*, *sark-*, flesh, + *-ōma*, tumor] A malignant sarcoma of the bone **SYN** *myelosarcoma*.

osteosarcomatous (ôs'tê-ô-sar-kô'mât-ûs) [+ " + *-oma*, tumor] Concerning or like an osteosarcoma

osteosclerosis (ôs'tê-ô-skî-rô'sis) [+ *sklēros*, hard, + *-osis*, intensive]. Hardening of bone with increased heaviness.

O. fragilis generalisata. Abnormal calcification of the bones, causing spontaneous fractures and spotted marblelike appearance in a roentgenogram. **SYN** *Albers-Schönberg disease*, *marble bones*, *osteitis condensans*; *osteopetrosis*, *osteopoikilosis*.

osteoscope (ôs'tê-ô-skôp) [+ *skopein*, to examine] Appliance used to test x-ray machines by observing certain bones of the forearm which are considered as a standard

osteoseptum (ôs'tê-ô-sêp'tûm) [+ *L. saeptum*, a dividing]. The bony area of the nasal septum.

osteosis (ôs'tê-ô'sis) [G. *osteon*, bone, + *-osis*, condition]. Formation of bony tissue. **SYN:** *osteogenesis*.

o. cutis. Diffuse thickening of skin and subcutaneous tissue. Rare

osteospongiosa (ôs'tê-ô-spon-jî-ô'mă) [" + *spongios*, sponge, + *-oma*, tumor]. A spongy neoplasm of bone. **Syn:** *osteoma spongiosum*.

osteosteoma (ôs'tê-ô-stê-ât-ô'mă) [" + *steat*, *steat*-, fat, + *-oma*, tumor]. A fatty tumor with bony elements.

osteostixis (ôs'tê-ô-stîks'îs) [" + *stixis*, a puncture] Therapeutic puncture of a bone.

osteosuture (ôs'tê-ô-sût-'chûr) [" + *L. sutura*, a stitch]. Suture or wiring of bone fragments. **Syn** *osteorrhaphy*.

osteosynovitis (ôs'tê-ô-sîn-ô-vî'tîs) [" + *syn*, with, + *ôon*, egg, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of a synovial membrane and the surrounding bones.

osteosynthesis (ôs'tê-ô-sîn'the-sîs) [" + *synthesis*, a joining] Surgical fastening of the ends of a fractured bone mechanically.

osteotabes (ôs'tê-ô-tă-bêz) [G *osteon*, bone, + *tabes*, a wasting] Atrophy of the bone in infants, beginning with wasting of the marrow and gradually the rest of the bone.

osteotomectomy (ôs'tê-ô-têl-ân'jî-êkt-â-zî-â) [" + *telos*, end, + *aggeion*, vessel, + *ektasis*, a stretching] Sarcomatous tumor of the bone containing dilated blood vessels.

osteothrombosis (ôs'tê-ô-thrôm-bô'sîs) [" + *thrombosis*, a clotting] Clot formation in the veins of a bone.

osteotome (ôs'tê-ô-tôm) [" + *tomê*, a cutting]. A chisel bevelled on both sides for cutting through bones.

osteotomy (ôs'tê-ô-tô-mî) [" + *tomê*, incision] The surgical section of a bone.

o., cuneiform. The excision of a wedge of a bone.

o., linear. Lengthwise division of a bone.

o., MacEwen's. Supracondylar section of the femur for correction of knock-knee.

o., subtrochanteric. Gant's operation, division of shaft of femur below lesser trochanter to correct ankylosis of hip joint.

o., transtrochanteric. Section of the femur through the lesser trochanter for deformity about the hip joint.

osteotrite (ôs'tê-ô-trî't) [" + *tribein*, to crush]. Instrument used to scrape away diseased bone.

osteotrophy (ôs'tê-ô-trô'fî). Bone nutrition.

osthemia (ôs-thêks'tî-â) [G *osteon*, bone, + *exis*, condition]. Excessive ossification, esp. in abnormal places.

ostial (ôs'tî-âl) [L *ostium*, a little opening]. Concerning an orifice.

ostitis (ôs-tî'tîs) [G *osteon*, bone, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of a bone. **Syn.** *osteitis*, *q v*.

ostium (ôs'tî-ûm) (pl *ostia*) [L a small opening] Any small opening.

o. abdominale. Fimbriated extremity of a fallopian tube.

o. arteriosum. BNA. Arterial orifice, of ventricle of the heart into the aorta, or pulmonary artery.

o. internum. Uterine end of a fallopian tube. **Syn** *o. uterinum tubae*.

o. pharyngeum. Pharyngeal opening of the auditory tube.

o. tympanicum. Tympanic opening of the auditory tube.

o. vaginae. Ext. opening of the vagina.

ostraco, ostrac- [G.]. Combining form meaning *hard shell*.

ostreotoxismus (ôs'trê-ô-tôks-îz-mûs) [G. *ostreon*, oyster, + *toxikon*, poison]. Poisoning from eating diseased oysters.

Ostrowski manumobilizer. Apparatus to mobilize finger by stretching contractions and loosening adhesions.

O. T. Abbr for (1) *old term* in contrast to BNA term, (2) old tuberculosis, (3) occupational therapy.

otacoustic (ô'tă-koos'tîk) [G. *ôtakoustein*, to listen] 1 Aiding or concerning the hearing. 2 Device to aid hearing.

otalgia (ô-tăl'jî-â) [G. *ous*, *ôt*-, ear, + *algos*, pain]. Pain of the ear.

TREATMENT. Local Heat in the form of compresses or hot water bottle, warm glycerin dropped in ear. Incision of drum if bulging is present. **General:** Active elimination, sedatives. **Syn.** *earache*.

otantitis (ô'tân-trî'tîs). Inflammation of the mastoid antrum.

otaphone (ô'tă-fôn) [" + *phônê*, voice]. A device used to aid in hearing.

otectomy (ô-têk'tô-mî) [" + *ektomê*, excision] Surgical excision of the contents of the tympanum.

othelcosis (ô-thêl-kô'sîs) [" + *elkôsis*, ulceration]. Ulceration or suppuration of the ear.

othematoma (ô'them-â-tô'mă) [" + *aima*, blood, + *-oma*, tumor] Effusion of blood between perichondrium and cartilage of pinna.

Common in fighters or wrestlers. **Syn:** *cauliflower ear*.

othygroma (ô-thî-grô'mă) [G *ous*, *ôt*-, ear, + *ygros*, moist, + *-oma*, tumor]. Edema of ear lobe.

otiatric (ô-tî-ât'rîks) [" + *iatrikos*, healing] Treatment of ear diseases.

otic (ô'tîk) [G *ous*, *ôt*-, ear] Concerning the ear.

oticodinia (ô'tîk-ô-dîn'î-â) [" + *dinê*, a whirl] Vertigo due to ear disease.

otitic (ô-tî'tîk) [" + *-itis*, inflammation]. Concerning inflammation of the ear.

otitis (ô-tî'tîs) [G *ous*, *ôt*-, ear, + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflamed condition of the ear.

It is differentiated as *externa*, *media*, and *interna*, depending upon the portion of the ear which is inflamed.

o., aereo. O resulting from pressure changes when auditory tubes are obstructed. Occurs commonly in aviators or divers.

o., furuncular. Furuncle formation in ext. meatus.

o. labyrinthica. Inflammation of the labyrinth.

o. mastoidea. Inflamed condition of the mastoid spaces.

o. mycotica. Fungous inflammation.

o. parasitica. Inflammation caused by a parasitic fungus.

o. sclerotica. Inflammation of inner ear accompanied by hardening of the aural structures.

oto-, ot- [G.]. Combining form meaning ear.

otoantitis (ô'tô-ân-trî'tîs) [G *ous*, *ôt*-, ear, + *antron*, cavity, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of mastoid antrum.

otoblennorrhea (ô'to-blên-or-rê-â) [" + *blenna*, mucus, + *roia*, flow]. Mucous discharge from ear.

otocatharrh (ô'tô-kă-tar') [" + *katarrein*, to flow down]. Catarrhal discharge of the ear.

otocleisis (ô-tô-kîl'sîs) [" + *kleisis*, a closure]. Occlusion of ear.

otoconium (ô'tô-kô-nî-ûm) [G. *ous*, *ôt*-, ear, + *konis*, dust] (pl *otoconia*). **Syn:**

otoliths, *ear dust*. Minute particles composed chiefly of calcium carbonate found in otolithic membrane on surface of maculae of inner ear.

otocyst (ô'tô-sist) ["" + *kystis*, bladder]. Primordial chamber from which arises the membranous labyrinth. SYN: *auditory vesicle*.

odynia (ô'tô-din'ti-â) ["" + *odynē*, pain]. Pain in the ear. SYN: *otalgia*.

otogenic, **otogenous**. Having its origin in the ear.

otography (ô-tog'râ-fi) ["" + *graphein*, to write]. Anatomical description of the ear.

otolaryngologist. A specialist in otolaryngology.

otolaryngology. The division of medical science which includes otology, rhinology, and laryngology.

otolith (ô'tô-lith) [G. *ous*, *ôt-*, ear, + *lithos*, stone]. SEE *otoconium*.

otological (ô'tô-lôj'i-kl) ["" + *logos*, study]. Rel. to study of diseases of the ear.

otologist (ô-tôl-ô-jist) ["" + *logos*, study]. One versed in diseases of the ear. SYN: *aurist*.

otology (ô-toi'ô-jî) ["" + *logos*, study]. The science of the ear, its function, and diseases.

otomassage (ô'tô-mâ-sâj') ["" + *massein*, to knead]. Application of massage to tympanic membrane and auditory ossicles.

otomasthenia (ô'tô-mî-âs-thē'nî-â) ["" + *mys*, *my-*, muscle, + *astheneia*, weakness]. 1. Weakened condition of the ear muscles. 2. Defective hearing caused by paresis of the tensor tympani and stapedius muscles.

Otomycosis (ô'tô-mî'sēz) ["" + *mykēs*, fungus]. Fungus infesting the ear.

O. hageni. Form with green conidia, affecting ext. canal.

O. purpureus. A dark red variety.

otomycosis (ô'tô-mî-kō'sis) ["" + "" + *-osis*, condition]. Fungous infection of ext. auditory meatus of the ear. SYN: *otitis mycotica*.

otomus (ô-tōng'kūs) ["" + *ogkos*, tumor]. An aural tumor.

otonecrectomy, **otonecrotomy** (ô'tô-nēk-rēk'tô-mî, -ro-nēk'tô-mî) [G. *ous*, *ôt-*, ear, + *nekros*, dead, + *ektomē*, excision]. Excision of necrosed areas from the ear.

otoneuralgia (ô'tô-nū-rāl'jî-â) ["" + *neuron*, sinew, + *algos*, pain]. Pain in the ear. SYN: *otalgia*.

otoneurasthenia (ô'tô-nū-râs-thē'nî-â) ["" + "" + *astheneia*, weakness]. Neurasthenia caused by ear disease.

otoneurology (ô'tô-nū-rôl'ô-jî) ["" + "" + *logos*, study]. Study of ear conditions in conjunction with neural complications. SYN: *neurotology*.

otopathy (ô-top'âth-i) ["" + *pathos*, disease]. Any diseased condition of the ear.

otopharyngeal (ô'tô-far-in'jē-â) ["" + *pharynx*, pharynx]. Concerning the ear and pharynx.

O. tube. Passage bet. tympanic cavity and the pharynx. SYN: *eustachian tube*.

otophone (ô'tô-fōn) [G. *ous*, *ôt-*, ear, + *phōnē*, voice]. Device for assisting deaf to hear.

otopiesia (ô'tô-pî-ē'sis) ["" + *piests*, a pressing]. 1. Sinking in or depression of the membrana tympani. 2. Pressure on the labyrinth causing deafness.

otoplasty (ô'tô-plâs-tî) ["" + *piastein*, to

form]. Plastic surgery of the ear to correct defects.

otopolypus (ô'tô-pol'ip-us) ["" + *polus*, many, + *pus*, foot]. Smooth growth occurring in the ear.

otopyorrhea (ô'tô-pî-ô-re-â) ["" + *pyon*, pus, + *roia*, a flow]. Purulent ear discharge.

otopyosis (ô'tô-pî-ô'sis) ["" + "" + *-osis*, infection]. Ear disease marked by discharge of pus.

otorhinolaryngology (ô'tô-rî-nôl-lâr-ing-ô-jî) ["" + *ris*, *rin-*, nose, + *larynx*, larynx, + *logos*, study]. The science of ear, nose, and larynx and their functions and diseases.

otorhinology (ô'tô-rî-nôl'ô-jî) ["" + "" + *logos*, study]. Branch of medicine dealing with ear and nose diseases.

otorrhagia (ô-tô-râ'jî-â) [G. *ous*, *ôt-*, ear, + *regnai*, to flow]. Discharge of blood from ear.

otorrhea (ô-tô-rē-â) ["" + *roia*, flow]. Inflammation of ear with purulent discharge.

SYM: Membrana tympani may be partially or completely destroyed; deafness, tinnitus, no pain, repeated attacks of nasopharyngitis.

TREATMENT Frequent dry cleansing, iodine dusting powder, tubal inflation. SEE *otitis*.

otosalpinx (ô'tô-sâl'pinks) ["" + *salpiz*, tube]. Passage connecting pharynx and tympanic cavity. SYN: *eustachian tube*.

otosclerectomy (ô'tô-skî-ô-rō-nēk'tô-mî) ["" + *skleros*, hard, + *ektomē*, excision]. Surgical excision of sclerosed and ankylosed ear ossicles.

otosclerosis (ô'tô-skî-ô-rō'sis) [G. *ous*, *ôt-*, ear, + *skleros*, hardening]. Condition characterized by chronic progressive deafness esp. for low tones. Due to the formation of spongy bone, esp. around the oval window with resulting ankylosis of stapes. In late stages atrophy of the organ of Corti may occur.

ETIOI: Unknown. In some cases, condition is familial.

otoscope (ô'tô-skôp) ["" + *skopein*, to examine]. Device for examination of the ear.

otosis (ô-tō'sis) ["" + *-osis*, intensive]. Mishearing of spoken sounds.

osteal (ô-tō'stē-â) [G. *ous*, *ôt-*, ear, + *osteon*, bone]. Concerning the bones or ossicles of the ear.

ototomy (ô-tô'tô-mî) ["" + *tomē*, incision]. Incision into or dissection of the ear.

O. U. Abbr for *L. oculus uterque*, for each *ouabain* (wâh-bâh'in). A glucoside prepared from *Strophanthus gratus*. USP. SYN for *G. strophanthum*.

USES: Same as for digitals, but less tendency to cumulative action.

DOSEAGE. 1/120 gr. (0.0005 Gm), intravenously.

Oudin current (oo-dan'). A high frequency oscillating current of higher voltage than the current used ordinarily, employed in therapeutic treatment.

O. resonator. A coil of wire with an adjustable number of turns, designed to be connected to a source of high frequency current, such as a spark gap and induction coil, for the purpose of applying a convective discharge of high voltage current to a patient.

oula (ô-lâ) The gingiva or gum; ula.

oullitis (ôo-lî'tis) [G. *oulon*, gum, + *itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of the gums. SYN: *ulitis*.

otoid (ô-tô'id). Resembling a scar.

olorrhagia (oo-lô-râ-'jî-â) [' + *rêgnunai*, to burst forth]. Hemorrhage from the gums. **SYN.** *ulorrhagia*.

ounce (ouns) [L *uncia*, a twelfth]. A measure of weight.

In *apothecaries* or *troys* weight, 1/12 lb. [480 gr (31.103 Gm.)]. **Symb** $\frac{1}{2}$.

In *avoirdupois* measure, 1/16 lb. [437.5 gr. (28.349 Gm.)]. **Abbr.** oz.

o., fluid. For liquid medicines, 8 fluid drams (1/16 pint (29.6 cc.)) l.

outflow. In neurology, the passage of impulses outwardly from the central nervous system.

o., craniosacral. Impulses passing through parasympathetic nerves

o., thoracolumbar. Impulses passing through sympathetic nerves

outlet. The inferior aperture of the true pelvis

outpatient. One receiving treatment at a hospital without being an inmate.

ova (ô'vâ) (pl of ovum) [L, from G *ôon*, egg]. Reproductive cells of the female.

2 Eggs. **See** ovary, ovum.

oval (ô'vâl) [L *ovum*, egg]. 1. Like or concerning an ovum, the reproductive cell of the female 2 Shaped like an egg

o. window. Oval-shaped aperture in the middle ear into which fits the base of the stapes

ovalbumin (ô-vâl-bu'mîn) [' + *albumen*, white of egg] Albumin in egg whites

ovalocyte (ô'vâl-ô-sit) [' + G. *kytos*, cell]. Egg-shaped red blood corpuscle

ovalocytosis (ô-vâl'ô-si-tô'sis) [' + " + -ôsis, intensive] Oval red blood corpuscles in the blood.

ovaralgia, ovarialgia (ô-var-al'jî-â, -l-al'-jî-â) [L *ovarium*, ovary, + G. *algos*, pain]. Ovarian pain. **SYN** *ourialgia*.

ovarian (ô-vâ'ri-ân) [L *ovarium*, ovary]. Concerning or resembling the ovary

o. cyst. A sac containing fluid which develops in the ovary proper.

It consists of 1 or more chambers containing fluid. These *loculi*, or chambers, may contain an enormous amt. of fluid. Not malignant but may prove fatal if not removed, because of twisting of the pedicle which causes gangrene, or because of pressure. Dermoid cyst contains a cheesy substance composed of fat, hair, sebaceous matter, bone, or teeth. Solid tumors, if benign, are usually fibroid

ovariectomy (ô-vâ'ri-êk'tô-mî) [' + G. *ektomê*, excision]. Excision of an ovary or a portion of it. **SYN:** *oophorectomy*.

ovario- [G.]. Combining form meaning ovary.

ovariocèle (ô-vâ'ri-ô-sêl) [L. *ovarium*, ovary, + G. *kêlê*, mass]. Ovarian tumor or hernia.

ovariocentesis (ô-vâ'ri-ô-sên-tê'sis) [' + G. *kentesis*, a piercing]. Puncture and drainage of an ovarian cyst.

ovariocyesis (ô-vâ'ri-ô-si-ê'sis) [' + G. *kyêsis*, pregnancy]. Pregnancy in the ovary, instead of in the uterus.

ovariodysnouria (ô-vâ'ri-ô-dis-nû'ri-â) [' + G. *dys*, ill, + *neuron*, sinew]. Neuralgia in an ovary.

ovariohysterectomy (ô-vâ'ri-ô-hîs-têr-êk'tô-mî) [' + G. *ystera*, uterus, + *ektomê*, excision]. Excision of the ovaries and uterus. **SYN** *oophorohysterectomy*.

ovariothexis (ô-vâ'ri-ô-rêk'sis) [' + G. *rêxis*, a rupture]. Rupture of an ovary.

ovariosalpingectomy (ô-vâ'ri-ô-sâl-pîng-jêk'tô-mî) [' + G. *salpiz*, tube, + *ektomê*, excision]. Removal of an ovary and oviduct. **SYN:** *oophorosalingectomy*.

ovariosteresis (ô-vâ'ri-ô-ster-ê'sis) [L.

ovarium, ovary, + G. *sterêsis*, loss]. Complete eradication of an ovary.

ovariostomy (ô-vâ'ri-ô-s'tô-mî) [' + G. *stoma*, opening]. Creation of an opening in an ovarian cyst for drainage.

ovariotomist (ô-vâ'ri-ô-tô-mîst) [' + G. *tomê*, incision]. A surgeon who performs operations on the ovary.

ovariotomy (ô-vâ'ri-ô-tô-mî) [' + G. *tomê*, incision]. Incision into or removal of an ovary, or of an ovarian tumor

ovariotubal (ô-vâ'ri-ô-tû'bâl) [' + *tuba*, a narrow duct]. Concerning the ovary and the oviducts

ovarioprival (ô-vâ'ri-prî'vâl) [' + *privâre*, to remove]. Resulting from loss of the ovaries

ovaritis (ô-vâ-ri'tis) [L *ovarium*, ovary, + G. -itis, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of an ovary

Usually involved secondarily in inflammation of the oviducts or pelvic peritoneum. May involve the substance of the organ (*oophoritis*) or its surface (*perioophoritis*), and may be acute or chronic

o., acute. Acute, severe inflammation of the ovary

Etiol: Postabortal or postpartum infection, gonorrheal infection of the oviducts or pelvic peritoneum, tuberculous infection of same area, or may be due to streptococcus, staphylococcus, or colon bacillus. Occasionally, from cervicitis or in course of acute infectious diseases.

SYM Ovary swollen and edematous. Interstitial substance infiltrated with round cells and leukocytes. May become suppurative or abscess may form. Sometimes a tuboovarian cyst develops

DIAG. Usually determined at operation

TREATMENT Rest in bed, heat to abdomen, hot douches and bland nourishing diet. Avoid purgation.

o., chronic. Inflammation of ovary over a long period of time.

SYM Marked production of fibrous tissue in interstitial portion as well as about surface of organ. Surface studded by small, cystlike bodies which develop into larger cysts, causing cystic degeneration. Inflammatory exudate forms upon surface of ovaries. Severe pain may be felt, which is aggravated by any excitation. Leukorrhea present and sometimes amenorrhea.

TREATMENT: Usually complete extirpation of the organ necessary.

ovarium (ô-vâ'ri-ûm) (pl. *ovaria*) [L.]. Ovary.

ovary (ô'vâ-ri) [L. *ovarium*, ovary, egg holder]. One of 2 glands in the female, producing the reproductive cell, the ovum, and 2 known hormones.

They are 2 almond-shaped bodies, lying in the fossa ovarica on either side of the pelvic cavity, attached to the uterus by the uteroovarian ligament and lying close to the fimbria ovarica of the fallopian tube. About 4 cm. long, 2 cm. wide, and 1½ cm. thick. Each ovary is attached to the broad ligament by the *mesovarium*. It is also attached to the side of the uterus by the *ovarian ligament* (lig. *ovarii proprium*) and to the side of the pelvis by the *suspensory ligament* (lig. *suspensorium ovarii* or *infundibulopelvic lig.*).

The ovary is divided into 2 parts, the cortex and the medulla. In the cortex are the primary oöcytes and the develop-

ing graafian follicles. The medullary portion consists mainly of the vascular supply of the organ. The outer covering of the ovary is known as the *tunica albuginea ovarii*. The surface of the ovary in early life is smooth and in later life is markedly pitted as an end result of the atrophy of the corpus luteum.

STRUCTURE. Each ovary consists of an outer portion or *cortex* which encloses a central *medulla*. The medulla consists of a *stroma* of connective tissue containing nerves, blood and lymphatic vessels, and some smooth muscle tissue at region of hilus. The cortex consists principally of *follicles* in various stages of development (*primary, growing, and mature or graafian*). Its surface is covered by a single layer of cells, the *germinal epithelium* beneath which is a layer of dense connective tissue, the *tunica albuginea*. Other structures (*corpus luteum, corpus albicans, q v*) may be present.

BLOOD SUPPLY Mainly derived from the ovarian artery which reaches it through the infundibulopelvic ligament.

FUNCTION 1. The production of ova. **2.** The production of hormones among which are (a) *estrogen* or female sex hormones secreted by the follicles and (b) *progesterone* secreted by the corpus luteum. These hormones are responsible for development and maintenance of secondary sexual characters, preparation of uterus for pregnancy and its continuance, and development of the mammary gland.

Functional activity of the ovary is controlled primarily by gonadotrophins of the hypophysis, esp. the follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH) and luteotrophin.

HYPOFUNCTION: Precocious sexual development may occur as a result of premature functioning of the ovary due to pituitary or hypothalamic disorders or the development of ovarian tumors.

DISEASES The ovary, being in close proximity to the fallopian tube, which has contact with the outside air, is frequently subjected to acute inflammation. It is also frequently subjected to cyst formation, both proliferating and nonproliferating cysts. Among the common nonproliferating cysts are those that follow atresia of graafian follicles. The most common proliferating cysts are the papillary adenocystoma and the pseudomucinous cyst. The malignant tumors of the ovary are papillary adenocarcinoma, Krukenberg tumor, sarcoma and the rare teratoma.

ovary, words pert. to: adnexitis; agentialism; albuginea; castrate; cell interstitial; conception; corpus albicans; dysovarium; facies ovarica; fimbria ovarica; fimbriate; fimbriation; folliculoma; graafian follicle; hyperovaria, Krukenberg's tumor, menstruation, mesosalpinx; mesovarium; oarialgia, oaric, oaritis; "oophor-" words, "ov-" words, pyoovarium; spay; spermatoozon; stroma, teratoma; tunica albuginea.

ovate (ô'vât) [L. *ovum*, egg]. BACT. Having the outline of an egg.

overcorrection. Condition in which light rays passing through center of lens converge at a point nearer the lens than those passing through periphery.

overdetermination (ô'vêr-de-têr-mî-nâ'shûn) [A.S. *ofer*, above, + L. *determinâre*, to limit]. PSY. The idea that every symptom and dream may have several meanings, being determined by more than a single association.

overextension. Hyperextension; extension beyond that which usually occurs.

overflow. The continuous escape of fluid from a vessel or viscus, as o. of urine or tears.

overgrowth. Excessive growth; hypertrophy or hyperplasia.

overlying. Condition in which death occurs in an infant from suffocation resulting from an adult lying upon a child.

overproduction (ô'vêr-prô-dûk'shûn) [' + L. *producere*, to begot]. Destruction of an organic element is followed by overproduction of the element during the reparative process, as excessive callus development after a bone fracture. SYN. *Weigert's law*.

overriding [' + *ridan*, to ride]. The slipping of 1 end of a fractured bone past the other part.

overtone [' + G. *tonos*, a stretching]. A harmonic.

o., psychic. A dimly perceived associated impression about a mental image.

overweight. Exceeding normal weight by more than 10-15%.

overwork (ô'vêr-wûrk) [' + *work*, work]. Excessive work causing exhaustion. SEE *ergasthenia*.

ovi- [L.] Combining form meaning egg.

ovi albumen (ô'vî âl-bû'mîn) [L.]. White of egg.

o., vitellum. Egg yolk.

oviduct (ô'vî-dûkt) [L. *ovum*, egg, + *duc-tus*, a path]. SYN. *uterine tube, fallopian tube*. One of two tubes extending laterally from sup angles of the uterus which serve to convey the ovum from the ovary to the uterus. Each consists of (a) *infundibulum*, expanded portion surrounding the *ostium* or opening through which the ovum enters, (b) *ampulla*, and (c) *isthmus*, a straight narrow portion which connects with the uterus.

The border of the infundibulum bears many fingerlike processes called *fimbria* one of which, the *fimbria ovarica*, is much longer usually reaching the ovary.

Each oviduct is a muscular tube consisting of three layers, *mucosa, muscular layer*, and *serosa*. The mucosa consists of columnar epithelial cells, some ciliated, others glandular. In addition to conveying the ovum, the oviduct serves to transport sperm from the uterus toward the ovary. It is the usual site of fertilization of the ovum.

oviferous (ô'vî-fêr-ûs) [' + *ferre*, to bear]. Containing or producing ova.

ovification (ô'vî-fî-kâ'shûn) [' + *facere*, to make]. The production of ova. SYN. *ovulation*.

oviform (ô'vî-form) [' + *forma*, shape]. 1. Having the shape of an egg. 2. Resembling an ovum.

ovigenesis. Oogenesis. *q v*

ovigenous. Giving rise to ova.

ovigerm (ô'vî-jêrm) [' + *germen*, germ]. The cell which produces or develops into an ovum.

ovigerous (ô'vî-jêr-ûs) [' + *gerere*, to bear]. Producing or carrying ova. SYN. *oviferous*.

o. cord. A cord of cells which grows inward from the germinal epithelium and from which an oocyte developed.

oviparous (ô'vî-pâr-ûs) [' + *parere*, to produce]. Producing eggs hatched outside the body.

ovoplasm. The cytoplasm of an unfertilized ovum.

ovi vitellus (ô'vî vî-têl'ûs) [L.]. Egg yolk; pharmaceutical term when used in preparation of emulsions.

ovo- [L.]. Combining form meaning *egg*.
ovo''cent'er. The centrosome of a fertilized ovum.

ovo''flav'in. A flavin derived from eggs; identical to riboflavin.

ovogenesis (ô'vô-jên'ê-sis) ['' + G *genesis*, production]. Production of ova. SYN. *oogenesis*.

ovoglobulin (ô'vô-glôb'û-lîn) ['' + *globulus*, globule]. The globulin found in egg white. SYN. *albumen*, *protein*.

ovoid (ô'voyd) ['' + G *eidōs*, form]. Egg shaped. SYN. *oviform*.

ovomucoid (ô'vô-mu'koyd) ['' + *mucus*, mucus, + G *eidōs*, form]. A glycoprotein principle from egg white.

ovo''plasm'. Ooplasm, *q v*

ovovitellin (ô'vô-vi-têl'lîn) ['' + *vitellus*, yolk]. Protein found in an egg yolk.

ovoviparous (ô'vô-vi-vip'â-rûs) ['' + *vivus*, alive, + *parere*, to bear]. Reproducing by hatching the eggs within the body.

ovula (ô'vû-lâ) (sing. *ovulum*) [L.]. Little eggs.

ovula nabothi (sing. *ovulum*) [L.]. Distended mucous glands in tissues of the cervix uteri.

ovular (ô'vû-lâr) [L. *ovulum*, little egg]. Concerning an ovule or ovum.

ovulation (ô'vû-lâ'shûn) [L. *ovulum*, little egg]. The lunar monthly ripening and rupture of the mature graafian follicle and the discharge of the ovum from the cortex of the ovary, normally occurring 13 times a year.

Ovulation usually occurs between the 10th and 14th days of the menstrual cycle, counting from the 1st day of menstruation. Following ovulation, a corpus luteum develops within the collapsed follicle. SYN. *corpus luteum*.

The ovum, being liberated from the follicle, enters the fallopian tube and is slowly transported toward the uterus. If sperm are present, it may become fertilized, if not, the ovum degenerates within the oviduct.

RS. anovular, *conception*, *menstruation*, *ovary*, *ovum*, *safe period*, *spermatozoon*, *fertilization*, *follicle*, *corpus luteum*.

ovulatory (ô'vû-lâ-tô-rî) [L. *ovulum*, a little egg]. Concerning ovulation.

ovulogenous (ô'vû-lôj'ên-ûs). Giving rise to ovules or ova.

ovum (ô'vum) (pl. *ova*) [L. egg]. SYN. *Ootid*. The female reproductive or germ cell, a cell which is capable of developing into a new organism of the same species. Fertilization by a spermatozoon is usually necessary although some ova develop within fertilization (*parthenogenesis*, *q v*).

The various parts of the ovum have been named as follows. The protoplasm is known as the *vitellus* or *yolk*; the outer layer is referred to as the *ectoplasm* or *zona pellucida* or *zona radiata*; the inner layer, the cell membrane, is the *vitelline membrane*; the nucleus is called the *germinal vesicle*, and the nucleolus, the *germinal spot*.

The cellular layers proliferate, becoming cuboid in shape, and in the center a clear albuminous fluid, the *liquor folliculi*, forms. The follicular cells surrounding the fluid-filled cavity are known as the *membrana granulosa*. The layer surrounding the egg cell, or *oocyte*, is known as the *discus proligerus*.

As the follicular layer enlarges to form the *graafian follicle*, the term for the developed ovum, containing the above, before it leaves the ovary, there is a slight protrusion of the ovarian

surface when the follicle has matured. Its rupture through the ovarian surface frees the ovum, which then proceeds ordinarily into the fallopian tube and into the uterus, which process is known as *ovulation*, and occurs bet. the 12th and 16th day following the onset of menstruation. It usually takes the ovum from 5 to 7 days to go from the ovary to the uterus. SYN. *menstruation*.

Normally, only 1 graafian follicle matures each month, coming alternately from the 2 ovaries.

o., alecithal. One in which there is little or no food yolk.

o., centrolecithal. One having a large central food yolk.

o., holoblastic. O. which undergoes complete cleavage.

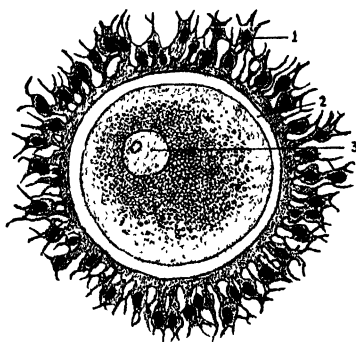
o., human. The female reproductive cell which develops within the graafian follicle of the ovary. It develops from an *oogonium* which undergoes a process of maturation (*oogenesis*) during which primary and secondary oocytes are produced which finally give rise to the mature ovum. During this process the number of chromosomes is reduced from 48 to 24 and the egg is prepared for fertilization.

A mature ovum is about 120 microns in diameter (1/200 of an in.). Each contains a spherical *nucleus*, bounded by a *nuclear membrane* enclosing *chromatin material* and one or more *nucleoli*. The cytoplasm is granular and contains yolk granules or *deutoplasm* and the other characteristic organoids of cells. Its surface layer is the *vitelline membrane*. When liberated from the ovary as a primary oocyte (see *ovulation*) it is surrounded by a clear layer, *zona pellucida*, and several layers of adhering follicular cells, the latter constituting the *corona radiata*.

The length of time a human ovum retains its ability to be fertilized and develop is short, a matter of hours. If fertilized it undergoes development. (SEE. *embryo*, *development of*) If not fertilized, it degenerates and disintegrates within the oviduct. SYN. *cleavage*, *follicle*, *conception*, *fertilization*, *menstruation*, *ovulation*, *spermatozoa*.

o., isolecithal. O. in which the yolk is uniformly distributed.

o., meroblastic. O. in which only the protoplasmic region undergoes cleav-



MATURE HUMAN OVUM AFTER DISCHARGE FROM FOLLICLE

1. Cells of corona radiata. 2. Zona pellucida. 3. Nucleus or germinal vesicle.

age; characteristic in ova containing a large amount of yolk.

o., permanent. One ready for fertilization.

o., primordial. Germ cells which arise very early in development of embryo, usually in yolk sac endoderm, and migrate into urinogenital ridge and possibly serve as progenitors of functional sex cells.

o., teleolethal. O. in which yolk is fairly abundant and tends to concentrate in one hemisphere.

ox-. 1 Combining form meaning presence of oxygen. 2. Abbr. of oxal-

oxa-. Combining form indicating presence of oxygen in place of carbon.

oxacid (ôk'sâ-sîd) [G. *oxy*, sour, + L. *acidum*, acid]. An acid of which oxygen is a constituent.

oxal-, oxalo-. CHEM Combining forms indicating derivation from *oxalic acid*.

oxalacetic acid (ôks'âl-â-sê'tik). SYN: *oxaloacetic acid*. A product of carbohydrate metabolism resulting from oxidation of malic acid. May be derived from other sources.

oxalate (ôk'sâ-lât) [G. *oxalis*, sorrel]. A salt of oxalic acid.

About 5-20 mg of the oxalates are excreted in urine per day.

oxalic acid (ôk'sâl'ik) [G. *oxalis*, sorrel]. A white crystalline powder often used about the home as a stain remover or bleach, resembling epsom salts in appearance.

Recent research has revealed that oxalic acid has the effect of marked and rapid reduction of blood coagulation time, with indication of its value in treating hemorrhage, jaundice, etc.

SOURCES: Cranberries, chard, rhubarb, gooseberries, spinach, beet leaves. When eating these should be accompanied by liberal portions of calcium foods, such as eggs, beans, and milk.

POISONING: SYM. Erosive action on swallowing; sour taste; burning in mouth, throat and stomach; great thirst; bloody vomitus; collapse; sometimes convulsions and coma.

TREATMENT: Soapsuds are of no value against oxalic acid since they form poisonous oxalates which may be absorbed and do further damage. Use powdered chalk, calcium carbonate or magnesium carbonate. Dilute the poison and cause vomiting. SEE: *acid poisoning*.

o., a. diathesis. Chronic state of oxalemia.

oxalism (ôk'sâl-izm) [" + *ismos*, state of]. Poisoning from oxalic acid or an oxalate.

oxaluria (ôk-sa-lû'rî-â) [" + *ouron*, urine]. The abnormal excretion of oxalates in the urine, esp. calcium oxalate.

Presence of oxalates does not always indicate oxaluria when found in standing urine, because of their insolubility. May be due to ingestion of certain vegetables (tomatoes) or the imperfect oxidation of carbohydrates.

ERROR: When not due to foods, may be due to oxaluria diathesis, dyspepsia, gout, debility, lithemia, skin disease, constipation, neurasthenia, hemophilia, overeating and lack of exercise.

oxalylurea (ôk'sa-lîl-û-rê-â). An oxidation product of uric acid.

oxidase (ôk'sî-dâs) [G. *oxy*, sour]. An enzyme which catalyzes an oxidation reaction, a respiratory enzyme.

o., cytochrome. Warburg's enzyme.

oxidation (ôk'sî-dâ'shûn) [G. *oxy*, sour]. 1 The process of a substance combining with oxygen. 2 The loss of electrons with an accompanying increase in posi-

tive valence. 3 The loss of hydrogen atoms (*dehydrogenation*). 4 The opposite of reduction.

oxide (ôk'sîd) [G. *oxy*, sharp]. Any chemical compound in which oxygen is the negative radical.

oxidize (ôk'sî-dîz) [G. *oxy*, sour]. 1. To combine with oxygen. 2 To increase the positive valence of, or to decrease the negative valence by bringing about a loss of electrons.

oxonemia (ôk'sô-nê-mî-â) [L. *oxone*, acetone, + G. *aima*, blood]. Excess of acetone bodies found in the blood. SYN: *acetoneuria*.

oxy [G.] 1 Combining form meaning sharp, keen, acute, acid, pungent. 2 Presence of oxygen in a compound. 3 Presence of a hydroxyl group.

oxyacolia, oxyakolia (ôk'sî-â-koy'â) [G. *oxy*, keen, + *akoe*, hearing]. Abnormal sensitiveness to noises, as in facial paralysis, esp. if the stapedius muscle is involved.

oxyacousis (ôk'sî-â-kû'sîs) [" + *akousis*, hearing]. Abnormally acute hearing. SYN: *hyperacusis*.

oxyblepsia (ôk'sî-blêp'sî-â) [" + *bleps*, vision]. Extraordinary acuteness of vision.

oxybutyria (ôk'sî-bû-tîr'î-â) [G. *oxy*, sharp, + *boutyron*, butter]. Oxybutyric acid in the blood or in the urine.

oxycephalia (ôk'sî-sêf'â-lî-â) [" + *kephalê*, head]. State of having a high and pointed skull.

oxycephalous (ôk-sî-sêf'â-lûs) [" + *kephalê*, head]. Denoting a head that is pointed and conelike.

oxychinolin (ôk'sî-kin'î-lîn) [" + *chino-*, sol]. A quinoline derivative used in disinfecting wounds.

oxychloride (ôks'î-lôr'id) [G. *oxy*, sharp, + *chlôros*, green]. A compound consisting of an element or radical combined with (a) oxygen and chlorine or (b) the hydroxyl radical (OH) and chlorine.

oxychlorine (ôk'sî-klô'rên) [" + *chlôros*, green]. Commercial dressing for wounds.

oxychromatic (ôk'sî-krô-mât'ik) [G. *oxy*, sour, + *chrôma*, color]. Staining readily with acid dyes.

oxychromatin (ôk'sî-krô-mâ-tîn) [" + *chrôma*, color]. That part of chromatin which stains readily with acid dyes.

oxycinesia (ôks'î-sîn-ê-zî-â) [G. *oxy*, keen, + *kinêsis*, movement]. Pain experienced on moving.

oxydase (ôk'sî-dâs) [" + *ase*, enzyme]. A ferment causing oxidation. SYN: *oxidase*.

oxydasis (ôk-sî-dâ'sîs) [G. *oxy*, sour]. The process of oxidation produced by an oxydase.

oxydosis (ôk-sî-dê'sîs) [" + *desis*, a binding]. Acid fixing capacity, esp. as evidenced in the blood by buffer salts.*

oxydotic (ôk-sî-dê'tik) [" + *desis*, binding]. Concerning the acid fixation capacity.

oxyecolia (ôk'sî-ê-koy'â) [G. *oxy*, sharp, + *akoe*, hearing]. Abnormal sensitivity to noises. SYN: *oxyacolia*, q.v.

oxyesthesia (ôk'sî-ês-thê-zî-â) [" + *ais-thêsis*, sensation]. Abnormal acuteness of sensation. SYN: *hyperesthesia*.

oxygen (ôk'sî-jên) [G. *oxy*, sharp, since oxygen was formerly considered an essential element of acids, + *gennan*, to produce]. SYMS: O. 1. A nonmetallic element occurring free in the atmosphere as a colorless, odorless, tasteless gas; at. wt., 16. 2. Chlorine used for bleaching purposes.

It is a constituent of animal, vegetable and mineral substances comprising by weight 3/4 of the animal, 4/5 of the vegetable, and 1/2 of the mineral world, and by volume, 1/5 of the atmosphere, and by weight 8/9 of water.

It is essential to respiration of most forms of animal and plant life, and is the most important and abundant element discovered, composing about 21% of the atmosphere's total volume. When O combines with another substance, the process is called *oxidation*. When combination takes place rapidly enough to produce light and heat, the process is called *burning* or *combustion*. O combines readily with other elements to form oxides.

It is the only element that enters the animal organism in a free state. It is absorbed by plants in the form of water and carbon dioxide being converted by them into organic substances utilized for the food of man, and in turn is returned to the atmosphere by man in form of waste products of water and carbon dioxide, thus maintaining the balance of oxygen and carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

It represents 65% of the elements in the body, 12% in venous, and 20% in arterial blood.

Uses. O is employed largely in the treatment of anemia, pulmonary tuberculosis, pneumonia, poisoning by illuminating gas, or by narcotics, as opium and the barbiturates, heart disease, etc.

In the treatment of pneumonia, there is considerable difference of opinion as to the use of oxygen at all or, if used, as to when to begin, how much to employ, and how to administer. Many begin administration when the diagnosis of pneumonia is made, others only when signs of anoxemia appear. Another large group do not use it at all in the treatment of this disease.

Among the most common methods in use are the open cone, nasal catheter, the oxygen tent, and the oxygen chamber. The modern tent is the most uniformly satisfactory. O is also used subcutaneously.

Oxygen is employed frequently with ether or other agents used for the induction of general anesthesia. Following extensive surgery it reduces reactions to anesthetic. Also employed in septicemia, gas gangrene, peritonitis, and intestinal obstruction.

o. capacity. The maximum amount of oxygen expressed in volume per cent (cc per 100 cc) which a given amount of blood will absorb. For normal blood it is about 20 cc.

o. content. The amount of oxygen in volume per cent which is present in the blood at any one moment.

o. debt. The amount of oxygen required after muscular activity for the removal of lactic acid and other metabolic products which accumulate when the supply of oxygen is below the needs of the organism.

o. dissociation curve. A curve which shows relationship between partial pressure of oxygen and the percentage saturation of hemoglobin with oxygen, i. e., the proportion of oxyhemoglobin to reduced hemoglobin. Factors which favor shift of curve to the right, i. e., which accelerate the decomposition of hemoglobin are a rise in temperature and an increase of H ions which results from liberation of CO₂ and formation of lactic acid.

o. saturation. Oxygen content of blood divided by oxygen capacity and expressed in volume per cent.

o. tent. An air-tight chamber in which a patient's head and shoulders are enclosed in which the oxygen content of the air can be raised above normal.

o. therapy. The administration of oxygen for the treatment of conditions resulting from oxygen want. It is used to combat acute arterial anoxia such as results from pneumonia, pulmonary edema, or obstruction to breathing. It is also employed in congestive heart failure, coronary thrombosis, and following surgery.

It may be administered by nasal catheter, mask (nasal or conical), funnel or cone, oxygen tent, or special oxygen chamber, and usually in a concentration of 70-100%. Inhalation of high concentrations of oxygen, esp at pressures of more than one atmosphere may produce deleterious effects such as irritation of respiratory tract, reduced vital capacity, and sometimes neurological symptoms. For premature infants serious eye defects may result.

CAUTION. Care must be exercised not to permit a spark or open flame in the vicinity of the apparatus.

o. want. Anoxia, oxygen lack.

oxygenase (ók'sí-jén-ás) [G. *oxyz*, sharp, + *gennan*, to produce, + *ase*, enzyme]. An enzyme which enables an organism to use atmospheric oxygen in respiration.

oxygenation (ók'sí-jén-á'shūn) [+ *gennan*, to produce]. Impregnation or combination with oxygen, as the aeration of the blood in the lungs.

oxygenic (ók'sí-jén'ík) [+ *gennan*, to produce]. Concerning, resembling, containing, or consisting of oxygen.

oxygenize [G. *oxyz*, sharp, + *gennan*, to produce]. To oxidize, *q*.

oxygeusia (ók'sí-gú'sí-á) [+ *geusis*, taste]. Abnormally keen sense of taste.

oxyhematin. An iron compound which constitutes the coloring matter in oxyhemoglobin. When oxidized it yields hematinic acid; when reduced, hematorporphyrin.

oxyhemoglobin (ók'sí-hem-ó-gló'bín) [+ *aima*, blood, + L. *globus*, a sphere]. The combined form of hemoglobin and oxygen.

Hemoglobin with oxygen is found in arterial blood and is the oxygen carrier to the body tissues. **SYN:** *hematoglobulin*. **SEE** *respiration*.

oxyhemoglobinograph (ók'sí-hem-ó-gló'bín-ó-gráf). Device for recording amount of oxygen in the blood, a photoelectric cell is attached to the ear lobe, which is blue if the blood is short of oxygen and red if oxygen is sufficient. The result is recorded on a tape.

oxyhemoglobinometer (ók'sí-hem-ó-glo'-bín-óm'ét-ér) [+ " + " + G. *metron*, a measure]. Apparatus for measurement of oxygen in the blood.

oxyhydrocephalus (ók'sí-hi-dró-séf'ál-ús) [G. *oxyz*, sharp, + *ydór*, water, + *kephalé*, brain]. Pointed head shape type of hydrocephalus.

oxylodide (ók'sí-ló-díd) [+ *iodés*, violet colored]. Compound of iodine and oxygen with an element or radical.

oxylalia (ók'sí-lá-lí-á) [G. *oxyz*, swift, + *lalein*, to speak]. Abnormal rapidity of speech.

oxyntic (ók-sín'tík) [G. *oxyzinein*, to make acid]. Producing or secreting acid. **SEE** *cell*.

oxyopia (ôk'si-ô'pî-â) [G. *oxyz*, sharp, + *ops*, sight]. Unusual acuteness of vision.

oxyopter (ôk'si-ô'ptêr) [' + *opsis*, vision]. A unit of visual acuity, being the reciprocal of the visual angle, in degrees.

oxyosis (ôk'si-ô'sis) [G. *oxyz*, sharp, + *-osis*, condition]. Decrease in normal alkalinity of the blood. **SYN:** *acidosis, q.v.*

oxyosmia (ôk'si-ôz'mî-â) [' + *osmê*, odor]. Unusual acuity of sense of smell. **SYN:** *oxyosphresia*.

oxyosphresia (ôk'si-ôz-frê'zî-â) [' + *osphrêsis*, smell]. Abnormal acuity of the sense of smell.

oxypathia, oxypathy (ôk'si-pâth'î-â, -sîp-âth-î) [G. *oxyz*, sharp, + *pathos*, feeling]. 1 Unusual acuity of sensation 2 An acute condition 3 Condition of inability to eliminate unoxidizable acids which combine with fixed alkalies of the tissues and harm the organism. **SEE:** *arthritis, lithemia*.

oxyperitoneum ôk'si-pêr-i-tô-nê'ûm) [' + *peritonaiou*, peritoneum]. Introduction of oxygen into the peritoneal cavity.

oxyphil (ôk'si-fîl, -fîl) [' + *philein*, to love]. 1 Staining readily with acid dyes. 2 A cell which stains readily with acid dyes.

oxyphilous (ôk'sîf'îl-ûs) [' + *philein*, to love]. Having an affinity for acid dyes. **SYN:** *oxyphil*.

oxyphonia (ôk'si-tô'nî-â) [' + *phônê*, voice]. An abnormally sharp or shrill voice.

oxypurine (ôk'si-pu'rên) [G. *oxyz*, sharp, + *L. purus*, pure, + *urina*, urine]. An oxidation product of purine.

Group includes hypoxanthine, xanthine, uric acid.

oxyrhine (ôk'sî-rîn) [' + *ris*, nose]. 1 Having a sharp pointed nose 2 Possessing an acute sense of smell.

oxyrygmia (ôk'sî-rîg'mî-â) [' + *erygmōs*, eruption]. Belching up of acid. **SEE:** *eructation*.

oxysparteine (ôk'sî-spâr'te-ên) [' + *L. spartium*, broom]. White crystalline oxidation product of sparteine, used as a cardiac stimulant.

oxytocia (ôk'sî-tô'shî-â) [G. *oxyz*, swift, + *tokos*, childbirth]. Unusual rapidity of childbirth.

oxytocic (ôk'sî-tô'sîk) [' + *tokos*, birth]. 1 Agent which stimulates uterine contractions. 2 Accelerating childbirth.

o. principle. **SYN:** *pitocin*. A hormone stored in post lobe at hypophysis which acts specifically on smooth musculature of the uterus increasing tone of and inducing uterine contractions.

oxytocin (ôk'sî-tô'sîn) [G. *oxyz*, swift, + *tokos*, birth]. **SYN:** *Pitocin*. The oxytocic principle of the post lobe of hypophysis.

o. infection. USP term for an aqueous solution containing the oxytocic fraction of the post pituitary gland.

oxyuriasis (ôk'sî-û-rî-âs-îs) [G. *oxyz*,

sharp, + *oura*, tall, + *iasis*, infection].

Enterobiasis, q.v.

oxyuricide (ôk'sî-û'rî-sîd) [' + ' + *L. caedere*, to kill]. Destructive to, or an agent that destroys pinworms.

oxyurid [G. *oxyz*, sharp, + *oura*, tail]. Pinworm or seatworm. **SEE:** *Enterobius vermicularis*.

Oxyuris [G. *oxyz*, sharp, + *ours*, tail]. Old name for genus of nematode worms which includes the pinworms or seatworms. **SEE:** *Enterobius*.

o. vermicularis. *Enterobius vermicularis, q.v.*

oyster (ôi'ster) [G. *ostreon*]. Shellfish eaten raw or cooked.

AVERAGE SERVING	120 Gm	Pro.	6.8,
Fat	1.3,	Carbo	4.0
VITAMINS A+, B+, C+, G+,			
ASH CONST	Ca 0.052,	Mg 0.037,	K 0.091,
	Na 0.459,	P 0.155,	Cl 0.590,
	S 0.187,		
	Fe 0.0045		

An acid forming food with potential acidity of 15 cc. per 100 Gm., or 30 cc. per 100 cal.

ACTION. Changes in the liquor of oysters may give rise to toxicity with rising temperature, headaches, eruptions, gastrointestinal troubles, infection or food poisoning.

Oz., oz. Abbr for ounce.

ozena (ô-zê'nâ) [G. *ozein*, to smell]. Disease of the nose characterized by atrophy of the turbinates and mucous membrane accompanied by considerable crusting and discharge and a very offensive odor.

It is present in various forms of rhinitis.

ozocerite (ô'zô-sê'rît) [' + *kêros*, wax]. Mineral wax used as an ointment base. **SEE:** *ceresin*.

ozochrofia (ô'zô-krô'shî-â) [' + *chrôs*, skin]. Strong odor given off by the skin. **SYN:** *bromidrosis*.

ozokerite (ô'zô-kê'rît) [' + *kêros*, wax]. Mineral wax which is employed as an ointment base. **SYN:** *ozocerite*.

ozonator (ô'zô-nâ-tôr) [G. *ozein*, to smell]. Device for generating ozone.

ozone (ô'zôn) [G. *ozein*, to smell]. A form of oxygen in which 3 atoms of the element combine to form the molecule, O₃.

ozoneization (ô'zô-nî-zâ'shûn) [G. *ozein*, to smell]. The act of converting to, or impregnating with ozone.

ozoneize (ô'zô-nîz) [G. *ozein*, to smell]. 1 To convert oxygen to ozone, i.e., 3 atoms to the molecule of free oxygen. 2 To impregnate the air of a substance with ozone.

ozonometer (ô'zô-nom'ê-têr) [' + *metron*, a measure]. An apparatus for estimating the quantity of ozone in the atmosphere.

ozonoscope (ô'zô-nô-skôp) [' + *skopein*, to examine]. A device for showing the presence or amount of ozone.

ozostomia (ô'zô-stô'mî-â) [G. *ozê*, stench, + *stoma*, mouth]. Fetid breath.

P. Symb. of *phosphorus*.
P., p. Abbr for *para, pupil, pulse, position*, also for *postpartum*.

P₂ Abbr for *pulmonic second sound*.

PABA. Abbr for *para-aminobenzoic acid*, *q v*.

pabular (pab'ü-lar) [L. *pabulum*, food].

Pert. to nourishment

pabulum (páb'u-lüm) [L.] Food, nourishment.

pachionian bodies (pák-ë-ö'nî-än). Enlarged villi, small pedunculated or rounded growths of fibrous tissue along longitudinal fissure of the cerebrum growing on arachnoid membrane.

p. depressions. Small pits produced on inner surface of skull by protuberance of p. bodies.

p. glands. See *p. bodies*.

pacemaker (päs'mák-ér) [L. *passus*, a step, + *A. macian*, to make]. The sinoauricular node, so named because cardiac rhythm commences here, taking place near the spot where the large veins empty into the auricle

pachismus (pák-iz'mü-) [G. *pachys*, thick, + *ismos*, condition] Condensation or thickening of an organ or part

pachy-, pach- [G.] Combining form meaning *thick, large, heavy, massive*.

pachyacria, pachyakria (pák-I-ák'rî-ä) [G. *pachys*, thick, + *akron*, end] Hypertrophy of soft portions of the extremities

pachyblepharon (pák'I-bléf-är-ön) [G. *pachys*, thick, + *blepharon*, eyelid]. A thickening of border of eyelid

pachycephalic (pák'I-séf-al'ik) [" + *kephalē*, brain] Possessing a thick skull. SYN *pachycephalous*.

pachyblepharosis (pák-I-bléf-ä-rō'sis). Chronic thickening of the eyelid

pachycephalous (pák'I-séf-äl-üs) [" + *kephalē*, brain]. Thick skulled. SYN: *pachycephalic*.

pachycephaly (pák'I-séf-äl-I) [" + *kephalē*, brain]. Unusual thickness of the walls of the skull

pachychilia (pák'I-kî'lli-ä) [" + *cheilos*, lip] Unusual thickness of the lips

pachycholia (pák'I-kô'lli-ä) [" + *cholē*, bile]. Thickening or inspissation of the bile

pachychromatic (pák'I-krō-mät'ik) [" + *chrōma*, color] Possessing a coarse chromatin network.

pachycolpismus (pák-I-köl-piz'müs) [G. *pachys*, thick, + *kolpos*, vagina, + *ismos*, condition] Chronic inflammation of vagina with thickened vaginal walls. SYN. *pachyvaginitis*.

pachydactylia, pachydaetyl (pák'I-däk-tîl'-iä, -dak'tî-li) [G. *pachys*, thick, + *daktylos*, digit] Condition marked by unusually large fingers and toes

pachyderma (pák-I-der'mä) [" + *derma*, skin]. Unusual thickness of the skin.

pachydermatocoele (pák'I-der-mät'ō-sēl) [" + *kēlē*, swelling]. A pendulous state of the skin with thickening. SYN: *dermatolysis*.

pachydermatosis (pák'I-der-mät-ō'sis) [" + *-ōsis*, condition]. Chronic hypertrophy of the skin. SYN: *pachydermia*.

pachydermatous (pák-I-der-mä-tūs) [" + *derma*, skin]. Possessing a thick skin.

pachydermia (pák-I-der-mî-ä) [G. *pachys*, thick, + *derma*, skin]. 1. Excessive

thickening of the skin. 2. Elephantiasis, *q v*

p. laryngis. Irregular thickening and hypertrophy of mucous membrane in the larynx seen in chronic laryngitis.

p. lymphangiectatica. A diffuse form of lymphangioma resulting in formation of lymph-filled sacs often giving rise to gross deformities

p., occipital. A disease in which the skin of the scalp, esp in occipital region, is thrown into thickened folds

p. vesica. Condition in which there is a thickened mucous membrane in the urinary bladder

pachyemia (pák-I-ē'mî-ä) [G. *pachys*, thick, + *aima*, blood] Thickness of the blood

pachyglossia (pák'I-glos'sî-ä) [" + *glōssa*, tongue]. Unusual thickness of the tongue.

pachygnathous (pák-Ig'näth-ūs) [" + *gnathus*, jaw]. Having a thick or large jaw

pachygyria (pák-I-jî'rî-ä) [" + *gyros*, a circle] Flat, broad formation of the cerebral convolutions

pachyhematous (pák-I-hēm'ät-ūs) [" + *aima*, blood] Having thickened blood.

pachyhemia (pák-I-hē'mî-ä) [" + *aima*, blood] A thickened state of the blood.

pachyleptomeningitis (pák-I-lēp-tō-mēn-in-jî'tis) [G. *pachys*, thick, + *leptos*, thin, + *meninx*, membrane, + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of pia and dura of the brain and spinal cord

pachylosis (pák-I-lō'sis) [G. *pachylos*, thick] A rough, dry, thickened, chronic condition of skin SYN *xerosis*.

pachymeningitis (pák-I-mēn-in-jî'tis) [G. *pachys*, thick, + *mēnix*, *mēnigg*, membrane, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of the dura mater

Inflammation of the pia, dura, and arachnoid membranes is sure to extend to either or both of the others, and the consequence in any form is suppuration, abscess, effusion into the ventricles and softening of cerebral tissue if brain is involved

p. externa. Inflammation of outer layer of dura mater

p., hemorrhagic. Circumscribed effusion of blood on inner surface of dura with inflammation. SYN *chronic subdural hematoma*

Secondary to chronic cardiac disease, renal disease, the infectious fevers, chronic alcoholism or insanity.

SYM: Often obscure. Where marked, there is headache, failure of memory, impairment of intellect, stupor, contracted pupils, local convulsions, or palsies.

ETIO: Usually the result of trauma, such as a blow, which results in a venous tear. Blood oozes into subdural space, a blood clot is formed which becomes encysted, giving rise to a hematoma.

p., hypertrophic cervical. Thickening of the dura in the cervical region.

p. interna. Inflammation of inner layer of dura mater.

p., spinal. Inflammation of the dura of the spinal cord.

pachymeningopathy (pák'I-mēn'in-gōp'ä-thî). Any disease of the dura mater.

pachymeninx (pák-I-mē'ninks) [G. *pachys*,

thick, + *mēnigz*, membrane]. Membrane known as the dura mater.

pachymeter (pāk-im'ēt-ŭ) [' + *metron*, measure]. Instrument for measuring thickness

pachynsis (pāk-in'sis) [G. *pachynsis*, a thickening]. Thickening of a substance or part, usually abnormal

pachyntic (pāk-in'tik) [G. *pachynsis*, a thickening]. Thickening, abnormally thickened

pachyonychia (pāk'i-ō-nīk'i-ā) [G. *pachys*, thick, + *onyx*, *onych-*, nail]. Thickening of finger or toe nails

p. congenita. A congenital condition characterized by thickening of the nails, thickening of the skin on palms of hands and soles of feet, follicular keratosis at knees and elbows, and corneal dyskeratosis

pachyostosis (pāk'i-ōs-tō'sis) [' + *osteon*, bone, + *-osis*, disease]. Thickening of the bones

pachyotia (pāk-i-ō'shī-ā) [' + *ous*, *ōt-*, ear]. Abnormal thickness of the ears.

pachypelviperitonitis (pāk'i-pēl'vi-pēr-īt-ō-nī'tis) [' + *L pelvis*, basin, + *G peritoneum*, peritoneum, + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of the pelvic and peritoneal membranes with hypertrophy and thickening of their surfaces.

pachyperitonitis (pāk-i-pēr-īt-ō-nī'tis) [' + *peritoneum*, peritoneum, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the peritoneum with thickening of the membrane.

pachypleuritis (pāk-i-plū-rī'tis) [' + *pleura*, a side, + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflamed condition of the pleura with thickening of the membrane

pachypod- (pāk-ip'ō-dūs) [' + *pous*, *pod-*, foot]. Having massive feet

pachyrhinc (pāk'i-rin'k) Having a thick, flat nose

pachysalpingitis (pāk-i-sāl-pīn-jī'tis) [G. *pachys*, thick, + *salpigr*, tube, + *-itis*, inflammation] Chronic inflammation of an oviduct with thickening of the muscular coat.

pachysalpingoovariitis (pāk'i-sāl-pīn-gō-ō-vār-i'tis) [' + " + *L ovarium*, ovary, + *G. -itis*, inflammation] Chronic inflamed condition of an ovary and oviduct with thickening of the membranes.

pachysomia (pāk-i-sō'mī-ā) [G. *pachys*, thick, + *sōma*, body] Pathological thickening of the soft parts of the body, as in acromegaly

pachyvaginitis (pāk'i-vāj-in-ī'tis) [' + *L vagina*, sheath, + *G. -itis*, inflammation] Inflamed condition of the tunica vaginalis with thickening of the membrane.

pachyvaginitis (pāk'i-vāj-in-ī'tis) [' + " + *-itis*, inflammation]. Chronic inflammation of the vagina with thickening of the membranes. *SYN*: *pachyculpismus*.

pacinian corpuscle (pā-sin'i-ān). *SYN*: *corpuscle of Vater-Pacini*. An encapsulated sensory nerve ending found in subcutaneous tissue and many other parts of the body (pancreas, penis, clitoris, nipple). These corpuscles are stimulated by deep or heavy pressure

pack (pāk) [Gaelic, *pakke*]. 1. A dry or moist, hot or cold blanket or sheet wrapped around a patient. 2. To fill up a cavity.

p., cold wet sheet. This pack is a physiologic sedative and hypnotic employed for relief of restlessness, insomnia, and used extensively in psychiatric conditions. Effects are similar to those of any cold application except they are

more intense as greater area is covered by the pack.

p., dry. Procedure used in combination with hot bath. When patient leaves hot bath he is placed in dry, warm sheet and wrapped in several warm blankets.

p., full. *SEE* *pack, wet sheet*.

p., half. Wet sheet pack but in this type the moist fabric and dry blanket extend from the axilla to below the knees.

p., hot bath. *SEE* *pack, dry*.

p., hot blanket. The envelopment of a patient in moist blanket wrung from very hot water (150° to 160° F.). Given to relax contracted muscles, relieve convulsions, or induce profuse perspiration.

p., ice. If ice bag is not available, a local cold application may be made by folding a soft towel so it will fit the area and filling it with crushed ice.

p., neutral wet sheet. *SEE*: *pack, wet sheet*.

p., one sheet. Same as wet sheet pack except only 1 large sheet, 84 x 96 in., is used.

p., partial. *SEE* *half and three-quarter packs*.

p., three-quarter. Pack using same temperatures as wet sheet pack but the body is enveloped from below upward as far as the armpits.

p., wet sheet. The envelopment of patient in 1, 2 or 3 linen or soft cotton sheets that have been wrung out of water which is hot, cold or lukewarm, depending on the purpose. These are held against the body by large woolen blankets.

Temperature of the water used for the sheets varies

packer (pāk'ēr) [Gaelic *pakke*, a pack]. Device for packing a cavity, as the uterus or rectum with gauze, etc.

packing (pāk'ing) [Gaelic *pakke*, pack]. 1. The process of filling a cavity or wound with gauze sponges, etc. 2. Material used to fill a cavity or wound

pad (pād) [origin uncertain] Soft cushion or bag to relieve or give pressure, support an organ or part, etc.

Usually cotton, oakum, jute or wood wool. Surgical cotton is not suitable for open wounds or broken surfaces. Oakum or marine lint is too irritating to place in direct contact with skin

p., abdominal. Pad for absorbing fluids from surgical wounds, etc., of abdomen. Stock sizes 6 x 7 and 8 x 9 in.

p., dinner. Pad placed on stomach prior to application of a plaster cast.

Pad is then removed, leaving space for abdominal distention after meals.

p., kidney. Air or water pad fixed on abdominal belt for compression over a movable kidney.

p.'s, knuckle. Nodules on dorsal sides of the fingers.

p., Malgaigne's. Mass of fat in knee joint on either side of the patella's upper end.

p., Mikulicz's. One of folded gauze used in surgery.

p., sucking. Mass of fat on inner cheek assumed to aid in sucking.

p., surgical. Soft rubber pad with apron and inflatable rim for drainage of escaping fluids, used in operations and obstetrics.

Pagenstecher's ointment (pāhg'ēn-stāk-ēr). Ophthalmic ointment composed of a base of yellow oxide of mercury.

P.'s thread. Suture thread made of linen dipped in celluloid.

Paget's disease (páj'ët). 1. Chronic inflammation of bones with thickening and distortion. **SYN:** *osteitis deformans*.

2. A cancerous dermatosis of nipple area in women, though extramammary cases have been reported.

ETIOLOGY: Exciting cause unknown. Whether it is primary or secondary with reference to malignancy has not yet been settled.

Serum phosphatase used for diagnosis and prognosis.

SYM: Insidious beginning as sharply circumscribed eczematous inflammatory area on areola with itching. Later, crusting from sticky, viscid exudation. Never heals spontaneously, nor does it respond to antieczematous treatment. Extends peripherally with retraction and fissuring of nipple. After 1 or 2 years a superficial ulcerating or deep nodular carcinoma develops.

PROG: Good in early cases under proper treatment. If advanced and extensive, prognosis is same as in breast cancer.

TREATMENT: X-rays, radium, and amputation. Early radical excision is best. **SEE** *mastectomy*.

pain (pân) [G *poînê*, penalty]. 1. A sensation in which a person experiences discomfort, distress, or suffering. 2. In the plural, refers to contractions of the uterus in childbirth, or labor pains.

Pain may vary in intensity from that which produces mild discomfort to that of intolerable agony. In most cases, pain stimuli are harmful to the body and tend to bring about reactions by which the body protects itself. Adaptation to pain stimuli does not readily occur. Pain is one of the cardinal symptoms of inflammation.

Later in life, if one had always been well, definite pain may be a danger signal. In a complainer, a new pain may not mean much.

The degree of pain is measured by a dolorimeter in terms of *dol*. Childbirth is registered as 10½ *dols*; migraine headache, 5 *dols*; toothache 2 *dols*. The average man seldom experiences pain of over 6 *dols*. A 2-*dol* pain may cease after taking aspirin. Increasing dosage over 2 *dols* will not help.

p., abdominal. Increased with respiration; experienced in broken ribs, intercostal neuralgia, wounds, herpes zoster, pleurisy, pleurodynia, myalgia, peritonitis, acute peritonitis, colic; hepatic, gastric, or renal ulcer, gallbladder disorders, carcinoma in late stages, and gummata of this region.

p., absence of. In disorders in which pain should be expected may indicate pressure on the brain. The sudden abatement of pain, when other symptoms continue to be bad, is not a good sign.

p., aching. Generalized aching may be ushered in with infectious disease such as influenza, smallpox, or rheumatic fever. It is also found in myalgia, lumbago, and various headaches.

p., acute. Same as lancinating pain. Usually associated with acute inflammation, or inflammation of serous membranes as in pleurisy, and pericarditis; also posterior spinal-root pains.

p., after. That following labor, caused by contraction and retraction of uterine muscles during involution.

p., agonizing. May be due to coronary thrombosis, angina pectoris, aortic aneurysm, mediastinitis. May occur in milder form in asthma, tracheobronchitis, or it may be due to referred pain

from gallbladder, intestinal obstruction, diaphragmatic hernia, pancreatitis, or a perforated ulcer.

p., angina pectoris. Paroxysmal, severe pain radiating from the heart to shoulder, thence down the arm, or rarely from the heart to the abdomen. Lasts from a few seconds to several minutes.

p., appendicitis. If acute, abdominal pain, usually severe, generally throughout the abdomen, followed by localization of pain in right lower quadrant of abdomen with tenderness over right rectus muscle with rigidity.

p., bearing-down. Straining and tenesmus with uterine contractions.

p., brain. Constant aches lasting for weeks, months or years are due to worry, nervousness, and fatigue and not to brain lesions. Many such headaches are due to tensions outside of the skull. Brain tumor is rare and it brings about changes in character, dullness of intellect, imperfect vision, unsteady gait and sudden nausea, otherwise, brain pain does not indicate brain tumor.

p., Brodie's. That caused near a joint affected with neuralgia when the skin is folded near it.

p., burning. **SYN** *causalgia*. Experienced in heat burns, superficial skin lesions, herpes zoster and in circumscribed neuralgias.

p., cardiac. **SYN** *angina pectoris*. A thoracic pain, usually substernal, precipitated by exercise or an emotional disturbance. Due to impaired coronary circulation.

p., causalgic. A spontaneous pain, esp. burning in character, when associated with anesthesia, or hyperesthesia in a given nerve. **SEE** *causalgia*.

p., ceiling and threshold of. Ascertained by a low amount of controlled heat to a square centimeter of skin surface for 3 seconds. The *pain threshold* is reached when sensation starts to be painful, or when 220 millicalories or heat units are reached. The ceiling is found by increased heat until 480 millicalories are reached. Beyond this point no increased physical suffering is experienced although burns will result. They occur at 7 or 8 *dols*, but ordinary pain registers at 2 *dols*; migraine at 3 to 5 *dols*, histamine injectors at 6 to 7 *dols*; passing of a kidney stone or childbirth may register 10½ *dols* if no pain-relieving drug is given. As this is the pain-ceiling no further physical pain may be felt. Pain greater than 6 *dols* is rare. A greater pain cancels a lesser one. Heavy doses of a drug, such as aspirin, do not give greater relief than the ordinary dose. The pain threshold is the same for everyone, although emotional reactions simulate increased pain.

p., central. That due to a lesion in the brain or spinal cord.

p., cephalgic. Head pain, *q.v.*

p., chest. Severe pain in chest from exercise may be due to heart trouble. If due to pleurisy it comes with a deep breath, or it may come with a stiff shoulder or neck, due to arthritis or fibrositis. If, after a meal, it comes when bending over it may come from a rupture in the diaphragm.

p., continuous. May indicate persistent obstruction; also a tendency to supuration.

p., cramplike. Muscular spasm such as epigastric pain. Significance depends upon location of pain.

p., degree of. **SEX:** *dol*, *dolorimeter*.

p., dilating. P. occurring during the first stage of labor accompanying dilatation of the cervix

p., dull. Continuous mild throbbing which attends inflammation of mucous membranes.

p., ear. May indicate inflammation of the ext. auditory canal, except in young children. It also may indicate a furuncle in the meatus, or middle ear disease. **SYN:** *otodynia*.

p., eccentric. P. occurring in peripheral structures due to a lesion involving post. roots of spinal nerves

p., ecstatic. Unreasonable desire for excitement, pleasurable or painful. A martyrlike pleasure, or a feeling of being unfairly treated may be experienced with satisfaction

p., epigastric. Severe pain occurring in paroxysms in gastric disorders

If to the left of the spine, with epigastric tenderness occurring soon after a meal, gastric ulcer is indicated. If it occurs several hours after eating and is then relieved by food, duodenal ulcer is indicated. If pain is constant and not relieved by food or by alkalies, carcinoma may be suspected.

Heartburn indicates acute gastritis. Epigastric pain and tenderness occurring in paroxysms, with pain in the right shoulder, indicate gallbladder disease. Epigastric pain with slow pulse, occurring in paroxysms, acute and sharp, with tenderness over the umbilicus, indicates pancreatic disease

In general, may accompany any gastric or intestinal disorder, as well as pleural and some cardiac affections. **See:** *cardialgia*.

p., expulsive. That of the second and third stages of labor

p., false. One mistaken for a true labor pain.

p., fixed. Indicates derangement at some special point, the sharper the pain, the deeper seated the trouble.

p., fulgorant. Sudden shooting p., esp. experienced in locomotor ataxia

p., gallbladder. In upper right abdominal quadrant, dull pain just below the last rib in infection, or sharp pain in same area radiating to the back and up under right shoulder, esp. if calculi are present. **See:** *pain, epigastric*

p., gastralgic. Severe pain occurring in paroxysms in gastric disorders. If pain is constant and not relieved by food or by alkalies, carcinoma may be suspected.

Heartburn indicates acute gastritis. Epigastric pain and tenderness occurring in paroxysms, with pain in the right shoulder, indicate gallbladder disease. Epigastric pain with slow pulse, occurring in paroxysms, acute and sharp, with tenderness over the umbilicus, indicates pancreatic disease. In general, epigastric pain may accompany any gastric or intestinal disorder, as well as pleural and some cardiac affections. **See:** *pain, epigastric*.

p., girdle. One resembling sensation of a constricting cord around the waist, often associated with syphilis.

p., gnawing. May denote disease of the spinal column, gastric disturbance, and aneurysms.

p., growing. That felt in the joints of growing children.

p., head. **SYN:** *headache, cephalalgia*. An ache or pain located in the head, esp. one experienced in region of cranial vault. Headache is a common symptom of acute systemic infec-

tions; intracranial tumors, infection; or vascular lesions, hypertension; acute and chronic infections of the nose and sinuses, pharynx, eye, and ear; an toxic states (alcoholism, uremia, etc.) Headache occurs after the injection of histamine, following a lumbar puncture in infections of the meninges, and in subarachnoid hemorrhages. Headache occurs in many febrile diseases, in anemia, and oxygen want, and following head injuries (post-traumatic) Migraine, *q. v.* is a common type of unknown etiology. Many headaches are psychogenic such as those occurring in conversion hysteria, anxiety states; etc

p., heterotopic. Referred pain

p., homotopic. That felt at the point of injury

p., hunger. Pain due to need for food

p., hypogastric. Pain in the hypogastrium. May be caused by disease of bladder with urinary retention, diseases of the uterus or prostate, pelvic cellulitis, peritonitis, or other disease of the pelvic bone, by enteroptosis, may occur during labor and abortion, in chronic constipation, tumors of the rectum, in transverse myelitis, and in inflammatory diseases of lower spine

p., ideogenous. Self-induced pain of mental origin

p., imperative. In psychasthenia, persistent sensation of pain

p., inflammatory. Pain in presence of inflammation which is increased by pressure.

p., intermenstrual. Pelvic pain occurring during the period between the menses

p., joy. Apparent enjoyment of pain during hysterical conditions

p., lumping. A peculiar pain felt when ulceration of cartilage lays bare the bone in joint conditions

p., labor. That accompanying childbirth

p., lancing. A short, sharp, cutting pain.

p., lightning. The cutting, darting pain of locomotor-ataxia

p., lingual. Pain in tongue which may be due to local lesions, glossitis, fissures, pernicious anemia and malignancies.

p., lung. **See:** *pain, pulmonary*

p., mental. One of psychic origin mental distress or grief. May, if persistent, cause true physical pathological states.

p., migraine. Headache accompanied by nausea and vomiting. It may arise from a number of causes, esp. those of neurological origin.

p., mind. Pain occurring subsequent to a mental operation or of mental origin. **SYN:** *psychalgia*.

p., mobile. One that moves from area to area

p., movement. Kinesalgia

p., neuralgic. Pain, frequently paroxysmal, occurring along the branches of a nerve. Temporarily relieved by heat or pressure. May be of rheumatic origin, a tic or inflammation of nerves or nerve trunks.

p., niggling. The early ones of puerperal labor.

p., night. Pain in hip or knee during muscular relaxation in sleep. It may be a symptom of hip disease.

p., noise. Pain of ear caused by noise. **See:** *odynacusis*.

p., objective. One excited by some external or internal irritant, by inflam-

mation, or by injury to nerves, organs or other tissues which interfere with the function, nutrition, or circulation of the affected part, usually traceable to a definite pathologic process.

p., organic. Somatalgia

p., osteocopic. Pain in bones. SEE: *osteocopic*

p., parenchymatous. That felt at the peripheral end of a nerve

p., paresthetic. Stinging or tingling sensation manifested in central and peripheral nerve lesions. SEE: *paresthesia*

p., phantom. That felt following an amputation and which seems to be in the missing limb

p., postprandial. Abdominal pain after eating

p., premonitory. Ineffective contractions of the uterus prior to the beginning of true labor

p., pressing. Same as *agonizing* or *aching pain*

p., pseudomyelic. False sensation of movement in a paralyzed limb, or 1 of no movement in a moving limb. Not a true pain. SEE: *pseudomyelia paresthetica*

p., psychic. Mental suffering such as that resulting from a sense of unworthiness or from feelings of guilt

p., psychical. Psychalgia

p., psychogenic. P of mental origin which occurs in the absence of physical disorders

p., pulmonary. Sharp pain in the region of the lungs. Indicates that the pleurae are involved. There is no pain when lung substance is involved

p., rectal, constant. Usually aggravated by defecation. May be due to ischioanal abscess, anal abscess, inflamed or strangulated hemorrhoids, carcinoma, periproctitis, prostatic abscess, seminal vesiculitis, fecal impaction, acute salpingitis, labes dorsalis, irritation from diarrhea, foreign bodies, irritating foods, fissures, rectal polyps, or adenoma. **During defecation:** Fissure in ano, ulcer, hemorrhoids, anal abscess, stenosis, stricture, dysentery, impaction, foreign body, or any inflammation.

p., referred. Pain seeming to arise in an area or point other than at its origin, as: pain from appendicitis which often seems to occur in areas other than that of the appendix. SYN: *sympalgia*

p., reflex. A reflex action resulting from a painful stimulus. Pain reflexes are protective and prepotent, i.e., tend to take precedence over less urgent reflexes

p., regional. Pain in a specific area and its significance.

p., remittent. P which subsides temporarily. Characteristic of neuralgia and colic.

p., roof. Pain in cutaneous areas fed by affected roots caused by disease of sensory nerve roots

p. sense. The sense through which pain is felt

p., shifting. Present in rheumatism, hysteria and locomotor ataxia.

p., shooting. SEE: *p. fulgurant*

p., sick headache. Migraine, q.v.

p's., spot. Pains which appear to be located in patches of the integument.

p's., starting. Those accompanied by muscular spasm during early stages of sleep

p., subdiaphragmatic (pleurisy). A sharp, stitchlike pain occurring during breathing. When the breath is held, the pain ceases. Pressure against the lower costals eases the pain.

p., subjective. One that has no apparent physical basis for its existence. It may be found among the highly imaginative neurotics in whom mild sensations are translated into pain sense.

p., sun. Pain in the frontal region felt early in the morning in acute purulent inflammation of the frontal cells

p., sympathetic. SEE: *p. referred*

p., tenesmic. P accompanying urination or defecation. SEE: *tenesmus*

p., terebrant, p., terebrating. A boring type of pain

p., thermalgesic. Pain caused by heat. SEE: *thermalgesia*

p., thoracic. A sharp pain over the sternum, often running down the arm to the elbow.

Indicative of angina pectoris, although it must not be confused with pain from gastric pressure in the region of the heart, caused by an accumulation of gas.

It is increased with respiration, experienced in broken ribs, intercostal neuralgia, wounds, herpes zoster, pleurisy, pleurodynia; myalgia, peristitis; acute peritonitis, colic, hepatic, gastric, or renal ulcer, gallbladder disorders, carcinoma in late stages, and gumma of this region. SEE: *p. abdominal*

p., threshold of. SEE: *p. ceiling and threshold of*

p., throbbing. Found in dental caries, headache, and associated with phlegmonous inflammation and suppuration.

p., tongue. SEE: *lingue*

p., tracheal. Trachealgia

p., ulcer (gastric or duodenal): Sharp, lancinating, or dull and gnawing in precordium, radiating to left of spine posteriorly, on a level with the 10th rib. Burning sensation may be felt in epigastrium. Pain may occur from 10 to 15 minutes after eating, as soon as an excess of hydrochloric acid is secreted. If ulcer is near cardia, pain ensues soon after eating, if near pylorus, pain may not ensue for 2 or 3 hours after eating.

p., urethral. Pain at end of the urethra, without soreness, which may denote presence of gravel or stone in the urinary bladder.

p., wandering. One which changes its location repeatedly

p., worry and anxiety. Worry and anxiety cause muscular tension resulting in pain which if long continued may interfere with nerve and blood circulation

p., wrist (in hand) This may be caused by fractures, sprains, occupational neurosis, gout, acroparesthesia, erythromelalgia, Raynaud's disease, thromboangiitis obliterans, various bone diseases, tuberculous dactylitis, rheumatic fever, various other types of arthritis, and also tumors such as sarcoma, chondroma, carcinoma, neurofibroma, and the various types of neuritis.

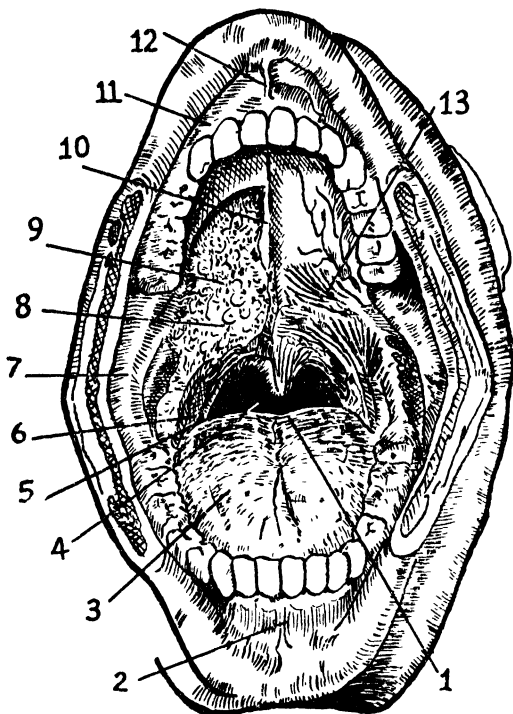
painters' colic (pân'têrs) Colic accompanying lead poisoning

SYM: Vomiting, abdominal pains, marked prostration, paralysis, profound collapse, if not averted

TREATMENT: Remove patient from source of trouble, as from a newly-painted room; hot applications to abdomen; stimulants, and warmth in bed. SEE: *lead poisoning*

palatable (pâl'ât-â-bl) [L. *palatum*, palate]. Pleasing to the palate or taste, as food.

palatal (pâl'ât-âl) [L. *palatum*, palate]. Pert. to the roof of the mouth, the palate.



THE MOUTH OR BUCCAL CAVITY SHOWING THE HARD AND SOFT PALATE.

The dissection to the left shows the large mass of glandular tissue extending the full length of the palate, to the right the musculature of the soft palate and faucial pillars. 1. Isthmus of fauces 2. Inferior lip frenulum 3. Tongue surface (dorsum linguae). 4. Oropharynx 5. Uvula 6. Palatine tonsil. 7. Buccal cavity. 8. Soft palate. 9. Palatine glands 10. Hard palate. 11. Gum (gingiva). 12. Superior lip frenulum 13. Levator veli palatini.

p. reflex. Swallowing induced by stimulation of soft palate
palate (pāl'ät) [L. *palatum*, palate]. 1.

The horizontal structure separating the mouth and the nasal cavity; the roof of the mouth

DISORDERS: *Koplik's Spots*: A rash frequently seen upon the palate in measles.
Secondary Syphilis: Indicated by mucous patches on the palate.

Herpes of the Throat: Shown by vesicles in circles upon the pharyngeal walls and soft palate.

Swelling of Uvula: Noted in inflammations of pharynx and tonsil, in nephritis, severe anemia, angioneurotic edema, and general debility. In diphtheria and Vincent's angina, a membranous exudate appears. In purpura hemorrhagica and some hemorrhagic diatheses, bloody extravasation appears.

Paralysis: May result from diphtheria, bulbar paralysis, neuritis, basal meningitis, tumor at base of brain and vertebral caries.

Anesthesia: Seen in involvement of 2nd division of the 5th nerve.

RS: *Avellis' syndrome*, *Bednar's aphthae*, *cheilognathopalatoschisis*, *cleft*,

"palat-" words, *"staphyl-" words*, *"uran-" words*, *"uvul-" words*.

p., artificial. Hard substance molded to fill a cleft in the palate.

p. bones. Bones forming post. part of hard palate and lateral nasal wall bet. the int. pterygoid plate of sphenoid bone and sup. maxilla.

p., cleft. One with congenital opening bet. 2 parts of palate.

p., falling. Abnormally long uvula.

p., gothic. An excessively high palate arch

p., hard. Ant. part supported by the maxillary and palatine bones.

p., soft. Post. muscular, membranous fold partly separating the mouth and pharynx. **SYN:** *velum*. **SEE:** *Illus.*, p. P-6.
palatine (pāl'ä-tin) [L. *palatum*, palate].

1. Concerning the palate. 2. The palate bones, *q.v.*

p. arches. **SYN:** *pillars*. Two arch-like folds of mucous membrane (*glossopalatine* and *pharyngopalatine arches*) which form the lateral margins of faucial and pharyngeal isthmuses. They are continuous above with the soft palate.

p. artery, greater. A branch of the

maxillary artery which supplies the palate, upper pharynx, and pharyngotympanic tube.

p. bone. Palate bones, *q.v.*
palatitidis (pāl-āt-ī'tis) [" + *G. -itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of the palate.

palatoglossus (pāl-āt-ō-glōs'ūs) [*palatum*, palate, + *G. glossa* tongue]. *SYN* *glossopalatinus*. Muscle arising from sides and under surface of tongue. Fibers pass upward through glossopalatine arch and are inserted in palatine aponeurosis. It constricts faucial isthmus by raising root of tongue and drawing sides of soft palate downward.

palatognathous (pāl-āt-ōg'nā-thūs) [" + *G. gnathos*, jaw]. Having a congenital fissure in the palate.

palatopharyngeus (pāl-āt-ō-far'in-jē'ūs) [*L. palatum*, palate, + *G. pharynx*, pharynx]. Muscle arising from thyroid cartilage and pharyngeal wall and extending upward in post pillar and inserting into aponeurosis of soft palate. Constricts pharyngeal isthmus, raises larynx, and depresses soft palate.

palatoplasty (pāl-āt-ō-plās'tī) [" + *G. plassem*, to form]. Plastic surgery of the palate, usually to correct a cleft. *SYN* *staphylorrhaphy*, *urano-plasty*.

palatoplegia (pāl-āt-ō-plē'jī-ā) [" + *G. plēgē*, stroke]. Paralysis of muscles of the soft palate. *SEE* *palate*.

palatorrhaphy (pāl-āt-tor'ā-flī) [" + *G. raphē*, a sewing]. Operation for uniting of a cleft palate. *SYN* *staphylorrhaphy*.

palatoschisis (pāl-ā-lōs'kī-sīs) [*L. palatum*, palate, + *schisis*, a fissure]. Palate with cleft in it. *SYN* *urano-schisis*.

paleocephalon, **paleocephalon** (pāl'lē-ēn-sēf'ā-lōn, -ō-ēn-sēf'ā-lōn) [*G. palaios*, old, + *egkephalos*, brain]. Phylogenetically older portion of the brain which includes all of it except the cerebral cortex and its allied structures.

paleocerebellum (pāl'lē-ō-ser'ē-bēl'lūm) Phylogenetically, the older portion of the cerebellum which includes the flocculi, certain parts of the vermis (lingula, nodulus, uvula) and the lobulus centralis, culmen, pyramis, uvula, and simple lobule. These parts are primarily concerned with equilibrium and movements of locomotion.

paleogenesis (pāl'lē-ō-jēn'ē-sīs) [" + *genesis*, production]. Reproduction of ancestral characteristics without change, in a later generation, esp. abnormalities.

paleogenetic (pāl'lē-ō-jēn'ē-tīk) [" + *genesis*, production]. Having origin in a previous generation.

paleokinetic (pāl'lē-ō-kin'ē-tīk) [" + *G. kinēsis*, motion]. Noting a peripheral motor nervous system controlling automatic associated movements and phylogenetically older than system controlling voluntary movement.

paleontology (pāl'lē-ōn-tōl'ō-jī) [*G. palaios*, old, + *onta*, existing things, + *logos*, study]. Branch of biology dealing with ancient plant and animal life of the earth. *SEE* *phylogeny*.

paleopathology (pāl'lē-ō-pāth-ōl'ō-jī) [" + *pathos*, disease, + *logos*, study]. The study of diseases in remains of bodies and fossils of ancient times.

paleostriatal (pāl'lē-ō-strī-ā'tāl) [" + *L. striatus*, ridged]. Concerning the primitive portion of the corpus striatum.

paleostriatum (pāl'lē-ō-strī-ā'tūm) [" + *L. striatus*, ridged]. Primitive portion

of corpus striatum, the globus pallidus. *SEE* *neostriatum*.

paleothalamus (pāl'lē-ō-thāl'ā-mūs) [" + *thalamus*, chamber]. Medial portion of thalamus, the medullary, or noncortical part which is phylogenetically older. *SEE* *thalamus*.

palikinesia (pāl'ī-kin-ē'zī-ā) [*G. palin*, again, + *kinēsis*, motion]. Continued, involuntary, repetitious movements.

palilalia (pāl-lī-ā'lī-ā) [" + *lalein*, to speak]. Pathologic repetitious use of words and phrases.

palinal (pāl-in-āl) [*G. palin*, backward]. Moved or moving backward.

palindromia (pāl-in-drō'mī-ā) [" + *dromos*, a running]. The recurrence of symptoms of a disease or its turn for the worse. *SYN* *relapse*.

palindromic (pāl-in-drōm'īk) [" + *dromos*, a running]. Recurring, as the symptoms of a disease. *SYN* *relapsing*.

palinesthesia (pāl'in-ēs-thē'zī-ā) [" + *aisthēsis*, sensation]. Return of power of sensation, as after recovery from anesthesia or coma.

palingensis (pāl'in-jēn'ē-sīs) [" + *genesis*, formation]. 1. Regeneration or restoration of an organism or part of one. 2. Reappearance of ancestral characteristics, esp. abnormal ones. *SYN* *atavism*, *paleogenesis*.

palinographia (pāl'in-grāf'ī-ā) [" + *graphein*, to write]. Pathologic repetition of words or phrases in writing.

palinphrasia, **paliphrasia** (pāl-in-frā'zī-ā, -ī-frā'zī-ā) [" + *phrasis*, speech].

Pathological condition in which there is coherent speech but certain words or phrases are frequently repeated. *SYN* *paliolalia*.

pallanesthesia (pāl'ān-ēs-thē'zī-ā) [*G. pallain*, to shake, + *anesthesia*, anesthesia]. Loss of vibration sensation of skin and bones. *SYN* *apallesthesia*. *SEE* *pallesthesia*.

pallescence (pāl-lēs'ēns) [*L. pallescere*, to grow pale]. Diminution of body color, a pale appearance. *SYN* *pallor*.

pallesthesia (pāl-ēs-thē'zī-ā) [*G. pallain*, to shake, + *aisthēsis*, sensation]. The sensation of vibration felt in skin or bones, as that produced by a tuning fork when held against the body.

palliate (pāl'ī-āt) [*L. pallium*, a cloak]. To ease or reduce in violence, to allay temporarily, as pain, without curing.

palliative (pāl'ī-a-tiv) [*L. pallium*, a cloak]. 1. Serving to relieve or alleviate, without curing. 2. An agent which alleviates or eases [color, pain, wan].

pallid (pāl'id) [*L. pallidus*, pale]. Lacking pallid. (pāl'id-ā) [*L. pallidus*, pale]. Concerning the pallidum of the brain.

pallidin [*L. pallidus*, pale]. A preparation made from the lung substance of congenital syphilitics, which is used in the skin test for syphilis.

pallidum (pāl'id-ūm) [*L. pale*]. The globus pallidus of the lenticular nucleus in the corpus striatum.

pallium (pāl'ī-ūm) [*L. cloak*]. The cerebral cortex with its adjacent white substance, considered as a cover for rest of the brain. *SYN* *brain mantle*.

pallor (pāl'or) [*L. pallere*, to be pale]. Lack of color; paleness. *SEE* *skin*.

palm (pahm) [*L. palma*, hand]. Ant. or flexor surface of the hand from wrist to fingers. *SYN* *vola manus*. *SEE* *anthénar*, *thenar*.

palmar (pāl'mar) [*L. palma*, hand]. Concerning the palm of the hand.

p. or darwinian reflex. A grasping re-

flex in infants, more highly developed in some than in others. It gradually disappears and is absent after 4 or 5 months. It persisted in 100 infants up to the age of 4 months.

palmaris (pāl-mā'ris) [L. *palma*, hand]. One of 2 muscles, *p. brevis* and *p. longus*. SEE Table of Muscles in Appendix.

palm-chin reflex. Contraction of chin muscles resulting when thenar eminence of hand is strongly irritated by a sharp object.

palmic (pāl'mik) [G. *palmos*, a beat]. 1. Concerning palpitation or pulse. 2. Concerning palmaris, *q.v.*

palmitic acid (pāl-mīt'ik). $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{11}\text{COOH}$. A fatty acid found in solid fats, animal, and vegetable, palm oil, some waxes and many fatty oils.

palmitin (pāl'mit-in). An ester of glycerol and palmitic acid, derived from fat of both animal and vegetable origin.

palmomen'tal reflex. Contraction of chin muscles when thenar eminence of hand is strongly irritated by a sharp object.

palmopltar (pāl'mō-plānt'ar). SYN: *volar*. Pert to the palms of the hands and soles of the feet.

palmus (pāl'mūs) [G. *palmos*, a throb]. 1. Palpitation, a throb. 2. Jerking, a disease with convulsive nervous twitching of the leg muscles, similar to jumping. 3. Heartbeat.

palpable (pāl-pā-bl) [L. *palpare*, to stroke]. Perceptible, esp. by touch.

palpate (pāl-pāt) [L. *palpare*, to touch]. To examine by touch, to feel.

palpation (pāl-pā'shūn) [L. *palpatio*, a feeling]. Process of examining by application of the hands to the external surface of the body to detect evidence of disease in the various organs.

RS: abdomen, bladder, chest, heart, intestines, kidney, liver, omentum, ovary, peritoneum, spleen, uterus.

palpebra (pl. *palpebrae*) (pāl'pe-brā, pāl'pē-brā) [L. eyelid] An eyelid.

p. inferior. The lower eyelid.

p. superior. The upper eyelid.

palpebral (pāl'pe-brāl) [L. *palpebra*, eyelid]. Concerning an eyelid.

p. cartilages. Thin plates of condensed tissue forming the framework of the eyelid. SYN: *tarsal cartilages*.

p. commissure. The union of the eyelids at each end of palpebral fissure.

p. fissure. The opening bet. the eyelids.

p. ligament. One of two ligamentous structures (medial and lateral) which fix the two ends of the tarsi to the orbital wall.

p. muscles. 1. Palpebral portion of m. orbicularis oculi 2. Levator palpebrae muscle.

palpebrate (pāl'pē-brāt) [L. *palpebra*, eyelid]. 1. To wink. 2. Possessing eyelids.

palpitant (pāl'pī-tānt) [L. *palpitare*, to quiver]. Throbbing; trembling.

palpitate (pāl'pī-tāt) [L. *palpitare*, to quiver]. 1. To cause to throb. 2. To throb or beat intensely or rapidly, usually said of the heart.

palpitation (pāl'pī-tā'shūn) [L. *palpitare*, to quiver]. Rapid, violent or throbbing pulsation, as an abnormally rapid throbbing, or fluttering of the heart.

Etiol.: It may be reflex from the stomach, coronary arteries, or uterus; in chronic heart affection, overwork, or it may be the result of a psychic condition. SEE: *heart*.

p., arterial. That felt in course of an artery.

palsy (paw'zli) [M.E. *palesie*, from G. *paralysis*, a disabling at the side]. 1. Temporary or permanent loss of sensation, or of ability to move, or to control movement. 2. A person disabled by palsy. SYN: *paralysis*.

p., Bell's. P. of the facial nerve at its periphery.

p., birth. P. arising from an injury received at birth.

p., cerebral. SYN: *congenital diplegia*. Bilateral, symmetric, nonprogressive paralysis resulting from developmental defects in brain or trauma at birth.

p., crutch. P. resulting from pressure on axilla from use of a crutch.

p., Erb's. A paralysis of the deltoid, biceps, long supinator, and brachialis anticus muscles due to lesion and degenerative changes in spinal cord. Other muscles may sometimes become affected.

p., lead. P. of the forearm as a result of lead poisoning.

p., night. Form of paresthesia in which numbness is a symptom, esp. at night.

p., shaking. Progressive muscular weakness and tremor with impaired voluntary motion. SYN: *paralysis agitans*, *Parkinson's disease*.

p., wasting. Chronic condition in which there is atrophy and paralysis of muscles which grow progressively worse. SYN: *progressive muscular atrophy*.

paludal (pāl'ū-dāl) [L. *palus*, a marsh]. Concerning, or originating in, marshes. SYN: *malarial*.

paludism (pāl'ū-dizm) [“ + G. *ismos*, condition]. Swamp fever. SYN: *malaria*, *q.v.*

pampiniform (pām-pln'f-form) [L. *pampinus*, a tendril, + *forma*, shape]. Convolute like a tendril.

p., plexus. 1. A mesh of spermatic or ovarian veins. 2. Network of nerves supplying the testicles.

pampinocele (pām-pln'ō-sē) [“ + G. *kōlē*, swelling]. A swollen, painful condition of the veins of the spermatic cord. SYN: *varicocele*.

pan-, pant- [G.]. Combining form meaning all.

panacea (pān-ā-sē-ā) [G. *pas*, *pan-*, all, + *akeisthai*, to heal]. A remedy for all ills.

panagglutinin (pān-āg-lū'tin-in) [“ + L. *agglutinare*, to glue to]. Substance capable of agglutinating corpuscles of every blood group.

Panama fever (pān-ā-mā'). Severe, pernicious, malarial fever peculiar to Panama.

panaris (pā-nā'ris, pa'nā-ris) [L. *panaricum*, whitlow]. Inflammation and infection of part of digit around the nail. SYN: *felon*, *paronychia*, *whitlow*.

panarthrit (pān-ar-thrīt'is) [G. *pas*, *pan-*, all, + *arthron*, joint, + *-itis*, inflammation]. 1. Inflammation of all parts of a joint. 2. Inflamed condition of all the joints in the body.

panasthenia (pān-ās-thē'nī-ā) [“ + *astheneia*, weakness]. Generalized weakness or exhaustion without evidence of organic disease. SYN: *neurasthenia*, *q.v.*

panatroph (pān-āt'rō-f) [“ + *a-*, priv. + *trophē*, nourishment]. 1. Wasting away of an entire structure. 2. Generalized wasting away of the body.

pancarditis (pān-kār-dī'tis) [“ + *kardia*, heart, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed

condition involving all the structures of the heart.

panchreston (pân-křě'stôn) ["" + *chrestos*, useful]. A remedy for every disease. SYN: *panacea*.

panchromia (pân-křô'mi-ă) ["" + *chrôma*, color]. Power of staining with numerous dyes.

pancreas (pân/křě-ăs) [G. *pas*, *pan-*, all, + *kreas*, flesh]. A compound tubulo-acinar gland situated behind the stomach in front of the 1st and 2nd lumbar vertebrae, in a horizontal position, its head firmly attached to the duodenum and its tail reaching to the spleen. The portion between the head and the tail constitutes the body.

The gland is composed of *lobules* which form lobes connected by strands of tissue, with ducts which lead from the lobules into a main one, the *pancreatic duct*, or duct of Wirsung, which in turn is connected with the duodenum. Scattered throughout the substance are differentiated masses of cells which are the *islets of Langerhans*. * An accessory *pancreatic duct* or duct of Santorini is frequently present. It is smaller than the main duct and opens into the duodenum cephalad to the main duct with which it communicates.

FUNCTIONS The pancreas produces both an external and an internal secretion. The *external secretion*, called *pancreatic juice*, *q.v.* is produced by the cells of the acini. It passes through the pancreatic ducts into the duodenum where it plays an important role in the digestion of all classes of foods. The *internal secretion*, which is elaborated by the islets of Langerhans, includes the hormones *insulin* and *glucagon* (hyperglycemic-glycogenolytic factor). These hormones, in conjunction with hormones from other endocrine glands (adrenal cortex and medulla, anterior hypophysis), play a primary role in the regulation of carbohydrate metabolism.

Diminished secretion of insulin by the islets of Langerhans results in a clinical entity called *diabetes mellitis*, *q.v.* In this disease there are disturbances in the metabolism of carbohydrates and fats resulting in the elevation of blood glucose, cholesterol, and ketones bodies. Urinary output is greatly increased and the urine usually contains glucose and ketone bodies.

Excessive secretion of insulin (*hyperinsulinism*) may sometimes occur. This results in the lowering of blood sugar (*hypoglycemia*).

RB diabetes mellitis, secretin

p., accessory. Small mass of tissue close to the pancreas, apparently detached from it.

p., annular. An anomalous condition in which a portion of the pancreas encircles the duodenum.

p., dorsal. A dorsal outpocketing of the embryonic gut which gives rise to the body and tail of the adult pancreas.

p., fibrocystic disease of. SEE: *cystic fibrosis*.

p., little. Semidetached lobular part of post surface of head of the p., sometimes having a separate duct opening into the principal one.

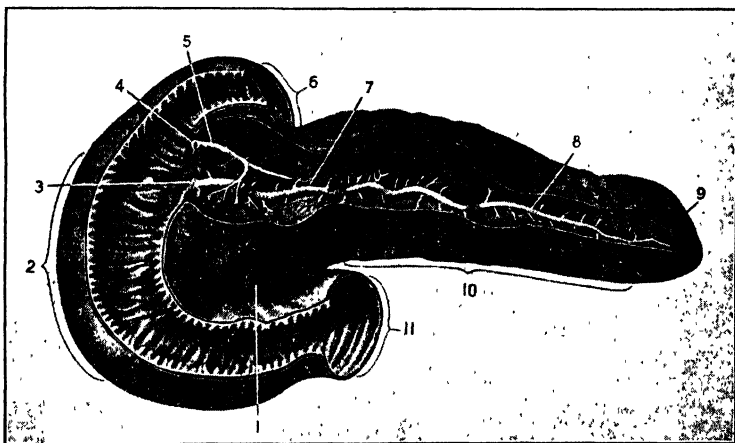
p., ventral. An outgrowth at the angle of the hepatic diverticulum and the embryonic gut which migrates and fuses with the dorsal pancreas. It forms the head of the definitive organ.

p., Willis'. SEE *pancreas, little*

pancreatagia (pân'krě-ăt-ăl'jĭ-ă) [G. *pas*, *pan-*, all, + *kreas*, flesh, + *algos*, pain]. Painful condition of the pancreas.

pancreatotomy (pân'krě-ăt-ěk'tô-mĭ) ["" + "" + *ektomē*, excision]. Operation for removal of part or all of the pancreas.

pancreatempyrraxis (pân'krě-ăt-ěm-frăk'sis) ["" + "" + *emphyrraxis*, stoppage]. Congestion of pancreas due to obstruction.



THE PANCREAS, DUCTS, AND DUODENUM.

1. Head of pancreas. 2. Descending portion of duodenum. 3. Orifice of greater pancreatic duct. 4. Orifice of minor or accessory pancreatic duct. 5. Minor or accessory pancreatic duct. 6. Superior portion of duodenum. 7. Greater pancreatic duct. 8. Greater pancreatic duct. 9. Tail of pancreas. 10. Body of pancreas. 11. Inferior portion of duodenum.

tion of pancreatic duct causing swelling of the gland.

pancreathelcosis (pân"krê-âth-êl-kô'sis) [**"** + **"** + *elkôsis*, ulceration] Ulcerated condition of the pancreas or its suppurative inflammation

pancreatic (pân-kre-ât'ik) [G. *pas*, *pan-*, all, + *kreas*, flesh]. Concerning the pancreas.

p. cystic fibrosis. See *cystic fibrosis*
pancreatico-enterostomy (pân"krê-ât'1-kô-en-ter-os'tô-mi) Surgical creation of a passage between the pancreatic duct and the intestine

pancreaticojejunostomy (pân"krê-ât'1-kô-jê-jû-nos'tô-mi) Surgical creation of a passage between the pancreatic duct and the jejunum

p. juice. Its secretion is brought about by two hormones, *secretin* and *pancreozymin*, which are secreted by the duodenal mucosa. P. juice begins to flow when the acid contents of the stomach pass through the pylorus. It is a clear, viscid, alkaline fluid (pH 8.4-8.9) resembling saliva in consistency. It contains water, protein, inorganic salts, and enzymes. Among the enzymes are (a) *trypsinogen* which by the action of intestinal enterokinase is converted into *trypsin*, a proteolytic enzyme, (b) *chymotrypsinogen* which is converted by trypsin into *chymotrypsin*, a milkcurdling enzyme, (c) *amylase*, and a maltase which act on carbohydrates, and (d) *steapsin*, a lipase which acts on fats.

From 500 to 800 cc. are secreted every 24 hr. It is discharged into the duodenum through the duct of Wirsung.

Amylopsin hydrolyzes starch to maltose; steapsin hydrolyzes fats to fatty acids and glycerol; trypsinogen, by the action of enterokinase in the duodenum, is converted into the active form trypsin which hydrolyzes proteins to amino acids. The alkali neutralizes the acidity of the chyme entering the duodenum from the stomach.

RS. *duodenal digestion*, *enzyme*, *pancreas*, *secretion*.

pancreaticcholecystostomy (pân"krê-ât'1-kô-kô'le-sis-tô'stô-mi) [G. *pas*, *pan-*, all, + *kreas*, flesh, + *cholê*, bile, + *kystis*, bladder, + *stoma*, opening]. Surgical creation of a passage bet. the gallbladder and a fistulous pancreas.

pancreaticoduodenal (pân'krê-ât'1-kô-dû-dê-nâl) [**"** + **"** + L. *duodeni*, twelve]. Concerning the duodenum and pancreas.

pancreaticoduodenostomy (pân"krê-ât'1-kô-dû-dê-nôs'tô-mi) [**"** + **"** + **"** + G. *stoma*, opening]. Surgical creation of a passage bet. a fistulous pancreas and duodenum.

pancreaticogastrostomy (pân"krê-ât'1-kô-gâs-trôs'tô-mi) [**"** + **"** + *gâstêr*, belly, + *stoma*, opening]. Surgical creation of a passage bet. a fistulous pancreas and the stomach.

pancreatin (pân'krê-ât-in) [**"** + *kreas*, flesh]. 1. One of the active ferments of the pancreas. 2. USP. A mixture of enzymes obtained from pancreas of ox or hog.

ACTION AND USES: Chiefly as a digestant. Inactive in presence of acid, should be adm in combination with an alkali, as sodium bicarbonate.

DOSAGE 8 gr. (0.5 Gm.).

pancreatitis (pân"krê-â-ti'tis) [G. *pas*, *pan-*, all, + *kreas*, flesh, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of the pancreas.

p., acute. Form characterized by

necrosis, suppuration, gangrene, and hemorrhage.

Sym: Sudden and intense pain in epigastric region, vomiting, belching of gas, sometimes hiccough, collapse. Rigidity and tenderness over umbilicus. Constipation, slow pulse, possible jaundice.

p., calcareous. P. with calculi formation.

p., centrilobar. P. about divisions of the pancreatic duct.

p., chronic. Form marked by formation of scar tissue in pancreas associated with malfunction.

Pain mild or severe. Pain has tendency to radiate to left side. Jaundice, weakness, emaciation, diarrhea. See *pancreas*.

p., hemorrhagic. Form with hemorrhage into pancreatic tissue.

Sym Paroxysms of deep-seated pain in epigastrium, nausea, retching, constipation. Slight rise in temperature, blood and mucus in vomitus, dyspnea, feeble pulse, delirium, tympanitis, jaundice, hiccough, cyanosis, collapse.

p., interstitial. P. with overgrowth of inter- and intra-acinar connective tissue.

p., perilobar. Fibrosis of the pancreas bet. acinous groups.

p., purulent. P. with suppuration.

p., suppurative. Form marked by development of many small abscesses.

Sym May be those of acute or chronic form.

pancreatoduodenectomy (pân"krê-â-tô-dû-dê-nek'tô-mi) [G. *pas*, *pan-*, all, + *kreas*, flesh, + L. *duodeni*, twelve, + G. *ektomê*, excision]. Excision of the head of the pancreas and the adjacent portion of the duodenum.

pancreatogenic, pancreatogenous (pân'krê-â-tô-jên'ik, -tô-jê-nûs) [**"** + **"** + *gennan*, to produce]. Produced in or by the pancreas, having origin in the pancreas.

pancreatolith (pân-kre-ât'ô-lith) [G. *pas*, all, + *kreas*, flesh, + *lithos*, stone]. A calculus of the pancreas.

pancreatolithectomy (pân"krê-ât'ô-lith-êk'tô-mi) [**"** + **"** + *ektomê*, excision]. Removal of a concretion from the pancreas. **Syn** *pancreatolithotomy*.

pancreatolithotomy (pân"krê-ât'ô-lith-ot'ô-mi) [**"** + **"** + **"** + *tomê*, an incision]. Removal of a concretion from the pancreas. **Syn**: *pancreatolithectomy*.

pancreatolysis (pân"krê-ât'ô-lîs'is) [**"** + **"** + *lysis*, dissolution]. Destruction of the pancreatic substance.

pancreatolytic (pân"krê-ât'ô-lît'ik) [**"** + **"** + *lysis*, dissolution]. Destructive to the pancreatic tissues. **Syn**: *pancreatolytic*.

pancreatotomy (pân-kre-ât'ô-mi) [G. *pas*, *pan-*, all, + *kreas*, flesh, + *tomê*, incision]. Operation into the pancreas. **Syn**: *pancreatotomy*.

pancreatonecrosis (pân-kre-ât-ong'kûs) [**"** + **"** + *ogkos*, tumor]. A pancreatic tumor.

pancreatopathy (pân"krê-ât-op'â-thi) [**"** + **"** + *pathos*, disease]. Any pancreatic disease.

pancreatotomy (pân-kre-â-tôt'ô-mi) [**"** + **"** + *tomê*, incision]. Surgical incision into the pancreas. **Syn** *pancreatotomy*.

pancrectomy (pân-kre-êkt'ô-mi) [**"** + **"** + *ektomê*, excision]. Partial or total excision of the pancreas.

pancreolithotomy (pân"krê-ô-lith-ôt'ô-mi) [**"** + **"** + *lithos*, stone, + *tomê*, incision]. Surgical removal of a pancreatic concretion.

pancreolytic (pân-kre-ô-lit'ik) [" + " + *lysis*, dissolution]. Destructive to the pancreas.

pancreopathy (pân-kre-ôp'âth-l) [" + " + *pathos*, disease]. Any disease condition of the pancreas. **SYN.** *pancreatopathy*.

pancreozym (pân'kre-ô-zim-in). A hormone extracted from the duodenal mucosa which stimulates the secretion of pancreatic juice, especially increasing its enzymatic concentration.

pandemia (pân-dê'mi-â) [G *pas*, pan-, all, + *dêmos*, the people]. Epidemic affecting the major portion of the population of a district.

pandemic (pân-dê'm'ik) [" + *dêmos*, the people]. 1 Affecting the majority of the population, said of a disease. 2 A disease affecting the majority of the population of a large region, or which is epidemic at the same time in many different parts of the world.

pandiculation (pân-dik-û-lâ'shûn) [L *pandiculâri*, to stretch oneself]. Stretching of the limbs and yawning, as on awakening from normal sleep.

Paneth cells of. Large secretory cells containing coarse granules, found at bottom of crypts of Lieberkuhn of the intestine.

pang (pâng) [ME *prangc*]. 1. A paroxysm of extreme agony. 2. A sudden attack of any emotion.

pangenes (pân-jên'ês-ik) [G *pas*, pan-, all, + *genesis*, production]. Darwin's theory of reproduction in which each cell of the parent is represented by a particle in the reproductive cell, and thus each part of the organism reproduces itself in the progeny.

panglossia (pân-glos'si-â) Excessive garrulity, esp in psychotic persons.

panhidrosis (pân-hid-rô'sis) [G *pas* pan-, all, + *idrosis*, perspiration]. Perspiration over the entire surface of the body. **SYN.** *panidrosis*.

panhydrometer (pân'hi-drôm'êt-êr) [G *pan-*, all, + *ydor* water, + *metron*, measure]. Apparatus for obtaining specific gravity of any fluid.

panhysterectomy (pân-his-têr-êk'tô-mi) [" + *ystera*, uterus, + *ektome*, excision]. Excision of entire uterus including the cervix uteri.

NP Preparation same as for ovariohysterectomy. **SEE** *hysterectomy*.

panhysterokolepctomy (pân-his-têr-ô-kôl-pêk'tô-mi) [" + " + *kolpos* vagina, + *ektomê*, excision]. Total excision of the uterus and vagina.

panic. A sudden overwhelming fright, esp one without a reasonable cause.

panidrosis (pân-id-rô'sis) [" + *idrosis*, perspiration]. General perspiration over the body's entire surface.

panis (pân'is) [L]. Bread.

p., mica. Bread crumb.

panmyelophthisis (pân'mi-êl-of'thi-sis) [G *pas*, pan-, all, + *myelos*, marrow, + *phthisis*, a wasting]. General wasting away of the bone marrow.

panmyelosis (pân'mi-êl-ô'sis) [" + " + *osis*, intensive]. Increase in all the constituents of the bone marrow.

panneuritis (pân-û-rî'tis) [" + *neuron*, sinew, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Generalized neuritis.

p. endemica, **p. epidemica**. Deficiency disease in which there is lack of vitamin B. **SYN.** *beriberi*.

panniculitis (pân-ik-û-lî'tis) [L *panniculus*, a small piece of cloth, + G *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of a

layer of fatty connective tissue in the abdomen.

Sym Pain and tenderness and hypertrophy of tissue in parts where fat is the thickest.

TREATMENT. Massage. Improvement of circulation in affected parts.

panniculus (pân-ik'û-lûs) [L, a small piece of cloth]. A layer or sheet of tissue.

p. adiposus. The subcutaneous layer of fat, esp where fat is abundant, the superficial fascia which is heavily laden with fat cells.

p. carnosus. Thin layer of muscular tissue in superficial fascia.

pannus (pân'ûs) [L, cloth]. Newly formed vascular tissue involving the upper half of the front of the cornea.

The area is cloudy, and its surface is uneven as it is covered with a film of new capillary blood vessels. May cover entire cornea. Seen in trachoma, acne rosacea, eczema, and as a result of irritation in granular conjunctivitis.

p. carateus. Pinta, *q v*.

p. carnosus. **SYN** *p. crassus*, *q v*.

p. crassus. P which is highly vascularized, thick, and opaque.

p. degenerativus. *F. siccus*, *q v*.

p. siccus. P accompanying xerophthalmia composed principally of connective tissue and poorly vascularized.

p. tenuis. P which is thin, poorly vascularized, and with slight opacity.

panophobia (pân-ô-fô'bî-â) [G *pas*, pan-, all, + *phobos*, fear]. Morbid fear of some unknown evil or of everything in general, general apprehension. **SYN.** *panthophobia*.

panophthalmia, **panophthalmitis** (pân-ôf-thâl'mi-â, -mi'tis) [G *pas* pan-, all, + *ophthalmos*, eye, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of entire eye.

p. purulenta. Severe form with supuration.

Sym Fever, pain, headache, vomiting, loss of sight, ant chamber and vitreous filled with pus.

PROG Unfavorable.

TREATMENT Hot, moist compresses; incision, and evisceration.

panoptic (pân-ôp'tik) [G *pas* pan-, all, + *opsis*, sight]. Making every part visible, completely visible.

p. stain. Stain which causes every part of the tissue to be differentiated.

panoptosis (pân-ôp-tô'sis) [" + *ptosis*, a drooping]. General prolapse of the abdominal organs.

panosteitis (pân-ôs-tê-rî'tis) [" + *osteon*, bone, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of every structure of a bone.

panotitis (pân-ô-tî'tis) [" + *ous*, ear, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation involving all the parts of the ear.

panphobia (pân-fô'bî-â) [" + *phobos*, fear]. Groundless fear of everything.

pansphymograph (pân-sfîg'mô-grâf) [G *pas*, pan-, all, + *sphymos*, pulse, + *graphein*, to write]. Apparatus for registering cardiac movements, the pulse wave, and chest movements at one time.

Panstrongylus (pân-strôn'jî-lûs) A genus of insects belonging to the order Hemiptera, family Reduviidae.

p. megistus. Species which serves as vector for *Trypanosoma cruzi*, the causative agent of Chagas' disease.

pant (pânt) [OFr. *pantaisier*, to be breathless]. 1. To breathe hard; to gasp for breath. 2. A short or labored breath.

Error. Produced by overexertion physically, as in running, or from fear.

pantachromatic (pân'tâ-kro-mât'ik) [G.

pas, *pan-*, all, + *a-*, priv. + *chrōma*, color]. Entirely colorless

pantalgia (pān-tāl'jī-ā) [' + *algos*, pain]. Pain felt over the entire body

pantatrophia, **pantatroph** (pān-tā-trō-fī-ā, -tāt'rō-fī). Complete lack of nourishment to a part with resultant wasting.

panthodic (pān-thōd'ik) [' + *odos*, way]. Radiating to all parts of the body, esp. applied to nervous impulses

panting (pānt'ing) [O Fr. *pantaisier*, to be breathless]. 1. Breathing hard, gasping for breath. 2. Labored breathing

pantophobia (pān-tō-tō'fī-ā) [' + *phobus*, fear]. Morbid, groundless fear of everything in general SYN *panophobia*.

pantopon (pān'tō-pōn) [' + *opium*, poppy juice]. Registered trade-mark for a brand of purified opium alkaloids. Oral and parenteral administration.

Uses. In all disorders where the analgesic, sedative-hypnotic or narcotic effect of an opiate is needed

Dosage. From 1/24 to 1/3 gr. (0.0025-0.02 Gm.).

pantoscopic (pān'tō-skōp'ik) [G *pas*, *pan-*, all, + *skōpein*, to examine]. Viewing everything, adjusted to both close and far objects

p. glasses. Glasses with 2 segments of different focal lengths for near and far objects SYN *bifocal spectacles*

pantothenic acid (pān-tō-thēn'ik) SYN *filtrate factor*, *antidermatitis factor*, *anti-gray-hair factor*. A vitamin of the B-complex group widely distributed in nature, occurring naturally in yeast, liver, heart, salmon, eggs, and various grains. It was synthesized in 1940. Its widespread distribution in living cells suggests that it plays a vital role in cellular metabolism, although its specific function has not been determined

pantothermia (pān'tō-thēr-mī-ā) [G *pan*, all, + *thermē*, heat]. Condition in which there is a variation in bodily temperature without any apparent reason

panturbinate (pān-tur'bi-nāt) [' + *L. turbinatus*, shaped like a top]. All of the turbinate structure

pap (pāp) [L *papa*, infant's cry for food]. Any soft, semiliquid food

papain (pā-pā'in, pā'pā-in). A digestive ferment obtained from the papaw fruit.

Uses. As a digestant

Dosage. 2-4 gr. (0.12-0.25 Gm.).

papaverine hydrochloride (pā-pāv'ēr-ēn) [L *papaver*, poppy]. The salt of an alkaloid obtained from opium.

Uses. Antispasmodic, especially in gastric and intestinal distress, and recommended in bronchial spasm

Average Dose. ½ gr. (0.03 Gm.).

paper (pā'pēr), [G *papyrus*, a paper] 1. A substance prepared in thin sheets from fibers of wood, rags, and other substances. 2 SYN *charla*. A piece of paper specially prepared, as by having a medicinal preparation spread out on it.

p. bibulous. P. which absorbs water readily

p. blistering. A paper saturated with a substance such as cantharides which causes vesiculation

p. filter. A porous, unglazed paper used for filtration

p. indicator. P. saturated with an indicator solution of known strength and then dried. Used for testing the pH (acidity or alkalinity) of a solution

p. litmus. An indicator paper im-

pregnated with litmus, which in alkalies turns blue, in acids red.

p. test. An indicator paper, *q v*

papilla (pā-pil'ā) (pl *papillae*) [L *nipple*]. A small, nipple-like protuberance or elevation

p., circumvallate. One of the large papillae near the base on the dorsal aspect of the tongue, arranged in a V-shape.

p., dental. A mass of connective tissue which becomes enclosed by the developing enamel organ. It gives rise to dentine and dental pulp

p., dermal. Small elevations of the corium which indent the inner surface of the epidermis

p., duodenal. The slight eminence in duodenum indicating opening of ductus choledochus communis.

p., filiform. One of the very slender papillae at tip of the tongue

p., fungiform. One of the broad, flat papillae resembling a fungus, chiefly found on dorsal central area of tongue

p., gustatory. Taste papilla of tongue, one of those possessing a taste bud

p. (of) hair. A conical process of the corium which projects into under-surface of a hair bulb. It contains capillaries through which a hair receives its nourishment

p., lacrimal. An elevation in edge of eyelid for the lacrimal puncta

p., lenticular. 1. A small flattened form of fungiform papillae 2. A small rounded elevation underlying lymphatic nodules in mucosa of root of tongue

p., lingual. Any one of the tiny eminences covering ant two-thirds of tongue, including circumvallate, filiform, fungiform and conical papillae

p., major. Duodenal papilla, *q v*

p. mammae. The nipple of the mammary gland

p., minor. A small p. in the duodenum upon which the accessory pancreatic duct terminates

p., optic. Terminus of optic nerve where it enters the eyeball

p., renal. Apex of a malpighian pyramid in the kidney

p., tactile. A dermal papilla which contains a sensory end-organ for touch

p., taste. SEE *gustatory p.*

p. of Vater. SEE *p. duodenal*

papillary (pāp'ī-lai-ī) [L *papilla*, nipple] 1. Concerning a nipple or papilla. 2. Resembling or composed of papillae

p. ducts of Bellini. Short ducts which open on tip of renal papilla. They are formed by union of the straight collecting tubules

p. layer. SYN *Stratum papillare*. The layer of the corium which adjoins the epidermis

p. muscles. Muscular eminences in ventricles of the heart

p. tumor. Neoplasm composed of or resembling enlarged papillae. SEE *papiloma*.

papillate (pāp'il-āt) [L *papilla*, nipple]. Bact. Having nipplelike growths on the surface, as a culture

papillectomy (pāp'il-ēk'tō-mī) [' + *G. ektomē*, excision]. Excision of any papilla or papillae.

papilledema (pāp'il-e-dē'mā) [' + *oidēma*, swelling]. Edema and inflammation of the optic nerve at its point of entrance into the eyeball

Error. Intracranial pressure, often caused by tumor of the brain pressing on optic nerve.

Progn. Unless relieved, blindness may

result very rapidly. SYN: *choked disk, optic neuritis*.

papilliferous (páp-íl-lí-ér-ús) [" + *ferre*, to carry]. Having or containing papillae.

papilliform (pá-píl-lí-form) [" + *forma*, shape]. Having the characteristics or appearance of papillae.

papillitis (páp-íl-lí-tis) [" + *G. -itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of optic disk with edema. SYN: *choked disk, optic neuritis*.

papilloadenocystoma (páp-íl-ó-ád-é-nó-sis-tó-má) [" + *G. aden*, gland, + *kystis*, a cyst, + *-oma*, tumor]. A tumor composed of elements of papilloma, adenoma and cystoma.

papillocarcinoma (páp-íl-ó-kár-sín-ó-má) [" + *G. karkinos*, crab cancer, + *-oma*, tumor]. 1. A malignant tumor of hypertrophied papillae. 2. Carcinoma with papillary growths.

papilloma (pl papillomata) (páp-lí-ó-má) [" + *G. -oma*, tumor]. 1. Any benign epithelial tumor. 2. Epithelial tumor of skin or mucous membrane consisting of hypertrophied papillae covered by a layer of epithelium.

Included in this group are *warts, condylomas*, and *polypi*. SEE: *acanthoma*.

p. durum. A hardened p., as a wart. **p., hard**. P. which develops from squamous epithelium.

p. molle. A p. with only a thin, horny layer covering it.

p. soft. P. formed from columnar epithelium.

papillomatosis (páp-íl-ó-má-tó-sis) [" + *-osis*, disease]. 1. Widespread formation of papillomata. 2. Condition of being afflicted with many papillomata.

papilloretinitis (páp-íl-ó-rét-in-ítis) [" + *rētē*, net, + *G. -itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of the papilla and retina extending to the optic disk.

pappataci fever. SEE *sandfly fever*.

pap-pose. Covered with fine, downy hair.

pap-pus. The first growth of hair appearing on the cheeks and chin as a fine, downy hair.

paprika (páp-rí-ka, páp-ré-ká) [*G. peper*, pepper]. ASH CONST Ca 0.229, Mg 0.164, K 2.075, Na 0.178, P 0.341, Cl 0.155. No iron or sulfur. VITAMINS. C++.

papula (páp-ú-lá) [L.]. A pimple. SYN: *papule*.

papular (páp-ú-ler) [L. *papula*, pimple]. Of the nature of or concerning pimples.

p. fever. Mild fever with maculopapular eruptions and rheumatoid pains.

papulation (páp-ú-lá-shún) [L. *papula*, pimple]. 1. The development of papules. 2. The stage of pimple formation in a disease.

papule (páp-ú) [L. *papula*, pimple]. Red elevated area on the skin, solid and circumscribed, varying from the size of a pinhead to that of a pea.

P.'s often precede vesicular or pustular formation and may appear in erythema multiforme, eczema papulosum, prurigo, syphilis, measles, smallpox, and they may develop after the use of bromides, iodides, coal tar preparations, etc.

In *measles* they are small and run together, forming crescent-shaped patches; in *smallpox* they are hard and feel like shot, terminating in umbilicated vesicles and exciting itching. In *prurigo* they are small, pale, deep seated, and accompanied by intense itching; in *syphilis* they are dark col-

ored and widely distributed, especially on the trunk and surfaces of the extremities. They do not cause itching. In *eczema* they are small, often associated with pustules and vesicles, and are closely aggregated, there is intense itching and the skin is thickened. In *erythema multiforme* they are found with macules and tubercles, and are bright red or purple and flat, appearing especially on the extremities. They do not suppurate or cause itching, but are accompanied by rheumatic pains and prostration. SEE *Cason's reaction*.

p., dry. Hard one that is primary lesion of syphilis.

p., moist; p., mucous. A syphilitic eruption of papules with flat tops. SYN: *condyloma lata*.

papuliferous (páp-ú-lí-ér-ús) [L. *papula*, pimple, + *ferre*, to bear]. Having papules or pimples.

papulo- [L.]. Combining form meaning a pimple, a papule.

papyraceous (páp-l-rá-shūs) [L. *papyraceus*, made of papyrus, from *G. papyros*, parchment]. Parchmentlike.

Os Denoting a fetus retained in the uterus beyond natural term that has assumed a mummified appearance.

Paquelin's cautery (pák-lán'). A hollow, platinum pointed cautery apparatus kept at a constant temperature by means of benzene vapor.

par [L. pair]. A pair, esp. a pair of cranial nerves.

p. vagum. The vagus or 10th pair of cranial nerves.

para-, par- [G.]. Combining forms meaning *alongside of, by, past, beyond, the opposite, abnormal, irregular*.

para-aminobenzoic acid (pár-á-ám-l-nó-bén-zó-ík) Commonly abbrev *PABA*. A member of the vitamin B complex. Used in arthritis, rheumatic fever, fibrositis, gout, scleroderma, dermatomyositis. Inhibits bacteriostatic action of sulfonamides, hence contraindicated during sulfonamide therapy.

para-aminosalicylic acid (pár-á-ám-l-nó-sál-l-síl-ík). Commonly abbrev. *PAS*. An adjunct to streptomycin or dihydrostreptomycin in treatment of tuberculosis. Valuable both for inhibitory effect on tubercle bacillus and for ability to delay development of streptomycin-resistant organisms.

para-anesthesia (pár-á-án-és-thé-zhl-a) [*G. para*, beside, + *an-*, negative, + *ais-thésis*, sensation]. Anesthesia of two corresponding sides, esp. of lower half of body.

para-appendicitis (pár-á-áp-énd-l-sí-tis) [" + *L. appendix*, + *G. -itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation involving the connective tissue adjacent to the appendix. SYN: *perityphlitis*.

parabiosis (pár-á-bí-ó-sis) [" + *biōsis*, living]. 1. Temporary suppression of excitability and conductivity of a nerve. 2. Anatomical and physiological joining of 2 separate organisms, naturally or artificially formed. SEE: *Siamese twins*.

parabiotic (pár-á-bí-ó-ík) [*G. para*, beside, + *biōsis*, living]. Concerning parabiosis.

parablepsia, parablepsis (pár-á-biép-sí-á, -sis) [*G. para*, irregular, + *blepsis*, vision]. Abnormality of the visual sensations.

parabulia (pár-á-bú-lí-á) [" + *boulē*, will]. Perversion or abnormality of will power.

paracanthoma (pár-á-kán-thó-má). A tumor involving the prickle-cell layer of the epidermis.

paracasein (pär-ä-kä'sē-in). A substance formed when rennin or pepsin acts on the casein of milk. In the presence of calcium ions, an insoluble protein is formed resulting in the curdling of milk.

paracentesis (pär-ä-sen-tē'sis) [G *para*, beside, + *kentēsis*, a puncture]. Puncture of a cavity with evacuation of fluid by tapping, as in dropsy.

NP: Watch pulse and respirations for signs of collapse during procedure and following.

p., abdominal. Tapping of the abdomen.

p. capitis. P. of the cranium

p. cordis. Surgical puncture of the heart.

p. pericardii. P. of the pericardial sac

p. pulmonis. Removal of fluid from a lung.

p. thoracis. Drainage of fluid from the cavity of the chest. SEE *aspiration*.

p. tunicae vaginalis. P. of the tunica vaginalis

p. tympani. Drainage or irrigation through incision of the tympanic membrane.

p. vesicae. Puncture of the wall of the urinary bladder

paracentetic (pär-ä-sen-tet'ik) [G *para*, beside, + *kentēsis*, a piercing] Concerning paracentesis.

paracentral (pär-ä-sen-träl) [' + *kentron*, center] Located near the center

p. lobule. Cerebral convolution on mesial surface joining the upper terminations of the ascending parietal and frontal convolutions

parachlorophenol (pär-ä-klor-fē'no). Strong antiseptic and disinfectant used in lupus and erysipelas

paracholia (pär-ä-kō'li-ä) [G *para*, abnormal, + *cholē*, bile] Condition of disturbed bile secretion

parachordal (pär-ä-kord'äl) [G *para* beside, + *chordē* a cord] 1 Lying alongside the anterior portion of the notochord 2 A parachordal cartilage

p. cartilage. One of a pair of cartilages in head of embryo which in man unite to form a single basal plate which is the forerunner of the occipital bone

parachroma (pär-ä-kro'mä) [' + *chrōma*, color]. Discoloration, as that of the skin

parachromatopsia (pär-ä-kro-mä-tōp'si-ä) [' + ' + *opsis*, vision]. Color blindness

parachromatosis (pär-ä-kro-mä-tō'sis) [' + ' + *ōsis*, disease] Any 1 of the diseases in which the skin is pigmented.

parachromophoric (pär-ä-kro-mō-for'ik) [' + ' + *phoros*, a carrier] Excreting pigment, but retaining it within the organism

paracinesia, paracinesis (pär-ä-sin-ē'zī-ä, -sis) [G *para*, abnormal, + *kinēsis*, motion]. Condition in which there is perversion of motor powers, motor abnormality.

paracnastic (pär-äk-mäs'tik) [' + *akmē*, point]. Denoting the period of decrease of symptoms. RS *acnastic*, *epacnastic*.

par'ac'me. The period of decline or remission of a disease.

Paracoccidioides (par-ä-kök-sid'ē-oy-dēz). A genus of yeastlike fungi

p. brasiliensis. The causative agent of paracoccidioidomycosis

paracoccidioidomycosis (par-ä-kök-sid'ē-oy-dō-mi-kō-sis). SYN *South American blastomycosis* A chronic granulomatous disease of the skin caused by *Paracoccidioides brasiliensis*.

paracolitis (par-ä-kō-lit'is). Inflammation of the tissue surrounding the colon

paracolon bacilli. A group of colonlike bacilli which ferment lactose. Their pathogenicity is uncertain

paracolpitis (pär-ä-kōl-pit'is) [G *para*, abnormal, + *kolpos*, vagina, + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of tissues adjoining the vagina

paracolum (pär-ä-kōl-pi-üm) [G *para*, abnormal, + *kolpos*, vagina] The connective tissue adjacent to the vagina

paracrisis (pär-ä-kri-sis, pär-ä-kri'sis) [' + *krixis*, a separation]. Any abnormality of the secretions

paracusia, paracusis (par-ä-küs'ia, -sis) [' + *akousis* a hearing] Any abnormality or disorder of the sense of hearing

p. acris. Excessively acute hearing

p. duplicata. The hearing of 1 sound as 2 SYN *diplacusis*.

p. loci. Difficulty in estimating the direction of sound

p. willisiana. An apparent ability to hear better in a noisy place, found in deafness due to stapes fixation and adhesive processes

paracyesis (pär-ä-si-ē'sis) [G *para*, beside, + *kyēsis*, pregnancy] Extra-uterine pregnancy

paracystitis (pär-ä-sis-tit'is) [' + *kystis*, bladder, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of connective tissues and other structures around the urinary bladder

paracystium (pär-ä-sis'ti-üm) [' + *kystis*, bladder] The connective tissue surrounding the urinary bladder

paradenitis (pär-äd-en-tit'is) [' + *adēn*, gland, + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of areolar tissues close to a gland

paradidymis (pär-ä-did'i-mis) [' + *didymos*, testicle] BN The atrophic remnants of the tubules of the wolffian body, situated on the spermatic cord above the epididymis SYN *massa innominata*, *organ of Giralde's*

paradox, paradoxical (pär-ä-dök'sik, -sikal) [G *paradoxos*, contrary to opinion] Seemingly contradictory, but demonstrably true.

paraffin (pär-ä-fin) [L *parum*, too little, + *affinis*, allied] 1 A waxy, white, tasteless, odorless mixture of solid hydrocarbons obtained from petroleum.

2 One of a series of saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having the formula C_nH_{2n+2}. Paraffins constitute the methane or paraffin series

p., hard. Solid p. with a melting point bet. 45° C and 60° C

p., liquid. Liquid hydrocarbon. SYN: *liquid petrolatum*.

p., soft. A semisolid p. SEE *petrolatum*.

paraffinoma (pär-ä-fin-ō'mä) [' + ' + G. *-ōma*, tumor]. A tumor which arises at site of injection of paraffin

paraffinum (pär-ä-fē'nūm) [L] Paraffin, q.v.

paraformaldehyde (pär-ä-för-mäl'dē-hid). A white, powdered antiseptic and disinfectant, a polymer of formaldehyde

paragammasism (pär-ä-gām'mä-sizm) [G. *para*, beside, + *gamma*, Greek letter G, + *ismos*, condition]. Inability to pronounce "g" and "k" sounds, with substitution of other consonants, such as "d" or "t," for them

paraganglia pär-ä-gäng'li-ä). Groups of chromaffin cells similar in staining reaction to cells of the adrenal medulla which are associated anatomically and embryologically with the sympathetic

system They are located retroperitoneally, lying along ventral surface of aorta. The largest are the *aortic chromaffin bodies* (organs of Zukerkandi). See *chromaffin system*.

paraganglioma (pär'-ä-gäng-li-ö'mä) [G. *para*, beside, + *gaglion*, knot, + *-oma*, tumor] SYN *Chromaffinoma* A tumor derived from chromaffin cells. Includes tumors of the adrenal medulla and the paraganglia.

paraganglion (pl. *paraganglia*) (pär'-ä-gäng-li-ön) [G. *para*, beside, + *gaglion*, knot]. 1. Any structure supplementing, or in the neighborhood of, a ganglion. 2. A mass of cells in the medullary portion of the adrenal bodies. 3. Chromaffin mass found along the branches of the sympathetic nervous system. See *chromaffinoma*.

parageusia, **parageusis** (pär'-ä-gü'si-ä, -sis) ['' + *geusis*, taste]. Disorder or abnormality of the sense of taste.

paraglobulin (pär'-ä-glöb'-ü-lin) ['' + L. *globulus*, a small sphere] A globulin found in blood plasma, lymph, and other body fluids, associated with coagulation.

paraglobulinuria (pär'-ä-glöb'-ü-lin-ü-ri-ä) ['' + '' + G. *ouron*, urine] Excretion of paraglobulin in the urine.

paraglossa (pär'-ä-glös'sä) ['' + *glössa*, tongue]. 1. Enlargement of the tongue. 2. Congenital hypertrophy of the tongue.

par'aglos'sia Inflammation of the tissues underlying the tongue.

paragomphosis Impaction of the fetal head in the pelvic canal.

Paragonimus (pär'-ä-gön'im-üs). Genus of trematode worms.

P. westermani. The lung fluke, a common parasite of the mink in the U.S. Human infestation occurs through eating raw crabs or crayfish, the second intermediate host. Infestation endemic in certain parts of Orient.

par'agrammatism A speech defect characterized by improper use of words and inability to arrange them grammatically.

paragraphia (pär'-ä-gräf'i-ä) [G. *para*, besides, + *graphein*, to write] The writing of letters, or words other than those intended, due to partial lesion of the visual word center in the brain.

par'ahem'ophil'ia A congenital, idiopathic disorder due to deficiency of proaccelerin or factor V characterized by prolonged prothrombin time.

parahepatitis (pär'-ä-hép-ä-ti'tis) [G. *para*, beside, + *epar*, *epat*-, liver, + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflamed condition of parts immediately adjacent to the liver.

par'ahormone A substance which is conveyed through the circulatory system and exerts a stimulating effect like hormones, yet not originating in endocrine tissue.

Ex carbon dioxide, secretogogues.

par'ahypno'sis Abnormal sleep.

parainfection (pär'-ä-in-fék'shün) [G. *para*, beside, + L. *in*, into, + *facere*, to make]. The symptomatology of an infectious disease without evidence of the presence of the microorganism causing the disease.

parakeratosis (pär'-ä-kér-ä-tö'sis) ['' + *keras*, *kerat*-, horn, + *-osis*, infection]. Any disorder affecting the horny layer of the epidermis.

p. psoriasiformis. Scab formation resembling that of psoriasis.

p. scutularis. Scalp disease with hairs encircled by epidermic crust formation.

paralalia (pär'-ä-lä'li-ä) [G. *para*, abnor-

mal + *lalein*, to babble]. Any speech defect, characterized by sound distortion.

p. literalis. Stammering, *qv*.

paralambdacism (pär'-ä-läm'dä-sizm) [G. *para*, beside, + *lambda*, Greek letter L, + *-ismus*, condition]. Inability to sound the letter "l" correctly, substituting some other letter for it.

paralbumin (pär'-äl-bü'min) ['' + L. *albumen*, white of egg]. An albumin found in fluid content in ovarian cysts and in ascites.

paraldehyde (pär'-äl'dé-hid) USP. $C_6H_8O_2$. A liquid polymer of acetaldehyde which is colorless, with characteristic unpleasant odor and taste.

Made by action of hydrochloric acid on acetic aldehyde.

ACTION AND USES Hypnotic, having low toxicity and prompt action as a sedative. Recently has been used as an analgesic in obstetrics, esp in combination with rectal ether.

DOSEAGE 30 minims (2 cc.) in sweetened water or lemonade.

POISONING SYM. Resemble those of chloral hydrate, cardiac and respiratory depression, dizziness, collapse with partial or complete anesthesia. Odor on the breath is a constant distinct sign.

F. A. TREATMENT Same as for chloral hydrate, *qv*.

paraldehydism (pär'-äl'dé-hid-izm) Poisoning from an overdose of paraldehyde, *qv*.

par'alepsy A mild or attenuated form of leprosy.

paralepsy (pär'-ä-lép'si) [G. *para*, besides, + *lēpsis*, seizure]. Temporary attack of mental inertia and hopelessness, or sudden alteration in mood or mental tension. SYN *psycholepsy*.

paralexia (pär'-ä-lék'si-ä) [G. *para*, abnormal, + *lexis*, speech]. Inability to comprehend printed words or sentences with substitution of meaningless combinations of words.

paralgesia (pär'-äl-jé'zi-ä) ['' + *algēsis*, pain]. Any unusual sensation which is painful.

paralgia (pär'-äl'ji-ä) ['' + *algos*, pain]. Sensation both abnormal and painful.

parallagma (pär'-äl-äg'mä) [G. *parallag-ma*, alternation] Overlapping or displacement of the fragments of a fractured bone.

parallax (pär'-ä-läks) [G. *parallax*, in turn] The apparent movement or displacement of objects due to a change in position of the observer or movement of the head or eyes.

paralogia (pär'-ä-lö'ji-ä) [G. *para*, abnormal, + *logos* understanding] A disorder of the reasoning; a psychosis.

paralutein cells. Theca lutein cells. See Lutein cells.

paralysis (pä-räl'i-sis) [G. *paralyein*, to disable at the side]. Temporary suspension or permanent loss of function in a living part, esp. loss of sensation or voluntary motion.

Any voluntary movement depends on the integrity of 2 motor neurons; 1 arising in the motor cortex, coursing across the brain stem and ending in the ant. gray horn of the spinal cord, and the lower neurons arising in the ant. horn cell and passing to the muscle. If the latter are destroyed, the muscle loses tone, atrophies (withering away) and shows reaction of degeneration (R. D.).

The flaccidity and absent muscular reflexes reveal the loss of tonus. If the

upper neuron is paralyzed, the patient is equally unable to move the affected part, but the intact lower neuron may permit other motor centers to act on the muscle. In addition, tone is increased, there is no R. D. and no atrophy save that of disease. So-called pathological reflexes may appear in addition to the increase of normal deep reflexes.

Paralyses are divided into 2 groups, *spastic*, when due to lesion of upper motor neuron, and *flaccid*, when due to lesion of lower motor neuron.

Psychic inhibition of motor function occurs most characteristically in hysteria, but the evidence of organic disease is always lacking in these hysterical paralyses.

p. of accommodation. Inability of the eye to adjust itself to various distances due to paralysis of ciliary muscles

p., acoustic. Deafness, *q v*

p., acute ascending. Rapidly progressing form of paralysis which begins in the feet and slowly ascends *Fatal SYN: Landry's p.*

p., acute atrophic. *SEE p., infantile*

p., acute infectious. *SEE p., infantile*

p., agitated. A basal ganglion disease of late life producing a picture of rigid tremulousness progressive in its course, and marked by weakness, delay of voluntary motion, a peculiar festinating gait, and muscular contraction, causing peculiar and characteristic positions of the limbs and head. The disease is attended with excessive sweating and feelings of heat and cold. While movement is slow, there is no true paralysis. The face appears expressionless, there is general flexion attitude, the balance tends to be lost (in a forward direction). Many of these cases follow encephalitis lethargica, others are essentially senile *SEE: Parkinson's disease*

p., alcoholic. P. due to habitual drunkenness

p., anesthesia. P. which develops following administration of anesthesia

p., anterior spinal. *SEE p., infantile*

p., arsenical. P. following poisoning from arsenic

p., ascending. P. beginning with the lower limbs and progressing upward.

p., association. *SEE p., bulbar*

p., Bell's. Facial paralysis.

Error: Lesion of the facial nerve or of its nucleus, a neuritis of this nerve. Pressure on nerve as it reaches the face through its bony canal near the ear.

SYM One side of entire face may be affected, or corner of mouth may drop, eyelid may droop or be unable to close, may be unable to close lips or to speak, or loss of control of eye

TREATMENT. Fly blister behind the ear on affected side until blister appears, or better, infrared lamp or heat sufficient to keep skin red for several days to lessen swelling of nerve. Adhesive strips to hold up sagging tissues. Salicylates and iodides may be indicated

p., Bernhardt's. Pain and hyperesthesia on the outer femoral surface from lesion or disease of the external cutaneous nerve of the thigh.

p., birth. P. caused by injury received at birth.

p., brachial. Paralysis of 1 or both arms.

p., brachiofacial. P. of the face and an arm.

p., Brown-Sequard's. P. of motion on 1 side and of sensation on the other.

p., bulbar. P. caused by changes in the motor centers of the oblongata.

p., central. Any paralysis from a lesion of the brain or spinal cord.

p., cerebral. P. due to lesion of some portion of the cerebrum.

p., complete. P. in which there is total loss of function

p., compression. P. due to pressure on a nerve, as by a crutch or during sleep.

p., congenital spastic. Cerebral palsy of children; Little's disease

p., crossed. P. of the face on 1 side of the body and the limbs on the opposite side

p., crutch. P. due to pressure in the armpit

p., decubitus. P. due to pressure on a nerve from lying in 1 position for a long time

p., diver's. P. due to increase in atmospheric pressure, evidenced on return to normal atmosphere. *SYN: caisson disease.*

p., Erb's. 1 *SEE p., birth* 2 Partial p. of the brachial plexus

p., exhaustion. P. due to prolonged voluntary movements involving exhaustion of the nerve centers

p., facial. *SEE p., Bell's*

p., flaccid. P. in which there is loss of muscle tone, loss of or reduction of tendon reflexes, atrophy and degeneration of muscles, and reaction of degeneration is manifest. Due to lesions of lower motor neurons of spinal cord

p., general. Progressive loss of power and the mental faculties resulting eventually in dementia and death *SYN: paresis.*

p., ginger. P. of the limbs after drinking Jamaica ginger

p., glossolabial. P. of the tongue and lips. Occurs in bulbar paralysis, *q v*

p., hysterical. Paralysis of certain facial muscles, producing a facial expression of some emotion

p., hysterical. One that may simulate a form of paralysis, it appears to have no adequate causative lesion

p., incomplete. Partial paralysis of the body or a part.

p., infantile. Motor paralysis with atrophy of a group of muscles following an acute infectious disease in children which is transmitted by a filtrable virus. *SYN: acute anterior poliomyelitis.*

p., ischemic. P. resulting from impaired blood supply

p., jake. *SEE p., ginger.*

p., Klumpke's. Wasting p. of the arms and hands.

p., Kussmaul's; p., Landry's. *SEE: p., acute ascending*

p., lead. P. following poisoning by lead.

p., local. P. of a single muscle or 1 group of muscles

p., muscular. Loss of the capacity of muscles to contract. May be due to a structural or functional disorder in the muscle, at the myoneural junction, in efferent nerve fibers, in cell bodies of nuclei of origin of brain or gray matter of spinal cord, in conducting pathways of brain or spinal cord, or motor centers of the brain

p., nuclear. P. caused by lesion of a nucleus.

p., obstetrical. *SEE: p., birth.*

p., periodic. P. which recurs and abates temporarily.

- p., phonetic.** P. of the vocal cords.
- p., progressive bulbar.** SEE: *p., bulbar.*
- p., pseudobulbar.** P. caused by cerebral center lesions, which simulates the bulbar types of paralysis.
- p., pseudohypertrophic muscular.** Pseudohypertrophic muscular dystrophy; Landouzy-Dejerine paralysis. Erb's paralysis.
- p., sensory.** Loss of sensation. May be due to a structural or functional disorder of the sensory end-organs, sensory nerves, conducting pathways of spinal cord or brain, or sensory centers in the brain.
- p., spastic.** P. usually involving groups of muscles and characterized by excessive tone and spasticity of muscles, exaggeration of tendon reflexes but loss of superficial reflexes, positive Babinski response, no atrophy or wasting except from prolonged disuse, and absence of reaction of degeneration. Due to lesions of upper motor neurons or cerebrum.
- p., spinal.** P. due to injury or disease of the spinal cord.
- p., supranuclear.** P. resulting from disorders in pathways or centers above nuclei of origin.
- p., tick-bite.** P. resulting from bites of certain species of ticks, esp. of the genera Ixodes and Dermacentor, presumably due to a toxin present in saliva of tick. Affects domestic animals and humans, esp. children. Causes a progressive ascending, flaccid, motor paralysis. Recovery usually occurs after removal of ticks.
- p., Todd's.** A transitory paralysis following a Jacksonian convulsive seizure.
- p., tourniquet.** P. esp. of the arm, resulting from a tourniquet being applied for too long a time.
- p., vasomotor.** P. of vasomotor centers resulting in lack of tone and vasodilation of blood vessels.
- p., Volkmann's.** SEE *p., ischemic.*
- p., wasting.** Progressive wasting away of the muscles. SEE *progressive muscular atrophy.*
- paralytic** (pär-ä-lit'ik) [G. *para*, beside, + *lyein*, to loosen]. 1. Concerning paralysis. 2. One afflicted with paralysis.
- p., dementia.** Progressive paralysis with mental deterioration. SYN: *paresis.*
- p., ileus.** P. of intestinal wall with distention and symptoms of acute obstruction and prostration.
- Erriot.** It may occur after any abdominal operation.
- paralyzant** (pär-ä-liz'änt) [' + *lyein*, to loosen]. 1. Causing paralysis. 2. A drug or other agent that induces paralysis.
- paralyze** (pär-ä-liz) [' + *lyein*, to loosen]. 1. To cause temporary or permanent loss of muscular power or sensation. 2. To render ineffective.
- paramastitis** (pär-ä-mäs-ti'tis) [' + *mas-tos*, breast, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation around the mamma.
- paramenia** (pär-ä-mē-ni-ä) [' + *mēniata*, menses]. Irregular, abnormal or difficult menstruation.
- parameter** (pär-am'e-ter) [' + *metron*, measure]. An arbitrary constant characterizing the mathematical expression in which it appears by its values.
- parametric** (pär-ä-mē-trik) [' + *mētra*, uterus]. 1. Concerning the area near the uterus. 2. Rel. to the parametrium, the tissue surrounding the uterus.
- Parametritis** (pär-ä-mē-tri'tis) [G. *para*, beside, + ' + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of parametrium, the cellular tissue adjacent to uterus. SYN: *cellulitis, pelvis*.
- parametrium** (pär-ä-mē-tri-üm) [' + *mētra*, uterus]. Fat and connective tissue around the uterus.
- paramimia** (pär-ä-mim'i-ä) [G. *para*, beside, + *mimēsthai*, to imitate]. PSY: Disturbance of association tracts bet. motor and sensory centers resulting in misuse of gestures.
- paramnesia** (pär-äm-nē-zī-ä) [' + *a-*, priv. + *mnesia*, memory]. 1. The use of words without meaning. 2. Inability to distinguish imaginary or suggested experiences from those which have actually occurred. 3. Seeming recall of events which never have occurred.
- paramorphia** (pär-ä-mor-fi-ä) [' + *morphē*, form]. Abnormality of shape.
- paramusia** (pär-ä-mū-zī-ä) [G. *para*, beside, + *amousia*, want of harmony]. A form of aphasia in which the ability to render music correctly is lost.
- paramyoclonus multiplex.** [G. *para*, beside, + *mys*, muscle, + *klonos*, tumult] A rare degenerative disease characterized by rapidly repeated muscle contractions, esp. those of extremities, due to lesion of basal ganglia.
- paramyosinogen** (pär-ä-mi'ō-sin'ō-jēn) [' + *mys*, muscle, + *gennan*, to produce]. Protein derived from muscle plasma.
- paramyotonia** (pär-ä-mi'ō-tō-ni-ä) [' + *tonos*, tone]. A disorder marked by muscular spasms and abnormal muscular tonicity.
- p., ataxia.** Tonic muscular spasm when making any movement, with slight ataxia or paresis.
- p., congenita.** SYN: *Eulenberg's disease*. Congenital condition of tonic muscular spasms when body is exposed to cold.
- p., symptomatic.** Temporary muscular rigidity when first trying to walk, as in paralysis agitans.
- par'anas'al.** Situated near or alongside the nasal cavities.
- p., sinuses.** The frontal, maxillary, ethmoid, and sphenoid sinuses.
- paranephritis** (pär-ä-ne-frī'tis) [G. *para*, beside, + *nephros*, kidney + *-itis*, inflammation]. 1. Inflamed condition of the suprarenal capsules. 2. Inflammation of connective tissue about kidney. SYN: *perinephritis*.
- paranephros** (pär-ä-nē-frōs) [' + *nephros*, kidney]. A suprarenal or adrenal capsule.
- paranoia** (pär-ä-noy-ä) [G. *para*, abnormal, + *nous*, mind]. A chronic, psychotic entity characterized by fixed but ever-expanding systematized delusions of persecution.
- General characteristics are sensitive, suspicious, jealous, brooding nature; excessive self-consciousness; fixed ideas, developed into well-systematized, logical delusions, megalomania, rare hallucinations, repressed homosexuality, inability to make concessions.
- The 3 chief stages are: (1) Self-analytical, introverted, hypochondriacal period, (2) persecution period; (3) delusion period.
- paranoiac** (pär-ä-noy-äk) [' + *nous*, mind]. 1. One suffering from paranoia. 2. Concerning or afflicted with paranoia.
- paranoid** (pär-ä-noyd) [G. *para*, not normal, + *nous*, mind, + *eidōs*, like]. 1. Resembling paranoia. 2. A person afflicted with paranoia.
- p., reaction type.** Individual who has fixed, systematized delusions, is suspicious, has a persecution complex and is resentful, bitter, and a megalomaniac.

Many states approach true paranoia and resemble it, but lack 1 or more of its distinguishing features. Some of these are: (a) Transitory p. states due to toxic conditions; (b) p. type of schizophrenia; (c) p. states due to alcoholism.

In the paranoid-reaction types, the delusions tend to scatter and shift from individual to individual, or group to group, and tend also to be more bizarre. Types are: (a) Delusions of persecution; (b) delusions of jealousy; infidelity on the part of someone loved by the individual; (c) delusions of erotomania; of being loved by someone who *does not* love him; (d) delusions of megalomania; the delusions of greatness which are invariably present.

p. violence. NP. In dealing with all types of paranoids

Do not handle without an assistant. Shout, call, or signal for aid. Don't back away or have back to patient. Don't use more force than necessary. Don't force patient over hard edges of furniture. Don't exert force over patient's chest. Keep pressure off of ribs. Avoid patient's knee or fist in the abdomen. If patient is prone, hold down by shoulders and just above knees or control limbs at wrists and ankles. Remove patient's shoes when under control. Keep close to patient; bend his wrists forward. Have a layer of cloth, sheet, blanket, patient's clothes, anything between patient's skin and yours when holding him, to prevent bruising.

paranomia (pār-ā-nō'mī-ā) [G. *para*, beside, + *onoma*, name]. Form of aphasia in which there is inability to remember correct name of objects shortly after seeing or using them.

paranorm'al. Alongside or aside from the normal. Pertaining to experiences that appear to happen outside of the known.

paranuclein (pār-ā-nū'klē-in) [" + L. *nucleus*, a kernel]. A protein which does not yield nitrogenous bases when decomposed. SYN: *nucleoalbumin*.

paranucleus (pār-ā-nū'klē-ŭs) [" + L. *nucleus*, a kernel]. A small body lying close to a cell nucleus.

paraomphalic (pār-ā-ōm-fāl'ik) [" + *omphalos*, navel]. Adjacent to the navel. SYN: *paraumbilical*.

paraoperative (pār-ā-ōp'ēr-ā-tīv) [" + L. *opus*, *oper-*, work]. Concerning all the details and the accessories of operation and preparation of the patient.

paraosteothropathy (pār-ā-ōs'tē-ō-ār-thrōp'āth-i) [" + *osteon*, bone, + *arthron*, joint, + *pathos*, disease]. Paralysis of lower portion of the body in addition to bone and joint disease.

paraparesis (pār-ā-pār-ēs'is, -par'ē-sis) [" + *paresis*, paralysis]. Partial paralysis affecting the lower limbs.

parapathia (pār-ā-pāth'ī-ā) [G. *para*, beside, + *pathos*, disease]. Emotional aspects of a disorder.

parapedesis (pār-ā-pēd-ēs'is) [G. *para*, beside, + *pedēsis*, a bending]. Secretion through other than normal channels.

parapeptone (pār-ā-pēp'tōn) [" + *peptēn*, to digest]. Intermediate digestion product of albumin. SEE: *peptone*.

paraphasia (pār-ā-fā-zī-ā) [G. *para*, abnormal, + *a-*, priv., + *phasis*, speech]. The misuse of words or word combinations spoken; a form of aphasia.

paraphemia (pār-ā-fē'mī-ā) [" + *phēmē*, speech]. A disorder marked by consistent use of the wrong words, or mispronunciation of words.

paraphia (pār-ā-flī-ā) [" + *aphē*, touch]. Irregularity of the sense of touch.

paraphimosis (pār-ā-flī-mō'sis) [" + *phimosen*, to muzzle]. 1. Strangulation of glans penis due to retraction of foreskin. 2. Retraction of eyelid in back of eyeball.

p. oculi. Retraction of eyelid in back of eyeball.

paraphobia (pār-ā-fō'bī-ā) [G. *para*, abnormal, + *phobos*, fear]. A mild form of phobia.

paraphonia (pār-ā-fō'nī-ā) [" + *phōnē*, voice]. Partial loss or weakness or abnormal change of the voice.

p. puberum. A harsh, deep voice that develops in boys at puberty.

paraphora (pār-ā-fō-rā) [G. a wandering]. 1. A mental disorder of minor degree. 2. The unsteadiness due to drunkenness.

paraphrasia (pār-ā-frā'zī-ā) [G. *para*, abnormal, + *phrasis*, speech]. Disorder characterized by incoherent speech. SYN: *paraphasia*.

paraphrenia (pār-ā-frē'nī-ā) [" + *phrēnē*, mind]. 1. Dementia precox according to Freud. 2. Paranoid dementia precox according to Kraepelin, behavior disorders and personality defects not being marked.

p. confabulans. P. marked by memory distortions.

p. expansiva. P. with delusions of grandeur, exaltation and moderate excitement.

p. phantastica. P. with unsystematized delusions.

p. systematica. P. with progressive delusions of persecution, followed by delusions of grandeur, but personality shows no deterioration.

paraphrenitis (pār-ā-frē-nī'tis) [G. *para*, beside, + *phrēn*, mind, diaphragm, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the tissues around the diaphragm.

paraplastm (pār-ā-plāzm) [" + *plasma*, a thing formed]. 1. Any abnormal new formation or malformation. 2. The fluid portion of protoplasm. SYN: *hyaloplasm*.

paraplastic (pār-ā-plās'tik) [G. *para*, beside, + *plastikos*, formed]. 1. Pert. to fluid portion of protoplasm. 2. Misshapen, deformed.

paraplectic (pār-ā-plēk'tik) [G. *para*, striking at the side]. Afflicted with paralysis of lower extremities. SYN: *paraplegic*.

paraplegia (pār-ā-plēg'ī-ā) [G. *para*, beside, + *plēgē*, a stroke]. Paralysis of lower portion of the body and of both legs.

ETIOI. A lesion involving the spinal cord which may be due to the following: maldevelopment, epidural abscess, hematomyelia, acute transverse myelitis, spinal neoplasms, multiple sclerosis, or syringomyelia. May also be of psychogenic origin.

p. alcoholic. P. of spinal origin due to use of alcohol.

p. ataxic. Lateral and post. sclerosis of spinal cord, combined, and resulting symptoms.

p. cerebral. P. from bilateral cerebral lesion.

p. congenital spastic. SYN: *infantile spastic paraplegia*, *cerebral diplegia*, *Little's disease*. Spastic paralysis of the legs occurring at birth or shortly afterwards, usually due to lesions of the brain.

p. dolorosa. P. due to pressure of a neoplasm on post. minor roots. Very painful.

p. infantile spastic. SEE: congenital spastic paraplegia

p. peripheral. P due to pressure on, injury to, or disease of peripheral nerves.

p. senile. P. resulting from arteriosclerosis of arteries supplying spinal cord

p. spastic. P. characterized by increased muscular tone, and accentuated tendon reflexes. Seen in multiple sclerosis and other conditions involving the pyramidal tracts

p., spastic, primary. P from degeneration in pyramidal tracts

paraplegic (pär-ä-plë'j'ik) [G. *para*, beside, + *plëge*, a stroke]. Concerning, or affected with, paraplegia. SYN. *paraplectic*.

parapleuritis (pär-ä-plü-rī'tis) [G. *para*, beside, + *pleura*, a side, + *-itis*, inflammation] 1 Inflammation in the thoracic wall 2 Mild inflammation of the pleura 3 Pain in the pleura SYN: *pleurodynia*

parapoplexy (pär-äp-ö-plëk-sī) [" + *apoplexia*, a striking down] A mild or slight apoplexy with partial stupor, a stupor resembling apoplexy. SYN. *pseudopoplexy*.

parapraxis, parapraxis (pär-ä-prak-si-ä, -sis) [" + *praxis*, a doing] Disturbed mental processes producing inaccuracy and forgetfulness and tendency to misplace things and make slips of speech or pen.

paraproctitis (pär-ä-prök-tītis) [" + *proktos*, anus, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of tissues near the rectum

parapsia, parapsis (pär-äp-si-ä, -sis) [G. *para*, beside, + *apsis*, touch] Any disorder of touch SYN *paraphasia*.

parapsoriasis (pär-ä-sō-rī-ä-sis) [" + *psoriasis*, itching]. A chronic disorder of the skin marked by scaly red lesions.

par'apsychology. The division of psychology which deals with extrasensory perception, telepathy, clairvoyance, and associated phenomena

pararenal (pär-ä-rē-nāl) [" + L. *rēn*, kidney] Near the kidneys.

pararhotacism (pär-ä-rō-tä-sizm) [" + *rho*, letter R, + *ismos*, condition]. Constant erroneous use of letter r or the placing of undue emphasis on letter r

parasalpingitis (pär-ä-säl-pin-jītis) [G. *para*, beside, + *salpiga*, *salpigg*, tube, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of tissues around an oviduct or a eustachian tube.

par'ascrētion. 1 An abnormality in secretion 2. A substance abnormally secreted

parasigmatism (pär-ä-sig-mä-tizm) [" + *sigma*, letter S, + *ismos*, condition]. Imperfect pronunciation of the letter S. SYN: *lisp*.

parasite (pär-ä-sīt) [" + *sitos*, food] An organism that lives within, upon, or at expense of another organism known as the host.

p., accidental. One infesting a host which is not its normal host

p., external. One which lives on the outer surface of its hosts. Ex: fleas, lice, mites, ticks. An ectoparasite.

p., facultative. P. capable of living independently of its host at certain times.

p., incidental. An accidental parasite, q.v.

p., intermittent. One which visits its host at intervals.

p., internal. One which lives within the body of the host, occupying the di-

gestive tract or body cavities, or living within body organs, blood, tissues, or even cells. Ex: protozoa, worms.

p. obligate. P. completely dependent on its host.

p., occasional. SYN: *Periodic parasite* One which seeks its host at intervals to obtain nourishment.

p., periodic An occasional parasite, q.v.

p., permanent. One which lives upon its host until maturity or spends its entire life upon its host. Ex: flukes, itch mites.

p., specific. One which requires a specific host in order to complete its life cycle

p., temporary. One which is free-living during a part of its life cycle

parasitic (pär-ä-sīt'ik) [" + *sitos*, food]. Like, caused by, or concerning, a parasite

parasiticide (pär-ä-sīt'ī-sīd) [" + " + L. *caedere*, to kill] 1. Killing parasites 2. An agent that will kill parasites. Ex: sulfur, iodine, mercurial ointment.

parasitism (pär-ä-sīt-izm) [G. *para*, beside, + *sitos*, food, + *ismos*, condition]. The state or condition of being infected or infested with parasites

parasitize (pär-ä-sīt'iz). To infest or infect with a parasite

parasitogenic (pär-ä-sīt-ō-jén'ik) [G. *para*, beside, + *sitos*, food, + *gennan*, to produce] 1. Caused by parasites. 2. Favoring parasite development

parasitology (pär-ä-sīt-ō-lō-jī) [G. *para*, beside, + *sitos*, food, + *logos*, study]. The study of parasites and parasitism

parasitophobia (pär-ä-sīt-ō-rō-bi-ä) [" + " + *phobos*, fear]. Unusual fear of parasites.

parasitosis (pär-ä-sīt-ō-sīs). A disease or condition resulting from parasitism

parasitotropic (pär-ä-sīt-ō-trōp'ik) [G. *para*, beside, + *sitos*, food, + *tropos*, turning] 1. Having attraction for parasites 2. Having an affinity for parasites such as a drug

paraspadia (pär-ä-spä-dī-ä) [G. *para*, *spain*, to draw aside]. Condition in which the urethra has an opening into 1 side of the penis.

paraspasm (pär-ä-spazm) [G. *para*, beside, + *spasmos*, a spasm] 1. Muscular spasm of the lower extremities. 2. Spastic paralysis of the lower extremities.

parasteatosis (pär-ä-stē-ä-tō-sīs) [" + *stear*, *stear*, tallow, + *-osis*, disease]. Any disordered condition of the sebaceous secretions

parasternal (pär-ä-stern'äl) [" + *sternon*, chest]. Along the side of the sternum.

p. line. Imaginary vertical line running midway bet. sternal margin and line passing through the nipple

p. region. Area bet. sternal margin and parasternal line.

parasthenia (pär-äs-thē-ni-ä) [" + *sthenos*, strength]. Condition characterized by abnormal functioning of organic tissue at odd intervals.

parastruma (pär-ä-strū-mä) [" + L. *struma*, goiter]. Goiterlike tumor due to hypertrophy of a parathyroid gland.

parasymphathetic (pär-ä-sīm-pä-thēt'ik) [G. *para*, beside, + *sympathētikos*, suffering with] Of or pertaining to the craniosacral division of the autonomic nervous system.

p. nervous system. The craniosacral division of the autonomic nervous system. Preganglionic fibers originate from nuclei in the midbrain, medulla, and sacral portion of the spinal cord. They pass through cranial

nerves III, VII, IX, and X and the second, third, and fourth sacral nerves and synapse with postganglionic neurons located in autonomic (terminal) ganglia which lie in the walls of or near the organ innervated.

Some effects of parasympathetic stimulation are constriction of pupil, contraction of smooth muscle of alimentary canal, constriction of bronchioles, slowing of heart rate, and increased secretion by glands, except sweat glands. In general, parasympathetic effects are brought about during periods of rest when energy supplies are being replenished. Parasympathetic effects are *specific* rather than general. *See*: autonomic nervous system, sympathetic nervous system.

parasympathicotonia (pār-ā-sim-pā-thik-ō-tōn'ī-ā). *SYN* vagotonia. Condition in which there is an imbalance in functioning of the autonomic nervous system, the parasympathetic division dominating over the sympathetic.

parasympatholytic (pār-ā-sim-pā-thō-lit'ik). Having a destructive effect on or blocking parasympathetic nerve fibers.

parasympathomimetic (pār-ā-sim-pā-thō-mim-ēt'ik). Producing effects similar to those resulting from stimulation of parasympathetic nervous system.

parasyovitis (pār-ā-sin-ō-vīt'is) [G. *para*, beside, + *syn*, with, + *oön*, egg, + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflamed condition of tissues about a synovial sac.

parasyphilitic (pār-ā-sif-il-it'ik) [“ + *syn*, with, + *philos*, love] Marking diseases assumed to be indirectly due to syphilis, but with none of the usual lesions of that disease.

parasytolic (pār-ā-sis'tō-lō) [“ + *systolē*, contraction]. Abnormally prolonged interval of rest following the cardiac systole.

paratarsium (pār-ā-tar'si-ūm) [“ + *tarsos*, tarsus]. The covering and connective tissues of the tarsus of the feet.

paratenon (pār-ā-tēn'ōn) [“ + *tenōn*, tendon]. Fatty tissue surrounding a tendon.

paratereseomania (pār-ā-te-rē-sē-ō-mā-nī-ā) [G. *paraterēsis*, observation, + *mania*, madness]. Insane desire to investigate new scenes and subjects.

paratherapeutic (pār-ā-thēr-ā-pū'tik) [G. *para*, beside, + *therapeutikē*, treatment]. Caused by the treatment used for another disease.

parathormone (pār-ā-thor'mōn) [G. *para*, beside, + *thyroid*, + *ormanein*, to excite]. 1. An extract from fresh or frozen parathyroid glands of domestic animals which contains the active principle or principles of these glands. 2. Commercial name for this substance.

parathymia (pār-ā-thī'mī-ā) [“ + *thymos*, mind]. Disordered state of the emotions.

parathyrene (pār-ā-thī'rīn) [G. *para*, beside, + *thyroid*] Parathormone, *q.v.*

parathyroid (pār-ā-thī'royd) [G. *para*, beside, + *thyreos*, shield, + *eidōs*, form]. 1. Located close to the thyroid gland. 2. One of 4 small endocrine glands about the size of a pea on the back of and at lower edge of the thyroid gland or embedded within its substance. These glands secrete a hormone, *parathormone*, which regulates calcium-phosphorus metabolism. *Hyposecretion* results in neuromuscular hyperexcitability as manifested in tetany. Blood calcium falls and blood phosphorus rises. Other symptoms include cataract, teeth defects, bone lesions, maldevelopment of hair and nails, and skin disturbances. *Hypersecretion* results in a rise in blood cal-

cium and fall in phosphorus. Calcium is removed from bones, resulting in increased fragility. Muscular weakness, reduced muscular tone and general neuromuscular hypoeexcitability occur. Generalized osteitis fibrosa (von Recklinghausen's disease) is a clinical entity associated with hyperplasia and resulting hypersecretion of the parathyroids. *Parathormone*, *q.v.*, secreted by these glands contains the active principle or principles.

parathyroidectomy (pār-ā-thī-royd-ēk'tō-mī) [G. *para*, beside, + *thyreos*, shield, + *eidōs*, form, + *ektomē*, excision]. Excision of one or more of the parathyroid glands.

parathyroprivia (pār-ā-thī'rō-priv'ī-ā) [“ + “ + *L. privus*, deprived of]. Condition which supervenes when the parathyroids are removed or cease functioning.

parathyroprivic, parathyroprivous (pār-ā-thī'rō-priv'ik, -us) [“ + “ + *L. privus*, deprived of]. Resulting from loss of function of, or removal of, parathyroid glands.

paratonsillar (pār-ā-tōns-il'ār). Near or about the tonsil.

paratrichosis (pār-ā-trī-kō'sis) [“ + *trich*, hair, + *-ōsis*, disease]. Any disorder of hair growth, as growth in abnormal places.

paratrimma (pār-ā-trīm'mā) [“ + *tribein*, to rub]. Chafing, irritation of the skin. *SYN*: intertrigo.

paratripsis (pār-ā-trips'is). 1. Rubbing, chafing. 2. A slowing of catabolism.

paratrophic (pār-ā-trō'fik) [G. *para*, beside, + *trophē*, nourishment]. 1. Requiring living substances for food, parasitic. 2. Pert to abnormal nutrition.

paratrophy (pār-at'rō-fi) [“ + *trophē*, nourishment]. 1. Localized fatty swellings and nerve lesions in various regions of the body. *SYN* Dercum's disease, *adiposis dolorosa*. 2. Defective nutrition. *SYN*: dystrophy.

paratuberculosis (pār-ā-tū-bēr'kū-lō'sis) [“ + *L. tuberculus*, a tubercle, + *G. -ōsis*, disease]. Disease resembling tuberculosis, but in which the tubercle bacillus cannot be demonstrated.

paratyphilitis (pār-ā-tif-il'itis) [“ + *typhlos*, blind, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the connective tissue close to the cecum.

paratyphoid (pār-ā-tī'foyd) [G. *para*, near, + *typhos*, fever, + *eidōs*, like]. Similar to typhoid.

p. fever. An infectious fever resembling typhoid.

Etiol. Bacteria of the genus *Salmonella*, especially the species *S. paratyphi* (A & B strains) and *S. choleraesuis*.

SYN: Fever rises more quickly than in typhoid, more diarrhea, less chance for hemorrhages and perforation, recovery quicker and disease milder than typhoid. The ulcers are in lower end of small intestine in typhoid but more are in the upper end of the large intestine in paratyphoid. Widal* test is negative.

paratyptic (pār-ā-tip'ik) [G. *para*, beside, + *typos*, type]. Relating to differences due to the influences of environment; diverging from a type.

Paraumbilical (pār-ā-ūm-bil'ik-āl) [“ + *L. umbilicus*, navel]. Close to the navel.

paraurethral (pār-ā-ū-rē-thrāl) [“ + *ourēthra*, urethra]. Located close to the urethra.

parauterine (pār-ā-ū'tēr-in) [“ + *L. uterus*, womb]. Around the uterus.

paravaginal (pär'ä-väj'in-äl) [" + *L. vagina*, sheath]. Around the vagina.

paravaginitis (pär'ä-väj-in-tis) [" + " + *G. -itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the tissue surrounding the vagina.

paravertebral (pär'ä-ver'tē-bräl) Alongside or near the vertebral column.

p. anesthesia. Injection of a local anesthetic about roots of spinal nerves.

paravesical (pär'ä-vēs-lk'äl). Near the urinary bladder.

paravitaminosis (pär'ä-vit-äm-in-ō'sis). A disease or disorder resulting indirectly from vitamin deficiency.

paraxanthine (pär-äk-sän'thlin) [*G. para*, beside, + *xanthos*, yellow]. A poisonous leukomaine occurring in healthy urine and in excess in gout.

paraxial (pär'ä-si-äl) [" + *L. axis*, axis]. On either side of the axis of the body, or 1 of its parts.

paraxin (pär-äk-sin). Commercial diuretic.

parazon (pär-ä-zō'n). An animal which lives as a parasite upon animals.

parched (parchd) [*M.E. parchen*]. Dried to extremity.

parectasia, **parectasis** (pär'ēk-tä'si-äs-sis). Excessive dilatation or stretching of a structure.

paregoric (pär-e-gor'ik) [*G. parēgoros*, soothing]. 1. Soothing. 2. Camphorated tincture of opium, a narcotic containing drug which in large doses is poisonous.

TREATMENT FOR POISONING Same as for morphine, *q.v.*

parenchyma (pär-ēn'ki-mä) [" + *en*, in, + *chein*, to pour]. The essential parts of an organ which are concerned with its function in contradistinction to its framework.

The uriniferous tubules of the kidneys are the parenchymatous tissue.

p. disease. Disease affecting the principal tissue of an organ.

parenchymatitis (pär-ēn'ki-mä-ti'tis) [" + " + " + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of parenchyma, or substance of a gland.

parenchymatous (pär-ēn'kim-ät-ūs) [" + " + *chein*, to pour]. Concerning the essential substances of an organ.

parent (pä'rent) [*L. parēre*, to bring forth]. A father or a mother; one who begets offspring.

RS brood cell, **daughter cell**, **mother cell**.

p. fixation. Continuation of the child-parent affiliation into the adult state, so that the person so afflicted is unable to become interested in a person of the opposite sex.

parenteral (pär-ēn'tēr-äl) [*G. para*, beside, + *enteron*, intestine]. Situated or occurring outside of the intestines.

p. digestion. Digestion of foreign substances by body cells as opposed to *enteral digestion*, which occurs in the alimentary canal.

p. injection. Injection of substances into the body through any route other than via alimentary canal, as subcutaneous, intravenous, intramuscular, or intrathecal injection.

p. therapy. Introduction of a substance, esp. nutritive material, into the body by means other than the intestinal tract.

parepithymia (pär'ēp-i-thi'mi-ä). Abnormal desire or craving.

parergastic reactions (pär-ēr-gäst'ik) [" + *ergon*, work]. A general term used by A. Meyer for the essentials involved in schizoid types but without relation to prognosis.

parestis (pä're-sis, pä-rē'sis) [*G. weak-*

ness]. 1. Partial or incomplete paralysis. 2. An organic mental disease with somatic, irritative and paralytic focal symptoms and signs running a slow, chronic, progressive course and tending to a fatal termination.

Comprises 10-20% of total admissions to mental hospitals.

Etiol. Diffuse and focal involvement of brain and spinal cord due to syphilis, usually occurring from 5 to 15 years after primary infection and frequently precipitated by trauma of the head.

PATH: A diffuse meningoencephalitis with degenerative changes dependent upon vascular and toxic factors.

SYM: May simulate any psychoneuroses or psychoses. Pupillary changes, facial tremors, tremors of the lips and tongue, speech disturbances. Usually Argyll-Robertson pupil, impaired vision, headache, speech slurred with letters and syllables often omitted. Epileptic convulsions. Unequal exaggeration of the reflexes. Always a positive Wassermann reaction of spinal fluid, with increase of protein and lymphocytes. Colloid gold curve changes, reading often being 5555544431. Memory defective, expansive delusions, depression, dementia.

TREATMENT. Penicillin.

p. juvenile. General p due to congenital syphilis, seen in children.

paresthesia (pär-ēs-thē'zi-ä) [*G. para*, beside, + *aisthēsis*, sensation]. Abnormal sensation without objective cause, such as numbness, pricking, etc., heightened sensitivity.

Experienced in central and peripheral nerve lesions and in locomotor ataxia.

paretic (pä-rēt'ik, pä-rē'tik) [*G. paresis*, weakness]. Affected with or concerning paresis.

pareunia (pär-ū-ni-ä) [*G. pareunos*, lying beside]. Sexual intercourse. **SYN**: coition, coitus, copulation.

paridrosis (pär-i-drō'sis) [" + *idrosis*, perspiration]. Any disordered secretion of perspiration.

paries (pä'ri-ēs) (*pl. parietes*) [*L. a wall*]. The enveloping wall of any structure; applied especially to hollow organs.

parietal (pä-ri-ē-täl) [*L. paries*, pariet-, wall]. Pert. to, or forming, the wall of a cavity. **SEE** suture, sagittal.

p. bone. One of two bones which form the roof and sides of the skull.

p. cells. Large cells on margin of the peptic glands of stomach which supposedly secrete hydrochloric acid. **SYN**: border cells.

p. lobe. A central portion of the cerebrum bet. the parieto-occipital and Rolandic fissures above the horizontal branch of the fissure of Sylvius.

parietes (pä-ri-ē-tēs) [*L.*]. Plural of paries; walls of an organ or hollow part.

Paris green (pä'ris grēn). A compound of copper and arsenic, *q.v.*; acetoarsenite of copper.

parity (pä'ri-ti) 1. Equality, similarity. 2. The condition of a woman with respect to the number of children she has borne. **SEE**: multiparity, nulliparity, primiparity, secundiparity.

Parkinson's disease (par'kin-sūn). A chronic nervous disease characterized by a fine, slowly spreading tremor, muscular weakness and rigidity and a peculiar gait.

SYM: Onset may be abrupt; generally insidious. First symptom is a fine tremor beginning in hand or foot which may spread till it involves all the members.

At first paroxysmal but becomes almost continuous.

Face becomes expressionless. Speech slow and measured, later muscular rigidity. Head bowed, body bent forward, arms flexed, thumbs turned into palms, knees slightly bent. Gait characteristic by this time; steps grow faster and faster, body inclines more and more forward until patient falls, seeks some support; this is termed festination.

Occasionally a tendency to fall backwards, retropulsion replaces festination; numbness, tingling, sensation of heat.

Progn: Recovery rarely if ever occurs.

Duration indefinite

TREATMENT Regulated diet; rest of mind and body; frequent bathing followed by friction, massage, electricity, constitutional remedies. Destruction of the *globus pallidus* by injection of absolute alcohol in the brain—called chemopallidectomy. It is not a cure but alleviates tremors. **SYN** *palsy, shaking, paralysis agitans*. **SEE** *paralysis*

P.'s mask. Expressionless appearance of the face. Eyebrows are raised, wrinkles are smoothed out, and there is immobility of the facial muscles.

A typical symptom seen in P.'s disease and in postencephalitic states.

P.'s syndrome. Symptoms of P.'s disease.

paroccipital (pär-ök-sip'it-äl) [G. *para*, near, + L. *occiput*, occiput]. 1. Close to the occipital bone. 2. The paramastoid process.

parodontitis (pär'-dön-ti'tis) ['' + *odous*, *odont-*, tooth, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of tissues around a tooth.

parodynia (pär-ö-din'i-ä) [L. *parere*, to bring forth, + G. *odynē*, pain]. 1. Labor pains. 2. Difficult or abnormal labor or birth. **SYN** *dystocia*.

p. perversa. Presentation with fetus lying transversely across the uterus. **SYN** *cross birth*.

parolfactory area (pär-öl-fakt'ör-i). **SYN** *Broca's area*. Area of cerebral cortex lying ant. to post. parolfactory sulcus.

parolivary (pär-öl'i-va-ri) [G. *para*, near, + L. *oliva*, olive]. Situated close to the olivary body.

p. bodies. Nuclei in medulla oblongata, lying close to the olivary bodies.

paromphalocoele (pär-om'fä-lö-sē'i) ['' + *omphalos*, navel, + *kēlē*, hernia]. Hernia or tumor close to the umbilicus.

paroniria (pär-ö-ni'ri-ä) ['' + *oneiros*, dream]. Abnormal dreaming of a terrifying nature.

p. ambulans. Sleepwalking.

p. salax. Restlessness in sleep with lascivious dreams and nocturnal emissions.

paronychia (pär-ö-nik'i-ä) ['' + *onyx*, *onych-*, nail]. Acute or chronic infection of marginal structures about the nail.

ETIOI: Trauma, infection, systemic disease (syphilis, tuberculosis, leprosy).

SYM: Redness, swelling and suppuration around nail edge.

TREATMENT: Specific, in specific disease. Hot soaks (1% Lysol), painting beneath nail fold (chrysarobin in chloroform, salicylic acid ointment). Surgery in severe cases.

SYN: *felon, onychia, runaround, whitlow*.

p. tendinosa. Inflammation of sheath of a digital tendon. **ETIOI:** Sepsis.

paronychomycosis (pär'-ö-ni-kö-mi-kö-sis). Fungus infection about the nails

paronychosis (pär-ö-ni-kö'sis). Growth of a nail in an abnormal position

paroöphoron (pär-ö-öf'ö-rön) [G. *para*, near, + *oon*, egg, + *phoros*, bearer]. A group of minute tubules located in mesosalpinx between uterus and ovary. It is a vestigial structure consisting of the remains of the caudal group of mesonephric tubules and is a homolog of the paradidymis of the male.

parophthalmia (pär-öf-thäl'mi-ä) ['' + *ophthalmos*, eye]. Inflamed condition of tissue around the eye.

parophthalmuncus (pär-öf-thäl-mön'kü-s). A tumor located near the eye

paropsis (pär-op'sis) ['' + *opsis*, vision]. Any disorder of sense of sight.

parorchidium (pär-ör-kid'i-um) ['' + *orchis*, *orchid-*, testicle]. Abnormal position or nondescent of a testicle. **SYN:** *ectopia testis*.

parorexia (pär-ö-rök'si-ä) ['' + *orexis*, appetite]. An abnormal or perverted craving for special or strange foods. **SEE** *appetite, taste*.

parosmia (pär-öz'mi-ä) ['' + *osmē*, odor]. Any disorder or perversion of the sense of smell, a false sense of odors or perception of those which do not exist

Agreeable ones are considered offensive and disagreeable odors are accepted as pleasant **SEE** *kakosmia*. **SYN:** *parosphresia*.

parosphresia, parosphresis (pär'-ös-frē-zī-ä, -sis) ['' + *osphrēsia*, a smelling]. Disordered sense of smell **SYN** *parosmia, q.v.*

parosteitis, parostitis (pär-ös-tē-i'tis, -ti'tis) [G. *para*, beside, + *osteon*, bone, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of tissues next to the bone

parosteosis, parostosis (pär-ös-tē-ös'is, -tō'sis) ['' + '' + *-osis*, disease]. 1. Bone formation outside of the periosteum. 2. Bone development in an unusual location

parotid (pä-röt'id) ['' + *ons*, *ot-*, ear]. 1. Located near the ear. 2. Parotid gland.

p. duct. One 2 in. long from ant. border of the parotid gland crossing the masseter and piercing the buccinator, and buccal mucous membrane.

It opens in the mouth opposite 2nd upper molar. The transverse facial artery is above the duct and buccal branch of 7th nerve below. **SYN** *Stensen's duct*. **SEE:** *saliva*.

p. gland. A pure albuminous (serous) gland, its secreting tubules and acini being long and branched. It is enclosed in a sheath, the *parotid fascia*

parotidectomy (pä-röt'id-ek'tō-mi) ['' + '' + *ektomē*, excision]. Excision of parotid gland.

parotiditis (pä-röt'id-i'tis) ['' + '' + *-itis*, inflammation]. Parotitis, *q.v.*

parotidoscirrhosis (pä-röt'id-ö-skir'üs) ['' + '' + *skirros*, hardness]. 1. Hardening of the parotid gland. 2. A scirrhus cancer of the parotid area.

parotitis (pä-rö-ti'tis) [G. *para*, near, + *ous*, *ot-*, ear, + *-itis*, inflammation]. **SYN** *mumps*. Inflammation of the parotid gland, either simple or epidemic.

pareus (pä'rus) [L. *parēre*, to bring forth]. Parturient; fruitful; having borne at least 1 child.

parevarian (par-ö-vär'i-än) [G. *para*, near, + L. *ovarium*, ovary]. 1. Situated near or beside the ovary. 2. Pert.

to the parovarium, a residual structure in the broad ligament

parovariotomy (pär'-ô-vä-rî-ô't-ô-mî) [" + *G. tomē*, a cutting]. Removal of a parovarian cyst.

parovarium (pär'-ô-vär't-û-m) [" + *L. ovarium*, ovary]. The epoophoron. *q.v.* Also called *organ of Rosenmüller*

paroxysm (pär'-ôk-sîzm) [*G. para*, beside, + *oxynēin*, to sharpen]. 1. A sudden, periodic attack or recurrence of symptoms of a disease; an exacerbation of the symptoms of a disease 2. A fit or convulsion of any kind 3. Sudden emotional state, as of fear, grief, or joy

paroxysmal (pär'-ôk-sîz'mäl) [" + *oxynēin*, to sharpen] 1. Occurring in or concerning paroxysms 2. Of the nature of a paroxysm

parrot fever. *SYN.* *psittacosis. q.v.*

Parrot's disease (pär'-ô') The pseudo-paralysis of the extremities in infants caused by syphilis

P.'s nodes. Bony nodules on skull of infants with syphilis.

P.'s sign. In meningitis, pupils dilate upon pinching the skin of neck

P.'s ulcer. Lesions of thrush or stomatitis

Parry's disease (pär-ë). *SEE* *gotter, exophthalmic*

pars (pärz) [*L. pars, part-*, a part]. A part

p. anterior. The ant lobe of the hypophysis cerebri

p. basilaris. Basilar process of the occipital bone

p. buccalis. *SEE* *p. anterior*

p. caeca oculi. The blind spot of the eye.

p. caeca retinae. The nonsensitive part of the retina (*pars ciliaris retinae* and *pars iridica retinae. q.v.*)

p. cavernosa urethrae. Cavernous portion of urethra

p. cephalica nervi sympathici. Plexuses, ganglia, and nerves derived from sympathetic nerve.

p. ciliaris retinae. Portion of retina situated in front of ora serrata and covering the ciliary body

p. distalis. That part of the hypophysis forming the major portion of the anterior lobe

p. flaccida. A portion of membrane of the cardium which fills the notch of Rivinus *SYN.* *Shrapnell's membrane.*

p. intermedia. The intermediate lobe of the hypophysis cerebri

p. iridica retinae. Portion of retina on post surface of iris

p. membranacea urethrae. The membranous portion of the urethra

p. nervosa. *SYN.* *neural lobe* Post. lobe of the pituitary gland

p. optica hypothalami. The optic chiasma

p. optica retinae. The sensory portion of the retina extending from optic disc to ora serrata

p. tensa. The larger portion of the tympanic membrane, a tightly stretched membrane lying inferior to the maleolar folds.

p. tuberalis. The portion of the ant lobe of the hypophysis cerebri which invests the infundibular stalk

parsley [M.E. *persely*, *parsley*] A plant, *Petroselinum crispum*, belonging to the Umbelliferae. It is the source of a volatile oil called *apiol* Extracts from parts of the plant have been used as antiperiodics, diuretics, and emmenagogues.

parsnips [M.E. *pasnepe*, *parsnip*]. *AY.* SERVING: 120 Gm. Pro. 1.8, Fat 0.6,

Carbo. 13.2. VITAMINS. A+, B+++. *ASH* CONSR: Ca 0.059, Mg 0.034, K 0.518, Na 0.004, P 0.076, Cl 0.030, S 0.036, Fe 0.0006. A base-forming food, alkalinity 12 cc. per 100 Gm. 18 cc. per 100 cal. ACTION: Easy to digest. Antifatulents.

partes (part'es) Plural of *pars. q.v.*

particulate (par-tik'ü-lät). Made up of particles

parturient (pär-tür'i-ënt) [*L. parturiens*, desiring to bring forth]. 1. Concerning childbirth or parturition.* 2. Bringing forth, giving birth

p. canal. Path from uterine cavity to vulva

p. woman. One in labor

parturifacient (pär-tür-i-fä'shënt) [" + *facere*, to make]. 1. Inducing or accelerating labor. 2. Drug used to cause delivery of the fetus.

parturiometer (pär-tu-rî-ôm'ët-ër) [" + *G. metron*, measure] Instrument for determining the expulsive force of the uterus.

parturition (pär-tü-rish'ün) [*L. parturitio*, childbirth] Act of giving birth to young *SYN.* *childbirth, delivery.*

parturition, words perf. *accouchement, accoucheur, accoucheuse, afterbirth, afterpains, axis traction, bradycytia, Braune's canal, childbirth, dystocia, labor, mogetocia, multipara, nullipara, obstetrics, oxytocia, parturient, parturifacient, postpartum, sextipara, unipara.*

partus (pär'tüs) [*L. partus*, from *parere*, to bring forth]. Labor. parturition.

p. agrippinus. Breech presentation in delivery.

p. caesareus. Delivery by cesarean method

p. difficilis. Difficult labor. *SYN.* *dystocia.*

p. immaturus. Premature labor.

p. maturus. Labor at term

p. precipitatus. Precipitate labor.

p. serotinus. Prolonged or delayed labor.

p. siccus. Dry labor with little amniotic fluid

parulis (pär-ü'lis) [*G. para*, near, + *oulon*, gum]. Abscess in a gum. *SYN.* *gumboil.*

parumbilical (pär-üm-bil'î-käl) [" + *L. umbilicus*, navel]. Close to the navel.

paruria (pär-ü-rî-ä) [" + *ouron*, urine]. Any abnormality in discharge of urine

parvicellular (pär-vî-sêl'ü-lär) [*L. parvus*, small, + *cellula*, a little box]. Concerning, or composed of, tiny cells

parvule (pär'vül) [*L. parvulus*, very small]. A small pill, pellet, or granule.

PAS. Abbrev. for *para-amino-salicylic acid, q.v.*

Paschen bodies (päs'hën). Particles supposed to be the pathogenic virus of vaccinia and variola found in great numbers in skin exanthemas.

passage (päs'aj) [*L. passus*, a step]. 1. A communication bet. cavities and body structures or with the ext surface of an organ. 2. Act of passing. 3. An evacuation of the bowels. 4. Introduction of a probe or catheter, etc.

passion (päs'hün) [*L. passio*, suffering]. 1. Suffering. 2. Great emotion, esp. sexual excitement

p. ileac. Intestinal colic due to obstruction. *SEE* *ileus.*

passional (päs'hün-äl) [*L. passio*, suffering]. Exciting or concerning any passion. *SEX:* *emotional.*

p. attitudes. The stages of hysteria, as an attitude indicating any great emotion.

passive (päs'iv) [*L. passivus*, enduring].

1. Submissive. 2. Acted upon. 3. Not active.

p. congestion. Congestion due to obstruction in venous return or, if general, due to myocardial insufficiency.

p. exercise. Muscular exercise without any effort on part of patient.

p. hyperemia. Blood in a part due to decreased outflow.

p. motion. Same as p. exercise.

p. movement. *Sx:* p. *ezercise.*

passivism (pās'tī-vīzm) [*''* + *G. ismos*, condition]. Sexual perversion with subjugation of the will by that of another, usually of the male by the female.

paste (pāst) [*G. pastē*, barley broth]. 1. To cause to adhere. 2. Any ointment whose base is a nonfatty material. 3. A mixture of flour and water, used as an adhesive. 4. A moist, doughy, plastic substance.

Pasteurella (pās-tēr-ēl'ā). A genus of bacteria belonging to the tribe Pasteurellae, family Parvobacteriaceae. The organisms are gram-negative, nonsporulating rods, exhibiting bipolar staining. Many species are pathogenic for animals, a few for man.

P. pestis. Organism causing bubonic plague.

P. tularensis. Organism causing tularemia.

pasteurellosis (pās-ter-ēl-ō'sīz) [*G. -ōsis*, disease]. Disease caused by infection with bacteria of the *Pasteurella* group inducing hemorrhagic septicemia.

pasteurization (pās-tēr-jā'shūn) The process of heating a fluid at a moderate temperature for a definite period of time in order to destroy undesirable bacteria without changing to any extent the chemical composition of the fluid.

In p of milk, pathogenic bacteria are destroyed at 167° F. in 10 minutes, 158° F. in 15 minutes, 155° F. in 30 minutes. It decreases the content of vitamin C and vitamin B. The curd in most cases is softer in some tougher, while other cases are not affected.

Pasteurized milk being variable in this respect, boiled milk has some advantages as a soft curd results in the stomach. Use of fruit juice remedies any possible harm from lack of vitamins lost in pasteurization. *See:* milk.

Pasteur treatment (pās-tēr') Daily injection of increasingly virulent suspensions prepared from the brain or spinal cord of rabbits which have died of rabies. Suspension is treated so as to kill or inactivate the virus. Used for the prevention of rabies.

CAUTION. In some cases, immune reactions may occur ranging from simple neuritis to serious encephalomyelitis and paralysis which may be fatal. Treatment should be employed only when absolutely necessary.

pastille (pās-tēl', pās-tīl) [*L. pastillus*, a little roll]. 1. A small cone used to fumigate or scent the air of a room. 2. A medicated disk used for local action on the mucosa of the throat and mouth. *SYN:* lozenge, troche. 3. *PT:* Small disk of paper coated with barium platino-cyanide or other substances, used to estimate the amount of x-rays administered, also for testing the intensity of ultraviolet radiations.

The green color changes to brown when exposed to roentgen rays.

p. radiometer. An instrument consisting of a color index by means of which the color changes in the pastilles, before and after exposure to roentgen

rays, may be gauged. At one time it was used frequently to estimate the quantity of roentgen rays but is now practically obsolete.

patagium (pā-tāy'gī-ūm). A weblike membrane extending from one body part to another.

patch (pātsh) [*M.E. pacche*]. A blotch distinct from surrounding surface in character and appearance.

p., herald. Oval patch of efflorescence showing before the general eruption of pityriasis rosea, often several days before.

p., Hutchinson's. Salmon-yellow area seen on cornea in syphilitic keratitis.

p., mucous. A syphilitic eruption having an eroded, moist surface, generally on mucous membrane of mouth or ext. genitals or on surface subject to moisture and heat. *SYN:* condyloma latum.

p., opaline. Whitish patch in mouth, sometimes observed in syphilis.

p's., Peyer's. Masses of lymphoid follicles found on mucous membrane of small intestine. *SYN:* noduli lymphatici aggregati.

p., salmon. Salmon-colored area of cornea in ocular syphilis.

p. test. One to detect hypersensitivity to food, pollen or other substances by applying suspected substance to an area on the skin.

A small square of clean linen cloth should be covered with substance suspected. Cloth is laid on skin of chest or upper arm and another piece of cloth laid over it and fastened with adhesive. Remove at end of 24 hr. If irritation is present, the substance may be suspected and the individual is probably sensitive to it.

Substances with which the patient comes in contact may be used for the test. *Sx:* allergy, eczema.

patella (pā-tēl'ā) [*L.* a small pan; kneecap]. The kneecap, or kneecap; a lens-shaped sesamoid bone situated in front of the knee, in the tendon of the quadriceps femoris muscle.

RS: acromyle, beat knee, housemaid's knee, knee, rotula.

p., floating. A patella which floats up from the condyles due to a large effusion in the knee.

p., fracture of. **TREATMENT.** Suture of bone fragments. A plaster is then put on, reaching from the toes to the groin, remaining on for 6-8 weeks. Then gradual exercise and weight upon the leg for a few weeks, after which patient may walk.

p., rider's painful. Tenderness and pain in patella from horseback riding.

patellapexy (pā-tēl'ā-pēk'sī) [*L. patella*, kneecap, + *G. pēxis*, fixation]. Fixation of the patella to the lower end of the femur to stabilize the joint.

patellar (pā-tēl'ār) [*L. patella*, kneecap] Concerning the patella.

p. paradoxical reflex. Contraction of ant. muscles when leg is forcibly flexed and immediately released.

p. reflex. Involuntary jerk of leg due to sudden spasm of quadriceps following percussion of patellar ligament. *SYN:* knee jerk reflex.

patelliform (pā-tēl'fōrm) [*''* + *forma*, shape]. Of the shape of the patella.

patellofemoral (pā-tēl'ō-fēm'or-āl) [*''* + *femur*, femur-, thigh]. Concerning the patella and the femur.

patency (pā'tēn-sē) [*L. patens*, from *patere*, to be open]. The state of being freely open.

patent (păt'ent, pă'tënt) [L. *patens*, from *patere*, to be open]. Wide open; evident; accessible

patent medicine. Packaged remedy for public use which is protected by letters patent and sold without a physician's prescription.

The law requires that it be labeled with names of active ingredients, the quantity or proportion of the contents, directions for its use, and that it may not have misleading statements as to curative effects on the label. *See* **prescription**.

path. *See* **pathway**.

path-, **patho-**. Prefix meaning *pertaining to disease*

pathema (pă-thē'mă) [G. *pathēma*, a suffering] Disease.

pathergasia (păth-ēr-gă'zī-ă) [G. *pathos*, disease, + *ergon*, work]. Any form of malfunctioning, constitutional or structural, which inhibits self-adjustment.

pathergy, **pathergia** (păth'ēr-gī, -ī-ă). Condition in which the response to a stimulus is either exaggerated or subnormal. *See* **hyperergy** and **hypoergy**.

pathetic (pă-thēt'ik) [G. *pathētikos*, suffering] Arousing the tender emotions, as sorrow.

pathetism (păth-ēt-izm) [G. *pathein*, to suffer, + *ismos*, condition] State of overcoming another's will by suggestion. *Syn* **hypnotism**, **mesmerism**.

pathfinder (păth'find-ēr) [AS *paeth*, road, + *findan*, to locate] Instrument for locating stricture of the urethra.

pathic (păth'ik) [G. *pathos*, disease] A sexual pervert who assumes the passive role in submitting to unnatural desires of another.

pathocrine (păth'ō-krin, -krēn, -krīn) [+ *krinein*, to secrete] Concerning an endocrine disorder.

pathodixia (păth-ō-dik'sī-ă) [+ L. *dicere*, to say, from G. *deiknunai*, to show] Exhibitionism in reference to an injury or to disease.

pathodontia (păth'ō-dōn'shī-ă) [+ *odont*, *odont*, tooth]. Branch of dentistry dealing with diseases of the teeth.

pathogen (păth'ō-jēn) [+ *gennan*, to produce] A microorganism or substance capable of producing a disease.

pathogenesis (păth-ō-jēn'ē-sīs) [+ *genesis*, development] Origination and development of a disease.

p., drug. 1 Morbid symptoms of disease produced by a drug. 2 Observation of all symptoms which may be produced by a drug.

pathogenetic, **pathogenic** (păth'ō-jēn-ēt'ik, -jēn'ik) [+ *gennan*, to produce]. Productive of disease. *Syn* **morbific**.

p. organism. One that produces disease in the body.

pathogeny (păth'ō-jēn-ī) [+ *gennan*, to produce]. The origin or growth of a disease. *Syn* **pathogenesis**.

pathognomonic (păth-ōg-nō-mōn'ik) [+ *gnōmonikos*, showing]. Indicative of a disease, esp. of 1 or more of its characteristic symptoms.

pathologic, **pathological** (păth-ō-lōj'ik, -ī-kāl) [+ *logos*, study]. 1 Concerning pathology. 2 Diseased, due to a disease. *Syn* **morbid**.

p. histology. Histology of diseased tissues.

p. reflex. An abnormal reflex indicating an abnormal or diseased state.

pathologist (pă-thōj'ō-jist) [G. *pathos*, disease, + *logos*, study] A specialist in diagnosing the morbid changes in tis-

sues removed at operations and post-mortem examinations.

pathology (pă-thōj'ō-jī) [+ *logos*, study]. 1 Study of the nature and cause of disease which involves changes in structure and function. 2 Condition produced by disease.

p., anatomic. That which deals with structural changes.

p., cellular. That which is based upon microscopic changes in body cells during disease.

p., chemical. The study of chemical changes which occur in disease.

p., comparative. The observation of pathological conditions, spontaneous or artificial, in the lower animals or in vegetable organisms as compared to those of human body.

p., experimental. Study of diseases induced intentionally, esp. in animals.

p., functional. *Syn* **physiologic pathology**. The study of alterations of functions which occur in disease processes.

p., general. The general facts of p. derived from a comparison of particular diseases with each other.

p., geographical. P. in its relations to geographical conditions.

p., medical. The p. of disorders, the treatment of which does not call for operative interference.

p., special. The p. of particular diseases.

p., surgical. The p. of surgical diseases.

pathomania (păth-ō-mă'nī-ă) [+ *mania*, madness] Moral insanity; irresistible tendency toward forbidden conduct with retention of reasoning power.

pathometry (păth-ōm-ēt-ri) [+ *metron*, measure] The estimate of the incidence of a disease.

pathomimesis (păth'ō-mīm-e'sīs) [+ *mimesis*, imitation]. Intentional or unconscious as well as conscious imitation of a disease.

pathomimicry. Pathomimesis, *q.v.*

pathomorphism (păth-ō-mor'fizm) [+ *morphē*, form, + *ismos*, condition]. Study of abnormal form and structure of organisms.

pathonomy (păth-ōn'ō-mī) [+ *nomos*, law]. Science of the laws of diseased conditions.

pathophilia (păth'ō-fīl'ī-ă) [G. *pathos*, disease, + *philein*, to love]. Adjustment of habits to conditions made mandatory by some chronic disease.

pathophobia (păth-ō-fō'bī-ă) [+ *phobos*, fear]. Morbid apprehension of disease.

pathophoresis (păth'ō-for-ē'sīs) [+ *phoros*, carrying]. The transmission of disease-producing organisms.

pathophoric (păth-ō-for'ik) [+ *phoros*, carrying]. Carrying or transmitting disease, as certain insects.

pathopoleis (păth'ō-poy-ē'sīs) [+ *poiein*, to make]. The method of disease production.

pathopsychology (păth'ō-sī-kōj'ō-jī) [+ *psychē*, soul, + *logos*, study]. The branch of psychology dealing with mental processes during disease.

patho'sis. A diseased state or condition. **pathway**. A path or a course; more specifically a pathway formed by neurons (cell bodies and their processes) over which impulses pass from their point of origin to their destination.

p., afferent. One leading from a receptor to the spinal cord and (or) brain.

- p., central.** One within the brain or spinal cord
- p., conduction.** A group of fibers in a nerve, spinal cord, or brain over which impulses are conducted
- p., efferent.** One from the central nervous system to an effector
- p., motor.** P over which motor impulses are conveyed from a motor center to muscles
- p., sensory.** P over which sensory impulses are conveyed from sense organs or receptors to sensory or reflex centers of the spinal cord or brain
- patient** (pā'shēnt) [L. *patiens*, *patient-*, suffering]. 1. Enduring pain or injury 2. A person who is receiving treatment for disease.
- pattern.** 1. A design, figure, model, or example 2. In psychology, a set or arrangement of ideas or behavior reaction
- patulous** (pāt'ū-lūs) [L. *patulus* open] SYN *patent* Open, distended, spread apart
- paulocardia** (pawl'ō-kar'dī-ā) [G. *paula*, pause, + *kardia*, heart] 1. Sensation of momentary stoppage of heartbeat 2. Undue prolongation of the rest period in the cardiac cycle.
- pause.** An interruption, a temporary cessation of activity
- p., compensatory.** The long interval following an extrasystole, so-called because its duration is such that the next beat occurs at the exact time of the succeeding normal beat
- pavement** (pāv'mēnt) [L. *pavire*, to pave]. Any structure resembling a tiled floor, or pavement.
- pavementing.** Condition occurring during inflammation in which leukocytes adhere to the lining of capillaries
- pavor** (pā'vor) [L.] Anxiety, dread
- p. nocturnus.** Night terror during sleep in children and the aged
- Pavy's disease** (pā'vé). Albuminuria which recurs at periodic intervals.
- Pb.** SYMS: *plumbum*, lead.
- P.B.** Abbr for Pharmacopoeia Britannica (British pharmacopoeia)
- P.B.E.** Abbr for Perilsucht Bacillen-emulsion, a tuberculin prepared from bacilli from bovine tubercles
- PBI.** Abbr for protein-bound iodine
- p.c.** Abbr. L. *post cibos*, after meals
- Pd.** SYMS: *palladium*
- P.D.** Abbr for Doctor of Pharmacy
- pea** (pē) [G. *ptison*]. COMP Richer in proteins than other vegetables except lentils, but poorer in carbohydrates. AV. SERVING (fresh and dried) 75-100 Gm. PRO. 5.3-24.6, Fat 0-1.00, Carbo. 11.14-57.5. VITAMINS A++ to +++ -+, B++ -+, C+++, C+++, -0, G++ -+ Ca 0.028-0.084, Mg 0.038-0.149, K 0.285-0.903, Na 0.013-0.104, P 0.127-0.400, Cl 0.024-0.035, S 0.063-0.0219, Fe 0.0017-0.0057.
- peach** (pētsh) [L. *persicum*, peach] AV. SERVING (fresh) 150 Gm. PRO. 0.8, Fat 0.2, Carbo 13.2. AV. SERVING (dried) 50 Gm. PRO. 2.0, Fat 0.4, Carbo 36.1. VITAMINS (fresh): A+ to ++, B+, C++. VITAMINS (dried): A-, B+, C+. ASH CONST. (fresh and dried) Ca 0.016-0.034, Mg 0.010-0.056, K 0.214-0.830, Na 0.022-0.082, P 0.024-0.146, Cl 0.004, S 0.009-0.212, Fe 0.00033-0.0012. A base forming food, alkalinity 5 cc. per 100 Gm., 12.2 cc. per 100 cal.
- peanut** (pē'nūt). AV. SERVING. 60 Gm. PRO. 15.5, Fat 23.3, Carbo 14.6. VITAMINS: A+, B++, G+. ASH CONST. Ca 0.071, Mg 0.180, K 0.654, Na 0.050, P 0.399, Cl 0.056, S 0.224, Fe 0.0020.
- p. butter.** AV. SERVING: 15 Gm. PRO. 3.8, Fat 7.5, Carbo. 1.7. VITAMINS. A+, B++, G+.
- pear** (pār) [L. *pirum*]. AV. SERVING (fresh). 150 Gm. PRO. 0.6, Fat 0.6, Carbo. 12.5. VITAMINS. A+, B++, C+, E+, G+++. ASH CONST. Ca 0.015, Mg 0.011, K 0.132, Na 0.016, P 0.026, Cl 0.011, S 0.010, Fe 0.0003
- ACTION Heavy in the stomach unless cooked. Dried pears are highly nutritive and contain malic acid.
- pearl** (pērl) [O Fr. *perle*]. 1. Small, tough mass in sputum in asthma. 2. Small, hollow glass capsule containing a fluid for inhalation, as amyl nitrite.
- p., epithelial.** Concentric squamous epithelial cells in carcinoma.
- p., gouty.** Sodium urate concretion on cartilage of the ear seen in people with gout
- pecan** (pē-kān') [Algonquin *paccan*]. AV. SERVING 25 Gm. PRO 2.4, Fat 17.60, Carbo 3.8. VITAMINS A+ to ++, B++. ASH CONST. Ca 0.089, Mg 0.152, K 0.332, P 0.335, Cl 0.050, S 0.113, Fe 0.0026
- peccant** (pek'ant) [L. *peccare*, to sin]. Corrupt, producing disease. SYN. *pathogenic*, *unhealthy*, *morbid*.
- peccatophobia** (pēk-āt-i-fō'bi-ā) ["" + G. *phobos*, fear]. Abnormal dread of sinning.
- pecilo-**. For words beginning with *pecilo-*, see *poikilo-*
- Pecquet's cistern** (pē-ka'). A reservoir for chyle at lower end of the thoracic duct. SEE *receptaculum chylæ*
- P.'s duct.** Passage from the cisterna chyli to the joining point of the left subclavian and int. jugular veins, acting as a lymph channel
- P.'s reservoir.** SEE *P.'s cistern*.
- pectase** (pēktās) [G. *pēktos*, congealed, + *ase*, enzyme] Enzyme facilitating the conversion of pectin into pectic acid.
- pecten** (pēktēn) [L. *comb*]. 1. The pubic bone. 2. A comblike organ. 3. Middle portion of anal canal
- p. ossis pubis.** A sharp ridge on superior ramus of pubis which forms pubic portion of the terminal (iliopectineal) line
- pectic acid** (pēkt'ik) [G. *pēktos*, congealed] An acid derived from pectin by hydrolyzing the methyl ester group which is found in many fruits
- pectin** (pēkt'in) [G. *pēktos*, congealed]. A white, amorphous, plant carbohydrate that forms a gelatinous mass in the cooking of fruits and vegetables, causing them to "jell" SEE *pectose*
- pectinate** (pēkt'in-āt) [L. *pecten*, comb]. Having teeth like a comb
- pectineal** (pēkt'in-ē-āl) [L. *pecten*, comb]. Relating to the os pubis or the pectineus muscle
- p. line.** The line or ridge on the os pubis separating the true from the false pelvis SYN *iliopectineal line*, *linea terminalis*.
- pectineus** (pek-tin-ē-us) [L. *pecten*, *pectin-*, comb]. A flat, quadrangular muscle at upper and inner part of thigh arising from sup. ramus of pubis and inserted bet lesser trochanter and linea aspera of the femur, which flexes and adducts the thigh. SEE *Table of Muscles in Appendix*.
- pectiniform** (pēkt'in-t'form) ["" + *forma*, shape]. Toothed like a comb. SYN: *pectinate*.
- pectization** (pēk-tī-zā'shūn) [G. *pēktos*, congealed] In colloidal chemistry, the conversion of a substance from sol to gel state.

pectoral (pĕk'tō-rāl) [L. *pectus*, *pector-*, breast]. 1. Concerning the chest. 2. Efficacious in relieving chest conditions, as a cough.

pectoralgia (pĕk'tō-rāl'jī-ā) [“ + G. *algos*, pain]. Neuralgic pain in the chest.

pectoralis (pĕk'tō-rāl'is) [L.]. One of 4 muscles of the breast.

p. major. A large triangular muscle extending to the humerus which draws the arm forward and downward and aids in chest expansion.

p. minor. Muscle beneath p. major, extending to scapula, which lowers the scapula and depresses the shoulder point.

pectoriloquy (pĕk'tō-ril'ō-kwī) [L. *pectus*, *pector-*, breast, + *loqui*, to speak]. The distinct transmission of vocal sounds to the ear through the chest wall in auscultation.*

The words seem to emanate from the spot which is ausculted. Heard over cavities which communicate with a bronchus, areas of consolidation near a large bronchus, over pneumothorax when the opening in the lung is patulous; over some pleural effusions. **See:** chest.

p., aphonic. In auscultation, whispered sound heard over a lung with a cavity or pleural effusion.

p., whispering. Sound over a lung with a cavity of limited extent when patient whispers, in auscultation of the chest.

pectorophony (pĕk'tō-rof'ō-nī) [“ + G. *phōnē*, voice]. Exaggeration of vocal sounds heard on auscultation of the chest. **Syn:** *pectoriloquy*.

pectose (pĕk'tōs) [G. *pektos*, congealed]. A substance found in some fruits and vegetables that yields pectin when it is boiled.

pectunculus (pĕk-tun'kū-lūs) [L. little comb]. One of the tiny longitudinal ridges on the sylvian aqueduct.

pectus (pĕk'tūs) [L.]. The chest; breast; thorax.

p. carinatum. Abnormal prominence of the sternum. **Syn:** *chicken or pigeon breast*.

p. excavatum. **Syn:** *funnel breast*. Congenital condition in which sternum is abnormally depressed.

pedal (pĕd'āl, pĕd'āl) [L. *pēs*, *ped-*, foot]. Concerning the foot.

pedarthroceae (pĕ'dār-throce'ā-sē). Carious condition of joints of children.

pedatrophia. **See** *pedatrophy*.

pedatrophy (pĕ-dāt'rō-fī) 1. Marasmus. 2. Any wasting disease in children. 3. Tabes mesenterica.

pederast (pĕd'ēr-āst) [G. *pais*, *paid-*, youth, + *erastēs*, lover, from *eran*, to love]. One who indulges in the unnatural, illegal habit of sexual intercourse with men, esp. young boys, through the anus.

pederasty (pĕd'ēr-ās-tī) [“ + *erastēs*, lover, from *eran*, to love]. Illicit coitus by the anus with males, esp. with young boys. **Syn:** *sodomy*.

pedesis (pĕ-dē'sis). The incessant dancing or to and fro movements of particles in a colloidal system or minute particles of any substance in a liquid or gaseous medium resulting from thermal movement of molecules. Also called Brownian movement.

pedialgia (pĕd-i-āl'jī-ā, pĕ-dī-) [G. *pedion*, foot, + *algos*, pain]. Pain of the foot.

pediatrics (pĕ-dī-āt'rīk) [G. *pais*, *paid-*, child, + *iatria*, treatment]. Concerning the treatment of children.

pediatrician (pĕ-dī-ā-trīsh'an) [G. *pais*, *paid-*, child, + *iatrikos*, healing]. A specialist in treatment of children's diseases. **Syn:** *pediatrist*.

pediatrics (pĕ-dī-āt'rīks) [“ + *iatria*, treatment]. Medical science relating to hygienic care of children and treatment of diseases peculiar to them. **Syn:** *pediatry*.

pediatrist (pĕ'dī-āt'rīst) [“ + *iatrikos*, healing]. Physician who specializes in treatment of children's diseases.

pediatry (pĕd'i-āt-rī, pĕ-dī-āt-rī). The treatment of children's diseases. **Syn:** *pediatrics*.

pedicellation (pĕd'i-sēl-ā'shūn) [L. *pediculus*, a little foot; stalk]. Formation and development of a pedicle.

pedicle (pĕd'i-kl) [L. *pediculus*, a little foot]. 1. The stem which attaches a new growth. 2. The bony process which projects backward from the body of a vertebra connecting with the lamina on each side. Forms the root of the vertebral arch.

pedicterus (pĕ-dīk'tē-rūs). Icterus neonatorum or jaundice of the newborn.

pedicular (pĕ-dīk'ū-lar) [L. *pediculus*, a louse]. 1. Infested with or concerning lice. 2. [L. *pediculus*, a little foot]. Concerning a stalk or stem.

pediculate (pĕ-dīk'ū-lāt) [L. *pediculus*, a little foot]. Having a pedicle or stem. **Syn:** *pedunculate*.

pediculation (pĕ-dīk'ū-lā'shūn) [L. *pediculus*, a louse; a little foot]. 1. Infestation with lice. 2. Development of a pedicle.

pediculicide (pĕ-dīk'ū-lī-sīd) [L. *pediculus*, a louse, + *caedere*, to kill]. Destroying or that which destroys lice.

Pedunculidae. A family of lice belonging to the order Anoplura. Includes the species parasitic on primates including man.

pediculophobia (pĕ-dīk'ū-lō-fō'bī-ā) [“ + G. *phobos*, fear]. Abnormal dread of lice. **Syn:** *phthiriophobia*.

pediculosis (pĕ-dīk'ū-lō'sīs) [“ + G. *-ōsis*, infestation]. Lousiness; infestation with lice. **See:** *Pediculus*.

p. capitis. P. due to infestation with the head louse, *Pediculus humanus humanus*, q.v. Transmission is by personal contact or common use of brushes, combs, or headgear.

Sym: Itching and eczematous dermatitis. In long-standing, neglected cases, scratching may result in marked inflammation and secondary infection by bacteria may occur with formation of pustules, crusts, and suppuration. Hair may become matted and give rise to a disgusting odor.

Treatment DDT used either as a powder or a lotion is the treatment of choice. Other substances such as lindane, pyrethrins, rotenone, benzyl benzoate, or a mixture of equal parts of kerosene and olive oil are effective. A day after treatment hair should be shampooed and then combed with a fine-tooth comb to remove nits. In severe infestations or if hair is matted, hair should be cut short. Treatment should be repeated in ten days to kill newly hatched lice. All possible sources of infection should be examined and treated if necessary. Headgear, combs, brushes should be disinfected by heat or use of disinfection solutions.

p. corporis (p. *vestimentī*). P. due to infestation with the body louse, *Pediculus humanus corporis*, q.v. Transmitted by direct contact or use of infested wearing apparel. Occurs as a

result of crowding or unhygienic conditions.

Sym: Intense itching. In heavy infections, generalized red skin eruption, mild fever, tiredness, irritability and, in severe cases, weakness and debility.

Treatment: Clothing and bedding should be sterilized by dry heat (140° F. for 5 min.), hot water (150° F. for 5 min.) or by immersion in gasoline or 5% DDT solution, or by dry cleaning. Thorough cleansing of the body and scrubbing with soap followed by a pediculicidal lotion applied to hairy parts of the body.

P. pubis. P. due to infestation with the crab louse, *Phthirus pubis*, q.v. Generally confined to hairs of genital region but hair of the axilla, eyebrows, eyelashes, beard, and, in hairy individuals, body surface may be involved. Lice may be acquired through sexual relations, wearing contaminated clothing, from toilet seats, or from bed clothes.

Sym: Itching, esp. in genital or crural regions. Small pale-blue spots resulting from the action of salivary secretion on hemoglobin are characteristic.

Treatment: Shave area, cleanse thoroughly with soap and water. Apply DDT powder or lotion. A copper pediculicidal solution (Cuprex) is also effective. All sources of infection should be checked and lice eliminated.

pediculus (pē-dīk'ū-lūs) [L. stem, louse].

1. A pedicle. 2. Louse. **See** *Pediculus*.

Pediculus. A genus of parasitic insects commonly called lice which infests humans and other primates. They are sucking insects belonging to the family Pediculidae, order Anoplura. They are of medical importance in that they are the transmitters of the causative organisms of epidemic typhus, trench fever, and relapsing fever and may also serve as mechanical transmitters of bubonic plague and possibly other diseases.

P. humanus corporis. The body louse which inhabits the seams of clothing worn next to the body and feeds on regions of the body covered by that clothing. Eggs are attached to fibers of the clothing. The cause of *pediculosis corporis* or *vestimentis*, q.v.

P. humanus humanus. **Syn:** *P. humanus var capitis*. The head louse which lives in the fine hair of the head, although beard and eyebrows may be infested. Its eggs, commonly called "nits," are glued to hairs frequently forming "nests" in the vicinity of the ears. Cause of *pediculosis capitis*, q.v.

P. vestimentis. **See:** *P. humanus corporis*.

pedicare (ped-i-kūr) [L. *pēs, ped-*, foot, + *cura*, care]. 1. Care of the feet. 2. A chiropodist or one who cares for the feet. 3. The care, painting, and polishing of the toenails.

pediluvium (pēd-i-lū'vī-ūm) [“ + *luere*, to wash]. A foot bath.

pedionalgia (pēd-i-ō'nāl'i-jā) [G. *pedion*, foot, + *algos*, pain]. Neuralgic pain in the sole of the foot. **Syn:** *metatarsalgia*.

pediophobia (pē-dī-ō-fō'bī-ā) [G. *pais, paid-*, child, + *phobos*, fear]. Unnatural dread of young children or of dolls.

pedobaromacrometer (pē'dō-bār'ō-māk-rōm'ēt-ēr) [“ + *baros*, weight, + *makros*, long, + *metron*, measure]. Apparatus for determining measurement and weight of infants.

pedobarometer (pē'dō-bār-om'ēt-ēr) [“

+ “ + *metron*, measure]. Apparatus for weighing infants.

pedodontia, pedodontics (pē'dō-don'shī-ā, -tiks) [“ + *odous, odont-*, tooth]. Phase of dentistry dealing with care of children's teeth.

pedodontist (pē'dō-dōn'tist) [“ + *odous, odont-*, tooth]. Dentist who specializes in care of children's teeth.

pedograph (pē'dō-grāf) [L. *pēs, ped-*, foot, + G. *graphein*, to write]. Imprint of the foot on paper.

pedologist (pē-dōl'ō-jist) [G. *pais, paid-*, child, + *logos*, study]. One who has made a study of children and their development.

pedology (pē-dōl'ō-jī) [“ + *logos*, study]. The study of children and their development.

pedometer (pē-dōm'ēt-ēr) [G. *pais, paid-*, child, + *metron*, measure]. 1. Device for measurement of infants. 2. (pē-dōm'ēt-ēr) [L. *pēs, ped-*, foot, + G. *metron*, measurement]. Watch which indicates number of steps taken in walking.

pedomorphism (pē'dō-mor'fiz-m) [G. *pais, paid-*, child, + *morphē*, form, + *ismos*, condition]. Retention of juvenile characteristics in the adult.

pedonology (pē'dō-nōs-ōl-ō-jī) [“ + *nosos*, disease, + *logos*, study]. The study of children's diseases. **Syn:** *pediatrics*.

pedophilia (pē'dō-fīl-i-ā) [“ + *philein*, to love]. 1. Fondness for children.

2. Psy. Unnatural desire for sexual relations with children.

peduncle (pē-dung'kl) [L. *pedunculus*, a little foot]. 1. A stem or stalk. **Syn:** pedicle. 2. A brachium of the brain; a band connecting parts of the brain. **Syn:** *pedunculus*. **See:** *cimbria, crus, sessile*.

P., cerebellar, inferior. **Syn:** *restiform body*. A band of fibers running along lateral border of 4th ventricle which connects spinal cord and medulla with the cerebellum.

P., cerebellar, middle. **Syn:** *brachium pontis*. A band of fibers connecting cerebellum with basilar portion of the pons.

P., cerebellar, superior. **Syn:** *brachium conjunctivum*. A band of fibers connecting cerebellum with midbrain.

P., cerebral. **Syn:** *crus cerebri*. A pair of white bundles from upper part of the pons to the cerebrum. They constitute the ventral portion of the midbrain.

P., mammillary. A band of fibers extending from tegmentum of midbrain to mammillary body.

P. of flocculus. A band of fibers connecting flocculus of cerebellum with vermis.

P. of sup. olive. A slender band of fibers extending from sup. olivary nucleus in medulla to nucleus of abducens nerve.

P., pineal. A band from either side of the pineal gland to the ant. pillars of the fornix.

P., thalamic. One of four groups of fibers known as *thalamic radiations*, q.v., which connect thalamus with cerebral cortex.

peduncular (pē-dūn'kū-lar) [L. *pedunculus*, a little foot]. Concerning a peduncle.

pedunculate, pedunculated (pē-dūn'kū-lāt, -ed) [L. *pedunculus*, a little foot]. Possessing a stalk or peduncle. **Syn:** *pediculate*.

peeling. Shedding of surface layer of skin; desquamation.

peliotherapy (pī-nō-thēr'ā-pl) [G. *peina*,

hunger, + *therapeia*, treatment]. Hunger cure for disease. SYN *pinotherapy*.

pelage (pē-lahj') [Fr.]. The hair of the body collectively.

Pel-Ebstein's fever. Cyclic fever occurring in Hodgkin's disease in which periods of fever lasting from 3 to 10 days are separated by an afebrile period of about the same length.

pellidisi (pēl-id-ē'sē) [coined term]. Pirquet's unit index for the nutritive development of children

It is obtained by division of cube root of 10 times the weight (grams) by sitting height (centimeters). Quotient of less than 95 indicates undernutrition

pelloma (pēl-i-ō-mā) [G. *pellōma*, a livid spot]. A livid cutaneous patch. SYN: *eczymosis*.

pelliosis (pēl-i-ō'sis) [G. *pellōsis*, a livid spot]. A disease marked by purple patches on the mucous membranes and skin. SYN *purpura*.

p. rheumatica. An acute affection characterized by inflammation of the joints

A form of rheumatism. SYN: Sore throat, urticaria, moderate fever, purpuric spots over extremities or trunk. Tenderness, swelling, and pain in joints. SYN: *purpura rheumatica*, *Schonlein's disease*.

pellagra (pēl-ā-grā, pē-lāgr-ā) (L *pellis*, skin, + G *agra*, seizure). A deficiency disease or syndrome endemic in southern U S and other parts of the world, characterized by cutaneous, gastrointestinal, mucosal, neurologic, and mental symptoms

Etiol. Due to deficiency in diet or failure of body to absorb niacin (nicotinic acid) or its amide (niacinamide, nicotinamide), and usually associated with a deficiency of proteins containing tryptophane, such as occurs in a high maize diet. It may occur secondary to gastrointestinal diseases and alcoholism. Its incidence is highest in the spring, lowest in winter, paralleling seasonal variation in intensity of sunlight

SYM In advanced cases, scarlet stomatitis and glossitis, diarrhea, dermatitis, and mental symptoms. Cutaneous lesions include erythema followed by vesiculation, crusting and desquamation. Skin may become dry, scaly, and atrophic. The mucous membranes of mouth, esophagus, and vagina may undergo atrophy, ulcers and cysts may develop. Anemia is common. Nausea, vomiting and diarrhea occur, the latter being characteristic. Involvement of the central nervous system is first manifested by neurasthenia, followed by organic psychosis characterized by disorientation, impairment of memory and confusion. Later delirium and clouding of consciousness may occur.

TREATMENT A diet adequate in all vitamins, minerals, and amino acids supplemented by 500 to 1000 mg of niacinamide given orally three times daily.

p. sine pellagra. Pellagra in which the characteristic erythematous rash is absent.

pellagrazein (pēl-ā-grā-zē-in). Poisonous substance in cornmeal that has decomposed. SYN *pellagraein*.

pellagrin (pē-lā-grin, -lāgr'in) [L *pellis*, skin, + G *agra*, seizure]. A person afflicted with pellagra.

pellagrous (pē-lā-grūs, -lāgr-rūs) [+ G *agra*, seizure]. Concerning or affected with pellagra.

pellet (pēl'ēt) [L. *pīla*, a ball]. A tiny pill or small ball of medicine or food.

pelletierine tannate (pēl'ē-tēr'en). USP. A mixture of the tannates of alkaloids obtained from the pomegranate.

ACTION AND USES: Anthelmintic and teniafuge.

DOSEAGE: 4 gr. (0.25 Gm) in capsule, after adm. of a mild purgative, previous fasting, followed by a purgative.

pellicle (pēl'i-kl) [*pellicula*, a little skin] SYN: *scum* 1 A thin piece of cuticle or skin 2 Film or surface on a liquid 3 A thin nonliving sheath forming the surface layer of certain one-celled animals

pellotine (pēl'ō-tēn). A white, crystalline alkaloid used as a hypnotic.

pellucid (pē-lū'sid) [L *pellucidus*, shining through]. Translucent, transparent **p. zone**. Clear layer covering the oocyte. SYN: *zona pellucida*

pelvic (pēl'vik) [L *pelvis*, basin] Pertaining to a pelvis, usually the bony pelvis

p. girdle. Arch made by the innominate bones.

p. inlet. Upper pelvic entrance, the brim of the pelvis forming its boundary

p. outlet. Lower pelvic opening

pelvillithotomy (pēl'vi-lī-thōt'ō-mī) [+ G *lithos*, stone, + *tome*, a cutting] Removal of a stone from the renal pelvis. SYN: *nephrolithotomy*, *pelmolithotomy*, *pyelolithotomy*.

pelvimeter (pēl-vim'ēt-ēr) [+ G *metron*, measure]. Device for measuring the pelvis.

pelvimetry (pēl-vim'ēt-rī) [+ G *metron*, measure]. Measurement of the pelvic dimensions or proportions. SEE *pelvis*, *illus*, pp P-30 and P-31

pelviolithotomy (pēl'vi-ō-lī-thōt'ō-mī) [+ G *lithos*, stone, + *tome*, a cutting]. Incision of the renal pelvis to remove a calculus.

pelvioplasty (pēl'vi-ō-plās'tī) [+ G *plassein*, to form] Enlargement of the outlet of the pelvis. SYN: *hebotomy*, *symphyseotomy*.

pelviscopy (pēl'vi-ōs'kō-pl) [L *pelvis*, basin, + G *skopein*, to examine] Inspection of the pelvis

pelviotomy (pēl-vi-ōt'ō-mī) [+ G *tomé*, a cutting]. 1. Incision of pelvic bones, esp. in case of difficult labor. 2. Incision into the renal pelvis

pelvipерitonitis (pēl'vi-pēr-i-tō-nī'tis) [L *pelvis*, basin, + G *peritonaea*, peritoneum, + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of the peritoneum lining the pelvic cavity

pelvis (pēl'vis) (pl *pelvies*) [L. basin] 1 Any basin-shaped structure or cavity. 2 The bony structure formed by the innominate bones, the sacrum, the coccyx, and the ligaments uniting them, which serves as a support for the vertebral column and for articulation with the lower limbs. 3. The cavity included within these bones

It is separated into a *false*, or superior pelvis, and a *true*, or inferior one, by the iliopectineal line, and the upper margin of the symphysis pubis, the circumference of this area constituting the *inlet* of the true pelvis. Lower border of true pelvis is formed by the coccyx, the protuberances of the ischia, the ascending rami of the ischia, the descending rami of the ossa pubis and the sacrosacral ligaments, and is termed the *outlet*.

The floor of the pelvis is formed by

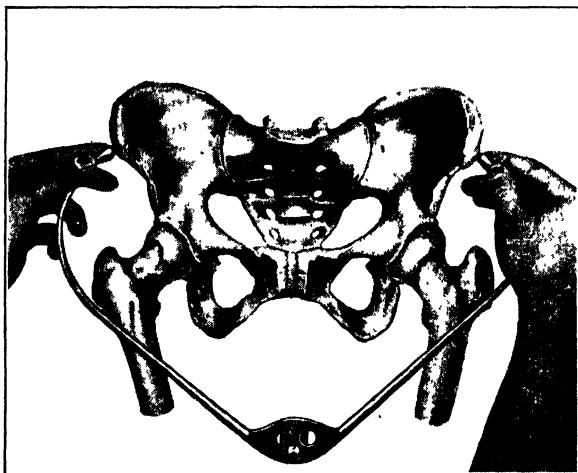
the perineal fascia, levator ani and the coccygeus.

DIAMETERS: All diameters are larger in the female than in the male.

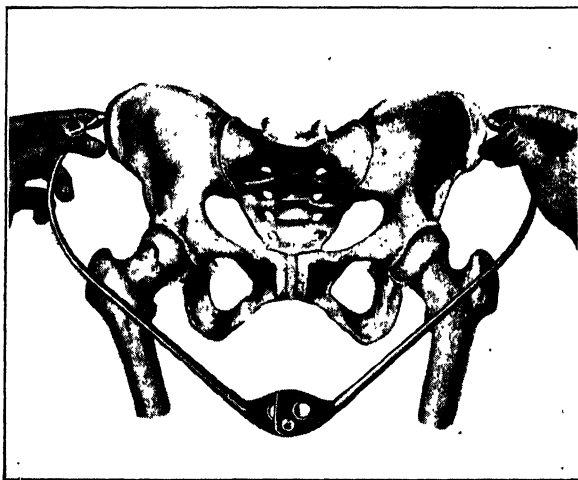
EXTERNAL: *Interspinous:* Distance bet. outer edges of the ant. sup. iliac spines, diameter normally measuring 26 cm (10 in.). *Intercristal:* Distance bet. outer edges of the most prominent portion of the iliac crests, diameter normally being 28 cm. (11 in.). *Intertrochanteric:* Distance bet. most prominent points of the femoral trochanters, 32 cm. (12½

in.). *Oblique* (right and left): Distance from 1 post. sup. iliac spine to the opposite ant. sup. iliac spine, 22 cm. (8½ in.), right being slightly greater than the left. *External conjugate:* Distance from the undersurface of the spinous process of last lumbar vertebra to the upper margin of ant. surface of the symphysis pubis, 20 cm. (7¾ in.). **Syn:** *Baudelocque's diameter.*

INTERNAL: *True conjugate:* Anteroposterior diameter of the pelvic inlet, 11 cm. (4¼ in.), the most important single



Measuring the intraspinous diameter of the pelvis.



Measuring the intracrestal diameter.
EXTERNAL PELVIMETRY.

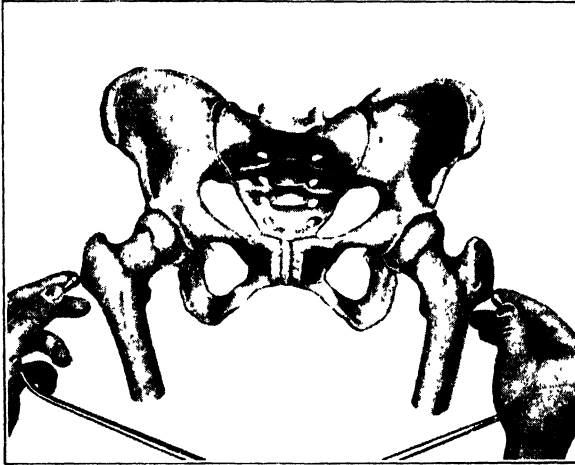
diameter of the pelvis. *Diagonal conjugate*. Distance bet. the promontory of the sacrum to undersurface of symphysis pubis, 13 cm. (5 in.), 2 cm. being deducted for the height and inclination of symphysis to obtain diameter of conjugate. *Transverse*: Distance bet. ischial tuberosities, 11 cm. (4½ in.). *Anteroposterior* (of outlet). Distance bet. the lower border of symphysis and tip of sacrum, 11 cm. (4¼ in.). *Anterior sagittal*: Distance from undersurface of symphysis to center of line bet. the ischial

tuberosities, 7 cm. (2¾ in.). *Posterior sagittal*. Distance from the center of line bet ischial tuberosities to the tip of the sacrum, 10 cm. (4 in.).

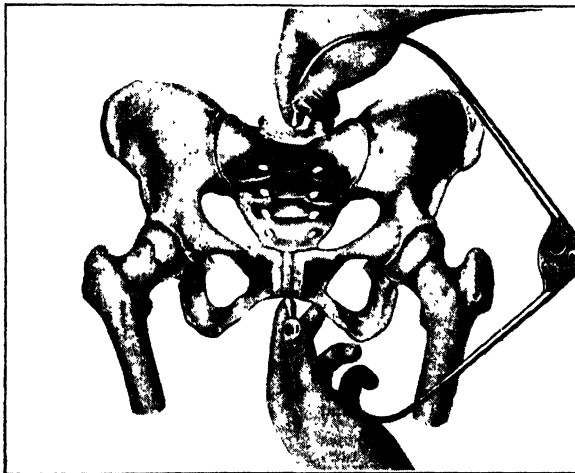
RS *acanthopelvis*, *brim*, *Claudius' fossa*, diameter, *endopelvic*, *pelvic cavity*, *pelvimetry*, *pelviotomy*.

p. aequabiliter justo major. One symmetrically above standard in all its dimensions

p. aequabiliter justo minor. One with all equally below standard.



Measuring the bitrochanteric diameter.



Measuring the external conjugate diameter.

EXTERNAL PELVIMETRY (Continued)

p., android. A female pelvis which resembles that of a male.

p., anthropoid. A female resembling that of the great apes in being long and narrow.

p., beaked. One with the pelvic bones laterally compressed and pushed forward so that outlet is narrow and long.

p., brim of. SEE: inlet of pelvis.

p., caoutchouc. Same as India rubber pelvis.

p., Capuron's cardinal points of. Four points within the pelvic inlet, the 2 sacroiliac articulations and the 2 iliopectineal eminences.

p., contracted. One in which one or more of the principal diameters is reduced to a degree that parturition is impeded.

p., cordate. One possessing a heart-shaped inlet.

p., coxalgic. One deformed subsequent to hip joint disease.

p., dwarf. SYN *p. nana*. An aequibilter justo minor pelvis. One reduced in all its diameters and resembling an infantile pelvis. Bones usually united by cartilage.

p., elastic. An osteomalacic pelvis.

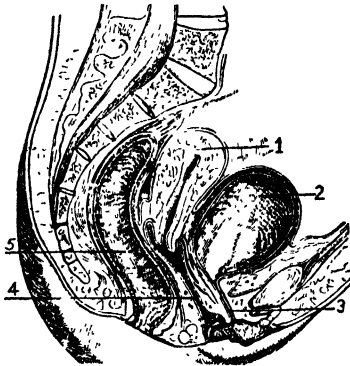
p., false. Portion above the iliopectineal line.

p., fissa. A split pelvis, *q v*

p., fissured. A rachitic pelvis with ilia pushed forward so as to be almost parallel.

p., flat. One in which anteroposterior diameters are shortened.

p., funnel-shaped. One in which the outlet is considerably contracted.



SECTION OF FEMALE PELVIS.

1. Uterus. 2. Bladder. 3. Urethra.
4. Vagina. 5. Rectum.

p., giant. SEE: *p. aequibilter justo major*.

p., gynecoid. One in which inlet is oval instead of heart-shaped.

p., halisteretic. A deformed *p* resulting from softening of bones.

p., Hauder's. Same as *pelvis spinosa*.

p., inclination of, obliquity of. The angle between the axis of the pelvis and that of the body.

p., India rubber. A pelvis, the bones of which may be stretched out of normal position in osteomalacia. SYN: *caoutchouc p.*

p., infantile. *P.* of an adult which retains its infantile characters.

p., Killan's. SEE: *osteomalacic pelvis*.

p., kyphotic. Deformed *p.* characterized by increase of the conjugate diameter at the brim with reduction of the transverse diameter at the outlet.

p., lordotic. Deformed *p* in which the spinal column has an ant curvature in the lumbar region.

p., major. The false pelvis, *q v*

p., malacosteon. SEE *rachitic p.*

p., masculine. SYN. *android pelvis* *P.* of a female which resembles that of a male, esp in being narrower, more conical, with heavy bones, and heart-shaped inlet.

p., Naegele. An obliquely contracted pelvis in which conjugate diameter assumes an oblique direction.

p., nana. A dwarf pelvis, *q v*

p., osteomalacic. *P.* distorted as a consequence of osteomalacia.

p., Prague. SEE *spondylolisthetic p.*

p., pseudoosteomalacic. A rickety pelvis similar to that of a person affected with osteomalacia.

p., rachitic. One deformed from rickets.

p., reduced. SEE: *aequibilter justo minor*.

p., renal. SYN: *pelvis renalis*. The expanded proximal end of the ureter. It lies within renal sinus of kidney and receives the urine through the major calyces.

p., reniform. Pelvis shaped like a kidney.

p., Robert's. One with an embryonic sacrum and narrowing of the transverse and oblique diameters.

p., Rokitsansky's. SEE: *spondylolisthetic p.*

p., rostrate. SEE: *beaked p.*

p., rotunda. A tympanic depression in the inner wall, at the bottom of which is the fenestra rotunda.

p., round. One with a circular inlet.

p., rubber. An osteomalacic *p*

p., scoliotic. Deformed *p.* due to spinal curvature.

p., simple flat. One whose deformity is a shortened anteroposterior diameter.

p., spinosa. A rachitic pelvis with a pointed crest of the pubis.

p., split. One with a congenital division at the symphysis pubis.

p., spondylolisthetic. A pelvis in which the last lumbar vertebra is dislocated in front of the sacrum causing occlusion of the brim.

p., triangular. One whose inlet is triangular.

p., triradiate. SEE: *p., beaked*

p., true. The part of the *p.* below the iliopectineal line.

pelvitherm (pél'vi-thurm) [*L. pelvis*, basin, + *G. thermē*, heat]. Device for heating the pelvis.

pelvoscopy (pél-vôs'kô-pl) [" + *G. skopein* to examine] Inspection of a pelvis.

pelycalgia (pél-i-kál'ji-ã) [*G. pelyz*, pelvis, + *algos*, pain]. Pain in the pelvic area.

pelvycogram (pél'i-kô-grâm) [" + *gramma*, a writing]. An x-ray of the pelvis.

pelvycography (pél-i-kôg'rã-fi) [" + *graphein*, to write]. Treatise describing the pelvis.

pemphigoid (pém'fi-goyd) [*G. pemphix*, blister, + *eidos*, like]. Similar to pemphigus.

pemphigus (pém'fi-güs) [*G. pemphix*, a blister]. An acute or chronic disease of adults characterized by occurrence of successive crops of bullae appearing suddenly on apparently normal skin, and which disappear leaving pigmented spots.

It may be attended by itching and burning and constitutional disturbance.

ETIOLOGY. Unknown.

TREATMENT: Care of general health. In severe and extensive cases patient to be kept on air or water mattress; continuous bath therapy, tonics, arsenic, arsphenamine, carron oil bath, ultraviolet irradiation, corticosteroid hormones. In *p. foliaceus* and *p. vegetans*, autogenous serum. Locally, large quantities of powder, soothing lotions.

p. acutus. Butcher's p. Constitutional symptoms severe and outcome often fatal. Bullae 1-10 cm. in diameter often containing blood and serum. If coalescing, denuded areas are formed.

p. benignus. A mild form of *p.*

p. chronicus, *p. vulgaris*. Uncomplicated form in which replacement of epidermis follows. Lesions round or oval, thin walled, tense, translucent, contents bilateral in distribution, developing suddenly, without scarring resulting.

p. circinatus. P. with circular eruptions [the groin and axilla].

p. contagiosa. An infective type of

p. disseminatus. P. marked by widely separated bullae.

p. foliaceus. Rare type. Large flaccid bullae developing rapidly, rupture soon, leaving moist, raw surface covered with seropurulent fluid. Bullous contents are purulent from beginning with sickening odor. Chronic course.

p. neonatorum. P. soon after birth, generally due to septic infection but sometimes leucic. [Intense itching.]

p. pruriginosus. P. with severe, con-

p. syphiliticus. A form due to syphilis.

p. vegetans. Resembles *p. vulgaris* in beginning, but instead of drying up, the lesions persist, resulting in papillary excrescences with no tendency to heal, secreting foul-smelling seropurulent fluid and sodden decomposing masses of epidermis.

penalgesia. A reduction in number of touch and pain spots in cases of trigeminal neurakia.

penicillin (pén-'á-tín). A derivative of penicillin more powerful than the latter, affecting germs nonresistant to penicillin, and in dilutions of from one to ten to four hundred million parts. Also called *corylophiline*, *penicillin-B*.

pendular (pén-'dū-lēr) [L. *pendulus*, from *pendere*, to hang]. Hanging so as to swing by an attached part, oscillating like a pendulum.

pendulous (pén-'dū-lūs) [L. *pendulus*, from *pendere*, to hang]. Swinging freely like a pendulum; hanging.

penetrate (pén-'e-trät) [L. *penetrāre*, to go within]. To enter into the interior of.

penetrating (pén-'e-trät-ing) [L. *penetrāre*, to go within]. Entering beyond the exterior. [Lens.]

p. power. Penetrating capacity of a

p. wound. Wound affecting the interior of an organ or cavity.

penetration (pén-'e-trä-'shün) [L. *penetrāre*, to go within]. 1. Process of entering within a part. 2. Capacity to enter within a part. 3. Power of a lens to give a clear focus at varying depths.

penetrometer (pén-'e-tröm-'ēt-ēr) [" + G. *metron*, measure]. FT: An instrument that compares roughly the comparative absorption of roentgen rays in various metals, esp. silver, lead and aluminum; hence, it gives a rough estimation of hardness of roentgen rays.

Best known are those of Benoist, Walter, and Wehnelt.

penicillin (pén-'is-'lín, pen-'is-'lín). One of a group of antibiotics biosynthesized by several species of molds, esp. *Penicillium notatum* and *P. chrysogenum*. They are bacteriostatic inhibiting the growth of most Gram-positive bacteria and certain Gram-negative forms. They are also effective against certain molds, spirochetes, and rickettsias. There are many different penicillins and their effectiveness varies for different organisms. The penicillin generally used is a salt of benzyl penicillin (penicillin-G) the calcium, potassium, sodium, and procaine salts being official.

penicilliosis (pén-'is-'il-'i-osis) [L. *penicillium*, pencil]. Infection with the fungi of the genus *Penicillium*.

Penicillium (pén-'is-'il-'i-um) [L. *penicillum*, pencil, brush]. A genus of molds belonging to the Ascomycetes (Sac fungi). They form the blue molds which grow on fruits, bread, cheese, etc. A number of species (*P. chrysogenum*, *P. notatum* and others) are the source of penicillin. Occasionally in man they produce infections of the external ear, skin, or respiratory passageways. They are common allergens.

penicillus. A group of the branches of arteries in the spleen which are arranged like the bristles of a brush. Each consists of successive portions, the *pulp arteries*, *sheathed arteries*, and *terminal arteries*.

penile (pé-'níl, -níl) [L. *penis*, penis]. Pert. to the penis.

p. reflex. 1. Sudden downward movement of penis when the prepuce or gland of a completely relaxed penis is pulled upward. 2. Contraction of bulbocavernous muscle on percussing dorsum of penis. 3. Contraction of bulbocavernous muscle resulting from compression of glans penis.

penis (pé-'nis) (pl *penes*) [L.]. The male organ of copulation.

It is a cylindrical, pendulous organ suspended from the front and sides of the pubic arch. It is composed of 3 columns of cavernous tissue, the whole being covered with skin, the 2 lateral columns being known as the *corpora cavernosa penis*. The 3rd or median column contains the urethra, known as the *corpus cavernosum urethrae*.

The head of the penis is known as the *glans penis* in which the urethral orifice is situated, and it is covered with a movable hood known as the *foreskin* or *prepuce*,* under which is secreted a lubricating substance called *smegma*.* Hyperemia of the genitals fills the *corpora cavernosa* with blood as the result of libido, thus causing an *erection*.* The hyperemia is lowered following ejaculation of the seminal fluid and the organ returns to its normal condition.

Normally the penis is about 4 or more inches long when distended.

p. captivus. One which is held within the vagina during copulation as a result of vaginismus and contraction of the perineal muscles.

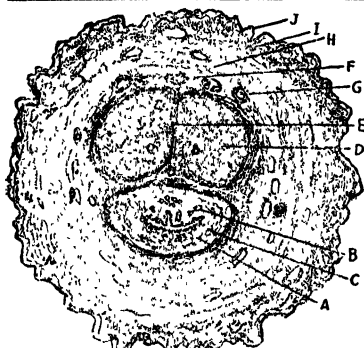
p. cerebri. The pineal gland.

p., clubbed. A condition when the penis is curved during erection.

p. lunatus. Painful curved erection in gonorrhea. SYN: *chordee*, q.v.

p. mullebris. Clitoris,* the erectile organ of the female.

p. palmatus. One enclosed by the scrotum.



TRANSVERSE SECTION OF PENIS.

A. Lumen of urethra. B. Mucosa urethrae. C. Corpus cavernosum urethrae. D. Corpus cavernosum penis. E. Arteria profunda penis. F. Arteria dorsalis penis. G. Vena dorsalis penis. H. Nervus dorsalis penis with paccinian corpuscles. I. Musculus ischioavernosus. J. Musculus bulbocavernosus.

p. webbed. Same as *p. palmatus*.

penis, words pert. to: anaspadias, apellous, "balan-" words, cavernitis, chordee, circumcision, condyloma, cord, corpora cavernosa, Cowper's gland, erectile, erection, erector, foreskin, frenulum, hypospadias, mentulagra, mentulate, mentulomania, nervi erigentes, peotomy, "phall-" words, prepuce, prostate, scrotum, seminal vesicles, testes, urethra, vas deferens.

penischisis (pen-'is'k'is-'is). Epispadias, hypospadias, paraspadias, or any fissured condition of the penis.

penitis (pē-ni'tis) [L. *penis*, penis, + G. *itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the penis

peniniform (pēn'i-form) [L. *penna*, feather, + *forma*, shape]. Feather-shaped.

pennyroyal (pēn'i-roi'āl). Name for various plants, esp. *Hedeoma* and *Mentha*, which yield commercial oil used as emmenagogue, carminative, and stimulant.

pennyweight (pēn'i-wät). Troy weight containing 24 gr. or 1/20 of an ounce.

pension neurosis (pēn'shan nū-rō-sis). A condition which develops subsequent to an injury in the belief that compensation can be obtained by being ill. **Sxz:** neurosis, compensation.

penta-, pent- [G.] Combining form meaning five.

pentad (pēn'tād) [G. *pente*, five]. 1. A radical or element with a valence of 5. 2. Group of 5.

pental (pēn'tāl) [G. *pente*, five]. C_5H_{10} . Trimethylethylene, a hydrocarbon, used as an anesthetic in minor surgery.

pentamethylenediamine (pēn'tā-mēth'īl-ēn-dī'ām-ēn) [G. *pente*, five]. A pathogenic ptomaine occurring in tissue decomposition. **Syn:** cadaverine.

pentane (pēn'tān) [G. *pente*, five]. C_5H_{12} . One of the hydrocarbons of the methane series used as an anesthetic.

pentavalent (pēn'tā-vā'lēnt, -tāv'ā-lēnt) [G. *pente*, five, + L. *valens*, having power]. Having a valence of 5. **Syn:** quinquevalent.

pentene (pēn'tēn) [G. *pente*, five]. A

liquid hydrocarbon used as an anesthetic.

pentnucleotide (pēnt-nū'klē-ō-tid). A solution prepared from yeast nucleic acid.

Uses: Recommended in certain infectious conditions, accompanied by a low white blood cell count.

Dosage: From 10 to 20 cc. intramuscularly.

pentobarbital sodium (pēn'tō-bar'bi-tāl sō'di-ūm). A barbituric acid derivative used as an analgesic, sedative, and hypnotic, prior to anesthesia.

Used in labor with or without scopolamine. **Syn:** nembutal.

pentosazone (pēn'tō-sa'zōn). Abnormal substance in urine which is incapable of fermentation.

pentose (pēn'tōs) [G. *pente*, five]. $C_5H_{10}O_5$. A simple sugar with 5 atoms of oxygen in the molecule.

pentosemia (pēn'tō-sē'mi-ā) [pentose + G. *aima*, blood]. Pentose in the blood.

pentoside (pēn'tō-sid). Pentose combined with some other substance.

pentosuria (pēn'tō-sū'ri-ā) [pentose + G. *ouron*, urine]. A condition in which pentose is found in the urine.

pentothal sodium (pēn'tō-thāl sō'di-ūm). Commercial barbituric acid derivative used as an anesthetic and hypnotic.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: In arteriosclerosis.

peonin (pē'ō-nin). A dye used as a hydrogen ion concentration test.

peotillomania (pē'ō-til-ō-mā'nī-ā) [G. *peos*, penis, + *tillēn*, to pull, + *mania*, madness]. A tic resulting in constant pulling at the penis. **Syn:** pseudo-masturbation.

peotomy (pē-ōt'ō-mī) [" + *tomē*, incision]. Amputation of the penis.

pepo (pē'pō) [G. *pepōn*, ripel]. **USP.** Pumpkin seed which is used as an agent to remove tapeworms.

Dosage: 1 oz (30 cc.).

pepper (pē'pēr) [G. *peperi*, pepper]. A spice which is used as a condiment, stimulant, carminative, counterirritant and antiperiodic.

ASH CONST. (black and white, dry): Ca 0.440-0.425, Mg 0.156-0.113, K 1.140-none in white pepper, Na 0.131-none in white pepper, P 0.188-0.233, Cl 0.312-0.029, no sulfur or iron in either.

(Green, fresh): **Av. SERVING:** 25 Gm. **Pro.** 0.2, **Fat** trace, **Carbo.** 1.00. **VITAMINS:** A+++, B+++, C+++, Ca 0.008, Mg 0.010, K 0.139, P 0.026, Cl 0.013, S 0.014.

peppermint (pē'pēr-mīnt). **USP.** The top and leaves of the plant *Mentha piperita* from which oil of peppermint is derived.

Uses: Aromatic stimulant, carminative, and flavoring agent.

pepsic (pēp'sik) [G. *peptein*, to digest]. 1. Concerning digestion. 2. Concerning pepsin. **Syn:** peptic.

pepsin (pēp'sin) [G. *pepsis*, digestion]. The chief enzyme of gastric juice which converts proteins into proteoses and peptones. It is formed by the chief cells of gastric glands and produces its maximum activity at a pH of 1.5 to 2. It is obtainable in granular form and in the presence of HCl, will digest proteins *in vitro*.

USP: An enzyme obtained from the glandular layer of the fresh stomach of the hog. Assayed to digest 3000 times its weight of freshly coagulated egg albumen.

ACTION AND USES: Acts only in acid medium. Useful to aid digestion of protein food in the stomach, sometimes

combined with hydrochloric acid in cases of acute dyspepsia.

DOSAGE: 8 gr. (0.5 Gm.).

pepsinogen (pép-sin-ô-jên) [G *pepsis*, digestion, + *gennan*, to produce] The zymogen or antecedent of pepsin existing in the form of granules in the chief cells of gastric glands

peptic (pép'tik) [G. *peptein*, to digest]. 1. Concerning digestion. 2. Concerning pepsin.

p. ulcer. An ulcer occurring in lower end of esophagus, in stomach usually along lesser curvature, in duodenum, or on jejunal side of a gastrojejunostomy

SYM Pain is the most characteristic symptom, tending to be of uniform quality and usually described as "gnawing." It is localized in the epigastrium and exhibits a rhythmicity and periodicity usually appearing one to three hours after a meal. It is absent before breakfast but may occur during the night. It is relieved by foods and alkalis; it is aggravated by alcohol and condiments. Often periods of remission occur in which pain is absent.

Other symptoms include dyspepsia, heartburn, acid eructations, nausea, vomiting, and anorexia. Diarrhea may occur with loss of weight. In some cases, physical signs may be absent, the first indication of the condition being hemorrhage or perforation. Gastric juice always exhibits hyperacidity.

Proc. Guardedly favorable. Hemorrhage or perforation may occur without warning and relapses from new ulcers not uncommon.

NP Alkalinization. Banthine or pro-banthine. Bed rest, at first, in calm, quiet atmosphere. Daily bath and oral hygiene. Watch for complications of hemorrhage and perforation. Examine vomitus and stools for blood. In hemorrhage, ice cap over epigastric area, no food or fluid by mouth, no movement. Report pain immediately as it is first sign of perforation.

TREATMENT Absolute rest in bed, alkaline Sippy treatment. Mucin therapy, metaphen and iron therapy in presence of hemorrhage. Lavage contraindicated. Stomach cleansed by sipping hot water before breakfast. Hemorrhage requires absolute rest, ice bag to stomach, pellets of ice by mouth. Remedies as indicated.

Diet Frequent feedings, bland, smooth, liquid or semi-liquid foods; high protein feedings to keep the acid in combination; high fat to inhibit acid secretion and increase energy value of food; alkaline powders at intervals bet. feedings to combine with HCl to keep stomach neutral. In acute ulcer, Sippy diet recommended, *q.v.* With normal progress, after 1 week at the most, soft, bland foods, purée of vegetable and fruit; custards, and toast may be added. Number of feedings is decreased if increased amount is given at each feeding and intervals of feeding extended to 6 small meals a day, each to consist of from 10 to 12 oz. Diet should be low in cellulose. **SYN:** gastric ulcer.

peptidase. An enzyme which converts peptides to aminoacids

peptide (pép'tid) [G. *peptein*, to digest]. Compound formed by hydrolytic cleavage of peptones and which contains 2 or more amino acids.

A class of substances prepared by synthesis from amino acids and intermediate in molecular weight and chemical properties bet. the amino acids,

which may be made artificially, and the proteins, which may not.

RS: *dipeptide, polypeptide, tripeptide, peptidolytic* (pép'tid-ô-lit'ik) [" + *lysis*, dissolution]. Causing the splitting up or digestion of peptides.

peptinotoxin (pép-tin-ô-tôk'sin) [" + *toxikon*, poison]. Poisonous ptomaine found in the body as a result of disordered or defective digestion

peptization (pép-ti-zá'shün) [G. *peptein*, to digest]. In the chemistry of colloids, the process of making a colloidal solution more stable, conversion of a gel to a sol.

peptogenic, peptogenous (pép-tô-jén'ik, -tô-jén-üs) [" + *gennan*, to produce]. 1. Producing peptones and pepsin. 2. Promoting digestion.

peptoid (pép'toyd) [" + *eidōs*, resemblance]. A product of protein digestion which does not give the biuret reaction.

peptolysis (pép-tô-lí-sis) [G. *peptein*, to digest, + *lysis*, dissolution]. The splitting up or hydrolysis of peptones.

peptolytic (pép-tô-lit'ik) [" + *lysis*, dissolution]. Pert. to the splitting up of peptone.

peptone (pép'ton) [G. *pepton*, digesting]. A secondary protein formed by the action of proteolytic enzymes, acids, or alkalis on certain proteins.

They are nitrogenous compounds soluble in water and are not coagulated by boiling.

peptonemia (pép-tô-ném'i-ä) [" + *ama*, blood]. Peptones in the blood.

peptonization (pép'tô-ni-zá'shün) [G. *pepton*, digesting]. Process of changing protein substance into peptones by action of proteolytic enzymes.

peptonize. To convert into peptones; to digest with pepsin.

peptonized milk (pép'tô-nizd) [G. *pepton*, digesting]. This is milk that has been predigested by the addition of pancreatic extract and sodium bicarbonate, before feeding, to prevent formation of tough curds in stomach.

To make peptonized milk, take 250 cc. of milk and add contents of a Fairchild's peptonizing tube. Stir the mixture thoroughly and set aside in a warm place for 20 minutes. The mixture should not be boiled, but should be set in a pan of very hot water to heat when ready to use.

1. Another formula is the following: Dissolve 1 Fairchild peptonizing powder in 4 oz. of cold water to which 12 oz. of fresh milk should be added. This should be placed in a water bath at 105° F. for 15 minutes and then placed on ice for use.

2. Another combination is peptonized milk. 3 ounces, with 1 egg stirred into it. The egg should be cut with a spoon or scissors, but never beaten. It may be added with salt to the milk.

pep'tonolysis. **SYN.** *peptolysis*. The breakdown of peptones into simpler products, (peptides, or amino acids).

peptonuria (pép-tô-nüri-ä) [" + *ouron*, urine]. Excretion of peptones in the urine.

per- [L.] Prefix meaning through, by, by means of. In chemistry the highest valence of an element.

peracidity (pür-äs-id'tit-i) [L. *per*, throughout, + *acidus*, sour]. Abnormal acidity.

peracute (pür-äk-üt') [" + *acutus*, keen]. Very acute or violent.

per anum (pür ā'nüm) [L.]. Through or by way of the anus.

peratodynia (pēr-ā-tō-dī-nī-ā). Heartburn; pain in region of cardia of stomach.

percaline (pūr-kā-līn). A quinoline derivative used as a local anesthetic, which is powerful and toxic; eupercaine

per cent. By the hundred

p. c. of a solution. Term which designates the number of grams of solute per 100 cc. of solvent or the number of cc. of a liquid dissolved in 100 cc. of another.

perception (pūr-sēp'shūn) [L. *perceptio*, a seeing through]. 1. Process of being aware of objects, consciousness. 2. The process of receiving sensory impressions. 3. The elaboration of a sensory impression, the ideational association modifying, defining, and usually completing the primary impression or stimulus.

Vague or inadequate association occurs in confused and depressed states.

p., depth. The ability to recognize that an object has depth, as well as height and width.

p., extrasensory. Perception not through the recognized senses. Also called *paranormal perception*.

p., stereognostic. Recognition of objects by touch

perceptivity (pūr-sēp-tīv'ī-tī) [L. *perceptus*, from *percipere*, to see through]. Power to receive sense impressions.

perclasion. Inability to perform a movement

percolate (pūr-kō-lāt) [L. *percolāre*, to strain through]. 1. To seep through a powdered substance. 2. Any fluid that has been filtered or percolated. 3. To strain a fluid through powdered substances in order to impregnate it with soluble principles of such substances

percolation (pūr-kō-lā'shūn) [L. *percolāre*, to strain through]. 1. Filtration.

2. Process of exhausting virtues of a drug of powdered composition by filtering a liquid solvent through it.

percolator (pūr-kō-lā'tūr) [L. *percolāre*, to strain through]. Apparatus used for extraction of a drug with a liquid solvent.

per contiguum (pūr kōn-tīg'ū-ūm) [L.]. Touching, as in the spread of an inflammation from 1 part to a contiguous structure.

per continuum (pūr kōn-tīn'ū-ūm) [L.]. Continuous, as the spread of an inflammation from part to part.

percuss (pūr-kūs') [L. *percussus*, from *percutere*, to strike through]. To tap parts of the body to aid diagnosis by sound emitted

percussion (pūr-kūsh'ūn) [L. *percussio*, a striking through]. Tapping the body lightly but sharply to determine position, size and consistency of an underlying structure, the presence of fluid or pus in a cavity and resonance, pitch of the sound emitted, by vibration elicited, or by resistance encountered.

Immediate percussion is performed by striking the surface directly with the fingers. Not often employed except over the clavicles where bones themselves act as pleximeters.

Mediate p. is performed by using fingers of one hand as a plexor, and those of the opposite hand as a pleximeter, or using a piece of glass, ivory, or hard rubber as a pleximeter and small hammer as plexor. Use of fingers preferable, as only in this way can resistance be determined.

RS: abdomen, bladder, boxnote, chest, heart, intestines, kidney, liver, ovary, palpation, spleen, uterus.

p., auscultatory. Percussion combined with auscultation.

p., direct. Immediate percussion

p., finger. Striking of the finger resting upon the body with a finger of the other hand

p., hammer. SYN: *plexor*. A hammer with a rubber head used for percussion

p., indirect. Mediate percussion

percussor (pūr-kūs'or) [L. *striker*]. Device used for diagnosis by percussion, consisting of hammer with rubber or metal head. SEE *emballometer*.

percutaneous (pūr'kū-tā-nē-ūs) [L. *per*, through, + *cutis*, skin]. Effected through the skin, as in munction and friction.

perelrine (pē-rā'rēn). An alkaloid obtained from pereira bark which is used as a tonic, antiperiodic, and antipyretic.

perflation (pūr-flā'shūn) [L. *perflāre*, to blow through]. The process of blowing air into a cavity to expand its walls or to force out secretions or other matter

perforans (pūr'fō-rāns) [L. *boring through*]. Perforating or penetrating, as a nerve or muscle

perforate (pūr'fō-rāt) [L. *perforāre*, to pierce through]. 1. To puncture or to make holes. 2. Pierced with holes.

perforation (pūr'fō-rā'shūn) [L. *perforāre*, to pierce through]. 1. The act or process of making a hole, such as that caused by ulceration. 2. Hole made through substance or part.

p. of stomach or intestine. SYN: Abdominal crisis due to escape of contents of the perforated viscus into the peritoneal cavity. Peritonitis, certain unless operated upon in time. Onset is accompanied by acute pain over perforated area spreading all over the abdomen which is rigid. Face is anxious with beads of perspiration on it. Nausea and vomiting will occur. Pulse rapid and feeble, respiration rapid and shallow. Temperature drops, but rises as peritonitis sets in, when pulse becomes fuller.

TREATMENT Surgical Pending operation give no fluids. Complete rest. No talking. Apply warmth. SEE *peritonitis*.

perforator (pūr'fō-rā-tor) [L. a piercing device]. Instrument for piercing the skull and other bones

p., tympanum. Instrument for perforating the tympanum

perfrication (pūr-frī-kā'shūn) [L. *perfricare*, to rub]. Thorough rubbing with an ointment or embrocation. SYN: *inunction*.

perfusion (pūr-fū'zhūn) [L. *perfundere*, to pour through]. 1. Passing of a fluid through spaces. 2. The pouring of a fluid. 3. Supplying an organ or tissue with a fluid by injection into an artery

per [G.]. Prefix meaning *around, about*.

periacinal, **periacinous** (pēr'ī-ās'ī-nāl, -ās) [G. *peri*, around, + L. *acinus*, grape]. Placed around an acinus.

periadenitis (pēr-ī-ā-dē-nī'tīs) [+ *adēn*, gland, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of tissues surrounding a gland.

periallenitis (pēr'ī-āl'en-ī'tīs) [+ *alīenus*, foreign, + G. *-itis*, inflammation]. Noninfectious inflammation around a foreign body. SYN: *perizentitis*.

periamygdaletis (pēr'ī-ām-ig'dāl-ī'tīs) [+ *amygdalē*, tonsil, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of connective tissue around the tonsil. SYN: *peritonsillitis*.

periangiocholitis (pēr'ī-ān'jī-ō-kō-lī'tīs) [+ *aggeion*, vessel, + *cholē*, bile, +

-itis, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of tissues around the bile ducts.

periangitis (pěr'ī-ān-jī'tis) [" + " + -itis, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of tissue around a blood or lymphatic vessel.

periarteritis (pěr'ī-ā-or-tī'tis) [" + *aorte*, *aorta*, + -itis, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of adventitia and tissues around the *aorta*.

periapical (pěr'ī-āp'ī-kāl) [G. *peri*, around, + *L. apex*, tip]. Around the apex of the root of a tooth.

periappendicitis (pěr'ī-ā-pēn-dī-sī'tis) [" + *L. appendix*, that which hangs, + G. -itis, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of appendix with its surrounding tissues. **SYN.** *perityphilitis*.

p. decidualis. Decidual cells in the peritoneum of the appendix vermiformis in cases of tubal pregnancy due to adhesions bet. fallopian tubes and the appendix.

periarthral (pěr'ī-ar-tēr'ī-āl) [" + *arteria*, artery]. Placed around an artery.

periarthritis (pěr'ī-ar-tēr-ī'tis) [" + " + -itis, inflammation]. Inflammation of ext. coat of an artery.

p. gummosa. Gummys in the blood vessels in syphilis.

p. nodosa. A multiple, circumscribed inflammation of an outer arterial coat resulting in the formation of nodules along its course.

periarthric (pěr'ī-ar-thrī'k) [" + *arthron*, joint]. Surrounding a joint. **SYN.** *circumarticular*.

periarthritis (pěr'ī-ar-thrī'tis) [" + *arthron*, joint, + -itis, inflammation]. Inflammation of area around a joint.

periarthral (pěr'ī-ar-tēr'ī-āl) [" + *L. articularis*, a joint]. Surrounding a joint. **SYN.** *circumarticular*.

periaxial (pěr'ī-āks'ī-āl) [" + *axōn*, axis]. Located around an axis.

periaxillary (pěr'ī-āk'sīl-ē-rl) [G. *peri*, around, + *L. axilla*, armpit]. About the axilla.

peribronchitis (pěr'ī-brōng'kī-ō-lī'tis) [" + *L. bronchialis*, bronchiole, + -itis, inflammation]. Inflammation of area around the bronchioles.

peribronchitis (pěr'ī-brōng-kī'tis) [" + *brochos*, windpipe, + -itis, inflammation]. Inflammation of all tissues surrounding the bronchi or bronchial tubes.

pericardiac, **pericardial** (pěr'ī-kar'dī-āk-āl) [" + *kardia*, heart]. Concerning the pericardium.

pericardicentesis (pěr'ī-kar'dī-sēn-tēs'is) [" + *kardia*, heart, + *centesis*, puncture]. Surgical piercing of the pericardium.

pericardiectomy (pěr'ī-kar'dī-ēk'tō-mī) [" + " + *ektomē*, excision]. Excision of part or all of the pericardium.

pericardocentesis (pěr'ī-kar'dī-ō-sēn-tēs'is) [G. *peri*, around, + *kardia*, heart, + *centesis*, puncture]. Surgical perforation of the pericardium. **SYN.** *pericardicentesis*.

pericardiolysis (pěr'ī-kar'dī-ō-lī-sis) [" + " + *lysis*, dissolution]. Separation of adhesions bet. the visceral and parietal pericardium.

pericardiomediastinitis (pěr'ī-kar'dī-ō-mē-dī-ās'tī-nī'tis) [" + " + *L. mediastinum* + G. -itis, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of the pericardium and mediastinum.

pericardiophrenic (pěr'ī-kar'dī-ō-fren'īk) [" + " + *phrēn*, diaphragm]. Concerning the pericardium and diaphragm.

pericardiopleural (pěr'ī-kar'dī-ō-plū'rāl)

[" + " + *pleura*, rib]. Concerning the pericardium and pleura.

pericardiorrhaphy (pěr'ī-kar'dī-or-ā-fl) [" + " + *raphē*, a sewing]. Suture of a wound in the pericardium.

pericardiostomy (pěr'ī-kar'dī-ōs'tō-mī) [G. *peri*, around, + *kardia*, heart, + *stoma*, opening]. Formation of an opening into the pericardium for drainage.

pericardiosymphysis (pěr'ī-kar'dī-ō-sīm-fl-sis) [" + " + *sympphysis*, a joining]. Adhesion bet. the layers of the pericardium.

pericardiotomy (pěr'ī-kar'dī-ōt'tō-mī) [" + " + *tomē*, a cutting]. Incision of membranous sac around heart.

pericarditic (pěr'ī-kar'dī'tīk) [" + *kardia*, heart]. Concerning the pericardium.

pericarditis (pěr'ī-kar'dī'tis) [G. *peri*, around, + *kardia*, heart, + -itis, inflammation]. Inflammation of pericardium.

Error: Tuberculosis, mycoses, infection by pyogenic organisms, collagen disease, uremia, myocardial infarction, neoplasms, trauma.

Sym. Moderate fever, precordial pain and tenderness, dry cough, dyspnea and palpitation. Pulse, first rapid, forcible, then weak and irregular.

First stage Auscultation reveals to and fro friction sound heard over 4th left intercostal space near sternum. Inspection and palpation sometimes reveal a diffuse apex beat. Friction rub may sometimes be palpated.

Second stage Serofibrinous effusion. Bulging of precordium. Increased area of dullness, triangular in shape, base down. Heart sounds muffled, distant, feeble. Purulent effusion yields similar signs, but in addition high, irregular fever; sweats; chills, and progressive pallor; sometimes edema over the precordium. In doubtful cases the aspirating needle reveals pus.

Progn. Fair in early stages. In purulent and fibrinous, extremely grave.

Treatment: *General*. Absolute bed rest, light diet, regulate bowels. For the relief of pain apply ice bag over precordium or administer pain-relieving drugs, depending on its intensity. *Specific*. Appropriate antibiotic for specific organisms involved. If purulent effusion occurs, aspiration or surgical drainage. If gallop rhythm or signs of heart failure occur, restrict fluids and salt. For chronic constrictive pericarditis, resection of pericardium.

p. acute fibrinous. P. characterized by fibrinous exudation.

p. acute nonspecific. A disease of unknown etiology usually following respiratory infections.

p. adhesiva. Form in which the layers of pericardium adhere.

p. constrictive. P. in which adhesions form between visceral and parietal layers of the peritoneum.

p. externa. Inflammation of exterior surface of the pericardium.

p. fibrinous. Membrane is covered with butterlike exudate which organizes and unites the pericardial surfaces.

Sym.: Precordial bulging, a weak apex beat with loud sounds, a systolic retraction at apex and over large part of precordium, peculiar diastolic collapse of jugular veins, feeble apex beat with a forcible impulse over body of heart. Signs of heart failure, as dyspnea, dropsy, cyanosis.

p. hemorrhagic. P. in which the exudate contains blood.

p., idiopathic. SEE: *p., acute nonspecific*

p., ischemic. P. resulting from myocardial infarction.

p., neoplastic. P. due to invasion of pericardium by malignant tumors of adjoining structures

p., obliterans. Pericardial inflammation causing adhesions and obliteration of the pericardial cavity.

p., serofibrinous. P. in which there is a considerable quantity of serous exudate but little fibrin

p., uremic. P. resulting from uremia.

p., viral. SEE: *p. acute nonspecific*

pericardium (pĕr'i-kar'di-ŭm) [G. *peri*, around, + *kardia*, heart]. The double, membranous, cone-shaped, fibroserous sac enclosing the heart and the roots of the great blood vessels.

It is composed of an inner serous layer, *visceral pericardium* or *epicardium* and an outer fibrous layer, *parietal pericardium*. The space between the two constitutes the *pericardial cavity* which is normally filled with a small amount of serous fluid.

Its base is attached to the diaphragm, its apex extending upward as far as the first subdivision of the great blood vessels. It is attached in front to the sternum, laterally to the mediastinal pleura and posteriorly to the esophagus, trachea, and principal bronchi.

Normally, p. contains a thin serous fluid.

p., adherent. Condition in which fibrous bands form between the two layers obliterating pericardial cavity. SEE *pericarditis constrictive*

p., bread and butter. Condition seen in fibrinous pericarditis in which pericardium has a peculiar appearance due to fibrinous deposits on the two opposing surfaces

p., externum. The outer fibrous layer of the pericardium.

p., internum. Serous inner layer of the pericardium.

p., parietal. The outer fibrous layer of the pericardium

p., shaggy. Condition occurring in fibrinous pericarditis in which loose shaggy deposits of fibrin are seen on surfaces of pericardium

p., visceral. Serous inner layer of the pericardium

pericecal (pĕr'i-sĕ-kāl) [" + L. *caecum*, blind]. Situated around the cecum.

pericecitis (pĕr'i-sĕ-si'tis) [" + G. *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of area around the cecum. SYN: *perityphlitis*.

pericementitis (pĕr'i-sĕm-ĕn-ti'tis) [" + L. *caementum*, cement, + G. *-itis*, inflammation]. Progressive necrosis of the alveoli of the teeth. SYN: *periodontitis*.

pericementoclasia (pĕr'i-sĕm-ĕn-tō-klā'-zi-ā) [" + " + G. *klasis*, a breaking]. Dissolution of the pericementum with alveolar absorption. SYN: *pyorrhea alveolaris*.

pericementum (pĕr'i-sĕm-ĕn'tŭm) [" + L. *caementum*, cement]. Fibrous tissue covering the root of a tooth.

perichorea (pĕr'i-kā-ri-ā). Excessive or abnormal rejoining, seen in certain psychoses.

pericholangitis (pĕr'i-kō-lān-jī'tis) [G. *peri*, around, + *cholē*, bile, + *ageion*, vessel, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of tissues surrounding a bile duct. SYN: *periangiocholitis*.

pericholecystitis (pĕr'i-kō-lĕ-si-ti'tis) [" + " + *kystis*, a sac, + *-itis*, inflamma-

tion]. Inflammation of tissues situated around the gallbladder.

perichondral, perichondrial (pĕr-i-kon'drāl, -drī-āl) [" + *chondros*, cartilage]. Concerning the membrane covering cartilage.

perichondritis (pĕr-i-kōn-dri'tis) [" + " + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of perichondrium.

perichondrium (pĕr-i-kōn'dri-ŭm) [" + *chondros*, cartilage]. Membrane of fibrous connective tissue around surface of cartilage.

perichondroma (pĕr'i-kōn-drō'mā) [" + " + *-oma*, tumor]. A tumor arising from fibrous tissue which covers cartilage.

perichordal (pĕr-i-kor'dāl) [" + *chordē*, cord]. Placed around the notochord.

perichorioid, perichorioid (pĕr'i-kō-ri-ō-dāl, -roy'dāl) [G. *peri*, around, + *chorioidēs*, skinlike]. Situated around the choroid coat

perichrome (pĕr'i-krōm) [" + *chrōma*, color]. A nerve cell in which the tigroid mass is arranged in rows through the protoplasm.

pericolic (pĕr-i-kō'lik) [" + *kōlon*, colon]. Around or encircling the colon

pericolitis (pĕr'i-kō-lī'tis) [" + " + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of area around the colon

pericolonitis (pĕr'i-kō-lōn-i'tis) [" + " + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of region around the colon

pericolpitis (pĕr'i-kōl-pi'tis) [" + *kolpos*, vagina, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of connective tissues surrounding the vagina.

periconchal (pĕr-i-kōng'kāl) [" + *cogchē*, concha]. Around the concha of the ear

p. sulcus. Groove on post. surface of the auricle

periconchitis (pĕr'i-kōng-ki'tis) [" + " + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of the lining of the orbit.

pericorneal (pĕr'i-kor'nē-āl) [G. *peri*, around, + L. *cornu*, horn]. Placed around the cornea

pericranitis (pĕr'i-krā-ni'tis) [" + *kranion*, skull, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of pericranium

pericranium (pĕr'i-krā-ni-ŭm) [" + *kranion*, skull]. Fibrous membrane surrounding the cranium, periosteum of the skull.

p. Internum. Lining surface of the cranium. SYN: *endocranium*.

pericystitis (pĕr'i-sis-ti'tis) [" + *kystis*, a bladder, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of tissues about the bladder.

pericytial (pĕr-i-si-sh'āl) [" + *kytos*, cell]. Placed around a cell.

peridectomy (pĕr-i-dĕk'tō-mī) [" + *ektomē*, excision]. 1. Operation for relief of pannus. 2. Circumcision. SYN: *peritomy*.

peridendric (pĕr-i-dĕn'drik) [" + *dendron*, a tree]. Surrounding a dendrite of a nerve cell.

peridental (pĕr-i-dĕn'tāl) [G. *peri*, around, + L. *dens*, *dent-*, tooth]. Surrounding a tooth or part of one. SYN: *periodontal*.

peridentitis. Inflammation of tissues surrounding a tooth, periodontoclasia.

periderm. SYN: *epitrichal layer* or *epitrichium*. Thin layer of flattened cells forming a transient layer of embryonic epidermis.

peridesmitis (pĕr'i-dĕz-mī'tis) [" + *desmos*, band, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the areolar tissue around a ligament.

peridesmium (pĕr'i-dĕz-mī-ŭm) [" + *des-*

mos, band]. The connective tissue membrane sheathing a ligament.

seridiverticulitis (pěr-'tī-dī-věr-tīk-'ū-lī'tis) [G. *peri*, around, + L. *diverticulāre*, to turn aside, + G. -itis, inflammation]. Inflammation of tissues situated around an intestinal diverticulum.

seriductal (pěr-'ī-duk'tāl) [' + L. *ductus*, a passage]. Situated about a duct.

seriduodenitis (pěr-'ī-dū-'ō-dō-nī'tis) [' + L. *duodeni*, twelve, + -itis, inflammation]. Inflammation around the duodenum often causing adhesions attaching it to the peritoneum.

seriencephalitis (pěr-'ī-ēn-sēf-ā-lī'tis) [' + *egkephalos*, brain, + -itis, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of the surface of the brain.

seriencephalomeningitis (pěr-'ī-ēn-sēf-ā-lō-mēn-in-jī'tis) [' + *mēnigx*, membrane, + -itis, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of cerebral cortex and the meninges.

seriendothelioma (pěr-'ī-ēn-'dō-thē-lī-'ō-mā) [' + *endon*, within, + *thelē*, nipple, + -ōma, tumor]. A tumor arising from the endothelium of the lymphatics and the perithelium of blood vessels.

serienteritis (pěr-'ī-ēn-tēr-'ī-tis) [G. *peri*, around, + *enteron*, intestines, + -itis, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of peritoneal lining of intestines.

seriesophagitis (pěr-'ī-ē-sōf-ā-jī'tis) [' + *esophagos*, esophagus, + -itis, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of tissues around the esophagus.

serifistular (pěr-'ī-fis'tū-lēr) [' + L. *fistula*, pipe]. Located around a fistula.

serifolliculitis (pěr-'ī-fō-līk-'ū-lī'tis) [' + L. *folliculus*, a little sac, + -itis, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of area around the hair follicles.

serigangliitis (pěr-'ī-gāng-lī-'ī-tis) [' + *gagglion*, knot, + -itis, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of region around a ganglion.

serigastritis (pěr-'ī-gās-trī'tis) [' + *gaster*, belly, + -itis, inflammation]. Inflammation of peritoneal lining of stomach.

serihepatitis (pěr-'ī-hēp-ā-tī'tis) [' + *ēpar*, *ēpat-*, liver, + -itis, inflammation]. Inflammation of peritoneal covering of the liver, usually occurring in circumscribed areas.

serilejunitis (pěr-'ī-jē-'ū-nī'tis) [' + L. *jejunum*, empty, + G. -itis, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of tissues around the jejunum.

serikaryon (pěr-'ī-kār-'ī-ōn) [G. *peri*, around, + *karyon*, nucleus]. The cell body of a neuron.

serikeratic. About the cornea.

serilabyrinthitis (pěr-'ī-lab-'ir-in-thī'tis) [' + *labyrinthos*, a maze, + -itis, inflammation]. Inflammation of tissues and parts about the labyrinth.

serilaryngitis (pěr-'ī-lār-in-jī'tis) [' + *larynx*, larynx, + -itis, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of tissues around the larynx.

serilymph (pěr-'ī-līmf) [' + L. *lymphā*, serum]. The pale, limpid fluid contained in the space bet the membranous and bony labyrinth of the internal ear.

serilymphangitis (pěr-'ī-līmf-ān-jī'tis) [G. *peri*, around, + L. *lymphā*, serum, + *ageiton*, vessel, + -itis, inflammation]. Inflammation of tissues around a lymphatic vessel.

serimeningitis (pěr-'ī-mēn-in-jī'tis) [' + *mēnigx*, membrane, + -itis, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of the dura mater. *Syn*: *pachymeningitis*.

perimeter (pěr-'im-ēt-ēr) [' + *metron*, measure]. 1. The outer edge or periphery of a body or measure of the same. 2. Device for determining the extent of the field of vision.

perimetritis (pěr-'ī-mē-trī'tis) [' + *mētra*, uterus, + -itis, inflammation]. Inflammation of the peritoneal covering of the uterus.

May be associated with parametritis.

perimetrium (pěr-'ī-mē-trī-ūm) [' + *mētra*, uterus]. Peritoneum covering uterus.

perimetry (pěr-'im-ē-trī) [' + *metron*, measure]. 1. Circumference, edge, border of a body. 2. Measurement of the scope of the field of vision with a perimeter.

perimyelitis (pěr-'ī-mī-ē-lī'tis) [' + *myelos*, marrow, + -itis, inflammation]. 1. Inflammation of the pia mater and arachnoid of the brain or spinal cord. *Syn*: *leptomeningitis*. 2. Inflammation of the endosteum, or membrane around medullary cavity of a bone.

perimyelography (pěr-'ī-mī-ē-lōg-'rā-fī) [' + *graphem*, to write]. X-ray examination around the spinal cord.

perimyocarditis (pěr-'ī-mī-'ō-ēn-'dō-kar-dī'tis) [' + *mys*, *my-*, muscle, + *endon*, within, + *kardia*, heart, + -itis, inflammation]. Inflammation of the muscular wall of the heart, its epithelial lining and the membrane surrounding it.

perimysial (pěr-'ī-mīs-'ī-āl) [G. *peri* around, + *mys*, muscle]. Concerning, or of the nature of, perimysium, sheathing a muscle.

perimysitis (pěr-'ī-mīs-'ī-tis) [' + *mys*, muscle]. Inflamed condition of the perimysium, the sheath surrounding a muscle.

perimysium (pěr-'ī-mīs-'ī-ūm) [G. *peri*, around, + *mys*, muscle]. The connective tissue sheath that envelops each primary bundle of muscle fibers. Sometimes called *p. internum*.

p. externum. The epimysium, *q v*. **perineal** (pěr-'ī-nē-āl) [G. *perinaion*, perineum]. Concerning or situated on the perineum.

p. body. Mass of tissue composed of skin, muscle, and fascia bet. vagina and rectum in the female, and the urethra and rectum in the male. [of perineum]

p. fascia. Three layers bet muscles **p. hernia**. Hernia perforating the perineum. *Syn*: *perineoceles*.

p. section. Surgical incision through perineum. *Syn*: *perineotomy*.

perineo- [G.]. Combining form pertaining to the perineum.

perineocoele (pěr-'ī-nē-'ō-sēl) [G. *perinaion*, perineum, + *kēlē*, hernia]. Hernia in the region of the perineum.

perineocolporectomyectomy (pěr-'ī-nē-'ō-kōl-'pō-rēk-'tō-mī-'ō-mēk-'tō-mī) [' + *kolpos*, vagina, + L. *rectus*, straight, + G. *mys*, *myo-*, muscle, + -ōma, tumor, + *ektomē*, excision]. Excision of a myoma by incising the perineum, vagina, and rectum.

perineoplasty (pěr-'ī-nē-'ō-plās'tī) [' + *plassein*, to form]. Reparatve surgery on the perineum.

perineorrhaphy (pěr-'ī-nē-'ō-rā-fī) [' + *raphē*, a sewing]. Suture of the perineum usually following labor.

NP: After operation a towel should be pinned around the limbs to hold them in position until anesthetic wears away. Give external irrigation to perineum following each use of bedpan as sepsis must be avoided. Keep stitches dry.

sterile dressing secured with a T-bandage which may be removed for urination. Swab with antiseptic, dry and put on fresh dressing. Warm glycerin packs are sometimes ordered to relieve pain and reduce edema.

It is difficult for patient to assume a comfortable position in which to lie. Prop up first on one and then the other side. The patient cannot sit upright. Keep bowels from acting during first 5 days. Fluid diet and light jellies. After 5th day a mild aperient 4-5 oz. of warm olive oil per rectum before aperient acts. Warn against straining. Stitches removed about 12th day.

p., anterior. Rectifying cystocele *

p., colpo-. Removal of part of post. vaginal wall and suturing torn perineal body.

p., posterior. Removal of rectocele
perineosynthesis (për-I-nê-ô-sin'the-sis) [" + *synthesis*, a placing together] Plastic operation for repair of a lacerated perineum, performed by grafting vaginal mucosa over area.

perineotomy (për-I-nê-ô-tô-mî) [" + *tomê*, a cutting]. Operation of incising the perineum.

perineovaginal (për-I-nê-ô-vâj'in-âl) [" + *L. vagina*, sheath]. Concerning the perineum and vagina.

perinephric (për-I-nê-frîk) [G. *peri*, around, + *nephros*, kidney]. Located or occurring around the kidney.

p. abscess. Abscess formation in peritoneal membrane surrounding the kidney
perinephritis (për-I-nê-frî'tis) [" + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of peritoneal tissues around the kidney
Syn: *paranephritis*.

perineurium (pê-I-nê-frî-ûm) [" + *nephros*, kidney]. The connective and fatty tissue surrounding the kidney.

perineum (për-I-nê-ûm) [G. *perinaion* perineum] 1. The structures occupying the pelvic outlet and comprising the pelvic floor 2. The region between the vulva and anus in a female or between scrotum and anus in a male.

It is made up of skin, muscle and fasciae. The muscles of the perineum are the ant. portion of the intact levator ani muscle, the transverse perineal muscle and the sphincter muscles of the vagina. RS: *bodies, perineal, "perine-" words.*

p., tears of the. There are 3 degrees of severity, being caused by overstretching of vagina and perineum in delivery, malposition increasing the tears.

Complications Hemorrhage, infection, cystocele, rectocele, descent of uterus, perhaps loss of bowel control.

Treatment Surgery

NP: Spray wound after each urination and bowel movement with mild antiseptic solution. Compound licorice at night, enema every morning in 3rd degree tears. Anal stitches removed the 12th day. Dressing of balsam of Peru in castor oil.

p., watering-pot. One riddled with fistulas from urethral stricture.

perineurial (për-I-nû-ri-âl) [G. *peri*, around, + *neuron*, sinew]. Concerning the perineurium, the sheath around a bundle of nerve fibers.

perineuritis (për-I-nû-ri'tis) [" + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the sheath enveloping nerve fibers.

perineurium (për-I-nû-ri-ûm) [G. *peri*, around, + *neuron*, sinew, + *-itis*, inflammation]. A connective tissue sheath

investing a fasciculus or bundle of nerve fibers. Also called *perifascicular sheath*
periocular (për-I-ôk'û-ler) [" + *L. oculus*, eye]. Located around the eye. Syn: *circumocular*.

period (për'I-ôd) [" + *odos*, a way] 1. The time during which anything or at which anything takes place, which is limited by a recurring event 2. The menses. 3. Time occupied by a disease in running its course, or by a division of the total, as an incubation period.

p., childbearing. The p. in the female during which she is capable of procreation; puberty to the menopause.

p. (of) development. SEE *embryo, development of*

p., gestation. Period of pregnancy or time from conception to parturition. Average length is 40 lunar months, or 280 days measured from onset of last menstrual period. Length varies from 250 to 310 days. SEE *gestation, pregnancy table*

p., incubation. Time from moment of infection until appearance of first symptom

p's (of an) infectious disease. 1 P of incubation 2 P of prodromal symptoms 3 P of invasion 4 Pastigium or acme 5 P of decline or defervescence
SEE *infection*

p., latent. 1 The time bet stimulation and the resulting response

p., menstrual. Time for an individual act of menstruation

p., neonatal. The first 30 days of infant life

At this time the mortality of all infants under 1 yr is greatest (67%); usual causes are prematurity, birth injuries, and sepsis

p., patent. The time in a parasitic disease during which organisms are demonstrable in the body

p., puerperal. 1 The period of a woman in labor or one who has just been delivered 2 Period between labor and involution of pelvic organs

p., safe. The time during the menstrual cycle when conception is unlikely to occur. Roughly it includes eight days following the onset of menstruation and seven days preceding the next menstruation

periodic (për-I-ôd'îk) [G. *peri*, around, + *odos*, way]. Recurring after definite intervals

p. law. That which states that the chemical and physical properties of the chemical elements are periodic functions of their atomic weights

periodicity (për'I-ô-dîs'tî-tî) [" + *odos*, way]. 1. State of being regularly recurrent. 2. PT The rate of rise and fall or interruption of a unidirectional current. 3. Recurrence of the menses.

periodontal (për'I-ô-dôn'tâl) [" + *odous*, odont-, tooth]. Located about a tooth

periodontitis (për'I-ô-dôn-tî'tis) [G. *peri*, around, + *odous*, odont-, tooth, + *-itis*, inflammation] Syn: *pyorrhoea alveolaris*, *Ragg's disease*. Inflammation or degeneration, or both, of the dental periosteum, alveolar bone, cementum, and adjacent gingiva. Suppuration usually occurs, supporting bone is resorbed, teeth become loose and recession of gingivae occurs. Usually follows chronic gingivitis, Vincent's infection, or poor dental hygiene. Systemic factors may predispose

p., apical. P. of periapical region usually leading to formation of periapical abscess.

periodontium (për-I-ô-dôn'shî-ûm). The

tissues surrounding and supporting a tooth. They include periodontal membrane, alveolar bone, and gingiva.

periodontoclasia (për-i-ô-dôn-tê-klâ-zî-â) [G. *peri*, around, + *odos* *odon*, tooth, + *klasis*, a breaking]. Condition characterized by inflammation accompanied by degenerative and retrogressive changes in the periodontium.

periodontology (për-i-ô-dôn-tôl-ô-jî) [" + " + *logos*, disease]. Phase of dentistry dealing with treatment of diseases of the tissues around the teeth.

periodoscope (për-i-ô-d-ô-skôp) [G. *peri*, around, + *odos*, way, + *skopein*, to examine]. Table or dial for calculation of expected date of confinement.

periophalic (për-i-ô-m-fâl'ik) [" + *omphalos*, eye]. Located around umbilicus.

perionychia (për-i-ô-nîk'i-â). Inflammation about a nail.

perionychium (për-i-ô-nîk'i-ûm) [" + *onyx*, *onych*, nail]. The epidermis surrounding a nail.

perionyxis (për-i-ô-nîk'sis) [" + *onyx*, nail]. Inflammation of epidermis surrounding a nail.

perioophoritis (për-i-ô-of-ô-rî'tis) [" + *oophoron*, ovary, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the surface membrane of the ovary. *SYN* *perioothecitis*.

perioophorosalingitis (për-i-ô-ôf-ô-rô-sâl-pin-jî'tis) [" + " + *salingx*, tube, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of tissues around an ovary and oviduct.

perioothecitis (për-i-ô-o-the-sî'tis) [" + *oon*, egg, + *thécê*, box, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the tissues around the ovary. *SYN* *perioophoritis*.

periothecosalingitis (për-i-ô-o-the-kô-sâl-pin-jî'tis) [G. *peri*, around, + *thécê* box, + *salingx*, tube, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of peritoneal membrane around the ovary and oviduct. *SYN* *perioophorosalingitis*, *perisalingoboritis*.

perioptometry (për-i-ôp-tôm-êt-rî) [" + *optos*, visible, + *metron*, a measure]. Measurement of the visual field.

perior'al. *SYN* *circumoral*. About or surrounding the mouth.

periorbita (për-i-or-bî-tâ) [" + *L. orbita*, orbit]. Periosteum of the socket of the eye.

periorbital (për-i-or-bî-tâl) [" + *L. orbita*, orbit]. Surrounding the socket of the eye. *SYN* *circumorbital*.

periorbititis (për-i-or-bî-tî'tis) [" + " + *G. -itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of the periorbita.

periorchitis (për-i-or-kî'tis) [" + *orchis*, testicle, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of the tissues investing a testicle.

p. hemorrhagica. Chronic hematocle of the tunica vaginalis coat of the testis.

periosteal (për-i-ôs-tê-âl) [" + *osteon*, bone]. Concerning the periosteum.

periosteitis (për-i-ôs-tê-i'tis) [G. *peri*, around, + *osteon*, bone, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of membrane investing a bone, the periosteum. *SYN* *periostitis*.

periosteodema (për-i-ôs-tê-ô-ê-dê-mâ) [" + " + *oidema*, swelling]. Edema of the periosteum, the membrane surrounding a bone.

periosteoma (për-i-ôs-tê-ô-mâ) [" + " + *-oma*, tumor]. 1. An abnormal growth surrounding a bone. 2. Tumor of the periosteum, the tissue surrounding a bone.

periosteomyelitis (për-i-ôs-tê-ô-mî-ê-lî'tis) [G. *peri*, around, + *osteon*, bone,

+ *myelos*, marrow, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of bone including the periosteum and marrow.

periosteophyte (për-i-ôs-tê-ô-flî't) [" + " + *phylon*, growth]. Abnormal bony growth on periosteum, or arising from it.

periosteorrhaphy (për-i-ôs-tê-ô-rî-fî) [" + " + *raphê*, a sewing]. Joining by suture the margins of a severed periosteum.

periosteotome (për-i-ôs-tê-ô-tôm) [G. *peri*, around, + *osteon*, bone, + *tomê*, a cutting]. Instrument for cutting the periosteum or removing it from the bone.

periosteotomy (për-i-ôs-tê-ô-tô-mî) [" + " + *tomê*, an incision]. Incision into the periosteum.

periosteous (për-i-ôs-tê-ûs) [" + *osteon*, bone]. Concerning, or of the nature of, periosteum. *SYN* *periosteal*.

periosteum (për-i-ôs-tê-ûm) [G. *peri*, around, + *osteon*, bone]. The fibrous membrane which forms the investing covering of bones except at their articular surfaces. Consists of a dense *external* layer containing numerous blood vessels and an *inner* layer (cambium layer), less vascular and more cellular. It serves as a supporting structure for blood vessels nourishing bone and for attachment of muscles, tendons, and ligaments.

It extends over the whole surface except at the cartilaginous articulations.

p. externum. P. covering ext. surfaces of bones.

p. internum. Int. p. lining the medullary canal of a bone.

periostitis (për-i-ôs-lî'tis) [" + " + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of membrane investing a bone, the periosteum.

ETIOL. Infection following infectious diseases, esp. syphilis, also trauma.

SYM. Pain over part, esp. under pressure, fever, sweats, leukocytosis, skin inflamed, rigidity of overlying muscles.

p. albuminous. P. with albuminous serous fluid exudate beneath the membrane affected.

p. alveolar. Inflammation of the periodontal membrane. *SYN* *periodontitis*.

p. dental. P. of a tooth sheath.

p. diffuse. P. of the long bones.

p. hemorrhagic. P. with extravasation of blood under the periosteum.

periostoma (për-i-ôs-tô-mâ) [G. *peri*, around, + *osteon*, bone, + *-oma*, tumor]. A bony neoplasm around a bone or arising from its membranous sheath.

periosteomedullitis (për-i-ôs-tô-mêd-û-lî'tis) [" + " + *L. medulla*, marrow, + *G. -itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the marrow or sheath of a bone. *SYN*: *periosteomedullitis*, *periosteomyelitis*.

periostosis (për-i-ôs-tô'sis) [" + " + *-ôsis*, disease]. A bony neoplasm around a bone or arising from it.

periostotomy (për-i-ôs-tô-tô-mî) [" + " + *tomê*, incision]. Incision of the periosteum, the sheath covering a bone. *SYN*: *periosteotomy*.

periotic (për-i-ô-tî'ik) [G. *peri*, around, + *ous*, *ot-*, ear]. Situated around the ear, esp. the internal ear.

p. bone. The mastoid and petrous portions of the temporal bone.

peripachymeningitis (për-i-pâk-i-mên-in-jî'tis) [" + *pachys*, thick, + *mêninx*, membrane, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of connective tissue bet. the dura mater and the bone.

peripancratis (për-i-pân-krê-â-tî'tis) [G. *peri*, around, + *pagkreas*, pancreas, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of tissues about or around the pancreas.

peripatetic (pěr-i-pā-tĕt'ĭk) [" + *patein*, to walk]. Moving from place to place, as in walking typhoid.

periphatitis (pěr-i-fā-sĭ'tis) [" + *phakos*, lens, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of the capsule of the crystalline lens of the eye.

periphakus (pěr-'i-fāk'ūs) The elastic capsule surrounding the crystalline lens.

peripherad (pěr-ifēr-ād) [" + *pherein*, to bear, + *L. ad*, to]. In the direction of the periphery.

peripheral (pěr-ifēr-āl) [" + *pherein*, to bear]. Located at or pert. to the periphery.

peripheraphose (pěr-if'er-ā-fōs) An aphose which originates in peripheral optic structures (optic nerve or eyeball).

peripherophose (per-if'er-ō-fōs) A phose which originates in peripheral optic structure (optic nerve or eyeball).

periphery (pěr-if'ēr-i) [" + *pherein*, to bear]. Outer part or a surface of a body, part away from the center.

periphlebitis (pěr-'i-flē-bĭ'tis) [G. *peri*, around, + *phleps*, vein, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of external coat of a vein or tissues around it.

periphoria (pěr-i-fō'rĭ-ā) [" + *phoros*, a bearer]. Tendency for the cornea to deviate from its normal axis. SYN *cyclophoria*.

periphrastic (pěr-i-frās'tĭk) [" + *phrazein*, to speak]. Relating to the use of superfluous words in expressing a thought.

periphrēnitis (pěr-'i-frēn-ĭ'tis) [" + *phrēn*, diaphragm, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of the structures around the diaphragm.

Periplaneta (pěr-'i-plā-nē'tā) A genus of cockroaches belonging to the order Orthoptera. Roaches contaminate food and transmit mechanically infectious bacteria, helminth ova, and cysts of protozoa. They also serve as intermediate host of the tapeworm, *Hymenolepis diminuta*.

P. americana. The American cockroach.

P. australasiae. The Australian cockroach.

periplast (pěr-'i-plāst) [" + *plassein*, to form]. 1. Peripheral protoplasm of a cell exclusive of the nucleus. 2. Matrix of a part or organ. 3. A cell wall. SYN: *periblast*.

peripleural (pěr-'i-plū'rāl) [" + *pleura*, rib]. Encircling the pleura.

peripleuritis (pěr-i-plū-rĭ'tis) [" + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of the connective tissues bet the pleura and wall of the chest.

periplocin (pěr-ip'ĭō-sĭn). $C_{40}H_{74}O_{12}$. Glucoside of *Periploca graeca*, used in treating diseases of the heart.

periproctitis (pěr-'i-prōk-tĭ'tis) [" + *prōktos*, anus, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of areolar tissues in region of the rectum and anus. SYN *perirectitis*.

periprostatic (pěr-'i-prōs-tāt'ĭk) [" + *prostātēs*, prostate]. Surrounding or occurring about the prostate.

periprostatitis (pěr-'i-prōs-tā-tĭ'tis) [" + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of tissues surrounding the prostate.

peripylephlebitis (pěr-'i-pl'le-flē-bĭ'tis) [" + *pyle*, gate, + *phleps*, *phleb*, vein, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of tissues about the portal vein.

peripyloric (pěr-'i-pl-lor'ĭk) [G. *peri*, around, + *pylōros*, pylorus]. Extending around the pylorus.

perirectal (pěr-'i-rĕktāl) [" + *L. rectus*, straight]. Extending around the rectum.

perirectitis (pěr-'i-rĕk-tĭ'tis) [" + *G. -itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of tissues about rectum and anus. SYN: *periproctitis*.

perirenal (pěr-'i-rēnāl) [" + *L. rēn*, kidney]. Extending around the kidney. SYN: *circumrenal*, *perinephric*.

perirhinal (pěr-'i-rĭ'nāl) [" + *ris*, *rin*, nose]. Located about the nose or nasal fossae.

perirhizoclasia (pěr-'i-rĭ-zō-klā'zĭ-ā) [" + *riza*, root, + *klasis*, a breaking]. Inflammation and destruction of tissues extending around the roots of a tooth.

perisalpingitis (pěr-'i-sāl-pĭn-jĭ'tis) [" + *salpigr*, *salpigo*, tube, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of peritoneal coat about the oviduct.

perisalpingoovariis (pěr-'i-sāl-pĭn-gō-ō-vār-ĭ'tis) [" + *G. -itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of peritoneal tissues surrounding the fallopian tubes and ovaries. SYN: *perioophorosalpingitis*, *perioothecosalpingitis*.

periscle'rium [G. *peri*, around, + *sklēros*, hard]. Fibrous tissue encircling ossifying cartilage.

periscopic (pěr-'i-skop'ĭk) [" + *skopein*, to examine]. Viewing on all sides.

perish (pěr'ish) [L. *perire*, to come to nothing]. To disintegrate or die, esp. by other than natural causes.

perisigmoiditis (pěr-'i-sĭg-moi-dĭ'tis) [G. *peri*, around, + *sigma*, Greek letter S, + *eidos*, like, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of peritoneal tissues around sigmoid flexure of the colon.

perisinusitis (pěr-'i-si-nū-sĭ'tis) [G. *peri*, around, + *L. sinus*, cavity, + *G. -itis*, inflammation]. SYN *perisinuitis*. Inflammation of membranes about a sinus, esp a venus sinus of the dura mater.

perispermatis (pěr-'i-spēr-mā-tĭ'tis) [" + *sperma*, seed, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of tissues about spermatic cord.

p. serosa. Hydrocele of spermatic cord.

perisplanchnic (pěr-'i-splānk'nĭk) [" + *splanchnon*, viscus]. Extending around a viscus or the viscera.

perisplanchnitis (pěr-'i-splānk-nĭ'tis) [" + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of the tissues around the viscera. SYN: *perivisceritis*.

perisplenitis (pěr-'i-splē-nĭ'tis) [" + *splēn*, spleen, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of peritoneal coat of the spleen, the splenic capsule.

p. cartilaginea. SYN *hyalin capsulitis*. Inflammation of capsule of the spleen resulting in thickening and hardening.

perispondylitis (pěr-'i-spōn-dĭl-ĭ'tis) [" + *spondylos*, vertebra, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of the parts around a vertebra.

perissad (pěr-'is-ād, pěr-'is-ad) [G. *perissos*, odd]. 1. Radical or element of odd valence. 2. Having odd valence.

perissodactylous (pěr-'is-ō-dākt'ĭ-lūs) [" + *daktylos*, digit]. Having an odd number of toes.

peristalsis (pěr-'is-tāl'sis) [G. *perissos*, odd, + *stalsis*, contraction]. A progressive, wavelike movement which occurs involuntarily in hollow tubes of the body, esp the alimentary canal. It is characteristic of tubes possessing longitudinal and circular layers of smooth muscle fibers.

P. is induced reflexly by distention of the walls of the tube. The wave consists of contraction of the circular muscle above the distention with relaxation of the region immediately distal to the distended portion. The simultaneous contraction and relaxation progresses slowly for a short distance as a wave which causes the contents of the tube to be forced onward in a spiral fashion.

p., mass. Forced peristaltic movements of short duration moving contents from 1 section of the colon to another, occurring 3 or 4 times daily.

p., reverse. **SYN:** *antiperistalsis*. Peristalsis in a direction opposite to the normal direction. It may occur normally in the duodenum below the cap. However, its appearance in other parts of the alimentary canal is indicative of pathological conditions such as inflammation, obstruction, or presence of diverticula or diverticulitis.

peristaltic (pěr'ī-stāl'tik) [*G. perī, around, + stalsis, contraction*]. Concerning, or of the nature of, peristalsis.

p. rush. A rapidly moving peristaltic wave which occurs from time to time in the small intestine moving all of the contents before it.

p. unrest. Increased peristalsis or abnormal motility of the intestinal tract.

p. wave. The wavelike movement occurring during peristalsis.

peristaphyline (pěr'ī-stāf'ī-līn) [*" + staphylē, uvula*]. About the uvula.

peristome (pěr'ī-tōm) [*" + stoma, mouth*]. Channel leading from the mouth in protozoa.

peristruumitis (pěr'ī-strū-mī'tis) [*" + L. struma, goiter*]. Inflamed condition of tissues around a goiter. **SYN:** *perithyroiditis*.

perisynovial (pěr'ī-sīn-ōv'ī-āl) [*" + syn, with, + ōn, egg*]. Extending around a synovial structure.

perisystole (pěr'ī-sīs'tō-lē) [*" + systolē, contraction*]. The period preceding the systole in the cardiac rhythm.

peritectomy (pěr'ī-tēk'tō-mī) [*G. perī, around, + ektomē, excision*]. Surgical removal of a ring of conjunctiva around the cornea.

peritendineum (pěr'ī-tēn-dīn'ē-ūm) [*G. perī, around, + L. tendo, tendon*]. A sheath of fibrous connective tissue investing a fiber bundle of a tendon.

peritendinitis (pěr'ī-tēn-dīn-ī'tis) [*" + G. -itis, inflammation*]. Inflamed condition of the sheath of a tendon. **SYN:** *peritenonitis*.

p. calcarea. The deposition of calcareous material in tendons and associated regions, characterized by pain, tenderness, and limitation of motion.

peritenonitis (pěr'ī-tēn-on-ī'tis) [*" + tenōn, tendon, + -itis, inflammation*]. Inflammation of sheath investing a tendon. **SYN:** *peritendinitis*.

perithelioma (pěr'ī-thē-lī-ō'mā) [*" + thēlē, nipple, + -ōma, tumor*]. A tumor derived from the perithelial layer of the blood vessels.

perithellum (pěr'ī-thē-lī-ūm) [*" + thēlē, nipple*]. Fibrous outer layer of the smaller blood vessels and capillaries.

perithyroiditis (pěr'ī-thī-roy-dī'tis) [*" + thyreos, shield, + eidos, form, + -itis, inflammation*]. Inflammation of capsule or tissues sheathing the thyroid gland. **SYN:** *peristruumitis*.

peritomy (pěr'ī-tō-mī) [*G. perī, around, + tomē, incision*]. 1. Excision of narrow strip of conjunctiva around the

cornea in treatment of pannus. 2. Circumcision.

Operation also consists in dividing the conjunctival vessels running over the limbus.

peritoneal (pěr'ī-tō-nē-āl) [*G. peritoneaion, peritoneum*]. Concerning the peritoneum.

p. cavity. Region bordered by parietal layer of the peritoneum containing all the abdominal organs exclusive of the kidney. **SEE:** *cholangos*.

p. sac, lesser. The omental bursa or cavity of the great omentum.

peritonealgia (pěr'ī-tō-nē-āl'jī-ā) [*" + algos, pain*]. Pain of the peritoneum.

peritoneocentesis (pěr'ī-tō-nē-ō-sēn-tē-sis) [*" + kentēsis, a puncture*]. Piercing of the peritoneal cavity to obtain fluid. **SEE:** *paracentesis*.

peritoneoclysis (pěr'ī-tō-nē-ō-klī'sis) [*" + klysis, a washing out*]. Introduction of fluid into the peritoneal cavity.

peritoneopathy (pěr'ī-tō-nē-ō-pāth-i) [*" + pathos, disease*]. Any disordered condition of the peritoneum.

peritoneopexy (pěr'ī-tō-nē-ō-pēks'ī) [*" + pēxis, fixation*]. Fixation of the uterus by way of the vagina.

peritoneoplasty (pěr'ī-tō-nē-ō-plās'tī) [*" + plassein, to form*]. Reporative surgery to prevent re-formation of loosened adhesions.

peritoneoscope (pěr'ī-tō-nē-ō-skōp) [*G. peritoneaion, peritoneum, + skopein, to examine*]. Long, slender telescope with a tiny electric light on the end as well as a forceps for grasping a small metal fragment or for clamping a bleeding artery in the peritoneum.

peritoneoscopy (pěr'ī-tō-nē-ō-skōp'ī) [*" + skopein, to examine*]. Examination of peritoneal cavity with the peritoneoscope.

peritoneotomy (pěr'ī-tō-nē-ōt'ō-mī) [*" + tomē, a cutting*]. Process of incising the peritoneum.

peritoneum (pěr'ī-tō-nē-ūm) [*G. peritoneaion*]. The serous membrane reflected over the viscera, and lining the abdominal cavity.

PALPATION. If palmar surface of hand be applied to side of abdomen at level of the liquid in ascites, and light percussion be performed on the opposite side, a sense of fluctuation will be communicated to the hand.

p., parietal. P. lining abdominal and pelvic walls and undersurface of diaphragm.

p., visceral. The p. that invests the abdominal organs.

peritonitic (pěr'ī-tō-nī'tik) [*" + -itis, inflammation*]. Affected with or concerning peritonitis.

peritonitis (pěr'ī-tō-nī'tis) [*G. peritoneaion, peritoneum, + -itis, inflammation*]. Inflammation of the peritoneum, the membranous coat lining the abdominal cavity and investing the viscera.

ETIOLOGY. Infectious organisms which gain access by way of. (1) rupture or perforation of viscus or associated structures, (2) female genital tract, (3) piercing of abdominal wall, (4) blood stream or lymphatic vessels, (5) operative incisions and failure to practice aseptic technics.

TREATMENT: Antibiotic therapy. Penicillin and streptomycin given parenterally in large doses. In some cases a broad spectrum antibiotic may be used. Transfusions of blood or plasma may be necessary. More important than treatment are prophylactic measures to prevent the development of peritonitis.

p., acute diffuse. Generalized p. of a large area.

ETIOL. Rupture of an intraabdominal viscus, as the appendix or stomach. Infection may take place directly from an adjacent organ which is inflamed, or from the blood stream in patients with septicemia.

SYM: Chill; fever, 102°-103° F.; rapid, wiry pulse, abdominal pain and tenderness so intense abdominal respiration and bodily movement inhibited; patient on back, thighs flexed; features pinched, and anxious, teeth showing by raised lips; vomiting persistent; bowels usually constipated, hiccough; abdominal distention.

PROG Guarded

TREATMENT Surgical intervention. Absolute bed rest, sips of water by mouth; saline or glucose solution parenterally; heat to abdomen; repeated gastric lavage, sedatives, foot of bed raised.

Recent additions to treatment have been the inhalation of concentrated oxygen, and in cases complicating appendicitis, the administration of sulfanilamide

p., adhesive. P in which the visceral and parietal layers stick together by means of adhesions.

p., aseptic. P due to other causes than bacterial infection, such as trauma, presence of chemicals produced naturally or introduced from without, irradiation.

p., chronic. Usually tuberculous, cancerous or syphilitic; occurs in chronic alcoholism.

SYM: Fever slight or absent. Pain not severe, paroxysms, usually diffuse tenderness, anemia and emaciation may be marked.

PROG. Guarded

TREATMENT. Rest; light diet; constitutional treatment, when effusion is great; paracentesis Laparotomy.

DIET: Milk diet, meat juices, raw eggs, no vegetables or fruit. Avoid causes of distention.

p. deformans. Chronic p. with thickened membrane and adhesions contracting and causing retraction of the intestines.

p., diffuse. **SYN.** *generalized peritonitis* P which is widespread involving most of the peritoneum

p., localized. P in which only a small area is involved

p. pelvic. That involving p. of the pelvic region, usually the sequela of uterine tube infection in female.

p., primary. P. resulting from infectious organisms transmitted through blood or lymph.

p., puerperal. P. which develops following childbirth.

p., secondary. P. resulting from extension of infection from adjoining structures, rupture of a viscus, abscess, or trauma.

p., septic. P. caused by a pyogenic bacterium.

p., serous. P. in which there is liquid exudation.

p., traumatic. P. due to injury or wound infection.

p., tuberculous. P. caused by numerous tubercle bacilli on the peritoneum.

peritonillar (pēr'ī-ton'sil-ār) [G. *peri*, around, + L. *tonsilla*, tonsil]. Extending around a tonsil.

peritonillitis (pēr-ī-tōn-sil-ī'tis) [" + " + G. *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed

condition of tissues around the tonsils.

SYN: *periamygdalitis*.

peritrichous (pēr-ī'trik-ūs) [" + *thrix*, trich-, hair]. BACT: Having cilia or flagella covering the entire surface.

perityphilitis (pēr'ī-tif-ī'lītis) [" + *typhlos*, blind, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of tissues around the cecum and appendix. **SYN:** *appendicitis*.

periurometeritis (pēr'ī-ū-rē'tēr-ītis) [" + *ourēter*, ureter, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of parts about the ureter.

periuethral (pēr'ī-ū-rē'thrāl) [" + *ourēthra*, urethra]. Located about the urethra.

perilutrine (pēr'ī-ū'tēr-īn) [" + L. *uterus*, womb]. Located about the uterus. **SYN:** *perimetric*.

perivaginitis (pēr'ī-vāj-īn-ītis) [G. *peri*, around, + L. *vagina*, sheath, + G. *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of region around the vagina. **SYN** *pericolicpitis*.

perivascular (pēr'ī-vās-kū-ler) [" + L. *vasculus*, a little vessel]. Located around a vessel, esp. a blood vessel.

perivascuilitis (pēr'ī-vās-kū-ī'tis) [" + " + G. *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of tissues surrounding a blood vessel. **SYN.** *periangitis*

perivisceritis (pēr'ī-vīs-ēr-ītis) [" + L. *viscus*, viscer-, internal organ, + G. *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of the tissues surrounding the viscera.

perixenitis (pēr'ī-zēn-ītis) [" + *zenos*, strange, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the region around a foreign body.

perle (perl). A capsule containing a medicine.

perlèche (pēr-lāsh) [Fr.]. Disorder marked by fissures and epithelial desquamation at corners of the mouth, esp. seen in children. May be infectious or a symptom or dietary deficiency, esp riboflavin deficiency.

permanent (pūr'mān-ēnt) [L. *per*, through, + *manere*, to remain]. Enduring, without change.

p. teeth. Teeth developing at the 2nd dentition. **SEE** *dens permanens*.

permanganate (pēr-man'gān-āt). Any one of the salts of permanganic acid.

permeability. The quality of being permeable.

p. capillary. The condition of capillary wall which enables substances in the blood to diffuse into tissue spaces or into cells or vice versa.

permeable (pūr'mē-ā-bl) [L. *per*, through, + *meare*, to pass]. Capable of or allowing the passage of fluids or substances in solution

permeation (pēr'mē-ā'shūn). The spread of cells of a malignant tumor through adjacent tissues

pernicious (pēr-nish'ūs) [L. *perniciōsus*, destructive]. Destructive; fatal; harmful.

p. anemia. Severe, often fatal, form of blood disease, marked by progressive decrease in red blood corpuscles, muscular weakness, and gastrointestinal and neural disturbances. **SEE:** *anemia*, *pernicius*.

p. trend. **PSY:** An abnormal departure from conventional ideas and social interests. Pregential interests are manifested.

pernio (pūr'nī-ō) [L. *chilblain*]. Congestion and swelling of the skin, due to cold.

SYM: Attended with severe burning or itching; ulceration may result from

vesicles and bullae which sometimes form. *Syn.* *chilblain*.

perniosis (pŭr-nī-ō'sis) [L. *perniō*, chilblain, + G. -ōsis, disease]. A skin disorder due to cold. *Sx.* *chilblain*, *pernio*.

pernoson (pur-nōs'tōn). Barbituric acid derivative used as an anesthetic and hypnotic, as in labor.

pero-. Comb. form meaning "deformed"

perobrachiū (pe'rō-brā'kē-ūs). Condition in which forearms and hands are deformed

perocephalus. Term applied to an individual with a defective head

perogen (pe'rō-jēn). A preparation composed of 2 separate mixtures which are united in making an oxygen bath

per'om'elus. An individual with stunted, deformed limbs

peroneal (pēr-ō-nē'āl) [G. *peronē*, pin]. Concerning the fibula

peroneo- [G.]. Combining form, *pert.* to the fibula.

peroneum (pēr-ō-nē'ūm) [G. *peronē*, pin]. The fibula. *Syn.* *os peroneum*.

peroneus (pēr-ō-nē'ūs) [L., from G. *peronē*, pin]. One of several muscles of the leg causing motion in the foot

peronia (pe-rō'nī-ā). Malformation.

peroral (pēr-or'āl) [L. *per*, through, + *os*, or-, mouth]. Via the mouth.

per os [L.]. By mouth

pero'sis. Condition due to abnormal or defective development

peroxidase (per-ōks'ī-dās) [L. *per*, through, + *oxys*, acid, + *ase*, enzyme]. An enzyme which hastens the decomposition of peroxides, esp. of hydrogen peroxide.

The presence of this enzyme in the tissues is the cause of the bubbling seen when peroxide is poured over a cut in the skin. *See* *catalase*.

peroxide (pūr-ōk'sid) ["" + G. *oxys*, acid]. In chemistry, a compound containing more oxygen than do the other oxides of the element in question.

Examples are the peroxides of hydrogen, H_2O_2 ; sodium, Na_2O_2 ; magnesium, MgO_2 ; and nitrogen, NO_2 .

perplication (per-plī-kā'shūn) ["" + *pli-*, to fold]. Inserting the cut end of an artery through an incision in its own wall to arrest bleeding.

per primam, per primam intentionem (per prēmām in-tēn-tī-ō'nēm) [L.]. By first intention *See* *healing, first intention*.

per rectum (per rēk'tūm) [L.]. By the rectum; through the rectum.

persalt (pur'sawlt) *CHEM* A salt containing largest possible amount of an acid radical.

per secundam (per se-kun'dām) [L.]. By second intention. *See* *healing, second intention*.

perseveration (pūr-sēv-ēr-ā'shūn) [L. *perseverāre*, to persist]. Continued repetition of a meaningless word or phrase, or repetition of answers which are not related to successive questions asked.

persimmon (pur-sim'ŋn) [Algonquin]. *Av.* *Saxif.* (American): 50 Gm. *Pro.* 0.4, *Fat* 0.4, *Carbo.* 14.9. *VITAMINS:* A+, C+, *ASH CONSR:* Ca 0.002, Mg 0.009, K 0.292, Na 0.011, P 0.021, Cl 0.002, S 0.005.

personal (pūr-sō-nāl) [L. *persona*, a person]. Characteristic of an individual.

p. equation. In scientific observation, factors depending on personal qualities of individual observers

personality (pūr-sō-nāl'i-ti) [L. *persona*, person]. The unique organization of traits, characteristics and modes of behavior of an individual which sets him apart from other individuals and at

the same time determines how others react to him

P., double. *Sx:* *dual p.*

P., dual. Mental dissociation in which 1 individual shows in alternation 2 very different personalities. *Sx:* *dual personality*.

P., extroverted. That in which activities or libido are directed to other individuals or the environment

P., introverted. One in which activities or libido are directed to the individual himself

P., multiple. State in which 3 or more personalities alternate in the same individual. *Sx:* *multiple personality*.

P., neurotic. One characterized by behavior intermediate between normal and that of a neurotic individual

P., psychopathic. One who, while possessing normal intelligence, by reason of heredity or congenital conditions, becomes constitutionally lacking in moral sensibilities, emotional control and inhibitions of the will

Constitutional imbalance in the pattern of the mind, but not a disorder of function such as is observed in actual neuroses and psychoses. In other words, such a personality represents a borderline state. The inferiority of the psychopath is *emotional and not intellectual*.

P., schizoid. One characterized by withdrawal, introspection, odd and unusual behavior

P., split. Dissociation of ideas not amenable to conscious control, as in schizophrenia.

RS consciousness, dissociation, dual p., multiple p., somnambulism, vigilambulism.

perspiration (pūr-splr-ā'shūn) [L. *per*, through, + *spirāre*, to breathe]. 1. Sweat. 2. Secretion and exudation of fluid by sweat glands of the skin, about 700 cc. per day

Perspiration is increased by: (a) Temperature and humidity of the atmosphere; (b) diluted blood; (c) exercises; (d) pain, (e) nausea, (f) nervousness; (g) mental excitement, (h) dyspnea; (i) diaphoretics.

It is decreased by: (a) Colds; (b) diarrhea; (c) voiding large quantities of urine, by using certain drugs.

P., insensible. P. which evaporates as fast as formed, leaving no moisture on the skin.

P., sensible. P. which occurs so as to form drops.

perspiration, words pert. to: adiaporesis, adiapneusia, anhidrosis, anhidrotic, andros, bromohyperhidrosis, bromidrosis, chorephidrosis, chromidrosis, diaphoresis, meridrosis, panidrosis, polyidrosis, secretion, sudor, sudorific, sweat-, center, sweating, transpiration, uridrosis.

perspire (pūr-spir') [L. *per*, through, + *spirāre*, to breathe]. To excrete fluid through the skin *Syn:* *sweat*.

perstriction (pēr-strīk'shūn) [L. *per*, through, + *strictus*, from *stringere*, to tighten]. Ligation of a bleeding vessel for the arrest of hemorrhage.

persulfate (pūr-sūl'fāt). One of a series of sulfates containing more sulfuric acid than the others in same series.

per tertiam intentionem (per tēr'ti-ām in-tēn-tī-ō'nēm) [L.]. By third intention. *Sx:* *healing, third intention*.

Perthes' disease (pār'tās). One in which changes take place in bone at head of femur with deformity resulting.

Sym: Similar to tuberculous hip joint disease. **Syn:** *osteochondritis deformans juvenilis*.

per tubam (pĕr tŭbām) [L.]. Through a tube.

perturbation. State of being greatly disturbed or agitated; uneasiness of mind

pertussis (pĕr-tŭs'is) [" + *tussis*, cough]. An acute, infectious disease characterized by a catarrhal stage, followed by a peculiar paroxysmal cough, ending in a whooping inspiration

Etiol. Due to a coccobacillus, *Hemophilus pertussis* (Bordet-Gengou bacillus)

Incubation: Seven to 10 days.

Sym. A blood count shows a marked lymphocytosis which may vary from 20,000 to 10,000. Often divided into 3 stages; first *catarrhal*. At this time the symptoms chiefly suggestive of the common cold—slight elevation of fever, sneezing, rhinitis, and dry cough. Irritability and loss of appetite.

After from 7 to 10 days, the second, or *paroxysmal stage*, sets in. The cough is more violent, and consists of a series of several short coughs, followed by long drawn inspiration, during which the typical whoop is heard, this being occasioned by the spasmodic contraction of the glottis

With the beginning of each paroxysm, patient often assumes a worried expression, sometimes even one of terror. The face becomes cyanosed, eyes injected, veins distended. With conclusion of the paroxysm, vomiting is common. At this time also, there may be epistaxis, subconjunctival hemorrhages, or hemorrhages in other portions of body

Number of paroxysms in 24 hours may vary from 3 to 4 up to 40 or 50. Following an indefinite period of several weeks, the stage of *decline* begins, the paroxysms grow less frequent and less violent. Nutrition of child improves, and after a period which may be prolonged for several months, the cough finally ceases.

pertussoid (pĕr-tŭs'oyd) [L. *per*, through, + *tussis*, cough, + *G. eidos*, resemblance]. 1. Of the nature of whooping cough. 2. A cough generally similar to that of whooping cough.

peruol (pĕr'ŭ-ōl). Oil derived from balsam of Peru used in scabies

perversion (pĕr-vur'zhŭn) [L. *per*, through, + *versio*, a turning]. Deviation from the normal path, as in function

p., sexual. Maladjustment of sexual life in which satisfaction is sought in ways deviating from the accepted normal.

Substitution of sadism, peeping, or touching the object of one's libido, or gloating upon some possession of that object rather than the normal expression through heterosexual coition; it may take many forms of expression, such as homosexuality.

pervert (pĕr-vŭrt') [L. *per*, through, + *vertere*, to turn] 1. v. To turn from the normal. 2. (pĕr'vŭrt). n. One who has turned from the normal or right path, esp. sexually.

p., sexual. One whose sex conduct is not normal.

Many of them suffer from mental diseases, such as dementia, senility, epilepsy, and from general paralysis.

Most of them are mental degenerates suffering from psychic or physical de-

fects. Heredity plays a part in some instances. Diseases of the nervous system, alcoholism, and infections also may be responsible in part. Stigmata or malformations are often present.

pervigilium (pĕr-vi-jil'ŭm) [L. *per*, through, + *vigil*, awake]. Inability to sleep. **Syn** *insomnia*, *wakefulness*.

pervious (pĕr'vi-ŭs) [L. *per*, through, + *via*, way]. 1. Capable of being penetrated 2. Penetrating **Syn** *permeable*.

pes (pl. pĕ'dĕz) (pĕz) [L. *pes*, *ped*, foot]. The foot or a footlike structure.

p. anserinus. Three primary branches of the facial nerve after leaving the stylomastoid foramen

p. cavius. Abnormal hollowness of the sole of the foot

p. contortus. **Syn** *talipes*, *q* Clubfoot

p. corvinus. Wrinkles at outer ocular canthus **Syn** *crow's foot*.

p. equinus. Deformity marked by walking without touching heel to the ground. **Syn** *talipes equinus*, *q.v.*

p. gigas. **Syn** *macropodia* An abnormally large foot

p. hippocampi. Lower portion of the hippocampus major

p., infraorbital. Terminal radiating branches of the infraorbital nerve after exit from the infraorbital canal.

p. planus. Flatfoot

p. valgoplanus. **P** planus, *q.v.*

p. valgus. Clubfoot in which sole turns outward **Syn** *talipes valgus*.

p. varus. Clubfoot in which sole turns inward **Syn** *talipes varus*.

pessary (pĕs'ār-i) [G *peossos*, oval pebble] A device which is inserted into the vagina. It may function as a supportive structure for the uterus or as a contraceptive device

p., cup. One which has a cup-shaped hollow that fits over the os uteri.

p., diaphragm. Cup-shaped rubber p used as a contraceptive device

p., Garlel's. Inflatable hollow rubber p.

p., Hodge's. P. used to correct retro-deviations of the uterus

p., lever. P designed according to the principles of a lever

p., ring. Round pessary

p., stem. P with stem which fits into the uterine canal

pes'simism. Morbid state of mind in which outlook toward life is gloomy or the worst interpretation is applied to events occurring, lacking in hope. **Opp** of *optimism*

pest (pĕst) [L. *pestis*, plague]. 1. Fatal epidemic disease, esp. the plague. 2. A noxious, destructive insect

p.-house. Hospital for those infected with a pestilential or communicable disease.

pestiferous (pĕst-if'ēr-ŭs) [" + *ferre*, to carry]. Producing a pestilence; carrying infection. **Syn** *pestilential*.

pestilence (pĕst'il-ĕns) [L. *pestilential*, a widespread epidemic]. 1. An epidemic contagious disease, specifically bubonic plague. 2. An epidemic caused by such a disease.

pestilential (pĕst-i-lĕn'shāl) [L. *pestilential*, a widespread disease]. Concerning or causing a pestilence. **Syn** *pestiferous*.

pestis (pĕs'tis) [L. *plague*]. The plague.

pestle (pĕs'l) [L. *pistillum*, pestle]. Device for macerating drugs in a mortar.

petechiae (pe-tĕ'ki-ĕ) [Italian *peteche*, a flea bite]. 1. Small, purplish, hemorrhagic spots on the skin which appear

in certain severe fevers and are indicative of great prostration, as in typhus. Also applied to similar spots occurring on mucous membranes or serous surfaces. 2. Red spots from bite of a flea.

petechial (pe-tě'ki-ăl) [Italian *petechie*, a flea bite]. Marked by presence of petechiae.

petiole. A slender stalk or stem. Ex. petiole of epiglottic cartilage.

petit mal (pě'tě-măhl) [F. little illness].

Mild form of epileptic attack. Consciousness may be lost, but there is an absence of convulsions. SEE: *epilepsy*, *pyknolepsy*.

Petit's canal. SYN *zonular space*. A space or cleft encircling lens between points of attachment of fibers of suspensory ligament.

P.'s sinuses. Hollows in aortic and pulmonary arteries behind semilunar valves.

P.'s triangle. SYN *trigonum lumbale*. Area on lateral abdominal wall bounded by crest of ilium, post margin of ext oblique, and lateral margin of latissimus dorsi.

petrification (pě't-ri-făk'shün) [L. *petra*, stone, + *facere*, to make]. Process of changing into stone or hard substance.

petrified (pě't-ri-fid) [L. *petra*, stone]. Changed into stone, rigid.

petrify (pě't-ri-fi) [L. *petra*, stone]. Convert into stone, make rigid.

petrissage (pă-tie-săzh') [Fr.]. A kneading movement in massage.

Performed generally by (a) The tips of the thumbs, (b) with index finger and thumb, (c) with palm of hand.

It is used principally on the extremities. The operator picks up a special muscle or tendon and, placing 1 finger on each side of the part, proceeds in centripetal motion with a firm pressure. SYN *kneading*.

petro- [L.]. Combining form meaning stone. Pert to petrous portion of temporal bone.

petrolatoma (pě't-rō-lă-tō'mă) [L. *petra*, stone, + *oleum*, oil, + G. -*ōma*, tumor]. Tumor or swelling caused by introduction of liquid petrolatum under the skin.

petrolatum (pě't-rō-lă-tŭm) [“ + *oleum*, oil]. USP. A purified semi-solid mixture of hydrocarbons obtained from petroleum.

ACTION AND USES: As a base for ointments and as a lubricant.

p. liquid. USP. A mixture of liquid hydrocarbons obtained from petroleum.

ACTION AND USES: A vehicle for medicinal substances for local applications. Light p. employed as a spray. Heavy p. given internally in treatment of constipation.

Dosage: 4 drams (15 cc). SEE: *mineral oil*, *paraffin*, *liquid*.

petroleum (pě't-rō-lē-um) [L. *petra*, stone, + *oleum*, oil]. An oily inflammable liquid found in the upper strata of the earth, a hydrocarbon mixture.

petro-'mastoid'. Pert to petrous portion of temporal bone and occipital bone.

petrosa (pě't-rō-să) [L. stony]. The petrous part of the temporal bone.

petrosal (pě't-rō-săl) [L. *petrōsus*, stony]. Of, pert. to, or situated near, the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

petrositis (pě't-rō-si'tis) [“ + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of the petrous region of the temporal bone.

petro-'sphenoid'. Pert to petrous portion of temporal bone and sphenoid bone.

petro-'squa'mous'. Pert to petrous and squamous portions of temporal bone.

petrous (pě't-rus) [G. *petra*, stone]. 1. Resembling stone. 2. Relating to the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

SYN. *petrosal*.

p. ganglion. Inf. ganglion of the glossopharyngeal nerve.

Peyer's patch (pi'ēr) An aggregation of solitary nodules or groups of lymph nodules found chiefly in the ileum near its junction with the colon. Each consists of 10 to 70 nodules forming an oval patch, varying from 12 to 20 mm. in length. They lie in the mucosa and submucosa and always occur on side of intestine opposite to attachment of mesentery. In typhoid fever, they undergo hyperplasia and often become ulcerated. Also called *aggregated* or *agminated nodules* or *follicles*.

Pfeiffer's bacillus (fifēr). *Hemophilus influenzae*, q.v.

P.'s phenomenon. A discovery announced in 1894 that serum of guinea pigs immunized with cholera vibrios destroyed cholera organisms in peritoneal cavity of immune and nonimmune guinea pigs and that same reaction occurred *in vitro*. Also that same lytic reaction occurred with typhoid and colon bacteria.

PH. Abbr. for *Pharmacopoeia*.

pH. In chemistry, the logarithm of $\frac{1}{CH}$

or hydrogen ion (H+) concentration, a symbol used to express degree of acidity or alkalinity. The pH of a neutral solution is 7. Alkaline or basic solutions range from pH 7 to pH 14; acid solutions range from pH 7 to pH 1.

The pH of a solution may be determined electrically by a pH meter or colorimetrically by the use of indicators. A list of indicators and the pH range registered by each is given under *indicator*, q.v.

The following table is for orientation.

Material	pH
Decinormal HCl	1.0
Gastric juice	1.0 to 1.3
Thousandth-normal HCl	3.0
Pure water (neutral)	7.0
Blood plasma	7.3 to 7.5
Pancreatic juice	8.4 to 8.9
Thousandth-normal NaOH	11.0
Decinormal NaOH	13.0

phacitis (fă-si'tis) [G. *phakos*, lens, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of the crystalline lens. SYN *phakitis*.

phaco- [G.]. Prefix, pert. to lens of the eye.

phacoanaphylaxis (făk'ō-ăn-ă-flī-ăk'sis) [G. *phakos*, lens, + *ana*, up, + *phylaxis*, a guard]. Hypersensitivity to protein of the crystalline lens.

phacocoele (făk'ō-sēl) [“ + *kēlē*, swelling]. Displacement of the crystalline lens into the int. chamber of the eye.

phacocyst (făk'ō-sist) [“ + *kystis*, a sac]. Capsule of the crystalline lens.

phacocystectomy (făk'ō-sis-těk'tō-mī) [“ + “ + *ektomē*, excision]. Surgical excision of part of crystalline lens capsule for cataract.

phacocystitis (făk'ō-sis-ti'tis) [“ + “ + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of capsule of crystalline lens.

phacoeresis (făk'ō-ēr-ēs'is) [“ + *erēsis*, removal]. Removal of crystalline lens by suction method.

phacoglaucoma (făk'ō-glăw-kō'mă) [“ + *glaukos*, green, + *-ōma*, tumor]. Glaucoma and the changes it induces in the crystalline lens. SEE: *glaucoma*.

phacohymenitis (făk'ō-hi-mēn-itis). In-

flamed condition of capsule of crystalline lens

phacoid (fāk'oyd) [G. *phakos*, lens, + *eidōs*, form]. Lentil or lens-shaped.

phacodscope (fāk-oyd'ō-skōp) [" + " + *skopein*, to examine]. Instrument for observing accommodative changes of the lens. SYN *phacoscope*.

phacolysis (fāk-ol'i-sis) [" + *lysis*, dissolution]. 1 Dissection and removal of the lens of the eye in treatment of cataract. 2 Any dissolution or disintegration of the crystalline lens.

phacomalacia (fāk'ō-mal-ā'si-ā) [" + *malakia*, softening]. A softening of the lens usually due to a soft cataract.

phacomatosis. SYN *neurodermatoses*. One of a group of diseases, congenital and probably hereditary in origin, manifested by cutaneous and neurologic syndromes. They include the following: *neurofibromatosis* (von Recklinghausen's disease), *von Hippel-Lindau disease*, *Sturge-Weber syndrome*, and *tuberous sclerosis*.

phacometachoresis (fāk'ō-mēt-ā-kō-rē'sis) [" + *metachōrēsis*, displacement]. Dislocation of the crystalline lens. SYN: *phacocle*.

phacometer (fāk-ōm'ēt-ēr) [" + *metron*, measure]. Device for ascertaining refractive power of a lens.

phacoplanesis (fāk'ō-plān-ē'sis) [" + *planēsis*, a wandering]. Abnormal mobility of the crystalline lens.

phacosclerosis (fāk'ō-sklē-rō'sis) [G. *phakos*, lens, + *sklērōsis*, a hardening]. Hardening of the crystalline lens of eye.

phacoscope (fāk'ō-skōp) [" + *skopein*, to examine]. Instrument for observing change of curvature of crystalline lens during accommodation.

phacoscotismus (fāk'ō-skō-tās'mūs). Clouding of crystalline lens of the eye.

phag-, phago-. Combining form meaning an *eater*, or pertaining to ingestion or engulfing.

phage (fā) [G. *phagēin*, to eat]. A particulate, transmissible, ultramicroscopic substance which dissolves or exerts a lytic effect upon bacteria. SEE: *bacteriophage*.

phagedena (fāj-ēd-ē'nā) [G. *phagedaina*, a cancerous sore]. A sloughing ulcer that spreads.

p., sloughing. Hospital gangrene.

phagedenic (fāj-e-dē'nik) [G. *phagedaina*, a cancerous sore]. Concerning, or of the nature of, phagedena.

phagocyte (fāg'ō-sīt) [G. *phagēin*, to eat, + *kytos*, cell]. A cell which has the ability to ingest and destroy particulate substances such as bacteria, protozoa, cells and cell debris, dust particles, and colloids. Ex: Cells of the reticuloendothelial system (macrophages or histiocytes, reticular cells of lymph nodes, Kupffer's cells of liver, dust cells of lung) and leukocytes.

There are 2 classes: *macrophages*, or large mononucleated cells, which ingest dead tissues and cells, and *microphages*, which ingest bacteria.

RS *histiocyte macrophage, reticuloendothelial system*

phagocytic (fāg'ō-sīt'ik) [" + *kytos*, cell]. Concerning phagocytes or phagocytosis.

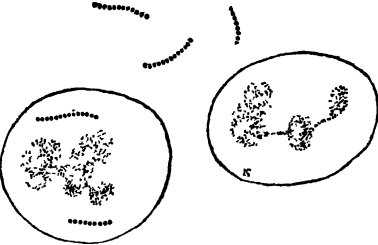
p. index. The average number of bacteria ingested by each leukocyte, after incubation of the bacteria in a mixture of serum and bacterial culture. SEE: *opsonic index*.

phagocytolysis (fāg'ō-sīt'ōl'is) [" + " + *lysis*, dissolution]. Destruction or

disintegration of phagocytes. SYN: *phagolysis*.

phagocytolytic (fāg'ō-sīt'ōl'it'ik) [" + " + *lysis*, dissolution]. Destroying phagocytes.

phagocytosis (fāg'ō-sīt'ōs'is) [G. *phagēin*, to eat, + *kytos*, cell, + *-ōsis*, intensive]. Ingestion and digestion of bacteria and particles by phagocytes.



PHAGOCYTOSIS.

A small drop of blood was mixed with a drop of a suspension of dead streptococci, the mixture was kept at 37° C for 20 minutes. A smear examined under the microscope was found to show (1) polys containing streptococci in their cytoplasm, (2) polys which did not contain streptococci, and (3) a few chains of streptococci which lay free in the medium and must have escaped phagocytosis.

phagodynamometer (fāg'ō-dī-nām-ōm'ēt-ēr) [" + *dynamis*, power, + *metron*, measure]. Device which measures energy expended in chewing.

phagokaryosis (fāg'ō-kar-i-ō'sis) [" + *karyon*, nucleus, + *-ōsis*, intensive]. Phagocytic action which is performed by a cell nucleus.

phagolysis (fāg-ol'i-sis) [" + *lysis*, dissolution]. Disintegration of phagocytes. SYN *phagocytolysis*.

phagomania (fāg-ō-mā'nī-ā) [" + *mania*, madness]. Abnormal craving for food.

phagopyrism (fāg'ō-pī'rīz-m) [" + *pvr*, fever, + *ismos*, condition]. Hyper sensitivity to certain foods which induce symptoms of poisoning upon ingestion.

phagotherapy (fāg'ō-thēr-ā-pī) [" + *therapeia*, treatment]. Treatment by feeding or overfeeding.

phakitis (fāk-i'tis) [G. *phakos*, lens, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of the crystalline lens. SYN: *phacitis*.

phakolysis (fāk-ol'is-is) [" + *lysis*, dissolution]. Disintegration or removal of the crystalline lens. SYN: *phacolysis*.

phalacrois (fāl-āk-rō'sis) [G. *phalakrōsis*, baldness]. Baldness. SYN: *alopecia*.

phalacroitic (fāl-āk-rōi'tik) [G. *phalakrōsis*, baldness]. Bald; baldheaded.

phalacrous (fāl-āk'rūs) [G. *phalakrōsis*, baldness]. Bald. SYN: *phalacroitic*.

phalangeal (fāl-ān'jē-āl) [G. *phalagx*, row]. Concerning a phalanx.

p. cells, inner. A row of cells along surface of inner pillar cells in the organ of Corti.

p. cells, outer. SYN: *cells of Deiters*. Cells arranged in rows which support the outer hair cells in the organ of Corti.

phalangectomy (fāl-ān-jēk'tō-mī) [" + *ektomē*, excision]. Excision of 1 or more phalanges.

phalanges (fāl-ān'jēz) (sing. *phalanx*) [G.

phalaḡz, row]. 1. Bones of a finger or toe. SEE *skeleton*.

phalangitis (fā-lān-jī'tis) [“ + -itis, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of 1 or more phalanges.

phalanx (fā'lānx) (pl. *phalanges*) [G. row]. 1. Any 1 of the bones of fingers or toes. 2. One of a set of plates formed of phalangeal cells (inner and outer) forming the reticular membrane of the organ of Corti.

p., distal. The one most remote from the metacarpus or metatarsus.

p., metacarpal, p., metatarsal. SEE *p., proximal*.

p., middle. The p. (where there are 3) intermediate between distal and proximal phalanges.

p., proximal. The p. articulating with a metacarpal or metatarsal bone.

p., terminal, p., ungual, p., unguicular. SEE *p., distal*.

phallalgia (fāl-āl'jī-ā) [G. *phallos*, penis, + *algos*, pain]. Pain in the penis.

phallic (fāl'ik) [G. *phallos*, penis] Concerning the penis.

phallitis (fāl-i'tis) [“ + -itis, inflammation] Inflamed condition of the penis.

phallogampsis (fāl-ō-kāmp'sis) [“ + *kampsis*, a bending] Painful downward curvature of penis when erect, seen in gonorrhea. SYN *chordee*.

phallogdynia (fāl-ō-dīn'ī-ā) [“ + *odynē*, pain] Pain in the penis. SYN *phallalgia*.

phalloid (fāl'oid) [“ + *eidos*, form]. Similar to a penis.

phallos (fāl-on'kūs) [“ + *ogkos*, a mass] Tumor or swelling on the penis.

phalloplasty (fāl'ō-plās'tī) [“ + *plassein*, to form] Reparatory or plastic surgery on the penis.

phallorrhagia (fāl-ō-rā'jī-ā) [G. *phallos*, penis, + *rhōgnai*, to flow forth]. Flow of blood from the penis.

phallus (fāl'ūs) [G. *phallos*, penis]. 1. The penis, the male generative organ. 2. An artificial penis, used as a symbol. 3. Embryonic structure developing at tip of genital tubercle which in the male develops into the penis, in the female, the clitoris.

phanero-, phaner- [G.] Combining forms meaning *evident, visible*.

phaneromania (fān-ēr-ō-mā'nī-ā) [G. *phaneros*, visible, + *mania*, madness]. Abnormal tendency to bite the nails, pick or scratch the skin.

phaneroscope (fān-ēr-ō-skōp) [“ + *skopein*, to examine]. Instrument for securing transparency of skin by illumination.

phaneroscopy (fān-ēr-ōs'kō-pī) [“ + *skopein*, to examine] Observation of skin by phaneroscope. Use of a lens to concentrate light in examination of skin lesions.

phanerosis (fān-ēr-ō'sis) [“ + -ōsis, intensive]. The process of becoming visible.

phanic (fān'ik) [G. *phanein*, to show] Manifest; apparent.

phantasia (fān-tā'zī-ā) [G. *phantasia*, a showing]. An appearance that is imaginary.

phantasm (fān'tāzm) [G. *phantasma*, appearance]. An optical illusion; an apparition, or illusion of something that does not exist.

phantasmatomoria (fān-taz'māt-ō-mō'rī-ā) [“ + *moria*, folly]. Dementia with silly fancies; childishness in the demented.

phantasy (fān'tā-sī) [G. *phantasia*, appearance]. A daydream.

Phantasy-thinking is a form of wish fulfillment, a disregard for reality which one would escape through revelling in imaginative possibilities.

RS *delirium, delusion, hallucination, hysteria, illusion, phobia*.

phantom (fān'tum) [G. *phantasma*, an appearance]. 1. An apparition. 2. A model of the body or of 1 of its parts.

p. corpuscle. A colorless erythrocyte.

p. limb. An illusion following amputation of a limb that the limb still exists. The sensation that pain exists in the removed part is known as *phantom limb pain*.

p. pregnancy. Pseudopregnancy, *qv*.

p. tumor. An apparent tumor due to muscular contractions or flatus seen in hysterics.

pharmaceutical (fār'māk-āl) [G. *pharmakon*, drug]. Concerning pharmacy.

pharmaceutics (fār-mā-sū'tik-āl) [G. *pharmakeutikos*, pert. to a drug]. Concerning drugs or pharmacy.

pharmaceutics (fār-mā-sū'tiks) [G. *pharmakon*, drug]. Science of dispensing medicines. SYN *pharmacy*.

pharmacist (fār'mā-sist) [G. *pharmakon*, drug]. A druggist, one licensed to prepare and dispense drugs. SYN *apothecary*.

pharmaco- [G.] Combining form meaning *drug, medicine, poison*.

pharmacodiagnosis (fār'mā-kō-dī-āg-nō'sis) [G. *pharmakon*, drug, + *dia*, through, + *gnosis*, knowledge]. Use of drugs in making a diagnosis.

pharmacodynamics (fār'mā-kō-dī-nām'iks) [“ + *dynamis*, power]. Study of drugs and their reactions.

pharmacognosy (fār'mā-kog'nō-sī) [“ + *gnosis*, knowledge] The science of crude drugs, their physical, botanical and chemical properties.

pharmacography (fār'mā-kog'rā-flī) [“ + *graphein*, to write]. Treatise on the properties of drugs.

pharmacology (fār'mā-kōl'ō-jī) [G. *pharmakon*, drug, + *logos*, a study] The study of drugs, their origin, nature, properties and their effects upon living organisms.

pharmacomania (fār'mā-kō-mā'nī-ā) [“ + *mania*, madness]. Abnormal desire for giving or taking medicines.

pharmacopodia (fār'mā-kō-pē'dī-ā) [“ + *paideia*, education] Information concerning drugs and their preparation.

pharmacopeia (fār'mā-kō-pē-ā) [G. *pharmakon*, drug, + *poiein*, to make]. Authorized treatise on drugs and their preparation, esp. a book containing formulas and information concerning drugs which is a standard for their preparation and dispensation.

Pharmacopeia, United States. ANNA U.S.P.; U.S. Phar. A pharmacopeia issued every five years prepared under supervision of a national committee of pharmacists.

The United States Pharmacopeia was adopted as standard in 1906.

pharmacophobia (fār'mā-kō-fō'bī-ā) [“ + *phobos*, fear]. Abnormal fear of taking medicines.

pharmacopsychosis (fār'mā-kō-sī-kō'sis) [“ + *psychē*, soul, + -ōsis, disease]. Addiction to drugs.

pharmacotherapy (fār'mā-kō-thēr-ā-pī) [“ + *therapeia*, treatment]. Use of medicine in treatment of disease.

pharmacy (fār'mā-sī) [G. *pharmakon*, drug]. 1. The practice of compounding

and dispensing medicinal preparations.

2 A drugstore

pharyngalgia (fâr-in-gâl'jî-â) [G. *pharygx*, pharynx, + *algos*, pain]. Pain in the pharynx. *SYN*: *pharyngodynia*.

pharyngeal (fâr-in'jê-âl) [G. *pharygx*, pharynx]. Concerning the pharynx.

p. bursa. A small, inconstant, blind sac often present in lower portion of pharyngeal tonsil

p. hypophysis. A small structure anterior to pharyngeal bursa. It is derived from lower portion of Rathke's pouch and occasionally gives rise to a cyst or tumor

p. reflex. Attempt to swallow following any application of stimulus to pharynx

p. tonsil. Lymphoid tissue on post. sup. wall of the pharynx. When hypertrophied called "adenoids"

pharyngectomy (fâr-in-jêk'tô-mî) [" + *ektomê*, excision]. Partial excision of the pharynx to remove growths, abscesses, etc.

pharyngemphraxis (fâr-in-jêm-frâks'is) [" + *emphraxis*, stoppage]. Pharyngeal obstruction.

pharyngismus (fâr-in-jiz'mûs) [" + *ismos*, condition]. Spasm of the muscles in the pharynx. *SYN*: *pharyngospasm*.

pharyngitis (fâr-in-jî'tis) [" + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of pharynx, usually associated with rhinitis

p., acute. *SYM*. Malaise, slight rise in temperature, dysphagia, pain in throat, postnasal secretion

TREATMENT Local intranasal medication, gargles, lozenges, topical application to oral pharynx. *General* Catharsis, salicylates, fluids

p., atrophic. Chronic form with some atrophy of mucous glands and abnormal secretion. *SYN*: *p. sicca*.

p., chronic. Associated with pathology in nose and sinuses, mouth breathing, excessive smoking and chronic tonsillitis.

SYM: Dryness and irritation of throat, cough.

TREATMENT Intranasal medication and removal of sinus pathology, tonsillectomy, cauterization of hypertrophic lymph follicles if present on post. pharyngeal wall.

p., croupous. P with the false membrane of croup.

p., diphtheritic. Sore throat with general symptoms of diphtheria

p., follicular. *SEE*: *granular p.*

p., gangrenous. G inflammation of mucous membrane of pharynx. *SYN*: *angina maligna*, *cyananche maligna*.

p., granular. P. with granulations seen on the pharynx. *SYN*: *clergyman's sore throat*.

p., hypertrophic. A chronic form with thickened, red mucous membrane on each side with glazed central portion.

p. sicca. *SEE*: *p. atrophic*

p. ulcerosa. P. with fever, pain and the formation of ulcerations

pharyngo- [G.]. Combining form pertaining to the pharynx

pharyngoamygdalitis (fâr-in'gô-âm-ig-dâl'î-tis) [G. *pharygx*, pharynx, + *amygdalon*, tonsil, + *-itis*, inflammation].

Inflamed condition of the pharynx and tonsil.

pharyngocele (fâr-in'gô-sêl) [" + *kêlê*, hernia]. Hernia through pharyngeal wall.

pharyngodynia (fâr-in'gô-dîn'î-â) [" + *odynê*, pain]. Pain in the pharynx.

SYN: *pharyngalgia*.

pharyngokeratosis (fâr-in-gô-kêr'â-tô'sis). Thickening and hardening of mucous lining of pharynx

pharyngolaryngitis (fâr-in'gô-lâr-in-jî'tis) [" + *larygx*, larynx, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of pharynx and larynx.

pharyngolith (fâr-in'gô-lith) [" + *lithos*, stone]. Concretion in pharyngeal walls.

pharyngology (fâr-in-gô'lô-jî) [" + *logos*, a study]. Branch of medicine dealing with the pharynx

pharyngolysis (fâr-in-gô'lî-tis) Paralysis of the pharynx

pharyngomycosis (fâr-in'gô-mî-kô'sis) [" + *mykê*, fungus, + *-osis*, disease]. Disease of pharynx due to fungi

pharyngoparalysis (fâr-in'gô-pâr-âl'î-tis) [G. *pharygx*, pharynx, + *paralysis*, a loosening at the side]. Paralysis of the muscles of the pharynx. *SYN*: *pharyngoplegia*.

pharyngopathy (fâr-in-gôp'âth-î) [" + *pathos*, disease]. Any disorder of the pharynx

pharyngoperistole (fâr-in'gô-pêr-îs'tô-lê) [" + *peristole*, a drawing out]. Narrowing or stricture of the lumen of the pharynx

pharyngoplasty (fâr-in'gô-plâs'tî) [" + *plassein*, to form]. Reporative surgery of the pharynx

pharyngoplegia (fâr-in'gô-plê'jî-â) [" + *plêgê*, a stroke]. Paralysis of muscles of pharynx. *SYN*: *pharyngoparalysis*.

pharyngorhinitis (fâr-in'gô-rî-nî'tis) [" + *ris*, *rin*, nose, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of the nasopharynx

pharyngorhinocopy (fâr-in'gô-rî-nô's'kô-pl) [" + " + *skopein*, to examine]. Inspection of the nasopharynx and posterior nares.

pharyngorrhea (fâr-in-gor-rê-â) Discharge of mucus from the pharynx

pharyngoscope (fâr-in'gô-skôp) [G. *pharygx*, pharynx, + *skopein*, to examine]. Instrument for examination of the pharynx.

pharyngoscopy (fâr-in-gô's'kô-pl) [" + *skopein*, to examine]. Examination of the pharynx

NP: Watch for difficult breathing and cyanosis from edema. Steam inhalations are sometimes ordered

pharyngospasm (fâr-in'gô-spâzm) [" + *spasmos*, a spasm]. Spasmodic contraction of muscles of the pharynx. *SYN*: *pharyngismus*.

pharyngotherapy (fâr-in'gô-thêr-â-pl) [" + *therapeia*, treatment]. Treatment of pharyngeal disturbances or diseases.

pharyngotome (fâr-in'gô-tôm) [" + *tomê*, an incision]. Instrument for incision of the pharynx

pharyngotomy (fâr-in-gô'tô-mî) [" + *tomê*, a cutting]. Incision of the pharynx.

pharynx (pl. *pharynges*) (fâr'înk) [G. *pharygx*, *pharynx*]. A musculomembranous tube extending from base of skull above to level of the 6th vertebra below where it becomes continuous with the esophagus. Upper portion is lined with pseudostratified ciliated epithelium, middle portion with stratified columnar epithelium, and lower portion with stratified squamous epithelium.

Communicates with post. nares, eustachian tube, mouth, esophagus and larynx. *Nasopharynx* part above the palate, *oropharynx* bet. palate and hyoid bone, and *laryngopharynx* part below the hyoid bone.

NERVES: Autonomic, vagus, glosso-pharyngeal.

BLOOD VESSELS: Branches from the ext. carotid artery. Veins form an extensive pharyngeal plexus and drain into int. jugular vein.

FUNCTION: Serves as passageway for air from nasal cavity to larynx and food from mouth to esophagus. Also acts as a resonating cavity.

phase (fáz) [G. *phasis*, a showing]. 1. A stage of development. 2. A transitory appearance. 3. The state of a component of a heterogeneous system, as when oil is mixed with water, which is homogeneous throughout itself and bounded by an interface with other phases of the system.

p., continuous. State of substance in a heterogeneous system in which particles are continuous. **Ex:** The water particles in which oil has been dispersed.

p., contrast microscope. SEE. *microscope, phase*

p., disperse. State of a substance in a heterogeneous system in which particles are separated from each other. Also called *discontinuous phase*. **Ex:** Oil particles in water.

phasic (fá'sik). Of or pertaining to a phase.

p., irregularity. Periodic slowing of heart beat such as occurs during convalescence from certain diseases. Cause unknown.

phatne (fāt'nē) [G. *phatnē*, socket]. Socket for a tooth.

phatnoma (fāt-nō'mā) [' + -ōma, tumor]. Tumor of a tooth socket.

phatnorrhagia (fāt'nō-rā'ji-ā) [' + rēg-nūnai, to burst forth]. Hemorrhage from the socket of a tooth.

phenate (fē'nat). A salt of phenic acid.

phenazone (fēn'ā-zōn). SEE. *antipyrine*.

phenetidinuria (fēn-ēt'id-in-ū'ri-ā). Phenetidin in the urine.

phengophobia (fēn-gō-fō'bi-ā) [G. *phengos*, light, + *phobos*, fear]. Abnormal dread of light. **Syn.** *photophobia*.

phenic acid (fē'nik). Carboic acid, *q.v.*

phenobarbital (fē'nō-bar'bi-tāl). **Syn:** *luminal*, *phenylethylmalonylurea*. Phenylethylbarbituric acid, a white crystalline substance soluble in alcohol.

ACTION AND USES: A hypnotic sedative and antispasmodic. Used in treatment of epilepsy.

DOSEAGE: ¼ to 2 gr. (0.015-0.12 Gm.).

p., sodium. (soluble phenobarbital). More rapidly absorbed than phenobarbital.

phenol (fē'nōl). C_6H_5OH , **USP.** 1. A crystalline, colorless or light pink, solid melting at 43° C., obtained from the distillation of coal tar, having a characteristic odor, and dangerous because of its rapid corrosive action on tissues. **Syn.** *carboic acid*. 2. Any of the aromatic hydroxyl derivatives of benzene of which phenol is the type.

POISONING: **Sym.** Strong solutions cause burning, pain and later anesthesia. The skin and mucous membrane first become pale, then grayish white, opalescent and finally brown to black. Even a 5 per cent solution may cause local gangrene. It is absorbed from intact skin wounds and mucous membrane to cause general effects, including collapse and coma. When taken by mouth, it causes whitish discoloration of mucous membranes, intense burning, nausea and vomiting, followed shortly by faintness, weakness and collapse. Pulse slow and weak. Perspiration is increased, and it causes renal damage.

F. A. TREATMENT: Remove poison from stomach as soon as possible. Emetics such as ipecac or mustard may fail to function because of anesthetic effect of phenol or their action may be dangerous if corrosion has occurred. A well-lubricated stomach pump should be used with caution. Give oil at once in large quantities. Olive oil dissolves phenol without hastening absorption. Give extensive lavage with olive oil leaving some in stomach. Do not use ethyl alcohol as lavage fluid as it speeds absorption of phenol. Following this, demulcents such as olive oil, cream, or mucilage of tragacanth should be given. Lime water is frequently used as a chemical antidote, also the sulfates, sodium sulfate being the salt of choice. About an ounce of the latter preparation may be introduced through the tube after the stomach has been emptied. Large amounts of liquid petroleum have been recommended as an antidote. Shock should be combated. A guarded prognosis should always be given, for should the patient improve at first, damage to the mucous membrane and absorption of phenol may lead to serious complications later. Skin burns with phenol should be first cleansed with a solution of alcohol and then treated as burns from any other cause.

p. red. An indicator used in determining hydrogen ion concentration.

phenolphthalein (fē'nōl-thāl'ē-in, fē'nōl-thāl'ēn). **USP.** A white, yellowish, crystallized powder, produced by the interaction of phenol and phthalic anhydride.

ACTION AND USES: As a laxative.

DOSEAGE: 1 gr. (0.06 Gm.). SEE. *indicator*.

phenolsulfonphthalein (fē'nōl-sul'fōn-thāl'ēn). Phenol compound used to test renal function and as an indicator. **Syn.** *phenol red*.

phenoltetrachlorophthalein (fē'nōl-tēt'rā-klōr-thāl'ēn). A phenol compound used to test function of the liver and as a purgative.

phenoluria (fē'nōl-ū'ri-ā) [*phenol* + G. *ouron*, urine]. Elimination of phenols in the urine.

phenomenon (fē-nōm'ē-nōn) [G. *phainomenon*, appearing]. A change perceivable by the senses that occurs in an organ or vital function; a symptom.

p., Bell's. Rolling of the eyeballs upward and outward when an attempt is made to close the eye affected in peripheral facial paralysis.

phenotype (fē'nō-tip). The physical appearance or makeup of an individual. Some phenotypes, such as the blood-groups, are completely determined by heredity, while others, such as hair color, are readily altered by environmental agents. In genetics, a group of individuals who resemble each other in appearance but may differ in genetic makeup. SEE. *genotype*.

phenozygous (fē-nōz'i-gūs). Possessing a cranium much narrower than the face.

phenyl (fē'nīl). In chemistry, the univalent radical of phenol C_6H_5 .

phenylhydrazine (fē'nīl-hī'drā-zēn). Oily nitrogenous base used as a test for presence of sugar.

phenylketonuria (fēn-il-kē'tō-nū'ri-ā). 1. Phenylpyruvic acid in the urine. 2. A mental disease caused by the body's failure to oxidize an amino acid (phenylalanine) to tyrosine, perhaps because of a defective enzyme. One per

cent of two million mental defectives suffer from this disease.

phenylpyruvic acid (fēn-īl-pī-rū'vik). A metabolic derivative of phenylalanine. *p. a. amentia*. *Sx:* *p. a. oligophrenia*.

p. a. oligophrenia. A form of inherited mental deficiency resulting from an inborn error of metabolism. Characterized by inability to oxidize phenylpyruvic acid which is excreted in urine. Defect is congenital and familial.

pheochromocytoma (fē'o-kro-mo-sī-to'-mah) [*G. phaios*, dusty + *chrōma*, color + *cyto*, cell + *-ōma*, tumor]. *Syn:* *medullary chromaffinoma*, *medullary paraganglioma*. A chromaffin cell tumor producing hypertension by excreting epinephrine and norepinephrine. It usually occurs in the adrenal medulla but may arise in other chromaffin tissues. Is usually benign.

Ph.G. Abbr. for 1. Graduate in Pharmacy. 2. German Pharmacopoeia.

phial (fī'āl) [*G. phialē*, a bowl]. A small vessel for medicine, a vial.

-philia. Combining form meaning love for, tendency towards, craving for.

philoneism (fīl'ō-nē'izm) Excessive love or fondness for newness or change. *Opp. of misoneism*.

philt'er, philt're. A potion or drug which is supposed to induce love or promotes sexual activity.

philt'rum. A median groove on external surface of upper lip.

phimosi (fī-mō'sis) [*G. a* muzzling]. Stenosis or narrowness of preputial orifice so that the foreskin cannot be pushed back over the glans penis.

TREATMENT: Circumcision. *Sx:* *capitration*.

p. vaginalis. Narrowness or closure of the vaginal orifice.

phlebangioma (flēb-ān-jī-ō'mā) [' + *aggeion*, vessel, + *-ōma*, tumor]. An aneurysm occurring in a vein.

phlebarteriectasia (flēb'ār-tē'rī-ēk-tā'-zī-ā) [' + *arteria*, artery, + *ektasis*, dilatation]. Varicose aneurysms; dilatation of blood vessels.

phlebarteriodialysis (flēb'ār-tē'rī-ō-dī-āl'-īs-īs) [' + *dialysis*, separation]. Arteriovenous aneurysm

phlebectasia, phlebectasis (flēb-ēk-tā'zī-ā, -ēk-tā-sīs) [' + *ektasis*, dilatation]. Venous dilatation. *Syn:* *varicosity*.

phlebectomy (flēb-ēk'tō-mī) [' + *ektomē*, excision]. Surgical removal of a vein.

phlebectopia (flēb-ēk-tō'pī-ā) [' + *ek*, out, + *topos*, place]. Abnormal position of a vein.

phlebemphraxis (flēb-ēm-frāk'sīs) [*G. phleps*, *phleb-*, vein, + *emphraxis*, a stopping]. Artificial obstruction of a vein.

phlebehepatitis (flēb-hēp-ā-tī'tīs) [' + *ēpat*, *ēpat-*, liver, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the hepatic vein.

phlebisus (flēb-īz'mūs) [*G. phleps*, *phleb-*, vein, + *ismos*, condition]. Venous congestion and dilatation.

phlebitis (flē-bī'tīs) [*G. phleps*, *phleb-*, vein, + *-itis*, inflammation]. *Syn:* *phlebothrombosis*, *phlegmasia alba dolens*, *milk leg*, *thrombophlebitis*, inflammation of a vein.

Error: Unknown. May occur in acute or chronic infections or following operations or childbirth.

Sym: Pain and tenderness along course of vein; discoloration of skin; inflammatory swelling, and acute edema below obstruction; rapid pulse; rigors;

elevation of temperature; dry, brown tongue; pain in joints

p., adhesive. P in which vein tends to become obliterated

p., migrating. A transitory p which appears in a portion of a vein, then clears up only to reappear later in another location.

p. nodularis necroticans. Circumscribed inflammation of cutaneous veins resulting in nodules which ulcerate.

p., obliterative. P in which the lumen of a vein becomes closed. Also called *obstructive* or *adhesive phlebitis*

p., plastic. Adhesive phlebitis, *q.v.*

p., proliferative. Adhesive phlebitis

p., puerperal. Venous inflammation following childbirth.

p., sclerosing. P in which the veins become obstructed and hardened

p., sinus. Inflammation of a sinus of the cerebrum.

p., suppurative. P characterized by the formation of pus

phlebo-. Combining form meaning vein.

phlebocholosis (flēb'ō-kō-lō'sis) [*G. phleps*, *phleb-*, vein, + *chōlos*, maimed]. Diseased condition of a vein.

phleboclysis (flēb'ōk-lī-sis) [' + *klysis*, injection]. The introduction of an isotonic solution of dextrose or other substances into a vein.

p., drip. Injection, intravenously, drop by drop. *See* *Murphy's drip*

phlebogram (flēb'ō-grām) [*G. phleps*, *phleb-*, vein, + *gramma*, a mark] A record of the venous pulse

phlebography. A study of the structure and function of the veins

phlebold. Pert to, resembling, or of the nature of a vein, venous

phlebolite, phlebolith (flēb'ō-lī-t, -līth) [*G. phleps*, *phleb-*, vein, + *lithos*, a stone] A calcareous concretion in a vein resulting from calcification of a thrombus

phle'bolithia'sis. The formation of phleboliths in veins

phlebology (flēb'ōl'ō-jī) [' + *logos*, study]. The science of veins and their diseases.

phlebometritis (flēb'ō-me-trī'tīs) [' + *mētra*, uterus, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of uterine veins

phlebomyomatosis (flēb'ō-mī'ō-mā-tō'sis) [' + *mys*, *my-*, muscle, + *-ōma*, tumor, + *-ōsis*, disease]. Thickening of the tissue of a vein from overgrowth of muscular fibers.

phlebopexy (flēb'ō-pēks'ī) [*G. phleps*, *phleb-*, vein, + *pēksis*, fixation]. Extravascular transplantation of the testes for varicocele, with preservation of venous network.

phleboplasty (flēb'ō-plās'tī) [' + *plassein*, to form]. Plastic repair of a wounded vein.

phle'boplere'sis. Condition in which veins are distended

phleborrhaphy (flēb-or-āf-ī) [' + *raphē*, a sewing]. Suture of a vein.

phleborrhexis (flēb-or-rēks'īs) [' + *rēxis*, a rupture]. Rupture of a vein.

phlebosclerosis (flēb'ō-sklē-rō'sīs) [' + *sklērosis*, a hardening]. Fibrous hardening of a vein's walls.

phlebostrasia, phlebostrasis (flēb'ō-stā'zī-ā, -ōs'tā-sīs) [' + *stasis*, a standing]. Compression of veins temporarily removing an amount of blood from the general circulation. *Syn.* *phlebotomy, bloodless*

phlebothrombosis (flēb'ō-thrōm-bō'sīs) [' + *thrombos*, a clot]. Clotting in a vein; phlebitis with secondary thrombosis.

phlebotome (flēb'ō-tōm) [*G. phleps*, *phleb-*, vein, + *tomē*, a cutting]. Lancet used in cutting a vein.

Phlebotomus. A genus of insects, the sandflies, belonging to the family Psychodidae, order Diptera. They are annoying bloodsucking insects and transmit various forms of leishmaniasis, sandfly (papatasi) fever, and Oroyo fever

P. argentipes. In India, the transmitter of *Leishmania donovani*, causative agent of kala-azar

P. chinensis. Transmitter of kala-azar in China.

P. papatasi. Transmitter of the causative agent of sandfly fever. The virus is capable of being transmitted through the offspring of flies

P. sergenti. Transmitter of kala-azar in Middle East and India.

P. verrucarum. In So. America, the transmitter of *Bartonella bacilliformis*, causative agent of Oroyo fever (Carrión's disease)

phlebotomy (flēb-ōt'ō-mī) [" + tomē, an incision]. Opening a vein. SYN: *venesection*, *v.p.*

p., bloodless. Compression of veins of the extremities, cutting off some of the blood from the general circulation. SYN: *phlebotasia*.

phlegm (flēm) [G. *phlegma*, inflammation]. 1. Thick mucus, esp. that from the respiratory passages. 2. One of the 4 "humors" of early physiology.

phlegmasia (flēg-mā'zī-ā) [G. *phlegmasia*, inflammation]. Inflammation.

p. alba dolens. Acute edema, esp. of leg from venous obstruction, usually thrombosis

SYM Usually begins, esp in lying-in women, with slight rigors, and febrile phenomena, pain in lower part of abdomen follows, extends to hips and back, passes under Poupart's ligament and thence down the thigh into calf of leg. Sometimes proceeds from calf upwards. Whole extremity becomes excessively swollen, hot and painful, but not red, hence the name. The lochia and milk may or may not be suppressed. Constitutional disturbance and fever become greatly increased.

Tenderness on pressure most marked along course of femoral vein and veins of the affected region together with associated lymphatics may be felt to be hard and cordlike. Sometimes marked by faint red line. Progress rapid, which frequently doubles size of limb in 24 hours or less, parts within pelvis become irritable, often difficulty in evacuating bladder and rectum; glands in groin sometimes swell and suppurate, and abscesses may form in different parts of limb.

TREATMENT Elevate limb and apply warm fomentations. Where supuration is inevitable, poultices of linseed meal beneficial. Constitutional remedies. During inflammatory stage diet should be very simple. Later, milk, broths, soft boiled eggs, fruits, vegetables, etc. Strict cleanliness and ventilation.

NP Complete rest, immobilization of the limb. There is danger of a piece of thrombus* becoming detached to form an embolus.* No excitement. Six weeks in bed. SYN: *milk leg*, *white leg*.

p., cellulitic. Septic inflammation of connective tissue of the leg following childbirth.

p. malabarica. Inflammation with hypertrophy and induration of the skin. SYN: *elephantiasis*.

p., thrombotic. SEE: *p. alba dolens*.

phlegmatic (flēg-māt'ik) [G. *phlegmaticos*, inflamed]. Of sluggish or calm temperament. SYN: *apathetic*.

phlegmon (flēg'mōn) [G. *phlegmonē*, inflammation]. Acute suppurative inflammation of subcutaneous connective tissue, esp. a pyogenic inflammation that spreads along fascial planes or other natural barriers

p., bronze. Gaseous p. after a renal operation causing bronze spots near incision.

p., diffuse. D. inflammation of subcutaneous tissues with sepsis

p., gas. P. with extensive emphysema.

p., Holz. A chronic cellulitis of the deep tissues of the floor of the mouth

phlegmonous (flēg'mōn-ūs) [G. *phlegmonē*, inflammation]. Pert. to inflammation of subcutaneous tissues.

phlogistic (flō-jis'tik) [G. *phlogistos*, burnt]. Pert. to or inducing inflammation.

phlogogenic, phlogogenous (flō-gō-jēn'ik, -gō-jēn-ūs) [" + *gennan*, to produce]. Producing or exciting inflammation

phlogosis (flō-gō'sin) [G. *phlogōsis*, inflammation]. Substance, isolated from cultures of *Staphylococcus aureus*, producing suppuration.

phlogosis (flō-gō'sis) [G. inflammation]. 1. Inflammation. 2. Erysipelas.

phloretin (flōr'e-tin) Product derived from phlorizin used as a febrifuge.

phlorizin (flōr'iz-in). A bitter, white, crystalline glucoside used as an antiperiodic and tonic.

phlyctena (flīk-tē'nā) [G. *phlyktaina*, a blister]. A thin ichor or lymph containing vesicle, esp. one of many after a first degree burn.

phlyctenoid (flīk-tē'nōyd) [" + *eidos*, resemblance]. Resembling a blister or pustule

phlyctenosis (flīk-tē'nō'sis) [" + *-ōsis*, disease]. Appearance of blisters or pustules.

phlyctenula (flīk-tē'nū-lā) [G. *phlyktaina*, a blister]. A tiny vesicle or pustule, esp that seen on the cornea

phlyctenular (flīk-tē'nū-lār) [G. *phlyktaina*, a blister]. Resembling or pert. to vesicles or pustules

phlyctenule (flīk-tē'nū-l) [G. *phlyktaina*, a blister]. A small vesicle or blister, as on cornea or conjunctiva

phlyctenulosis (flīk-tē'nū-lō'sis) [" + *-ōsis*, intensive]. The formation of many phlyctenules.

-phobia [G.L. Suffix meaning dread, horror, fear.

phobia (fō'bī-ā) [G. *phobos*, fear]. Any abnormal fear.

RS: Words beginning with the following forms: *acaro-*, *acro-*, *aero-*, *apora-*, *aichmo-*, *ailuro-*, *algo-*, *amazo-*, *amycho-*, *andro-*, *anemo-*, *anthropo-*, *aphe-*, *apri-*, *astro-*, *atazo-*, *auto-*, *automyso-*, *bacillo-*, *ballisto-*, *basi-*, *batho-*, *bato-*, *belone-*, *bromidros-*, *caino-*, *carcinomato-*, *cardio-*, *carno-*, *catoptro-*, *cenio-*, *chero-*, *cholero-*, *clausuro-*, *copro-*, *dora-*, *eremo-*, *erecto-*, *ergasio-*, *ergo-*, *erythro-*, *gato-*, *gephyro-*, *gymno-*, *gyne-*, *happe-*, *hemo-*, *klepto-*, *lyssor-*, *maeusio-*, *monos-*, *myso-*, *mytho-*, *necro-*, *neo-*, *nos-*, *nudo-*, *nycto-*, *ochlo-*, *odonto-*, *ombro-*, *ophidio-*, *pan-*, *pharmaco-*, *photo-*, *poly-*, *pono-*, *psychro-*, *pyro-*, *rhado-*, *rhypo-*, *scoto-*, *sito-*, *symbolo-*, *syphilo-*, *thanato-*, *topo-*, *toxico-*, *tricho-*, *trichopatho-*, *zeno-*, *zon-*.

phobic (fō'bik) [G. *phobos*, fear]. Concerning a phobia.

phobophobia (fō'bō-fō'bī-ā) [" + *phobos*, fear]. Morbid fear of acquiring a phobia.

phonoscope (fō-nā'k'ō-skōp) [G. *phōnē*, voice, + *skopein*, to examine]. A device for increasing the percussion note or voice sounds.

phonascoscopy (fō-nā'k-ōs'kō-pl) [" + *skopein*, to examine]. Inspection of the chest with the phonoscope.

phonal (fō'nāl) [G. *phōnē*, voice]. Concerning the voice.

phonasthenia (fō-nās-thē'nī-ā) [" + *asthenia*, weakness]. Abnormal voice sounds due to functional fatigue.

phonation (fō-nā'shun) [G. *phōnē*, voice]. Process of uttering vocal sounds.

phonatory (fō'nā-tō-rī) [G. *phōnē*, voice]. Concerning utterance of vocal sounds.

phonautograph (fōn-aw'tō-grāf) [" + *autos*, self, + *graphein*, to write]. Device for registering the voice's vibrations.

-phone. Combining form meaning *sound* or *voice*.

phone. An element of speech, a single speech sound.

phoneme (fō'nēm) [G. *phōnēma*, sound]. Auditory hallucination of voices and spoken words.
May include neologisms. They may repeat a thought or the part of a sentence just read.

phonendoscope (fō-nēn'dō-skōp) [G. *phōnē*, voice, + *endon*, within, + *skopein*, to examine]. A stethoscope magnifying sounds.

phonendoskiascope (fō-nēn'dō-ski'ās-kōp) [" + *skia*, shadow, + *skopein*, to examine]. Device for observing the cardiac movements and for hearing heart sounds.

phonetics (fō-nēt'iks) [G. *phōnētikos*, spoken]. Science of speech and pronunciation. SYN. *phonology*.

pho'niatrics. The study of the voice and treatment of its disorders.

phonic (fō'nīk) [G. *phōnē*, voice]. Concerning the voice or sound.

phonism (fō'nīzm) [" + *-ismos*, condition]. An auditory sensation occurring when another sense is stimulated. SEE *synesthesia*.

phono- [G.]. Combining form meaning *sound, voice*.

phonocardiography (fō'nō-kar-dī-ōg-rā-fī) [" + *kardia*, heart, + *graphein*, to write]. Mechanical registration of heart sounds.

phonogram (fō'nō-grām) [" + *gramma*, a mark]. A graphic curve indicating intensity and duration of a sound.

phonograph (fō'nō-grāf) [" + *graphein*, to write]. Appliance used for reproduction of sounds.

phonology (fō-nōl'ō-jī) [" + *logos*, a study]. Science of vocal sounds. SYN. *phonetics*.

phon'oma'nia. Insanity characterized by homicidal tendencies.

-phonomassage (fō'nō-mās-sāzh') [G. Combining form meaning *sound, voice*, + *massein*, to knead]. Exciting movements of the ossicles of the ear by means of noise or alternating suction and pressure directed through the ext. auditory meatus.

phonometer (fō-nōm'ēt-ēr) [" + *metron*, measure]. Device for determining intensity of vocal sounds.

phonoclonus (fō'nō-mī-ok'lō-nūs) [G. *phōnē*, voice, + *mys*, *myo-*, muscle, + *klonos*, a contraction]. Invisible fibrillary muscular contractions revealed by auscultation.

phonomyogram (fō'nō-mī'ō-grām) [" + " + *gramma*, a writing]. A recording of sound produced by action of a muscle.

phonomyography (fō'nō-mī-ōg'rā-fī) [" + " + *graphein*, to write]. The recording of sounds made by contracting muscular tissue.

phonopathy (fō-nōp'āth-I) [" + *pathos*, disease]. Any disease of organs affecting speech.

phon'ophe'bia. 1 Morbid fear of sound or noise 2 Fear of speaking or hearing one's own voice.

phonopsia (fō-nōp'sī-ā) [G. *phōnē*, voice, + *opsis*, vision]. The subjective perception of sensations upon hearing certain sounds.

phonoscope (fō'nō-skōp) [G. *phōnē*, voice, + *skopein*, to examine]. Device for recording photographs of heart sounds.

phoresis (fō-rē'sis) [G. *phorēsis*, from *phorein*, to bear]. PT: The migration of ions through a membrane by the action of an electric current.
The direction of migration is sometimes distinguished by the use of the terms "cataphoresis" and "anaphoresis" for migrations toward cathode and anode, respectively.

-phoria. In ophthalmology a combining form meaning *a turning with reference to the visual axis*. Ex *cyclophoria*.

phorology (fō-rol'ō-jī) [G. *phorein*, to carry, + *logos*, study]. Science dealing with disease carriers.

Phormia. A genus of blowflies belonging to the family Calliphoridae. Their larvae normally live in decaying flesh of dead animals, but they may infest neglected wounds or sores giving rise to myiasis.

phorotone (fō'rō-tōn) [" + *tonos*, tension]. Device for exercising eye muscles.

phose (fōz) [G. *phōs*, light]. A subjective sensation of light or color. SEE *centrophase*, *centrophose*, *chromophose*.

phosgene. Carbonyl chloride, COCl₂. A poisonous gas used in war.

phosphatase (fōs'fāt-ās). One of a group of enzymes which catalyzes the hydrolysis of phosphoric acid esters. They are of importance in absorption and metabolism of carbohydrates, nucleotides, and phospholipids and are essential in the calcification of bone.

p., acid. P whose optimum pH is between 4 and 5 4 Present in kidney, semen, serum, and prostate gland.

p., alkaline. P whose optimum pH is about 9 0 Present in teeth, developing bone, plasma, kidney, and intestine. It is excreted by the liver, hence increases in blood in obstructive jaundice.

phosphate (fōs'fāt) [G. *phōs*, light, + *pherein*, to carry]. A salt of phosphoric acid.
Phosphates are important in maintenance of acid-base balance of the blood, the principal ones being monosodium and disodium phosphate. The former is acid, the latter alkaline. In the blood, because of their low concentration, they exert a minor buffering action. In the formation of urine, by altering the proportions of acid and alkaline phosphates, an acid urine is formed and the body's fixed base, chiefly Na but also K, Mg, and Ca, is conserved.
Decreased p excretion in urine occurs: when alkaline reserve is high, in nephritis, tetany (hypoparathyroidism), adrenal cortical deficiency, and certain bone diseases.
Increased p excretion in urine occurs: when alkal reserve is low, in starvation hyperparathyroidism, high

protein diet and extreme muscular exercise.

p., acid. P. in which only one or two of hydrogen atoms of phosphoric acid have been replaced by a metal.

p.-bond-energy. Energy derived from phosphorylated compounds such as adenosine triphosphate (ATP) and creatine phosphate.

p., normal. P. in which all three hydrogen atoms of phosphoric acid have been replaced metals.

p., test for, in urine. To half an inch of urine add a few drops of uranium nitrate and a few drops of sodium acetate solution. The presence of phosphates is indicated by a greenish precipitate.

phosphatemia (fōs-fā-tē'mī-ā) [“ + “ + *aima*, blood]. Phosphates in the blood.

phosphatide (fōs-fā-īd) [G. *phōs*, light, + *pherein*, to carry]. A phospholipid *q.v.*

phosphatoptosis (fōs-fā-tōp-tō'sis) [“ + “ + *ptōsis*, a dropping]. Spontaneous precipitation of phosphates in urine.

phosphaturia (fōs-fā-tū-rī-ā) [G. *phōs*, light, + *pherein*, to carry, + *ouron*, urine]. Phosphates in the urine.

They often cause renal calculi. May be associated with mental strain, anxiety or neurasthenia. *SYN* *phosphoruria*, *phosphuria*.

SYM Cloudy urine, opaque and pale. Reaction alkaline. Pearly or pinkish-white deposits of phosphates in standing urine.

phosphene (fōs'fēn) [“ + *phainein*, to show]. A subjective sensation of light caused by pressure upon the eyeball.

p., accommodation. P. resulting from contraction of ciliary muscles in accommodation. Seen esp in the dark.

phosphide (fōs'fid) [G. *phōs*, light, + *pherein*, to carry]. Binary compound of phosphorus with an element or radical.

phosphite (fōs'fit) [“ + *pherein*, to carry]. A salt of phosphoric acid.

phosphocreatine (fōs'fō-krē-ā-tēn). A compound found in muscle of equal parts of phosphoric acid and creatine.

phospholipid (fōs'fō-lip'īd) [G. *phōs*, light, + *pherein*, to carry, + *lipos*, fat]. A lipid substance containing phosphorus, fatty acids and nitrogenous base, as lecithin. *SYN* *phosphatide*.

phospholipin (fōs'fō-lip'in) [“ + “ + *lipos*, fat]. A lipid compound containing phosphorus. *SYN* *phosphatide*.

phosphonecrosis (fōs'fō-nē-krō'sis) [G. *phōs*, light, + *pherein*, to carry, + *nekros*, dead, + *-ōsis*, disease]. Necrosis of the alveolar process in those working with phosphorus.

phosphonuclease (fōs'fō-nū'klē-āse). An enzyme that catalyzes the hydrolysis of nucleotides to nucleosides and phosphoric acid.

phosphopenia (fōs'fō-pē'nī-ā) [“ + “ + *penia*, lack]. Deficiency of phosphorus in the body.

phosphoprotein (fōs'fō-prō'tē-in) [G. *phōs*, light, + *pherein*, to carry, + *prōtos*, first]. One of a group of proteins in which the protein is combined with phosphorus-containing compound. Ex: caseinogen, *vitellin*.

Formerly called nuclealbumin.

phosphorated (fōs'fō-rā-tēd) [“ + *phorein*, to carry]. Impregnated with phosphorus.

phosphorescence (fōs'fō-rēs'ēns) [“ + *phorein*, to carry]. PT: The induced luminescence that persists after cessation of the irradiation that caused it.

The emission of light without appreciable heat.

phosphorhidrosis (fōs'for-hīd-rō'sis) [G. *phōs*, light, + *phorein*, to carry, + *idrōsis*, sweating]. Secretion of phosphorescent perspiration. *SYN* *phosphoridrosis*.

phosphoric acid (fōs-for'ik) [G. *phōs*, light, + *phorein*, to carry] Orthophosphoric acid H_3PO_4 , a tribasic acid.

phosphoridrosis (fōs'for-id-rō'sis) [“ + “ + *idrōsis*, perspiration]. Secretion of perspiration that is luminous. *SYN* *phosphorhidrosis*.

phosphorism (fōs'for-izm) [G. *phōs*, light, + *phoros*, carrying, + *ismos*, condition]. Chronic poisoning from P.

phosphorous acid (fōs-fō'rūs) [“ + *phoros*, carrying]. Crystalline acid formed when phosphorus is oxidized in moist air H_3PO_3 .

phosphoruria (fōs'for-ū-rī-ā) [“ + “ + *ouron*, urine]. Phosphorus in the urine in excess of normal. *SYN* *phosphaturia*, *phosphuria*.

phosphorus (fōs'fēr-ūs) [G. *phōs*, light, + *phoros*, carrying]. *SYMS* P At wt 31.04. A nonmetallic element not found in a free state but in combination with alkalis.

The adult body contains from 500 to 700 Gm of phosphorus in various forms, 70 to 80 per cent is in bones and teeth principally combined with calcium, 10 per cent in muscle and 1 per cent in nerve tissue. Minimum daily requirement is approx 0.9 Gm., although daily intake should be about 15 Gm for safety. Amount should be doubled during pregnancy. Vitamin D is important in the absorption and metabolism of phosphorus. Excesses of phosphorus are excreted by kidney and intestine, about 60% being excreted in urine principally as phosphates.

Phosphorus compounds (adenosinetriphosphate and phosphocreatine) are the principal sources of energy in muscle contraction and phosphorus is essential in the conversion of glycogen to glucose.

DOSAGE 1/100 gr (0.0006 Gm).

DEFICIENCY SYM Perverted appetite, retarded growth, loss of weight, weakness, rickets, imperfect bone and teeth development.

It is found in the protein of food. Ex: Almonds, beans, barley, bran, cheese, cocoa, chocolate, eggs, lentils, liver, milk, oatmeal, peanuts, peas, walnuts, whole wheat, and rye. *Good* Asparagus, beef, cabbage, carrots, celery, cauliflower, chards, chicken, clams, corn, cream, cucumbers, egg plant, fish, figs, prunes, pineapples, pumpkin, raisins, string beans; also in meats.

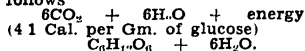
POISONING SYM Acute irritation of gastrointestinal tract, followed by symptoms resembling acute yellow atrophy of liver, and marked blood changes. Bloody vomitus, garlic odor of breath, cramps, headache, liver and kidney damage. Profound weakness, hemorrhage, heart failure. Occasionally nervous symptoms predominate. Metabolism changes.

F. A. TREATMENT Prolonged gastric lavage, part of which should contain a small amount of copper sulfate or potassium permanganate which may aid in oxidizing the phosphorus. This should, of course, be washed out. Oils, creams and fats should be avoided. Sodium bicarbonate tends to reduce acidosis. Otherwise treat symptomatically. Blood transfusion is helpful.

- phosphorylase**. An enzyme that catalyzes the formation of glucose-1-phosphate from glycogen.
- phosphotal** (fōs-fō-tāl). Commercial phosphorus and creosote compound.
- phosphuria** (fōs-fū-rī-ā) [G. *phōs*, light, + *phoros*, a bearer, + *ouron*, urine]. Excess of phosphorus in the urine. **SYN**: *phosphaturia*, *phosphoruria*.
- photalgia** (fō-tāl'jī-ā) [G. *phōs*, *phot-*, light, + *algos*, pain]. Pain produced by light. **SYN**: *photodynia*.
- photophobia** (fō-tāw-jī-fō-fō-bī-ā) ["" + *augē*, glare, + *phobos*, fear]. Intolerance of bright light.
- photo** (fōt) [G. *phōs*, *phot-*, light]. The unit of photochemical energy, 1 lumen per square centimeter, employed in determination of color solidity in comparison with average noonday solar light.
- photesthesia** (fō-tēs-thē'sis) ["" + *aisthesis*, sensation]. Sensitivity to light.
- photic** (fō'tik) [G. *phōs*, *phot-*, light]. Concerning light.
- photism** (fō'tizm) ["" + *ismos*, condition]. A subjective sensation of color or light produced by a stimulus of another sense, such as smell, hearing, taste, or touch. **SEE**: *synesthesia*.
- photo-** [G.]. Combining form meaning light.
- photobiotic** (fō'to-bī-ōt'ik) [G. *phōs*, *phot-*, light, + *bios*, life]. Capable of living only in the light.
- photocauterization** (fō'tō-kaw-tēr-iz-ā-shūn) ["" + *kautēron*, a branding iron]. Cauterization using radioactive means, as x-rays.
- photoceptor** (fō'tō-sēp'tor) ["" + *L. ceptor*, a receiver]. A nerve ceptor receiving light ray sensations.
- photochemistry** (fō'tō-kēm'is-trī) ["" + *chemēa*, chemistry]. Phase of science dealing with chemical changes produced by light rays.
- photodynamic** (fō'tō-dī-nām'ik) ["" + *dynamis*, force]. Pert. to the effect of light on organisms.
- p. action**. Action exerted by certain dyes such as methylene blue and eosin on certain biological systems when subjected to light.
- photodynia** (fō'tō-dīn'ī-ā) ["" + *odynē*, pain]. Pain produced by rays of light. **SYN**: *photalgia*.
- photodysphoria** (fō'tō-dis-fō-rī-ā) ["" + *dys*, bad, + *phorein*, to carry]. Extreme intolerance of light. **SYN**: *photophobia*, *phengophobia*.
- photoelectricity** (fō'tō-ē-lēk-trī'sī-tī) [G. *phōs*, *phot-*, light, + *elektron*, amber]. Electricity formed by action of light or irradiations, such as x-rays.
- photogene** (fō'tō-jēn) ["" + *gennan*, to produce]. Prolonged retinal image. **SYN**: *after-image*.
- photogenic, photogenous** (fō'tō-jēn'ik, -tōjēn-ūs) ["" + *gennan*, to produce]. Induced by or inducing light.
- photographic radiometer**. **PT**: An instrument containing a half-tone color index for strips of photographic paper after exposure to roentgen rays and after development, used to estimate the quantity of roentgen rays.
- photohemotachometer** (fō'tō-hem'ō-tāk-ōm'ēt-ēr) [G. *phōs*, *phot-*, light, + *aima*, blood, + *tachus*, swift, + *metron*, measure]. Device for photographing velocity of blood current.
- photokinetic** (fō'tō-kīn-ēt'ik) ["" + *kinēsis*, motion]. Reacting with motion to stimulus of light.
- photoluminescence** (fō'tō-lū-mīn-ēs'ēns) ["" + *L. lumen*, light]. **PT**: The power of an object to become luminescent when acted on by light.
- photolysis** (fō-tōl'is-īs) ["" + *lysis*, dissolution]. Dissolution or disintegration under stimulus of light rays.
- photolytic** (fō'tō-līt'ik). Dissolved by stimulus of light rays.
- photomania** (fō'tō-mā'nī-ā) ["" + *mania*, madness]. 1. A psychosis produced by prolonged exposure to intense light. 2. A psychotic desire for light.
- photometer** (fō-tōm'ēt-ēr) [G. *phōs*, *phot-*, light, + *metron*, measure]. **PT**: A device for measuring the intensity of light.
- photometry** (fō-tōm'ēt-rī) ["" + *metron*, measure]. Measurement of light rays.
- photomicrograph** (fō'tō-mī'krō-grāf) ["" + *mikros*, small, + *graphein*, to write]. Enlarged photograph of an object under the microscope.
- photomotor**. Pert. to muscular contraction induced by light.
- photon** (fō'tōn) [G. *phōs*, *phot-*, light]. A light quantum or unit of energy of a light ray.
- photonosis** (fō-ton'ō-sūs) ["" + *nosos*, disease]. Disease due to prolonged exposure to intense light.
- photoperceptive** (fō'tō-pēr-sēp'tiv) ["" + *perceive*, to receive]. Capable of perceiving light.
- photophilic** (fō-tō-fīl'ik) ["" + *philein*, to love]. Seeking or fond of light.
- photophobia** (fō'tō-fō-bī-ā) ["" + *phobos*, fear]. Unusual intolerance of light. Occurs in measles and rubella, meningitis, and inflammations of the eyes. **SYN**: *phenagophobia*, *photodysporia*.
- photophone** (fō'tō-fōn) ["" + *phonē*, voice]. Device for production of sound by action of light.
- photopic**. Pert. to bright light.
- p. vision**. Vision in bright light which involves the formation of images and discrimination of color. **CF**: *scotopic vision*.
- photopsia, photopsy** (fō-tōp'sī-ā, fō'tōp-sī) ["" + *opsis*, vision]. Subjective sensation of sparks or flashes of light in retinal, optic, or brain diseases.
- photoparalysis** (fō'tō-tar-mō'sis) ["" + *paralōsis*, sneezing]. Sneezing caused by the action of light.
- photometer** (fō-tōp-tōm'ēt-ēr) ["" + *opsis*, vision, + *metron*, measure]. Device for determining acuteness of vision.
- photoreceptive** (fō'tō-rē-sēp'tiv) ["" + *receptor*, a receiver]. Capable of perceiving light rays.
- photoreceptor** (fō'tō-rē-sēp'tor) [G. *phōs*, *phot-*, light, + *receptor*, a receiver]. Sensory nerve endings or cells which are capable of being stimulated by light. In man, rods and cones of the retina.
- photoscope** (fō'tō-skōp) [G. *phōs*, *phot-*, light, + *skopein*, to examine]. A variety of fluoroscope used to observe light.
- photoscapy** (fō-tōs'kō-pl) ["" + *skopein*, to examine]. Examination with a fluorescent screen. **SYN**: *fluoroscapy*, *skitascopy*.
- photosensitization** (fō'tō-sēn-sī-tī-zā-shūn) [G. *phōs*, *phot-*, light, + *sensitivus*, feeling]. Condition in which the skin reacts abnormally to light, esp. ultraviolet rays or sunlight; due to the presence of drugs, hormones, or heavy metals in the system.
- photosensitizer** (fō'tō-sēn-sī-tī-zēr) ["" + *sensitivus*, feeling]. Sensitizing substance used in light therapy to produce photosensitization, such as fluorescein dyes.

photosynthesis (fō'tō-sin'thē-sis) [G. *phōs*, *phot-*, light, + *synthesis*, a placing together]. The process by which plants are able to manufacture carbohydrates by combining carbon dioxide from the air and water from the soil, utilizing light energy in the presence of chlorophyll.

The basic chemical reaction is as follows



Only plants containing chlorophyll are capable of thus producing sugars. The red and blue waves of the spectrum are absorbed by the chlorophyll, but all other rays are rejected. CO_2 and H_2O are also necessary factors.

When simple sugar is formed, the plant splits up CO_2 , uses the carbon by photosynthesis, and liberates the oxygen. The sources of energy for this disruption are the blue and red rays which are absorbed by the plant. To make 1 Gm. of natural sugar the plant uses 750 cu. ft. of CO_2 .

phototaxis (fō'tō-tāks'is) [" + *taxis*, arrangement]. PT. The reaction and movement of cells and microorganisms under the stimulus of light.

phototherapy (fō'tō-thēr'ā-pī) [" + *therapeia*, treatment]. Light therapy, the use of light in treating disease.

By custom the term denotes also the application of the invisible, infrared or heat and ultraviolet, or actinic rays. See *actinotherapy*.

photothermal (fō'tō-thēr'māl) [G. *phōs*, *phot-*, light, + *thermē*, heat]. Concerning heat produced by light.

p. radiation. Radiation of heat by a source of light, as that from an electric bulb.

pho'totop'ia. A subjective sensation of light.

phototoxis (fō'tō-tōks'is) [" + *toxikon*, poison]. Disorder produced by effects of overexposure to light or radiation.

pho'totrop'ism. A tendency exhibited by green plants and some microorganisms to turn toward or grow toward light.

photuria (fō-tū'ri-ā) [" + *ouron*, urine]. Excretion of phosphorescent urine.

phren (frēn) [G. *phrēn*, mind, diaphragm]. 1. The mind. 2. The diaphragm.

phrenalgia (frē-nāl'jī-ā) [" + *algos*, pain]. 1. Pain of mental origin or caused by a mental process. SYN: *psychalgia*. 2. Pain in the diaphragm.

phrenasthenia (frēn-ās-thē'nī-ā) [" + *astheneia*, weakness]. Mental deficiency.

phrenemphraxis (frēn-ēm-frāk'sis) Crushing of the phrenic nerve in order to induce temporary paralysis of the diaphragm, a therapeutic measure employed in treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis.

phrenetic (frēn-ēt'ik) [G. *phrēn*, mind]. 1. Maniacal; frenzied. 2. A maniac.

-phrenia. Combining form meaning *mental disorder*.

phrenic (frēn'ik) [G. *phrēn*, mind, diaphragm]. 1. Concerning the diaphragm; as the p. nerve. 2. Concerning the mind.

p. avulsion. Elevation of a side of the diaphragm and semi-collapse of corresponding lung by means of excision of part of the phrenic nerve.

p. nerve. One arising in the cervical plexus entering the thorax and passing to the diaphragm.

A motor nerve to the diaphragm with sensory fibers to the pericardium. SYN: *nervus phrenicus*.

phrenicectomy (frēn-īs-ēk'tō-mī) [" + *ektomē*, excision]. Resection of a part of the phrenic nerve.

Used to collapse the lung on 1 side by paralyzing the diaphragm.

phrenicoexsialresis (frēn'ī-kō-ēks-i-rē'sis) [" + *ek*, out, + *avrein*, to take]. Excision of part of the phrenic nerve.

phrenicotomy (frēn-īk-ōt'ō-mī) [" + *tomē*, a cutting]. Cutting of the phrenic nerve to produce immobilization of a lung by inducing a paralysis of 1 side.

This causes the diaphragm to rise, it compresses the lung, and diminishes respiratory movement, thus resting the viscus.

phrenitis (frē-nī'tis) [" + *-itis*, inflammation]. 1. Acute delirium or frenzy. 2. Inflammation of the brain. SYN: *encephalitis*. 3. Inflammation of the diaphragm.

phreno- [G.]. Combining form meaning *mind, diaphragm*.

phrenocardia (frē'nō-kar'dī-ā) [" + *kardia*, heart]. Cardiovascular neurasthenia.

SYN: Cardiac arrhythmia, dyspnea with psychic disturbances, and submammary pain.

phrenocolopexy (frē'nō-kō'lō-pēks'ī) [" + *kolon*, colon, + *pēxis*, fixation]. Suture of the transverse colon to the diaphragm.

phrenodynia (frē'nō-dīn'ī-ā) [" + *odynē*, pain]. Pain in the diaphragm.

phrenograph (frēn'ō-grāf) [G. *phrēn*, diaphragm, mind, + *graphein*, to write]. Device for registering movements of diaphragm.

phrenopathy (frē-nōp'āth-ī) [" + *pathos*, disease]. Any mental disorder.

phrenopericarditis (frē'nō-pēr-i-kar-dī'tis) [" + *peri*, around, + *kardia*, heart, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Attachment of the heart by adhesions to the diaphragm.

phrenoplegia (frē-nō-plē'jī-ā) [" + *plēgē*, a stroke]. 1. A sudden psychopathic attack. 2. Paralysis of the diaphragm.

phrenosin (frēn'ō-sin) [G. *phrēn*, mind, diaphragm]. SYN: *cerebron*. A cerebroside isolated from brain tissue.

phrictopathic (frīk-tō-pāth'ik) [G. *phrik-tos*, shuddering, + *pathos*, disease]. Pert. to or having a shuddering sensation; applied to a shuddering sensation due to irritating a hysterical anesthetic area.

phro'ne'sis. Soundness of mind.

phrynoderma (frēn'ō-der'mā) SYN: *toad-skin*. Skin disorder characterized by dryness and follicular hyperkeratosis due to deficiency of vitamin A.

phthiriasis (thīr'ī-ās-ī-ā) [G. *phthier*, louse]. Condition of being infested with lice. SYN: *pediculosis*.

phthirophobia (thīr'ī-ō-fō-bī-ā) [" + *phobos*, fear]. Abnormal dread of lice.

Phthirus (thīr'ūs) [G. *phthier*, louse]. A genus of sucking lice belonging to the order Anoplura.

P. pubis. The crab louse. Infests primarily pubic region but also found in armpits, beard, eyebrows, and eyelashes. SYN: *pediculosis pubis*.

phthisic (tīz'ik) [G. *phthisis*, a wasting]. 1. Affected with pulmonary consumption. 2. Asthma. 3. One afflicted with phthisis or asthma.

phthisical (tīz'ik-āl) [G. *phthisis*, a wasting]. Concerning, or afflicted with, phthisis.

phthisicky (tīz'ik-ī) [G. *phthisis*, a wasting]. Suffering from asthma or phthisis.

phthisis (tī'sis) [G. a wasting]. 1. Pulmonary consumption. SYN: *tuberculosis*. 2. Any wasting or atrophic disease.

- p., abdominal.** Intestinal tuberculosis.
- p., black.** Lung disease from inhaled coal dust. SYN *anthracosis*.
- p. bulbi.** Atrophy of eyeball following intraocular inflammation.
- p., fibroid.** 1. Interstitial pneumonia. 2. Pulmonary tuberculosis with dense layers of fibrous tissues surrounding a cavity.
- p., miner's.** SEE *p. black*
- p., pulmonary.** Tuberculosis of the lungs.
- p., stonecutter's.** A wasting form of bronchopneumonia due to inhalation of stone dust with consequent irritation. SYN: *chalciosis*.
- phygogalactic** (fi-'gō-gāl-āk'tik) [G *phuegēin*, to avoid, + *gala*, milk]. Checking or that which checks or arrests milk secretion. SYN: *galactophygous*, *ischogalactic*, *lactifuge*.
- phylacogogic** (fi-lāk-ō-gōj'ik) [' + *agōgos*, leading]. Stimulating the formation of protective antibodies.
- phylactic** (fi-lāk'tik) [G. *phylaxis*, protection]. Concerning or producing phylaxis.
- p. agent.** One with protective power.
- p. power.** That of an organism to ward off infection.
- phylaxis** (fi-lāks'is) [G *phylaxis*, protection]. Substance warding off infection SEE *torophylaxis*
- phylaxis** (fi-lāks'is) [G. protection]. The active defense of the body against infection.
- phyletic** (fi-lēt'ik). SYN *phylogenetic*.
- Pert** to a phylum or race
- phyllo-** [G]. Combining form meaning leaf.
- phylogenesis** (fi-lō-jēn'ē-sis) [G. *phylon*, tribe, + *genesis*, generation]. The evolutionary development of a group, race or species SEE *phylogeny*
- phylogenetic** (fi-lō-jēn-ēt'ik) [' + *genesis*, generation]. Concerning the development of a race or group
- phylogeny** (fi-lōj'ē-nl) [' + *gennan*, to produce]. Development and growth of a group or race SEE *ontogeny*
- phylum** (fi'lūm) [G. *phylon*, tribe]. One of the primary divisions of the animal or plant kingdom.
- phyma** (fi'mā) (pl. *phymata*) [G *phyma*, growth]. A small, rounded skin tumor.
- phymatoid** (fi'māt-oyd) [' + *eidos*, resemblance]. Like a tumor.
- phymatorrhis** (fi'mā-tor-his'in) A pigment present in hair and melanotic tumors.
- phymatosis** (fi-mā-tō'sis) [' + *-ōsis*, disease]. A disease marked by the presence of phymata or small nodules in the skin
- physaliform, physalliform** (fis-al'ī-form) [G. *physallis*, bubble, + *L. forma*, shape]. Resembling a bleb or bubble.
- Phy'salop'tera.** A genus of nematode worms belonging to the suborder Spiruata
- P. caucasica.** Species normally infesting monkeys but common in natives of tropical Africa
- physiatrics** (fiz'ī-ā'triks) The curing of disease by natural methods
- physic** (fiz'ik) [G. *physikos*, natural]. 1. The art of medicine and healing. 2. A medicine, esp. a cathartic. 3. Drugs in general 4. To treat with a physic, esp. to purge
- physical** (fiz'ik-āl). [G *physikos*, natural]. 1. Of or pertaining to nature or material things. 2. Concerning or pert. to the body; bodily.
- p. examination.** Examination of the

body by auscultation, palpation, percussion and inspection.

p. signs. Disease symptoms revealed by physical examination.

p. therapist. PT. A medical graduate skilled in physical therapy

p. therapy. The therapeutic use of physical agents other than drugs

It comprises the use of physical, chemical and other properties of heat, light, water, electricity, massage, exercise, and radiation SEE *breeze*, *static*.

p. t. technician or aide. A lay assistant or a nurse trained to apply the physical measures of treatment which have been prescribed by a physician

p. unit. Coulomb, erg, dyne, etc SEE *unit*.

physician (fi-zish'ān) [O Fr. *physicien*, from G. *physikos*, natural]. A person authorized by law to treat diseases with medicines.

p., house. P who lives in a hospital and is available at all times

p., resident. A physician who lives in a hospital to continue his training after internship Commonly called *resident*

physicist (fiz'is-ist) [G. *physikos*, natural]. One who is versed in the science of physics.

physico- [G]. Combining form meaning physical, natural.

physics (fiz'iks) [G. *physis*, nature]. The study of forces and properties of matter, and of natural phenomena

physisinosis (fiz-in-ō'sis) [' + *nosos*, disease]. A disease caused by physical agents.

physio- [G]. Combining form meaning nature.

physiogenic (fiz'ī-ō-kō-jēn'ik) Originating from physical causes

physiopyrexia (fiz-ī-ō-kō-pi-rēks'ī-ā). Fever produced artificially by physical means

physiognomy (fiz-ī-ōg'nō-mī) [G. *physis*, nature, + *gnōmōn*, a judgment]. 1. The countenance. 2. Assumed ability to see the mental or moral character and qualities by the face.

physiognosis (fiz-ī-ōg-nō'sis) [' + *gnosis*, knowledge]. Diagnosis determined from one's facial expression and appearance of the eyes

physiological (fiz'ī-ō-lōj'ik-āl) [G. *physis*, nature, + *logos*, study]. 1. Normal; not diseased. 2. Concerning body function.

p. chemistry. Chemistry of living organisms. SEE *biochemistry*.

p. salt solution. An isotonic sterile solution consisting of 0.85% sodium chloride in distilled water Also called *normal salt solution* or *normal saline* Abbr. *N.S. Sol* A teaspoonful of table salt in a pint of water approximates a physiological salt solution.

Used (a) in irrigating mucous membranes and raw surfaces, (b) replenishing of body water in dehydration, and (c) in shock or hemorrhage to restore circulating blood volume

p. s. s. enema. The distention made by this enema excites peristalsis and evacuation. Often ordered when there is dehydration SEE: *enema*.

physiology (fiz-ī-ōlōj'ī) [G. *physis*, nature, + *logos*, study]. The science of the functions of cells, tissues, and organs of the living organism. SEE: *cerebrophysiology*, *chemophysiology*.

physiotherapy (fiz-ī-ō-thēr'ā-pl) [' + *therapeia*, treatment]. Treatment with physical and mechanical means, as massage, electricity, etc.

The term "physical therapy" has supplanted it in medical usage.

physique (fiz'ik). Body build; the structure and organization of the body

physo- [G.]. Combining form meaning *bladder, hollow, bubble*.

physocoele (fi'sō-sēl) [G. *physa*, air, + *kēlē*, tumor]. 1. A tumor filled with gas or circumscribed swelling due to gas. 2. A gas-distended hernial sac

physohematometra (fi'sō-hem-āt-ō-mē-trā) [" + *ama*, blood, + *mētra*, uterus]. Gas and blood distending the uterus.

physohydrometra (fi'sō-hi-drō-mē-trā) [" + *ydōr*, water, + *mētra*, uterus]. Air or gas and serum in the uterus

physometra (fi-sō-mē-trā) [" + *mētra*, uterus]. Air or gas in the uterine cavity.

physopyosalpinx (fi'sō-pi'ō-sāl'pinks) [" + *pyon*, pus, + *salpīx*, tube]. Pus and gas in the fallopian tube

physostigmine salicylate (fi-sō-stig'mēn sāl-i'sī-āt). USP The salicylate of an alkaloid obtained from the dried Calabar bean SYN *eserine salicylate*

ACTION AND USES It inactivates cholinesterase thus prolonging and intensifying the action of acetylcholine. It improves the tone and action of skeletal muscle, and through its effects on parasympathetic nervous system, it increases intestinal peristalsis and, in the eye, acts as a miotic. It is used in tetanus and strychnine poisoning and in the treatment of myasthenia gravis

phytaalbumose (fi-tāl'bū-mōs) [" + *L albumen*, white of egg]. An albumose found in plants and vegetables

phytase (fi'tās) [" + *ase*, enzyme]. A liver and blood ferment which splits phytin.

phytin (fi'tin) [G. *phyton*, plant] A calcium or magnesium salt of inositol, and hexaphosphoric acid, present in cereals. SEE *inositol*

phyto-, phyt- [G.]. Combining forms meaning *a plant, or that which grows*.

phytozōar (fi'tō-bē'zōr) [G. *phyton*, plant, + Persian *bād-zahr*, antidote]. SYN *food ball* A mass composed of vegetable matter found in the stomach

phytogenesis (fi'tō-jēn-ē-sis) SYN *phytogeny* The origin and development of plants

phytoid (fi-toyd'). Plantlike

1. Any disease of vegetable parasitic origin. 2 The production of a disease by plant parasites. 3. The presence of plant parasites in an organism

phytosterol (fi'tō-ster'ōl). Any sterol present in vegetable oil or fat

phytotoxin (fi'tō-tōks'in) A toxin produced by one of the higher plants Ex: *ricin*, from castor bean

pia (pi'ā). [L. tender]. SEE *pia mater*.

pia-arachnitis. SEE *pararachnitis*.

pia-arachnoid. SEE *pararachnoid*

pia, cerebral. The pia of the brain, containing in its meshes ramifications of cerebral vessels

pia, external. Pia covering ext. of the brain

pia, internal. Pia within the ventricles of the brain.

pial (pi'al). Concerning the pia mater.

pia mater. A thin, vascular membrane closely investing the brain and spinal cord and proximal portions of the nerves. Innermost of the three meninges

plan (pl-ān') [Fr.]. Contagious skin disease of the tropics. SYN: *frambesia*, *yaws*.

pianists' cramp (pē-ān-ists). Spasm or professional neuritis of muscles of fingers and forearms from piano playing.

piarachnitis (pi-ār-āk-nī'tis) [L. *pia*, tender, + G. *arachnē*, spider, + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of the arachnoid and pia mater. SYN: *leptomeningitis*.

piarachnoid (pi-ār-āk'noyd) [" + " + *eidos*, like] SYN *leptomeninge*, *leptomeninges*. The pia mater and arachnoid membranes, when regarded as one structure

pica (pi'kā) [L. magpie]. A perversion of appetite, with craving for substance not fit for food.

Condition seen in pregnancy, chlorosis, hysteria, helminthiasis and in certain psychoses. SEE *appetite*, *taste*.

piceous (pi'sē-ūs). Like pitch.

Pick's disease. 1 A brain disorder involving atrophy of cerebral cortex SYN *asthenia*, loss of speech, progressive dementia 2 Polyserositis Condition in which fibrous adhesions of peritoneum, pleura, or pericardium form, sometimes undergoing hyalinization

P.'s syndrome. A liver disorder accompanied by ascites but not producing cardiac symptoms or icterus

picrate (pi'krāt). A salt of picric acid.

picro-, plicr- [G.]. Combining forms meaning *bitter*.

picrocarmine (pi'kr-rō-kar'min). A stain used in microscopy.

picroformal (pi'kr-rō-for'mal). Solution of picric acid, formaldehyde and water used as a fixing agent

picrol (pi'krōl). Antiseptic powder used as a dressing.

piebald skin (pi'bawld). Skin with spots or pigmentation or patches with loss of pigment SEE *leukoderma*, *vitiligo*.

pieдра (pi-ā'drā) [Spanish, stone]. Disease in which hard nodules form on the hair shafts.

Composed of fungous masses of *Trichosporon giganteum*.

p., black. P. caused by fungus, *Piedraia hortai*. Occurs in tropical regions and affects hair of scalp.

p., nostras. P. affecting the beard.

p., white. SYN: *Tinea nodosa*, *Beigel's disease* P. caused by fungus, *Trichosporon bigelii*. Occurs in temperate regions and affects hair of face

piesesthesia (pi-es-ēs-thē'zī-ā) [G. *piēsai*, pressure, + *aisthēsis*, sensation]. Sensibility to pressure SYN: *pressure sense*.

plesimeter, plesometer (pi-ē-sim'ēt-ēr, -sōm'ēt-ēr). Device for measurement of skin's sensitiveness to pressure.

pigeon breast. Projection of sternum anteriorly

p. toe. *Pes varus*; walking with feet turned in

pigment (pig'mēnt) [L. *pigmentum*, paint]. Any coloring matter. SEE: *albino*, "*chrom-*" words.

p., bile. P. in bile: bilirubin and biliverdin and their derivatives (e.g., urobilinogen, urobilin, bilicyanin, bilifuscin)

p., biliary. Bilirubin, biliverdin, *q.v.*

p., blood. P. in blood (hemoglobin) or a derivative of it (hematin, hemin, methemoglobin, hemosiderin)

p., endogenous. A pigment produced within the body, as melanin.

p., exogenous. A pigment produced outside the human body.

p., hematogenous. P. from hemoglobin of erythrocytes.

p., hepatogenous. P. from hemoglobin destruction in the liver. SYN: *bile pigment*.

p., skin. Melanin, melanoid, and carotene, *q.v.*

p., urinary. Urochrome, and sometimes urobilin, *q.v.*

p., uveal. That in cells on inner or post. surface of the iris, choroid, and ciliary processes.

pigmentary (pĭg'mĕn-tĕr-i) [L *pigmentum*, paint]. Concerning, or like, a pigment.

pigmentation (pĭg'mĕn-tā'shŭn) [L *pigmentum*, paint]. Coloration due to deposition of pigments.

RS: albinism, carotenosis, "chrom-" words.

pigmentophagē (pĭg-mĕn'tō-fāj) [" + G *phagēn*, to eat]. Cell which absorbs pigment.

pig'mĕnt'um nig'rūm. The pigment of the lamina vitrea of the choroid of the eye.

pilitis (pĭ-lĭ'tis) [L *pila*, tender, + G -itis, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of the *pila mater*.

Pill. Abbr. of L. *pilula*, pill, or pl *pilulae*, pills.

pilar, pilary (pĭ'lar, pĭl'ā-rĭ) [L *pilaris*, pert. to the hair]. Concerning, or covered with, hair.

pilaster (pĭ-lās-ter) [L *pila*, pillar]. A prominent ridge sometimes seen on the femur.

pile (pĭl) [L *pila*, a ball, a pillar]. 1. A single hemorrhoid. **Syn:** *piles*. 2. The hair. 3. A battery for production of electricity.

pilleous (pĭlĕ-ŭs) [L. *pilus*, hair]. Hairy; hirsute.

piles (pĭls) [L. *pila*, a mass]. Dilated blood vessels in the rectal mucosa forming a vascular tumor. **Syn:** *hemorrhoids, q.v.*

pilous (pĭlĕ-ŭs) [L. a cap]. A nipple shield.

pili (pĭlē). Plural of pilus. Hairs.

p., annulata. Condition in which hairs have a ringed appearance, monilithrix.

p., tactiles. Sensitive or tactile hairs.

p., torti. Condition in which hairs are broken and twisted.

piliation (pĭ-lĭ-ā'shŭn) [L *pilus*, hair]. Formation and development of hair.

piliform (pĭl'f-form) [" + *forma*, shape]. Hairlike.

pilimiction (pĭ'l-mĭk'shŭn). Passing of urine containing hairlike or filamentous substances.

pill (pĭl) [L. *pilula*, from *pila*, a ball]. Medicine in the form of a tiny rounded mass to be taken whole.

pillar (pĭl'ēr) [L *pila*, a column]. An upright support; column, or structure resembling a column.

p. of the abdominal ring. One of the columns on either side of abdominal ring.

p's., ant., of fornix. Two diverging columns extending downward from ant. extremity of body of the fornix.

p. cells. Two groups of cells (inner and outer) resting on basement membrane of organ of Corti in which elongated bodies (pillars) develop. These enclose the inner tunnel (Corti's tunnel).

p's. of Corti. Two layers resting on membrana basilaris in the ear. **Syn:** *rods of Corti*.

p's of diaphragm. Crura of diaphragm, two bundles of muscle fibers extending from lumbar vertebrae to central tendon and forming sides of hiatus aorticus.

p's of the fauces. **Syn:** *the glosso-palatine and pharyngopalatine arches.* Folds of mucous membrane, one on each side of the fauces, *q.v.* and bet. which is situated the tonsil.

p's., posterior, of fornix. Two bands forming prolongation of fornix posteriorly.

pilleus, pileum (pĭlĕ-ŭs, -ŭm) [L. a cap, caul]. A membrane sometimes covering a baby's head at birth. **Syn:** *caul*.

p., ventricul. The 1st portion of the duodenum. **Syn:** *pyloric cap*.

pillion (pĭ'lĭŭn) [L. *pellis*, skin]. Artificial leg, esp. in form of a stump.

pilo- [L.] Combining form meaning *hair*.

pilocarpine hydrochloride (pĭ'lō-kā-rĭn'pĕn). Hydrochloride of an alkaloid obtained from leaves of the plant.

ACTION AND USES. Increases secretion of salivary mucus and sweat glands. Used internally as a diaphoretic, esp. in nephritis.

DOSAGE: 1/12 gr. (0.005 Gm.).

p. n'itrate. **USP.** Nitrate of the alkaloid obtained from pilocarpus.

ACTION, USES, AND DOSAGE. Same as pilocarpine hydrochloride.

pilocystic (pĭ-lō-sĭs'tĭk) [L. *pilus*, hair, + G. *kystis*, a bladder]. Encysted and containing hair, said of a dermoid cyst.

pilomotor (pĭ-lō-mō'tor) [" + *motor*, a mover]. Causing the movements of hairs, as the *arrectores pilorum*.

p. reflex. Gooseflesh formation when skin is cooled or as a result of emotional reaction.

pilonidal (pĭ-lō-nĭ-dāl) [" + *nidus*, nest]. Containing hairs in a cyst in nest formation.

p., fistula. F. near the rectum resulting from a growth of subcutaneous hair.

p., sinus. A p. fistula.

pilose (pĭ-lōs) [L. *pilus*, hair]. Hairy, downy.

pilosebaceous (pĭ'lō-sĕ-bā'shŭs) [" + *sebaceus*, fatty]. Concerning the hair and sebaceous glands.

pilosis (pĭ-lō'sĭs) [L. *pilus*, hair, + G. -ōsis, intensive]. Excessive formation of hair.

pilosity (pĭ-lōs'tĭ-tĭ) [L *pilus*, hair]. Hairiness.

pilous (pĭ'lŭs) [L *pilus*, hair]. Covered with hair, hirsute.

Piltz's reflex (pĭltz). Change in size of pupil on sudden fixation of attention.

pilula (pĭl'ŭ-lā) (pl. *pilulae*) [L. pill]. A small, solid body of medicine of a globular, ovoid or lenticular shape, intended to be swallowed whole and produce medicinal action.

May be ordered to be made extemporaneously by the druggist, or ready-prepared pills may be used. The latter usually are coated with sugar, gelatin, chocolate, etc. The gelatin-coated pills are the most desirable, as a rule, for many reasons. Pills are not prescribed as often as formerly. Five different pills are official.

pilular (pĭl'ŭ-lar) [L *pilula*, pill]. Pert. to, or of the nature of, pills.

pilus (pĭ'lŭs) (pl. *pili*) [L. hair]. A hair.

pimel- [G.]. Combining form or prefix meaning *fat* or *associated with fat*.

pimellitĭs (pĭm-ĕl-lĭ'tis) [G. *pimelē*, fat, + -itis, inflammation]. Inflammation of adipose and of connective tissue in general.

pimeloma (pĭm-ĕl-ō'mā) [" + -ōma, tumor]. A fatty tumor. **Syn:** *lipoma*.

pimelopterygium (pĭm'ĕ-lō-tĕ-rĭj'ĕ-ŭm). A fatty outgrowth of the conjunctiva.

pinelorrhoea (pim-ēl-or-ē-ā) [“ + *roia*, flow]. Discharge of fat in loose stools.

pinelorthopnea (pim-ēl-or-’thōp-nē-ā). Difficulty in breathing when lying down, resulting from obesity.

pinelosis (pim-ēl-ō’sīs) [“ + -ōsis, intensive]. 1. A conversion into fat. 2. Fatty degeneration of any tissue. 3. Corpulence; obesity.

pineluria (pim-ēl-ū’rī-ā) [“ + *ouron*, urine]. Excretion of fat or oil in urine. SYN: *lipuria*.

pimple (pim’pl) [AS *pimpel*]. A tiny, sharp-pointed protuberance of the skin, sometimes going on to suppuration. SYN: *papule*, *pustule*.

Often seen on the skin of the adolescent. They have little diagnostic value, but are supposed to result from faulty nutrition or interference with capillary circulation. Patients should be warned, when necessary, not to pick at pimples, as infection may take place and blood poisoning result.

pinement (pans-mong’) [Fr. *pinching*]. Pinching or nipping of the flesh in massage.

pineal (pi-nē-āl, pin-ē-āl) [L. *pineus*, pine cone]. 1. Shaped like a pine cone. 2. The small red gland attached to post. part of 3rd ventricle of brain. 3. Pertaining to the pineal body. *q v*

FUNCTION Unknown. Such knowledge as we have is derived from observation of cases of teratoma. These are sometimes associated with marked sexual and somatic overgrowth leading to the condition known as *pubertas praecox* or *macrogenitosomia praecox*. Whether this is due to a lack of pineal secretion or to a hyperfunction of the gland is not known. SYN: *epiphysis*.

p. body. SYN: *epiphysis cerebri*. A small ovoid body which extends from the roof of post. extremity of third ventricle of brain. Consists of ependymal cells and neuroglia embedded in connective tissue stroma. Often contains calcareous granules (brain sand).

pinealectomy (pi-nē-āl-ēk’tō-mī) [L. *pineus*, pine cone, + G. *ektomē*, excision]. Removal of the pineal body.

pinealism (pi-nē-āl-izm) [“ + G. *ismos*, condition]. Disorder caused by abnormality of the secretion of the pineal body.

pineaioma (pin-ē-āl-lōm-ā). A tumor of the pineal body, usually encapsulated. Often associated with precocious puberty.

pinealopathy (pi-nē-āl-op’āth-l) [“ + G. *pathos*, disease]. Any disorder of the pineal gland.

pineapple (pin-āp-l) [AS. *pin*, pine, + *aepel*, apple]. Comp. Very rich in cane sugar. Contains tartaric acid.

AV. SERVING (fresh and juice): 150-120 Gm. **PRO.** 0.6-0.4. **Fat** 0.5-0.4. **Carbo.** 13.9-15.4. **VITAMINS:** A + + + + to + +, B + + + + to + +, C + + + + to + +, G + + + +. **ASH CONST.** (fresh only): Ca 0.018, Mg 0.011, K 0.321, Na 0.016, P 0.028, Cl 0.051, S 0.009, Fe 0.0005.

ACTION: Easy to digest. Juice very valuable.

pineblastoma (pin-ē-āl-blāst-ō-mā). A blastoma of the pineal body.

pine tar (pin). USP. A product obtained from the distillation of pine wood.

ACTION AND USES: Externally, a stimulant in dermatitis; internally, a stimulant to bronchial mucous membrane.

DOSAGE. 8 gr. (0.5 Gm.) Externally, 50% ointment in petrolatum. SYN: *piz liquida*.

pinguecula (pin-gwēk-ū-lā) [L. *pinguis*, fat]. BNA. Yellowish thickening of bulbar conjunctiva, triangular in shape, on inner and outer margins of the cornea.

Base of triangle is toward the limbus. Yellowish color is due to increase in the elastic fibers.

pinhole (pin’hōl) [AS. *pinna*, a pin, + *hol*, hole]. Small perforation made by, or size of that made by, a pin [women].

p. os. A very small os uteri in young *p. pupil*. Extreme contraction of the iris.

It is seen in locomotor ataxia, after use of miotics, in some brain diseases, and in opium poisoning.

piniform (pin’f-form) [L. *pineus*, pine cone, + *forma*, shape]. Shaped like a pine cone.

pink disease (pink). Rare disease of children marked by swelling and redness of feet and hands, sweating, itching and polyarthritides. SYN: *acrodynia*, *erythredema*.

p. eye. SYN: *Koch-Weeks conjunctivitis*. Epidemic form of acute conjunctivitis caused by pneumococci, *Hemophilus aegyptius* (Koch-Weeks bacillus), and other organisms. Sporadic, noninfectious cases may result from irritation by various agents, such as intense light, or they may accompany exanthematous disease such as measles.

pinna (pin-ā) (pl. *pinnae*) [L. wing]. The auricle or projection part of the ext. ear. It collects and directs sound waves into the ext. acoustic meatus and thence to the tympanic membrane.

p. nasal. Protruding cartilaginous extension on each nostril. SYN: *ala nasi*.

pinocytosis (pi-nō-si-tō’sis) [G. *pinen*, to drink, + *kytos*, cell]. Term for the absorption of liquids by phagocytic cells.

Pins’s sign. In pericarditis, the disappearance of symptoms of pleurisy when patient assumes knee-chest position.

pin† (pint) [O Fr. *pinte*]. Measure of capacity equal to one-half a quart; 16 fluid ounces; 28.875 cu. in. See: *Table of weights and measures in Appendix*.

pin’ta. SYN: *azul*, *carate*, *mal de los pintos*, *spotted sickness*. ETIO: *Trepionema carateum*, a spirochete.

pinworm (pin’wurm). SYN: *ascaris*, *oxyuris*. A parasitic nematode, *Enterobius vermicularis*, *q v*.

pinemia (pi-ō-nē-mī-ā) [“ + *aima*, blood]. Fat in the blood. SYN: *lipemia*.

ploscope (pi-ō-skōp) [“ + *skopein*, to examine]. Device for estimating the fat content of milk.

peper (pi-pēr) [L.]. Pepper.

pipet, **pipette** (pi-pēt) [Fr. *pipette*, a tiny pipe]. Narrow glass tube with both ends open for transferring and measuring liquids, using suction principle.

piptonychia (pip-tō-nik’-ā). The shedding of nails.

Pirogoff’s amputation (pi-rō-gōf). Foot amputation, removing part of the os calcis.

Piroplasma (pi-rō-plāz-mā) [L. *prum*, pear, + G. *plasma*, a thing formed]. Former name of *Babesia*, *q v*, a genus of Sporozoa parasitic in domestic animals.

piroplasmosis (pi-rō-plāz-mō’sis) [L. *prum*, near, + G. *plasma*, a thing formed, + -ōsis, condition]. Infection by species of the genus *Babesia* or *Theileria*, sporozoan blood parasites.

Pirquet’s test (pēr-kā’). Test for tuberculous by means of a skin reaction.

plisiform (pi’si-form) [L. *pisum*, pea, + *forma*, shape]. 1. Name of small, pea-

like sesamoid bone of the wrist. 2. Pea-shaped. 3. The smallest carpal bone, located in proximal row on ulnar side.

pit (pit) [A.S. *pytt*, hole]. 1. A tiny hollow or pocket. SYN: *depression*, *fossa*. 2. To be or become marked with a shallow depression, to cause a depression on pressure in edema.

p., auditory. A pit which develops in auditory placode, *q.v.*

p., gastric. One of many minute depressions (foveolae) in gastric mucosa into which open the gastric glands.

p., nasal. One of two horseshoe-shaped depressions on ventrolateral surface of head bounded by lateral and median nasal processes. It gives rise to nostrils and portion of nasal fossa.

p., olfactory. Nasal pit, *q.v.*

p., primitive. Minute depression at ant. end of primitive groove or streak and immediately posterior to primitive knot.

p. of the stomach. 1. Depression at end of the ensiform process. 2. The center of the abdominal region above the navel.

pitch. That quality of the sensation of sound that enables one to classify it in a scale from high to low. It is dependent principally on frequency of vibrations.

pithécoid (pith'-é-koyd) [G. *pithēkos*, ape, + *eidōs*, like]. Apellike; resembling an ape.

pithiatism (pith-i-āt-izm) [G. *peithēin*, to persuade, + *iatos*, curable]. 1. Hysteria induced by suggestion. 2. Mental disorder cured by suggestion.

pithiatric (pith-i-at'rik) [" + *iatrikos*, healing]. Capable of being soothed or relieved by persuasion or by suggestion.

pithing (pith'ing). Destruction of the central nervous system by the piercing of brain or spinal cord, as in vivisection. Done on experimental animals to render them insensible to pain and to inhibit controlling effects of the central nervous system. SYN: *decebration*.

pitocin (pit-ō'sin). Brand name for an aqueous solution containing the oxytocic fraction of the post. pituitary gland. SEE: *oxytocin injection*.

Pitres's sections (pē-tré'). Series of 6 coronal vertical brain sections for study of this organ.

pitressin (pit-rēs'in). A product obtained from the post. lobe of the pituitary gland containing pressor and antidiuretic principles. SEE: *principle*, *antidiuretic*; *vasopressin*.

Uses: For increasing blood pressure, the muscular contraction of the intestinal tract, and diminishing urinary output.

Dosage: From 5 to 15 m (0.3-1 cc.) intramuscularly. SEE: *vasopressin*.

pitting (pit'ing) [A.S. *pytt*, hole]. The formation of pits or depressions or scars, as in smallpox.

pitucyte (pi-tū'ŷ-ŷt) A branched, modified, neuroglia cell characteristic of pars nervosa post lobe of pituitary gland. Also present in infundibular stalk.

pituita (pit-ū'i-tā) [L. *phlegm*]. A glairy or viscid mucus, as a thick nasal secretion.

pituitarism (pit-ū'i-tā-rizm) [" + G. *is-mos*, condition]. Any disorder of the pituitary gland.

pituitary (pit-ū'i-tār-i) [L. *pituita*, phlegm]. 1. Concerning phlegm. 2. The pituitary body or gland, *q.v.*; the hypophysis cerebri.

p. body. SEE: *p. gland*.

p., desiccated ant. SYN: *pituitarium anterius*. Dried, defatted, and powdered ant. lobe of pituitary gland of domestic animals.

p., desiccated post. SYN: *pituitarium posterius*. Dried, powdered, post. lobe of pituitary gland of animals used as food by man.

p., desiccated whole. SYN: *pituitarium totum*. The dried, defatted, powdered entire pituitary gland of domestic animals.

p. disorders. *Hypersecretion of ant lobe*—gigantism, acromegaly, pituitary basophilism (Cushing's disease) *Hyposecretion of ant. lobe*—dwarfism, pituitary cachexia (Simmond's disease), Sheehan's syndrome, acromicria, eunuchoidism or hypogonadism. *Post lobe deficiency or hypothalamic lesion*—diabetes insipidus. *Ant. and post. lobe deficiency and hypothalamic lesion*—Frohlich's syndrome (adiposogenital dystrophy), pituitary obesity.

p. gland. SYN: *hypophysis cerebri*. A small, gray, rounded body attached to the base of the brain by the infundibular stalk, a downward extension of the floor of the third ventricle. It lies in the sella turcica of the sphenoid bone, averages 13 x 10 x 0.5 cm in size and 0.55 to 0.6 Gm. weight.

Functions: The pituitary is an endocrine gland secreting a number of hormones which regulate many bodily processes including growth, reproduction, and various metabolic activities. It is often referred to as the "master gland" of the body. Evidence indicates that these hormones are secreted by neurosecretory cells of the hypothalamus and pass through fibers of the supraopticohypophyseal tracts in the infundibular stalk to the neurohypophysis where they are stored.

HORMONES OF INTERMEDIATE LOBE: In cold-blooded animals, *intermedia* is secreted which influences the activity of pigment cells (chromatophores) of fishes, amphibians, and reptiles. In warm-blooded animals no effects are known.

HORMONES SECRETED BY ANT LOBE: *Somatotropic, or growth, hormone* (STH), which regulates growth, *adrenocorticotrophic hormone* (ACTH), which regulates functional activity of the adrenal cortex; *thyrotrophic hormone* (TTH), which regulates functional activity of thyroid gland, *gonadotrophic hormones* which include *follicle-stimulating hormone* (FSH), which stimulates development of ovaries, follicles and spermatogenesis in the testes; *lutinizing hormone* (LH), also called *interstitial cell stimulating hormone* (ICSH), in conjunction with FSH induces secretion of estrogens, ovulation, and development of corpus luteum; *luteotrophic hormone* (LTH), which maintains mature corpora lutea and induces secretion of progesterone. It also induces secretion of milk in fully developed mammary gland. Because of this action, it is sometimes called the *lactogenic hormone*.

HORMONES OF THE POST LOBE: These include oxytocin, which acts specifically on smooth muscle of uterus increasing tone and contractility; *vasopressin*, which induces contraction of smooth muscles of the blood vessels, and associated with it an *antidiuretic principle* which prevents excessive loss of water through the kidneys.

p., post., injection. SYN: *injectio pituitarii posterioris*. A sterile, aqueous

solution of the principles of post. lobe of pituitary from healthy domesticated animals used as food for man.

ACTION: Constricts blood vessels raising blood pressure, stimulates smooth muscles thus increasing intestinal peristalsis and uterine contractions; reduces volume of urine excreted

pituototrope (pit-ū'tō-trop) [L. *pituota*, phlegm, + G. *tropos*, a turning]. A person exhibiting tendencies to being overinfluenced by the pituitary gland.

pituototropic (pit-ū'tō-trop'ik) [L. + G. *tropos*, a turning]. Concerning or marked by pituitotropism.

pituototropism (pit-ū'tō-trop'izm) [L. + " + *ismos*, condition]. Bodily constitution in which the pituitary influence dominates.

pituotrin (pit-ū'tō-rin). A solution of the dried powdered post. lobe of the pituitary body of cattle.

ACTION AND USES: Used to stimulate contraction of blood vessels, peristalsis in intestines, and uterine contractions in labor

pityriasis (pit-ir-i'ās-is) [G. *pityron*, bran, + *iasis*, disease]. A skin disease characterized by branny scales

p. alba atrophicans. Cutaneous disorder with scaling and atrophy. **SYN:** *atrophyoderma albidum*.

p. capitis. Dandruff. **SYN:** *dermatitis seborrhoica*.

p. lichenoides et varioliformis acuta. A skin disorder characterized by development of pustules and vesicles and formation of crusts and scarring. Non-communicable

p. linguae. Transitory benign plaques of the tongue [rosea.]

p. maculata et circinata. **SEE** *p. nigra*.

p. nigra. The dark brown or black patches in *p. versicolor* in warm climates.

p. pilaris. **SEE** *p. rubra*.

p. rosea. A skin disease characterized by development of distributed patches which are circinate in outline, slightly scaly, a faint red color. **SYN:** *p. maculata et circinata*.

Acute inflammatory disease marked by a macular eruption on the trunk, obliquely to the ribs. Rose red and somewhat scaly with a clearing in the center, or reddish ring-shaped patches symmetrically distributed over the limbs

ETIOLOGY: Unknown.

SYM: Macular or circinate lesions, yellowish, salmon or red, rounded, oval or irregular, thinly covered with fine branny scales, increasing in size, when centers clear up, giving rise to slightly elevated reddish rings with fawn-colored centers, coalescence of rings resulting in segmental or gyrate lesions of various sizes. Spontaneous disappearance

TREATMENT: Salicin internally. Locally: antipruritics

p. rubra. Persistent general exfoliative dermatitis.

p. rubra pilaris. A chronic disease with formation of subacute inflammatory papules around the hair follicles. These coalesce and form infiltrated plaques of scaling dermatitis

p. versicolor. Contagious skin disease marked by yellow patches, scales and itching. Due to a fungus *Malassezia furfur*.

pityroid (pit'ir-oyd) [G. *pityron*, bran, + *eidos*, like]. Branny; resembling bran.

pix (piks) [L.]. Pitch.

p. liquida. Tar.

PK. Abbr. for psychokinesis.

placebo (plā-sē'bō) [L. I shall please]. Inactive substance given to satisfy patient's demand for medicine, such as a bread pill.

placenta (plā-sen'ta) (pl. *placentae*) [L. a flat cake, from G. *plakous*]. The oval or discoid spongy structure in the uterus through which the fetus derives its nourishment.

ANAT: The placenta consists of a fetal portion, the *chorion frondosum*, bearing many chorionic villi which interlock with the decidua basalis of the uterus which constitutes the maternal portion. The chorionic villi lie in spaces in the uterine endometrium where they are bathed in maternal blood and lymph. Groups of villi are separated by *placental septa* forming about 20 distinct lobules called *cotyledons*

Attached to the margin of the placenta is a membrane which encloses the embryo. It is a composite of several structures (*decidua parietalis*, *decidua capsularis*, *chorion laeve*, and *amnion*). At the center of the concave side is attached the *umbilical cord* through which the *umbilical vessels* (two arteries and one vein) pass to the fetus. The cord is approx. 50 cm long at full term

The mature placenta is about 6 to 7 in in diameter and weighs about a pound. When expelled following parturition it is known as the *afterbirth*

PHYS: Maternal blood enters the *intervillous spaces* of the placenta through *spiral arteries*, branches of the uterine arteries. It bathes the chorionic villi and flows peripherally to the *marginal sinus* which leads to uterine veins. Food substances, oxygen, and antibodies pass into fetal blood of the villi, metabolic waste products pass from fetal blood into mother's blood. There is no admixture of fetal and maternal blood. The placenta also serves as an endocrine organ elaborating and storing certain hormones, among them *chorionic gonadotrophins*, the presence of which in urine is the basis of pregnancy tests. Evidence also indicates that estrogens and progesterone are secreted by the placenta

p. accreta. A placenta in which the cotyledons have invaded the uterine musculature and, as a result of this, separation of the placenta is very difficult or even impossible.

p., abruptio of. Premature separation of placenta

p., adherent. One that remains adherent to the uterine wall after normal period following childbirth

p., annular. A p. that extends like a belt around the interior of the uterus.

p., battledore. A form of insertion of the umbilical cord into margin of the p. in which it spreads out to resemble a battledore.

p. bipartite. One that is divided into two separate parts

p., circinate. One that is cup-shaped.

p. cirsioides. P. with appearance of varicose veins

p., cordiform. A p. having a marginal indentation giving it a heart shape.

p., deciduate. A p. of which the maternal part escapes with delivery.

p., discoid. P. which constitutes practically 1 mass, circumscribed and circular in form.

p., double. A placental mass of the 2 placentae of a twin gestation.

p. duplex. Same as *p. bipartitia*.

p., fetal. That part of the p. formed by aggregation of chorionic villi in which the umbilical vein and arteries ramify.

p., fundal. One attached to the uterine wall within the fundal zone.

p., horseshoe. A formation in which the 2 placentae of a twin gestation are united.

p., incarcerated. One retained in the uterus by irregular uterine contractions after delivery.

p., lateral. One attached to lateral wall of uterus.

p., maternal. Portion of placenta that develops from decidua basalis of uterus.

p., membranous. A thinning of the p. from atrophy.

p., nondeciduate. One that does not shed the maternal portion.

p., previa. Placenta which is implanted in the lower uterine segment. There are 3 types. *Centralis*, *lateralis*, and *marginalis*. *P. p. centralis* is the condition where the placenta has been implanted in the lower uterine segment and has grown to completely cover the cervical os. *P. p. lateralis* is the condition when the placenta lies just within the lower uterine segment. *P. p. marginalis* is the condition where the placenta partially covers internal cervical os.

Sym. Slight hemorrhage, recurrent with greater severity, appears 7th or 8th month; gradual anemia, pallor, rapid weak pulse, air hunger, low blood pressure.

Diag: Painless bleeding during last 3 months; placenta in lower portion of uterus.

Prog: Depends upon control of hemorrhage and asepsis.

Treatment. Conserve blood supply during delivery and before, prevent and control postpartum hemorrhage; combat anemia before and after labor, prevention of sepsis.

p., reniformis. A kidney-shaped placenta.

p., retained. One not expelled for 2 hours after 2nd stage of labor.

p., spuria. An outlying portion of p. which has not maintained its vascular connection with the decidua vera.

p., succenturiata. An accessory p.

p., tripartita. A 3-lobed p.

p., triple. A placental mass of 3 placentae of a triple gestation.

p., velamentous. A p. having the umbilical cord attached at outer end.

p., zonary. Same as *annular p.*

placental (plā-sen'tāl) [*L. placenta*, a flat cake]. Relating to the placenta.

p., bruit, p., souffle. Sound heard in auscultation over the placenta in pregnancy due to circulation of the blood.

placentation (plā-sen-tā'shun) [*L. placenta*, a flat cake]. The process of formation and attachment of the placenta.

placentitis (plā-sen-tī'tis) [" + *G. -itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of placenta.

placentography (plā-sen-tōg'rā-fī) [" + *G. graphein*, to write]. Examination of the placenta by x-ray.

placentaloid (plās-ēn'toyd) [" + *G. eidos*, like]. Like the placenta.

placentolysin (plā-sen-tōl'is-in) [" + *G. lysis*, dissolution]. A lysin obtained by injecting placental tissue into an animal, the serum thus obtained being destructive to placental cells of the species of

animal from which the placenta was taken.

placenta (plā-sen-tō'mā) [" + *G. -ōma*, tumor]. A new growth derived from retained placental tissue.

placentotherapy (plā-sen'tō-thēr'ā-pī) [" + *G. therapia*, treatment]. Therapeutic use of placental extract.

Placido's disk (plā-sē'dō). A disk marked with black and white circles used in determining amt. and character of corneal astigmatism.

placode. In embryology, a platelike thickening of epithelium, usually ectoderm, which serves as the anlage of an organ or structure.

p., auditory. A dorsolateral placode located alongside hindbrain which gives rise to *otocyst* which in turn develops into *internal ear*.

p., lens. P. developing in ectoderm directly overlying optic vesicle. Forms *lens vesicle* which becomes enclosed in optic cup and eventually becomes lens of eye.

p., olfactory. P. which gives rise to *olfactory pit* and finally major portion of nasal cavity.

pladaroma (plad-ar-ō'mā) [*G. pladaros*, soft, + *-ōsis*, disease]. A soft growth like a wart on the eyelid.

pladarosis (plad-ar-ō'sis) [*G. pladaros*, soft, + *-ōsis*, disease]. Pladaroma.

plagiocephalic (plā-jī-ō-sēf-ā'līk) [*G. plagios*, oblique, + *kephalē*, head]. Marked by or relating to *plagiocephaly*.

plagiocephalism, plagiocephaly (plā-jī-ō-sēf-ā'l-izm, plā-jī-ō-sēf-ā'lī) [" + " + *ismos*, condition]. Condition of malformation of the skull, it being developed more ant. than post.

plague (plāg) [*G. plēgē*, a stroke]. 1. Any widespread contagious disease of great mortality. 2. **Syn.** *bubonic plague*, *black plague*, *pestis*. An acute, febrile epidemic disease caused by *Pasteurella pestis*. Primarily a disease of rats and other rodents and transmitted to man by fleas. Exists in two forms, *bubonic* characterized by bubos (enlarged, tender, lymph nodes) and often accompanied by an overwhelming *septicemia*, and the *pneumonic*, characterized by respiratory symptoms. Streptomycin and other antibiotics have reduced the mortality rate from 50-90% to 5-10%.

p., ambulatory. **Syn.** *pestis minor*. Mild but often fatal. Patient does not take to his bed.

p., black. **Syn.** *bubonic plague*, *black death*. An epidemic disease with high mortality that swept Europe during the 14th century. So called because of appearance of petechiae or black spots about 3rd day of disease.

p., bubonic. The more common form of plague marked by formation of bubos.

p., hunger. Relapsing fever, *q.v.*

p., murine. Plague infecting rats.

p., pneumonic. A highly virulent form of plague occurring as sequela of bubonic plague, or as a primary infection.

p., septicemic. Bubonic plague accompanied by *septicemia*.

p., sylvatic. Plague infecting various species of rodents. In the U.S., 38 species harbor the plague organism.

plane (plān) [*L. planus*, flat]. 1. A flat or relatively smooth surface. **Szz:** *planum*. 2. A flat surface formed by making a cut, imaginary or real, through the body or a part of it. Planes are used as points of reference by which positions of parts of the body are indicated. In the human subject, all planes are

based on body being in an upright, anatomic position, *q.v.*

p.'s., Addison's. Planes used as landmarks in thoracoabdominal topography.

p., Aaby's. One perpendicular to the median plane of the cranium through the *basion* and *nasion*.

p., alveolocondylar. One tangent to the alveolar part and most prominent points on lower aspects of condyles of the occipital bone.

p., Baer's. One through upper border of the zygomatic arches.

p., coccygeal. The 4th parallel one of the pelvis.

p., coronal. Vertical p. at right angles to a sagittal p. dividing the body into ant. and post. portions.

p., datum. An assumed horizontal plane from which craniometric measurements are taken.

p., Daubenton's. One passing through the opisthion and inferior borders of the orbits.

p.'s., focal. Two p's through ant. and post. principal foci of a dioptric system and perpendicular to the line connecting the two.

p., frontal. A coronal plane, *q.v.*

p., Hodge's. One parallel to the plane of the pelvic inlet and passing through the 2nd sacral vertebra and upper border of the os pubis.

p., horizontal. A transverse plane at right angles to vertical axis of body

p.'s., inclined, of the pelvis. According to Lusk, "The sacral spines divide the pelvic cavity into 2 unequal sections. In the larger, anterior section, the lateral walls slope toward the symphysis and arch of the pubes, while posteriorly the walls slope in the direction of the sacrum and coccyx. The declivities in front of the spines are termed the anterior inclined p's. of the pelvis, over which rotation of the occiput takes place in the mechanism of normal labor. Behind the spines the lateral slopes are known as the posterior inclined p's."

p., intertubercular. A horizontal plane passing through tubercles of crests of ilia. Lies approx. at level of 5th lumbar vertebra

p., Listing's. A transverse vertical plane perpendicular to anteroposterior axis of eye, containing center of motion of the eyes, in it also lie the transverse and vertical axes of voluntary ocular rotation.

p., Meckel's. One through the auricular and alveolar points.

p., medial; p., median; p., mesial. One usually anteroposterior dividing a body or organ into 2 equal and symmetrical parts. The median p. of the body is known as the *meson*.

p., midsagittal. Vertical plane dividing body into symmetrical right and left halves.

p., Morton's. One passing through the most projecting points of the parietal and occipital protuberances.

p.'s., parallel, of the pelvis. Those intersecting at right angles the axis of the pelvic canal. The 1st is the p. of the superior strait; the 2nd the p. extending from middle of the sacral vertebra to level of the subpubic ligament; the 3rd the p. at level of spines of the ischia; the 4th at the outlet.

p.'s., of the pelvis. Imaginary ones touching the same parts of the pelvic canal on both sides.

p. of refraction. One passing through

a refracted ray of light and drawn perpendicular to the surface at which refraction takes place.

p. of regard. One through the fovea of the eye and fixation point.

p., sagittal. Vertical plane parallel to the midsagittal plane; one which divides body into right and left portions

p., subcostal. Horizontal plane passing through lowest points of 10th costal cartilages. Lies approx. at level of 3rd lumbar vertebra

p., transverse. A horizontal plane

p., visual. One passing the visual axis of the eye.

planoconcave (plā'nō-kon'kāv) [L. *planus*, flat, + *concavus*, hollow] Flat on one side and concave on the other

planoconvex (plā'nō-kon'vëks) [L. + *convexus*, arched]. Flat on 1 side and on the other convex.

planomania (plan'o-mā'nē-ā). Morbid desire to wander and to be free of social restraints

Planorbis (plan-or'bīs). A genus of fresh water snails which serves as intermediate host for certain species of blood flukes (*Schistosoma**)

plant (plānt) [L. *planta*, a sprout]. An organism which contains chlorophyll and manufactures carbohydrates from carbon dioxide and water or, if lacking these characteristics, is similar in structure and life history to those organisms which do possess chlorophyll and manufacture food

planta (plān'tā) [L. sole]. BNA. The sole of the foot.

plantar (plān'tār) [L. *planta*, sole]. Concerning the sole of foot

p. arch. Vascular arch in sole of foot. The union of the plantar and dorsalis pedis arteries in the sole. SYN: *arcus plantaris*.

p. reflex. Contraction of toes upon irritation of the sole

plantaris (plān-tār'is) [L.] An extensor muscle found in the calf of the leg.

p. wart. SYN *verruca plantaris*. Wart occurring on sole of the foot, usually quite painful

plantigrade. Type of foot posture in which entire sole of foot is placed on ground in walking. Ex bears, rabbit, man

plasma. A flat or relatively smooth surface. SEE *plane*

p. nuchale. Outer surface of occipital bone between foramen magnum and sup. nuchal line

p. occipitale. Outer surface of occipital bone lying above sup. nuchal line.

p. orbitale. Portion of maxilla which forms greater part of floor of orbit.

p. popliteum. Smooth triangular area on post. surface of distal end of femur. Bordered by medial and lat. supracondylar lines and forms floor of popliteal fossa

p. sternale. Ant. or ventral surface of sternum

p. temporale. Depressed area on side of skull below inf. temporal line. Underlies the temporal fossa

planuria (plān-ū'rī-ā) [G. *planē*, a wandering, + *ouron*, urine]. The voiding of urine from an abnormal passage of the body.

plaque (plāk) [Fr. a spot]. 1. A patch on the skin or on a mucous surface. 2. A blood platelet.*

plasma (plāz'mā) [G. *plasma*, a thing formed]. 1. The liquid part of the lymph and of the blood. 2. Protoplasm, cell

substance outside the nucleus. 3. An ointment base of glycerol and starch.

In the blood, the corpuscles and platelets float in it. It consists of serum and protein substances in solution.

The blood plasma consists of water in which numerous chemical compounds, both solids and gases, are dissolved. Among the important constituents may be mentioned the following: Water, electrolytes, sugar, proteins, nonprotein nitrogenous compounds, fats and lipoids, bile pigment or bilirubin, gases.

In general, plasma is a medium for circulation of blood cells, carries nutritive substances to various structures, and removes from them waste products of metabolism. It makes possible chemical communication bet. different portions of the body carrying minerals, hormones, vitamins and antibodies.

Different constituents of the plasma have specific functions within the blood. The proteins, bicarbonates, carbon dioxide, chlorides, phosphates, and ammonia serve to keep the acid base equilibrium of the blood constant, when acid or base substances are added to it. The proteins, esp. albumin, by virtue of their osmotic pressure, tend to prevent undue leakage of fluids out of the capillaries, and to maintain a proper exchange of fluid bet. capillaries and tissues.

Plasma, if normal, is thin and colorless when free from corpuscles, or it has a faint yellow tinge when seen in thick layers.

After clotting of the blood, the liquid squeezed out by the clot is called blood serum. If whole blood is prevented from clotting either by chilling it or by adding anticoagulants, such as sodium citrate, it can be centrifuged. The clear fluid which then occupies the upper half of the centrifuge tube is called plasma. SEE: blood, coagulation, serum

p. blood. Fluid in which float the corpuscles.

p. cell. Cell found in bone marrow and loose connective tissue, probably derived from lymphocytes SEE: plasmocyte.

p. lymph. Lymph without its corpuscles.

p. normal human. Sterile pooled plasma obtained from citrated whole blood of eight or more healthy human subjects. It is stored as fluid plasma as 4° C or as dried plasma prepared by lyophilization technic, i.e., drying in a vacuum at low temperatures.

p. skimming. Phenomenon observed in capillaries in which plasma lacking corpuscles flows into neighboring capillaries.

plasmacule (plāz'mā-kūl) [L. *plasmacula*, little plasm]. One of the minute particles said to be found in the blood plasma giving it its vital power. SYN: *hemokonta*.

plasmacyte (plāz'mā-sīt) [G. *plasma*, a thing formed, + *kytos*, cell]. A plasma cell, 1 of those found in connective tissue with an eccentrically placed round nucleus and filled with a chromatin mass that stains deeply.

plasmacytoma. A plasma cell myeloma occurring in bone marrow SEE: *myeloma*, multiple.

plas-ma-gel. The peripheral portion of the endoplasm of a cell such as in an amoeba. It is immobile and of the nature of a gel.

plas'ma-gente. A cytoplasmic hereditary determiner.

plasmapheresis (plāz'mā-fēr'ē-sis) [G. *plasma*, a thing formed, + *aphairesis*, a taking away]. The removal of fluid portion of blood from the body by venesection, centrifugalization, and replacement of the corpuscles into the blood stream.

plasmasol. The internal more fluid portion of the endoplasm of a cell.

plasmasome (plāz'mās-ōm) [' + *sōma*, body]. A leukocyte granule; nucleolar substance (nonchromatin staining) in the cytoplasm.

plasmatherapy (plās'mā-thēr'ā-pī) [The use of blood plasma for therapeutic purposes, as injection in treatment of shock].

plasmatic (plāz-māt'ik) [G. *plasma*, a thing formed]. 1. Relating to plasma. 2. Formative or plastic.

p. layer. Blood plasma adjacent to the capillary walls. SYN: *plasmic*.

plasmatorrhesis (plāz'māt-ō-rēks'is) [' + *rēxis*, a rupture]. Rupture of a cell with loss of its plasma from internal pressure due to swelling.

plasmatosis (plās-mā-tō'sis) Liquefaction of substance of a cell.

plasmic (plāz'mik) [G. *plasma*, a thing formed]. Concerning plasma. SYN: *plasmatic*.

plasmocyte (plāz'mō-sīt) [G. *plasma*, a thing formed, + *kytos*, cell]. SYN: *plasma cell*. Cells found in bone marrow, connective tissue, and sometimes in blood plasma. Considered by some to be abnormal leukocytes. They are numerous in plasma cell myeloma.

plasmocytoma (plās-mō-sī-tō'mā) A plasma cell myeloma.

plasmodium (plāz-mō'dī-ūm) [pl. *plasmodia*, + G. *plasma*, a thing formed, + *eidos*, form]. A multinucleate mass of naked protoplasm, occurring commonly among slime molds.

Plasmodium (plāz-mō'dī-ūm) [pl. *plasmodia*] [G. *plasma*, a thing formed, + *eidos*, form]. A genus of protozoa belonging to subphylum Sporozoa, class Telosporidia. Includes causative agents of malaria in man and lower animals SEE: *malaria*, mosquito.

P. falciparum. Causative agent for malignant tertian (estivo-autumnal) malaria.

P. malariae. Causative agent for quartan malaria.

P. ovale. Causative agent for benign tertian or ovale malaria.

P. vivax. Causative agent for benign tertian or vivax malaria.

plas'mog'amy. The fusion of cells.

plasmogen (plāz'mō-jēn) [' + *genan*, to produce]. Essential part of protoplasm.

plasmology (plāz-mōl'ō-jī) [' + *logos*, a study]. The study of the cells and plasma. SYN: *histology*.

plasmolysis (plāz-mōl'is-is) [' + *lysis*, dissolution]. Shrinking of cytoplasm in a living cell due to loss of water by osmosis.

plasmolyze (plās'mō-līz) To bring about loss of water by osmosis.

plasmorrhesis (plāz-mor'ēks'is) [' + *rēxis*, rupture]. Rupture of a cell with loss of plasma. SYN: *erythrocytorrhesis*, *erythrorrhesis*, *plasmatorrhesis*.

plasmoschisis (plāz-mos'kī-sis) [G. *plasma*, a thing formed, + *schisis*, a splitting]. The splitting of a cell.

plasmotomy (plāz-mōt'ō-mī) [' + *tomē*, incision]. Mitosis in which the cytoplasm divides into 2 or more masses.

plasmotropism (plāz-mōt'rō-pīzm) [' +

tropeln, to turn, + *ismos*, condition]. The action of spleen, liver and bone marrow, causing the destruction of red blood cells.

plasson (pläs'ôn) [G. *plassôn*, forming]. Primitive protoplasm in the cytode or non-nucleated stage.

plaster (pläs'tür) [G. *emplastron*]. Medicinal preparation, to be used externally, in which the constituents are formed into a tenacious mass of substance harder than an ointment and spread upon muslin, linen, skin or paper.

It may be *mustard*, *belladonna*, to check secretions or to allay pain; *capsicum*, as a counterirritant; *cantharides*, or Spanish fly, as a vesicant* used in arthritis with synovitis, and in pleural effusions. *Cantharides* is readily absorbed if used in large quantities and it is eliminated through the kidneys and may induce nephritis. The urine should be watched for 24 hours after application.

p., adhesive. Plaster made of resin, wax and olive oil used to immobilize a part, to relieve pressure upon sutures, to protect wounds, to secure traction in fractures, to exert pressure, to hold dressings in place, etc

Hair on the area should first be removed before applying any plaster. It should never be applied to abraded or raw surfaces. In re-applying, dead scarf skin should be removed. Surface should be dry and clean. Removal should be made by stripping from both ends up to the wound, first moistening with benzine or ether.

p. bandage. Bandage stiffened with plaster of Paris.

p., blistering. P made of cantharides.

p., court-. P. made of isinglass on silk, used for superficial wounds.

p. jacket. P for the trunk made of plaster of Paris.

p., mustard. P. made of powdered mustard paste spread on cloth, used as a rubefacient.

p. of Paris. Calcined gypsum mixed with water to form a paste which sets rapidly, used to make casts and stiff bandages.

p., porous. Perforated p.

p., resin; **p., resin**. P. containing resin, wax and lead plaster, used as a soothing agent, esp. for children.

p., rubber. SEE: *adhesive p.*

p., warming. P. of cantharides and pitch employed as a counterirritant.

plaster cast. Rigid dressing made of gauze impregnated with plaster of Paris, used to immobilize an injured part, esp. in bone fractures.

NP: Patient's position is indicated by fracture. A fracture table should be used when possible and various parts should be in readiness. Place a plaster bandage end up in tepid water. When about saturated water is gently squeezed by pressing both ends (otherwise the plaster will be forced out through the ends of bandage). As 1 bandage is passed to doctor, another is placed in water. There should be extra plaster of Paris in perforated cans so it can be shaken on in smoothing the cast.

plastic (pläs'tik) [G. *plastikos*, formed]. 1. Capable of being molded. 2. Contributing to building tissues.

p. bronchitis. Bronchitis with fibrin exudate adhering in the form of a cast to the bronchial tubes.

p. force. The impetus that builds tissues; generative force.

p. linitis. Cirrhosis of the stomach.

p. lymph. The exudate covering inflamed serous surfaces, as in wounds.

p. surgery. The restoration and repair of external physical defects by use of grafts of bone or tissues. SEE: *chalinoplasty*.

plasticity (pläs-tis'ti-ti) [G. *plastikos*, formed]. The ability to be molded.

plastid (pläs'tid) [G. *plastides*, molded]. A cytoplasmic organoid found in plant cells. Includes *chloroplasts* (which contain chlorophyll), *leukoplasts* (colorless), *chromoplasts* (contain pigment) and *amyloplasts* (store starch). Plastids are centers of chemical activity involved in cell metabolism.

plate (plät) [G. *platys*, flat] SYN *lamina*, *lamella*. 1. A thin flattened part or portion. 2. A flattened process of bone. 3. An artificial denture or structure for holding false teeth. 4. A shallow covered dish for culturing micro-organisms.

p., approximation. A disk of decalcified bone used in intestinal surgery.

p., auditory. Bony roof of the ext. auditory meatus.

p., axial. The primitive streak of the embryo.

p., blood. Platelet.

p., bone. Flat, round or oval decalcified bone metal or hard rubber disk, employed in pairs, used in approximation.

p. culture. Bacterial culture in agar or gelatin on a plate.

p., dorsal. One of 2 prominences of the notochord in the embryo.

p., end-. Termination expanded of a nerve fibril in muscular tissue.

p., foot. Flat portion of stapes. BNA. *basis stapedis*

p., medullary or neural. Central portion of the ectoderm developing into neural canal.

p., palate. Part of the palate bone forming a lateral half of roof of mouth.

p., tympanic. Bony plate between ant. wall of the ext. auditory meatus and the tympanum.

platelet (plät'lët) [G. *platys*, flat] SYN: *thromboplastid*, *thrombocyte*. A round or oval disk, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ the size of an erythrocyte found in the blood. Platelets number from 200,000 to 800,000 per cc. They contain no hemoglobin. SEE: *blood*.

FUNCTIONS: Platelets play an important role in clotting by forming knots to which fibrin adheres, liberating thromboplastin, and in facilitating retraction of the clot. They also stimulate phagocytic action of leukocytes.

Thrombocytopenia (reduced platelet count) occurs in acute infections, anaphylactic shock, certain hemorrhagic diseases and anemias. *Thrombocytosis* (increased platelet count) occurs after operations, esp. splenectomy and following tissue injury.

plating. In Bact., inoculation of liquefiable, solid media (gelatin or agar) with microorganisms and pouring of medium into a shallow flat dish. Also called *plating out*.

platinum (plät'in-üm) [Spanish *plata*, silver]. Heavy silver-white metal. SYMS: Pt. At. wt. 195.2. Sp. gr. 21.5.

platy- [G.]. Combining form meaning broad.

platycleous (plät-i-sē'lūs) [G. *platys*, broad, + *kollos*, hollow]. Concave ventrally and convex dorsally, said of vertebræ.

platycephalic, platycephalous (plăt'î-sê-făl'îk, -sêf'ă-lūs) [' + *kephalē*, head]. Having a wide skull with vertical index less than 70.

platycnemica, platycnemism (plat-îk-nê-mî-ă, -mîzm) [' + *knēmē*, knee, + *is-mos*, condition]. 1. Having an unusually broad tibia 2 Broadlegged.

platycnemic (plăt-îk-nê'mîk) [' + *knēmē*, knee]. Having unusually broad tibiae.

platycoria (plăt-î-kor'î-ă). Mydriasis; dilatation of the pupil

platycoriosis (plăt-î-kor-î-ăs'îs). *Platycoria, q v*

Platyhelminthes (plăt'î-hêl-mîn'thêz) [G *platys*, broad, *elmins, elminth-*, worm] A phylum of flatworms which includes the classes *Turbellaria*, *Trematoda* (flukes), and *Cestodea* (tapeworms). The last two are parasitic and include many species of medical importance. **See:** *Cestoda, Cestodea, fluke, tapeworm, trematode*

platylheric (plat-e-hî-er'îk). Having a broad sacrum with a sacral index over 100

platymeric (plăt-î-mê'rîk) [G. *platys*, broad, + *mēros*, thigh]. Having an unusually broad femur.

platymorphia (plăt-î-morf'î-ă). Having an eye with shortened anteroposterior diameter Results in hyperopia.

platyopia (plăt-î-ô'pî-ă) [' + *ôps*, visage] Having a very broad face, the nasomalar index being less than 107%.

platypellic, platypelvic (plăt-î-pêl'îk, -vîk) [' + *peila*, a basin]. Having a broad pelvis

platypodia (plăt-î-pô'dî-ă) [' + *pous*, pod-, foot]. Condition of being flat-footed

platyrrhine (plăt'îr-în) [' + *ris*, *rin*, nose]. 1. Having a very wide nose in proportion to length 2. Pert. to a skull with a nasal index bet. 51.1 and 58

platysma myoides (plăt-îz'mă mî-ôy'dêz) [G. *platysma*, plate, + *mys*, my-, muscle, + *eidos*, form]. Broad, thin muscular layer on either side of the neck under the superficial fascia.

platysmal reflex. Dilatation of pupil resulting from sharp pinching of platysma myoides.

platyspondylitis (plăt'î-spôn-dîl'îs-îs) [G. *platys*, flat, + *spondylos*, vertebra]. Flatness of the vertebral bodies.

platystencephaly (plăt'îs-tên-sêf'ă-î) . Having a skull wide at occiput

Plaut's angina (plawt's ân-jî'nă). Ulceromembranous form of contagious disease of the oral mucosa, with inflammation of the tonsil **Syn:** *trench mouth, Vincent's angina*.

pleasure principle. **Psy.** The avoidance of pain and the seeking of pleasure, indicative of the early stages of man's development **Syn:** *hedonism*.

pledget (plê'êt) [origin uncertain] Small, flat, lint compress, used to apply or absorb fluid, as a protector, to exclude air, etc.

plegaphonia (pleg-af-ô'nî-ă) [G. *plêgê*, stroke, + *a-*, neg. + *phônê*, voice]. A sound produced in percussion of the larynx when the glottis is open during auscultation of the chest.

pleio-, pleo-, plio- [G.]. Combining forms meaning *more*.

pleochroic, pleochromatic (plê-ô-krô'îk, -măt'îk) [G *pleôn*, more, + *chroa*, color]. Pert. to property of crystals and some other bodies of showing various colors when seen from different axes.

pleocytosis (plê-ô-sî-tô'sîs) [' + *kytos*, cell, + *-ôsis*, intensive]. Increased num-

ber of lymphocytes in the cerebrospinal fluid.

pleomastia, pleomazia (plê-ô-măs'tî-ă, -mă'zî-ă) [' + *mastos*, *mazos*, breast]. The state of having more than 2 mam-mae. **Syn:** *polymastia*.

pleomorphic (plê-ô-morf'îk) [' + *morphê*, form]. Having many shapes.

pleomorphism (plê-ô-morf'îzm) [' + " + *ismos*, condition]. 1. Property of crystallizing into 2 or more different forms. 2. Occurrence of more than 1 form in a life cycle.

pleomorphicous (ple-ô-morf'ûs) [' + *morphê*, form] Having many shapes or crystallizing into several forms.

pleonasm (plê-ô-năzm) [G. *pleonasmos*, exaggeration] State of having more than normal number of organs or parts.

pleonectic (plê-ô-nêk'tîk) [G. *pleonexia*, greediness]. 1. Being saturated with more than the normal amount of oxygen, said of blood 2 Relating to excessive urge to possess, greedy. **See:** *mesectic, mionectic*

pleonexia (plê-ô-nêk'sî-ă) [G. greediness]. Having morbid desire for possession.

pleo'ro'sis. Restoration of lost tissue.

pleisomorphous (plê-sî-ô-morf'ûs) [G. *plei-sios*, close, + *morfê*, form]. Of like or nearly the same in form.

pleisiopia (plê'sî-ô'pî-ă) Increase in convexity of lens of eye

plessethesia (plês-ês-thê'zî-ă) [G *plês-sên*, to strike, + *aisthêsis*, sensation]. Palpatory percussion with left middle finger pressed against body and the index finger of right hand percussing in contact with left finger.

plessimeter (plês-î-met'er) [' + *metron*, a measure] A disk held over the body which is struck in mediate percussion. **Syn:** *pleximeter*.

plexor (plê'sor) [G *plêssein*, to strike]. A hammer for performing percussion. **Syn:** *plexor*.

plethora (plêth'ô-ră) [G. *plêthôrê*, fullness]. 1 Overfullness of blood vessels or of the total quantity of blood or other fluid in the body 2 Congestion causing distention of blood vessels. **See:** *sanguine*.

plethoric (plêth-or'îk) [G *plêthôrê*, fullness]. Pert. to or characterized by plethora, overfull

plethysmograph (plê-thîz'mô-grăf) [G. *plêthysmos*, increase, + *graphein*, to write]. Device for finding variations in size of a part, due to vascular changes.

pleura (pl. *pleurae*) (plû'ră) [G. *pleura*, a side]. Serous membrane that enfolds lungs and is reflected upon the walls of the thorax and diaphragm. **See:** *mediastinum, thorax*.

p. costal or parietal layer. Extends from roots of the lungs covering the sides of the pericardium to chest wall and backward to the spine. The visceral and costal pleural layers are separated only by a lubricating secretion. These layers may become adherent or separated by fluid or air in diseased conditions.

p. diaphragmatica. That covering upper surface of diaphragm.

p. pericardaca. That covering the pericardium.

p. phrenica. **See:** *p. diaphragmatica*.

p. pulmonalis. **BNA.** The pleura investing the lungs and fissures bet. the lobes.

p. visceral. Invests the lungs and enters into and lines the interlobar fissures. It is loose at the base and at

sternal and vertebral borders to allow for lung expansion.

pleural (plū-rāl) [G. *pleura*, a side]. Concerning the pleura

p. cavity. Space bet. the parietal and visceral layers of the pleura. SEE: *chylothorax*.

p. fibrosis. Condition occurring in pulmonary tuberculosis in which pleura becomes thickened and pleural cavity is often obliterated

pleuralgia (plū-rāl'jī-ā) [" + *algos*, pain]. Pain in the pleura, or in the side SYN: *neuralgia*, *intercostal*.

pleurapocnysis (plū-rā-pof'is-is) [" + *apo*, from, + *physis*, a growth]. A rib or a vertebral lateral process.

pleurectomy (plū-rēk'tō-mī) [" + *ektomē*, excision]. Excision of part of the pleura.

pleurisy (plū-rī-sī) [G. *pleura*, a side]. Inflammation of pleura—may be primary or secondary, unilateral, bilateral or local, acute or chronic, fibrinous, serofibrinous or purulent SEE: *Andral's decubitus*.

NP. In simple pleurisy, absolute rest is essential with plenty of sunlight and fresh air if there is no rise in temperature. Routine nursing is in order, but the patient should not be permitted to exert himself and he should be kept cheerful. Assistance should be given in moving the patient. Fluids should be given to eliminate body poisons. Five meals per day of a high caloric character may be given. The doctor may strap the affected side to help immobilize the chest. Counterirritants such as an icebag may be indicated.

p., acute. Chilliness, stabbing pain or stitch in affected side, intensified by coughing or deep breathing. Fever, 101°-103°, cough short, dry, partially suppressed, face pale, anxious, patient usually lies on affected side. An effusion of any kind remaining unabsorbed constitutes a chronic p.

p., diaphragmatic. Inflammation of diaphragmatic pleura

SYM. Intense pain under margin of ribs, sometimes referred into abdomen, with tenderness on pressure, thoracic breathing, tenderness over phrenic nerve referred to supraclavicular region in neck or same side, hiccough, extreme dyspnea

p., dry. Condition in which the pleural membrane is covered with a fibrinous exudate

It clings together, causing pain during respiration. There is slight pain when apical pleura is inflamed, but acute stabbing pain in costal or diaphragmatic pleural inflammation

p., encysted. P. with effusion limited by adhesions.

p., fibrinous. Pain severe and continuous. Aspiration gives negative results, later much retraction of affected side.

p., hemorrhagic. P. with hemorrhage.

p., interlobar. P. in interlobar spaces.

p., purulent. High, irregular fever; sweats; chills; anemia; sometimes pitting from edema of surface, purulent effusion found on aspiration.

p., secondary. Infectious p. resulting from some specific inflammation.

p., serofibrinous. P. with fibrinous exudate and serous effusion.

p., suppurative. SEE *p., purulent*.

p., tuberculous. Most common cause of pleurisy that is apparently primary is tuberculosis. May be secondary to pulmonary phthisis. Effusion apt to be

bloody, but presents same symptoms as ordinary serofibrinous pleurisy.

pleuritic (plū-rīt'ik) [G. *pleura*, a side]. Relating to, or like, pleurisy.

pleuritis (plū-rī'tis) [" + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the pleura. SYN: *pleurisy*.

pleurocele (plū-rō-sēl) [" + *kēlē*, a swelling]. 1. Hernia of lungs or of pleura. 2. A serous pleural effusion

pleurocentesis (plū-rō-sēn-tē'sis) [" + *kentēsis*, a piercing]. Surgical puncture of the pleural cavity. SYN: *thoracentesis*.

pleurocentrum (plū-rō-sēn'trum) [G. *pleura*, a side, + *kentron*, center]. The lateral half of the centrum of a vertebra

pleurocholecystitis (plū-rō-kō-lē-sist-ī'tis) [" + *cholē*, bile, + *kystis*, bladder, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of the pleura and gallbladder

pleuroclisis (plū-rōk'lis-is) [" + *klysis*, an injection]. Injection of fluid into the pleural cavity

pleurodynia (plū-rō-dīn'ī-ā) [" + *odynē*, pain]. Pain in intercostal muscles of sharp intensity, due to chronic inflammatory changes in chest fasciae, pain of the pleural nerves

p., epidemic diaphragmatic. Epidemic disease with sudden attack of pain in the chest, fever, and a tendency to recrudescence on the 3rd day SYN: *devil's grip*.

pleurogenic (plū-rō-jēn'ik) [G. *pleura*, a side, + *gennan*, to produce]. Arising in the pleura. SYN: *pleurogenous*.

pleurogenous (plū-rō-jēn'us) [" + *gennan*, to produce]. Having origin in the pleura SYN: *pleurogenic*.

pleurography (plū-rōgr'fī) [" + *graphēn*, to write]. X-ray examination of the lungs and pleura.

pleurohepatitis (plū-rō-hēp-ā-tī'tis) [" + *ēpar*, *ēpat-*, liver, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of pleura and the liver.

pleurolith (plū-rō-līth) [" + *lithos*, stone]. A calculus in the pleura

pleurolysis (plū-rōl'ī-sis) [G. *pleura*, a side, + *lysis*, a loosening]. Loosening of parietal pleura from intrathoracic fascia to facilitate contraction of the lung or artificial pneumothorax. Also called *Jacobaeus operation*

pleuroparietopexy (plū-rō-pār-ī-tēt-ō-pēk'-sī) [" + *L. paries*, *pariet-*, wall, + *G. pēxis*, fixation]. Fastening the lung to the wall of the chest by binding the visceral pleura to the wall of its cavity.

pleuropericarditis (plū-rō-pēr'ī-kar-dī'tis) [G. *pleura*, side, + *perī*, around, + *kardia*, heart, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Pleuritis accompanied by pericarditis.

pleuroperitoneal (plū-rō-pēr-ī-tō-nē-āl) [" + *peritonaeon*, peritoneum]. Relating to the pleura and peritoneum

p. cavity. The body cavity. SYN: *celom*.

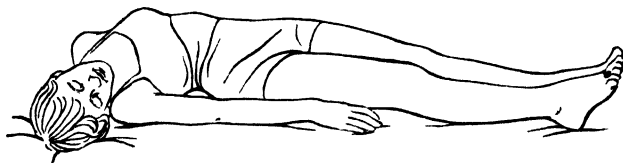
pleuropneumonia (plū-rō-nū-mō-nī-ā) [" + *pneumōn*, lung]. Pleurisy accompanied by pneumonia

pleuropneumonolysis (plū-rō-nū-mōn-ōl'ī-sis) [" + *lysis*, a loosening]. Resection of 1 or more ribs from 1 side to collapse the lung in unilateral pulmonary tuberculosis

pleurorrhea (plū-rō-rē-ā) [" + *roia*, a flow]. Effusion of fluid into the pleura.

pleuroscopy (plū-rōs'kō-pī) [" + *skopēn*, to examine]. Inspection of the pleural cavity through an incision into the thorax.

pleurothotonos (plū-rō-thōt'ō-nos) [G. *pleurothen*, from the side, + *tonos*, ten-



PLEUROTHOTONOS.

slon]. Tetanic spasm in which the body position is arched to 1 side.

RS. *emprothotonos*, *opisthotonos*, or *thotonos*, position, posture.

pleurotomy (plū-rōt'ō-mī) [G. *pleura*, a side, + *tomē*, incision]. Incision of the pleura.

pleurotyphoid (plū-rō-tī'fōyd) ["" + *typhos*, fever, + *eidos*, form]. Typhoid fever with pleural involvement.

pleurovisceral (plū-rō-vis'ēr-āl) ["" + L. *viscus*, *viscer-*, viscera]. Concerning the pleura and the viscera.

plexal (plēks'āl) [L. *plexus*, a braid] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a plexus.

plexiform (plēks'ī-form) ["" + *forma*, shape]. Resembling a network or plexus.

plexiometer (plēks-im'ēt-ēr) ["" + G. *metron*, measure] Device for receiving the blow of the percussion hammer

plexor (plēks'or) [G. *plēxis*, a stroke] Hammer or other device for striking upon the pleximeter in percussion

plexus (plēks'sds) (pl. *plexus* or *plexuses*) [L. a braid]. A network of nerves or vessels—blood or lymphatic SEE *rete*, table of *plexuses* in Appendix

p., cavernous. 1 Of the nose, a venous p in mucosa covering sup and mid. conchae 2. Of the penis, nerve plexus at root of penis Gives rise to large and small cavernous nerves 3. Of the clitoris, nerve plexus at base of clitoris formed of fibers from uterovaginal plexus 4. Of the cavernous sinus, a sympathetic plexus supplying fibers to int. carotid artery and its branches within cranium

p., enteric. One of two plexuses of nerve fibers and ganglion cells which lie in wall of alimentary canal Include *myenteric* (Auerbach's) and *submucosal* (Meissner's) plexus

p., nerve. SEE: table of *plexuses* in Appendix

p., pampiniform. In male, a complicated network of veins lying in spermatic cord and draining testis, in female, a network of veins lying in mesovarium and draining ovary.

p., prevertebral. One of three plexuses of autonomic division which lie in body cavities Includes *cardiac*, *celiac*, and *hypogastric* (pelvic) *plexuses*, q.v.

pliability (plī-ā-bīl'ī-tī) [Fr. *plier*, to bend]. Capacity of being bent or twisted easily.

plica (plī'kā) (pl. *phcae*) [L. a fold]. A fold.

p. circularis. One of the transverse folds in the intestinal mucosa.

p. epiglottica. One of 3 folds of mucosa bet. the tongue and the epiglottis.

p. lacrimalis. Mucosal fold at the lower orifice of the nasolacrimal duct.

p. neuropathica. Curly hair due to a nervous disorder.

p. palmatae. Radiating fold in the uterine mucosa on ant and post walls of cervical canal

p. polonica. Tangled matted hair in which crusts and vermin are embedded.

p. semilunaris. 1 Mucosal fold at the inner canthus of the eye 2 Transverse fold of mucosa of large intestine lying between sacculations

p. synovialis. A fold of synovial membrane which projects into a joint cavity

p. transversalis recti. One of the mucosal folds in the rectum.

plicate (plī'kāt) [L. *phca*, fold]. Braided or folded.

plication (plī-kā'shūn) [L. *plīcare*, to fold]. Stitching folds in an organ's walls to reduce its size.

plicotomy (plī-kōt'ō-mī) ["" + G. *tomē*, a cutting]. Section of the post. fold of the tympanic membrane.

plombage (plūm-bazh') [Fr. *plomber*, to plug] A method of collapsing the apex of lung by stripping the parietal pleura from the chest wall at the site of desired collapse and packing the space bet. the lung and chest wall with a foreign substance, such as adipose tissue, muslin, gauze, or paraffin wax.

plug (plūg) [M.D. *plugge*, plug] A mass obstructing or for closing a hole.

p., cervical. One forming in cervix after conception for duration of pregnancy.

p., vaginal. Closed tube for maintaining patency of vagina following operation for fistula.

plumbago (plūm-bā'gō) [L. lead ore]. Graphite; a native carbon.

plumbic (plūm'bīk) [L. *plumbicus*, leaden]. Pertaining to, or containing, lead.

plumbism (plūm'bīzm) [L. *plumbum*, lead, + G. *ismos*, condition]. Poisoning from lead, q.v.

plumbum (plūm'būm) [L. lead]. Lead; a bluish-white metal. SYMS: Pb. At. wt. 207.21. Sp gr 11.35 SVN lead

plumose (plū'mōs) [L. *pluma*, feather]. Having a delicate, feathery growth.

plumper (plūm'pēr). Pad for filling out sunken cheeks, sometimes in form of extended artificial dentures.

pluri- [L.] Prefix meaning several.

pluriceptor (plū-rī-sēp'tor) [L. *pius*, plur-, more, + *ceptor*, a receiver]. A receptor which has more than 2 groups uniting with the complement.

pluridyscrinia (plū'ri-dis-krin'ī-ā) [" + *G dys*, bad, + *krinein*, to secrete] Disorder of several endocrine organs at the same time.

plurigravida (plū-ri-grāv'īd-ā) [" + *gravid*, pregnant] A gravid woman who has had 2 or more pregnancies

plurilocular (plū-ri-lōk'ū-lar) [" + *loculus*, a cell] SYN *multilocular* Composed of several compartments or cavities

pluripara (plū-rip'ā-rā) [" + *parere*, to bring forth]. A woman who has given birth to 3 or more children in at least 3 pregnancies

pluriparity [L. *plus*, *plur-*, more, + *parere*, to bring forth]. Condition of having borne 3 or more children

plutomania (plū'tō-mā'nī-ā) [G. *ploutos*, wealth, + *mania*, madness]. Delusion that one is very rich.

pluto'nium. A chemical element SYMB. Pu At. number, 94 At wt 239 Obtained from neptunium which in turn is obtained from uranium

Pm. Symb for *promethium*

PMSC. Abbr for *pregnant mare's serum gonadotrophin* SEE *gonadotrophin, chorionic*

pneo-. Combining form meaning *pert to breath or breathing*

pneocardiac reflex (nē-ō-kar'dī-āk) [G. *pnein*, to breathe, + *kardia*, heart]. Change in rate and rhythm of heart when an irritant vapor enters air passages

pneodynamics (nē'ō-dī-nām'īks) [" + *dynamis*, force]. Branch of science which treats of respiration. SYN: *pneumodynamics*.

pneograph (nē'ō-grāf) [" + *graphein*, to write]. Apparatus for registering respiratory movements

pneometer (nē-ōm'ēt-ēr) [" + *metron*, a measure]. Instrument for measuring lung respiration. SYN: *spirometer*, *q.v.*

pneophore (nē'ō-for) [" + *phoros*, bearing]. Device to aid artificial respiration.

pneopneic reflex (nē-ōp-nē'īk) [" + *pnein*, to breathe]. Change in respiratory depth and rate, coughing, suffocation and pulmonary edema, when an irritant vapor enters air passages.

pneoscope (nē'ō-skōp) [" + *skopein*, to examine]. Device for measuring movements of respiration.

pneum-, **pneuma-**. Combining from meaning *pert to air, or gas, or respiration*.

pneumarthrosis (nū-mar-thrō'sīs) [G. *pneuma*, air, + *arthron*, joint, + *-ōsis*, intensive]. Accumulation of gas or air in a joint

pneumascop (nū'mā-skōp) [" + *skopein*, to examine]. 1. Device for estimating gas in expired air. 2. Instrument for internal auscultation of the thorax. 3. Device for discovering foreign bodies in mastoid sinuses. 4. Apparatus for measurement of the movements of respiration. SYN: *pneumatoscope*.

pneumatic (nū-māt'īk) [G. *pneumatikos*, *pert to air*]. 1. Concerning gas or air. 2. Relating to respiration. 3. Relating to rarefied or compressed air.

p. cabinet. Cabinet for treatment of a part with rarefied or compressed air.

pneumatunria (nū'māt-in-ū'ri-ā) [G. *pneuma*, air, + *ouron*, urine]. Excretion of urine containing free gas. SYN: *pneumatunria*.

pneumatocardia (nū'māt-ō-kar'dī-ā) [" + *kardia*, heart]. Air or gas in the heart chambers

pneumatocoele (nū-māt-ō-sēl) (" + *kēlē*, hernia). 1. Hernial protuberance of lung tissue. 2. A swelling containing a gas or air, esp. of the scrotum. SYN: *pneumocoele*.

pneumatodyspnea (nū'māt-ō-dīsp-nē'ā) [" + *dys*, bad, + *pneia*, breath]. Dyspnea caused by pulmonary emphysema.

pneumatogram (nū-māt-ō-grām) [" + *gramma*, a mark] A tracing or record made by a pneumatograph.

pneumatograph (nū-māt-ō-grāf) [" + *graphein*, to write]. Device for registering respiratory movements. SYN: *pneograph*.

pneumatology (nū-mā-tōl'ō-jī) [" + *logos*, a study]. Science of gases and air, their chemical properties and use in treatment.

pneumatometer (nū-māt-ōm'ēt-ēr) [G. *pneuma*, air, + *metron*, a measure]. Device for measuring quantity of air involved in inspiration and expiration. SYN: *spirometer*.

pneumatometry (nū-māt-ōm'ēt-ī) [" + *metron*, measure]. Measurement of respiratory force as a means of diagnosis.

pneumatorrhachis (nū-māt-ō-rā-kīs) [" + *rachis*, spine]. Air in the spinal canal.

pneumatoscope (nū-māt-ō-skōp) [" + *skopein*, to inspect]. 1. Device for ascertaining presence of foreign bodies in mastoid sinuses 2. Apparatus used to measure the gas in expired air. 3. Apparatus for internal thoracic auscultation 4. Instrument used to measure the respiratory movements. SYN: *pneumascop*

pneumatotherapy (nū'māt-ō-thēr'ā-pī) [" + *therapeia*, treatment]. Treatment by means of rarefied or compressed air.

pneumatothorax (nū'māt-ō-thō'rāks) [" + *thōrax*, chest]. Air or gas accumulation in the pleural cavities. SYN: *pneumothorax*.

pneumatunria (nū-māt-ū'ri-ā) [G. *pneuma*, air, + *ouron*, urine]. Excretion of urine containing free gas

pneumatype (nū'mā-tīp) [" + *typos*, type]. Deposit of moisture on glass from the breath exhaled through the nostrils with the mouth closed for purpose of diagnosis.

pneumectomy (nū-mēk'tō-mī) [G. *pneumōn*, lung, + *ektomē*, excision]. Excision of all or part of a lung.

pneumo-, **pneumono-** [G]. Combining forms meaning *air, lung*.

pneumobacillus (nū'mō-bā-sīl'ūs) [" + L. *bacillus*, a little rod]. The bacillus causing pneumonia. SYN: *B. pneumonae*.

pneumocoele (nū'mō-sēl) [" + *kēlē*, hernia]. 1. A swelling containing air or gas, esp. of the scrotum. 2. Hernia of lung tissue through chest wall. SYN: *pneumatocoele*.

pneumocentesis (nū'mō-sēn'tē-sīs) [G. *kentēsis*, a piercing]. Paracentesis or surgical puncture of a lung to evacuate a cavity.

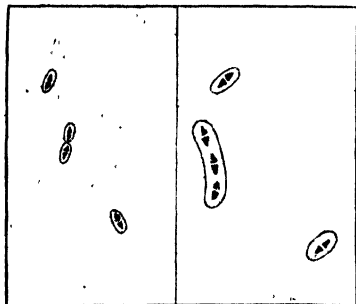
pneumocephalus (nū'mō-sēf'ā-lūs) [" + *kephalē*, head]. Gas or air in the cavity of the cranium.

pneumochysis (nū'mōk'īs-īs) [" + *chysis*, a pouring]. Edema of the lung.

pneumococcal (nū-mō-kōk'āl) [G. *pneu-*

mōn, lung, + *kokkos*, berry]. Concerning or caused by pneumococci
pneumococemia (nū'mō-kōk-sē'mī-ā). Presence of pneumococci circulating in the blood.

pneumococcolysis (nū'mō-kōk-ōl'ī-sis) [" + *lysis*, destruction]. Destruction or lysis of pneumococci.



PNEUMOCOCCUS TYPING
(Schematized.)

The sputum is mixed with typing sera. Left, negative reaction, the capsule is thin, the flame shaped cocci are close together, right, positive reaction; the capsules are much swollen, pushing the cocci apart

pneumococcus (nū-mō-kōk'ūs) [G *pneumon*, lung, + *kokkos*, berry] **SYN** *Diplococcus pneumoniae*, *q.v.* *Diplococcus lanceolatus*, *Micrococcus lanceolatus* *Frankel's pneumococcus* The pathogenic microorganism causing pneumonia of which there are 33 known strains or types

Types I, II, III, V, VII, VIII and XIV cause over 80% of all cases, with I and II causing 60 to 70% *See illus.* above.

pneumococlosis (nū'mō-kō-nī-ō'sis) [G. *pneumon*, lung, + *kōnis*, dust, + *-ōsis*, disease] A condition of the respiratory tract due to inhalation of dust particles.

An occupational disorder such as that caused by mining or stonecutting.

RS: *anthracosis*, *chalicosis*, *monoconiosis*, *siderosis*, *silicosis*

pneumoderma (nū-mō-dēr'mā) [" + *derma*, skin]. Emphysema under the skin.

pneumodynamics (nū'mō-dī-nām'iks) [" + *dynamis*, force] Branch of science treating with force employed in respiration.

pneumoempyema (nū'mō-ēm-pī-ē'mā) [" + *en*, in, + *pyon*, pus] Empyema accompanied by an accumulation of gas.

pneumoencephalography. Roentgenographic examination of ventricles and subarachnoid spaces of brain following withdrawal of cerebrospinal fluid and injection of air or a gas via lumbar puncture

pneumoenteritis (nū'mō-ēn-tēr'ītis) [" + *enteron*, intestine, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Pneumonia and enteritis combined.

pneumogalactocoele (nū'mō-gāl-āk'tō-sēl) [" + *gala*, *galakt*, milk, + *kēlē*, hernia]. A breast tumor containing milk and gas

pneumogastric (nū'mō-gās'trīk) [G *pneumon*, lung, + *gaster*, stomach]. Concerning the lungs and stomach

p. nerve. Old term for the vagus nerve

pneumogram (nū'mō-grām) [G *pneumon*, lung, + *gramma*, a mark] **SYN** *pneumatogram* A record of respiratory movements

pneumography (nū-mōg'rā-fl) [" + *graphein*, to write]. 1. A descriptive treatise on the lungs. 2. A tracing of the respiratory movements

pneumohemopericardium (nū'mō-hem'ō-pēr-l-kar'di-ūm) [" + *aima*, blood, + *peri*, around, + *kardia*, heart]. The accumulation of air and blood in the pericardium

pneumohemorrhagia (nū'mō-hem-or-hā'-l-ā) [" + *hēgnunai*, to burst forth]. Hemorrhage into pulmonary air cells; apoplexy of the lungs

pneumohemothorax (nū'mō-hem'ō-thō-rāks) [" + *thōrax*, chest] Gas or air and blood collected in the pleural cavity.



PNEUMOCOCCI IN PUS.

Empyema, diplococci, varying in shape and size, surrounded by capsules are distributed among the pus cells.

pneumohydropericardium (nū'mō-hī-drō-pēr-l-kar'dī-ūm) [G. *pneumōn*, lung, + *ydōr*, water, + *peri*, around, + *kardia*, heart]. Air and fluid accumulated in the pericardium.

pneumohydrothorax (nū'mō-hī-drō-thō-rāks) [' + + *thōraz*, chest]. Gas or air and fluid in the pleural cavity

pneumohypoderma (nū'mō-hī-pō-dēr-mā) [' + *ypo*, under, + *derma*, skin]. Air in the tissues under the skin.

pneumokidney (nū'mō-kid'nī) [' + M.E. *kydney*, kidney]. X-ray of the kidney following introduction of oxygen into renal pelvis. SYN *pneumopyelography*.

pneumolith (nū'mō-līth) [' + *lithos*, stone]. A pulmonary calculus

pneumolithiasis (nū'mō-līth-iās-is) [' + *lithos*, stone]. Formation of concretions in the lungs.

pneumonecstasia, pneumonecstasis (nū-mōn-ēk-tā'zī-ā, ēk-tā-sis) [G. *pneumōn*, lung, + *ektasis*, dilatation]. Distention of lungs with air.

pneumonectomy (nū-mōn-ēk'tō-mī) [' + *ektomē*, excision]. Removal of a lung. SYN: *pulmonectomy*, *pneumectomy*.

pneumonemia (nū'mō-nē'mī-ā) [' + *aima*, blood]. Congestion of the lungs.

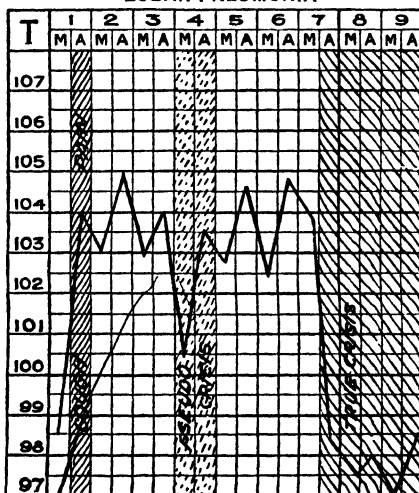
pneumonia (nū'mō'nī-ā) [G. *pneumōn*, lung]. Inflammation of the lungs with exudation into the lung tissue and high temperature.

ETIOI. *Pneumococcus*, *streptococcus hemolyticus*, *staphylococcus*, *Friedlander's bacillus* and the *influenza bacillus*.

SYM. Sudden elevation of temperature, chill, pain in chest or side, blood-tinged or rusty sputum

NP. Afford the patient as nearly ab-

LOBAR PNEUMONIA



pneumology (nū-mōl'ō-jī) [' + *logos*, a study]. The scientific study of diseases of the lungs and air passages.

pneumolysis (nū-mōl'īs-is) [G. *pneumōn*, lung, + *lysis*, a loosening]. Separation of an adherent lung from costal pleura.

pneumomalacia (nū'mō-mā-lā-sī-ā) [' + *malakia*, a softening]. Abnormal softening of the lung.

pneumomassage (nū'mō-mās-sazh') [' + *massein*, to knead]. Massage of the tympanum with air to cause movement of the ossicles.

pneumomelanosis (nū'mō-mēl-ān-ō'sis) [' + *melas*, melan-, black, + *-ōsis*, disease]. Pigmentation of lung seen in pneumoconiosis.

pneumometer (nū-mōm'ēt-ēr) [' + *metron*, measure]. Instrument for measuring amt. of air inspired and expired in respiration. SYN *spirometer*, *q.v.*

pneumomycosis (nū'mō-mī-kō'sis) [' + *mykēs*, fungus, + *-ōsis*, disease]. A fungous pulmonary disease. SYN *pneumonomycosis*.

pneumomyelography (nū'mō-mī-ēl-ōg'rā-flī) [' + *myelos*, marrow, + *graphein*, to write]. X-ray inspection of the spinal canal.

solute rest as possible. He should be turned in the bed, he should not turn himself. He should be fed, not feed himself. He should not be allowed to talk except to make his wants known. If he is restless or in pain, drugs or other therapeutic agents should be used as prescribed by the physician. All measures to promote comfort should be taken.

A careful watch over the patient's general condition, his color, his general appearance, and his pulse, temperature, and respiration. Cyanosis, or a rising respiratory rate, calls for the administration of oxygen, or for increase in the amount of oxygen if it is already being given. The nurse must understand how to regulate the flow of oxygen and to adjust the temperature of the oxygen tent. High fever demands tepid sponges or the use of antipyretics. Any marked change in the patient's general condition should be reported to the doctor at once.

Measures to prevent and combat abdominal distention. The bowels must act daily; to accomplish this an enema or flush may be given, or the physician may prescribe a laxative. If distention

appears, a rectal tube is inserted, pituitrin, or prostigmine may be given by hypodermic, and turpentine stupes may be used.

TREATMENT Penicillin is the drug of choice in pneumococcal pneumonia. Chlorotetracycline, oxytetracycline, chloramphenicol, and erythromycin are also effective. Sulfonamides (sulfamerizine, sulfadiazine, and sulfathiazole) may be used. Serum therapy has been almost completely abandoned because of its expense, difficulty of administration, and risk of anaphylactic shock or serum sickness.

p., acute lobar. Pneumonia of one or more lobes of the lungs.

p., aspiration. P following the entrance of foreign matter into respiratory passageways.

p., bronche. SEE *p. catarrhal*.

p., catarrhal. Inflammation of terminal bronchioles and air vesicles, with scattered areas of consolidation, usually secondary to bronchitis.

SYM. Onset gradual, prostration, cough, fever moderately high, 101-104° F., and very irregular. Dyspnea marked; respirations, 50 to 80 per minute; pulse, 120 to 180, cough painful, with mucopurulent expectoration. Face pale, anxious, lips blue.

PROG. Always guarded. Most fatal in extremes.

TREATMENT. No draft, temperature, uniformly 70°. Moist atmosphere. Liquid or semi-liquid diet. Remedies conforming to special phase of disease.

p., chronic interstitial. Chronic disease of lung with overgrowth of fibrous tissue.

SYM. Moderate dyspnea and chronic cough, expectoration, slight or profuse, fetid, from being retained in bronchiectatic cavities. No fever. May live years.

p., croupous. SEE *p. lobar*.

p., double. That affecting both lungs or both lobes of 1 lung.

p., hypostatic. Pneumonia caused by constantly remaining in same position.

Gravity causes blood to become congested in 1 part of the lung. Infection aids development of true pneumonia.

NP. Change position of patient frequently and whenever patient is uncomfortable. Have patient breathe deeply several times each hour for full aeration of lungs. Short, shallow breaths predispose to pulmonary complications. Deep respirations after an upper abdominal incision cause pain.

DIER. No routine diet; adjust to patient. Nutrition increased preoperatively by rectum, and postoperatively by hypodermoclysis. *First Day* Hot fluids; no milk or orange juice until ordered. *Second Day* Tea, broth, ginger ale, etc. *Third Day* Soap-suds enema and cathartic, then diet of milk, custards, milk-toast, cereals, soft eggs, stewed fruits. *Fourth and Fifth Days* Regular diet if tolerated. This is also a general post-operative diet.

p., lipid. P. following aspiration of oily substances such as oily nose drops or mineral oil.

p., lobar. An acute specific disease characterized by inflammation of lungs, followed by a rapid infiltration of their alveoli.

SYM. Decided chill, sharp pain in side, rapid rise of temperature; latter often reaches its maximum in 24 hr. (104°-105° F.), and generally continues high

with slight diurnal remissions till 9th day, when it falls by crisis or occasionally by lysis. SEE *illus.*, p. 73.

Dyspnea—respirations 40 to 80 per minute. Cough, at first short, dry, later rusty, translucent, tenacious sputum. Face flushed, lips cyanosed, often with herpetic eruption, tongue heavily furred, bowels constipated. Urine scanty, high colored, deficient in chlorides, often albuminous. In severe cases delirium.

PROG. Guarded. Average mortality, 20%.

TREATMENT. Absolute rest—liquid or semi-liquid diet. Delirium with high fever, cold pack or tepid bath. Remedies to suit individual case.

p., massive. P in which a large area of or an entire lung is involved.

p., migratory. P in which infected area shifts from one part of the lung to another part.

p., primary atypical. SEE *p. virus*.

p., terminal. P occurring secondary to another disease and resulting in death.

p., tuberculous. Condition which simulates pneumonia caused by discharge of large numbers of tubercle bacilli from a cavity or rupture of a caseous node. Results in rapid and widespread inflammatory exudation. If untreated may run a malignant course ending fatally or it may subside and become chronic.

p., tularemic. P caused by *Pasteurella tularensis*. May be primary or associated with tularemia, q.v.

p., virus. SYN *primary atypical pneumonia*. An acute respiratory affection of unknown etiology but supposedly viral in origin. Onset usually gradual instead of abrupt. Constitutional symptoms pronounced, physical signs may be sparse or absent. Detected primarily by roentgenographic examination.

SYM. White cell count usually normal, rarely rising above 15,000. High fever, severe cough, slow pulse. Little or no expectoration. White cells sometimes decreased in number. Mild form runs 5 to 10 days. More severe form produces fever during 2nd week, lasting 15-18 days, or even 25 days.

TREATMENT. Symptomatic treatment and use of oxygen when necessary. The use of sulfa drugs and antibiotics is ineffective except to protect against secondary invaders.

pneumonic (nū-mōn'ik) [G. *pneumōn*, lung]. Concerning the lungs or pneumonia.

p. phthisis. Tuberculosis of an entire pulmonary lobe.

pneumonitis (nū-mō-nī'tis) [" + -itis, inflammation]. 1 Inflammation of the lung. SYN *pneumonia*. 2 A virus form of pneumonia. SYN: *Virus pneumonia*.

pneumono- (nū-mōn-ō) [G.]. Prefix: pert. to the lungs.

pneumocoele (nū-mō'nō-sēl) [G. *pneumōn*, lung, + *kēlē*, hernia]. A pulmonary hernia. SYN: *pneumocoele*.

pneumonicirrhosis (nū'mō-nō-sīr-ō'sis) [" + *kirros*, orange]. Interstitial pneumonia; cirrhosis of the lung.

pneumonoconiosis (nū'mō-nō-kō-nī-ō'sis) [" + *konis*, dust, + -ōsis, disease]. Fibrous inflammation or chronic induration of the lungs resulting from inhalation of dust. SEE: *anthracosis*, *chalicosis*, *siderosis*.

pneumonograph (nū-mō'nō-gräf) [" + *graphein*, to write]. Roentgen ray picture of the lungs.

pneumonography (nū-mō-nōg'ra-fl) ['' + *graphem*, to write]. The taking and developing of x-ray pictures of the lungs.

pneumolysis (nū-mo-nōl'is-is) [G *pneumon*, lung, + *lysis*, loosening]. SYN: *pneumolysis*. Loosening of an adherent lung from the chest wall to induce collapse of lung.

p., extra pleural. Separation of parietal pleura from chest wall. SEE *apicolysis*.

p., intrapleural. Separation of adhering visceral and parietal layers of pleura.

pneumonmelanosis (nū'mō-nō-mēl-ān-ō'sis) ['' + *melas*, *melan-*, black, + *-osis*, disease]. Pigmentation and disease of the lung due to inhalation of dust.

pneumomycosis (nū-mō-nō-mi-kō'sis) [G *pneumon*, lung, + *mykēs*, fungus, + *-osis*, disease]. Disease of the lungs caused by fungi. SYN *pneumomycosis*.

pneumopathy (nū-mō-nōp'āth-i) ['' + *pathos*, disease]. Any diseased condition of the lung.

pneumoperitonitis (nū'mō-nō-pēr'i-tō-nī'tis) ['' + *peritonaion*, peritoneum, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Peritonitis with gas in the peritoneal cavity.

pneumopexy (nū-mō-nō-pēk'si) ['' + *pēxis*, fixation]. Surgical attachment of the lung to the chest wall. SYN *pneumopexy*.

pneumorrhaphy (nū-mō-nor'ā-fl) ['' + *raphē*, a sewing]. Suture of a lung.

pneumosis (nū-mō-nō'sis) [G *pneumon*, lung, + *-osis*, disease]. Any non-infective disease or disorder of the lungs esp. those resulting from degenerative processes.

p., traumatic. In *aviation med.* condition resulting from quick deceleration which may result in hemorrhage, emphysema, and other pulmonary changes.

pneumotomy (nū-mō-nōt'ō-mī) ['' + *tomē*, incision]. Incision into the lung. SYN: *pneumotomy*.

pneumopericardium (nū'mō-pēr-i-kar'di-um) ['' + *peri*, around, + *kardia*, heart]. Air or gas in the pericardial sac.

ETIOI. Traumatism or communication bet. the esophagus, stomach, or lungs and the pericardium.

SYM. Unusual metallic heart sounds, tympany over precordial area.

pneumoperitoneum (nū'mō-pēr-i-tō-nē'ūm) [G. *pneumon*, lung, + *peritonaion*, peritoneum]. Condition in which air or gas is collected in the peritoneal cavity.

May be artificially injected to treat tuberculous peritonitis or where pneumothorax is impossible.

pneumoperitonitis (nū'mō-pēr-i-tō-nī'tis) [G. *pneumon*, lung, + *peritonaion*, peritoneum, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Peritonitis with gas accumulation.

pneumopexy (nū'mō-pēk'si) ['' + *pēxis*, fixation]. Surgical attachment of a lung to the thoracic wall.

pneumopleuritis (nū'mō-plū-rī'tis) ['' + *pleura*, a side, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of lungs and pleura.

pneumopleuroparietopexy (nū'mō-plū'rō-pā-rī'ēt-ō-pēk'si) ['' + *L. paries*, wall, + G. *pēxis*, fixation]. The operation of attaching the lung with its parietal pleura to the border of a thoracic wound.

pneumopyelography (nū'mō-pī-ē-lōg'ra-fl) ['' + *pyelos*, pelvis, + *graphem*, to write]. Making of a skiagram of the renal pelvis and ureters after they are injected with oxygen.

pneumopyopericardium (nū'mō-pī-ō-pēr-i-kar'di-ūm) ['' + *pyon*, pus, + *peri*,

around, + *kardia*, heart]. Air, gas and pus collected in the pericardial sac.

pneumopyothorax (nū'mō-pī-ō-thō'raks) ['' + *L. thorax*, chest]. Air and pus collected in the pleural cavity.

pneumoradiography (nū'mō-rā-dī-ōg'ra-fl) ['' + *L. radius*, a ray, + G. *graphem*, to write]. Injection of air into a part for taking an x-ray picture.

pneumorrhachis (nū-mor-rā'kis) [G. *pneumon*, lung, + *rachis*, spine]. Gas accumulation in the spinal canal.

pneumorrhagia (nū-mor-ā'ji-ā) ['' + *rēgnunai*, to burst forth]. Pulmonary hemorrhage. SYN *hemoptysis*.

pneumoserothorax (nū'mō-sē-rō-thō'raks) ['' + *L. serosus*, + G. *thōraz*, chest]. Air or gas and serum collected in the pleural cavity.

pneumotachograph (nū'mō-tāk'ō-grāf) [G. *pneuma*, air, + *tachus*, swift, + *graphem*, to write]. Device for registering velocity of inspiration and expiration of air.

pneumotherapy (nū-mō-ther'ā-pī) [G. *pneumon*, lung, + *therapeia*, treatment]. 1 Treatment of diseases of the lungs. 2 Use of compressed air in treatment. SYN *pneumatotherapy*.

pneumotherm massage (nū'mō-ther'mās-azh') [G. *pneuma*, air, + *thermē*, heat, + *massein*, to knead]. Application to the body of air of varying temperature and pressure.

pneumothorax (nū'mō-thō'raks) ['' + *thōraz*, chest]. A collection of air or gas in the pleural cavity.

The gas enters as the result of a perforation through the chest wall or the pleura covering the lung (visceral pleura). This perforation may be the result of an injury or the rupture of an emphysematous bleb or superficial lung abscess, the most common latter condition being a tuberculous abscess in the presence of pulmonary tuberculosis.

SYM. The onset is sudden, usually with a severe sticking pain in the side and marked dyspnea. Fluid very frequently is found, developing within 48 hours (hydropneumothorax). The physical signs are those of a distended unilateral chest, tympanic resonance, absence of breath sounds, and with fluid, a splash or succussion on shaking patient.

p., artificial. Pneumothorax induced intentionally by artificial means employed in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis or pneumonia.

Pneumothorax gives the diseased lung temporary rest. The lung collapses when the air enters the pleural space which is not possible if there are adhesions. Twenty per cent of cases have no free pleural space.

Scattered adhesions may afford only a partial collapse. Forty per cent is the estimated number of indicated cases. Effusion may occur in about one-third of the cases. Hazards are small.

NP. Explain to patient. Instruct not to cough or to warn doctor when so impelled. Patient lies on affected side, arm overhead, and held by nurse. Observe color of face, respiration, and pulse. Record intrapleural pressure. Watch for pleural shock and effusion. Pain in side, weak pulse, dyspnea, sweating are instances. Doctor gives hypodermics or inhalation of oxygen. Complications may be: (a) Air embolism from puncture of a vein; (b) puncture of lung; (c) surgical emphysema.

Postoperative care: Rest for an hour

after. Four hour record of temperature for 48 hours Report dyspnea, as it is serious.

p., spontaneous. Spontaneous entrance of air into the pleural cavity.

The pressure may collapse the lung and displace the heart.

SYM. Pain, dyspnea, cyanosis, prostration, collapse, death, perhaps in a few minutes.

p., valvular. That which is characterized by an opening through the pleura which has a slit with a valvelike action allowing the air to pass in but not out

pneumotomy (nū-mōt'ō-mī) [G. *pneumōn*, lung, + *tomē*, a cutting]. Incision of the lung

pneumotoxin (nū'mō-tōks'in) [' + *toxikon*, poison]. A toxin produced by the pneumococcus

pneumothypus (nū'mō-tīfūs) [' + *typhos*, fever]. 1. Typhoid fever with pneumonia at onset. 2. Development of pneumonia during typhoid fever

pneumouria (nū'mō-ū'rī-ā) [G. *pneuma*, air, + *ouron*, urine]. Excretion of urine with free gas **SYN** *pneumaturia*.

pneumoventricle (nū'mō-vēn'trī-kl) [' + *L ventriculus*, little belly]. Air accumulation in the cerebral ventricles.

pneumoventriculography (nū'mō-vēn-trīk'ū-lōgrā-fī) [' + ' + G *graphem*, to write]. Radiography of the lateral ventricles of the brain, after removal of fluid content and injection with air **SYN** *ventriculography*.

pnigophobia (ni-gō-fō'bī-ā) [G. *pnigos*, choking, + *phobos*, fear]. Morbid fear of choking, sometimes experienced in angina pectoris

pock (pōk) [A.S. *poc*, pustule, pouch]. A pustule of an eruptive fever, esp. of smallpox.

p.-marked. Pitted or marked with cicatrices of smallpox pustules

pocket (pōk'ēt) [Fr. *pochet*, little pouch]. A saclike cavity

pocketing (pōk'ēt-ing) [Fr. *pochet*, little pouch]. Method of treating the pedicle in ovariectomy by enclosing it within the edges of the wound

podagra (pōd-āgrā) [G. *pous*, *pod-*, foot, + *agra*, seizure]. Gout, esp. of the foot's joints or of the great toe

podalgia (pōd-āl'jī-ā) [' + *algos*, pain]. Pain in the feet

podalic (pōd-āl'ik) [G. *pous*, *pod-*, foot]. Pert. to the feet.

p. version. Shifting position of a fetus to bring the feet to the outlet in labor.

podarthrit (pōd-ar-thrī'tis) [' + *arthron*, joint, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of joints of the feet **SYN**: *podagra*.

podiatrist (pōd-iāt-rīst) [G. *pous*, *pod-*, foot, + *iatria*, treatment]. Specialist in foot diseases **SYN** *chiropodist*.

podiatry (pōd-iāt-rī) [' + *iatria*, healing]. Treatment of foot disorders **SYN** *chiro-pody*.

pedo-, pod- [G.]. Combining forms meaning foot

pedobromidrosis (pōd'ō-brō-mī-drō'sīs) [' + *bromos*, stench, + *idrōsis*, perspiration]. Offensive perspiration of the feet

pododynamometer (pōd'ō-dī-nām-ōm'ēt-ēr) [' + *dynamis*, force, + *metron*, measure]. A device for testing strength of the leg and foot muscles

pododynia (pōd-ō-dīn'ī-ā) [' + *odynē*, pain]. Pain in the feet, esp. a neuralgic pain in the heel with swelling and redness.

podogram (pōd'ō-grām) [' + *gramma*, a mark]. An imprint of the sole of the foot.

podology (pōd-ōl'ō-jī) [' + *logos*, a study]. The study of the anatomy and physiology of the foot.

podophyllum (pōd-ō-fīl'ūm) [G. *pous*, *pod-*, foot, + *phyllon*, leaf] **USP**. Mandrake; May apple. An herb grown extensively in eastern U. S. and parts of the South.

p., resin of.

ACTION AND USES Cathartic.

DOSAGE 1/6 gr. (0.01 Gm.)

pogoniasis (pō-gō-nīās-īs) [G. *pōgōn*, beard, + *-iasis*, disorder]. 1 Excessive growth of the beard. 2. Growth of a beard in a woman

pogonion (pō-go-nī-ōn) [G. *pōgōn*, beard]. The most anterior projecting midpoint of the chin

-poietic (poy-ēt'ik) [G.]. Suffix meaning making or producing

poikilocyte (poy'kil-ō-sīt) [G. *poikilos*, spotted, + *kytos*, cell]. A large, irregular, malformed blood corpuscle

poikilocytosis (poy'kil-ō-sī-tō'sīs) [' + ' + *-ōsis*, intensive]. Variation in shape of red blood corpuscles, a condition characterized by poikilocytes in the blood.

poikiloderma (poy-kill-ō-dēr'mā) A skin disorder characterized by pigmentation, telangiectasis, purpura, pruritus, and atrophy

poikilothermal (poy'kill-ō-thēr'māl) [' + *thermē*, heat]. Varying in temperature according to environment

point (poynt) [O Fr. *point*, a prick, a dot]

1. The sharp end of any object. 2. Point at which an abscess is about to rupture on a surface. **See** *fixation*. 3. A minute spot. 4. Position in space, time, or degree

p., anterior focal. Same as focal p.

p., anterior nodal. **See** *p.s. nodal*

p., auricular. Center of external orifice of auditory canal

p., Boas'. Tender spot in gastric ulcer left of 12th thoracic vertebra

p., boiling. The temperature at which a liquid vaporizes

p., Broca's. Center of the ext. auditory meatus, the *auricular point*.

p.s., Capuron's. Four fixed points in pelvic inlet, the iliopectineal eminences and the sacrotal points

p.s., cardinal. Six p.s. determining direction of light rays emerging from and entering the eye and of 4 points of the pelvic inlet toward 1 of which the head of the fetus is presented. **See** *p.s. principal*, *p.s. nodal*

p.s., corresponding. Point in the retina of the two eyes which, when stimulated simultaneously, result in a single visual sensation

p., cranio-metric. One of the fixed points of the skull used in craniometry

p., critical, of gases. Temperature at or above which a gas can no longer be liquefied by pressure

p., critical, of liquids. Temperature above which no pressure may retain a body in a liquid form

p.s., deaf, of the ear. Point at lower end of tragus and 1 where helix intersects line of motion when vibrating tuning fork held in front of ear cannot be heard when started from the lower edge of the zygoma and moved backward toward the occiput.

p., dew. The temperature at which moisture begins to be deposited as dew.

p., disparate. Points on the retina unequally paired.

p., external orbital. The prominent 1 at outer edge of orbit above the frontomalar suture.

p., far. The point (20 ft. or more) at which distinct vision is possible without aid of the muscles of accommodation. It is nearer than 20 ft. according to degree of myopia. There is no far point in the hypermetropic eye.

p., fixation. That at which the 2 visual axes converge.

p., freezing. Temperature at which liquids become solid.

p's., hysterogenic. Circumscribed areas of the body which produce symptoms of a hysterical aura, and eventually a hysterical attack when rubbed or pressed.

p's., identical retinal. P's in the 2 retinae upon which the images are seen as one.

p., jugal. Posterior border of frontal process of the malar bone where cut by a line tangent to upper border of zygoma.

p., lacrimal. Outlet of lacrimal canaliculus. *SYN puncta lacrimalia.*

p., Lanz's. One on line bet 2 ant sup iliac spines, 1/3 distant from right spine, indicating origin of the vermiform appendix.

p., Lian's. One at junction of outer and middle thirds of a line from the umbilicus to ant sup spine of ilium where trocar may be introduced safely for paracentesis.

p., malar. The most prominent p. on ext tubercle of the malar bone.

p., McBurney's. One bet 1 1/2 and 2 in above ant. sup spine of ilium, on line bet. the ilium and umbilicus, where pressure shows tenderness in acute appendicitis.

p., motor. A point usually about the middle of a muscle where a motor nerve enters the muscle at which a minimal electrical stimulus to the overlying skin will elicit a visible contraction.

p., Munro's. One halfway bet left ant iliac spine and the umbilicus.

p's., nasal genital. Point at ant end of lower turbinated bone, and 1 at the tuberculum septi, irritation of which, when in a hyperesthetic state, produces pain in the hypogastrium and in sacral region.

p., near. Nearest one at which the eye can accommodate for distinct vision.

p's., nodal. An ant. and post. cardinal p. on the surface of lens of the eye so related that every ray directed toward the ant. p. is represented after refraction by a ray emanating from the post. p.

p's., painful. Points over which a neuralgic nerve is tender on pressure.

p's., pressure. 1 Points on the skin which when stimulated give rise to sensation of pressure. 2 Points where arteries come near to the surface at which pressure may be applied to stop arterial bleeding.

p's., principal. Two p's. so situated that the optical axis is cut by the 2 principal planes.

p's., Valleix's. Tender spots upon pressure over the course of a nerve in neuralgia. *SYN: points douloureux.*

pointillage (pwāhn-tl-yahzh') [Fr.]. Massage with the finger tips.

Poiseuille's law (pwā-sū-ēz'). The rapidity of the capillary current is in proportion to the square of the diameter of their capillary tubes.

P.'s layer or space. The inert capil-

lary current in which leukocytes move slowly, the erythrocytes moving more rapidly in the middle current.

poison (poy'zn) [L. *potiō*, a poisonous draft]. Any substance which, taken into the system, will produce an injurious or deadly effect.

poison ivy. A climbing vine *Toxicodendron radicans*, contact with which causes a severe form of dermatitis. *SEE: ivy poisoning, Rhus*

poison oak. A climbing vine, *Toxicodendron quercifolium*, which resembles poison ivy and causes a contact dermatitis.

poison sumac. A shrub, *Toxicodendron vernix*, contact with which produces a contact dermatitis resembling poison ivy.

poison, words pert. to: alkaloid, active principles, names of preparations, drugs with 2 names, antidote, convulsant, corrosive; dosage, drug action, drugs and their administration, irritant, medical preparations, names of individual drugs in alphabetical order (over 500 in

Classification of Poisons

CORROSIVES

Strong mineral acids:

Sulfuric.

Nitric.

Hydrochloric.

Vegetable acids:

Oxalic.

Organic derivatives:

Carbolic acid.

Alkalies

Strong alkalies.

Alkaline carbonates.

SPECIFIC IRRITANTS

The above diluted.

Lime.

Zinc.

Silver, etc.

SIMPLE IRRITANTS:

Arsenic

Mercury

Antimony.

Phosphorus.

Iodine, etc.

NEURAL IRRITANTS:

Opium

Prussic acid.

Chloroform.

Belladonna.

Aconite

Strychnine.

Conium

Tobacco.

Phenol.

all), names of poisons, poisoning; preparations usually given by rectum; prescription writing, virulent, virus.

poisoning (poy'zn-ing) [L. *potiō*, a poisonous draft]. 1 The state produced by introduction of a poison into the system. 2 Administration of a poison.

GENERAL SYM. Somewhat slow in onset. Include gastrointestinal irritation with nausea, cramping and vomiting, systemic effects on brain, heart, kidneys, liver, etc. They also cause local irritation, as preparations of arsenic, antimony, copper, mercury, and silver.

FIRST AID. Avoid becoming excited. Send for a physician immediately. Notify him of the character of emergency.

Recognition of poison if possible; by looking at bottle, or by observing burns, stains, odor, or symptoms. **SEX:** name of specific poison.

Dilute at once with large doses milk

Some Common Poisons and Treatment

Poison	Lavage or Emetic	Antidote	Other Treatment
Aconite.	Lavage or emetic.	Tr. digitalis or liq. atropinae, mii.	Keep flat with head low. Stimulants. Treat for shock. Unceasing artificial respiration.
Alcohol.	Lavage or emetic.		Strychnine, gr. 1/20. Cold douche, etc. Leave coffee in stomach after lavage.
Ammonia.	None.	Weak acetic acid or vinegar.	Olive oil and demulcents. Treat shock. Morphine (Tracheotomy may be necessary)
Antimony (<i>tartar emetic</i>).	Not usually required.	Tannin.	Alcohol Strong tea or coffee Warmth. Treat shock. Keep prone. Give demulcents.
Arsenic.	Lavage or emetic.	Dialyzed iron, 3i every 2 hours for some hours.	Large dose of castor oil to clear out intestines. Demulcent drinks
Belladonna and atropine.	Lavage or emetic.	Tannin or tea, morphine, gr. 1/2.	Free stimulation. Artificial respiration.
Camphor.	Lavage or emetic.		Stimulants Alternate hot and cold douches. Oils.
Carbolic, lysol, etc.	Lavage with very soft tube.	Mag. sulf.	Albumen water, oil, milk. Treat shock.
Caustic potash. Caustic soda.	Neither.	Dilute vinegar or lemon juice.	Treat shock Oils and butter. Demulcents.
Chloral hydrate.	Lavage or emetic.	Strychnine, gr. 1/20, or atropine, gr. 1/25.	Stimulants Artificial respiration. External warmth. Rouse patient.
Cocaine.	Lavage or emetic.	Strychnine, gr. 1/20.	Stimulants. Artificial respiration. External warmth. Rouse patient.
Corrosive sublimate. Digitalis.	SEE: Mercury. Emetic and lavage (zinc sulfate, gr. 1/2).	Opium and tannin.	Keep in horizontal position. Free stimulation. Alcohol.
Fungi.	Emetic or lavage.	Atropine or morphine.	Free stimulation and friction.
Hydrochloric acid (<i>spirits of salt</i>).	Same as for sulfuric acid.		
Hydrocyanic acid (<i>prussic acid</i>).	Lavage or rapid emetic.	Ammonia inhalation. Ferrisulf.	Alternate hot and cold douches. Artificial respiration. Treat for shock.

Some Common Poisons and Treatment (Continued)

Poison	Lavage or Emetic	Antidote	Other Treatment
Iodine.	Emetic or lavage (used continuously).	Starch in water.	Demulcent drinks. Bread, arrowroot, flour.
Laudanum (<i>opium</i>).	SEE Morphine.		
Lead salts.	Lavage or emetic.	Sulfate of zinc.	Demulcents Epsom salts White of egg.
Mercury.	Emetic or lavage.		Demulcents Treat for shock. White of egg.
Morphine.	Lavage with pot. permanganate or emetic (<i>apomorphine</i> , gr. 1/10).	Pot. permanganate. Atropine.	Stimulation Prevent sleep. Artificial respiration if necessary.
Nitric acid.	Neither.	Alkalies.	Demulcents Magnesia, lime water, or albumen water.
Nux vomica.	SEE Strychnine.		
Opium.	SEE Morphine.		
Oxalic acid.	Lavage or emetics.	Lime water and chalk.	Castor oil Free stimulation. Demulcents. Treat shock.
Phosphorus.	Lavage or emetics (CuSO_4).	Potassium permanganate of potash, gr. 5, in 1 oz. of water. Also CuSO_4 , gr 5	Avoid oils but give French oil of turpentine. Purgatives. Demulcents.
Ptomaines.	Lavage with Condy's fluid.		Purgation and colonic lavage. Salines. Strychnine. Treat for shock
Silver nitrate (<i>lunar caustic</i>).	Lavage and emetics.	Large doses of common salt.	White of egg, milk, and water.
Soda, caustic.	SEE Caustic soda.		
Strychnine.	Lavage before spasms appear. Emetic (<i>apomorphine</i> , gr. 1/10).	Tannin or charcoal. Chloral, pot. bromide.	Chloroform inhalation Morphine. Artificial respiration.
Sulfuric acid (oil of vitriol).	Neither.	Dilute alkalies, <i>e. g.</i> , lime, soap, chalk, magnesia, etc.	Wall plaster in warm water. Oils Demulcents.
Tobacco.	Emetics.	Tannin.	Free stimulation. Strychnine. Recumbent position.
Turpentine.	Emetics.	Mag. sulf.	Albumen water or milk.
Veronal.	Lavage.	Strychnine.	Artificial respiration. Keep warm.
Zinc chloride.	Cautious lavage, emetic (<i>apomorphine</i> , gr. 1/10).		Tannin. Egg albumen. Oils. Give demulcents freely.

or water. Soap water may be useful, but should be avoided if alkalies are present. Diluting the poison delays absorption.

Removal from alimentary tract by emesis, lavage, and catharsis as indicated. *See: emetic*, may be dangerous in corrosive poisoning.

The administration of antidotes. *See: antidote*

Elimination of poison from system.

Counteract the effects of the poison. *See: name of specific poisoning*.

Treat collapse. Avoid strong stimulants, without specific instructions.

LOCAL IRRITANTS Represented by acids, alkalies, and caustics.

SYM: Burning, color changes of skin and mucous membrane, gastrointestinal irritation with nausea, vomiting and cramping

F. A. TREATMENT: Dilute with large volumes of water, following by diluted antidote, then soothing substances as oils, egg whites, cream, etc.

LOCAL EFFECTS or *Corrosives:* Chemical decomposition, as seen in the effects of strong mineral acids and alkalies; irritation or inflammation. Varies from simple redness to ulceration and gangrene; local specific effects. Produced on sentient extremities of nerves as felt on local application of prussic acid.

NP: Keep any receptacle containing poison taken, as well as specimens of vomitus, sputum, urine, or feces. Make note of all said by the patient, and do not repeat any of it to anyone but the physician or court officials.

Never administer any drug without first looking at label on bottle. Do not take any medicine from a bottle when the light is so dim the label may not be read easily. Keep poisonous drugs separate from other medicines and out of the reach of children. The law requires that all poisonous drugs bear a label printed in red. Odd-shaped bottles for poisons is another precaution.

The nurse may not legally administer an overdose of any poisonous drug, even though prescribed by a physician. His attention must be called to the assumed mistake, and even then she is within her rights in refusing to administer the prescription.

DISEASES SIMULATING POISONS *Acute indigestion, intestinal obstruction, appendicitis, cholera and c. morbus, hepatic colic, gastritis, gastroenteritis, renal colic, peritonitis, peptic ulcer*, may give symptoms similar to irritant poisons. *Cerebral hemorrhage, epilepsy, hysteria, organic heart disease, meningitis, thrombosis, and uremia* may offer symptoms similar to those of narcotic poisons.

p., acid. *See: acid p.*

p., alkali. *See: alkali p.*

p., atropine. *See: atropine sulfate p.*

p., belladonna. *See: belladonna and atropine p.*

p., black widow spider. *See: spider, black widow*

p., blood. *See: bacteremia, pyemia, septicemia, toxemia.*

p., carbon monoxide. *See: carbon monoxide*

p., convulsive. *See: convulsant p's.*

p., corrosive. *See: corrosive p.*

p., cyanide. *See: cyanide p.*

p., fish. Treat as for black widow spider. *See: fish p.*

p., food. *See: food poisoning.*

p., ivy. *See: ivy p.*

p., mushroom. *See: mushroom and toadstool p.*

p., narcotic. *See: name of.*

p., sedative. *See: sedative p.*

p., toadstool. *See: toadstool p.*

p., unknown. In case no information is available about the character of the poison taken, and the symptoms and signs are not characteristic, it is evident that the exact antidote cannot be administered.

In such instances it is often helpful to be able to administer antidotes which in themselves are harmless and may prove efficacious.

Many combinations of this character have been described. One of the best is the following: Pulverized charcoal, 2 parts; magnesium oxide (magnesia), 1 part; tannic acid, 1 part; fullers' earth, kaolin or hydrous magnesium silicate, 1 part. This mixture may be administered in doses of 1 heaping teaspoonful mixed in water. It may be repeated several times, as none of the ingredients is harmful and may be very advantageous.

The charcoal and fullers' earth act physically by absorption of the drugs, thus retarding their absorption. The tannic acid acts chemically by precipitating many drugs, and physiologically, by coating the lining of the stomach with a coagulum which delays absorption, and the magnesia neutralizes acids and is a good antidote for arsenic, and acts mechanically by incorporating the undissolved poison in the stomach and thus delays its absorption.

poisoning, words pert. to: acid; alkali; alkaloid, allantiasis, antidote; artificial respiration, atropinism; atropinism; brass-founder's disease, bromatoxism; bromoderma; carbolicism, carboxyhemoglobin, cellulotoxic, chalcosis, cinchonism; Clapton's lines, daturine, du-boisine, emetic, first aid, food, grain; hemlock; heroin; ink; lavage, gastric; matches, meat, milk, nicotine, oxalic acid, oxygen; plumbism; ptomaine; rough-on-rats; saturnism, Scheele's green; sedative; sodium hydroxide; strychnine, sulfur dioxide, tellurium, tin, toadstool, tobacco; "tox-" words; "venen-" words, verdigris.

poisonous. Having the properties or qualities of a poison, venomous

p. plants. Do not eat: castor bean, chinaberry, European bittersweet, wild or black cherry, horseanut, poisonous hemlock, laurel, mushroom or death cup, black nightshade or deadly nightshade, Jimson weed. Do not touch: poison ivy, poison oak, snow-on-the-mountain, showy lady-slipper, poison sumac

poker back. Stiffness of the spine. May result from spondylitis, *q.v.*, or rheumatoid arthritis.

pokeroot. The dried root of *Phytolacca americana*, used internally as a treatment of rheumatism.

p. poisoning. P. resulting from ingestion of pokeroot. *SYM:* nausea, vomiting, drowsiness, vertigo, and possibly convulsions and respiratory paralysis

TREATMENT emetic or lavage.

polar [*L. polus*, pole, from *G. polos*, axis]. Concerning a pole.

polarimeter (pō-lar-ī-m'ēt-ēr) [*"* + *G. metron*, a measure]. Instrument for measuring amount of polarization of light, or rotation of polarized light.

polarimetry (pō-lar-ī-m'ēt-rī) [*"* + *G. metron*, a measure]. Measurement of the amount and rotation of polarized light.

polariscope (pō-lar'ī-skōp) ["" + G. *skopein*, to examine]. Apparatus used in measurement of polarized light.

polarity (pō-lar'it-ē) [L. *polus*, pole]. P.T. 1. The quality of having poles. 2. The exhibition of opposite effects at the 2 extremities.

polarization (pō-lār-ī-zā'shūn) [L. *polus*, pole]. 1. Condition in a ray of light in which vibrations occur in only 1 plane or in curves. 2. In a galvanic battery, collection of hydrogen bubbles on negative plate and oxygen on the positive plate, whereby generation of current is impeded. 3. Condition in which ions of opposite charges are separated by a semi-permeable membrane such as a cell membrane.

pole (pōl) [L. *polus*, a pole, from G. *polos*, axis]. 1. The extremity of any axis about which forces acting on it are symmetrically disposed. 2. One of 2 points in a magnet, cell, or battery having opposite physical qualities.

p., animal. One opposite the yolk in an ovum. At this point, polar bodies are formed and pinched off and protoplasm is concentrated and has greatest activity.

p.s. of the eye. The ant. and post extremities of the optic axis.

p., frontal. Most projecting part of the ant. extremity of both cerebral hemispheres.

p., germinal. The p. of an ovum at which the development begins.

p.s. of the kidney. The kidney's upper and lower extremities.

p., occipital. The post. extremity of the occipital lobe.

p., pelvic. Breech of a fetus.

p., placental, of the chorion. Spot at which the domelike placenta is situated.

p., temporal. The anterior extremity of the temporal lobe.

p.s. of the testicle. The upper and lower extremities of a testicle.

p., vegetal. Part of the egg containing the food yolk. Also called *vegetative* or *antigermlinal pole*.

policlinic (pōl-ī-klin'īk) [G. *polis*, city, + *klinē*, bed]. A city hospital or clinic for outpatients. SYN *polyclinic*.

pol'io. Acute anterior poliomyelitis, *q v*.

polioclastic (pōl'ī-ō-klast'īk) [G. *polios*, gray, + *klastos*, breaking]. Destructive of the gray matter of the nervous system.

polioencephalitis (pōl'ī-ō-ēn-sēf-āl-ī'tis) [G. *polios*, gray, + *egkephalos*, brain, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Condition characterized by lesions sometimes inflammatory of the gray matter of the brain. SYN: *Fever, vomiting, convulsions*.

p., acuta. Acute inflammation of the cerebral cortex giving rise to infantile cerebral palsy in children.

p., anterior superior. SYN: *Wernicke's encephalopathy*. A disease involving necrotic changes in gray matter about 3rd ventricle, ant. portion of 4th ventricle and aqueduct of Sylvius. Characterized by ocular abnormalities, mental disturbances, and ataxia. Of nutritional origin, probably thiamine deficiency.

p., hemorrhagica. P accompanied by hemorrhagic lesions.

p., posterior. P. involving gray matter about 4th ventricle.

polioencephalomyelitis (pōl'ī-ō-ēn-sēf-āl-ī-men-ēg-mī-āl-ī'tis) ["" + *egkephalos*, brain, + *mēnigz*, membrane, + *myelos*, marrow, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the gray matter

of the brain and spinal cord and their meninges.

polioencephalomyelitis (pōl'ī-ō-ēn-sēf-āl-ī-men-ēg-mī-āl-ī'tis) ["" + "" + *myelos*, marrow, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of the gray matter of the brain and spinal cord. SYN: *Heine-Medin disease*.

polioencephalopathy (pōl'ī-ō-ēn-sēf-āl-ēp-āth-ī) ["" + "" + *pathos*, disease]. Diseased condition of the gray matter of the brain.

poliomyelencephalitis (pōl'ī-ō-mī-ēl-ēn-sēf-āl-ī'tis) ["" + *myelos*, marrow, + *egkephalos*, brain, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Poliomyelitis with polioencephalitis.

poliomyelitis (pōl'ī-ō-mī-ēl-ī'tis) [G. *polios*, gray, + *myelos*, marrow, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the gray matter of the spinal cord.

p., abortive. P. in which illness is mild with no involvement of central nervous system.

p., acute anterior. SYN: *infantile paralysis, epidemic paralysis, polio, Heine-Medin's disease, acute wasting paralysis*. An acute infectious inflammation of the ant. horns of the gray matter of the spinal cord.

This is an acute, systemic, infectious disease in which paralysis may or may not occur. In the majority of patients, the disease is mild being limited to respiratory and gastrointestinal symptoms such constituting the *minor illness* or the *abortive type*, which lasts only a few days. In the *major illness*, paralysis or weakness of muscles occurs with loss of superficial and deep reflexes. In such cases, characteristic lesions are found in the gray matter of the spinal cord, medulla, motor area of cerebral cortex, and cerebellum.

Etiol. Causative agent is a virus, consisting of particles 8-30 millimicrons in diameter. The virus is resistant and stable remaining viable for months outside the body. Three immunologic types exist, I (Brunhilde), II (Lansing), and III (Leon).

SYM: Onset is often abrupt, though the ordinary manifestations of a severe cold, or some gastrointestinal disturbances may come on gradually, accompanied by slight elevation of temperature, frequently enduring for not more than 3 days. At the end of this period, paralysis may, or may not, develop. The extent of any paralysis necessarily depends upon degree of nerve involvement. Consequently, paralysis may be confined either to 1 small group of muscles, or affect 1 or all extremities. In some instances, the respiratory muscles are also involved, and it is in these cases that death is so likely to ensue. In the average paralytic case it is the extensor muscles in particular that are concerned.

COMPLICATIONS: Any paralysis occurring in this disease may be regarded as a complication. Atrophy of muscles, and ultimate deformities may likewise be classed in a similar way. Aside from bronchopneumonia, which may develop in very severe cases, other complications are surprisingly few.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAG: Among the diseases confused with this infection are the various types of meningitis, rheumatism, traumatic conditions, tuberculosis involving bones or joints, and occasionally scurvy or rickets in infants.

INCIDENCE: Poliomyelitis is endemic throughout the world but occurs in

epidemics in certain countries, including the U.S. Epidemics are seasonal, occurring in summer and fall. Children are more susceptible than adults. Infection is spread by direct contact, the virus probably entering the body via mouth. How it reaches the central nervous system is not known. Incubation period is thought to be from 7-14 days or possibly longer.

Prog: Ordinarily, the outcome as to life is good. It is only the bulbar and respiratory cases in which death is likely to occur. In fact, these 2 types constitute nearly all of the fatal cases. Even in those cases where paralysis is present, complete restoration of the parts may finally be brought about. In the more severe types, however, some deformity is very likely to remain.

PROPHYLAXIS Passive immunization with gamma globulin gives a limited amount of protection. Active immunization with Salk vaccine has greatly reduced the incidence of paralytic poliomyelitis. 10 cc. is administered I.M. twice 2-4 weeks apart followed by a 3rd injection after 7 mo. Predisposing factors are tonsillectomy, and other nose and throat operations, routine immunizations, excessive physical strain, and overfatigue. Pregnant women are especially susceptible during epidemics.

TREATMENT: No specific treatment is known as there is no drug or antibiotic which destroys the virus or prevents its spread within the body. Treatment is systematic, aimed at relieving symptoms, preventing deformities, and saving life. In abortive cases, bed rest for 7 to 10 days and light diet is adequate. In severe cases, muscle tenderness and pain are alleviated by proper positioning, gentle passive movement, and hot wool compresses. Muscle spasm and pain relieved by application of hot, moist packs at 20-min intervals or by hot baths for children. Mild analgesics and sedatives may be used. Fluid and salt balance should be maintained.

Retention of urine and constipation are troublesome complications. The former may be treated by a parasympathetic stimulating drug; the latter by mild laxatives and warm saline enemas.

Respiratory failure may occur in bulbar poliomyelitis. It may result from paralysis of respiratory muscles, failure of respiratory centers in medulla, obstruction of air passageways resulting from weakness of pharyngeal or laryngeal muscles, or pulmonary edema. Oxygen administration, tracheotomy, or use of a respirator may be indicated.

Convalescence of the paralyzed patient necessitates careful attention, often involving physical and occupational therapy and orthopedic treatment as well as an understanding of, and amelioration of, psychological difficulties. Mechanical supports for weakened structures may be necessary.

P., anterior. Inflamed state of spinal cord's ant. horns.

P., ascending. P. in which paralysis begins in lower extremities and progresses up legs, thighs, trunk, and finally involves respiratory muscles.

P. bulbar. P. in which gray matter of the medulla oblongata is involved, resulting in paralysis and usually respiratory failure.

P. chronic, anterior. Progressive wasting of the muscles.

P., epidemic. **SEE:** *poliomyelitis, acute anterior.*

poliomyelopathy (pōl'i-ō-mī-ēl-ōp'āth-i) [G. *polios*, gray, + *myelos*, marrow, + *pathos*, disease]. Any diseased condition of the gray matter of the spinal cord.

polioplasm (pōl'i-ō-plāzm) [" + *plasma*, a thing formed]. Granular protoplasm.

poliosis (pōl-i-ō'sis) [" + *-ōsis*, condition]. Absence of pigment in the hair. **Syn.** *calvities*, *grayness*.

Polish plait. Matted hair due to disease of the scalp and want of cleanliness. **Syn.** *plica polonica*.

politzerization (pō-lit-zēr-i-zā'shūn) The inflation of the middle ear using a Politzer bag.

Politzer's bag (pōl'its-ēr). Soft rubber bag with rubber tip for inflating the middle ear.

pollakiuria (pōl-āk-i-ūr'i-ā) [G. *pollakis*, often, + *ouron*, urine]. Abnormally frequent passage of urine.

pollen (pōl'ēn) [L. powder]. The microspores of a seed plant which develop in the anther at tip of stamen. Each pollen grain develops a *pollen tube* and constitutes the *male gametophyte*. Within it develops a *tube nucleus* and two *sperm nuclei*; the latter constituting the male reproductive elements.

pollenogenic (pōl'ēn-ō-jen'ik) [" + G. *gennan*, to produce]. Due to the pollen of plants or producing plant pollen.

pollenosis (pōl'ēn-ō'sis) [" + G. *-ōsis*, disease]. Hay fever; disease due to pollen.

pollex (pōl'ēks) [L. thumb]. The thumb **p. pedis.** The great toe. **Syn.** *hallux*.

p. valgus. Abnormal deviation of thumb toward ulnar side.

p. varus. Abnormal deviation of thumb toward radial side.

pollinosis (pōl-in-ō'sis) [L. *pollen*, powder, + G. *-ōsis*, disease]. Nasal congestion of mucous membranes due to contact with pollen. **Syn.** *hay fever*.

pollution (pōl'ū'shun). 1. State of making impure or defiling. 2. Emission of semen at other times than in coition.

polonium (pō-lo'ni-ūm) Radioactive metal isolated from pitchblende. **Syn.** *radium P*.

polus (pō'lūs) [L.] Pole.

poly- [G.]. Prefix meaning *many* or *much* **poly.** (pō'lī). Abbr. for *polymorphonuclear leukocyte*.

polyadenomatosis (pōl'i-ād-ē-nō-mā-tō'sis) [" + " + *-ōma*, tumor, + *-ōsis*, disease]. Adenomas in many glands.

polyadenous (pōl-i-ād-ē-nūs) [" + *adēn*, gland]. Involving or relating to many glands.

polyalgia (pōl'i-āl-jē-zī-ā) [" + *algeia*, sensation]. A single stimulus of a part, producing sensation in many parts.

polyandry (pōl'i-an'drī) [" + *aner*, *andrō*, man]. The practice of having more than 1 husband at the same time. **SEE:** *polygamy*.

polyarteritis (pōl'i-ar-ter-'itīs) [" + *arteria*, artery, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of more than 1 or 2 arteries at the same time.

p. nodosa. P. with nodules on smaller arterial branches.

polyarthric (pōl'i-ar'thrik) [" + *arthron*, joint]. Affecting or pert. to several joints.

polyarthrits (pōl-i-ar-thr'i'tis) [G. *polys*, many, + *arthron*, joint, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of a number of joints.

polyarticular (pōl'i-ar-tik'ū-lar) [" + L.

articular, a joint]. Affecting many joints. SYN *multiarticular*.

polyatomic (pōl'i-ā-tōm'ik) [" + *atomon*, atom]. Having several atoms or more than 2 replaceable hydrogen atoms.

polyblast (pōl'i-blāst) [" + *blastos*, a germ]. Large mononuclear phagocyte present in inflammation derived from an embryonic wandering cell.

polyblennia (pōl'i-blēn'ni-ā) [" + *blennos*, mucus]. Secretion of more mucus than normal.

polycholia (pōl'i-kōl'i-ā) [" + *cholē*, bile]. Abnormal secretion of bile.

polychrest (pōl'i-krēst) [" + *chrēstos*, useful]. A medicine useful in many diseases.

polychromasia (pōl'i-krō-mā-zī-ā) [" + *chrōma*, color]. Quality of having many colors.

polychromatic (pōl'i-krō-māt'ik) [" + *chrōma*, color]. Multicolored.

polychromatophilic (pōl'i-krō-māt'ō-flī) [G. *polys*, many, + *chrōma*, color, + *philein*, to love]. A cell, esp. an erythrocyte, which is stainable with more than one kind of stain.

polychromatophilia (pōl'i-krō-māt'ō-flī-lā) [" + " + *philein*, to love]. 1. The quality of being stainable with more than 1 stain. 2. Polychromatophil cells in the blood to excess.

polychromemia (pōl'i-krō-mē'mī-ā) [G. *polys*, many, + *chrōma*, color, + *aima*, blood]. Increase in the blood's coloring matter.

polychylos (pōl'i-kī'lī-ā) [" + *chylos*, juice]. Excessive secretion of chyle.

polyclinic (pōl'i-klīn'ik) [" + *klinē*, bed]. Hospital or clinic treating many diseases, a general hospital.

polyclonia (pōl'i-klō'nī-ā) [" + *klonos*, tumult]. A disease characterized by many clonic spasms but distinct from chorea or tic.

polycoria (pōl'i-kōr'i-ā) [" + *korē*, pupil]. The state of having more than 1 pupil in 1 eye.

polycrotic (pōl'i-krōt'ik) [" + *krōtos*, a beat]. Having several pulse waves for each cardiac systole.

polycrotism (pōl'i-krōt'izm) [" + " + *ismos*, a beat]. Condition of having several pulse waves for each cardiac systole.

polycystic (pōl'i-sis'tik) [" + *kystis*, a bladder]. Composed of many cysts.

polycythemia (pōl'i-si-thē'mī-ā) [" + *kytos*, cell, + *aima*, blood]. An excess of red blood cells. SEE: *erythrocytosis*.

p. megalosplenica, **p. myelopathic**, **p. rubra**, **p. splenomegalic**, **p. vera**. A slowly progressive disease characterized by an increased number of red blood cells and increase in total blood volume.

SYM: Weakness, fatigue, vertigo, tinnitus, irritability, enlarged spleen, skin and mucosa have a red cyanosis. Basal metabolism increased and bone marrow shows increased cellularity.

ETIO: Unknown.

TREATMENT: Permanent cure cannot be achieved today, but remissions of many months can be produced. Venesection, phenylhydrazine derivatives, roentgen-ray therapy and Fowler's solution, in combination or singly. SYN: *erythremia*, *Osler's disease*, *Vaquez's disease*.

p., primary. P. in which there is hyperplasia of blood-forming cells in bone marrow. SEE: *p. vera*.

p., relative. Relative increase in number of erythrocytes which occurs in hemoconcentration.

p., secondary. SYN: *erythrocytosis*,

symptomatic p. P. resulting from some physiological condition such as lowered oxygen tension in the blood which stimulates erythropoiesis.

p., splenomegalic. P. in which enlargement of the spleen occurs. SEE: *p. vera*.

p. vera. SYN: *erythremia*, *p. rubra*, *splenomegalic p.*, *Osler's disease*, *Vaquez's disease*. A slowly progressive disease characterized by an increased number of red blood cells and increase in total blood volume.

TREATMENT: Permanent cure cannot be achieved today, but remissions of many months can be produced. Venesection, radioactive phosphorus (P^{32}), nitrogen mustard (mechlorethamine), and triethylenemelamine have proved to be effective.

polydactylism (pōl'i-dāk'tī-lizm) [" + *daktylos*, digit, + *-ismos*, condition]. State of having supernumerary fingers or toes.

polydipsia (pōl'i-dīp'sī-ā) [" + *dipsa*, thirst]. Excessive thirst.

polyemia (pōl'i-ē'mī-ā) [" + *aima*, blood]. Abnormal amount of blood in the system. SYN: *polycythemia*.

polyesthesia (pōl'i-ēs-thē'zī-ā) [G. *polys*, many, + *aisthēsis*, sensation]. Abnormal sensation of touch in which a single stimulus is felt at two or more places.

polyesthetic (pōl'i-ēs-thēt'ik) [G. *polys*, many, + *aisthēsis*, sensation]. 1. Pert. to polyesthesia, *q v*. 2. Pert. to several senses or sensations.

polygalactia (pōl'i-gāl-āk'shī-ā) [" + *galn*, *galakt*, milk]. Excessive secretion or flow of milk.

polygamy (pō-līg-ā-mī) [G. *polys*, many, + *gamos*, marriage]. Practice of having several wives or husbands at the same time, esp. wives.

polygastria (pōl'i-gās'trī-ā). Excessive secretion of flow of gastric juice.

polyglandular (pōl'i-glān'dū-lar) [" + *L. glandula*, a little kernel]. Pert. to or affecting many glands. SYN: *pluri-glandular*.

polyglobulia, **polyglobulism** (pōl'i-glō-bū-lī-ā, -glōb'ū-lizm) [" + *L. globulus*, globule, + *G. -ismos*, condition]. Increase in number of red corpuscles in the blood. SYN: *polycythemia*.

polygram (pōl'i-grām) [" + *gramma*, a mark]. Sphygmographic record made by polygraph of pulse beats simultaneously.

polygraph (pōl'i-grāf) [" + *graphein*, to write]. A device which records simultaneously tracings of several different pulsations, as arterial and venous pulse waves, apex beat of heart, and other pulsations. SYN: *sphygmograph*.

polygyria (pōl'i-jī-rī-ā) [" + *gyros*, circle]. Excess of the number of convolutions in the brain.

polyhedral (pōl'i-hē'drāl) [" + *edra*, base]. Having many surfaces.

polyhemia (pōl'i-hē'mī-ā) [" + *aima*, blood]. Abnormal increase in amount of the blood. SYN: *polyemia*.

polyhidrosis (pōl'i-hī-drō'sis) [" + *idrōsis*, perspiration]. Excessive perspiration.

polyhydramnios (pōl'i-hī-drām'nī-ōs) [" + *ydōr*, water, + *amnion*, amnion]. An excess of amniotic fluid in the bag-of-waters in pregnancy. SEE: *amnion*.

polyhydruria (pōl'i-hī-drū-rī-ā) [" + *ouron*, urine]. Excessive amt. of water in urine.

polyhypermenorrhea (pōl'i-hī-pēr-mēn-ō-rē-ā) [G. *polys*, many, + *yper*, over, +

- mén**, month, + *rota*, flow]. Frequent menstruation with excessive discharge.
- polyhypomenorrhea** (pól-i-hí-pó-mén-ó-ré-á) [" + *ypo*, under, + *mén*, month, + *rota*, flow]. Frequent menstruation with scanty discharge.
- polyinfection** (pól'i-in-fék'shún) [" + *L. infectio*, a making in]. Infection with 2 or more microorganisms. SYN: *multi-infection*.
- polykaryocyte** (pól-i-kar'i-ó-sít) [" + *karyon*, nucleus, + *kytos*, cell]. A cell possessing several nuclei.
- polyleptic** (pól'i-lép'tík) [" + *lêpsis*, a seizure, from *lambanem*, to seize]. Characterized by numerous remissions and exacerbations, as malaria.
- polymastia**, **polymazia** (pól-i-más'ti-á, -má'zì-á) [" + *mastos*, mazos, breast]. Condition of having more than 2 mammae.
- polymastigote** (pól-i-más'tí-gót) [" + *mastix*, *mastig-*, whip]. Possessing several flagella.
- polymenia** (pól-i-mé-ní-á) [G. *polys*, many, + *mén*, month]. Excessive and frequent menstrual flow. SYN: *menorrhagia*, *polymenorrhea*.
- polymenorrhea** (pól'i-mén-or-ré-á) [" + " + *rota*, a flow]. Excessive menstrual flow occurring too frequently. SYN *menorrhagia*, *polymenia*.
- polymer** (pól'i-mer) [G. *polys*, many, + *meros*, a part]. A substance formed by a combination of two or more molecules of the same substance. Ex paraformaldehyde (HCHO)_x formed from three molecules of formaldehyde, HCHO.
- polymeria** (pól-i-mé'ri-á) [" + *meros*, a part]. Condition of having supernumerary parts of the body.
- polymeric** (pól-i-mér'ík) [" + *meros*, a part]. 1. Consisting of the same elements in same proportions by weight, but differing in molecular weight. 2. Said of muscles derived from more than 1 myotome.
- polymerism** (pól'i-mér-izm, pó-lím'ér-izm) [" + *meros*, part, + *ismos*, condition]. 1. Condition of having more than normal number of parts. 2. Isomerism in which the molecular weights of the polymers are multiples of each other.
- polymerization** (pól'i-mér-i-zá'shún) [" + *meros*, part]. Process of changing into another compound having same elements in same proportions, but a higher molecular weight.
- polymitus** (pó-lím'i-tús) [G. *polys*, many, + *mitos*, thread]. Stage in reproduction of microorganisms with threads of protoplasm which, being detached, constitute the microgamete.
- polymorph** (pól-i-mor'f). A polymorphonuclear leukocyte.
- polymorphic** (pól-i-mor'fík) [" + *morphé*, form]. Occurring in more than 1 form.
- polymorphism** (pól-i-mor'fizm) [" + " + *ismos*, condition]. 1. Capacity for appearing in many forms. 2. Existence of several types in the same group or species. SYN: *pleomorphism*.
- polymorphocellular** (pól'i-mor-fó-sél'ú-lar) [" + " + *L. cellula*, a small chamber]. Composed of cells of many forms.
- polymorphonuclear** (pól'i-mor-fó-nú'klé-ár) [G. *polys*, many, + *morphé*, form, + *L. nucleus*, a kernel]. Possessing a nucleus consisting of several parts or lobes connected by fine strands.
- p. leukocyte**. A white blood cell which possesses a nucleus composed of two or more lobes or parts; a granulocyte (neutrophil, eosinophil, basophil).
- polymorphous** (pól-i-mor'fús) [" + *mor-*

phé, form]. Appearing in many forms. SYN: *polymorphic*.

- polymyoclonus** (pól-i-mí-ók'ló-nús) [G. *polys*, many, + *mys*, *myo-*, muscle, + *klonos*, tumult]. A shocklike muscular contraction, occurring in various parts at the same time. SYN: *myoclonus multiplex*, *paramyoclonus*.
- polymyositis** (pól-i-mí-ó-sít'is) [" + " + *-itis*, inflammation]. Simultaneous inflammation of many muscles.
- polymyxin** (pól-i-míks'in). One of several closely related antibiotics isolated from *Bacillus polymyxa* and designated polymyxins A, B, C, D, and E.
- polynesic** (pól-i-né'sík) [" + *nēsos*, an island]. Appearing in many separate locations or foci.
- polyneur** (pól-i-nú'rál) [" + *neuron*, sinew]. Pert. to, innervated, or supplied by, many nerves.
- polyneuralgia** (pól'i-nú-rál'jí-á) [" + " + *algos*, pain]. Neuralgia in several nerves.
- polyneuritic** (pól'i-nú-rít'ík) [" + " + *-itis*, inflammation]. Suffering from inflammation of several nerves at once.
- p. psychosis**. P. seen in chronic alcoholism with disturbed orientation, polyneuritis, hallucinations, falsification of memory, etc.
- polyneuritis** (pól-i-nú-rít'is) [" + " + *-itis*, inflammation]. A neuritis involving 2 or more nerves; usually a large number.
- p., acute idiopathic**. SYN: *infectious polyneuritis*, *Landry's paralysis*, *Guillain-Barré syndrome*. A disorder of peripheral nerves characterized by ascending muscular weakness, impairment of reflexes, and sensory disorders. Often follows a febrile illness. Cause unknown.
- p., Jamaica ginger**. P. esp. of nerves of extremities following ingestion of Jamaica ginger containing triorthocresylphosphate.
- p., metabolic**. P. resulting from metabolic disorders such as nutritional deficiency, esp lack of thiamine, gastrointestinal disorders, or pathologic conditions such as diabetes, pernicious anemia, toxemias of pregnancy, etc.
- p., toxic**. P. resulting from poisons such as heavy metals, alcohol, carbon monoxide, various organic compounds, etc.
- polyneuropathy** (pól-i-nú-róp'á-thí) . SYN: *polyneuritis*, *multiple neuritis*. Term applied to any disorder or affection of peripheral nerves but preferably restricted to those of a noninflammatory nature.
- p. amyloid**. P. characterized by deposition of amyloid in nerves.
- p. erythredema**. SYN: *pink disease*, *acrodynia*, *Seller's disease*, *Feer's disease*. A condition of unknown etiology occurring in children, characterized by degenerative changes in peripheral nerves, skin disorders, motor and sensory disturbances.
- p. porphyric**. P. resulting from acute porphyria characterized by pains and paresthesias in the extremities and flaccid paralysis.
- p., progressive hypertrophic**. SYN: *Dejerine-Sottas disease*. A rare familial disease beginning in childhood characterized by increased size of peripheral nerves due to multiplication and hypertrophy of cells of sheath of Schwann.
- polynuclear** (pól'i-nú'klé-ár) [G. *polys*, many, + *L. nucleus*, a kernel]. Possessing more than one nucleus. Multinuclear.
- polynucleotidase** (pól-i-nú'klé-ó-tíd-ás).

An enzyme present in intestinal mucosa and intestinal juice that catalyzes the breakdown of nucleic acids to nucleotides.

polynucleotide (pōl-i-nū-klē'ō-tīd). Nucleic acid composed of four nucleotides; a tetranucleotide.

polyodontia (pōl-i-ō-dōn'shl-ā) ['' + *odont-*, tooth]. State of having supernumerary teeth.

polyopia, **polyopsia** (pōl-i-ō'pī-ā, -ōp'sī-ā) ['' + *opsis*, vision]. Multiple vision; perception of more than 1 image of the same object.

polyorchidism (pōl'i-or'kīd-izm) ['' + *orchis*, testicle, + *-ismos*, condition]. Condition marked by having more than 2 testicles.

polyorchis (pōl-i-or'kīs) ['' + *orchis*, testicle]. One with more than 2 testicles.

polyorrhomenitis (pōl-i-or'ro-mēn-i'tis) ['' + *orros*, serum, + *ymēn*, membrane, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Malignant inflammation and wasting of serous membranes. **SYN:** *Concato's disease*.

polyotia (pōl-i-ō'shl-ā) [G. *polys*, many, + *ous*, of-, ear]. State of having more than 2 ears.

polyp (pōl'p) [G. *polys*, many, + *pous*, foot] **SYN:** *polypus* A tumor with a pedicle. Commonly found in vascular organs such as the nose, uterus, and rectum. Polyps bleed easily and should be removed surgically.

p., bleeding. Angioma of nasal mucous membrane.

p., fibrous. A pedunculated fibroid tumor within the uterine or cervical cavities.

p., mucous. A polyp of soft or jelly-like consistency and exhibiting mucoid degeneration.

p., vascular. A pedunculated angioma.

polyparesthesia (pōl'i-par'ēs-īs) ['' + *paresthesia*, relaxation]. General progressive paralysis of paralytic dementia.

polypathia (pōl-i-pāth'i-ā) ['' + *pathos*, disease]. The presence of several diseases at 1 time, or their frequent recurrence.

polypeptide (pōl-i-pēp'tīd) ['' + *peptin*, to digest]. A union of 3 or more amino acids. **SEE:** *peptide*.

polypeptidemia (pōl'i-pēp-tīd-ē'mī-ā) ['' + '' + *aima*, blood]. Polypeptides present in the blood.

polypeptidorrhachia (pōl'i-pēp-tīd-ō-rā'kl-ā) ['' + '' + *rachis*, spine]. Polypeptides in the cerebrospinal fluid.

polyphagia (pōl-i-fā'jī-ā) [G. *polys*, many, + *phagein*, to eat]. Eating abnormally large amounts of food at a meal. **RB:** *anorexia*, *acoria*, *bulimia*, *parorexia*, *taste*.

polyphalangism (pōl'i-fāl-ān'jīzm) ['' + *phalangx*, phalanx, + *-ismos*, condition]. An extra number of phalanges on a finger or toe.

polypharmacy (pōl-i-far'mā-sī) ['' + *pharmakon*, drug]. 1. Excessive use of drugs or overdose of a drug. 2. Prescription of many drugs given at 1 time.

polyphobia (pōl-i-tō'bī-ā) ['' + *phobos*, fear]. Excessive or abnormal fear of a number of things.

polyphony (pōl'i-fōn'fī). **SYN:** *pleiotropism*. Condition in which a single gene produces several effects in the body.

polyphrasia (pōl-i-frā'zī-ā) ['' + *phrasis*, speech]. Excessive talkativeness, a manifestation of insanity. **SYN:** *verbigeration*.

polyphyletic (pōl'i-fī-lēt'ik). Having more

than one origin. Opp. of *monophyletic*, *q.v.*

polyplastic (pōl-i-plāst'ik) [G. *polys*, many, + *plastos*, formed]. 1. Having had many evolutionary modifications. 2. Having many substances in cellular composition.

polyplastyctosis (pōl'i-plāst-ō-sī-tō'sīs) ['' + '' + *kytos*, cell, + *-osis*, intensive]. Increase of blood platelets formation.

polyplegia (pōl-i-plē'jī-ā) ['' + *plēgē*, a stroke]. Paralysis affecting several muscles.

polyploid (pōl-i-plō'id) 1. Characterized by polyploidy. 2. An individual in which the chromosome number is a multiple of the haploid number.

polyploidy (pōl-i-plō'id-i) Condition in which the chromosome number is a multiple of the haploid number found in gametes. **SEE:** *triploidy*, *tetraploidy*.

polypnea (pōl-ip-nī'ā) ['' + *pnoia*, breath]. Very rapid breathing. **SYN:** *paning*.

polypodia (pōl'i-pō'dī-ā) ['' + *pous*, pod-, foot]. Possession of more than normal number of feet.

polypoid (pōl'i-poyd) ['' + *pous*, foot, + *eidos*, like]. Like a polyp.

polyporous (pōl-i-por'ūs). Possessing many small openings or pores.

polyposis (pōl-i-pō'sīs) ['' + '' + *-osis*, intensive]. The presence of numerous polypi.

p. coli. P. of the large intestine.

p. ventriculi. Presence of numerous polyps, sometimes involving entire mucosa, accompanied by chronic atrophic gastritis.

polypotome (pōl-ip'ō-tōm) [G. *polys*, many, + *pous*, foot, + *tomē*, a cutting]. Instrument for excision of a polypus.

polypus (pōl'i-pūs) (pl. *polypī*) ['' + *pous*, foot]. A pedunculate tumor growing from a mucous membrane.

Commonly found in vascular organs such as the nose, uterus and rectum. They bleed easily and should be removed surgically. **SYN:** *polyp*.

p., bleeding. Angioma of nasal mucous membrane.

p., cellular. Mucous polypus.

p., cervical. A polyp, either fibrous or mucous, on the cervical mucosa.

p., fibrous. A pedunculated fibroid tumor within the uterine or cervical cavities.

p., fleshy. A submucous myoma in the uterus.

p., placental. A polyp composed of retained placental tissue.

polyrexia (pōl-i-ō-rēks'i-ā). **SYN:** *bulimia*. Insatiable appetite, excessive hunger.

polyrrhea, **polyrrhœa** (pōl-ir-rē'ā) [G. *polys*, many + *roia*, flow]. Excessive secretion of fluid.

polysaccharide (pōl'i-sāk'hā-rīd) [G. *polys*, many, + *sakcharon*, sugar]. One of a group of carbohydrates which upon hydrolysis yield more than 2 molecules of simple sugars. They are complex carbohydrates of high molecular weight, usually insoluble in water but when soluble form colloidal solutions. Their basic formula is (C₆H₁₀O₅)_x.

They include two groups: 1. *Starch group* (Ex: starch, inulin, glycogen, dextrin). 2. *Cellulose group* (Ex: cellulose and hemicelluloses). The hemicelluloses include the pentosans (Ex: gum arabic), hexosans (Ex: agar-agar) and hexopentosans (Ex: pectin).

SEE: *carbohydrates*, *monosaccharides*, *disaccharides*.

polysaccharose (pól'i-sák-á-rós) [G. *polys*, many + *sakcharon*, sugar]. A polysaccharide. *q v*.

polysarcia (pól'i-sar'shl-á) [' + *sarz*, *sark-*, flesh]. Fleshiness; obesity.

polysarcous (pól'i-sar'kus) [' + *sarz*, *sark-*, flesh]. Very fleshy; fat.

polyscelia (pól'i-sél'i-á) [' + *skelos*, leg]. Condition of having more than the normal number of legs.

polyscope (pól'i-skóp) [' + *skopein*, to examine]. Instrument for illumination and examination of cavities.

polyserositis (pól'i-sē-rō-si'tis) [G. *polys*, many, + *L serum*, whey, + *-itis*, inflammation]. *SYN* *multiple serositis*. General progressive inflammation, esp. in upper abdominal cavity.

p. chronic. *SYN* *Pick's disease*. *P* involving fluous adhesions in pleural and pericardial cavities.

polysinuitis, **polysinusitis** (pól'i-sín-ú-i'tis, -si'nús-i'tis) [' + *L sinus*, a hollow, + *G -itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of several sinuses simultaneously.

polypermia, **polypermism** (pól'i-sper-mi-á, -mizm) [' + *sperma*, seed]. 1. Excessive secretion of seminal fluid. 2. Entrance of several spermatozoa into one ovum.

polystichia (pól-i-stík'i-á) [' + *stichos*, a row]. Condition in which there are more than 2 rows of eyelashes.

polystomatous (pól-i-stómá-tús). Possessing many mouths or openings.

polythelia, **polythelism** (pól-i-thē'lí-á, -lizm) [' + *thēlē*, nipple, + *-ismos*, condition]. Presence of more than 1 nipple on a mamma.

polytocus (pól-i-tó-kús) [' + *tokos*, birth]. Producing several offspring at 1 time.

polytrichia, **polytrichosis** (pól-i-trík'i-á, -ósis) [G. *polys*, many, + *trich*, *trich-*, hair, + *-osis*, intensive]. Excessive growth of hair. *SYN* *hypertrichosis*.

polytrophia, **polytrophie** (pól-i-tró'fí-á, -it-ró-fí) [' + *trophē*, nourishment]. Excessive or abundant nutrition.

pol'ytróp'ic. Affecting more than one type of cell, said of viruses, or affecting more than one type of tissues, said of certain poisons.

polyuria (pól-i-ú'ri-á) [' + *ouron*, urine]. Excessive secretion and discharge of urine.

The urine does not, as a rule, contain abnormal constituents. Several hundred ounces a day may be voided. It is pale in color. Sp. gr. 1.000 to 1.002 and higher in diabetes.

ETIOL. Occurs in diabetes insipidus, diabetes mellitus, chronic nephritis, nephrosclerosis, following edematous states, esp those induced by heart failure, in hyperthyroidism, and following excessive intake of liquids.

polyvalent (pól-i-vá'lént, pól-iv'á-lént) [' + *L valere*, to be strong]. 1. Multivalent; having a combining power of more than 2 atoms of hydrogen.

p. serum. One with antibodies produced by injecting several strains of microorganisms of the same species or by injecting different species.

p. vaccine. One produced from cultures of a number of strains of the same species.

pomade (pómád) [Fr., from *L pomum*, apple]. A perfumed ointment, esp. 1 for the hair. *SYN* *pomatum*.

pomatum (pó-mátúm) [*L pomum*, apple]. A perfumed unguent, esp. 1 used on the hair. *SYN* *pomade*.

pompholyx (póm'fó-lik) [G. *pompholyx*,

bubble]. Acute inflammatory affection characterized by bullae limited to hands and feet.

ETIOL. Not known. Occurs in 2nd to 4th decade, in coffee and tobacco users, and in those with lowered vitality.

SYM: Symmetrical eruptions of crops of deeply seated vesicles and bullae with itching, hyperemia, lasting 4-6 weeks. Secondary infection may occur.

TREATMENT Hygienic regimen. Locally, soothing lotions, potassium permanganate compresses, salicylic acid in alcohol. X-irradiation in resistant cases.

pomphus (póm'fús) (pl. *pomphi*) [G. *pomphos*, a blister]. A blister or a circumscribed elevation on the skin, a wheal.

pomum (pómúm) [L.]. An apple.

p. Adami, *SYN*. Adam's apple. Prominence in middle line of throat, caused by junction of two lateral wings of the thyroid cartilage.

ponograph (pón'ó-gráf) [G. *ponos*, pain, + *graphein*, to write]. Device for measuring and registering sensitiveness to pain or fatigue.

ponopalmosis (pón'ó-pál-mó'sis) [' + *palmos*, palpitation, + *-osis*, intensive]. Palpitation of the heart produced by slight exertion. *SYN*: *neurocirculatory asthenia*.

ponophobia (pón-ó-fó'bi-á) [G. *ponos*, pain, + *phobos*, fear]. 1. Abnormal distaste for exerting one's self. 2. Dread of pain.

pons (pl. *pontes*) [L. bridge]. 1. A process of tissue connecting 2 or more parts. 2. Pons varolii. *q v*.

p. hepatis. Part of liver extending sometimes from quadrate lobe to left lobe across the umbilical fissure.

p. varolii. A portion of the brain stem forming a rounded eminence on ventral surface of hind brain. It lies between the medulla and cerebral peduncles, and appears externally as a broad band of transverse fibers. It is connected to the cerebellum by the mid. cerebellar peduncle or brachium pontis. It contains fiber tracts connecting medulla oblongata and cerebellum with upper portions of the brain and also important motor and sensory nuclei of cranial nerves V, VI, VII and VIII.

Named for Costanzo Varolio, anatomist of Bologna, 1544-75.

RS cerebellopontile, cerebellopontine, cerebropontile.

pontic (pón'tik) [L. *pons*, *pont-*, bridge]. An artificial tooth set in a bridge.

pontile, **pontine** (pón'til, -tén) [L. *pons*, *pont-*, bridge]. Pert. to the pons varolii.

p. hemiplegia. One due to lesion of the pons. The arm and leg on 1 side and face on the other are affected.

p. nuclei. The gray matter in the pons.

pon'te'obul'ar. Pert. to the pons and the medulla oblongata.

pontocaine hydrochloride (pón'tó-kán). A white crystalline powder, the base of which belongs to the procaine type.

USES: As a local anesthetic, useful for surface anesthesia in the eye, ear, nose and throat.

DOSAGE: 1/2% strength recommended for the eye, 2% for nose and throat.

popliteal (póp-lit-é'al, -līt-é'al) [L. *poples*, *poplit-*, the ham]. Concerning the post. surface of the knee.

popliteus (póp-lit-é-ús, -līt-é'ús). Muscle located in hind part of the knee joint which flexes the leg and aids it in rotating. *SEE*: Table of Muscles in Appendix.

poppy. A plant *Papaver somniferum*, the source of opium.

poradenitis (pôr-âd-ê-nî'tis) [G. *poros*, pore, + *adên*, gland, + -itis, inflammation] SYN *lymphogranuloma venereum*. *q v*. Formation of small abscesses in the iliac glands.

porcellaneous, porcellaneous (pôr-sê-lân-ê-nê-ûs, -sê-lân-ûs) [Italian *porcellana*, the porcelain shell]. Translucent or white like porcelain, as the skin.

porcupine disease (pôr'kû-pin) [L. *porcus*, swine] A chronic skin disease with scaly epidermal plates. SYN *ichthyosis*.

pore (pôr) [G. *poros*, a pore] 1. A minute opening, esp one on an epithelial surface. 2. Opening of excretory duct of a sweat gland.

RS skin, stoma, sweat glands.

p., alveolar. A minute opening in wall of alveoli of a lung.

p., gustatory. A taste pore, *q v*.

p., taste. SYN *gustatory pore*. The opening of a taste bud. The surface opening is the *outer taste pore*; the inner opening into which the taste hairs of the gustatory cells project is the *inner taste pore*.

porencephalla, porencephaly (pôr-ên-sêf-âl-î-â, pôr-ên-sêf-âl-î) [G. *poros*, a pore + *ekkephalos*, brain] An anomalous condition in which the ventricles of the brain are connected with the subarachnoid space.

porencephalitis (pôr-ên-sêf-âl-î'tis) [G. *poros*, a pore, + *ekkephalos*, brain, + -itis, inflammation] Inflammation of the brain with development of cavities communicating with the subarachnoid space.

porencephalous (pôr-ên-sêf-âl-ûs) [G. *poros*, a pore, + *ekkephalos*, brain] Pertaining to *porencephalla*, *q v*.

pori. Plural of *porus*, *q v*.

poriomania. Morbid desire to wander from home.

pork (pôr'k) [L. *porcus*, swine]. COMP. NUTRIENTS Nutritive value greater than that of beef. AV. SERVING: 230 Gm.

	Prot.	Fat
1. Chops, E. P.	38.2	69.2
2. Ribs, E. P.	17.3	31.1
3. Sausage, A. P.	13.0	44.2
4. Side, E. P.	9.1	55.3
5. Tenderloin, A. P.	18.9	13.0
	Carbo.	Fuel Value
1.	100 Gm. =	333
2.	100 Gm. =	345
3. 1.1	100 Gm. =	769
4.	100 Gm. =	454
5.	100 Gm. =	526

ASH CONST. Ca 0.006, Mg 0.012, K 0.169, Na 0.042, P 0.108, Cl 0.038, S 0.115, Fe 0.0015.

VITAMINS: A— to +, B++, G++.

pornography (pôr-nôg'râ-fi) [G. *pornê*, prostitute, + *graphein*, to write]. 1. Obscene writing or painting. 2. Description of prostitutes or prostitution.

porocephaliasis, porocephalosis (pô'rô-sêf-âl-î-â-sis, -ô'sis) [G. *poros*, pore, + *kephalê*, head]. Infection with a species of *Porocephalus*.

Porocephalus (pô'rô-sêf-âl-lûs) [G. *poros*, pore, + *kephalê*, head]. A genus of wormlike arthropods found commonly in snakes. The young sometimes infests mammals, including man. SEE: *tongue worms*.

porokeratosis (pô'rô-kêr-ât-ô'sis) [G. *pôros*, callus, + *keras*, a horn, + -ôsis, disease]. Skin disease marked by thickening of stratum corneum in linear arrangement, followed by its atrophy.

It appears on smooth areas. It is

irregular in form and size, with circumscribed outline and affects hands and feet, forearms and legs, the face, neck and scalp.

poroma (pô-rô'mâ) [" + -ôma, tumor]. Inflammatory hardening or callosity.

porosis (pô-rô'sis) [G. *poros*, callus, + -ôsis, disease]. Condition marked by (a) formation of pores or cavities, (b) increased translucency to roentgen rays.

porosity (pô-rô'sî-tî) [G. *poros*, pore]. The state of being porous.

porous (pô'rûs) [G. *poros*, a pore]. Full of pores, able to admit passage of a liquid.

porphin. C₂₀H₁₄N₄, the structure forming the framework of all porphyrins. Consisting of four pyrrole rings united by methene couplings.

porphobilin (pôr-fô-bî-lîn) A derivative of hemoglobin sometimes present in urine.

porphobilinogen (por-fô-bî-lîn-ô-gên). The precursor of porphobilin.

porphyria (por-fî-rî-â) [G. *porphyra*, purple]. Porphyrin in the blood.

p., acute. A rare metabolic disorder characterized by excessive excretion of porphyrins, acute abdominal pain, and neurologic disturbances, inherited as a mendelian dominant.

p., chronic. P. sometimes following excessive use of sulfonamides, barbiturates, or other drugs. Sensitivity to light is characteristic.

p., congenital. A rare condition due to an inborn error of metabolism. Inherited as a mendelian recessive.

p. erythropoietica. P. due to a defect in the synthesis of hemoglobin.

p. hepatica. P. due to disturbance in liver metabolism such as occurs following hepatitis, poisoning by heavy metals, certain anemias, and other conditions.

porphyria (por-fî-rî-ân) [G. *porphyra*, purple]. One of a group forming basis of animal and plant respiratory pigments, obtained from hemoglobin and chlorophyll.

porphyrinuria (por-fî-rî-ân-î-â) [" + *ouron*, urine]. The excretion of porphyrin in the urine.

porphyriazation (por-fî-rî-zâ'shûn) [G. *porphyra*, purple]. Process of pulverizing.

porphyruria (por-fî-rî-ân-î-â) [" + *ouron*, urine]. Excretion of porphyrin in urine.

porrigo (pô-rî-gô) [L. dandruff]. Any disease of scalp involving scaling or loss of hair.

p. decalvans. Baldness in patches. SYN: *alopecia areata*.

p. favosa. Tiny, contiguous ulcer and crust formation. SYN: *javus*.

p. furfurans. Ringworm of the scalp. SYN: *trinea tonsurans*.

p. larvalis. Eczema of the scalp with impetigo.

Porro's operation (por'ôz). Removal of a pregnant uterus, the ovaries and tubes through an incision in the abdominal wall.

porta (portâh) [L. gate]. The point of entry of nerves and vessels into an organ or part.

p. hepatis. The fissure of the liver where the portal vein enters.

p. lienis. Hilus of the spleen where vessels enter.

p. pulmonis. Pulmonary hilus for entry and exit of the bronchi, nerves, and vessels.

p. renalis. Hilus of the kidney for entry of the vessels.

portal (portâl) [L. *porta*, a gate]. 1. Concerning a porta or entrance to an

organ, esp. that through which the blood is carried to liver. 2 An entryway

p. circulation. That of blood brought by the portal vein into the liver and out by the hepatic vein.

p. of entry. The avenue by which infectious organisms gain access to the body.

p. intestinal. The opening of the midgut or yolk sac into the foregut or hindgut of an embryo.

p. system. The portal vein and its branches by which blood is collected from abdominal viscera and conveyed to the sinusoids of the liver from which it passes through the hepatic veins to the inf. vena cava

p. vein. One formed by the veins of the splanchnic area conveying its blood into the liver.

It is made of the combined sup. and inf. mesenteric, splenic, gastric, and cystic veins.

porte-, port- (pört) [Fr. *porter*, to carry, from *L. portare*, to carry]. To carry.

porio- (pör-shi-ö) [L. a part]. A part

p. dura. The 7th cranial or facial nerve

p. vaginalis. The part of the cervix within the vagina

port-wine mark or stain. A purplish-red, superficial birthmark SYN *nevus*.

porus (pör'üs) [L. from *G. poros*, a passage]. A meatus or foramen; a tiny aperture in a structure; a pore.

p. acusticus externus. The ext. opening of the ext. acoustic meatus

p. acusticus internus. The opening of the int. acoustic meatus into the cranial cavity.

p. lactiferous. Opening of a lactiferous duct on tip of nipple of mammary gland

p. opticus. Opening in center of optic disk through which retinal vessels (central artery and vein), reach retina through lamina cribrosa of sclera.

p. sudoriferus. Opening of a sweat gland

posiomania (pos"i-ö-mä'n-i-ä) [G. *posis*, a drink, + *mania*, madness]. Addiction to alcoholic drinks SYN *dipsomania*.

position (pö-zish'un) [L. *positio*, a placing, from *ponere*, to place]. 1. Place in which a thing is put. 2. Manner in which a body is arranged, as by the nurse or physician for examination. 3. Os: The relation of some arbitrarily chosen portion of the child in the pelvis to the right or left side of the mother, the occiput, chin, and sacrum being the points used. SEE *posture*.

p., anatomic. Position assumed when a person is standing erect with arms at the sides, palms forward.

p., dorsal. P. in which patient is on his back.

p., d. elevated. On back, head and shoulders elevated at angle of 30° or more. Employed in digital examination of genitalia and in bimanual examination.

p., d. recumbent. On back, extremities moderately flexed and rotated outward. Employed in application of obstetrical forceps, repair of lesions following parturition, vaginal examination, bimanual palpation. SEE: *dorsal recumbent p.* for illustration.

p., dorsosacral. Same as *p., lithotomy*.

p., Edebohl's. Same as *Simon's p.*

p., Elliott's. P. in which supports are placed under small of back so that patient resembles a double inclined plane.

p., English. SEE: *p., left lateral recumbent*

p., erect. Occiput and heels on line, also nose, groins, and great toes in same vertical plane. Employed in practice of ballottement, differentiation of tumors, cystic and solid hernia.

p., Fowler's. Position when the head of the patient's bed is raised above the level about 1½ ft. SEE: *Fowler's p.* for illustration.

p., genucubital. Patient on knees, thighs upright, body resting on elbows, head down on hands. Employed when not possible to use the classic knee-chest position.

p., genupectoral. Patient on knees, thighs upright, head and upper part of chest resting on table, arms crossed above head. Employed in displacement of prolapsed fundus, dislodgment of impacted head, management of transverse presentation, replacement of retroverted uterus or displaced ovary, flushing of intestinal canal

p., horizontal. Lying supine, feet extended. Employed in palpation, in auscultation of fetal heart and in operative procedures. SEE: *horizontal p.* for illustration.

p., h. abdominal. Patient flat on abdomen, feet extended. Employed in examination of back and spinal column

p., jackknife. Patient on back, shoulders elevated, legs flexed on thighs, thighs at right angles to abdomen. Employed when passing urethral sound.

p., knee-chest. SYN: *genupectoral p.* SEE: *knee-chest p.* for illustration.

p., knee-elbow. SEE: *p. genucubital*

p., kneeling-squatting. Patient stooping, knees pressed on abdomen, trunk erect. Employed in childbirth in difficult cases and in uncivilized nations

p., lateroprone. Same as *Sims' p.*

p., laterosemiprone. Same as *Sims' p.*

p., left lateral recumbent. Patient on left side, right knee and thigh drawn up. Employed in childbirth.

p., lithotomy. Patient on back, thighs flexed on abdomen, legs on thighs, thighs abducted. Employed in operation on genital tract, in vaginal hysterectomy, diagnosis and treatment of diseases of urethra and bladder

p., obstetrical. SEE: *p., left lateral recumbent*.

p., orthograde. SYN: *anatomical position, q. v.*

p., prone. P. in which patient is lying face downward

p., recining. SEE: *p. jackknife*

p., side, semiprone. Same as *Sims' p.*

p., Simon's. Exaggerated lithotomy position. Patient flat on back, legs flexed on thighs, thighs on abdomen, hips somewhat elevated, thighs strongly abducted. Employed in operations on vagina.

p., Sims'. Patient on left side, right knee and thigh drawn well up above left, left arm back of patient and hanging over edge of table, chest inclined forward so that patient rests upon it. Employed in curettement of uterus, intrauterine irrigation after labor, tamponade of vagina, rectal exploration, operations on cervix. SEE: *Sims' position for illustration*.

p., Trendelenburg. Dorsal position, body elevated at angle of about 45°, feet and legs hanging over end of table, head down. Employed in abdominal surgery to favor gravitation upward of abdominal viscera.

p., Walcher. The patient with hips on the edge of the table and the lower extremities hanging down.

position, words post, to: aboral, acathisia, accubation, adduct, adduction, adductor, adoral, anacathesis, anteversion, antelocation, anteversion, antichelirtonus, antichelir, anticus, apex, aspect, atropic, attitude, dorsal, dorsosacral, Edebohl's, emprostotonos, erect, Fowler's, genupectoral, horizontal, in situ, jackknife, jactitation, kneeling squatting, lateroprone, left lateral recumbent, lithotomy, opisthotonos, orthotonos, posture, pronation, prone, recumbent, sedentary, side, Simon's, Sims', supination, supine, Trendelenburg's, vertical, Walcher's.

positive (pōz'tīv) [L *positivus*, ruling]. 1. Definite, affirmative, opposed to negative 2 Indicating the reaction in laboratory work. 3. Indicating an abnormal condition in examination and diagnosis. 4 Indicates pathological change in post-mortem examination. 5. Noting a quantity greater than zero

Indicated by the plus (+) sign.

positron (pōz'trōn). A particle having the same mass as a negative electron but possessing a positive charge

posological (pōs'ō-lōj'ī-kāl) [G. *posos*, how much, + *logos*, a study] Concerning dosage.

posology (pō-sōl'ō-jī) [G. + *logos*, a study]. Branch of scientific study dealing with dosage.

possession (pō-zēsh'ōn) [L *possessio*, a sitting before]. State of being dominated by an idea, a passion or a mental obsession.

p., demoniacal. Belief of being under the influence of an evil spirit or demon.

post- [L]. A prefix meaning *behind* or *after*.

postabortal (pōst'āb-or'tāl) [L *post*, after, + *abortus*, abortion]. Happening subsequent to abortion

postaxial (pōst-āks'ī-āl) [G. + *axōn*, axis]. Situated or happening behind an axis.

postcapillary (pōst-kāp'ī-lā-rī). **SYN** *venous capillary* A terminal vessel of a capillary network which leads to a venule

postcava (pōst-kā'vā) [G. + *cavus*, a hollow]. The ascending or inf. vena cava.

postcaval (pōst-kā'vāl) [G. + *cavus*, hollow] Concerning the postcava.

postcentral (pōst-sēn'trāl) [G. + *ken-tron*, center] 1. Situated or happening behind a center. 2. Located behind the fissure of Rolando

postcibal (pōst-sī'bāl) [G. + *cibum*, food]. Occurring after meals.

postclavicular (pōst'klā-vīk'ū-lār) [G. + *clavicula*, a little key]. Located or occurring behind the clavicle.

postclimacteric (pōst'kli-māk-tēr'īk, -māk'tēr'īk) [L *post*, after, + *G. klimakter*, round of a ladder]. Occurring after the menopause.

postcoital (pōst-kō'īt-āl) [G. + *coitō*, a coming together] Subsequent to sexual intercourse.

postcoital (pōst-kōn-ū'bī-āl) [G. + *con-nubium*, marriage]. Occurring after marriage.

postconvulsive (pōst-kōn-vūl'sīv) [G. + *convulsio*, a pulling together]. Occurring after a convulsion

postdiastolic (pōst-dī-ās-tōl'īk) [G. + *diastole*, a sending apart]. Occurring after the cardiac diastole

postdicrotic (pōst-dī-krōt'īk) [L. *post*,

after, + *G. dikrotos*, beating double]. Occurring after the dicrotic pulse wave.

p., wave. A recoil or second wave (not always present) in a sphygmographic tracing.

postencephalitis (pōst'ēn-sēf-āl'ī-tīs) [G. + *egkephalos*, brain, + *-itis*, inflammation]. The condition sometimes remaining after convalescence from epidemic encephalitis

postepileptic (pōst'ēp-lēp'tīk) [G. + *G. epi*, upon, + *lēpsis*, a seizure]. Following an epileptic seizure

posterior (pōs-tēr'ī-or) [L *after*] 1. Toward the rear or caudal end; opp of *anterior* 2 In man, toward the back, dorsal 3 Situated behind; coming after

postero- [L]. Prefix meaning *posterior*, *situated behind* or *towards the back*

posterocentral (pōs'tēr-ō-ēks-tūr'nāl) [L *posterus*, behind, + *externus*, outer] Towards the back and outer side

posterolateral (pōs'tēr-ō-lāt'ēr-āl) [L *posterus*, behind, + *internus*, inner]. Towards the back and inner side of

posterolateral (pōs'tēr-ō-lāt'ēr-āl) [G. + *latus*, later-, a side] Located behind and at the side of a part

posteromedial (pōs-tēr-ō-mē'dī-āl). Toward the back and toward the median plane.

posteromedian (pōs-tēr-ō-mē'dī-ān) [L *posterus*, behind, + *medius*, middle] Situated posteriorly and in the median plane

posterosuperior (pōs-tēr-ō-sū-pē'rī-or) [G. + *superior*, upper] Located behind and above a part

postesophageal (pōst'ē-sō-fāj'ēr-āl) [L *post*, after, + *G. oisophagos*, gullet]. Located behind the esophagus.

postethmoid (pōst-ēth'moyd) [G. + *G. ethmos*, sieve, + *eidōs*, form]. Located behind the ethmoid bone

postfebrile (pōst-fē-brīl) [G. + *febris*, fever]. Occurring after a fever

postganglionic (pōst'gān-glī-ōn'īk). Situated behind or after a ganglion

p., fiber. The axon of a postganglionic neuron which passes from an autonomic ganglion to a visceral effector

p., neuron. The second of a series of efferent neurons which transmit impulses from the central nervous system to a visceral effector its cell body lies in one of the autonomic ganglia.

posthetomy (pōs-thēt'ō-mī) [G. *posthe*, prepuce, + *tomē*, a cutting]. Surgical removal of all or part of the foreskin **SYN** *circumcision*.

posthioplasty (pōst'hī-ō-plas'tī) [G. + *plastos*, formed] Plastic surgery of the prepuce or foreskin

posthitis (pōs-thī'tīs) [G. + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of the foreskin.

posthumous (pōst'ū-mūs) [L. *postumus*, last]. 1. Occurring after death 2 Born after death of father 3 Said of a child taken by cesarean section after death of mother

posthypnotic (pōst'hīp-nōt'īk) [L. *post*, after, + *G. hypnos*, sleep]. Occurring or performed subsequent to the hypnotic state.

p., suggestion. One offered during the hypnotic state influencing a later action when individual returns to normal state.

postictal (pōst-īk'tāl). Following jaundice.

posticus (pōs-tī'kūs) [L.]. Posterior.

post-mortem (pōst-mor'tēm) [L.]. After death.

p. examination. Dissection of a dead body to ascertain cause of death and the changes wrought by disease. SYN. *autopsy*.

postnatal (pöst-nä'täl) [L. *post*, after, + *natus*, birth]. Happening after birth.

postnecrotic. After death of a tissue or a part

postocular (pöst-ök'ü-lar) ['' + *oculus*, eye]. Behind the eye

p. neuritis. Inflammation of the optic nerve behind the eyeball

postolivary (pöst-öl'iv-a-rī) ['' + *oliva*, olive]. Behind the olivary body; back of the ant. pyramid of the medulla

postoperative (pöst-öp'ér-ä-tiv) ['' + *operatus*, from *operari*, to work]. After or following a surgical operation.

POSTOPERATIVE CARF 1. When you are called to the operating room to get a patient, take a towel and emesis basin with you 2. See that ether bed is ready and furniture moved so stretcher can be gotten close to it. 3. Be careful when handling unconscious patient Remember that it will be a difficult task because he is a dead weight and not able to help himself Get assistance 4. See that there are no drafts, but plenty of fresh air. Do not let direct light shine on patient's face. 5. When he vomits, keep head turned to one side so vomitus will not be swallowed or inhaled. 6. Change gown when wet or soiled, rubbing patient dry with bath towel under the bedclothes 7. Watch him carefully when consciousness begins to return, for it is at this time he becomes restless. 8. Note pulse, respiration and other symptoms at intervals as required by the routine of your hospital. It varies with the operation

postoperculum (pöst-ö-per'kü-lüm) ['' + *operculum*, a cover]. The fold covering the insula that is formed of part of the supertemporal gyrus. SYN. *operculum temporal*.

postoral (pöst-ö'räl) ['' + *os*, or-, mouth]. Behind or in the posterior part of the mouth.

postpallium (pöst-päl'i-üm) [L. *post*, after, + *pallium*, cloak]. That part of the cerebral cortex behind the fissure of Rolando

postpaludal (post-pal'ü-däl) ['' + *palus*, palud-, swamp]. After a malarial attack

postparalytic (pöst-par-ä-lit'ik) ['' + *para*, beside, + *lyein*, to loosen]. Subsequent to an attack of paralysis

postpartum (pöst-par'tüm) [L. *post*, after, + *partus*, birth]. After parturition.

p. hemorrhage. Hemorrhage which occurs after childbirth

NP: If hemorrhage occurs, regardless of the use of safe and preventive measures, drastic ones for its control must be employed

Extra hypodermies of oxytocic drugs may be used. An icebag placed on fundus is used as early routine postpartum measure by some physicians. Massage of uterus with a piece of ice on the abdomen is frequently used when bleeding persists Packing the lower segment of uterus and vagina is an excellent method of controlling hemorrhage. The large tubular packer is preferred here to a dressing forceps to avoid contamination of the packing by contact with the vulva and vaginal tract. Packing the vagina may be done by the nurse, if absolutely necessary, when a physician is not available. A hot intrauterine douche may be used by the doctor in place of the pack-

ing. The temperature of the solution should always be 120° F. This is sufficiently hot to stimulate the uterus to contract. Cooler douches simply wash out the clots, causing more bleeding, and fail to stimulate contractions.

If the above procedures fail to halt the hemorrhage, the physician may insert 1 hand into the fundus and at the same time massage the uterus with the other hand on the abdomen. A sterile pair of long gloves should be ready in this case Keep the patient warm during this time Elevate the lower extremities as soon as possible. Oxytocic drugs may be ordered intravenously by some physicians Note the pulse and general condition frequently. Stimulants are given as necessary.

Blood transfusions are generally given to maintain and increase the patient's resistance. Massage the uterus The fingertips may be kept lightly on the fundus to discover any relaxation Give massage only when relaxation occurs Hypodermoclysis and intravenous injections are used if patient is unable to take and retain fluids. Force fluids as soon as patient's condition warrants, but do not take a chance on making the patient vomit, as retching may start another hemorrhage

When tolerated, the patient may be given a limited number of mouth preparations of ergot, preferably the ones that are not nauseating These keep the uterus contracted and lessen the chance of infection to which the patient has been predisposed by the loss of blood, lowered resistance, and much manipulation. Perfect asepsis must be maintained at all times Remember that since this patient is predisposed to sepsis, her general resistance must be built up and maintained by plenty of fluids, nourishing foods and, above all, rest

postpontile (pöst-pönt'il) [L. *post*, after, + *pons*, pont-, bridge]. Situated behind the pons varoli

postprandial. Following a meal

postpubescent. Following puberty

postpyramidal post-pi-räm'id-äl). Behind a pyramidal tract

p. nucleus. Mass of gray matter in post column of the medulla SYN: *nucleus funiculi gracilis*.

postulate (pöst'ü-lät) A supposition or view, usually self-evident, which is assumed without proof SEE *Koch's law of postulates*

postural (pöst'ü-räl) [L. *postura*, position]. Pert to or effected by posture.

p. drainage. Drainage of secretions from the bronchi or a cavity in the lung by placing the patient's head lower than the area to be drained.

Used in bronchiectasis and before operation for lobectomy * The position aggravates coughing, resulting in expectoration of much sputum, 5-10 oz. in bad cases. 5-10 minutes morning and evening is recommended. High protein diet to replace protein lost.

posture (pöst'ür) [L. *postura*, position]. Attitude or position of the body.

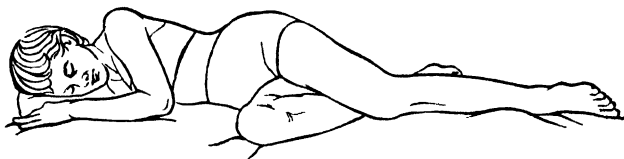
p., colled. Body on 1 side with legs drawn up to meet the trunk. Noted in cerebral diseases, hepatic, intestinal or renal colic.

p., dorsal inertia. Patient on back, with tendency to slip down in bed or to either side. Seen in great weakness, in acute infectious diseases such as typhoid, in mental apathy or muscular weakness.

p., dorsal, rigid. P. on back with both legs drawn up. Seen in peritonitis, meningitis, ascites, tympanites. In appendicitis the right leg is drawn up. Also occurs in pelvic inflammation or peritonitis of right side, renal calculus in right ureter, and in psoas abscess.

p., emprosthotonos. The body is incurved and rests upon the forehead and feet with face downward. It is rarely seen in tetanus and strychnia poisoning.

p., opisthotonos. An uncommon dorsal position in which the body rests upon the head and heels, with the trunk arched upward. It is seen in strychnia poisoning, tetanus, hysteria, epilepsy, the convulsions of rabies, and to a slight extent in meningitis. In the latter case, the neck is rigid and the head retracted, seeming to press into the pillow. **See: opisthotonos.**



UNILATERAL POSTURE FOR COMFORT.

p., orthopnea. Patient sitting upright, hands or elbows resting upon some support. Seen in spasmodic asthma, emphysema, dyspnea, abdominal dropsy, effusions into the pleural and pericardial cavities, and in late stages of diseases of the heart.

p., orthotonos. Neck and trunk extended rigidly in straight line, in tetanus, strychnine poisoning, rabies or meningitis.

p., pleurothotonos. Lateral position with body arched in acute pleural involvement or spinal affection.

p., prone. Posture assumed after abdominal colic or because of tuberculosis of spine, eroded vertebrae, abdominal pain or gastric ulcer.

p., semireclining. Used in diseases of heart and interference with respiration in asthma and pleural effusions.

p., unilateral. Patient on right side in acute pleurisy, lobar pneumonia of right side and in a greatly enlarged liver, or left side in lobar pneumonia, or pleurisy on that side, and in large pericardial effusions.

postuterine (pōst-ū'tēr-in) [L. *post*, after, + *uterus*, womb]. Situated behind the uterus.

potable (pō'tā-bl) [L. *potabilis*, from *potare*, to drink]. Suitable for drinking.

Potain's apparatus (po-tan'). A form of aspirator.

P.'s disease. Pleural and pulmonary edema.

P.'s sign. Dullness on percussion of the aorta in dilatation, extending from the *manubrium sterni* toward the third

costal cartilage on the right, the base of the sternum in segment of a circle to the right marking the upper limit.

potamophobia (pōt'ām-ō-fō'bī-ā) [G. *potamos*, river, + *phobos*, fear]. A morbid fear of large bodies of water.

potash (pōt'āsh) Potassium carbonate, *q v*.

p., caustic. Potassium hydroxide, *q v*.

p., sulfurated. Potassa sulfurata, *q v*.

potassa sulfurata (pō-tās'a sul-fu-rā'ta). USP (Liver of sulfur) Greenish yellow pieces containing 12.8% sulfur in the combination as a sulfide. [diseases]

USFS Externally, in parasitic skin

Dosage For application in 5% solution.

INCOMPATIBILITIES. Acids, alcohol, acid salts.

potassemia (pō-tās-sē'mī-ā) [L. *potassa*, + G *aima*, blood] Presence of excessive quantity of potassium in the blood.

potassic (pō-tas'ik) [L. *potassa*, potash]. Composed of or containing potash.

potassium (pō-tas'i-ūm) [L. *potassa*, potash] **SYMB** K At. wt 39.100 Sp gr 0.87 Mineral element found in combination with other elements in the body and constituting 0.35% of body weight **SYN** *kali*.

FUNCTIONS. Potassium is the principal cation in intracellular fluid and is of primary importance in its maintenance. In conjunction with sodium and chloride, it aids in regulation of osmotic pressure and acid-base balance. A proper balance of potassium, calcium, and magnesium ions is essential for normal excitability of muscle tissue, esp cardiac muscle, and it plays a role in the conduction of nerve impulses.

DEFICIENCY: **SYM.** Disorders of the nervous system, loss of weight, poor digestion, irregular heart action, and poor muscular control.

SOURCES: Found in most foods. Excellent sources are cereals, dried peas and beans, fresh vegetables, fresh or dried fruits, nuts, molasses, cocoa, fresh fish, and fresh poultry.

p. acetate. USP. A white powder or crystalline flakes. **CH₃COOK.**

ACTION AND USES: Alkaline diuretic.

DOSAGE: 15 gr. (1 Gm.).

p. bicarbonate. USP. White crystals or powder **KHCO₃.**

ACTION AND USES. To neutralize acid of stomach and lessen acidity of urine.

DOSAGE: 15 gr. (1 Gm.). **See: p. chromate.**

p. bitartrate. USP. Cream of tartar. White powder or crystalline salt. **KHC₄H₄O₆.**

ACTION AND USES: Diuretic, cathartic and refrigerant.

DOSAGE As a diuretic, 1-3 Gm.; as a cathartic, 8-23 Gm.

p. bromide. USP. White cubical crystals of powder.

ACTION AND USES: Nerve sedative.

DOSAGE 15 gr. (1 Gm.).

p. carbonate. SYN: *potash*. K_2CO_3 , a white crystalline powder used in pharmaceutical and chemical preparations.

p. chlorate. $KClO_3$, an explosive white crystalline salt soluble in water. Formerly used internally in treatment of pharyngitis and stomatitis but its use has been discontinued because of destructive effect on red blood cells. Its use now is limited to mouthwashes and gargles.

POISONING: SYM: Large doses cause abdominal discomfort, vomiting, diarrhea, hematuria with nephritis and disturbances of the blood.

F. A. TREATMENT Stomach should be washed out. Otherwise treatment must be symptomatic.

p. chloride. KCl , a white crystalline salt, soluble in water. One of the three chlorides used in preparation of Ringer's solution. Used in treatment of potassium deficiencies.

DOSAGE: 30-90 gr daily

p. chromate. Used as dye, furniture stain, in manufacture of batteries, in photography and in medicine for cauterization.

SYM: May be inhaled or contact the nose from fingers, causing deep, indolent ulcers. When taken by mouth has a disagreeable taste, causes cramping, pain, vomiting, diarrhea, slow respiration; may affect liver and kidneys.

F. A. TREATMENT Treat as an acid, dilute and give weak alkalies as chalk, baking soda, magnesia, etc., followed by soothing mucilaginous drinks. Treat symptomatically.

p. citrate. USP. Transparent prismatic crystals. [sodium acetate.

ACTION AND USES: Similar to potassium acetate.

DOSAGE: 15 gr. (1 Gm.) benzoate.

INCOMPATIBILITIES. Caffeine sodium

p. cyanide. SEE: cyanide.

p. hydroxide. SYN: *caustic potash*. KOH . Grayish-white compound used in various shops, and in preparation of soap.

POISONING: SYM: Nausea; soapy taste; burning pain in mouth which causes bloody, slimy vomitus, abdominal cramping; bloody purging and prostration.

TREATMENT: Dilute with weak, acidulated water such as vinegar, lemon juice, orange juice, grape juice. Household oils likewise reduce the free alkali, but more slowly. Follow with olive oil, sweet melted butter or lard.

p. iodide. USP. Colorless or white crystals having a faint odor of iodine.

ACTION AND USES: To increase bronchial secretions; to treat certain metallic poisons; to make strong iodine sol.

DOSAGE: 5 gr. (0.3 Gm.).

p. permanganate. USP. Dark purple prisms, odorless, with sweet taste.

ACTION AND USES: Deodorant, germicide and astringent. Internally, an anti-

dote in phosphorous poisoning and snake bite. Used for disinfectant and deodorant action as an application in gangrenous ulcers, cancerous sores, diphtheria and gonorrhea. In diluted solutions it may be used as a gargle or mouthwash ($\frac{1}{4}\%$), to disinfect the hands (1%), and for other purposes.

Concentrated solutions irritate and even corrode the skin, and when swallowed induce gastroenteritis. The solutions have considerable power as disinfectants, owing to their oxidizing power which destroys bacteria. They fail to penetrate deeply in an active form and this renders them of less value than many other disinfectants, except for use in very superficial infections.

DOSAGE: 1 gr. (0.06 Gm.).

p. sulfate. USP. A laxative and a purgative, but because of its irritant qualities not to be recommended.

DOSAGE: 15 gr. (1 Gm.).

potato (pō-tā'tō). COMP: Deficient in protein and fat, also in salt (sodium chloride) and water is in excess. This lowers the nutritive value. Young potatoes contain more juice and protein and less starch. They should be supplemented with milk, butter and eggs, and always used with salt. Potash and soda make them higher in alkalinity than fresh vegetables.

They contain 0.003 purine. Nitrogen is low, half of it being in the form of glutaric acid (asparagin, leucine, tyrosine). The ash has only a small amount of phosphoric acid and magnesium and a still smaller amount of lime, but it contains as much as 60% of potassium. This makes the use of salt with potatoes necessary, as potassium splits the sodium chloride (common salt) in the blood and forms a chloride of potassium, which, if in excess, is eliminated through the urine, and this loss of sodium chloride must be made up by the use of salt.

The potassium in the potato is in part combined with organic acids and partly with phosphoric acid, making the ash strongly alkaline. The carbohydrates are the only nutritive elements the potato has. Heat changes its starch to sugar and in sprouting potatoes this change is absolute. Cold, if long continued, reverses this process. They are antiscorbutic.

The sprouting potato contains *solanin*, from 0.04 to 0.60 Gm. per kilogram and should never be used, as this is a dangerous poison. If used, cut out the sprouts and their roots.

NUTRIENTS (white): AV. SERVING: 100 Gm. Pro 2.2, Fat 0.1, Carbo. 18.

NUTRIENTS (sweet): AV. SERVING: 150 Gm. Pro. 2.7, Fat 1.1, Carbo. 39.2.

VITAMINS (white): A+, B+, C++, G+ +. (Sweet): A+ + + + +, B+, C+ +.

ASH CONST. (white and sweet): Ca 0.014-0.018, Mg 0.028, K 0.429-0.347, Na 0.021-0.039, P 0.058-0.045, Cl 0.038-0.094, S 0.030-0.024, Fe 0.00013-0.0005.

A base-forming food; alkaline potentiality 7 cc. units per 100 Gm.. 8.6 cc. per 100 cal.

ACTION: The intestinal absorption is imperfect which lessens the food value. The method of cooking changes the nutritive value and ease of digestion.

COOKING: *Boiled:* The weight is not appreciably diminished by boiling, but part of the essential salts is lost. By adding common salt, or by boiling with the jackets on, much of this loss is compensated. *Steaming* also helps. *Baked:* Baked, they lose $\frac{1}{4}$ of their weight of water. The addition of milk and butter and salt adds to their nutritive value. Esp. good for dyspeptics. *Fried:* The addition of fat and the elimination of water doubles their food value, but this process adds to their difficulty of digestion. This also applies to potato salad. Following is the order of ease in digestion:

EASE OF DIGESTION: **PROTEIN.** 23% is lost in digestion. **STARCH** 5% is lost in digestion. 1st. Mealy potatoes. 2nd. Marsh potatoes. 3rd. Unmashed potatoes. 4th. Waxy potatoes. **Stomach:** Potatoes are said to be the easiest of all vegetables on the stomach. The cellulose is tender and small, and the starch is fine. **Intestines:** The cellulose stimulates peristalsis. Putrefaction is not frequent. They improve the tone of the entire digestive system and their alkalinity aids oxidation and the combustion of waste material.

CONTRA: Avoid in obesity. Soggy potatoes and fried potatoes cause indigestion.

potency (pō'tēn-sī) [L. *potentia*, power]. 1. Strength of a medicine. 2. Ability of male to perform coitus. 3. Strength; force, power.

potent (pō'tēnt) [L. *potens*, *potent-*, powerful]. 1. Powerful. 2. Highly effective medicinally. 3. Having power of procreation.

potentia coeundi (pō-tēn'shī-ā kō-ē-ūn'dē). Complete ability to perform sexual intercourse in a normal manner.

potential (pō-tēn'shāl) [L. *potentia*, power]. 1. Latent, existing in possibility. 2. In *elect.* Voltage or electrical pressure; a condition in which a state of tension or pressure exists capable of doing work. When two electrically charged bodies of different potentials are brought together an electric current passes from the body of high potential to that of low.

p. action. **ABBR.** A.P. The electrical changes which are associated with conduction of a nerve impulse or contraction of a muscle. They may be visualized by use of a cathode-ray oscillograph.

p., after. P's which follow the spike, some of which are negative, some positive.

p., demarcation. **SYN:** *injury potential.* The difference in potential which exists between an intact longitudinal surface and the injured end of a muscle or nerve.

p., injury. **SEE:** *p., demarcation.*

p., spike. A change in potential indicated by a sharp spikelike curve indicating a negative deflection.

potentiate (pō-tēn-shī-āt). To augment or increase the potency of.

po'tentia'tion. **SYN:** *augmentation.* The synergistic action of two substances, e.g., hormones, in which the total effects are greater than the sum of the independent effects of the two substances.

potion (pō'shūn) [L. *potiō*, draft]. A drink or draught; a dose of poison or liquid medicine.

potocytosis (pō'tō-sī-tō'sis). The sub-microscopic imbibing or taking up of water by cells in contrast to *pinocytosis*, *q. v.*

potomania (pō-tō-mā'nī-ā) [G. *potos*, a drinking, + *mania*, madness]. Delirium tremens, *q. v.*

Pott's disease (pōts). Caries or osteitis of the vertebrae, usually of tuberculous origin, tubercular inflammation of bodies of the vertebrae.

The disease is primarily a disease of children and of adults up to age 40. Destruction and compression of affected vertebrae often results in kyphosis with resulting compression of spinal cord and nerves. Often infection spreads to paravertebral tissues giving rise to paravertebral abscesses.

SYM: Child will complain of pain in region supplied by the nerves arising from affected segment of the cord. If disease is lumbar, pains are abdominal and apt to be associated with vesical irritability, if dorsal, pains are epigastric or intercostal, and respiration sometimes irregular and hurried from failure of respiratory muscles to take the full share in the work, if cervical, neuralgic pain or numbness in hands, a tickling cough and difficult deglutition. Pains apt to be symmetrical.

Increase of pain on jumping or flexing or rotating spine is extremely significant. If child can jump painlessly from chair to floor it is almost certain no inflammation of the body of a vertebra exists. If vertebra be crowded together by pressure on head or shoulders, while patient sits or stands, or while he lies face downward across knees of surgeon, pain much increased.

If stretched, so spine is elongated, relief follows. Involuntary immobilization of spine, as a result of pain on movement, is very characteristic military attitude. If child is asked to look at something behind him he turns whole trunk. If requested to pick up something from floor, he stoops by bending the thighs upon the trunk and knees upon thighs; never by flexing spinal column in usual way.

In walking moves as if on ice, sliding or shuffling along so as to avoid jar of successive steps. In standing he fixes upper portion of column by aid of trapezius and other scapular muscles, action of which at same time raises shoulders and throws arms out from sides. In standing or sitting there is an involuntary transfer of the weight of head and shoulders and parts above diseased area to the pelvis, by means of the upper extremities. Hands placed upon the hips and arm muscles are tense. In walking about room lays hold of furniture for aid. Spinal abscess occurs later, position varies with seat of caries. Paralysis may occur, always motor at first, not affecting sensation at all.

TREATMENT: 1. Endeavor to secure resolution of the tuberculous osteitis. 2. Limit destruction of tissue and resulting deformity. 3. Promote ankylosis. 4. Evacuate pus. 5. Remove a sequestrum or the focus of carious bone. 6. Relieve

cord from pressure by pus, bone, or most commonly, by products of an ext. pachymeningitis. Rest in bed in recumbent position. Gentle massage, friction, alcohol baths. Cod-liver oil inunctions. Food nutritious and abundant. Extension—plaster or other jackets—jury masts, etc. Tuberculosis in any part must be dealt with accordingly. Good nourishing food, fresh air, sunshine, and constitutional remedies plus surgical aid, when feasible. Chemotherapy as for pulmonary tuberculosis *q.v.*

SEE: *gibbosity, kyphosis*

P.'s fracture. Fracture of lower end of fibula and medial malleolus of the tibia with dislocation of foot outwards and backwards.

After reduction, foot and leg are put in plaster in which a walking iron is incorporated. The patient is able to walk, and plaster is removed in about 6 weeks.

pouch (pouch) [Fr. *poché*, pocket]. Any pocket or sac. SYN *sacculation*.

p., branchial. SEE *p. pharyngeal*

p., Broca's. A sac in tissues of the labia majora.

p. of Douglas. Rectouterine *p. q.v.*

p., laryngeal. Blind pouch of mucosa entering the ventral portion of the ventricle of the larynx.

p., Pavlov. A stomach pouch formed surgically for the experimental study of gastric secretion. A section of the stomach is separated from the main stomach left or attached by only a small pedicle, and fistulized so as to drain to exterior of body.

p., pharyngeal. One of a series of five pairs of entodermal outpocketings, which develop in lateral walls of pharynx of embryo.

p., Rathke's. An outpocketing of the roof of embryonic stomodeum. Gives rise to ant. lobe of hypophysis cerebri.

p., rectouterine. Pouch bet. ant. rectal wall and post. uterine wall. SYN *Douglas' cul-de-sac*

p., rectovesical. A fold of peritoneum which in the male extends downward between bladder and rectum.

poultice (pōltis) [L *puls*, *pult-*, porridge].

A hot, moist mass of linseed, bread, mustard, or soap and oil bet. 2 pieces of muslin applied to the skin to relieve congestion or pain, to stimulate absorption of inflammatory products, and to hasten suppuration. SYN *cataplasma*. SEE *plaster, snaptism*.

p., bread. The crumb of bread is moistened by pouring boiling water over it; the water is then pressed out, and the bread mass spread between old linen and applied.

p., charcoal. Used for foul septic wounds. It can either be made in the same way as a mustard poultice in the proportion of 1 to 3, or an ordinary linseed poultice can be made and the charcoal powdered over the top; the former method is the more usual.

p., flaxseed. AIM: To apply moist heat for the relief of congestion and the promotion of suppuration.

ARTICLES NECESSARY. Tray. Old muslin twice the size the finished plaster is to be. Flaxseed meal. Tablespoon, teaspoon. Saucepan, 1 to 2 qt. size. Boiling water. Sodium bicarbonate. Vaseline, or mineral oil in medicine glass. Applicators. Oiled muslin a little larger than the finished plaster. Bandage or binder if needed. Towel. Emesis basin or paper bag.

PROCEDURE. 1. Assemble equipment. 2. Put water in saucepan and bring to rapid boil. 3. Spread muslin on tray. 4. Sprinkle flaxseed meal into boiling water, stirring constantly until it is about the consistency of "breakfast cereal," or until it will drop off the spoon in lumps. 5. Take from fire and beat well. 6. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 teaspoonful of sodium bicarbonate, stir in well but do not beat hard. 7. Spread on one-half the muslin, leaving a 2 in. margin around plaster. 8. Turn edges of muslin up and fold other half over. 9. Lay on tray, cover with towel, add oiled muslin, oil and swabs, and carry to bedside. 10. Cover area to be poulticed (unless poultice is to be put over dressings) with oil or Vaseline. Apply poultice, raising it frequently to accustom the patient's skin to the heat. 11. When patient can bear heat without discomfort, cover poultice with oiled muslin and then with towel. Fasten with bandage or binder if needed. 12. Change poultices each $\frac{1}{2}$ hour or as ordered. Do not let them get cold. 13. Make fresh poultice each time. The old one cannot be reheated. 14. Renew oil as necessary. 15. When treatment is completed wipe excess oil from skin and cover area with old flannel or a towel.

p., jacket. One made both for the chest and back; used in acute lobar pneumonia.

p., linseed. Have everything heated before commencing. Pour 1 teacupful of boiling water into hot bowl and add heated linseed (about 3 cupfuls) handful by handful, stirring all the time. Should be a stiff paste which does not stick to the sides of the bowl.

On the flannel spread the paste $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick with the hot moist spatula, fold over the edges of the flannel. The poultice is then rolled on itself, carried bet. 2 hot plates to the bedside. Apply to the part, cover with wool and bandage. The fresh poultice is rolled on as the old one is removed. The skin must not be exposed.

p., mustard. Dry mustard is added to the dry linseed in proportions of 1 to 8 for adults, but 1 to 12 to 1 to 16 for children, the poultice is then made as for an ordinary linseed poultice.

Mustard acts as a counterirritant and produces erythema. Skin should be examined every 5 min. and plaster removed when a definite pinkness appears, usually within 10-20 min. Blistering will result if left on too long.

p., starch. Used in eczema and other skin affections.

A thick paste of 3il of starch is made, to which is added 1 dram of boracic acid to water, 1 pint, the mixture is boiled to burst the starch granules, and is then spread on old linen and applied to the part; it is renewed 4-hourly.

pound (pound) [L *pundus*, a weight, pound]. SYMS. lb. A measure of weight, commonly 12 or 16 ounces.

p., avoirdupois. Sixteen ounces, 7000 grains. [pound 1 foot high.]

p., foot-. Power necessary to raise 1

p., troy. Twelve ounces, 5760 grains.

Poupart's ligament (pōō-parz'). The ligament which is the lower border of aponeurosis of external oblique muscle bet. ant. sup. spine of the ilium and spine of the pubis. SYN: *inguinal ligament*.

powder (pow'der) [Fr. *poudre*, powder].

1. Aggregation of particles. 2. Fine par-

ticles of 1 or more substances that may be passed through fine meshes. 3. A dose of such a powder, contained in a paper.

power (pow'cr) [M.E. *power*, from L. *posse*, to be able]. 1. PT. Rate at which work is done. 2. Capacity for action. 3. In optics, the degree to which a lens or optical instrument magnifies. 4. In microscopy, the number of times the diameter of an object is magnified, indicated by placing an X after the number. Ex. 10x.

pox (pöks) [M.E. *pokkes*, pits]. 1. An eruptive, contagious disease. 2. A papular eruption that becomes pustular.

SEE *chickenpox*, *smallpox*, etc.

P. P. Abbr. for *punctum proximum*, near point of vision.

P. P. D. Abbr. *purified protein derivative*, substance used in intradermal test for tuberculosis.

P. P. F. Abbr. meaning the *pellagra preventive factor* in vitamin B.

PPLO. Pleuro-pneumonia-like microorganisms found in the throat, saliva, sputum, bladder and urine, growing in masses. They may be an underlying cause of some infectious diseases.

Ppt. Abbr. for *precipitate*.

Pr. Abbr. for *presbyopia*.

P. r. [L.] Abbr. of *punctum remotum* meaning far point.

practice (prák'tis) [G. *praktikē*, business]. Phase of medicine dealing with professional diagnosis and treatment of disease.

practitioner (prák-tish'un-ēr) [G. *praktikē*, business]. One who practices the profession of medicine.

prae-. For words beginning thus, see *pre-*.
pragmatagnosia (prág'mát-ág-nó-zí-ä) [G. *pragma*, object, + *agnōsia*, lack of recognition]. Inability to recognize objects once familiar.

pragmatamnesia (prág'mát-äm-nē-zí-ä) ["" + *amnesia*, forgetfulness]. Inability to recall the appearance of an object.

p., visual. Name for the mental condition making possible pragmatamnesia.

pragmatic (prág-mát'ik) [G. *pragma*, a thing done]. Pert. to, or concerned with, the practical side of anything.

pragmatism (prág'mā-tizm) ["" + *ismos*, condition]. A belief that the practical application of a principle should be the determining factor.

pragmatist (prág'mā-tist) [G. *pragma*, a thing done]. One who believes that practical application should be the determining factor of a principle.

praxinoscope (prák-sín'ō-skóp) [G. *praxis*, action, + *skopein*, to examine]. Contrivance for studying the larynx.

pre- [L.]. Prefix meaning *before*, or in front of.

preagonal (prē-äg'ō-nāl) [L. *prae*, before, + G. *agōnia*, agony]. Pert. to condition immediately before death agony.

prealbuminuric (prē-äl-bū'mín-ūr'ik) ["" + *albumen*, white of egg]. Before the appearance of albuminuria.

preanal (prē-ā'nāl) ["" + *anus*, anus]. In front of the anus.

preanesthetic (prē-ān-ēs-thēt'ik) ["" + G. *anesthesia*, lack of sensation]. Preliminary drug given to facilitate induction of general anesthesia.

preantiseptic (prē-ān'ti-sēp'tik) ["" + G. *anti*, against, + *sepsis*, decay]. Before the adoption of antiseptics in surgery.

preaortic (prē-ā-or'tik) ["" + G. *aortē*, aorta]. Located in front of the aorta.

preataxic (prē-āt-āk'sik) ["" + G. *ataxia*, disorder]. Before the onset of ataxia.

preaxial (prē-āk'si-äl) ["" + G. *axōn*, axis]. In front of the axis of a limb or of the body.

precancerous (prē-kän'sēr-ūs) ["" + *cancer*, crab]. Taking place before the development of a carcinoma.

precapillary. An arterial capillary, one which branches from an arteriole or metarteriole.

precava (prē-kā'vā) ["" + *cavus*, hollow]. The descending or superior vena cava.

precentral (prē-sén'trāl) ["" + G. *kentron*, center]. In front of a center, as the central fissure of the brain.

p. convulsion. The ascending frontal convulsion.

prechordal (prē-kor'dāl) ["" + G. *chordē*, cord]. In front of the notochord.

precipitant (prē-sip'ti-ánt) [L. *precipitare*, to cast down]. A substance bringing about precipitation.

precipitate (prē-sip'ti-át) 1. A deposit separated from a suspension or solution by precipitation, the reaction of a reagent, which causes the deposit to fall to the bottom or float near the top. 2. To separate as a precipitate. 3. Hasty.

precipitation (prē-sip'ti-ā'shūn). Process of a substance being separated from a solution by action of a reagent.

p. test. One in which positive reaction is indicated by formation of a precipitate in the solution being tested.

precipitin (prē-sip'ti-in). An antibody formed in the blood serum of an animal due to presence of a soluble antigen usually a protein. When added to a solution of the antigen, it brings about precipitation.

The injected protein is called the *antigen* and the antibody produced is the *precipitin*. SEE *autoprecipitin*, *precipitinogen*.

p. reaction. The formation of a precipitate in a solution containing a soluble antigen upon addition of serum containing the specific precipitin. The reaction is very specific, the test being used for identification of unknown proteins, determining types of pneumococci, meningococci, determination of types of blood stains, whether human or animal, and for diagnosis of plague, anthrax, and echinococcus disease, also called *precipitin test*.

precipitinogen (prē-sip'ti-in'ō-jēn) ["" + G. *gennan*, to produce]. Any protein which, acting as an antigen, stimulates the production of a specific precipitin.

precipitinoid (prē-sip'ti-in'oyd) [L. *precipitare*, to cast down, + G. *eidōs*, form]. Precipitin which can no longer cause precipitation due to subjection to heat.

precipitophore (prē-sip'ti-ō-fōr) ["" + G. *phoros*, a bearer]. Group in a precipitin which produces precipitation. OPP *haptophore precipitin*.

preclinical (prē-klin'i-kāl) [L. *prae*, before, + G. *klinikos*, pert. to a bed]. Before the development or onset of disease.

p. medicine. 1. Medical procedures designed for preventing the development of or postponing the onset of disease or pathologic conditions. 2. Medical training engaged in before the study of patients, usually constituting the first two years of medical study.

preclival (prē-kliv'vāl) ["" + *clivus*, slope]. In front of the cerebellar clivus.

precoital (prē-kō'ti-äl) ["" + *coitō*, a go-

ing together]. Prior to sexual intercourse.

preconscious (prē-kōn'shūs) [+ *conscious*, aware]. Not present in consciousness but able to be recalled as desired.

preconvulsive (prē-kōn-vul'siv) [+ *convulsio*, a pulling together]. Before a convulsion.

precordia (prē-kor'di-ā) [L. *prae*, before, + *cor*, cord-, heart] Syn. *precordium* The region of the thorax overlying the heart.

precordial (prē-kor'di-āl) [L. *prae*, before, + *cor*, cord-, heart]. Pert. to the precordia or epigastrium.

precordialgia (prē'kor-dī-āl'ji-ā) [+ + G. *algos*, pain]. Pain in the chest or precordial area.

precordium (prē-kor'di-ūm) [+ + *cor*, cord-, heart]. A rectangular space over the heart, its blood vessels and the pericardium.

Its sup border is at the level of the 3rd sternocostal articulation; its inf border is at level of ant ends of 5th ribs; its right border is the right parasternal line; its left border is the left midclavicular line. It includes the thoracic organs in front of the heart. Syn: *precordia*.

precornu (prē-kor'nū) [+ + *cornu*, horn]. Anterior horn of lateral ventricle of the brain.

precuneus (prē-kū'nē-ūs) [+ + *cuneus*, wedge]. The division of the mesial surface of a cerebral hemisphere bet the cuneus and the paracentral lobule.

prediastolic (prē-di-ās-tōl'ik) [+ + G. *diastolē*, a sending apart]. Before the diastole, or interval in the cardiac cycle that precedes it.

predicrotic (prē-di-krōt'ik) [+ + G. *di-krotos*, beating double]. Preceding the diicrotic wave of the sphygmographic tracing.

predigestion (prē-di-jēs'chūn) [L. *prae*, before, + *digestio*, a carrying apart]. Artificial proteolysis or digestion of proteins and amylolysis of starches before ingestion for use in illness.

predisposing (prē-dis-pōz'ing) [+ + *disponere*, to dispose]. Conferring a tendency to or susceptibility to disease.

predisposition (prē'dis-pō-zī'shūn) [+ + *disponere*, to dispose]. A tendency to develop a certain disease, either acquired or hereditary, such as nervous disorders.

p., acquired. P. to disease not due to innate or inherited factors, such as that resulting from malnutrition, excessive fatigue, etc.

preēclampsia (prē'ēk-lāmp'i-ā) [+ + G. *ek*, out, + *lampain*, to flash]. A toxemia of pregnancy characterized by hypertension which increases, headaches, albuminuria, and edema of the lower extremities.

If this condition is neglected or not treated properly, the patient may develop true eclampsia. See *eclampsia*.

predormition (prē-dōrm-i'shūn) State of unconsciousness immediately preceding actual sleep.

prefrontal (prē-fron'tāl) [+ + *frons*, front-, front]. 1. The middle portion of the ethmoid bone. 2. In ant. part of the frontal lobe of the brain.

p. leukotomy. P. lobotomy, *q v*.

p. lobotomy. See: *lobotomy*.

preganglionic (prē'gāng-lī-ōn'ik) Situated in front of or anterior to a ganglion.

p. fiber. The axon of a preganglionic neuron.

p. neuron. The first of a series of two efferent neurons which transmit impulses to visceral effectors. Its cell body lies in the central nervous system, its axon terminates in an autonomic ganglion.

pregenital (prē-jēn'ti-āl) [L. *prae*, before, + *genitalia*, genitals]. Psy: Relating to that period when erotic interest is not yet organized about the reproductive organs and functions.

preglobulin (prē-glōb'ū-lin) [+ + *globulus*, a small sphere]. A proteid in cell protoplasm derived from cytoglobulin.

pregnancy (prēg'nān-sī) [L. *prae*gnans, with child]. The condition of being with child.

Sym: Amenorrhea, nausea and vomiting, inordinate appetite, pigmentation of the areola of the breasts, the development of Montgomery's tubercles around the nipple, changes in the uterus (softening and progressive enlargement), vaginal discoloration and frequent urination.

The positive signs are: Aschheim-Zondek test positive, hearing of the fetal heart tones, and finding of the fetus on x-ray. The term of pregnancy is 280 days. See *Table, p. P-98*.

PHYSICAL CHANGES DURING: The Uterus (a) Changes shape, size and consistency (b) Lining undergoes changes (c) Peritoneal covering enlarges. (d) Muscles increase enormously. (e) Blood vessels penetrate through uterine muscle (f) Cervix, vagina, and vulva become softer.

The Vaginal Canal. (a) Elongation caused by rising of uterus in pelvis (b) Mucosa thickens. (c) Secretion increased. (d) Increased vascularity, and more elastic.

Abdominal Changes (a) Growing distention and flattened navel (b) Striae gravidarum.

The Breasts (a) Enlarged and painful (b) Skin thin and sensitive. (c) Nipples erectile and enlarged, and darker. (d) Escape of colostrum (e) Primary and secondary areola (f) Tingling sensation.

Endocrine Glands: (a) Thyroid increases in size and activity. (b) Parathyroids enlarge, secretion increases (c) Pituitary increases its activity. One of its hormones contracts blood vessels. One contracts uterus. Some affect follicles and corpus luteum. (d) Placenta gives forth hormones, affecting ovaries and corpus luteum.

Circulatory System: (a) Increased activity. (b) Increased blood supply, with increased white corpuscles. (c) Blood pressure should be normal. (d) Varicose veins common.

Skeletal Changes: (a) Pelvic joints soften. (b) Pelvic joints more movable. (c) Bones and teeth affected.

Respiratory Changes: (a) Lungs impeded in late pregnancy. (b) Breathing deeper and more frequent.

Digestive Tract: (a) Nausea and vomiting in early pregnancy. (b) Appetite affected. (c) Loss of weight in early pregnancy with slight anemia. (d) Basal metabolism raised in later pregnancy. (e) Constipation frequent.

The Liver. Enlarged and displaced in late pregnancy.

Skin: (a) Sudoriparous and sebaceous glands very active. (b) Deposit of brown pigment (mask of pregnancy). (c) Linea nigra.

The Weight: (a) Loss during first months. (b) Increased later.

Posture: (a) Changes, as enlargement of abdomen advances. (b) Sacroiliac joints and symphysis pubis more movable. (c) Painful locomotion and backache; waddling gait.

The Urinary Tract: (a) Increased kidney activity. (b) Failure of kidneys produces nephritic toxemia. (c) Ureters, especially right one, dilated. (d) Pressure on bladder with increased circulation. (e) Frequent urination. (f) Bladder lifted into abdomen and pressure diminished. (g) Bladder later pressed upon by presenting part. (h) Urinary output varies. (i) Presence of albumen abnormal. (j) Sugar found in later part of pregnancy. May be diabetes or glycosuria. (k) No blood sugar change.

Disorders of Nausea and Vomiting: (a) May be marked when stomach is empty. (b) May occur at any time. (c) Food may help on arising. (d) Four or five small meals per day. (e) Psychic causes may be responsible.

Constipation and Flatulence: (a) Pressure of uterus on intestines may be a cause. (b) Laxative diet and exercise may aid. (c) Intestinal stasis may cause flatulence. (d) Gas-forming foods should be avoided.

Muscular Cramps: (a) Retention of waste products a cause. (b) Poor circulation may cause. (c) Pressure on foot, extension of leg helps. (d) Rest between periods of standing needed. (e) Tetany may ensue because of deficient calcium supply. (f) Calcium and vitamin D indicated.

Pressure Edema: (a) May occur during last weeks. (b) Better in morning, worse at night. (c) Frequent rest and elevation of limbs indicated. (d) May be due to calcium deficiency. (e) Toxemia must be ruled out by frequent blood pressure and urinalysis.

Headache: (a) Intestinal intoxication and constipation causes. (b) Eyestrain may be suspected. (c) Temporary hypertrophy of pituitary common. (d) Sinusitis most common cause. (e) May be due to toxemia. (f) Blood pressure and urinalysis checked.

Neuralgic Pains: (a) Pressure of fetal head upon scalic nerve suspected. (b) Rest periods and abdominal support indicated. (c) Knee-chest position after retiring.

Toothache: (a) May be due to caries induced by deficient calcium. (b) Acid condition of gums may be a cause. (c) Magnesia as a mouthwash indicated in (b). (d) Frequent dental examinations desirable.

Backache: (a) Abnormal balance caused by protruding abdomen. (b) Proper shoes indicated for (a). (c) Intra-abdominal pressure may be a cause. (d) Flatulence aggravates (c); enemas may help it. (e) Knee-chest position at night may help. (f) Gastric hyperacidity may induce high backaches. (g) Alkalies may temporarily help (f).

Dyspnea: (a) Pressure of uterus upward on transverse colon and stomach. (b) Aggravated by flatulence, especially when lying down. (c) Alkalies may help. (d) Pillows under head and shoulder indicated. (e) Reexamination of heart indicated.

Vaginal Discharge: (a) Increased blood supply to glands of cervix. (b) Cleanliness but no douches indicated.

(c) Foul or blood-tinged or profuse discharge should be reported.

Pruritus or Itching: (a) Breasts, abdomen, and vulva may be affected. (b) Stretching of skin of abdomen a cause in that area. (c) If general, a toxic or nervous origin may be cause. (d) Acid-forming organism may cause vulvar itching. (e) Alkaline solutions, bland ointment, talcum for (e). (f) Sugar in urine may cause pruritus of vulva.

Heartburn: (a) Hyperacidity may be responsible, due to oversecretion of hydrochloric acid; also nervous tension. (b) Sedation, frequent small meals, no highly seasoned foods. (c) Organic acids from fermentative changes may be responsible. (d) Alkalies must not be taken too close to a meal. (e) Discomfort may be felt in the back. (f) Hydrochloric acid administered by the doctor.

Salivation: (a) May be associated with extreme nausea and vomiting. (b) Usually an expression of neurosis. (c) Mild astringents may be employed. (d) If due to a toxemia, refer to the physician.

Varicose Veins: (a) Congenitally acquired, aggravated by pregnancy. (b) May occur in pelvis, vulva, and legs marked on right side. (c) Round garters, tight clothing, standing to be avoided. (d) Rest and supporting bandage indicated. (e) Elevation of lower limbs while sleeping. (f) Sims position, pillow under hips to shift uterus.

Hemorrhoids: (a) Avoid constipation. (b) Ointments, wet compresses, suppositories on doctor's orders. (c) Carbolized or mentholated petrolatum in absence of (b). (d) Incision by surgeon.

p., abdominal. Implantation of the ovum in the abdominal cavity.

p., ampullar. P in ampulla of uterine tube.

p., bigeminal. Pregnancy with twins in utero.

p., cervical. Implantation of the ovum in the cervical canal.

p., cornual. Pregnancy in 1 of the horns of a bicornuate uterus.

p., ectopic. SEE *p. extrauterine*.

p., extrauterine. Pregnancy outside the uterine cavity.

p., false. SEE: *p. phantom*.

p., heterotropic. Combined intra-uterine and extrauterine pregnancies.

p., hydatid. P giving rise to a hydatiform mole. SEE: *hydatid mole*.

p., interstitial. P occurring in the uterine wall which forms part of the oviduct.

p., intraligamentary. P occurring within the broad ligament.

p., intramural. Interstitial *p.* *q. v.*

p., mask of. Area of brown pigmentation sometimes appearing on the face during pregnancy.

p., membranous. P in which amniotic sac ruptures and fetus comes to lie in direct contact with uterine wall.

p., mesenteric. Tuboligamentary, *p.* *q. v.*

p., multiple. State of having more than 1 fetus in the uterus at the same time.

p., ovarian. Implantation of the fertilized ovum in the substance of the ovary.

p., phantom. Enlargement of the abdomen simulating pregnancy. SEE: *pseudocyesis*.

p., sarcofetal. P involving presence of a fetus and a mole.

p. table. SEE: Table for calculation.

PREGNANCY TABLE

Find the date of the first day of the last menstrual period in the top line and the date below this will be the expected day of delivery.

Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Nov.
Oct.	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	(1)	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Feb.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28				Dec.
Nov.	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	(1)	2	3	4	5				
Mar.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Jan.
Dec.	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	(1)	2	3	4	5	
Apr.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		Feb.
Jan.	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	(1)	2	3	4		
May	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Mar.
Feb.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	(1)	2	3	4	5	6	7	
June	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
Mar.	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	(1)	2	3	4	5	6		April
July	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	May
April	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	(1)	2	3	4	5	6	7	June
Aug.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
May	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	(1)	2	3	4	5	6	7	July
Sept.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
June	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	(1)	2	3	4	5	6	7		
Oct.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Aug.
July	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	(1)	2	3	4	5	6	7	Sept.
Nov.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
Aug.	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	(1)	2	3	4	5	6		
Dec.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Oct.
Sept.	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	(1)	2	3	4	5	6	7	

of expected date of delivery from the first day of the last menstrual period.

p., tuboabdominal. P. in which part of fetus is in uterine tube and part in abdominal cavity.

p., tuboligamentary. P. occurring in uterine tube and extending into broad ligament.

p., tuboovarian. P. in which development of fetus occurs in both uterine tube and ovary.

pregnancy, words pert. to: Aaron's sign; Abderhalden's reaction, abortion; acromphalus, acycesis, Ahlfeld's sign, alochia; amnion, amniorrhexis; amniorrhea; amnios; amniotic, amniotitis; Aschheim-Zondek test, Beccaria's sign, Bercovitz's test; Brouha's test; celocorpotomy; childbirth, chloasma gravidarum, conception; congenital, cyeslognosis; cyesiology, cyesis, decidua, deciduoma, deciduomatosis, ectopic, eclampsia, embryo, cenceinte, encycyptitis, fertility; fetal, fetation, feticide, fetus, Friedman test, gestation, gravid; grvida, gravidity, hyperemesis gravidarum, hypercyesis, interstitial, labor, linea nigra; malseusophobia, maeutics, menstruation, miscarriage; monocyesis, multi-gravida, multipara; multiparity, nabothian menorrhagia, nullipara, obstetrics, paracyesis, parturition; placenta; plurigravida, pseudocyesis, quadripara; quickening, quintipara, Rubin test, sterility, stria gravidarum, striae, superfetation, toxemia, unigravida, unipara; uterogestation, vomiting, pernicious, of.

pregnanediol (præg-'nân-dî-ôl). $C_{26}H_{46}O_2$. A substance present in urine and thought to be the form in which progesterone is excreted by the kidneys. Amount in urine increases during premenstrual or luteal phase of menstrual cycle and during pregnancy.

pregnant (præg-'nânt) [L. *prægnans*, with child.] Having conceived; with child. **SYN:** gravid.

pregnenolone (præg-'nên-ô-lôn). A synthetic hormone. A direct oxidation product of cholesterol with a formula closely related to that of cortisone. Used in rheumatoid arthritis, given in intramuscular injection for arthritis of the spine, fibrositis, dermatomyositis.

pregnauic (præg-'gräv-'id'ik) [L. *prae*, before, + *gravida*, pregnant]. Before pregnancy.

prehallux (præg-'hăl-'üks) [" + *hallux*, the great toe]. A supernumerary bone or accessory *navicular pedis* or sometimes a prolongation inward of it on the foot.

prehemiplegic (præg-'hêm-'i-pi-'ë'lik) [" + *G. emi*, half, + *plégê*, a stroke]. Occurring before an attack of hemiplegia.

prehensile (præg-'hên-'s'il) [L. *prehendere*, to seize]. Capable of grasping.

prehension (præg-'hên-'shûn) [L. *prehensio*, from *prehendere*, to seize]. The act of grasping or seizing.

preimmunization. (præg-'im-'ü-'nî-'zâ-'shûn) [L. *prae*, before, + *immunis*, safe]. Immunization produced artificially in very young infants.

Preiser's disease (prî-'zër). A porous condition of bone, osteoporosis, caused by trauma and affecting the carpal scaphoid bone of the wrist.

prelum (præg-'lûm) [L.]. A press.

p. abdominale. Squeezing of abdominal viscera in defecation, urination, and parturition, bet. the diaphragm and abdominal wall.

premaure (præg-'mâ-'tûr'). Not mature; before term or full development.

p. beat. A cardiac contraction occurring before the normal one. **SYN:** extrasystole.

p. infant. One born before term.

p. Etiol. Uterine disease, shock, accident, toxemia of pregnancy, syphilis or any serious organic disease.

p. labor. Onset of labor before full term.

premaxilla (præg-'mâks-'il-'â) [" + *maxilla*, upper jaw]. The intermaxillary bone forming median ant. part of sup. maxillary bones.

premaxillary (præg-'mâks-'sî-'lê-'r) [" + *maxillaris*, pert. to the upper jaw]. Located before the maxilla.

p. bone. The intermaxillary bone. **SYN:** incisive bone.

premedication (præg-'mêd-'i-kâ-'shûn) [" + *medicari*, to heal]. Induction of unconsciousness by internal drugs prior to administration of inhalation anesthesia.

premenstrual (præg-'mên-'strû-'âl) [L. *prae*, before, + *menstruare*, to menstruate]. Before menstruation.

premenstruum (præg-'mên-'strû-'ûm) [" + *menstruum*, monthly fluid]. The period prior to menstruation.

premolar (præg-'mô-'ler) [" + *moles*, a mass]. 1. A bicuspid tooth. 2. Before a molar tooth.

premonition (præg-'mô-'nîsh-'ûn) [" + *monere*, to warn]. A feeling of an impending event.

premonitory (præg-'mon-'î-tô-'rî) [L. *prae-monitorius*, warning before]. Giving a warning, foreboding or forewarning.

premonocyte (præg-'mon-'ô-'sî't) [L. *prae*, before, + *G. monos*, alone, + *kytos*, cell]. An embryonic cell transitional in development prior to a monocyte.

premunition (præg-'mû-'nîsh-'ûn) [L. *prae*, before, + *munio*, a fortification]. Immunity depending upon existence of a long-continued latent infection, as in malaria.

premyelocyte (præg-'mî-'êl-'ô-'sî't) [L. *prae*, before, + *G. myelos*, marrow, + *kytos*, cell]. The cell which is the immediate precursor of a myelocyte.

preanarcosis (præg-'nar-'kô-'sîs) [" + *G. narcosis*, stuporous condition]. Induction of unconsciousness by int. drugs before general inhalation anesthesia. **SYN:** premedication.

prenatal (præg-'nâ'til) [" + *natalis*, pert. to birth]. Before birth.

p. care. The care of the pregnant woman during the period of gestation.

This care consists of periodic examinations for the determination of the blood pressure, weight, urinalysis, changes in the size of the uterus, and condition of the fetus as determined by the heart tones and position. By such examinations, changes in the condition of the patient can be noted and toxemias prevented by the institution of treatment as soon as any abnormal signs are present.

preoperative preparation. 1. Prepare area indicated according to technic of your hospital. 2. Be sure the water and liquid soap you use for shaving and cleansing the skin are warmed, cold liquids on the abdomen give the patient a disagreeable shock. 3. See that patient is attended by his clergyman if this has not already been done before he came to the hospital. This is *absolutely essential* in the case of Catholic patients. 4. Try to have the patient get as much sleep as possible. If he is wakeful and you do not wish to give sedative early,

try to find some reading matter for him. 5. Give the enemas ordered for the morning as late as you can if he is asleep so as to give him as much rest as possible. 6. Get order for catheterization if you think it will be needed. 7. Never send a patient to the operating table with a full bladder. 8. Give preanesthetic medication, or basal anesthetic, at exactly the time specified. 9. See that dentures are removed and placed in a glass of water which is marked with the patient's name and room number. 10. See that women do not have make-up on face or nails and that they are not wearing hair pins or "bobbie" pins. 11. Tie the wedding ring in place. 12. Do not use straight pins in patient's gown or operating cap. 13. Wrap blankets well around neck when he is placed on stretcher to keep drafts out. 14. Do not forget chart when taking him to surgery. 15. Do not chatter with other nurses you meet on the way or while waiting with the patient before he is anesthetized. 16. Do not forget to reassure anxious relatives who may not like to disturb you with many questions and who do not understand all that is going on as well as you do.

preoral (prē-ō'ral) [' + os, or-, mouth]. In front of the mouth.

paralytic (prē-pār-ā-lit'ik) [' + G. *para*, at the side, + *lyein*, to loosen]. Before the appearance of paralysis.

Preparations usually given by rectum. These are the following:

Asafetida. Two drams of asafetida in 4 to 6 oz. of water. Another mixture is 1 oz. of milk of asafetida and 1 pt. of warm water, or to 12 oz. of warm water add 4 oz. of asafetida emulsion prepared by agitating ½ dram of asafetida powder in 4 oz. of hot water.

Chloral hydrate. Ten to 30 gr. dissolved in 3 oz. of olive oil, warmed; or 3 oz. of very warm milk, or 3 oz. of thin, boiled cornstarch water. This makes a good preparation or a base in which to hold the medicine in suspension. The patient's pulse should be taken 5 minutes before and 5 minutes after the administration to determine the heart action. If untoward effects are noticed, action may be taken to prevent further absorption.

Glycerin. This is added, 1 oz. to a pt. of solution of plain water. It will cause a good evacuation. One ounce of glycerin to 1 oz. of water will cause irritation of the lower bowel and precipitate an evacuation. This may be given with a bulb syringe.

Alum: The alum enema consists of 1 qt. of warm water and 1 oz. of powdered alum. This enema has a tendency to dry up intestinal fermentations.

Paraldehyde: Dosage, 1 to 4 cc. may be mixed with water in the proportion of 1 to 8 and in this ratio it may be mixed with thin starch water for rectal medication. There should be about 3 oz. of starch water.

Sodium bicarbonate: One tablespoonful or 4 Gm. to 500 cc. or 1 pt. of water aids in the expulsion of the bowel content. The neutralizing action of the acidity of the bowel content brought about by the sodium bicarbonate solution leaves the bowel soothed and with a bland reaction.

Sodium bromide: Ten to 60 gr. dissolved in plain warm water, 2 to 4 oz.

RS: *alkaloids, active principles, drugs with 2 names, names of preparations;*

antidotes; dosage; drug action; drugs and their administration; medical preparations; names of individual drugs in alphabetical order; names of poisons poison; poisoning, prescription writing.

prepatellar (prē-pā-tēl'ar) [L. *prae*, before, + *patella*, pan]. In front of the patella.

p. bursitis. Inflammation of the bursa in front of patella. SYN: *housemaid's knee*. SEX: *bursitis*.

prepatent. Before becoming evident or manifest.

P. period. P. between the time of introduction of parasitic organisms into the body and their appearance in the blood or tissues.

prepuce (prē-pūs) [L. *praeputium*, prepuce]. The foreskin or fold of skin over the glans penis in the male.

Excision constitutes *circumcision*, a common religious practice, but also performed in cases of phimosis and for hygienic purposes. A sebaceous secretion under the prepuce is called *smegma*.

RS: *acrobystiolith, acrobystitis, acroposthitis, aposthia, frenulum, penis, phimosis, smegma, urethra* (of male).

p. of the clitoris. Fold of the labia minora which covers the clitoris. SYN: *clitoris*.

preputial (prē-pū-shāl) [L. *praeputium*, prepuce]. Concerning the prepuce.

p. glands. Small sebaceous glands of the corona of the penis which secrete an odoriferous discharge. SYN: *Tyson's glands*.

preputium (prē-pū-shi-lūm) [pl. *preputia*] [L. *praeputium*, prepuce]. The fold of skin which covers the glans penis. SYN: *prepuce*, *q.v.*

p. clitoridis. Prepuce of the clitoris, a fold overhanging the glans clitoridis formed by the union of the two labia minora.

presbyacusia, presbyacousia (prēz'bi-ākū-si-ā) [G. *presbys*, old, + *akousis*, hearing]. Hearing less acutely, due to old age. SYN: *presbycusis*.

presbyatrics, presbyatry (prēz-bi-āt'rīks, prēz'bi-āt'rī) [' + *iatrikos*, healing]. That branch of medicine dealing with the diseases of old age.

presbycusis, presbykousis (prēz-bi-ku'sis, [' + *akousis*, hearing]. Impairment of acute hearing in old age. SYN: *presbyacusia*.

presbyophtenia (prēz-bi-ō-frē'nī-ā) [' + *phrēn*, mind]. Senile psychotic syndrome involving confabulation and disorientation with preservation of mobility, loquacity, and good spirits. SYN: *Wernicke's syndrome*.

presbyopia (prēz-bi-ō'pī-ā) [' + *ōps*, eye]. Defect of vision in advancing age involving loss of accommodation or recession of near point. Due to loss of elasticity of crystalline lens.

Usually occurs between 40 and 45 years of age. SEX: *farsightedness*.

presbyiatrics (prēz-bi-ī-āt'rīks) [' + *iatrikos*, healing]. Science of old age and its treatment. SYN: *geriatrics, presbyatrics, presbyatry*.

prescription (prē-skrīp'shūn) [L. *prae-scriptio*, a writing before, an order]. A written order for dispensing drugs signed by a physician. [parts]

A prescription consists of 4 main SUPERScription. Represented by the symbol *R* which signifies *Recipe*, from the Latin *recipere*, meaning to take.

INSCRIPTION: Containing the ingredients. This again is generally constructed of 4 parts: (a) The base or

principal drug; (b) the *adjuvant*, which assists the action of the basis; (c) the *corrective*, which diminishes unpleasant taste or pain or griping, etc.; (d) the *vehicle* to hold the drugs either in solution or suspension.

SUBSCRIPTION: Directions to the dispenser as to the manner of preparation of the drugs.

SIGNATURE: Directions to the patient with regard to the manner of taking, dosage, etc.; finally, the physician's signature and the date must be added.

p. carbons. PT Carbons impregnated with various substances for use in treatment of specific conditions.

prescription writing. LATIN USAGE IN PRESCRIPTIONS: An official Latin name is in the nominative case. *Drugs:* Written in the genitive case, as the prescription is an order, meaning "take thou" *Word "of".* This is not written in Latin but is indicated by the ending of a word. *Quinine*, of course, means "quinine," but changing the termination to "ae" we have "*quininae*," meaning of *quinine*.

ALKALOIDS: Written the same as in English, except that the final "e" is changed to "a" to form the nominative case, as *quinina*, for the English *quinine*. To form the genitive case, the final "e" is changed to "ae," as *quininae*.

ACTIVE PRINCIPLES: These, such as glucosides, resins and others, add "um" to the nominative, and "i" to the genitive, as *Strophanthin* becomes *strophanthinum* to form the Latin nominative, and *strophanthini*, to form the Latin genitive.

ACIDS: The names of these are formed in the same way as those of alkaloids, except that the adjective is formed in the same way and follows the nominative, as *Acidum Hydrochloricum*, or the genitive, *Acidi Hydrochlorici*.

METALS: Latin names of metals, except those of a few known to the ancients, are the same as English forms ending in "um," as in *Sodium*, forming the Latin nominative, but ending in "i" to form the genitive, *Sodii*.

SALTS: Written first with the name of the base in its genitive form, next the acid radical in the nominative, followed by the qualitative adjective, also in the nominative, as *Ferri Sulfas Exsiccatus*, exsiccated sulfate of iron.

NAMES OF PREPARATIONS: Show the class to which it belongs first, the name of the ingredient next, and the qualifying adjective last, as *Syrupus Scillae Compositus* (Compound Syrup of Squills). First and last words are in nominative case and middle one in genitive.

DRUGS WITH TWO NAMES: Both should be in the genitive, as *Liquor Potassi Arsenitis*. -ate endings: The Latin nominative ends in "as," as *sulfas*, for sulfate, and the genitive in "atis," as *sulfatis*. -ite endings: If the English word ends in "ite," as "*sulfite*," the Latin nominative ends in "is," as *sulfis*, and the genitive in "itis," as *sulfitis*. -ide endings: If an English word has this ending, as "Bromide," the Latin nominative ends in "um," dropping the final "e" in the English form, as *Bromidum*; the genitive dropping the "um" to add "i," as *Bromidi*.

-a, -us, -um endings: English words with these endings are the same in the Latin nominative, but the genitive is formed by changing "a" to "ae," or the "us" or "um" to "i." -in endings: An

English word having this ending adds "um" (usually) to form the Latin nominative as *Benzoin* and *Benzonium*, the genitive being formed by merely adding "i," as *Benzoini*. -ol endings: The Latin nominative is the same as the English, as in "Phenol," but "is" is added to form the genitive, as *Phenolis*. -al endings: To form the Latin nominative, "um" is added, as *Chloral* and *Chloralum*. To form the genitive, "i" is added to the English form, as *Chlorali*.

There are, of course, exceptions to the foregoing. Many Latin words have the same form as in English. Fortunately, perhaps, most drugs are indicated in prescription by abbreviations which may not discriminate bet. the Latin nominative and genitive.

RS: *alkaloids, active principles, drugs with 2 names, names of preparations, antidotes; dosage, drug action; drugs and their administration, medical preparations; names of individual drugs in alphabetical order (500+ in all), names of poisons; poison, poisoning; preparations usually given by rectum.*

presentation (prē-zēn-tā-shūn) [L. *præsentatio*, a placing before]. Ob: Term applied to the manner of the fetus presenting itself to the examining finger at the mouth of the uterus.

Thus longitudinal (normal) and transverse (pathological) presentation.

p., breech. When pelvic extremity presents.

Breech presentation is divided into 3 types: *Complete breech*, when the thighs are flexed on the abdomen and the legs flexed upon the thighs, *frank breech*, when the legs are extended over the ant. surface of the body, and *footling*, when a foot or feet present; footling can be single, double, or if the leg remains flexed, knee presentation.

p., brow. When the brow presents.

p., cephalic. Presentation of the head in any position.

p., face. When the head is sharply extended so that the face presents.

p., footling. Presenting feet first.

p., placental. Presentation of the placenta first. SYN: *placenta previa*.

p., sincluput. When the large fontanel presents.

p., transverse. With fetus lying crosswise.

p., vertex. P. of the upper and back part of the head.

presphenoid (prē-sfē-noyd) [L. *prae*, before, + G. *sphēn*, wedge, + *ēdos*, form]. Ant. region of the body of the sphenoid bone.

presphygmie (prē-sfīg'mlk) [+ G. *sphygmōs*, pulse]. Pert. to period preceding the pulse wave.

prespinal (prē-spī'nāl) [+ *spina*, thorn]. Before the spine, or ventral to it.

prespondylolisthesis (prē-spōn'dil-ō-lis-thē'sis) [+ G. *spondylos*, vertebra, + *olisthanein*, to slip]. A congenital defect of a lumbar vertebra without displacement, which predisposes to spondylolisthesis.

pressinervoscopy (prēs'i-nēr-vōs'kō-pi) [L. *pressus*, from *premere*, to press, + *nervus*, a nerve, + G. *skopein*, to examine]. Diagnosis by pressing upon the pneumogastric and sympathetic nerves.

pressor (prēs'ōr) [L. *pressor*, from *premere*, to press]. 1. Stimulating, increasing the activity of a function, especially of vasomotor activity, as a nerve. 2. Inducing an elevation in blood pressure.

Terms Used in Prescription Writing

<i>Abbreviation</i>	<i>Word or Phrase</i>	<i>English Equivalent</i>
āā or a	ana	of each
abs. feb.	absente febre	fever being absent
ad	ad	to, up to
add.	adde	add
ad. feb.	adstante febre	fever being present
adhib.	adhibendus	to be administered
ad. lib.	ad libitum	at pleasure
admov.	admove	apply
ante cib. or A. C.	ante cibum	before food
aq. bull.	aqua bulliens	boiling water
aq. dest.	aqua destillata	distilled water
aq. font.	aqua fontis	spring water
aq. pur.	aqua pura	pure water
bene	bene	well
b. i. d.	bis in die	twice daily
bull.	bulliat	let (it) boil
ē	cum	with
cap.	capsula	a capsule
chart. or cht.	chartula	a small medicated paper
coch. mag.	cochleare magnum	a tablespoonful
coch. med.	cochleare medium	a dessertspoonful
coch. parv.	cochleare parvum	a teaspoonful
collyr.	collyrium	an eyewash
comp.	compositus	compounded of
cong.	congius	a gallon
cont. rem.	continuantur remedia	continue the medicine
cras mane sum.	cras mane sumendus	take tomorrow morning
cuj lib.	cujus libet	of any you please
d., det.	da, detur	give, let be given
d d. in d.	de die in diem	from day to day
dent. tal. dos.	dentur tales doses	give of such doses
dieb. alt.	diebus alternis	every other day
dieb. tert.	diebus tertiliis	every 3rd day
dil.	dilue, dilutus	dilute, diluted
dim.	dimidius	one-half
div.	divide	divide
div. in p. aeq.	dividatur in partes aequales	let it be divided into equal parts
donec alv. sol. ft.	donec alvus soluta fuerit	until bowels are open
dos.	dosis	dose
dur. dolor.	durante dolore	while pain lasts
emp.	emplastrum	plaster
emuls.	emulsio	an emulsion
ft.	fiat	let be made
garg.	gargarisma	a gargle
grad.	gradatim	by degrees
gr.	granum	a grain
gtt.	gutta, guttae	a drop, drops
guttat.	guttatim	by drops
haust.	haustus	a draught
hor. decub.	hora decubitus	bed hour
hor. som. or h. s.	hora somni	bed time
hor. 1 spat.	horae unius spatio	one hour's time
ind.	indies	daily
inf.	infusum	let it infuse
int.	intime	thoroughly
lin.	linimentum	a liniment
lot.	lotio	a lotion
M.	misce	mix
mac.	macera	macerate
man. prim.	mane primo	first thing in the morning
mas.	massa	mass
med.	medicamentum	a medicine
m. et n.	mane et nocte	morning and night
mitt.	mitte	send
mitt. x tal.	mitte decem tales	send 10 like this
mod.	modicus	moderate sized
mod. praesc.	modo praescripto	in the manner written
moll.	mollis	soft
mor. dict.	more dicto	in the manner directed
mor. sol.	more solito	as accustomed
ne tr. s. num.	ne tradas sine nummo	deliver not without the money
no.	numerus	number
noct. maneq.	nocte manequa	night and morning

Abbreviation	Word or Phrase	English Equivalent
non. rep., n. r.	non repetatur	let it not be repeated
o.	octarius	a pint
omn. bih.	omni bihoris	every 2nd hour
omn. hor.	omni hora	every hour
om. ¼ h.	omni quadrantae horae	every 15 minutes
om. mane vel. noc.	omni mane vel nocte	every morning or night
p. c.	post cibum	after meals
pil.	pilula	a pill
p. p. a.	phiala prius agitata	the bottle being first shaken
p. r. n.	pro re nata	as occasion arises
pro rat. act.	pro ratione aetatis	according to patient's age
pulv.	pulvis	powder
q. h.	quaque hora	every hour
q. l.	quantum libet	as much as pleases
q. s.	quantum sufficiat	as much as suffices
quotid.	quotidie	daily
red. in pulv.	reductus in pulverem	reduced to powder
repetat., rep.	repetatur	to be repeated
sec. a., or s. a.	secundem artem	according to art
semih.	semihora	half an hour
sig.	signa	write
sing.	singulorum	of each
sol.	solutio	solution
s. o. s.	si opus sit	if need exists
solv.	solve	dissolve
ss.	semi or semisse	a half
stat.	statim	immediately
st.	stet or stent	let it (or them) stand
subind.	subinde	frequently
sum.	sume	take
sum. tal.	sumat talem	take 1 such
suppos.	suppositoria	a suppository
tab.	tabella	a tablet
tere.	tere	rub
tere bene	tere bene	rub well
t. i. d.	ter in die	thrice daily
trit.	tritura	triturate or grind
ult. praes.	ultimus praescriptus	the last ordered
ut dict.	ut dictum	as directed
vitel.	vitellus	yolk of an egg

Weights and Measures.

- ℥ Minimum, -i, n., minim, of a fluidram.
- Gtt. Gutta, -ae, f, a drop.
- gr. Granum, -i, n, a grain.
- ℥ Scrupulus, -i, m., a scruple, 20 grains.
- ℥ Drachma, -ae, f., a dram, 60 grains
- ℥ Fluidrachma, -ae, f, a fluidram, 60 minims.
- ℥ Uncia, -ae, f, a troy ounce 480 grains
- ℥ Fluiduncia, -ae, f, a fluidounce, 8 fluidrams.
- lb. Libra, -ae, f, a pound (troy), 5760 grains.
- O. Octarius, -i, m, a pint, 16 fluidounces
- C Congius, -i, m., a gallon, 8 pints.
- ss. Semis, indecl, a half.

Quantities are designated by Roman numerals following the symbol for denomination.
SEE. charting.

p. base or substance. One of several products of intestinal putrefaction found in normal urine which, when injected, raises blood pressure in animals.

p. nerves. Nerves which when stimulated bring about an increase in blood pressure

p. reflex. Any reflex in which the response to stimulation is increased by blood pressure.

pre'ssorecept'or. Sensory nerve ending such as those in the aorta and carotid sinus which are stimulated by changes in blood pressure

pressure (prēsh'ūr) [L. *pressura*, a squeezing-]. 1. A compression. 2. Stress or force exerted on a body, as by tension, weight, pulling, etc. 3. *Psy.* Quality of sensation aroused by moderate compression of the skin. 4. In physics, the quotient obtained by dividing a force by the area of the surface on which it acts.

RS atmosphere, blood, hypertonic, isotonic.

p., after- A feeling of p. which remains for a few seconds after removal of a weight or other pressure.

p., arterial. P. of blood in the arteries
For a normal young man at physical and mental rest and in sitting position, systolic blood pressure averages about 120 mm Hg; diastolic pressure about 80 mm Hg. There is a wide range of normal variation, due to constitutional, physical, and psychic factors. For women the figures are lower; for older people they are higher. There is little difference in the b.p. of the two arms

p., atmospheric. P. of weight of atmosphere; at sea level it averages about 760 mm. of mercury.

p., back. P. resulting from interference in flow of blood from the ventri-

cies such as occurs in valvular disorders. Results in reduced venous return to the heart and consequent venous engorgement.

p., blood. P. exerted by blood against the walls of blood vessels. *See* **blood pressure**.

p., diastolic. Arterial pressure during diastole or dilatation of heart chambers.

p., endocardiac. *Syn:* **intracardiac**.

p. Blood pressure within the heart.

p., hydrostatic. The pressure exerted by a fluid within a closed system.

p., intraabdominal. P. within the abdominal cavity such as that caused by descent of the diaphragm.

p., intracranial. P. of the cerebrospinal fluid, which in a recumbent position is from 60 to 120 mm.

p., intraocular. Normal tension within the eyeball, equal to 20-25 mm of mercury.

p., intrathoracic. P. within the thorax but outside of the lungs. In quiet expiration it is about -4.5 mm., and in forced inspiration, as high as -30 mm., but in quiet inspiration, -7.5 mm.

p., intraventricular. P. within the ventricles of the heart during different phases of diastole and systole.

p., oncotic. Osmotic pressure, *qv*.

p., osmotic. The force with which a solvent, usually water, passes through a semipermeable membrane separating solutions of different concentrations. It is measured by determining the hydrostatic (mechanical) pressure which must be opposed to the osmotic force to bring the passage to a standstill. The osmotic *p.* of blood serum and of solutions isotonic* with it is 6.7 atmospheres.

p., palsy. Temporary paralysis due to pressure on a nerve trunk.

p., paralysis. Paralysis due to pressure on the spinal cord.

ETIOL. Injury, tumor, gummata.

p. points. Areas for exerting pressure to control bleeding.

For control of hemorrhage, pressure above bleeding point when an artery passes over a bone may be sufficient. The principal *p. points* are:

(a) Two inches above clavicle, over common carotid artery, backwards, against spine. (b) At side of face in front of ear, over temporal artery. (c) Behind mastoid process, over occipital artery. (d) Behind clavicle, pressing subclavian artery down on to 1st rib. (e) The axillary artery by compression in axilla. (f) The brachial artery compressed by pressure at inner edge of biceps muscle halfway down arm, and also above bend of elbow, before artery divides into radial and ulnar arteries. (g) On thumb side of wrist against radius, to compress the radial. (h) On little finger side of wrist against ulna, to compress ulnar. (i) In palm, opp. root of abducted thumb, over deep palmar arch. (j) Abdominal artery may be compressed against lumbar vertebrae, to left of middle line, when patient lies on his back. (k) By abduction and ext. rotation of thigh, head of femur is brought forward into groin and femoral artery may be compressed against it, in this position. (l) In popliteal space over popliteal artery. (m) At front of bend of ankle over ant. tibial artery. (n) Behind int. malleolus, over post. tibial artery, as it passes into foot.

p., pulse. The difference between systolic and diastolic pressures; normally about 120, -70 equalling 50 mm. Normally about 40 (120 - 80).

p. sore. A bed* sore, one caused by pressure on a certain area or by a splint. *Syn:* **decubitus**.

p., systolic. Arterial pressure at time of the contraction of the ventricles, or the ventricular systole.

p., venous. Pressure of the blood within the veins. It is highest near the periphery, diminishing progressively from capillaries to the heart. Near the heart the pressure may be below zero (a "negative pressure") due to negative intrathoracic pressure.

presternum (prê-stern'um) [L *prae*, before, + G *sternon*, chest]. The upper part of the sternum. *Syn* **manubrium, sterni**.

presuppurative (prê-sûp'û-râ-tiv) [P + sub, under, + *puris*, pus]. Relating to period of inflammation before suppuration.

presylvian fissure (pre-sil'vî-ân) [L *prae*, before]. The anterior division of the sylvian fissure.

presystole (prê-sis'tô-lê) [P + G *systole*, contraction]. The period in the heart's cycle just before the systole.

presystolic (prê-sis-tol'ik) [P + *systole*, contraction]. Before the systole of the heart.

pretarsal (prê-tar'sâl) [P + G *tarsus*, tarsus]. In front of the tarsus.

pretibial (prê-tib'i-âl) [P + *tibia*, shin]. In front of the tibia.

p. fever. *Syn* **Fort Bragg fever**. A viral disease characterized by fever, rash on legs, prostration, splenomegaly, and respiratory disturbances.

preurethritis (prê'û-re-thr'i'tis) [P + G *ourêthra*, urethra, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation around the urethral orifice of the vaginal vestibule.

prev'alance. The number of cases of a disease present in a population at a given time.

preventive (prê-vên'tiv) [L *praevenire*, to come before]. Warding off. *Syn* **prophylactic**.

p. medicine. That branch of medicine concerned with the prevention of disease.

preventorium (prê-vên-to'ri-um) [L *praevenire*, to come before]. An institution for those threatened with tuberculosis.

prevertebral (prê-ver'te-brâl) [L *prae*, before, + *vertebra*, vertebra]. In front of a vertebra.

prevertiginous (prê-ver'tij'in-ûs) [P + *vertigô*, dizziness]. Having a tendency to fall forward. *Syn* **dizzy**.

preves'ical. Located in front of the bladder.

pre'via. Appearing before or in front of.

prezon'ular. Pert. to the post chamber of the eye, the space between iris and ciliary zonule (suspensory ligament).

priapism (pri'âp-izm) [G. *Priapos*, god of procreation, + *-ismos*, condition]. Abnormal, painful and continued erection of the penis due to disease, usually without sexual desire.

ETIOL: May be due to lesions of the cord above the lumbar region, or turgescence of corpora cavernosa without erection may exist. It may be reflex from peripheral sensory irritants, from organic irritation of nerve tracts or nerve centers when libido may be lacking or from psychical irritation with libido present in satyriasis.

RS: erection, gonorrhea, satyriasis.

priapitis (pri-âp'i'tis) [P + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the penis.

prickle cell (prîk'l). A cell with rod-

shaped processes, intercellular bridges connecting with similar adjoining cells

p. c. layer. SYN: *stratum germinativum*, *stratum spinosum*, *malpighian layer*. The innermost layer of the epidermis.

prickly heat (prĭk'ĭl hēt). Noncontagious, cutaneous eruption of red pimples, with itching and tingling of the affected parts, seen usually in hot weather.

Error. Inflammation of skin around sweat ducts. SYN: *lichen tropicus*, *milriaria*.

Priessnitz compress (prēs'nĭtz). A wet cold compress. SEE *Neptune girdle*

primae viae (prĭ'mē vĭ'ē) [L. first passages]. The alimentary canal, the secondary ones consisting of the lacteals.

primary (prĭ'mā-rĭ) [L. *primus*, first]. First in time or order. SYN *principal*.

p. amputation. One before inflammation has set in.

p. bubo. An adenitis, of simple character, of an inguinal gland. SYN: *bubon d'emblee*.

p. cell. PT A device consisting of a container 2 solid conducting elements and an electrolyte, for the production of electric current by chemical energy.

p. dementia. A psychosis of youth. SYN: Extreme apathy, listlessness, without perception of environment.

p. hemorrhage. Bleeding at time of an injury.

p. lesion. 1. An original one from which a 2nd one originates. 2 Lesion of syphilis, a chancre.*

p. sore. The initial s. or hard chancre of syphilis.

primate (prĭ'māt) [L. *primus*, first] A member of the order Primates

Primates. An order of vertebrates belonging to the class Mammalia, subclass Theria Includes the lemurs, tarsiers, monkeys, apes, and man They are most highly developed with respect to the brain and nervous system

prime (prim) [L. *primus*, first]. Period of greatest health and strength

p. mover. SYN *agonist*, *protagonist*. The muscle primarily responsible for a specific action

primigravida (prĭ-mĭ-grāv'ĭ-dā) ['' + *grāvīda*, pregnant]. A woman during her 1st pregnancy.

primipara (prĭ-mĭp'ā-rā) ['' + *parēre*, to bear offspring]. A woman who has had or who is giving birth to her 1st child

primiparity (prĭ-mĭp'ār'ĭ-tĭ) ['' + *parēre*, to bear offspring]. Condition of having given birth to only 1 child.

primiparous (prĭ-mĭp'ā-rūs) ['' + *parēre*, to bear offspring]. Pert. to a primipara, woman giving birth to, or having had, 1st child.

primitiae (prĭ-mĭsh'ĭ-ē) [L. *primus*, first] Liquor amnii appearing before the fetus at birth. SEE: *amnion*, *bag of waters*, *liquor amnii*, *labor*.

primitive (prĭm'ĭ-tĭv) [L. *primitivus*, from *primus*, first]. Original; early in point of time; embryonic.

p. groove. The longitudinal depression in the dorsum of the embryonic area.

p. streak. A dark, thickened longitudinal band which forms at caudal end of the embryonic disk, consisting of a surface layer of ectoderm overlying a thickened mass of mesoderm cells. It marks the future longitudinal axis of the embryo.

primordial (prĭ-mor'dĭ-āl) [L. *primordium*, the beginning]. Existing first.

primordium. SYN: *anlage*. In Embry. the first beginnings of a future organ or part

princeps (prin'sēps) [L. *princeps*, chief]. 1. Original; first 2 The name of certain arteries. EX: *princeps cervicis*.

principal (prin'sĭ-pāl) [L. *princeps*, *princeps*, chief]. 1. Chief. 2. Outstanding.

principle (prin'sĭ-pl) [L. *principium*, foundation]. 1. A constituent of a compound representing its essential properties 2 A fundamental truth. 3. An established rule of action.

p., antianemic. SEE: *factor*, *anti-anemic*.

p., antidiuretic. The antidiuretic hormone (ADH) present in extracts of the post. lobe of hypophysis.

p's, gastrointestinal. Substances secreted by mucosa of stomach and intestine which are absorbed by the blood and act as hormones. SEE: *cholecystokinin*, *gastrin*, *secretin*.

p., oxytocic. A hormone in extracts of post. lobe of hypophysis which stimulates contraction of uterine muscle.

p., proximate. A substance that may be extracted from its complex form without destroying or altering its chemical properties

prism (prĭzm) [G. *prisma*]. A solid with sides which are parallelograms whose bases are similar plane figures

p., enamel. A minute rod of calcareous material deposited at the end of an ameloblast in the formation of the enamel of a tooth

prismometer (prĭz-mōp-tōm'ēt-ēr) ['' + *opsis*, vision, + *metron*, measure]. Device for estimating abnormal refraction of the eye by using prisms.

privates (prĭ-vēts) [L. *privatus*, peculiar to an individual] The ext. genitalia of the male or female.

p. r. n. [L. *pro re nata*]. As circumstance may require.

pro- [L. & G]. Prefix meaning *for*, *in front of*, *before*, *from*, *in behalf of*, *on account of*, etc.

proactinomycin (prō-āk'tĭ-nō-mĭ'sĭn). An antibiotic obtained from *Nocardia gardneri*. Effective against gram-positive bacteria

proagglutinoïd (prō'āg-glū'tĭ-noyd) An agglutinoïd having a greater affinity for the agglutinoïgen than that possessed by the agglutinin

proamnion (prō-ām'nĭ-ōn) [G. *pra*, before, + *amnion*, amnion]. A region anterior to the head in a vertebrate embryo in which mesoderm is lacking

proantithrombin (prō'ān-tĭ-thrōm'bĭn) A substance present in blood plasma or serum which, through the action of heparin, is converted into antithrombin.

proband (prō'bānd). One selected as the basis for a genetic or hereditary study as the original one having a physical or mental disorder.

probationary (prō-bā'shūn-ar-ĭ) [L. *probatio*, a trial]. One who is on trial. Waiting, as for admission or for a test.

p. ward. One for the temporary detention of patients suspected of having a communicable disease.

probationer (prō-bā'shūn-ēr) [L. *probatio*, a trial]. A person on trial for a time, as a newly admitted student nurse.

procaine hydrochloride (prō'kān). USP. White, colorless, crystalline compound. ACTOVS AND USES: A safe, local anesthetic, less toxic than cocaine. Used in infiltration anesthesia, nerve block, and spinal anesthesia. Its effect is prolonged by simultaneous injection of epinephrine

Dosage. For infiltration, 0.25-0.5% sol., for instillations, injections, or nerve block, 1-2% sol.; for eye, 1-5% sol. Relatively ineffective for surface application.

procatactic (prô'kât-ark'tik) [G. *prô*, before, + *katachein*, to begin]. Predisposing or inciting, as the cause of a disease.

procatarxis (prô'kât-ark'sis) [+ *katachein*, to begin]. Inception of a disease through a predisposing cause.

procelous (prô-sê'lûs) [+ *kolos*, hollow] Concave anteriorly.

procephalic (prô-sê-fâl'ik) [+ *kephalê*, a head] Of or relating to the ant. part of the head.

proceroid (prô-sêr'koyd) The first larval stage in the development of certain cestodes belonging to order Pseudophyllidea. It is an elongated structure which develops in crustaceans.

process (prôs'ês) [L. *processus*, a going before]. 1. A method of action. 2. State of progress of a disease. 3. A projection, as of the extremity of a bone.

p. acromion. The acromion, *q.v.*

p. alar. A process of cribiform plate of ethmoid bone which articulates with frontal bone.

p. alveolar. 1. The inferior border of the maxilla containing sockets for upper teeth. 2. The superior border of body of mandible containing sockets for lower teeth.

p. articular, of vertebra. One of four processes (2 sup. and 2 inf.) by which vertebrae articulate with each other.

p. basilar. Narrow part of the base of occipital bone, in front of foramen magnum, articulating with the sphenoid bone. *SYN pars basilaris*.

p. caudate. P. of caudate lobe of liver extending under rt lobe.

p. ciliary. One of about 70 prominent meridional ridges projecting from cornea ciliaris of choroid coat of eye to which suspensory ligament of lens is attached.

p. condyloid. Post process on sup. border of ramus of mandible which articulates with temporal bone.

p. coracoid. A beak-shaped process extending upward and laterally from neck of scapula.

p. coronoid. 1. P. extending upward from ant. portion of ramus of mandible. 2. Sharp projection forming ant. and lower border of semilunar notch of ulna.

p. ensiform. The xiphoid process of the sternum.

p. ethmoidal. Small p. on sup. border of inf. concha which articulates with uncinate process of ethmoid.

p. falciform. An extension of post. edge of sacrotuberous ligament to ramus of ischium.

p. frontal. Upward projection of maxilla which articulates with frontal bone. Forms part of orbit and nasal fossa.

p. frontosphenoidal. Upward projecting process of zygomatic bone.

p. head. *SYN notochordal plate.* An axial strand of cells in vertebrate embryos extending forward from primitive knot. Forms primitive axis about which embryo differentiates.

p. infraorbital. Medially projecting process of zygomatic bone which articulates with maxilla. Forms inferior lateral margin of orbit.

p. jugular. P. of occipital bone lying lateral to occipital condyle.

p. lacrimal. A short process of inf.

concha which articulates with lacrimal bone.

p. lenticular. A knob on the malleus in the ear which articulates with the stapes.

p. lyophilic. *SEE lyophilization*.

p. mandibular. Post. portion of 1st branchial arch from which lower jaw develops.

p. mastoid. Projection of mastoid portion of the temporal bone.

p. maxillary. 1. Ant. portion of 1st branchial arch which, with medial nasal processes, forms upper jaw. 2. P. of inf. nasal concha extending laterally and covering orifice of antrum. 3. P. on ant. border of perpendicular portion of palatine bone.

p. odontoid. *SYN dens* Toothlike process extending upward from axis about which the axis rotates.

p. olecranon. The olecranon, an extension at proximal end of ulna.

p. orbital. 1. P. at tip of perpendicular portion of palatine bone directed upward and backward. 2. P. of zygomatic bone which forms ant. boundary of temporal fossa.

p. palatine. P. extending transversely from medial surface of maxilla. With corresponding process from other side, it forms major portion of hard palate.

p. postglenoid. P. of temporal bone separating mandibular fossa from ext. acoustic meatus.

p. pterygoid. P. of sphenoid bone extending downward from junction of the body and great wing. Consists of the lateral and medial pterygoid plates.

p. styloid. *SEE styloid process*.

p. transverse. P. extending laterally and dorsally from the arch of a vertebra.

p. vermiform. *SYN vermiform appendix, q.v.*

p. vocal. P. of arytenoid cartilage which serves for attachment of vocal ligament.

p. xiphoid. *SYN ensiforme p.* Thin, elongated process extending caudally from body of sternum.

processus (prô-sês'ûs) (pl *processûs*) [L.]. Process or processes.

p. cochleariformis. Curved portion of a thin plate of bone separating eustachian tube from canal for tensor tympani muscle over which tendon of muscle passes before insertion into manubrium of malleus.

p. retromandibularis. Wedge-shaped portion of parotid gland which projects medially toward the pharynx.

p. uncinate. 1. Curved process of ethmoid labyrinth projecting from lateral wall of middle meatus which forms inf. border of hiatus semilunaris. 2. *SYN pancreas of Winslow* A hooklike portion of the head of pancreas which curves around the sup. mesenteric vessels.

procheilon (prô-high'lôn) Prominence in central portion of the upper lip.

prochondral. Preceding the formation of cartilage.

Prochowick's diet (prô-kôv'nîk). A restricted one for women with a narrow pelvis who are pregnant. Carbohydrates and liquids are reduced.

Prochowick's method (artificial respiration). A manner of administering artificial respiration in asphyxia of the newborn by compression of the infant's chest while the head hangs backward.

pro'chromosome. *SYN: chromocenter; false or chromatin nucleolus, karyosome, q.v.*

procidencia (prô-sî-dên'shî-â) [L. a fall-

ing forward]. A complete prolapse, esp. of the uterus which lies outside of the vulva, with inverted vaginal walls.

Etymology: Generally due to injury of pelvic floor. See *descensus uteri*.

procreate (prō'krē-āt) [L. *prō*, forward, + *creare*, to create]. To beget; to bring forth young.

procreation (prō'krē-ā'shūn) [+ *creare*, to create]. The act or state of bringing forth young. **Syn:** *reproduction*.

proctagra (prōk-tag'rā) [G. *prōktos*, anus, + *agra*, seizure]. Sudden rectal pain.

proctalgia (prōk-tāl'jī-ā) [+ *algos*, pain]. Pain in or about the anus and rectum.

proctofresia (prōk-tāt-rē'zī-ā) [+ *a-*, priv. + *fresis*, perforation]. Imperforate condition of the anus.

proctectasia (prōk'tēk'tā-sī-ā). Dilatation of the anus or rectum.

proctectomy (prōk-tēk'tō-mī) [+ *ek-*, *tomē*, excision]. Excision of the rectum or anus.

proctencilis (prōk-tēn-kī'sīs) [+ *eg-*, *klein*, to shut in]. Stricture of the anus or rectum.

procteuranter (prōk-tū-rin'tēr) [+ *eurynēin*, to widen]. Instrument for dilation of the anus or rectum.

proctitis (prōk-tīt'is) [+ *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of rectum and anus. **See** *bicho*, *rectitis*.

Etymology: Infectious organisms, trauma, radiation injury, drugs, esp broad-spectrum antibiotics, allergy.

p., acute or chronic. **Syn:** Rectal discomfort, repeated urge to evacuate rectum, accompanied by inability to pass feces, presence of mucus, blood or pus in stools, tenesmus.

p., diphtheritic. Diphtheritic membrane forms over surface of mucous membrane, forms sort of albuminous membrane. Headache, roaring in ears. Constipation, gas, neurasthenia, bloating.

p., dysenteric. May result from ordinary diarrhea, affects upper part the most. May have ulcers, afterwards cicatricial scars.

p., gonorrheal. Gonorrheal infection.

p., traumatic. **Syn:** Pain, pressure as if bowels were going to move; irritable; mucous membrane red, eroded. Surface tissues sensitive to touch. Chronic constipation.

procto-, proct- [G]. Combining forms meaning the *anus* and *rectum*.

proctocoele (prōk'tō-sēl) [G. *prōktos*, anus, + *kēlē*, hernia]. A protrusion of the rectal mucosa.

p., vaginal. Hernia of the rectum into the vagina.

proctoclysis (prōk-tōk'li-sīs) [+ *klysis*, a washing out]. A continuous injection into the rectum and colon in which the solution is introduced drop by drop.

THERAPEUTIC PURPOSES: (a) To supply fluid in postoperative cases when fluids cannot be taken otherwise. (b) In suppression of kidney functioning, to flush the kidneys and stimulate elimination. (c) To supply the body with fluid as in hemorrhage, vomiting, or in diarrhea. (d) To stimulate the body when in shock, by raising the blood pressure. (e) To relieve thirst as in persistent vomiting. (f) To dilute toxic substance as in septicemia. (g) To promote elimination in infectious conditions. (h) To help prevent or overcome acidosis.

SOLUTIONS USED: The solution usually consists of a normal saline solution, a

sodium bicarbonate solution, or plain tap water at body temperature. Normal salt solution half strength is frequently used. This need not be a sterile solution unless so ordered. Sodium bicarbonate of 2% to 5% strength. A glucose solution of 5% to 15% strength may be ordered for its nutritive value. A combination of these may also be ordered. as a normal saline with glucose and sodium bicarbonate, 5% and 2%, respectively, or other combinations may be given as an order.

METHOD: 15-30 drops per minute continuously for 36 hr. **See:** *enteroclysis*.

TEMPERATURE: This should be not less than 105° F. to begin with, although some advocate 118° to 120° F. **Syn:** *Murphy drip*.

proctococcyxipexia, proctococcyxipexy (prōk'tō-kōk-sī-pēk'sī-ā, -kōk'sī-pēk'sī) [+ *kōkkyz*, coccyx, + *pēzis*, fixation]. Suture of rectum to the coccyx.

proctocolitis (prōk'tō-kō-lī'tīs) [+ *kōlon*, colon, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of colon and rectum.

proctocolonoscopy (prōk'tō-kō'lōn-ōs'kō-pī) [+ *kōlon*, colon, + *skopein*, to examine]. Examination of interior of rectum and lower colon.

proctocystotomy (prōk'tō-sīs-tōt'ō-mī) [G. *prōktos*, anus, + *kystis*, bladder, + *tomē*, a cutting]. Incision into the bladder through the rectum.

proctodeum (prōk-tō-dēūm) [G. *prōktos*, anus, + *daimn*, to divide]. An ectodermal depression located caudally which, upon rupture of the cloacal membrane, forms the anal canal.

proctodynia (prōk-tō-dīn'ī-ā) [+ *odynē*, pain]. Pain in the rectum or about the anus.

proctologist (prōk-tōl'ō-jīst) [+ *logos*, a study]. One who specializes in diseases of the rectum and anus.

proctology (prōk-tōl'ō-jī) [+ *logos*, a study]. Phase of medicine dealing with treatment of diseases of rectum and anus.

proctoparalysis (prōk-tō-pār-ā-līs'is) [+ *para*, at the side, + *lyein*, to loosen]. Paralysis of the anal sphincter muscle.

proctopexia, proctopexy (prōk-tō-pēks'ī-ā, prōk'tō-pēks'ī) [+ *pēzis*, fixation]. Suture of the rectum to some other part.

proctophobia (prōk'tō-fō-bī-ā) [G. *prōktos*, anus, + *phobos*, fear]. Abnormal apprehension in those suffering from rectal disease.

proctoplasty (prōk'tō-plās-tī) [+ *plast-*, formed]. Plastic surgery of the anus or rectum.

proctoplegia (prōk'tō-plē'jī-ā) [+ *plēgē*, a stroke]. Paralysis of the anal sphincter. **Syn:** *proctoparalysis*.

proctoptosis (prōk-tōp-tō'sīs) [+ *ptōsis*, a drooping]. Prolapse of the rectum. **See:** *proctidentia*.

proctorrhaphy (prōk-tōr-ā-flī) [+ *raphē*, a sewing]. Suture of rectum or anus.

proctorrhea (prōk-tōr-ē-ā) [+ *roia*, a flow]. Mucous discharge from the anus.

proctoscopy (prōk'tō-skōp) [+ *skopein*, to examine]. Instrument for inspection of the rectum.

proctoscopy (prōk-tōs'kō-pī) [G. *prōktos*, anus, + *skopein*, to examine]. Instrumental inspection of the rectum.

proctosigmoiditis (prōk'tō-sīg-mōyd-ī'tīs) [+ *sigma*, letter S, + *eidos*, form, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of the rectum and sigmoid.

proctospasm (prōk'tō-spāzm) [+ *spas-*, a contracting]. Rectal spasm.

proctostasis (prók'tō-stā'sis). Constipation resulting from failure of rectum to respond to defecation stimulus.

proctostenosis (prók'tō-stēn-ō'sis) [' + stēnōsis, a narrowing]. Stricture of the anus or rectum.

proctostomy (prók-tōs'tō-mī) [' + stoma, a mouth]. Creation of a permanent opening into the rectum.

proctotome (prók'tō-tōm) [' + tomē, a cutting]. Knife for incision into rectum.

proctotomy (prók-tōt'ō-mī) [' + tomē, a cutting]. Incision of the rectum or anus.

POSITION: Simon's.

DRESSING: Iodoform gauze, T-bandage.

proctotoreusis (prók-tō-tō-rū'sis) [' + toreusis, boring]. The making of an opening in an imperforate anus.

proctovalvotomy (prók-tō-vāl-vōt'ō-mī) [' + L. *valva*, valve, + G. *tomē*, a cutting]. Incision of the rectal valves.

procumbent (prō-kūm'bēt) [L. *procumbere*, to lean forward] Lying face down.

procurive (prō-kūr'iv) [L. *procurvus*, running forward]. Having an involuntary tendency to run forward, as in p. epilepsy.

prodromal (prōd'rō-māl) [G. *prōdromos*, running before]. Pert. to the initial stage of a disease; the interval bet. the earliest symptoms and the appearance of the rash or fever.

p. rash. One that precedes the true rash of an infectious disease.

prodrome (prōdrōm) [G. *prōdromos*, running before]. A symptom indicative of an approaching disease.

product (prōd'ukt) [L. *producere*, to beget]. Anything which is made naturally or artificially. See *catabolin*, *catabolite*.

production (prō-dūkt'shūn) [L. *productio*, a begetting, a formation]. Development or formation of a substance. See: *chromoparic*.

productive (prō-dūkt'iv) [L. *producere*, to beget]. Forming, as new tissue.

p. inflammation. Inflammation producing new tissue with or without an exudate.

proenzyme (prō-ēn'zim) [G. *prō*, before, + *en*, in, + *zymē*, a leaven]. SYN: *zymogen*.

The inactive form of an enzyme found within a cell which upon leaving the cell is converted into the active form. Ex: *pepsinogen*.

proerythroblast (prō-ē-rith'rō-blāst) SYN: *basophilic erythroblast*.

The earliest cells which show differentiation in the direction of erythrocyte formation.

proestrus. The period preceding estrus characterized by development of ovarian follicles and concomitant development of uterine endometrium.

proferment (prō-fer'mēt) [' + L. *fermentum*, leaven]. 1. Substance which develops into an enzyme. 2. Microorganism causing fermentation.

professional (prō-fēsh'ūn-āl) [L. *professio*, from *profiteri*, to profess]. 1. Pert. to a profession. 2. Caused by the practice of a profession, as *writer's cramp*.

proflavine powder (prō-flā'vīn). A powder used for dusting wounds, apparently overcoming infection where sulfanilamide fails.

pro'flu'ium. An excessive flow or discharge; a flux.

p. lactis. Excessive flow of milk.

p. seminis. Flow of semen from the vagina deposited during coition.

profundometer (prō-fōn-dōm-ēt-ēr) [L. *profundus*, deep, + G. *metron*, a measure]. Device for locating a foreign body with the fluoroscope.

profunda. Deep seated; term applied to certain deeply located blood vessels.

progen'itor. An ancestor.

progeny (prō-jēn-ī) [L. *progeniēs*, offspring]. Offspring.

progeria (prō-jē'rī-ā) [G. *pro*, before, + *geras*, old age]. Premature senility supervening upon infantilism. Rare.

ETIOI. Unknown.

Sym: Skin becomes loosened and wrinkled, baldness is common, and arteries become hardened.

progestin (prō-jēs'tin). A corpus luteum hormone which prepares the endometrium for the fertilized ovum. SYN: *progesterone*.

progesterone (prō-jēs'tēr-ōn). $C_{21}H_{32}O_2$, a steroid hormone obtained from the corpus luteum in crystalline form, occurring in two isomeric forms, alpha and beta. It is responsible for 1. Changes in uterine endometrium in 2nd half of menstrual cycle preparatory for implantation of blastocyst. 2. After implantation, development of maternal placenta. 3. Development of mammary glands. It is also formed in the placenta.

Uses. In treatment of menstrual disorders (amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea) and threatened abortion. It is ineffective when given orally hence must be administered parenterally.

proglot'id or proglottis. A segment of a tapeworm. SEE *Cestoda*, *tapeworm*.

prognathism (prōg'nā-thizm) [pro, before, + *gnathos*, jaw, + *ismos*, condition]. Projection of jaws beyond upper face.

prognathous (prōg'nāth-ūs) [' + *gnathos*, jaw]. Having jaws projecting forward beyond rest of the face.

prognosis (prōg-nō'sis) [G. *prognōsis*, foreknowledge]. Prediction of course and end of disease, and outlook based on it.

p. anceps. Doubtful prognosis.

p. fausta. Favorable prognosis.

p. infausta. Unfavorable prognosis.

prognostic (prōg-nōst'ik) [G. *prognōsis*, foreknowledge]. Affording an indication as to outcome of a disease.

prognosticate (prōg-nōst'ik-āt) [G. *prognōstikon*, knowing before]. To make a statement on the probable outcome of an illness.

prog'oso'ma. A tumor such as a hairy mole which develops from displacement of embryonic cells.

pro'gran'ulocyte. A promyelocyte, *q.v.*

pro'grav'id. Before or preceding pregnancy.

p. phase. The secretory phase of the menstrual cycle, *q.v.*

pro'gres'sion. Advancing or moving forward.

p., backward. SYN: *retropulsion*.

Walking backward; a symptom seen in certain nervous disorders.

progressive (prō-grēs'iv) [L. *progressus*, stepping forward]. Advancing.

p. muscular atrophy. Gradual advancing atrophy of groups of muscles due to spinal cord degeneration. See: *atrophy*.

p. ossifying myositis. Tendency to bony deposits in the muscles with chronic inflammation.

pregnynon (prō-jin-ōn). Commercial preparation of female sex hormone extracted from the placenta.

prolowsystole (prō-lō-sis'tō-lē) [G. *prōi*, early, + *systolē*, contraction]. A cardiac contraction occurring before its normal time.

prolowsystolia (prō-lō-sis'tō-lī-ā) [' + *systolē*, contraction]. A condition marked by occurrence of systoles before the normal time.

prololia (prō-lō'f-shī-ā) [G. *prōi*, early]. Genital precocity.

projectile vomiting. Vomiting not preceded by nausea in which the stomach contents are forcibly ejected.

projection (prō-jēk'shūn) [L. *pro*, forward, + *jacere*, to throw] 1. The act of throwing forward 2. A part extending beyond the level of its surroundings 3. The mental process by which sensations are referred to the sense organs or receptors stimulated or outside the body to the object which is the stimulus. 4. Par: Distortion of a perception as a result of its repression, resulting in such a phenomenon as hating without cause one who has been dearly loved, or attributing to others one's own undesirable traits. Characteristic of the paranoid reaction

prolabium (prō-lā'bi-ŭm) [L. *pro*, forward, + *labium*, lip]. The entire central portion of the upper lip

prolactin (prō-lāk'tīn) [" + *lac*, milk]. Hormone, derived from the ant. pituitary lobe, which stimulates lactation. It also produces luteotrophic effects and is considered identical to luteotrophine. Syn. *galactin*, *mammotropin*.

prolamin(e) (prō-lām'īn, prō-lā-min). Any one of a class of proteins found in seeds, soluble in alcohol, and insoluble in water and absolute alcohol. Syn. *gliadin*.

prolan (prō'lan). A hormone from the ant. pituitary body

prolapse (prō-lāps') [L. *pro*, before, + *lapsus*, from *labi*, to fall]. 1. A dropping of an int. part of the body, as of the uterus or rectum 2. To drop down, noted of an organ. Syn: *ptosis*.

p. (of) anus. See: *prolapsus ani*.

p. of the cord. Expulsion of umbilical cord prematurely. See *labor*.

p. (of) intervertebral disk. Posterior displacement of disk

p. (of) iris. Protrusion of iris through an injury in the cornea

p. (of) rectum. Protrusion of rectal mucosa through the anus

p. (of) uterus. See: *prolapsus uteri*.

prolapsus (prō-lāp'sūs) [L. a dropping]. A falling or downward displacement of some part of the body, as the uterus.

p. ani. Protrusion of lower portion of digestive tract through ext. sphincter of anus. See: *prolapsus (of) rectum*

p. uteri. Downward displacement of uterus, the cervix sometimes protruding from the vaginal orifice. Syn. *descensus uteri*.

proleptis (prō-lēp'sis) [G. *pro*, before, + *lepsis*, a seizure]. Return of paroxysmal attacks at successively shorter intervals

proleptic (prō-lēp'tik) [" + *lepsis*, a seizure]. Recurring before the time expected, said of paroxysms.

proleukocyte (prō-lū'kō-sīt) [" + " + *kytos*, cell]. An undeveloped leukocyte. Syn: *leukoblast*

proliferate (prō-lif'ēr-āt) [L. *proles*, offspring, + *ferre*, to bear]. To increase by reproduction of similar forms

proliferation (prō-lif'ēr-ā'shūn) [" + *ferre*, to bear]. 1. Reproduction rapidly and repeatedly of new parts, as by cell division. 2. Process or result of rapid reproduction. See: *auzeisis*.

proliferous (prō-lif'ēr-ūs) [" + *ferre*, to bear]. 1. Multiplying, as by formation of new tissue cells. 2. Bearing offspring

p. cyst. One with epithelial lining, proliferating and projecting from inner surface of the cyst.

prolific (prō-lif'ik) [" + *facere*, to make]. Fruitful; reproductive. Syn: *fertile*.

proligerous (prō-lif'ēr-ūs) [" + *gerere*, to bear]. Producing offspring. Syn: *germinating*.

prolinase. An enzyme found in animal tissues and yeast which hydrolyzes proline peptides to simpler peptides and proline.

prolin(e) (prō'lēn, -līn). An important amino acid, formed by protein decomposition, having the formula. $C_5H_9N_2COOH$.

prolymphocyte (prō'lim'fō-sīt). A cell intermediate between a lymphoblast and lymphocyte

promegakaryocyte. Cell from which a megakaryocyte develops

promegaloblast (prō'még'āl-ō-blāst) [G. *pro*, before, + *megas*, *megal*, large, + *blastos*, germ]. A cell of the erythrocyte series preceding the megakoblast.

prometheum. A chemical element. Syms *Pm*. At number 61. At. weight 147.

prominentia (prōm-in-ēn'shī-ā) [L.]. A projection

p. laryngeae. BNA. The laryngeal prominence; Adam's apple. Syn: *prominens adam*.

p. spiralis. Syn. *spiral prominence*

A small ridge extending entire length of cochlea located on inner surface of spiral ligament. It projects slightly into cochlear canal and contains blood vessels including the vas prominiens.

promontory (prōm'un-tō-rī) [L. *promontorium*, a projection]. A projecting process or part.

p. of sacrum. The ant. projecting portion of the pelvic surface of base of the sacrum. With the 5th lumbar vertebra, it forms the sacrovertebral angle

p. of tympanic cavity. Projection on medial wall of tympanic cavity produced by first turn of the cochlea

promyelocyte (prō'mī'ēl-ō-sīt) [G. *pro*, before, + *myelos*, marrow, + *kytos*, cell]. 1. A large mononuclear myeloid cell seen in the blood in leukemia. 2. Cell development bet. myeloblast and a myelocyte, resembling a myeloblast.

pronation (prō-nā'shūn) [L. *pronāre*, to bend forward]. 1. The act of lying prone or face downward 2. The act of turning hand so that palm faces downward or backward

pronator. A muscle which pronates. See *Muscles of arm and forearm*. See *App*

prone (prōn) [L. *pronāre*, to bend forward]. Lying horizontal, with face downward; of the hand, with the palms turned downward. Off: *supine*.

pronephric (prō-nē'frik). Pert. to the pronephron, *q v*

p. duct. Duct which connects posteriorly to cloaca and to which pronephric tubules are connected.

p. tubules. Several pairs of segmentally arranged tubules which open into cranial portion of pronephric duct. They communicate with coelom through a ciliated funnel-shaped nephrostome. They are vestigial in higher vertebrates.

pronephron, **pronephros** (prō-nē'rōn, -rōs) [G. *pro*, before, + *nephros*, kidney]. The earliest and simplest type of excretory organ of vertebrates, functional in simpler forms (cyclostomes) and serving as a provisional kidney in some fishes and amphibians. In reptiles, birds, and mammals, it appears in the embryo as a temporary, functionless structure

pronograde (prō'nō-grād) [L. *pronāre*, to bend forward, + *gradus*, a step]. Walking on hands and feet or resting with the body in a horizontal position. Off: *orthograde*.



PRONE POSITION.

pronometer (prō-nōm'ēt-ēr) [" + *G. metron*, a measure] Device for showing amount of pronation or supination of forearm

pronucleus (prō-nū'klē-ūs) [*L. pro*, before, + *nucleus*, nut]. Nucleus of the ovum, the female p., or of the spermatozoon, the male p., after the fertilization of the ovum

prootic (prō-ō'tīk, -ō'tīk) [*G. pro*, before, + *ous*, ot-, ear] In front of the ear.

propagation (prōp-ā-gā'shūn) [*L. propagare*, to fasten forward] Act of reproducing or giving birth *SYN*: generation, reproduction.

propagative (prōp-ā-gā-tīv) [*L. propagare*, to fasten forward]. Pert. to or taking part in reproduction.

propalinal (prō-pāl'in-āl) [*G. pro*, before, + *palin*, back] Applied to a backward and forward movement, as of the jaws.

propeptone (prō-pēp'tōn) [*G. pro*, before, + *peptin*, to digest] An intermediate product in the digestive conversion of protein into peptone *SYN*: hemialbumose

propeptonuria (prō'pēp-tō-nū'rī-ā) [" + " + *ouron*, urine] Excretion of propeptone in the urine. *SYN*: hemialbumosuria.

properdin (prō-perd'in) [*L. perdere*, to destroy] A natural blood chemical that destroys bacteria. It neutralizes viruses giving innate immunity against would-be invaders It is an antidote to "radiation sickness" It is a protein obtained from the serum of blood

prophase (prō'fāz) [*G. pro*, before, + *phasis*, an appearance]. First stage of indirect cell division.

SEE: centriole, "meta-" words, mitosis, "tele-" words.

prophylactic (prō-flī-āk'tīk) [*G. prophylaktikos*, guarding] 1. Warding off disease. 2. Agent which wards off disease

prophylaxis (prō-flī-āks'is) [*G. prophylassein*, to guard against] 1. Observance of rules necessary to prevent disease 2. In dentistry, cleansing of the teeth's surface.

proprietary medicine (prō-pri-ē-tar'ī) [*L. proprietarius*, pert. to property]. "Any chemical, drug or similar preparation used in the treatment of diseases, if such article is protected against free competition, as to name, product, composition or process of manufacture, by secrecy, patent or copyright, or by another means." *American Medical Association*. SEE: patent medicine.

proprioception (prō'pri-ō-sēp-shūn). The awareness of posture, movement, changes in equilibrium, and the knowledge of position, weight, and resistance of objects in relation to the body.

proprioceptive (prō'pri-ō-sēp'tiv) [*L. proprius*, one's own, + *ceptus*, from *capere*, to take] Pert to proprioception.

p. impulses. Afferent impulses arising in proprioceptors, *q v*

p. sense. Muscle sense, kinesthetic sense

proprioceptor (prō'pri-ō-sēp'tor) [*L. proprius*, one's own, + *ceptor*, a receiver, from *capere*, to take] A receptor which responds to stimuli originating within the body itself, esp those responding to pressure or stretch *Ex*: muscle spindles, Golgi tendon organs, pacinian corpuscles, and labyrinthine receptors

proptometer (prōp-tōm'ēt-ēr) [*G. proptosis*, protrusion, + *metron*, a measure] An instrument for measuring extent of exophthalmos

proptosis (piōp-tō'sis) [*G. proptōsis*, protrusion] A downward displacement, as of the uterus or of the eyeball in exophthalmic goiter, or in inflammatory conditions of the orbit

propulsion (prō-pūl'shūn) [*L. propulsus*, from *propellere*, to force forward]. 1. A tendency to push or fall forward in walking. 2. A condition seen in paralysis agitans. SEE: festination

propylthiouracil (prō'pil-thi-ō-ū'rā-sil). Antithyroid drug used in treatment of hyperthyroidism, thyroditis, and thyrotoxicosis Also employed for preoperative therapy and in cases where surgery is contraindicated

DOSAGE Severe hyperthyroidism, 50 mg every 8 hours Milder hyperthyroidism, 50 mg twice daily

pro re nata (prō rā nah'tā) [*L.*]. According to the circumstances

prorennin (prō-rēn'in) [*L. pro*, before, + *rennin*]. The preliminary material which is converted into rennin. *SYN*: mother substance, renninogen, zymogen.

prosecretin (prō'sē-krē'tin) [*L. pro*, before, + *secretio*, a secretion] Substance present in the duodenal mucosa which, when acted on by hydrochloric acid in chyme, is converted into secretin. SEE: secretin

prosector (prō-sēk'tor) [" + *sector*, from *secare*, to cut]. One who prepares cadavers for dissection or dissects for demonstration.

prosencephalon (prōs-ēn-sēf'al-ōn) [*G. pros*, before, + *egkephalos*, brain]. The embryonic forebrain which gives rise to the telencephalon and diencephalon, *q v*

prosodemic (prōs-ō-dēm'ik) [*G. prosō*, forward, + *dēmos*, people]. Spread by individual contact; said of a disease.

prosepalgia (prōs-ō-pāl'yī-ā) [*G. prosōpon*, face, + *algos*, pain]. Neuralgic pain in

the trigeminal nerve and its branches.
Syn: *protopodynia*.

prosopectasia (prós'ô-pék-tá'zī-ā) [G. *prosopeō*, face, + *ektasis*, dilatation] Abnormal size of the face

prosopic (prô'sôp'ik) Pert. to face or facial skeleton that is convex anteriorly

prosoptanoschisis (prôs'ô-pô-nô-nôschē-sis) Oblique facial cleft, a slanting furrow extending from mouth to eye

prosoptodiplegia (prôs'ô-pô-di-plē'jī-ā) [G. *prosopeō*, face, + *dis*, double, + *plēge*, a stroke] Paralysis on both sides of the face

prosoptodynia (prôs'ô-pô-dīn'ī-ā) ['' + *odynē*, pain] Pain in the face. Syn *tic douloureux*.

prosoptoneuralgia (prôs'ô-pô-nu-rāl'jī-ā) ['' + *neuron*, sinew, + *algos*, pain]. Facial neuralgia. Syn *prosoptalgia*.

prosoptoplegia (prôs'ô-pô-plē'jī-ā) ['' + *plēge*, stroke]. Paralysis of the face.

prosoptoplegic (prôs'ô-pô-plē'jīk) ['' + *plēge*, a stroke]. Relating to, or afflicted with, facial paralysis.

prosoptoschisis (prôs'ô-pôs'ki-sis) [L'' + *schisis*, a cleft]. Congenital cleft of the face.

prosoptospasm (prôs'ô-pô-spazm) ['' + *spasmos*, a spasm]. Facial spasm.

prosoptocia (prôs'ô-pô-tô'shī-ā) ['' + *tokos*, birth] Presentation of the face in parturition.

prosopus va'rus. Congenital obliquity of face and sternum

prostalgia (prôs-tā-tal'jī-ā) [G. *prostatēs*, prostate, + *algos*, pain]. Pain of the prostate gland.

prostate (prôs'tāt) [G. *prostatēs*]. A male gland, partly glandular, partly muscular, surrounding proximal portion of the male urethra and the neck of the bladder, consisting of a median lobe and 2 lateral lobes, the glandular matter emptying through ducts into the prostatic urethra. About the size of a horse-chestnut, weighing about 25 Gm. It is enclosed in a fibrous capsule containing smooth muscle fibers in its inner layer. Muscle fibers also separate the glandular tissue and encircle the urethra forming the int. sphincter of the bladder. The gland is about 4 x 3 x 2½ cm. It frequently contains *corpora amylacea*, concentrically striated bodies.

FUNCTION The gland secretes a thin, opalescent, slightly alkaline fluid which forms a part of semen and stimulates motility of sperm.

PATHOLOGY Inflammation of the prostate may occur, oftentimes the result of gonorrheal urethritis. Enlargement of the prostate is common, esp. after middle age. This results in urethral obstruction, impeding urination and sometimes leading to retention. Forty to 50% of men over 60 have prostate trouble. Tumors, both benign and malignant, calculi, and nodular hyperplasia are common.

prostatectomy (prôs-tā-tēk'tô-mī) [G. *prostatēs*, prostate, + *ektomē*, excision]. Excision of part or all of the prostate gland. P. may be an incision in the perineum (*perineal p.*) or by an incision into the bladder (*suprapubic p.*)

The operation procedure is same as that for the cystotomy. In this operation

some operators control hemorrhage with packs 4 in. wide and 2 yd. long. These pads are dipped in a small sterile dish filled with thromboplastin.

NP. It is very essential that these packs be made with edges turned in and sewed together, otherwise a thread of gauze may be left behind. Raw edged gauze should never be used in the bladder, nor in fact at any time by the operating surgeon.

COMPLICATIONS Retention of urine, hematuria, cystitis, infection of kidney, pyelitis, infective nephritis, renal failure.

prostatic (prôs-tāt'ik) [G. *prostatēs*, prostate]. Concerning the prostate gland.

p. calculus. A stone in the prostate.

p. plexus. 1 Veins around the base and neck of the bladder and prostate gland. 2 Nerves from the pelvic plexus to the prostate gland, erectile tissue of the penis, and to the seminal vesicles.

p. urethra. Part of the urethra surrounded by the prostate gland.

prostatism (prôs'tā-tizm) [G. *prostatēs*, prostate, + *-ismos*, condition]. Term applied to all conditions which result in obstruction by the prostate gland of flow of urine from the bladder.

ETIOI. Benign hypertrophy, carcinoma, prostatitis, nodular hyperplasia.

SYM. Frequent, uncomfortable urination, nocturia. Retention of urine may occur with development of uremia.

prostatitis (prôs-tā-tīt'is) ['' + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of the prostate gland.

May be a complication of gonorrheal infection.

p., acute. Discomfort and pain in perineal area. Frequent urination; later, retention of urine. If severe, marked malaise, rise of temperature, constipation, thirst, furred tongue, rigors and vomiting.

p., chronic. Dull, aching pain in perineal region. Discharge from the penis.

prostatocystitis (prôs'tāt-ô-sīs-līt'is) [G. *prostatēs*, prostate, + *kystis*, bladder, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the prostatic urethra involving the bladder.

prostatocystotomy (prôs'tāt-ô-sīs-tôt'ô-mī) ['' + '' + *tome*, a cutting]. Surgical incision of the prostate and the bladder.

prostatodynia (prôs'tāt-ô-dīn'ī-ā) ['' + *odynē*, pain]. Pain in the prostate gland. Syn *prostatalgia*.

pros'tat'olith. A calculus of the prostate gland.

prostatomegaly (prôs'tāt-ô-mēg'āl-ī) ['' + *megas*, *megal-*, large]. Enlargement of the prostate gland.

prostatometer (prôs-tāt-ôm'ēt-ēr) ['' + *metron*, a measure]. Device for measuring enlargement of the prostate.

prostatomyomectomy (prôs'tāt-ô-mī-ô-mēk'tô-mī) ['' + *mys*, *my-*, muscle, + *ektomē*, excision]. Surgical excision of a prostatic myoma.

prostatomy (prôs-tāt'ô-mī) ['' + *tomē*, a cutting]. Incision into the prostate.

prostatorrhea (prôs-tāt-or-rē'ā) [G. *prostatēs*, prostate, + *roia*, flow]. Abnormal discharge from the prostate gland.

prostatotomy (prós-tá-tót'ó-mí) ['' + *tomé*, a cutting]. Incision into prostate gland.

prostatovesiculectomy (prós'tát-ó-vēs-ík'-ū-lēk'íó-mí) ['' + *L. vesiculus*, a little sac, + *G. ektomē*, excision]. Removal of the prostate gland and seminal vesicles

prostatovesiculitis (prós'tát-ó-vēs-ík'-ū-l'í-tis) ['' + '' + *G. -itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the seminal vesicles and prostate gland

prostration (pró-stēr-ná'shun) [*G. pro*, before, + *sternon*, chest]. Habitual flexion of the trunk forward. *SYN campocormia*.

prosthion (prós'thē-ón) [*G. prosthos*, foremost] The alveolar point; midpoint of lower border of upper alveolar arch

prosthesis (prós'thē-sis) [*G. pros*, to, + *thesis*, a placing]. 1 Replacement of a missing part by an artificial substitute 2. An artificial organ or part

p., dental. Mechanical dentistry.

p., maxillofacial. Repair and artificial replacements of face and jaw.

p., paraffin. Subcutaneous injection of paraffin to restore the natural contour of a part or to replace cartilaginous part of the nasal septum.

prosthetics (prós-thēt'iks) ['' + *thesis*, a placing] The making and application of an artificial part to remedy a want or defect of the body, as a wooden leg.

prosthetist (prós'thē-tíst) ['' + *thesis*, a placing]. 1. Specialist in artificial dentures. 2. Maker of artificial limbs.

prosthodontist (prós-thō-dōn'tíst) ['' + '' + *odous*, *odont-*, tooth] A dentist who specializes in the mechanics of making and fitting artificial teeth.

prostigmin (pró-stīg'mēn). Regisd. trademark for a brand of neostigmine; a synthetic parasymphathetic stimulant for oral and parenteral use A cholinergic stimulant which inhibits the destruction of acetylcholine by cholinesterase

Uses: To stimulate peristalsis, improve tone and motility of intestine and urinary bladder, and to stimulate skeletal muscle. Used as an antidote to curare, for treatment of myasthenia gravis and glaucoma, for diagnosis of pregnancy and treatment of delayed menstruation

p., bromide. Uses: Orally, for the treatment of myasthenia gravis USP. *Syn: neostigmine b.*

Dosage: 0.015 Gm.

p., methylsulfate. Uses: For prevention and treatment of postoperative distention. USP. *Syn: neostigmine methylsulfate*.

Dosage: For prophylactic, 1 cc. 1-4000; for treatment, 1 cc 1-2000 solution.

prostitution (prós-ti-tū'shun) [*L. prosti-tuere*, to prostitute]. Profession practiced, esp. by women, in which sexual gratification is exchanged for hire.

Said to be the oldest profession. Although not engaged in it as a profession, the woman who, without affection, accepts money, gifts, or maintenance in exchange for sexual gratification prostitutes her body.

It is a neurosis found esp. in the hypothyroid, hypoadrenal female, generally of low intelligence and without culture. The prostitute, however, may be of either sex, the male prostitute being inf. to the female. Many female prostitutes

have a father fixation complex. *See: parent-fixation*.

prostrate. 1. Lying with body extended 2 To deprive of strength or to exhaust *pros'trat'ed*. Depleted of strength, exhausted.

prostration (prós-trá'shun) [*L. prostratus*, spreading before]. Absolute exhaustion.

p., heat. Exhaustion resulting from exposure to excessive heat

p., nervous. General physical and nervous exhaustion *SYN: neurasthenia*

protamine (pró'tā-mēn) ['' + *amine*] 1 One of a class of simple proteins which are strongly basic, noncoagulable in heat and yield diamino acids when hydrolyzed 2 An amine, $C_{16}H_{33}O_2N_3$, isolated from spermatozoa and spawn of fish

Found in fish sperm and named from the fish from which it is derived. *See: clupeine, salmine, sturine*.

p., insulin, p. zinc insulin. Preparations of insulin which are more slowly dissolved and absorbed by body tissues than ordinary insulin Act longer and keep the blood sugar normal for 20 to 24 hr. One injection is sufficient for this period

protanopia (pró-tán-ó'pí-ā) [*G. prōtos*, first, + *an-*, negative, + *opsis*, vision]. Defect in color vision in which there is condition of red blindness

protean (pró'tē-ān) [*G. Prōteus*, a god who changed shapes at will]. Having the ability to change form, as the amoeba. 2. [*G. prōtos*, first]. One of the primary derivatives of protein resulting from action of water, enzymes or dilute acids

protease (pró'tē-as) [*G. prōtos*, first, + *ase*, enzyme]. A protein-splitting enzyme.

protective (pró-tēk'tiv) [*L. protectus*, shielding]. 1. Covering or guarding. 2. An agent that will mechanically protect the part to which applied. *Ex: collodion, plaster. SYN dressing*

proteidogenous (pró'tē-id-ōj'ēn-ūs) ['' + *gennan*, to produce]. Producing proteins.

protein (pró'tē-in, pró'tēn) [*G. prōtos*, first]. One of a class of nitrogenous compounds which occur naturally, give amino acids when hydrolyzed, and are essential to all living organisms.

CLASSIFICATION

p., conjugated. Those containing the protein molecule with some other molecule or molecules. *Chromoproteins*: *Ex: hemoglobin. Glycoproteins* *Ex: mucin. Lecithoproteins*: Compounds of lecithins or similar substances with the protein molecule. *Nucleoproteins. Phosphoproteins*: *Ex: casein*.

p., derived. Proteins not occurring naturally but derived from them through the action of heat, reagents, enzymes, etc.

p., simple. Those which produce alpha amino acids on hydrolysis *Albumins* Soluble in water and coagulated by heat *Ex: egg albumen. Globulins* Insoluble in water, soluble in salt solutions, coagulated by heat. *Ex: edestin, from hemp seed. Glutelins Prolamines* (alcohol-soluble proteins) *Ex: gliadin, from wheat. Albuminoids* *Ex: keratin, from corn. Histones. Protamines* *Ex: salmon, from the ripe sperm of salmon*.

Composition: Proteins are composed of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen,

phosphorus, sulfur, and iron which make up the greater part of plant and animal tissue. Amino acids represent the elements in proteins, 22 of which may be combined to form various proteins. Different protein foods contain a different number and various kinds of amino acids. A complete protein is one that contains all the *essential amino acids* (tryptophane, lysine, methionine, valine, leucine, isoleucine, phenylalanine, threonine, arginine, and histidine). These are necessary for growth and maintenance of body weight.

Functions. Proteins are a source of heat and energy to the body, they are essential for growth, the building of new tissue, and the repair of injured or broken-down tissue. They form an integral part of the protoplasm of every cell.

They are oxidized in the body, thus liberating heat. One Gm supplies 4 calories of heat. It is said that 0.65 Gm. of protein will care for the wear of 1 kilogram of body tissue or body weight. That amount is the minimum requirement as a basal protein level.

Children require from 2 to 3 Gm. per kilogram of body weight. Weight should always be calculated at the normal level. Age also is a factor in determining protein requirements, the amount decreasing with the age. Physical work demands increased protein requirement, as is the case during menstruation, lactation, and convalescence. Excess protein in the diet means an elimination of nitrogen through the urine.

Sources. Milk, eggs, cheese, and meat are the best sources. Proteins are found in both vegetable and animal forms. The principal animal proteins are ovalbumin in eggs, lactalbumin in milk, serumalbumin in serum, myogen or myosinogen in striated muscle tissue, crystallins found in the lens of the eye, fibrinogen in blood, ovoglobulin in eggs, lactoglobulin in milk, serumglobulin in serum, myosin in striated muscle tissue, thyroglobulin in thyroid, globin in blood, thymus histones in thymus, collagen and gelatin in connective tissue, elastin and keratin. Nucleoprotein is found in the thymus, pancreas, liver, animal cells and glands, chondroprotein is found in tendons and cartilage; mucin and mucoids are found in various secreting glands and animal mucilaginous substances; caseinogen in milk, vitellin in egg yolk; hemoglobin in blood, and lecithoprotein in blood, brain and bile.

p. balance. Equilibrium between protein intake and anabolism and protein catabolism and elimination of nitrogenous products. SEE. *nitrogen equilibrium*

p., Bence-Jones. Protein which occurs in urine; its presence is symptomatic of certain pathologic conditions multiple myeloma, lymphosarcoma, leukemia, or Hodgkin's disease.

p.s., blood. Those present in blood. Includes hemoglobin present in red blood cells and the *plasma proteins*. Normal values are hemoglobin, 14-16%; albumin, 4-5%; globulin, 1.5-3%; fibrinogen, 0.2-0.4%. The amount of albumin in relation to the amount of globulin is referred to as the *albumin-globulin (A/G) ratio*, which is normally 1.5-2.5:1.

p., complete. One containing all the essential amino acids.

p., defensive. Any of the proteins

present in blood which render the body immune to infectious disease. SEE. *globulin, alexin*

p., denatured. P. whose amino acid composition and stereochemical structure has been altered by physical or chemical means.

p., high diet. 1.5-2 Gm. pro. per kg. ideal body weight.

p., incomplete. One lacking one or more of the essential amino acids.

p., low diet. 0.65 Gm. pro. per kg. ideal body weight. Supplied by means of pro. of good biological value.

p., native. A protein in its natural state; one which has not been denatured.

p.s., plasma. P's present in blood plasma, viz., albumins, globulins, fibrinogen.

p., sensitization. Condition in which patient is hypersensitive to foreign proteins, so that severe reaction occurs upon their administration.

p., serum. P's present in blood serum, viz., albumins and globulins.

p., sparer. A substance in the diet (carbohydrates or fat) which relieves the body tissues of the necessity of giving up protein for energy.

p., tissue. P. within the solid tissues of the body in contrast to those in circulating blood.

protease (prō'tē-in-ās) [G. *prōtos*, first, + *ase*, enzyme]. A proteolytic enzyme, an enzyme that acts on native proteins.

proteinic (prō'tē-in'ik) [G. *prōtos*, first] Relating to protein.

proteinivorous (prō'tē-in-iv'ō-rūs) [" + *L. vorare*, to devour] Living on protein.

proteinogenous (prō'tē-in-ōj'ēn-ūs) [" + *gennan*, to produce] Developing from a protein.

proteinophobia (piō'tē-in-ō-fō-bi-ā) [" + *phobos*, fear] Aversion to foods containing protein.

proteinosis (prō'tē-in-ō'sis). Accumulation of proteins in the tissues.

p., lipid. SYN. *lipodosis cutis et mucosae*. A rare condition resulting from altered fat metabolism.

proteinuria (prō'tē-in-ū'ri-ā) [" + *ouron*, urine]. Protein, usually albumin, in the urine.

proteogens (prō'tē-ō-jēns) [G. *prōtos*, first, + *gennan*, to produce]. Preparations of plant proteins for injection hypodermically.

proteolysin (prō'tē-ōl'is-in) [" + *lysis*, dissolution] A specific substance causing decomposition of proteins.

proteolysis (prō'tē-ōl'is-is) [G. *prōtos*, first, + *lysis*, dissolution]. The hydrolysis of proteins usually by enzyme action into simpler substances.

proteolytic (prō'tē-ō-lī'tik) [" + *lysis*, dissolution]. In the chemistry of enzymes, hastening the hydrolysis of proteins.

proteometabolism (prō'tē-ō-mē-tāb'ō-lizm) [" + *metabolē*, change, + *ismos*, condition]. Digestion, absorption, and assimilation of proteins.

proteopeptic (prō'tē-ō-pēp'tik) [" + *peptēn*, to digest]. Pert. to the digestion of protein.

proteopexic (prō'tē-ō-pēks'ik) [" + *pēxis*, fixation]. Pert. to fixation of proteins within the organism.

proteopexy (prō'tē-ō-pēks'ī) [G. *prōtos*, first, + *pēxis*, fixation]. The fixation of proteins within the body.

protease (prō'tē-ās) [G. *prōtos*, first]. One of the class of intermediate prod-

ucts of proteolysis bet. protein and peptone.

P., primary. First formed products during proteolysis of proteins.

P., secondary. P. resulting from further hydrolysis of primary proteoses.

proteosuria (prō'tē-ōs-ū'ri-ā) [' + ou'ron, urine] Proteose in urine. SYN. *albumosuria*.

proteinuria (prō'tē-ū'ri-ā) [' + ou'ron, urine] Proteins in the urine. SYN. *proteinuria*.

Proteus (prō'tē-ūs) [G. *Prōteus*, a god of many forms]. A genus of family Bacteriaceae found in intestines and decaying material, which cause protein decomposition.

P. morgani. Species isolated from stools of children suffering from summer diarrhea.

P. vulgaris. An essentially saprophytic form but may invade body producing pathologic conditions.

prothesis (prōthēs'is) [G. *pro*, before, + *thesis*, a placing]. Replacement by an artificial part. SYN. *prosthesis*.

prothrombase (prō-thrōm'bās) [' + *thrombos*, a clot]. A substance which becomes a fibrin ferment when activated by thrombokinase. SYN. *prothrombin*, *thrombogen*.

prothrombin (prō-thrōm'bīn) [' + *thrombos*, a clot]. A chemical substance existing in circulating blood, and which, through the medium of *thrombokinas*, interacts with calcium salts to produce thrombin. SYN. *thrombogen*.

prothrombinopenia (prō-thrōm'bi-nō-pē-ni-ā). SYN. *hypoprothrombinemia*. Deficiency of prothrombin in the blood.

prothrombonemia (prō-thrōm'bō-nē-mi-ā). Presence of excess prothrombin in the blood.

Protis'ta. Term applied to kingdom of organisms including the simpler animals and plants, characterized by being acellular or unicellular, includes bacteria, fungi, spirochetes, protozoa, viruses, and rickettsias.

protistologist (prō'tis-tōl'ō-jist) [G. *prōtista*, the very first, + *logos*, study]. One who studies the Protista, the unicellular organisms.

protistology (prō'tis-tōl'ō-jī) [' + *logos*, study]. The science of Protista or animal unicellular plant and microorganisms. SYN. *microbiology*.

proto- [G.]. 1. A prefix signifying *first*. 2. The lowest of a series of compounds having the same elements.

protobe (prō'tōb) [G. *prōtos*, first, + *bios*, life]. d'Herelle's term for the bacteriophage. SYN. *protobios*.

protobiology (prō'tō-bi-ōl'ō-jī) [' + *bios*, life, + *logos*, study]. The phase of science dealing with the forms more minute than bacteria, as the ultraviruses and bacteriophages.

protobios (prō'tō-bi-ō's) [' + *bios*, life]. A term suggested by d'Herelle for the minute forms parasitic to other organisms. SYN. *bacteriophage*.

protoblast (prō'tō-blāst) [' + *blastos*, a germ]. 1. A naked cell with no cell wall yet formed. 2. Blastomere of segmenting ovum which is parent cell of a part or organ.

protoblastic (prō'tō-blāst'ik) [' + *blastos*, germ]. Pert. to a protoblast.

protocol (prō'tō-kōl) [' + *kolla*, glue (first notes glued)]. 1. A clinical report from first notes taken. 2. Minutes of a meeting. 3. Description of steps taken in an experiment.

protodlastole (prō'tō-dī-ās'tō-lē). The

first of four phases of ventricular diastole characterized by drop in intraventricular pressure and closure of semilunar valves.

protogala (prō'tō-gā'l-ā) [' + *gala*, milk]. A mother's first milk after birth of a child. SYN. *colostrum*.

protogaster (prō'tō-gās'ter) [G. *prōtos*, first, + *gaster*, belly]. The archenteron or gastrocele; the cavity in a gastrula or developing embryo from which the digestive tract develops.

protoleukocyte (prō'tō-lū'kō-sīt) [' + *leukos*, white, + *kytos*, cell]. A minute lymphoid cell in red bone marrow and in the spleen.

Pro'tomastig'ida. An order of flagellate protozoa. It contains several pathogenic forms including *Leishmania* and *Trypanosoma*.

proton (prō'tōn) [G. *prōtos*, first]. A positively charged particle forming the nucleus of light hydrogen (*protium*) and present in the nuclei of all elements, the atomic number of the element indicating the number of protons present. SEE. *atom*, *atomic theory*, *electron*, *element*.

pro'topath'ic. Primitive, undiscriminating. SEE *sensibility*.

pro'topla'sia. The primary formation of tissue.

protoplasm (prō'tō-plāzm) [G. *prōtos*, first, + *plasma*, a thing formed]. A thick, viscous colloidal substance which constitutes the physical basis of all living activities, exhibiting the properties of assimilation, growth, mobility, secretion, irritability, and reproduction. It is a complex mixture of heterogeneous substances surrounded by an invisible membrane which regulates the interchange of substances with the surrounding medium. It possesses the physical properties of a colloidal mass, the medium of dispersion being water.

It consists of *inorganic substances* (water, mineral compounds) and *organic substances* (proteins, carbohydrates, and lipids). The principal elements present are oxygen, carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, calcium, and phosphorus, which comprise about 99% of protoplasm. Others present in small amounts are potassium, sulfur, chlorine, sodium, magnesium, iron together with trace elements (copper, cobalt, manganese, zinc and others).

RS cell, cytoplasm, nucleus.

protoplasmic (prō'tō-plāz'mik) [G. *prōtos*, first, + *plasma*, a thing formed]. Pert. to protoplasm or composed of it.

protoplast (prō'tō-plāst) [G. *prōtos*, first, + *plassein*, to form]. SYN: *protoplasm*. 1. A cell. 2. A mass of protoplasm.

protoporphyrin (prō'tō-pōr'fir-in). C₃₄H₃₄N₄O₄, a derivative of hemoglobin containing four pyrrole nuclei. Formed from heme (ferriprotoporphyrin) by deletion of an atom of iron. Occurs naturally and has also been synthesized.

protoproteose (prō'tō-prō'tē-ōz). A primary proteose which upon further digestion is converted to deuteroproteose.

protopasm (prō'tō-spāzm) [' + *spasmos*, a spasm]. One which begins in 1 area and which extends to other parts.

prototoxin (prō'tō-tōks'in) [' + *toxikon*, poison]. Dissociation product of a toxin, having greatest affinity for the antitoxin.

protophagic (prō'tō-trō'fik) [' + *trophē*, nourishment]. Requiring simple inorganic elements as food.

protovertebra (prō'tō-vēr'te-brā) [G. *prōtos*, first, + *L. vertebra*, vertebra].

Table of Pathogenic Protozoa

Subphylum	Genus and Species	Disease Caused
<i>Mastigophora</i> Locomotion by flagella	<i>Borrelia recurrentis</i> <i>Borrelia duttoni</i> <i>Borrelia bronchialis</i> <i>Borrelia vincenti</i> <i>Leptospira icterohaemorrhagiae</i> <i>Leishmania donovani</i> <i>Leishmania braziliensis</i> <i>Leishmania tropica</i> <i>Giardia lamblia</i> <i>Trypanosoma gambiense</i> <i>Trypanosoma rhodesiense</i> <i>Trypanosoma cruzi</i>	Relapsing fever Relapsing fever Bronchial infection Vincent's disease Well's disease Kala-azar American leishmaniasis Oriental sore Intestinal disturbances Sleeping sickness Sleeping sickness Chagas' disease
<i>Sarcodina</i> Locomotion by pseudopodia	<i>Entamoeba histolytica</i> <i>Dientamoeba fragilis</i>	Amebic dysentery Diarrhea, fever
<i>Sporozoa</i> No locomotion in adult stage	<i>Plasmodium malariae</i> <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> <i>Plasmodium vivax</i> <i>Plasmodium ovale</i> <i>Balantidium coli</i>	Quartan malaria Malignant tertian malaria Benign tertian malaria Ovale malaria Balantidiasis
<i>Ciliophora</i> Possess cilia in some stage of life cycle		

Primitive vertebra in the notochord.

SYN *metamere, somite*

protozoa (prō-tō-zō'ā) (sing. *protozoon*) [G *protos*, first, + *zōon*, animal]. The phylum of the animal kingdom which includes the simplest animals. Most are unicellular, although some are colonial. Reproduction usually asexual by fission, although conjugation and sexual reproduction occur. For subphyla and species of medical importance, SEE: *Table of Pathogenic Protozoa*

protozoecide (prō-tō-zō'ā-sid) [" + " + *L. cidus*, from *caedere*, to kill]. Destructive to, or that which kills, protozoa. **protozoal** (prō'tō-zō'āl) [" + *zōon*, animal]. Pert. to protozoa, unicellular organisms.

p. diseases. Those produced by single-celled organisms, such as amebic dysentery, malaria and syphilis.

protozoology (prō'tō-zō-ōl'ō-jī) [" + " + *logos*, study]. Phase of science dealing with study of protozoa.

protozoon (prō'tō-zō'ōn) (pl. *protozoa*) [" + *zōon*, animal]. Unicellular organism. SEE: *protozoa*.

protozoophage (prō'tō-zō'ō-fāg, -fāj) [" + " + *phagein*, to eat]. A phagocyte which ingests protozoa.

protractor (prō-trāk'tōr) [L. *pro*, forward, + *tractōr*, that which draws]. 1. Instrument for removing foreign bodies from wounds. 2. A muscle that draws a part forward. OPP: *retractor*.

protrude. To project; to extend beyond a border or limit.

protrusion. State or condition of being forward or projecting.

protuberance (prō-tū'bēr-āns) [" + *tuberare*, to bulge]. A part that is prominent beyond a surface, like a knob.

proud flesh (prowd). A mass of excessive

granulation, formed when a wound shows no other sign of healing or tendency to cicatrization.

provisional (prō-vizh'ūn-āl) [L. *provisio*, a providing before]. Serving a temporary use

provitamin (prō-vi'tām-in) [L. *pro*, before, + *vita*, life, + *amine*]. A substance which may be inactive, but which can be transformed in the body to the corresponding active vitamin. They can function as vitamins

Ex *carotene*, which is the precursor of *vitamin A*

proximal (prōk'sim-ād) [L. *proximus*, next, + *ad*, toward]. Toward the proximal or central point.

proximal (prōks'im-āl) [L. *proximus*, nearest]. Nearest the point of attachment.

proximate (prōks'im-āt) [L. *proximus*, nearest]. Next to; immediate.

proximate axis (prōk-si-mō-at-āk'si-ā) [L. *proximus*, nearest, + *G ataxia*, lack of order]. Lack of coordination in muscles of the proximal area of an extremity, as the arm, forearm, thigh, or leg

prozone. That portion of the low dilution range of a homologous serum which fails to agglutinate bacteria which are agglutinated by the same serum in a higher dilution.

prozymogen (prō-zī'mō-jēn) [G. *pro*, before, + *zyme*, leaven, + *gennan*, to produce]. An intranuclear substance that becomes zymogen. SYN: *prezymogen*.

prune (prōn) [L. *prunā*]. COMP: Contains malic acid and sugar.

AV. SERVING (fresh and dried): 50-100 Gm. PRO. 0.5-2.1, Fat 0.1-0.0, Carbo. 6.7-73.0.

VITAMINS (both): A++, B+ and ++, C— to + and none, G+ and dried only.

ASH CONST. (dried only): Ca 0.054, Mg 0.055, K 1.030, Na 0.069, P 0.105, Cl 0.017,

S 0.037, Fe 0.003. A good source of iron and ranks with raisins.

pruriginous (prü-rj'ín-üs) [L. *prurigō*, itch, from *prurire*, to itch]. Pert. to, or of the nature of, prurigo.

prurigo (prü-rig'ō) [L. itch, from *prurire*, to itch]. A chronic skin disease marked by constantly recurring, discrete, pale, deep-seated, intensely itchy papules on extensor surfaces of limbs.

Superimposed exanthematous manifestations may mask the true nature.

Etiol.: Exciting cause unknown. Hygienic factors are supplementary.

Progn.: Guarded. It begins in childhood and may last a lifetime.

Treatment: Constitutional and local. Hygienic regimen. Locally, antipruritics.

p. aestivalls. P. recurring every summer and continuing during hot weather.

p. agria. Very severe p. with great itching.

p. infantilis. P. in children during p. nodularis.

p. nodularis. Eruption in skin of hard nodules with great itching.

p. simplex. Simple form of p. with recurring tendency.

pruritus (prü-rí'tüs) [L. itching, from *prurire*, to itch]. Severe itching.

May be symptomatic, or occur idiosyncratically as a neurosis without structural change.

Etiol.: Predisposing factor is cutaneous hyperesthesia. Localized causes are present in p. ani, p. vulvae, focal infection, mycotic infection, bath itch, etc.

Treatment: Exciting or contributory cause to be located and removed. Hygienic regimen. Filocarpine, phenacetin, bromide. Colon vaccine for protein shock. In anal and vulvar pruritus, examination by competent gynecologist or proctologist before cutaneous therapy is instituted. In bath avoid too sudden changes of temperature. For dry skins, avoid frequent soap and water bathing. Soft, nonirritating underclothing, soothing lotions, oil rubs, antipruritics.

p. aestivalls. P. with prickly heat occurring in hot weather. **Syn**: summer itch.

p. ani. Itching about the anus. May be due to threadworms, fistula in ani, hemorrhoids, or irritation. [lesion.

p. essential. P. without apparent skin

p. hiemalls. Winter itch, occurring in cold weather. [live skin changes.

p. senilis. P. in aged with degeneration.

p. symptomatic. P. as a symptom of some other disorder.

p. vulvae. Disorder marked by severe itching of ext. female genitalia. Often an early sign of diabetes mellitus.

Prussak's space (prüs'ák). Tiny space in middle ear bet. Shrapnell's membrane laterally and neck of malleus medially.

prussic acid (prüs'ík, prüs'sík). A violent and rapid poison. **Syn**: acid, hydrocyanic, q.v.

psalterium (sähl-tër'üm) [G. *psalterion*, harp]. **Syn**: lyre, hippocampal commisure. A transverse band of fibers which connect the crura of the fornix immediately posterior to body of fornix.

psammoma (säm-'ō-mä) [G. *psammos*, sand, + *-ōma*, tumor]. A small tumor of the brain, the choroid plexus and other areas, containing calcareous particles.

p. bodies. **Syn**: corpora arenacea, brain sand. Laminated concretions often found in the pineal body.

psammomasarcoma (säm-'ō-sar-kō-mä) [G. *psammos*, sand, + *sarx*, flesh, + *-ōma*,

tumor]. A sarcoma in which psammoma bodies are present.

psammotherapy (säm-'ō-thër-ä-pi) [' + *therapeia*, treatment]. The application of sand baths in treatment.

psammous. Sandy, gritty.

pselaphesia, **pselaphesis** (sël-ä-fë-zhí-ä, -sis) [G. *pselaphês*, touch]. 1. Active sense of touch, including muscle sense.

2. Plucking at bedclothes with the fingers, a sign observed in low delirium. **Syn**: carphology.

psellism, **psellismus** (sël'izm, sël-iz'müs) [G. *psellizein*, to stammer]. Defective pronunciation, stuttering or stammering.

p. mercurialis. Jerking, hurried, unintelligible speech in mercurial tremor.

pseudacousma (sü-'dä-küz'mä) [G. *pseudês*, false, + *akousma*, a thing heard]. Condition in which all sounds are heard falsely, seeming to be altered in quality of pitch, or imaginary sounds are heard.

pseudacusis (sü-'dä-kü'sis) [' + *akousis*, hearing]. State in which sounds are heard falsely or imagined. **Syn**: pseudacousma.

pseudagraphia (sü-'dä-'gräf'i-ä). **Syn**: pseudographia. A form of agraphia in which a person is unable to write independently but is able to copy words or letters.

pseudaphia (sü-'däf'i-ä) [' + *aphê*, touch]. A false or defective perception of touch.

Ser: paraphia, pseudesthesia.

pseudarthrit (sü-'dar-thrít'sis) [' + *arthron*, joint, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Hysterical disease of the joints.

pseudarthrosis (sü-'dar-thrô'sis) [' + *-osis*, disease]. A false joint developing after a fracture that has not united.

pseudesthesia (sü-'dës-thë-zí-ä) [' + *aisthês*, sensation]. 1. An imaginary or false sensation, as that after amputation felt in the lost part. 2. Sense of feeling not caused by ext. stimulation. **Ser**: paraphia, pseudaphia.

pseudo- (sü'dô) [G. *pseudês*, false]. A prefix meaning false.

pseudocromia parasitica. Tinea versicolor, q.v.

pseudoagglutination (sü-'dô-äg-glü-tín-ä-'shün). The clumping together of red blood cells as in the formation of rouleaux, but differing from true agglutination in that they can be dispersed by shaking.

pseudoagraphia. **Ser**: pseudagraphia.

pseudoalbinism. Loss of pigment of the skin as occurs in leukopathia or vitiligo.

pseudoanemia (sü-'dô-än-ë-mí-ä) [G. *pseudês*, false, + *an-*, negative, + *aima*, blood]. Pallor of mucous membranes and skin without other signs of true anemia.

pseudoangina (sü-'dô-än-'jī-nä) [' + *L. angina*, a choking]. False symptoms resembling angina pectoris of nervous origin.

Sym: Functional attacks in cardiac region but not associated with any disease of the heart or its vessels.

pseudoapoplexy (sü-'dô-äp-'ô-plëk-sí). Condition simulating apoplexy but not accompanied by cerebral hemorrhage.

pseudoataxia (sü-'dô-ä-täks'i-ä) [G. *pseudês*, false, + *ataxia*, lack of order]. Condition resembling ataxia not due to *tabes dorsalis*.

pseudobacterium (sü-'dô-bä-k-tër'i-üm) [G. *pseudês*, false, + *baktêrion*, a little rod]. Any microscopic cell similar to a bacterium.

pseudoblepsia, **pseudoblepsis** (sü-'dô-blëp'-sī-ä, -sis) [' + *blepsis*, sight]. False or

- imaginary vision. SYN: *paralepsia*, *pseudopsia*.
- pseudobulbar paralysis** (sū'dō-būl'ber) [+ *bolbos*, a swollen end]. Paralysis resembling bulbar paralysis, but due to lesion of cortical centers.
- pseudocartilaginous** (sū'dō-kar-tī-lā'j'n-ūs) [G. *pseudēs*, false, + L. *cartilāgō*, gristle]. Pert. to, or formed of, a substance resembling cartilage.
- pseudocast** (sū'dō-kāst) [+ M.E. *casten*, a throwing off]. A sediment in urine resembling a true cast.
- pseudocoele** (sū'dō-sēl) [G. *pseudēs*, false, + *kōlos*, hollow]. SYN. *cavum septi pellucidī*. The cavity of the septum pellucidum, the so-called 5th ventricle.
- pseudocholinesterase** (sū'dō-kōl-in-ēs'ter-ās) A nonspecific cholinesterase which hydrolyzes noncholine esters as well as acetylcholine. Found in blood serum and pancreatic tissue.
- pseudochorea** (sū'dō-kō-rē'ā) [+ *chorea*, a dance]. Hysterical state resembling chorea. SYN: *spurious chorea*.
- pseudochromesthesia** (sū'dō-krō-mēs-thē'zī-ā) [+ *chrōma*, color, + *aisthēsis*, sensation]. A condition in which sounds, esp. of the vowels, seem to induce a sensation of a distinct visual color. SEE: *phonism*, *photism*.
- pseudochromhidrosis** (sū'dō-krōm-hī-drō'sis) Appearance of colored sweat in which the sweat acquires its color after it is excreted.
- pseudocirrhosis** (sū'dō-sīr-ō'sis) [+ *kirros*, orange yellow, + *-ōsis*, disease]. A condition with symptoms of cirrhosis of liver, due usually to pericarditis.
- SYM. Cyanosis, ascites, dyspnea.
- pseudocoele** (sū'dō-sēl) [G. *pseudēs*, false, + *kōlos*, hollow]. The 5th ventricle of brain. SYN: *pseudocoele*.
- pseudocoloboma** (sū'dō-kōl-ō-bō'mā) [+ *kolōboma*, imperfection]. A scarcely noticeable scar on the iris from an embryonic fissure.
- pseudocrisis** (sū'dō-krī'sis) [+ *krisis*, a separation]. A temporary fall of body temperature which may be followed by a rise.
- pseudocroup** (sū'dō-kroop) [+ A.S. *kropan*, to shout aloud]. False croup. SYN: *laryngismus stridulus*.
- pseudocyesis** (sū'dō-sī-ēs'is) [+ *kyēsis*, pregnancy]. A condition in which the abdomen enlarges and the menses cease when the patient thinks that she is pregnant but is not.
- Usually seen in woman very desirous of having children, due to an abnormal mental state in which the woman sometimes imagines she has had sexual intercourse with a man she would like to have as lover or husband. Men have been accused of being the father of an unborn child or guilty of fornication or adultery because of this.
- Under anesthesia the enlargement of the abdomen disappears. SYN: *phantom pregnancy*.
- pseudocyst** (sū'dō-sist) [G. *pseudēs*, false, + *kystis*, bladder]. A dilatation resembling a cyst.
- pseudodementia** (sū'dō-dē-mēn'shī-ā) [+ L. *dē*-, negative, + *mens*, *ment-*, mind]. Exaggerated indifference to environment without impairment of mind.
- pseudodiphtheria** (sū'dō-dif-thē'rī-ā) [+ *diphthera*, membrane]. A condition resembling diphtheria but not due to Klebs-Löffler bacillus.
- p. *bacillus*. A nonpathogenic one resembling the true diphtheria bacillus.
- pseudoedema** (sū'dō-ē-dē'mā) [G. *pseu-*

- dēs*, false, + *oedēma*, a swelling]. A puffy condition of the skin simulating edema.
- pseudoemphysema** (sū'dō-ēm-flē-ē'mā) [+ *emphysema*, an inflation]. A bronchial condition with blocking simulating emphysema.
- pseudoencephalitis** (sū'dō-ēn-sēf-ā-ll'itis) [+ *egkephalos*, brain, + *-itis*, inflammation]. A false encephalitis, due to profuse diarrhea.
- pseudoerysipelas** (sū'dō-ēr-i-sip-ēl-ās) [+ *erythros*, red, + *pella*, skin]. An inflammation of subcutaneous cellular tissue simulating erysipelas.
- pseudoesthesia** (sū'dō-ēs-thē'zī-ā) [G. *pseudēs*, false, + *aisthēsis*, sensation]. An imaginary sensation or a false one. SYN: *pseudesthesia*.
- pseudofracture**. A ribbonlike zone of decalcification seen in certain types of osteomalacia, esp. milkman's syndrome.
- pseudoganglion** (sū'dō-gān'gīl-ōn) [+ *gagglion*, knot]. A slight thickening of a nerve resembling a ganglion.
- pseudogeusthesia** (sū'dō-gū-sēs-thē'zī-ā) [+ *geusis*, taste, + *aisthēsis*, sensation]. A sense of color accompanying sensations of taste.
- pseudogeusia** (sū'dō-gū-sī-ā) [+ *geusis*, taste]. A subjective sensation of taste not produced by external stimulus.
- pseudoglioma** (sū'dō-gīl-ō-mā) [G. *pseudēs*, false, + *glia*, glue, + *-ōma*, tumor]. Inflammatory changes occurring in the vitreous body, due to iridochoroiditis, which simulate glioma of retina.
- pseudoglobulin** (sū'dō-glob-ū-līn) [G. *pseudēs*, false, + L. *globulus*, little globe]. One of a class of globulins characterized by being soluble in salt-free water. SEE: *uglobulin*.
- pseudoglottis** (sū'dō-glōt'is) [+ *glōttis*, glottis]. Area bet. false vocal cords.
- pseudohemophilia** (sū'dō-hēm-ō-fīl'ī-ā) Condition in which coagulation time is normal but bleeding time is prolonged.
- pseudohemoptysis** (sū'dō-he-mōp'tis-is) [+ *aima*, blood, + *ptyein*, to spit]. Spitting of blood which does not arise from the bronchi or the lungs.
- pseudohermaphroditism** (sū'dō-hēr-māf-rō-dīt'izm) [G. *pseudēs*, false, + *Hermaphroditos*, mythical two-sexed god]. A congenital abnormality of the ext. genitalia and of the body in which one resembles the other sex; not a true hermaphroditism. SEE: *hermaphroditism*.
- p. *femininus*. One with a large clitoris resembling the penis and with hypertrophied labia majora resembling the scrotum, thus resembling a male.
- p. *masculinus*. A male with a small penis and perineal hypospadias, and scrotum without testes, the condition resembling the vulva.
- pseudohydrophobia** (sū'dō-hī-drō-fō-bī-ā) [+ *ydor*, *ydr-*, water, + *phobos*, fear]. Disorder simulating hydrophobia in its symptoms. SYN: *lyssophobia*.
- pseudohypertrophic** (sū'dō-hī-per-trō'fik) [+ *yper*, above, + *trophē*, nourishment]. Pert. to a false hypertrophy.
- p. *paralysis*. Paralysis with enlargement and loss of motion of muscles.
- pseudohypertrophy** (sū'dō-hī-per-trō-fi) [G. *pseudēs*, false, + *yper*, above, + *trophē*, nourishment]. Increase in size of an organ or structure due to hypertrophy or hyperplasia of tissue other than parenchyma. Often accompanied by diminution of function.
- pseudisochromatic** (sū'dō-i-sō-kro-māt'ik). Apparently of the same color,

said of certain colors which appear alike to the color blind.

pseudoleukemia (sŭ'dō-lŭ-kē'mī-ā) [G. *pseudēs*, false, + *leukos*, white, + *aima*, blood] Condition in which pathological changes such as enlargement of lymph nodes resemble those in leukemia but in which blood picture remains near normal. Includes Hodgkin's disease, aleukemic myelosis, and others.

p. infantile. SYN: *von Jassch's disease*. A form of anemia in children usually associated with rachitic tendencies and accompanied by mild leukocytosis.

pseudoleukocytomia (sŭ'dō-lŭ'kō-sī-thē'mī-ā) ["" + *leukos*, white, + *kytos*, cell, + *aima*, blood] Progressive anemia with lymphomata, characteristic of several conditions. SYN: *pseudoleukemia*.

pseudologia (sŭ'dō-lo'jī-ā) [G. *pseudēs*, false, + *logos*, a study]. Falsification in writing or in speech, a form of pathological lying.

p. fantastica. Pathological lying, one of the forms of the psychopathic state.

A moral deficiency exists and punishment therefore is useless.

pseudomania (sŭ'dō-mā'nī-ā) [G. *pseudēs*, false, + *mania*, madness]. 1. A psychosis in which the patient falsely accuses himself of crimes which he thinks he has committed. 2. Pathological lying.

pseudomasturbation (sŭ'dō-mās-tur-bā'shŭn) ["" + *L. manus*, hand, + *stuprāre*, to rape] A nervous habit of pulling at the penis. SYN: *peitilomania*.

pseudomelanosis (sŭ'dō-mē-lān-ō'sis) ["" + *melas*, melan-, black, + *-ōsis*, disease] Discoloration of tissues after death.

pseudomembrane (sŭ'dō-mēm-brān) ["" + *L. membrana*, membrane]. A false membrane, as in diptheria.

pseudomembranous (sŭ'dō-mēm-brā-nŭs) ["" + *L. membrana*, membrane]. Pert. to or marked by false membranes.

pseudomeningitis (sŭ'dō-mēn-in-jī'tis) ["" + *mēnigx*, membrane, + *-itis*, inflammation]. A condition resembling symptoms of meningitis without lesions of meningeal inflammation.

pseudometamerism (sŭ'dō-mē-tām'er-ism) False metamerism such as seen in tapeworms in which the body consists of linear series of proglottids instead of true segments.

pseudomnesia (sŭ'dō-mē-zī-ā) ["" + *mnēs*, memory] A memory perversion in which patient remembers that which never occurred.

Pseudomonas (sŭ'dō-mō'nās) [G. *pseudēs*, false, + *monas*, single]. A genus of small, mottle, Gram-negative bacilli belonging to the family Pseudomonadaceae. Most are saprophytic living in soil and decomposing organic matter. Some produce blue and yellow pigments.

Ps. aeruginosa. SYN: *pyocyanea*. A pathogenic species isolated from infections of otitis media, suppurative lesions, and infant diarrhea.

Ps. pyocyanea. Ps. aeruginosa, *q.v.* **pseudomucin** (sŭ'dō-mŭ'sin) [G. *pseudēs*, false, + *L. mucus*, mucus]. A variety of mucin found in proliferative ovarian cysts.

pseudomyelia paresthetica (sŭ'dō-mī-ē-lī-ā pār-ēs-thēt'ik-ā). False sense of motion in paralyzed limb or of no motion in a moving limb. SEE: *pain*.

pseudomyotonia (sŭ'dō-mī-ō-tōn'ī-ā). Delay in relaxation of the muscle contraction induced by a deep tendon reflex. Characteristic of hypothyroidism.

pseudomyxoma (sŭ-dō-mīx'ō-mā). A peritoneal tumor resembling a myxoma and containing a thick viscid fluid.

p. peritoneaei. A type of tumor developing in peritoneum from implantation metastases resulting from rupture of ovarian cystadenoma or cells escaping during surgical removal. Numerous papillomas develop attached to abdominal wall and intestine and peritoneal cavity becomes filled with mucuslike fluid.

pseudoneoplasm (sŭ-dō-nē'ō-plāsm). A false or phantom tumor. A temporary swelling which simulates a tumor, usually of an inflammatory nature.

pseudoneuroma (sŭ'dō-nŭ-rō'mā) [G. *pseudēs*, false, + *neuron*, sinew, + *-ōma*, tumor] SYN: *neurofibroma*. A mass of interlacing, coiled nerve fibers, cells of Schwann and fibrous tissue which forms a mass at end of amputation stump. Also called *amputation or traumatic neuroma*. It is not a true neuroma.

pseudonuclein (sŭ'dō-nŭ'klē-in) ["" + *L. nucleus*, a nut]. A combination of albumin with metaphosphoric acid. SYN: *paranuclein*.

pseudonucleolus (sŭ'dō-nŭ-klē-ōl'ŭs). The false nucleolus or karvosome.

pseudoparalysis (sŭ'dō-pār-āl'ī-sis) ["" + *para*, at the side, + *lyein*, to loosen]. A loss of muscular power not due to lesion of the nervous system.

pseudoparaplegia (sŭ'dō-pār-ā-plē'jī-ā) ["" + *plegē*, a stroke]. Seeming paralysis of the lower extremities without impairment of the reflexes.

pseudoparasite (sŭ'dō-par-ā-sīt) ["" + *-sitos*, food]. 1. Anything resembling a parasite. 2. Organism which can live as a parasite, although it is normally not one. SYN: *commensal*. SEE: *facultative parasite*.

pseudoparesis (sŭ'dō-par-e'sis, -par-e-sis) ["" + *paresis*, relaxation]. A condition simulating paresis but unlike the ordinary forms and due to hysteria.

pseudopeptone (sŭ'dō-pēp'tōn) [G. *pseudēs*, false, + *peptēn*, to digest]. Hemialbumose, *q.v.* Also called *propeptone*.

Pseudophyllidea (sŭ'dō-fil-lī'dē-ā). An order belonging to the class Cestoidea, subclass Cestoda. Includes tapeworms with scolex bearing two lateral (or one terminal) sucking grooves (bothria). Includes *Diphyllbothrium*, the fish tapeworm of man.

pseudoplegia (sŭ'dō-plē'jī-ā) [G. *pseudēs*, false, + *plēgē*, a stroke]. Paralysis of hysterical origin. SYN: *pseudoparalysis*.

pseudopod (sŭ'dō-pōd) ["" + *pous*, *pod-*, foot]. Protruding protoplasmic process of a temporary nature in protozoa for taking up food and aiding in locomotion. SYN: *pseudopodium*.

pseudopodium (sŭ'dō-pō'dī-ŭm) (pl. *pseudopodia*) [G. *pseudēs*, false, + *pous*, *pod-*, foot]. SYN: *pseudopod*. 1. A temporary protruding process of a protozoan or an amoeboid cell such as a leukocyte which aids in locomotion and the engulfing of food particles or foreign substances as in phagocytosis. 2. An irregular projection at the edge of a wheel.

pseudopregnancy (sŭ-dō-prēg'nān-sī). 1. Condition occurring in lower animals following sterile matings in which anatomical and physiological changes occur similar to those of pregnancy. 2. Phantom pregnancy. *q.v.* SEE: *pseudocyesis*.

pseudopsia (sŭ-dōp'sī-ā) ["" + *opsis*, vision]. Visual hallucinations or false perceptions. SYN: *pseudoblepsis*.

pseudoptosis (sü-dô-tô'sis). Apparent ptosis of the eyelid resulting from fold of skin or fat projecting below edge of eyelid

pseudorabies (sü-dô-rä'bêz, -rä'bi-êz) [G. *pseudēs*, false, + L. *rabere*, to rage]. A condition resembling rabies. **SYN:** *lyssophobia*, *pseudohydrophobia*.

pseudoreaction (sü-dô-rê-äk'shün). A false reaction. A response to injection of a test substance into the tissues due to presence of an allergen other than one for which test is made

pseudorubella (sü-dô-rü-bê'lä) **SYN:** *eranthem subitum*, *roseola infantum*. An acute disease in infants characterized by high fever and rubelliform eruption

pseudoscarlatina (sü-dô-skar-lä-të'nä) [“ + L. *scarlatina*, scarlet]. A septic febrile condition with rash resembling scarlatina

ETIOL: Gonorrhea, puerperal infection, food or blood poisoning

pseudosclerosis (sü-dô-sklerô'sis) [“ + *sclerosis*, a hardening]. A condition with the symptoms, but without the lesions, of multiple sclerosis of the nervous system.

pseudosmia (sü-dôz'mi-ä) [“ + *osmē*, smell]. An olfactory hallucination or perversion of the sense of smell

pseudostoma (sü-dôs-tô-mä) [“ + *stoma*, a mouth]. An apparent aperture bet. endothelial cells that have been stained

pseudostratified (sü-dô-strät'i-fid). Apparently composed of layers

p. epithelium. E in which basal ends of all cells rest on basement membrane but distal ends may or may not reach the surface. Their nuclei lie at different levels giving the appearance of being stratified

pseudosyphilis (sü-dô-sif'i-lis) [“ + *syn*, with love, + *philos*, love]. A nonspecific condition resembling syphilis.

pseudotabes (sü-dô-tä'bêz) [“ + L. *tabēs*, a wasting]. A neural disease simulating tabes dorsalis.

pseudotetanus (sü-dô-tët'än-üs) [G. *pseudēs*, false, + *tetanos*, tension]. Persistent muscular contractions resembling tetanus

pseudotuberculosis (sü-dô-tü-ber'kü-lô'sis) [“ + L. *tuberculus*, tubercle, + G. -*ōsis*, disease]. Disease like tuberculosis not caused by the tubercle bacillus.

pseudotympany (sü-dô-tim'pä-ni). Flattening of arch of diaphragm, swelling of abdomen with increased respiration.

It disappears under anesthesia and is of purely nervous origin. **SYN:** *accordion abdomen*.

pseudotyphoid (sü-dô-ti'foyed) [“ + *typhos*, fever, + *eidos*, resemblance]. Condition resembling typhoid fever, not caused by the typhoid bacillus.

pseudoxanthoma (sü-dô-zän-thôm'ä) [G. *pseudēs*, false, + *xanthos*, yellow, + *-ōma*, tumor]. Condition resembling xanthoma

p. elasticum. Chronic, degenerative cutaneous disease marked by yellow patches and stretching of skin. Associated with hypertension and degeneration of elastic coat of arteries. Angioid streaks in retina common

psilosis (si-lô'sis) [G. *psilōsis*, a stripping]. 1. Falling out or removal of hair. 2. Tropical diarrhea of severe, often fatal form. **SYN:** *sprue*.

ETIOL: Disease of pancreas, invasion by bacteria, mold; or fat deficiency.

SYM: Diarrhea, large, lightly-colored, acid stools containing fat. No pain or

tenesmus. Inflamed, eroded and cracked tongue and mouth, angina.

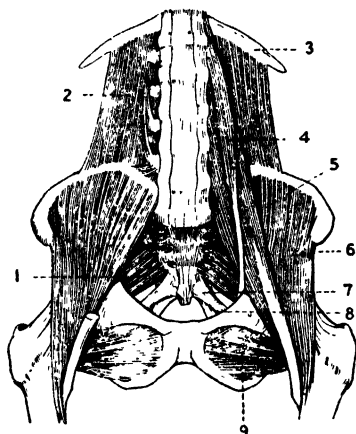
psittacosis (sit-ä-kô'sis) [G. *psittakos*, parrot, + -*ōsis*, disease]. A fatal, infectious disease of parrots and other birds that may be transmitted to man

SYM: (in man): Headache, epistaxis, nausea, chill followed by fever, constipation, sometimes pulmonary disorders

psaos (sô'äs) [G. *psoa*, loins]. One of 2 muscles of the loins. **SEE:** *Table of Muscles in Appendix, Illus., below*.

p. abscess. A cold a. in sheath of the *psaos* major muscle.

It follows the sheath of this muscle until it reaches the surface and points. It generally occurs above Poupart's ligament in the iliac fossa or near the attachment of the *psaos* muscle to the femur.



PSOAS, ILIACUS AND QUADRATUS LUMBORUM

1 Piriformis; 2 Quadratus lumborum; 3 Twelfth rib; 4 Psoas minor; 5 Psoas major; 6 Iliacus; 7 Sacrospinous ligament; 8 Sacrotuberous ligament; 9 Obturator externus

ETIOL: Usually tuberculous disease of vertebrae accompanied by pus.

psoltis (sô-i'tis) [G. *psoa*, loins, + -*itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the *psaos* muscles or of the area of the loins

psora (sô'rä) [G. *psōra*, itch]. 1. An itching disease of the skin; scabies. 2 Psoriasis, an erythematous, scaling, cutaneous eruption

psorelcosis (sô-rêl-kô'sis) [“ + *elkōsis*, ulceration]. Ulceration occurring as a result of scabies.

psoriasis (sô-ri'äs-lis) [G. *psōriasis*, an itching]. Chronic inflammatory skin disease of many varieties characterized by formation of scaly red patches on extensor surfaces of body.

ETIOL: Unknown.

SYM: Begins in adult life as flat-topped papule covered with thin, grayish-white scale spreading peripherally; lesions coalescing; centers regressing, forming circinate lesions. Under the dry scales are red bleeding points (papillae).

TREATMENT: Hygienic regimen. Daily colloid baths followed by soothing oint-

ment. Locally, salicylic acid, mineral or wood tar, ammoniated mercury, betanaphthol, pyrogallol. Ointments to be rubbed in thoroughly.

Diet: Low protein because of positive nitrogen metabolism in this disease. 4.5 Gm. nitrogen with calories made up of fats and carbohydrates. Sugar, candy, oysters and ice cream may be used. Fruits and vegetables may be substituted. **See:** *Bazin's disease*.

p. buccalis. Variety with white patches on tongue and cheek. **Syn:** *leukoplakia buccalis*.

p. circinata. Form with ring-shaped lesions with healing beginning in the center.

p. diffusa. P. with more or less coalescence of lesions.

p. punctata. P. with papular red eruptions tipped with white scales.

psorophthalmia (sō-rōf-thāl'mī-ā) [G. *psōra*, itch + *ophthalmos*, eye] Marginal inflammation of the eyelids with ulceration

psorous (sō'rūs) [G. *psōra*, itch]. Related to or affected with itch.

P.S.P. Abbr. for phenolsulfonphthalein test.

psychagogy (sī'kă-gō'jē) A psychotherapeutic, reeducational procedure which stresses proper social adjustment of the individual

psychalgia (sī-kāl'jī-ā) [G. *psychē*, soul, mind, + *algos*, pain]. 1. Mental distress or pain, esp. in melancholia 2. Pain of hysterical origin. **Syn.** *mind* or *soul pain*, *phrenalgia*.

psychoanalysis (sī-kăn-āl'ī-sīs) [" + *analysis*, a loosening apart] Discovery of the pathogenic links bet. the objective and subjective consciousness by a system of recall. **Syn.** *psychoanalysis*, *q.v.*

psychanopsia (sī-kăn-ōp'sī-ā) [" + *an-*, negative, + *opsis*, vision]. Sight with failure to recognize anything seen, due to brain lesion. **Syn.** *psychic blindness*.

psychasthenia (sī-kās-thē'nī-ā) [" + *astheneia*, weakness] A neurotic condition marked by sense of inadequacy, unreality, anxiety and doubt

A neurosis characterized by obsessions, phobias, ties, and compulsions. Obsessions are intrusive ideas which the patient cannot dismiss from consciousness and yet clearly recognizes as pathologic. (Delusions are false ideas not recognized as abnormal.)

There may be associated restlessness, palpitation, fatigue, or irritability. A definite sense of dread or fear is associated with phobias. The anxiety is rationalized, as a fear of syphilis (syphilophobia), or cancer (carcinomatophobia), or insanity (psychopathophobia), or contamination (mysophobia), among many others.

Obsessions and phobias may occur at the onset or during the course of other diseases, notably schizophrenia. Frequently, obsessive impulses dominate behavior. These may be peculiar (touching lampposts, avoiding lines on sidewalk), or distinctly antisocial. In the latter event, it is indicative of a condition more serious than a neurosis. **Syn:** *anxiety neurosis*, *q.v.*; *Janet's disease*.

psychataxia (sī'kă-tāk'sī-ā) [G. *psychē*, soul, + *ataxia*, lack of order]. Disordered power of concentration.

psychauditory (sī-kaw'dī-tō-rī). Pert. to the perception and interpretation of sounds

psyche (sī'kē) [G. *psychē*, soul, mind]. All

that constitutes the mind and its processes

psychentonia (sī'kēn-tō-nī-ā). Mental strain or tension

psychiasis (sī-kē-ī-ās'īs). Spiritual healing

psychiatric (sī-kī-āt'rīk) [" + *iatrikos*, healing]. 1. Pert. to psychiatry, the science dealing with mental ailments 2. One who has a psychosis or tendency toward one

p. types. *The Confused:* May not realize the incongruity of an act as related to the environment.

The Deluded: May have phobias or specific fears which control some of their habits

The Depressed: May ignore everything because of their misery, which engages all of their attention.

The Excited: May be unable to concentrate

The Feeble: May be unable to control themselves because of weakness

The Hallucinated: Habits may be affected by "voices," etc

psychiatrist (sī-kī-āt'rīst) [G. *psychē*, soul, + *iatria*, healing]. A physician who specializes in study and treatment of mental disorders

psychiatry (sī-kī-āt'rī) [G. *psychē*, soul, + *iatria*, healing]. The branch of medicine which deals with the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of mental illness

psychiatry, words pert. to: abalienation, abalienatio mentis; aberration; abnormality, abreaction; abulia, acatalepsia, acatamathesia, acataphasia; acousma, acousmatagnosis, acousmatamnesia, acrasia; Adler's organ inferiority; affect, agnosia; agraphia; agrypnia, ahypnia, akathisia; akinesia, alcoholism; alexia, algesia, algolagnia; algopsychalia, alienation, alienism, alienist; aliteration, allopshasis, allopsychic, aliotropic, alolia Alzheimer's disease, ambledendency; ambivalence, amnesia; amimia, amnesia amnesic, amok; amoralla; amusia, anacletic choice; anacroasia; anal erotic, ananabasia; ananastasia; anandria, anergastic; anhedonia; anoesia; anolia, anomia; anorexia, apandria; apathrophia; apasia; apathy; aphasia; apheimesia; aphemia; aphonia; aphrasia, aphrenia, aphronesia, apthexia; apodemialgia; apraxia; aprosexia; apsthyria, apsychosis; asenasia; asemia; astia; association; assonance; asterognosis; asyllabia; asymbolia; asynesia, atactilia; atavism; ataxaphasia; ataxia, intrapsychic; ataxophemia, ateliosis, athymia; atrabiliary; attitude; autism, autistic thinking, autoanalysis; automatism; autoecholalia; autophagy; autophilia; autophobia, autoplatic; autopsychosis, autosuggestion; autosynoa; avulsion, behaviorism; blocking; bradyllalia; bradylexis; brain storm; catatonia, catharsis, cenesthesia; censor; chorea; claustrophilia; claustrophobia; complex, compulsion; conation; condensation; confabulation; conflict; constellation, coprolagnia; coprolalia; coprophilia; cretinism; cryptesthesia; cycloid; cyclothymia; deafness; delire de toucher; delirium; delusion; dementia; depersonalization; depression; derelict; determinism; disassociation; disorientation; displacement; distractibility; divagation; dysbulia; dyschiria; dysodia; dysmenesia; dysphremia; dysthymia; echolalia; echomania; echominia; ego; egocentric; ekphorize; electra complex; emotion; emotivity; empathy; eremophobia; erethism;

ergasimania; ergasiophobia; erotism; erotomania; erythrophobia; eschrolalia; eviration; exhibitionism; extrovert; fabrication; fastidium; fear; feeble-mindedness; fixation; folie; free association; fuge, furor amatorius; Ganser's syndrome; geophagia; graphorrhea; hallucination; hallucinosis, haphalgasia; hebephrenia; heterolalia; holergastic; hyperhedonia; hypergnosia; hyperprosexia, hypershemia; hyperthymia; hypnagogic, hypnoidal, hypnosis; hypnotic; hypnotism; hypochondria, hypochondriac; hypochondriasis; hypophrenia; hysteria, idea; idios; idiophrenic psychosis; idiot; idiotropic type; illusion; image, imago, imbecile, imperious act, impulsio, incoherency, incompetent; infantilism; inhibition, insanity; instinct, integration, intelligence, intraphysical, introjection, introversion, introvert; kakergastic reaction, katatonias, kinesthesia, Korsakoff's psychosis; latent content; lethargy, lethologica, logamnesia, logopathia, logorrhea; malinger; masochism; melancholia, mesmerism; mestatropism, metaphrenia; mind, miscacina; misologiamisopedia, moramania; moria, moron, morosis, narcissism, narcotism; necrophilia, negativism, neologism, neurosis, noctambulism, non compos mentis, nookleptia; nunation; object choice; obsession; oligergasia, oligopnea; omnipotence of thought, oneiric; oneirism, oneirodynia, organic reaction type, orthopsychiatry; overdeterminism, overtone, paragrafia, paralexia; paralogia, paramimia, paramesia, paranoia, paranomia, parapathia; paraphasia; paraphonia, parapraxis; parent-fixation; parergastic reaction; paresis, patergasia, pavor nocturnus; pedophilia, periphrastic; perseveration; personality; phantasia; phantasm; phantasmatomoria, phantasy; phantom; phoneme, pica; pithiatism; pleasure principle; pragmatism; pragmatagnosia; preconscious, pseudoalga; psychasthenia, psychiatrist; psyche, psychic; psychoanalysis; psychobiological; psychobiology, psychogenesis; psychogenic; psycholepsy; psychology; psychologist; psychoneurosis, psychopath; psychopathology; psychosis, psychotherapy; rationalization, reaction; reality principle, recapitulation theory; repression, resistance, restraint; retardation, rut formation, safety symbolism; satyriasis, schizoid; schizoprenia; scotomization; sexual bondage, shell shock; sterotypy; stupor, subconscious, subjective, sublimation; subliminal; suggestion; surrogate; sycophancy; symbiosis; symbol, symbolism; syntonic; threshold of consciousness; transfer; transference; transvestism, trend, twilight state; tyrannism; unconscious; verberation, vesania; vigil, vigilambulism; vision; voice; word blindness; word salad; zeotypia.

psychic (sī'kik) [G. *psychē*, soul, mind].

1. Concerning the mind, or psyche. 2. One said to be endowed with semisupernatural powers, such as the ability to read the mind of others, or to foresee coming events; one apparently sensitive to nonphysical forces.

p. blindness. Sight without recognition of that which is seen.

p. contagion. Communication of another's nervous disorder by imitation, as a tic.

p. deafness. Inability to recognize sounds heard.

p. determinism. The theory that men-

tal processes are determined by conscious or unconscious motives, and are never irrelevant.

p. force. One generated apart from physical energy.

psychical (sī'ki-kāl) [G. *psychē*, soul]. Pert. to mind or soul. Syn. *psychic*.

psychinosis (sī-kin-ō'sis) [G. *psychē*, mind, + *nosos*, disease] Any functional disease affecting the mind.

psycho-, psych-. Combining form meaning pert. to the mind, or mental processes.

psychoanalysis (sī'kō-ān-āl'i-sis) [Ψ + *analysis*, a loosening apart]. Method of obtaining a detailed account of past and present mental and emotional experiences and repressions, in order to determine the source and eliminate the pathologic mental or physical state produced by these mechanisms.

Largely a system that is the creation of J. man, Sigmund Freud, and originally the outgrowth of his observations of neurotics. Frequently, the term often is used synonymously with freudianism, but more commonly for a rather more extensive system of psychologic fact and theory applying both to normal and abnormal groups.

In addition to freudian method, other schools of thought or disciplines utilized in analysis of the psyche include *analytical psychology* (Jung), *psychobiology* (Meyer) and *individual psychology* (Adler).

The process is based upon the theory that such abnormal phenomena are due to repression of painful or undesirable past experiences, which, although totally forgotten, later manifest themselves in various abnormal ways. Psychoanalysis, therefore, makes an effort to bring up such forgotten memories into the conscious mind. The patient is thus enabled to view the occurrence in its true perspective, and so loses its harmful effect. There are 2 main methods: (1) Dream analysis, (2) the method of free association.

Includes a study of the ego in relation to reality, and more particularly the herd, and the conflicting goals so created. This conflict is "solved" by repressing 1 component. This repressed or censored emotion-laden complex of ideas exists in the so-called "subconscious," manifesting itself in the hidden content of dreams, in neuroses and tension states.

Quite unaware of the influence of the subconscious, anger outbursts, rationalization of unfair attitudes, slips of the tongue, etc., occur. Repressed material is largely sexual and the peculiar conditioning of the patient is chiefly determined by the emotional experiences of the earlier years. Reactions of inferiority may result in a compensatory reaction of goodness, ambition, etc. Sublimation is the escape of creative interest on levels not socially taboo. This, however, is not accepted by all psychologists.

psychoanalyst (sī'kō-ān-āl'ist). One who practices psychoanalysis.

psychobiology (sī'kō-bi-ō'lo-jī) [G. *psychē*, soul, + *bios*, life, + *logos*, a study]. Syn: *biopsychology*. 1. The study of the biology of the psyche, including the anatomy, physiology, and pathology of the mind. 2. A method of psychoanalysis est. by Adolf Meyer employing *distributive analysis* which includes a study of all mental and physical factors involved in the growth and development of an individual.

p., objective. P. in which special emphasis is placed on the relationship of the individual to his environment.

psychocardiac reflex (sī'kō-kar'dī-āk). Change in circulatory rate and consciousness of heart thumping resulting from memory of, or subconscious dream state recollection of, an emotional impression or experience.

psychocatharsis (sī'kō-ka-thar'sis). The bringing of so-called traumatic experiences and their affective associations into consciousness by interview, hypnosis, or by use of drugs such as sodium amylal.

psychochrome (sī'kō-krōm) [G. *psychē*, soul, + *chrōma*, color]. Color impression resulting from sensory stimulation of a part other than the visual organ. SEE *psychochromesthesia*.

psychochromesthesia (sī'kō-krōm-ēs-thē-zī-ā) ["" + *aisthēsis*, sensation]. Color sensation produced by the stimulus of sense organ other than that of vision.

psychocoma (sī-kō-kō-mā) ["" + *kōma*, stupor]. Condition of mental stupor.

psychocortical (sī'kō-kor'tī-kāl) ["" + *L. cortex*, rind]. Pert. to the cerebral cortex as the seat of sensory, motor, and psychic functions.

psychodiagnostics (sī'kō-dī-āg-nōs'tiks). The Rorschach test used in personality study.

Psychodidae (sī'kōd'i-dē). A family of the order Diptera which includes the moth flies, owl midges, and sand flies. SEE *Phlebotomus*.

psychodometry (sī'kō-dōm-ē-trī) ["" + *odos*, way, + *metron*, measure]. Measurement of rate of mental activity.

psychodynamics (sī'kō-dī-nām'tiks) ["" + *dynamis*, power]. The scientific study of mental action or force.

psychoepilepsy. SEE *epilepsy*, *idiopathic*.

psychogenesis (sī'kō-jēn'ēs-īs) [G. *psychē*, soul, + *genesis*, formation]. 1. The origin and development of mind, the formation of mental traits. 2. Origination within the mind or psyche.

psychogenetic (sī'kō-jēn-ēt'ik) ["" + *genesis*, to produce]. 1. Originating in the mind, as a disease. 2. Concerning formation of mental traits.

psychogenic (sī-kō-jēn'ik) ["" + *gennan*, to produce]. 1. Of mental origin. 2. Concerning the development of the mind. SYN. *psychogenetic*.

psychogeusis (sī'kō-gēu'sik). Pert. to perception of taste.

psychogram (sī'kō-grām) ["" + *gramma*, a writing]. A subjective visualization of a mental concept.

psychograph (sī'kō-grāf'). 1. A chart showing personality traits. 2. A history of the personality of an individual.

psychokinesia (sī'kō-kīn-ē'zī-ā) ["" + *kinēsis*, motion]. Explosive or impulsive maniacal action due to defective inhibition. SYN. *psycheclampsia*.

psychokinesis (sī-kō-kīn-ēs'is). Alleged ability of the mind to move objects.

psycholagny (sī'kō-lāg'nī). Sexual excitation brought about by mental imagery; psychic or mental masturbation.

psycholepsy (sī'kō-lēp'sī) ["" + *lēpsis*, a seizure]. Sudden alteration of moods in which mental inertia and hopelessness are manifested.

psycholeptic (sī'kō-lēp'tik) ["" + *lēpsis*, a seizure]. Concerning sudden shifting of moods, particularly to 1 marked by hopelessness and mental inertia.

psychological (sī'kō-lōj'i-kāl) [G. *psychē*, soul, mind, + *logos*, a study]. Pert. to study of the mind in all of its relationships, normal and abnormal.

psychologist (sī-kōl'ō-jist) ["" + *logos*, study]. One who specializes in the mental phenomena of consciousness and behavior or mental activity.

psychology (sī-kōl'ō-jī) ["" + *logos*, a study]. The science which deals with the mental processes, both normal and abnormal and their effects upon behavior.

There are 2 main approaches to the study: (1) Introspective, i.e., looking inwards, or self-examination of one's own mental processes. (2) Objective, i.e., studying the minds of others. In this latter there are 4 chief lines of attack: (a) The experimental method, (b) the comparative method, (c) the genetic method, (d) the pathological method. SEE *esthetic morality*, "psych-" words.

p., abnormal. The study of abnormal behavior and the mental phenomena associated with such.

p., analytic. Psychoanalysis based on the concepts of Carl Jung which deemphasizes sexual factors in motivation and emphasizes the "collective unconscious" and "psychological type" (introvert and extrovert).

p., animal. The study of animal behavior.

p., applied. The application of the principles of psychology to special fields such as clinical, industrial, educational, nursing, or pastoral psychology.

p., depth. P. which pertains to the unconscious.

p., dynamic. The psychology of motivation, that which seeks the causes of mental phenomena.

p., experimental. Study of mental acts by tests and experiments.

p., Gestalt. That which emphasizes the wholeness of psychological processes and behavior and maintaining that such cannot be adequately explained by breaking down into constituent parts.

p., individual. A system of psychological thinking developed by Alfred Adler in which an individual is regarded as having three life goals, physical security, sexual satisfaction, and social integration. Self-evaluations lead to feelings of inferiority and inadequacy which often lead to overcompensation or a striving for superiority.

p., physiologic. That which deals with the structure and function of the nervous system and other bodily organs and their relationship to behavior.

psychometry (sī-kōm'ē-trī) [G. *psychē*, soul, mind, + *metron*, a measure]. Measurement of work accomplished, time consumed, and precision of mental operations. Intelligence testing.

psychomotor (sī-kō-mō'tor) ["" + *L. motor*, a mover]. Concerning, or causing, voluntary movement.

psychoneurosis (sī'kō-nū-rō'sis) [G. *psychē*, soul, + *neuron*, sinew, + *-ōsis*, disease]. One of a group of mental disorders of a functional nature in which there is partial disorganization of the psyche, a psychopathological syndrome characterized principally by anxiety, states, phobias, compulsions, obsessions, and conversion phenomena. Insight is maintained.

Includes hysteria, psychasthenia and neurasthenia. [sic.]

SEE *neurosis*, *psychoanalysis*, *psychop., defense*. Condition due to attempt to dismiss from the mind ideas and sensations that are painful. This results in

buried subconscious memories producing psychoneurosis.

psychoneurotic (sī'kō-nū-rōt'ik) [G. *psychē*, soul, mind, + *neuron*, sinew]. Pert. to a functional disorder of mental origin

psychonomy (sī-kōn'ō-mī) [΄ + *nomos*, law]. The science of the laws of the mind and its functions

psychoparesis (sī'kō-pār-ēs'is, -par'ēs'is) [΄ + *paresis*, relaxation]. Weakness or enfeeblement of the mind

psychopath (sī'kō-pāth) [΄ + *pathos*, disease]. One with a constitutional lack of moral sensibility, although possessing normal intelligence. SYN *psychopathic personality*.

P., transportation of. 1. Be sure you have necessary legal papers

2. Learn all you can about patient before starting

3. Ascertain, if suicidal, epileptic, destructive, or dangerous

4. If so (No. 3), do not travel with patient without assistance.

5. See that patient has nothing that may be used for violence or self-destruction

6. If on train or boat, use a compartment

7. If patient is dangerous, notify the transportation company in advance.

8. Do not hesitate to call upon local police or trainmen if necessary.

9. Be sure you have enough money for the journey and your own return.

10. Ascertain names of physicians who may be called en route if needed.

11. Secure copy of inventory of patient's effects from hospital, with statement as to any bruises or injuries suffered by patient.

psychopathia. *Psychopathy, q v*

p. marialis. Shell-shock

p. sexualis. Sexual perversions

psychopathia (sī'kō-pāth'ik) [΄ + *pathos*, disease]. 1. Concerning or characterized by a mental disorder. 2. Concerning treatment of mental disorders 3. Abnormal

p. personality. "One who, though possessing normal intelligence, is or becomes, by reason of heredity or congenital conditions, constitutionally lacking in moral sensibility, emotional control, and the inhibition of will."—Dr. C. H. Patten

A constitutional imbalance in the pattern of the mind, but not a disorder of function, such as is observed in the actual neuroses and psychoses. Psychopathics are attractive but cannot be depended upon. Judgment is poor; they are easily pleased or displeased, and are above the average in intelligence. Usually antisocial.

psychopathology (sī'kō-pāth-ōl'ō-jī) [G. *psychē*, soul, mind, + *pathos*, disease, + *logos*, a study]. The study of the causes and nature of mental disease or abnormal behavior

psychopathy (sī-kōp'āth-i) [G. *psychē*, soul, + *pathos*, feeling]. Any mental disease, esp 1 characterized by defective character or personality

psychophonasthenia (sī'kō-fō'nās-thē-nī-ā). A speech defect of mental origin.

psychophysical (sī'kō-fiz'ī-kāl) [΄ + *physis*, natural]. Concerning the relation of the physical and the mental.

p. law. Intensity of sensation increases as the logarithms of the stimuli.

psychophysics (sī'kō-fiz'īks) [΄ + *physis*, natural]. 1. The study of mental

processes in relation to physical processes. 2. The study of stimuli in relation to the effects they produce.

psychophysiology (sī'kō-fiz-i-ōl'ō-jīk). Pert. to psychophysiology, *q v*

p. autonomic and visceral disorders. Term applied to a large number of disorders of organs and viscera innervated by the autonomic nervous system in which emotional factors are a primary causative factor. Formerly called psychosomatic disease or disorder

psychophysiology (sī'kō-fiz-i-ōl'ō-jī) [΄ + *physis*, nature, + *logos*, study]. Physiology of the mind, science of the correlation of body and mind

psychoplegic (sī-kō-plē'jīk) [G. *psychē*, mind, soul, + *plēgē*, a stroke]. An agent reducing excitability of the cerebrum

psychorhythmia (sī'kō-rith'mī-ā) [G. *psychē*, soul, mind, + *rhythmos*, rhythm]. Mental condition in which involuntary repetition of previous voluntary actions occurs

psychorrhea (sī-kōr-ē-ā) [G. *psychē*, soul, mind, + *roa*, a flow]. A mental condition characterized by incoherent stream of thought resulting in vague and often bizarre theories and ideas

psychosensory (sī'kō-sēn'sor-i) [΄ + *L. sensorius*, pert. to sensation]. 1. Understanding and interpreting sensory stimuli. 2. Concerning perceptions not arising in sensory organs, as hallucinations

psychosexual (sī'kō-sēks'ū-āl) [΄ + *L. sexus*, sex]. Concerning the emotional components of sexual instinct

p. development. Evolution of personality through infantile and pregenital periods to sexual maturity.

psychosin (sī-kō'sin) [G. *psychē*, mind, soul]. A cerebroside occurring in brain tissue.

psychosis (sī-kō'sis) (pl. *psychoses*) [G. *psychē*, mind, soul]. A term formerly applied to any mental disorder but now generally restricted to those disturbances of such magnitude that there is personality disintegration and loss of contact with reality. They are of psychogenic origin or without clearly defined physical cause or structural change in the brain. They are usually characterized by delusions and hallucinations and hospitalization is generally required

A condition manifested in the behavior, emotional reaction and ideation of the patient. He fails to mirror reality as it is, reacts erroneously to it, builds up false concepts regarding it, and his behavior responses are peculiar, abnormal, inefficient, or definitely antisocial.

All this does not include amentia, because defective intelligence merely lessens comprehension of reality but does not distort it, or the psychopathic personality, as here the patient reacts badly because of intrinsic emotional differences playing upon an undistorted world of reality.

Delusions or hallucinations strongly suggest a psychosis, as does marked indifference, depression and excitement. Antisocial behavior occurs with psychopathic personalities and mental defectiveness. When epileptic, it suggests the occurrence of an episodic psychosis known as an equivalent.

CLASSIFICATION: Divided into 2 main groups 1. Those due to impairment of brain tissue. 2. Those in which any associated brain function disturbance is secondary to the psychiatric disorders.

TREATMENT: Treatment includes medical, psychological, and sociological procedures. Medical therapy includes shock therapy (insulin, metrazol, electroshock), electrosarcosis, psychosurgery (prefrontal lobotomy), physiotherapy (hydrotherapy, electrotherapy massage), biochemotherapy (use of CO₂, hormones, histamine, benzedrine sulfate, ataraxic and tranquilizing agents). Psychotherapy includes psychoanalysis, emotional release, emotional reeducation, hypnotherapy, and occupational and recreational therapy. Sociological therapy involves modification of environment.

p., alcoholic-delusional. A degenerative process marked by delusions.

p., circular. P. with alternating manic and depressive episodes.

p., climacteric. Occurring at the menopause.

p., congenital. From birth.

p., depressive. SYN: *psychotic depressive reaction* P characterized by extreme depression, melancholia, and feelings of unworthiness.

p., exhaustion. SYN: *exhaustion or collapsed delirium* Reaction resulting from extreme physical exertion.

p., famine. P. resulting from starvation.

p., involuntional. P. occurring during involuntional period of bodily and intellectual decline. In women from ages 40-55, in men from 50-65.

p., manic-depressive. Ordinarily a series of periods of psychotic depression or excessive well-being, appearing in any sequence and alternating with longer periods of relative normalcy.

Though intensity may vary greatly, the manic shows an elated though unstable mood, a flight of ideas, and great physical activity. The case of primary depression finds all exertion exhausting; there is difficulty in thinking or acting and victim is very unhappy.

p., organic. The result of a pathological condition of the central nervous system, such as paresis.

p., postinfectious. P. following an infectious disease such as meningitis, pneumonia, typhoid fever.

p., puerperal. P. occurring during pregnancy or following childbirth.

p., reactive. SYN: *situation psychosis*. P. presumably induced by an environmental condition.

p., senile. Due to old age.

p., situation. Transitory p. caused by an unpleasant situation [agents].

p., toxic. One resulting from toxic

p., traumatic. One resulting from head injuries and belonging to the organic group.

psychosomatic. Pert to interrelationship between the mind and body.

p. disorder. A pathological condition due to emotional or psychogenic factors.

p. medicine. The branch of medical science that emphasizes mental factors as the cause of functional and anatomical changes in disease processes.

psychosurgery (sī'kō-sur'jer-ē) [G. *psyche*, soul, + G. *chirurgia*, handwork]. Brain surgery for mental illness. The term includes such procedures as lobotomy, *topectomy, and thalamotomy.

psychotechnics (sī'kō-tēk'niks) [G. *psychē*, soul, + *technē*, art]. Application of psychological methods in the study of economic and social problems.

psychotherapy (sī'kō-thēr'ā-pl) [+ *therapeia*, treatment] Any mental

method of treating disease, esp. nervous disorders, by means such as suggestion, hypnotism, psychoanalytic therapy, etc.

psychralgia (sī'krō-ā'l'j-ā) [G. *psychros*, cold, + *algos*, pain]. Painful sensation of cold.

psychroesthesia (sī'krō-ēs-thē'zī-ā) [+ *aisthēsis*, sensation]. A sensation of cold in a part of the body, although it is warm.

psychrometer (sī'krōm'ē-tēr) [+ *metron*, a measure]. Device for measuring relative humidity of the atmosphere.

psychrophilic (sī'krō-fil'ik) [+ *philein*, to love]. Preferring cold, as bacteria which thrive best at low temperature.

psychrophobia (sī'krō-fō'bī-ā) [+ *phobos*, fear]. Abnormal aversion or sensitivity to cold.

psychrophore (sī'krō-fōr) [+ *phorein*, to carry]. Apparatus for applying cold to the urethra, or other canal.

psychotherapy (sī'krō-thēr'ā-pl) [+ *therapeia*, treatment]. Treatment of disease by administration of cold.

psyllium seed (sī'l'ūm). The dried, ripe seed of a plant grown in France, Spain and India.

USES As a mild laxative.

DOSAGE 2 drams (8 Gm.) in orange or prune juice.

ptarmic (tar'mik) [G. *ptarmos*, a sneezing]. 1. Causing sneezing. SYN: *sternutatory*. 2. That which causes sneezing.

pteron (tēr'ōn) [G. *pteron*, wing]. Point of suture of frontal, parietal, temporal, and sphenoid bones.

pteroylglutamic acid. SEE *folic acid*.

pterygium (tēr'ij'ūm) [G. *pterygion*, wing]. OPTH. Triangular thickening of bulbar conjunctiva on the cornea with apex toward pupil.

p., progressive. Stage in which the growth extends toward center of cornea.

p., stationary. Stage in which the head of pterygium remains permanently attached to same point on the cornea.

TREATMENT Surgical

pterygoid (tēr'ij'ōyd) [+ *eidōs*, appearance]. Wing-shaped. SYN: *alate*.

p. processes. Two large processes of sphenoid bone extending downward from junction of body and great wings, each consisting of lat and med. pterygoid plates.

pterygomaxillary (tēr'ij'ō-māk'sīl-ā-rī) [+ *L. maxillaris*, pert. to upper jaw]. Concerning the pterygoid process and the upper jaw.

pterygopalatine (tēr'ij'ō-pāl'ā-tīn) [+ *L. palatinus*, pert. to the palate]. Relating to the pterygoid process and the palate bone.

ptilosis (tīl'ō'sis) [G. *ptilon*, feather, + *-ōsis*, disease]. Loss of eyelashes.

P.T.O. Abbr. for *Perilsucht tuberculin original*. Klemperer's tuberculin.

ptomaine (tō'mān) [G. *ptōma*, dead body]. One of a class of nitrogenous organic bases formed in the action of putrefactive bacteria on proteins and amino acids. Ex: *Cadaverine*, NH₂(CH₂)₅NH₂. SEE: *aporrhēma*.

They are poisonous substances resembling alkaloids resulting from decomposition of proteins. Many are very toxic. Ptomaines are poisonous bodies due to the action of microorganisms.

ptomainuria (tō'mā'ī-nū'rī-ā). Presence of ptomaines in urine.

ptosis (tō'sis) [G. *ptōsis*, a drooping]. Drooping or drooping of an organ or part, as the upper eyelid from paralysis, or the visceral organs from weakness of the abdominal muscles.

RS: *cataptonosis, phalangosis, viscerop-tosis.*

p., abdominal. Sagging of transverse colon; sometimes almost to the pelvic floor.

Etiol: Obesity or lack of abdominal muscle tone.

Treatment: A properly adjusted abdominal belt may help.

CONTRA: Dependence upon belt rather than on exercising and developing abdominal muscles.

ptyalagogue (tī-āl'-ā-gōg) [G. *ptyalon*, saliva, + *agōgos*, leading]. Causing or that which causes a flow of saliva. **SYN:** *siatagogue.*

ptyalin (tī-āl'-līn) [G. *ptyalon*, saliva]. A salivary amylolytic enzyme converting starch into maltose and dextrin. **SEE:** *enzyme, ptyalogen, ptyalism, saliva.*

ptyalism (tī-āl'-līm) [G. + *-ismos*, condition]. Excessive secretion of saliva.

Etiol: May be due to pregnancy, stomatitis, rabies, exophthalmic goiter, menstruation and other disorders, including epilepsy, hysteria, nervous conditions and gastrointestinal troubles. May be induced by mercury, iodides, pilocarpine and other drugs. **SYN:** *salivation.* **SEE:** *zerostomia.*

ptyalith (tī-āl'-līth) [G. + *lithos*, stone]. A calculus in a salivary gland.

ptyalocoele (tī-āl'-ō-sēl) [G. + *kēlē*, hernia]. A salivary cystic tumor or cystic dilatation of a salivary duct.

p., bilingual. **SEE:** *ranula*

ptyalogenic (tī-āl'-ō-jēn'īk) [G. + *gennan*, to produce]. Of salivary origin.

ptyalagogue (tī-āl'-ō-gōg) [G. *ptyalon*, saliva, + *agōgos*, leading] **SYN:** *ptyalagogue, q v; siatagogue, q v.* An agent which causes the flow of saliva.

ptyalogram (tī-āl'-ō-grām) [G. *ptyalon*, saliva, + *gramma*, a writing]. An x-ray film of the salivary glands.

ptyalography (tī-āl'-ō-grā-fī) [G. + *grapho*, to write]. X-ray inspection of the salivary glands and ducts. **SYN:** *siatography.*

ptyalolith (tī-āl'-ō-līth) [G. + *lithos*, stone]. A salivary concretion.

ptyalolithiasis (tī-āl'-ō-lī-thī-ā-sīs). Presence of a concretion in a salivary gland or duct.

ptyalolithotomy (tī-āl'-ō-līth-ōt'ō-mī) [G. + *tomē*, a cutting]. Surgical removal of a concretion from a salivary duct or gland.

ptyalorrhea (tī-āl'-ō-rē-ā) [G. + *roia*, flow]. An excessive flow of saliva.

ptysis (tī'sīs). Spitting; the ejection of saliva from the mouth.

ptysmagogue (tīz-mā-gōg). An agent that induces the flow of saliva.

P.U. Abbr. for *pregnancy urine* which contains chorionic gonadotrophin.

puber (pū'būr) [L.]. One at onset of puberty.

puberal (pū'bēr-āl) [L. *pubertās*, puberty]. Concerning puberty.

pubertas (pū'bēr-tās). Puberty.

p. plena. Complete puberty.

p. praecox. Precocious puberty or puberty at an early age.

puberty (pū'bēr-tī) [L. *pubertās*, puberty]. Period in life at which 1 of either sex becomes functionally capable of reproduction.

A period of rapid change in boys and girls. It occurs in temperate climates bet. the ages of 13 and 16 in boys, and from 12 to 15 in girls, and ends in the attainment of sexual maturity.

In the boy it is marked by appear-

ance of hair on the face and chest, under the axilla, and on the pubes, change of voice, definite enlargement of the penis, and the appearance of erections and erotic dreams with ejaculation. Other physical and psychic disturbances are normal at this period, and end in the appearance of functional spermatozoa in the semen.

In the girl menstruation begins, the breasts enlarge, and hair appears in axilla and on the pubes.

RS: *hebephrenia, hebetis, interstitial, latency period, menacme, nubility.*

pubes (pū'bēz) (sing. pubis) [L. pubic hair]. 1. Ant. part of innominate bone, os pubis. 2. The pubic region. 3. Hair of the pubic region.

It is a sexual fetish, inspiring passion in the opposite sex.

pubescence (pū-bēs'sēns) [L. *pubescere*, to become hairy]. 1. Puberty or its approach. 2. Covering of fine, soft hairs on the body. **SYN:** *lanugo.*

pubescent (pū-bēs'sēnt) [L. *pubescere*, to become hairy]. 1. Reaching puberty. 2. Covered with downy hair.

pubetrotomy (pū'bē-trōt'ō-mī) [L. *pubes*, pubic hair, + *G. ētron*, belly, + *tomē*, a cutting]. Section through the pubes.

pubic (pū'bīk) [L. *pubes*, pubic hair]. Concerning the pubes.

p. bone. The lower ant. part of the innominate bone. **SYN:** *os pubis.*

p. hair. Hair over the pubes which appears at onset of sexual maturity.

It is usually lighter in color than hair on the head. It protects vital organs under the pubes. It is a fetish* to some of the opposite sex, exciting the libido, and its abundance is claimed by some to be a mark of sexual vigor. **SEE:** *escutcheon, fetish, libido.*

pubio-, pubo- [L.]. Combining forms meaning the pubic hair, pubic bone or region.

pubiotomy (pū-bī-ōt'ō-mī) [L. *pubes*, pubic hair, + *tomē*, a cutting]. Incision across the pubis in order to enlarge the pelvic passage, facilitating the delivery of the fetus when pelvis is malformed.

pubis (pū'bīs) [L. pubic hair] Pubic bone **RS:** *os pubis.*

pubofemoral (pū'bō-fēm'or-āl) [L. *pubis*, pubic hair, + *femur*, femur, thigh bone]. Pert. to the os pubis and the femur.

puboprostatic (pū'bō-prōs-tāt'īk) [G. + *G. prostatēs*, prostate]. Relating to the os pubis and prostate gland.

pubovesical (pū'bō-vēs'ī-kī) [G. + *vesiculus* a little sac]. Pert. to the os pubis and bladder.

puḍḍa (pū-dēn'dā) (sing. *puḍḍum**) [L. *puḍḍum*, from *puḍere*, to be ashamed]. The ext. genitalia, esp. of the female. **SYN:** *vulva.*

puḍḍagra (pū-dēn-dāgrā) [G. + *agra*, seizure]. Pain in the ext. genitalia.

puḍḍal (pū-dēn'dāl) [L. *puḍḍum*, from *puḍere*, to be ashamed]. Relating to the ext. genitalia of female.

puḍḍum (pū-dēn'dūm) (pl. *puḍḍa*) [L.]. The ext. genitalia, esp. those of the female; the vulva.

p. mullebre. BNA. Ext. genitalia of the female.

puḍic (pū'dīk) [L. *puḍicus*, modest]. Concerning ext. female genitalia. **SYN:** *puḍḍal.*

Puente's disease. Simple glandular cheilitis.

puericulture (pū-er'ī-kūl'chūr) [L. *puer*, child, + *cultura*, a cultivating]. Science concerned with prenatal care of

unborn children and the art of raising and training children.

puerile (pû-êr'il) [L. *puer*, boy]. Concerning a child; childlike.

p. respiration. That heard in auscultation of healthy children.

puerilism (pû-êr-il-izm) ["" + G. *-ismos*, condition]. Childishness.

puerpera (pû-er-pêr-â) [L. *puer*, boy, + *parere*, to bear]. Woman during the period following the 3rd stage of labor, lasting until there is complete involution of the pelvic viscera.

puerperal (pû-er-pûr-âl) [L. *puer*, boy, + *parere*, to bear]. Concerning puerperium.

p. eclampsia. Convulsions during puerperium.

p. fever. Septicemia following childbirth. SYN: *childbed fever*.

p. insanity. A psychosis resulting during the puerperium.

p. period. Period immediately following childbirth.

p. sepsis. A toxemia of puerperium accompanied by a rise in temperature during the first 21 days.

CHARACTERISTICS: (a) Greatest single cause of death due to childbirth. (b) Lowered resistance a danger. (c) Toxemia, anemia, exhaustion in labor, abrasions and lacerations, loss of blood predisposing factors (d) May be autogenous or heterogeneous (e) Other foci aside from genitals may be responsible for invasion (f) Infection may remain localized or it may spread (g) Infected thrombi from veins of placental site may enter blood stream. (h) Metastatic areas of infection may be caused by (g) (i) Spreading along mucous membranes the infection may reach the tubes, ovaries and peritoneum (j) Thrombophlebitis in pelvic veins may lead to thrombophlebitis in veins of the leg. (k) Localized infections indicated by fever, rapid pulse, pain and pelvic tenderness. (l) Fever in (k) about 3rd day, 103° F to 104° F. (m) In endometritis, tenderness confined to uterus, lochia may be scant without odor (n) Lochia profuse and foul if any membranes are retained. (o) Parametritis in more severe infections (p) In (o) swelling due to inflammatory exudate, giving place to suppuration after a few days, accompanied by chill and rise in temperature. (q) Peritonitis possible, especially if gonococcus is present (r) Every spread of disease indicated by rise in temperature, and perhaps chills. (s) Drainage may be necessary. (t) Permanent sterility possible.

PREVENTION 1. Aseptic technic in all obstetric cases. 2. Masking of those who come in contact with patient. 3. Complete bacteriological survey following any infection to determine possible source. 4. Exclusion of all positive carriers from attendance upon maternity cases. 5. Better intrapartum care of case long in labor, use of least traumatizing type of delivery, avoidance of blood loss and wider use of blood transfusions.

TREATMENT: Active surgical intervention during infection seldom indicated. Good nursing care, high caloric and vitamin diet, restriction of visitors and sources of irritation. All manipulative procedures kept at a minimum. Excellent results have been obtained from use of sulfonamides and antibiotics.

puerperalism (pû-er-pûr-âl-izm) [L. *puer*, boy, + *parere*, to bear, + G. *ismos*, con-

dition]. Pathological conditions of the puerperal state.

p., infantile. Any pathogenic condition of the newly born.

p., infectious. Puerperal disease caused by infection.

puerperant (pû-er-pûr-ânt) ["" + *parere*, to bear]. A woman in labor or one who recently has been delivered.

puerperium (pû-er-pêr-i-um). Period following the 3rd stage of labor, lasting until involution of pelvic organs takes place, usually 3 to 6 weeks.

RS *childbed*, Kellogg's *inspiratory lift exercise*, *sepsis*, *puerperal*.

puerperous (pû-ur-pûr-ûs) [L. *puer*, boy, + *parere*, to bear]. In the period following childbirth. SYN. *puerperal*.

Pulex A genus of fleas belonging to the order Siphonaptera.

P. irritans. The human flea, which also infests dogs, hogs, and other mammals. May serve as intermediate host of the tape worms *Dipylidium caninum* and *Nymenolepis diminata*.

pulicaris (pû-'li-kâr-'is). Marked by spots resembling flea bites.

pulicatio (pû-'li-kâ-'ti-ô). Infested with fleas.

Pulicidae (pû-'lis-'î-dê) A family of fleas belonging to the order Siphonaptera which includes the genera *Pulex*, *Echidnophaga*, *Ctenocephalides*, and *Xenopsylla*. SEE *flea*.

pulicide (pû-'li-sîd). An agent which kills fleas.

pullulate (pûl'lû-lât) To bud or germinate.

pullation (pûl-'lâ-shûn) The act of budding or germinating, as seen in yeast plant.

pulmo- [L]. Combining form meaning lung.

pulmoaortic (pûl'mô-â-or'tik) [L. *pulmô*, lung, + G. *aortê*, aorta]. 1. Concerning the lungs and the aorta. 2. Relating to the pulmonary artery and aorta.

pulmometer (pûl-môm-êt-êr) ["" + G. *metron*, a measure] Device for measuring the lung capacity. SYN *spirometer*.

pulmonary (pûl-môm-êt-rî) ["" + G. *metron*, a measure] Determination of capacity of the lungs.

pulmonary (pûl'mô-na-rî) [L. *pulmô*, *pulmon-*, lung] Concerning or involving the lungs. SEE *caverniologu*.

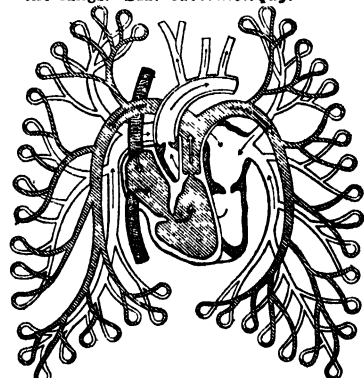


DIAGRAM OF THE PULMONARY CIRCULATION

The shaded areas represent the course of deoxygenated blood; the unshaded, oxygenated blood.

p. circulation. Passage of blood from heart to lungs and back again for purification.

The blood flows from the right cardiac ventricle through the lungs, there to be oxygenated, then back to the left cardiac auricle.

p. incompetence, p. insufficiency. Failure of the pulmonary valve to close properly.

p. stenosis. Narrowing of opening into the pulmonary artery from right cardiac ventricle

pulmonectomy (pŭl-mō-nĕk'tō-mī) [L. *pulmō*, *pulmon-*, lung, + G. *ektomē*, excision]. Removal of part or all of a lung's tissue. Syn *pneumonec-tomy*.

pulmonitis (pŭl-mō-nī'tis) [“ + G. -itis, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of the lung. Syn *pneumonia*.

pulmotor (pŭl-mō'tor) [“ + *motor*, a mover]. Apparatus for inducing artificial respiration by forcing oxygen into the lungs, or for expelling gas in case of asphyxiation.

pulp (pŭlp) [L. *pulpa*, flesh]. 1. The soft part of fruit. 2. The soft part of an organ. 3. Chyme

p. cavity. Hollow space within a tooth containing dental pulp.

p. cells. Those in the pulp cavity of any organ.

p. cords. SYN *cords* of *Billroth*. Anastomosing cords of red pulp of the spleen traversed by venous sinuses

p., dental. The soft tissue filling the cavity of a tooth

p., digital. Elastic, soft prominence on the palmar or plantar surface of the last phalanx of a finger or toe.

p., enamel. Cells forming a stellate reticulum lying between outer and inner layers of the enamel organ of a tooth

p., red. The portion of splenic pulp consisting of venous sinuses plus pulp cords

p., splenic. The soft, spongelike tissue forming substance of the spleen

p., white. Portion of splenic pulp consisting of a compact type of lymphatic tissue which forms a sheath about certain arteries

pulpal (pŭl'pāl) [L. *pulpa*, flesh]. Relating to pulp

pulpefaction (pŭl-pī-fāk'shŭn) [“ + *facere*, to make]. Conversion into pulpy substance

pulpy (pŭl'pī) [L. *pulpa*, flesh] Resembling pulp, flabby. SYN *pultaceous*.

pulsate (pŭl'sāt) [L. *pulsāre*, to beat]. To throb or beat in rhythm.

pulsatile (pŭl'sā-tīl). Pulsating; characterized by a rhythmic beat. SYN *throbbing*.

pulsation (pŭl-sā'shŭn) [L. *pulsatiō*, a beating]. The rhythmic beat, as of the heart and blood vessels; a throbbing. SEE: *pulse*.

ABNORMAL CENTERS OF PULSATION: *Epi-gastric p.:* May result from: 1. Excited action of heart from any cause. 2. Enlargement of right ventricle. 3. A pulsating aorta noted in certain nervous and anemic patients. 4. Aortic aneurysm. 5. Tumors of left lobe of liver resting on the aorta. *P. in left axillary region* May result from: 1. Enlargement of heart. 2. A tense purulent effusion in left pleural sac (pulsating empyema). 3. Aneurysm. 4. Chronic disease of left lung and pleura, associated with retraction.

Unnatural p. in carotids: May result from: 1. Excitement of heart from any cause. 2. Exophthalmic goiter. 3. Ane-

mia. 4. Valvular disease, especially aortic regurgitation. 5. Aneurysm or dilatation of the vessels. 6. Unnatural elasticity of the vessels, noted in certain nervous and anemic patients. *Jugular p.* The jugular vein often becomes distended in forced expiration and coughing. Sometimes distention noted in adherent pericardium. A true rhythmical venous pulsation usually results from tricuspid regurgitation. A pulsation may be transmitted to the jugular vein from the underlying carotid, but this false pulsation will continue when light pressure is made on root of neck, while the true venous pulse will cease.

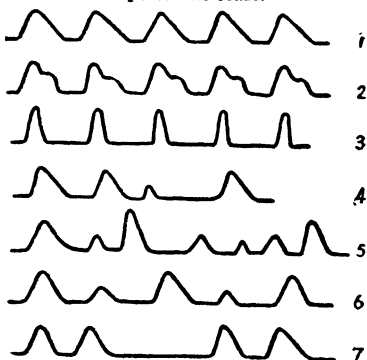


DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING THE COMMON TYPES OF PULSE. After Sears.

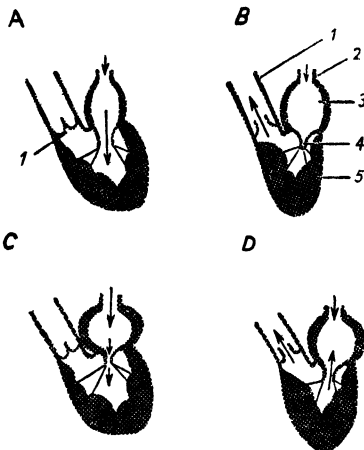
1 Normal Pulse. Showing fairly sharp onset with more gradual falling away of the beat. 2. Dicrotic Pulse. Showing secondary wave as the beat falls away. 3. Waterhammer Pulse. Showing abrupt onset and sharp falling away of the beat. 4. Pulse with Extra Systole. A small premature wave followed by a pause before the next normal beat. 5. Pulse in Auricular Fibrillation, with irregularity in rhythm and volume of all the beats. 6. Pulsus Alternans. Large and small beats alternate regularly with each other. 7. Pulsus Bigeminus. A coupling of two beats, followed by a pause.

pulse (pŭls) [L. *pulsus*, from *pulsāre*, to beat]. 1. Rate, rhythm, condition of arterial walls, compressibility and tension, and size and shape of the wave. 2. Rhythmical throbbing. 3. Throbbing caused by the regular contraction and alternate expansion of an artery; the periodic thrust felt over arteries in time with the heartbeat

Normal pulse rate of adult is 70 to 75 and is usually observed in radial artery of the wrist.

POINTS TO BE OBSERVED: Hour, frequency, pressure, regularity, force. Temperature and respiration are of clinical importance to the physician. Right and left radial arteries are usually tested, and differences, if any or absent, should be noted. Pressure should not be too great on artery and thumb should not be used. Count half a minute at a time per minute.

A tracing of this is called a sphygmogram and consists of a series of waves in which the upstroke is called the *anacrotic* limb, and the downstroke (on

**PULSE.**

After Sears.

A. Normal diastole. Mitral valve open. 1. Aortic valve. B. Normal systole. Mitral valve closed, aortic valve open. 1. Aorta. 2. Pulmonary veins. 3. Auricle. 4. Mitral valve. 5. Ventricle. C. Mitral stenosis. Hypertrophied left auricle forcing blood through narrowed mitral valve. D. Mitral regurgitation. Ventricular systole forcing blood into aorta, with regurgitation into left auricle owing to inadequate closure of mitral valve.

which is normally seen the diastolic notch), the *catacrotic*.

p., accelerated. A common symptom in all fevers. The pulse of the adult rarely exceeds 150 beats per minute even in acute inflammatory infections; when it runs above 170 it may portend a fatal issue.

A pulse of 170 is known as *tachycardia*, and in some diseases it is a common symptom. If such an acceleration does not diminish within a short time it is especially unfavorable. A rate of 150 is not necessarily fatal. When quick and bounding it indicates acute fever or inflammation, or may result from a toxic goiter; organic heart disease; pressure at the base of the brain sufficient to paralyze the pneumogastric nerve, as in clot, tumor, and advanced meningitis; shock; reflex irritation, as in ovarian or uterine disease; rheumatoid arthritis, independent paroxysmal neurosis, or be a result of the use of certain drugs, such as belladonna, nitrites, or alcohol.

p., alternating. One with alternating weak and strong pulsations

p., anacrotic. One showing a secondary wave on ascending limb of the main wave.

p., angry. SYN: *wiry pulse*, *q.v.*

p., ardent. One that seems to strike the finger at a single point.

p., asymmetrical radial. SYN: *unequal pulse*, *q.v.*

p., bigeminal. Two regular beats followed by a longer pause. It has the same significance as an irregular pulse.

p., bounding. SYN: *collapsing*, *pulse P.* which reaches a higher level than normal then disappears quickly. Beat detected when arm is held aloft. Due

to shortened ventricular systole and reduced peripheral pressure.

p., capillary. Alternating redness and pallor of capillary region, as in the matrices beneath the nails, occurring chiefly where an excessive cardiac impulse coincides with general arterial narrowing.

p., catacrotic. One showing 1 or more secondary waves on descending limb of the main wave.

p., central. P recorded near the origin of the carotid or subclavian arteries

p., collapsing. One feebly striking the finger, then subsiding abruptly and completely.

p., Corrigan's. One of aortic insufficiency. SEE: *waterhammer pulse*.

p., decurtate. SYN: *myurous pulse* Pulse which progressively decreases in force

p., deficit. Lack of or an extremely weak pulse felt at the wrist as occurs in auricular fibrillation

p., dicrotic. A double beat, 1 heart-beat for 2 arterial pulsations, or a seeming weak wave bet. the usual heartbeats. This weak wave should not be counted as a regular beat. It is indicative of low arterial tension, and is noted in fevers, in low states of the nervous system, and sometimes in typhoid fever

p., entopic. Intermittent subjective sensations of light which accompany the heartbeat

p., febrile. A full, bounding pulse at onset of fever, becoming feeble and weak when fever subsides or on prostration

p., female. More frequent than male p. by 10 or 15 beats. There is an important correlation bet. the pulse, respiration and temperature which must be considered in most disease states.

p., filiform. SYN: *thready pulse*, *q.v.*

p., fine, scarcely perceptible. Denotes great exhaustion and approaching death. May be caused by wasting disease or by hemorrhage.

p., formicant. A small, feeble pulse

p., frequency. Depends upon sex, age, exertion, position of body and health. It is higher in children and increases with very old age. It is slower in tall persons than it is in short ones. It is 10 to 12 beats more frequent in standing than sitting. Muscular exertion, as dancing, will raise it from 75 to 125 or higher. Eating and drinking likewise increase heart action. It is less frequent when sleeping or lying down.

p., full. A distended one in an artery giving a tense feeling; observed in sthenic inflammation

p., gaseous. A soft, full pulse

p., goatleap. A weak pulsation following a strong one

p., hard. One with sensation of hardness due to changes in the arterial wall or to vascular distention.

p., hepatic. One due to expansion of veins of the liver at each ventricular contraction.

p., high-tension. One in which force of beat is relatively increased and which may be roughly estimated by noting the amount of pressure of the fingers that is required to arrest the beat. It is observed in many conditions, notably cardiac diseases, such as hypertrophy, chronic nephritis; cerebral affections; irritation of the vasomotor center, as in apoplexy, tumors, and beginning meningitis; also after the use of certain drugs, such as digitalis, ergot, and al-

coholic stimulants; and in chills, angina pectoris, epileptic and hysterical seizures, lithemia, gout, and uremia.

p., incident. One with 2nd beat weaker than 1st, the 3rd weaker than the 4th, followed by a stroke as strong as the 1st.

p., infrequent. Observed in organic heart disease, especially fatty degeneration, and fibroid induration; jaundice; pressure at base of brain sufficient to irritate the vagus, as in beginning meningitis; and at the close of febrile diseases, as in typhoid fever, and pneumonia. May follow the use of certain drugs, such as digitalis, aconite, and opium. Physiological slowness is noted in repose, during fasting, in the puerperium, and old age, it is habitual in certain people (40 to 60 beats per minute).

p., intermediate. That recorded in proximal portions of carotid, femoral, and brachial arteries.

p., intermittent. One in which occasional beats are skipped.

Caused by an apparent drop of a heartbeat. It is not inconsistent with health, yet it is commonly an indication of disease, frequently from gastric, hepatic, uterine, and renal causes. It is common in lithemia and fatty degeneration of the heart and is habitual in certain people after exercise, eating, excitement, or after the use of tobacco, tea, coffee, or other stimulants.

p., irregular. One when there is a variation in "force" and "frequency." Has same significance as intermittent pulse. Common in myocarditis and valvular diseases, esp. in mitral regurgitation. Heart trouble may be noted by long continued irregular pulse. Excess of tea, coffee, tobacco, or exercise may cause an irregular pulse.

p., jerky. That of aortic regurgitation, because from a state of emptiness the artery is suddenly filled with blood.

p., jugular. Venous pulse felt in jugular vein.

p., long. One in which duration of the systolic wave is comparatively long.

p., low-tension. One with sudden onset, short duration and rapid decline, esp. noted in degeneration of the heart, collapse, in debility, fevers, and low states of the nervous system.

p., male. From 70-75 beats per minute, but not an invariable rule, as some are healthy with a pulse rate of 50 or even 90.

p., monocrotous. One with a sphygmogram showing a simple ascending and descending, uninterrupted line and no dicrotism, indicative of a grave condition of the circulation and of impending death.

p., myurous. SYN *decurtate p., q v*

p., paradoxical. One which is more or less suppressed at close of each full inspiration. Thought to be due to compression of the great vessels by inflammatory adhesions, the latter being stretched during act of inspiration. Frequently noted in adherent pericardium.

p., peripheral. Pulse recorded in arteries (radial or pedal) in distal portion of limbs.

p., pistol-shot. Pulse resulting from rapid distention and collapse of an artery as occurs in aortic regurgitation.

p., plateau. One slowly rising but which is maintained.

p., pressure. The difference bet. the systolic and the diastolic pressure.

This is really expressive of the tone of the arterial walls. Ex:

120 is systolic pressure.

100 is diastolic pressure.

20 is the pulse pressure.

130 is the systolic pressure.

90 is the diastolic pressure.

40 is the pulse pressure.

Normal pulse pressure: The systolic pressure must be about 40 points over the diastolic pressure in comparison. **Abnormal pulse pressure:** A pulse pressure over 50 points and under 30 points is considered abnormal.

p., quick, full, bounding. Indicates inflammation or fever of acute inflammatory character.

p., quick, hard. Characteristic of diphtheria and scarlatina. It also indicates inflammation or fever of acute inflammatory nature.

p., Quincke's. SEE: *p., capillary*

p., rapid. SEE: *accelerated p.*

p., rate.

Average Normal

P. of embryo, average per minute	150
At birth	140-130
During 1st year	130-115
During 2nd year	115-100
During 3rd year	100-90
About 7th year	90-85
About 14th year	85-80
In middle life	75-70
Old age	65-50

p., regular. When the "force" and "frequency" are the same, that is, when the length of beat and number of beats per minute and the strength are the same.

p., respiratory. Alternate dilatation and contraction of the large veins of the neck occurring simultaneously with inspiration and expiration following rapid exercise.

p., running. A weak rapid pulse with one wave continuing into the next.

p., senile. That of the aged. The sphygmogram shows a high position of the secondary waves in descent with great size of the 1st secondary wave as compared with the 2nd.

p., short. One with a short, quick systolic wave.

p., shuttle. One that feels as though it is floating something solid as well as fluid.

p., slow. A very slow pulse, fully accentuated, often found among the aged, and it is a habitual rate among those inclined to be slow and easy in their actions. Such a pulse rate ranges bet. 40 and 60 beats per minute.

p., sluggish, full. Common in diseases attended with coma resulting from concussion or compression of brain and chronic softening.

p., small and rapid. Seen in great prostration from wasting diseases or hemorrhage.

p., soft. One which may be stopped by digital compression.

p., thready. A scarcely appreciable one observed in syncope.

p., tremulous. One in which a series of oscillations is felt with each beat.

p., trigeminal. Three regular beats followed by a pause. SEE: *irregular p.*

p., undulating. One that seems to have several successive waves.

p., unequal. Pulse in which rates are different in symmetrical arteries

p., vagus. A slow pulse resulting from vagus inhibition of the heart

p., venous. Pulse in a vein, esp one of the large veins near the heart such as the int and ext jugular Normally is undulating and scarcely palpable In conditions such as tricuspid regurgitation, it is pronounced

p., vermicular. A small, frequent one with a wormlike feeling

p., water-hammer. Characterized by a short, powerful, jerky beat which suddenly collapses The peculiar pulsation may be distinctly visible, not only in the carotids, but throughout the brachial artery It is diagnostic of aortic regurgitation during the period of compensation, and its force is due to excessive ventricular hypertrophy and to the large amount of blood expelled with each systole, its sudden recession is due to the incompetent valves failing to support the column of blood. **SYN** Corrigan's p.

p. wave. A wave in the blood column and the arterial walls which is initiated by the ejection of blood from the left ventricle into the aorta It travels at a rate of 7 to 9 m per sec

p., wiry. A tense one that feels like a wire or firm cord

pulse, words pert. to: acrotic, acrotism, Adams-Stokes syndrome, anacrotic, anadicrotic, anadicrotism, anatricrotic, arrhythmia, artery, asphyctic, auricular, bisferious, bradycrotic, bradydiastole, bradysphygmia, caeosphyxia, caprizant, cardiopuncture, catacrotism, catadiacrotic, catadiacrotism, centesis, Corrigan's, diastasis, diastole, diastolic pressure, dicrotic, heart, -block, hemisystole, infant, intercendence, intercalary, phlebogram, pulsate, pulsation, pulsus, respiration, spinal, sphygmoid, sphygmogram, sphygmomanometer, systaltic, systole, systolic pressure, systolic temperature, thermometry, vein

pulsimeter (pŭl-sim'ēt-ēr) [L *pulsus*, a beat, + G. *metron*, measure]. Contrivance for measuring frequency and force of the pulse **SYN** sphygmometer

pul'sion [L *pulsus*] A veering of the individual from one side to another or forward

pulsus (pŭl'sūs) [L.]. Pulse

p. alternans. A succession of strong and weak beats alternating

p. bigeminus. Paired beats

p. celer. Fast pulse, particularly that associated with high pulse pressure in aortic regurgitation

p. paradoxus. One in which p. becomes weaker during inspiration

p. fardus. Slow pulse, particularly seen in aortic stenosis.

pulfaceous (pŭl-tā'shūs) [L *puls*, *pulv*, pap] Resembling a poultice **SYN** pulpy.

pulv. [L]. Abbr. *pulvis*, powder.

pulverization (pŭl-vēr-i-zā'shūn) [L. *pulvis*, powder]. The crushing of any substance to powder or tiny particles.

pulverulent (pŭl-vēr'ū-lēnt) [L *pulvis*, powder]. Of the nature of, or resembling, powder. **SYN** powdery.

pulvinar (pŭl-vī'nēr) [L. cushioned seat]. Part of the thalamus comprising a portion of the post nuclei Projects posteriorly and medially partially overlying midbrain

pulvinate (pŭl-vīn-āt) [L. *pulvinus*, cushion]. Very convex; shaped like a cushion.

pulvis (pŭl'vis) [L.]. Powder.

The 8 official powders are mixtures of powdered medicinal substances.

pump (pŭmp) [M.E. *pumpe*]. 1. Apparatus that transfers fluids or gases by pressure or suction. 2. To force air or fluid into a cavity, as heart pumps blood

p., air. Device for forcing air in or out of a chamber.

p., breast. Apparatus for removing milk from the breasts.

p., dental. Apparatus for removing saliva during operation on teeth or jaws

p., stomach. Apparatus for removing contents of stomach

pumpkin (pŭmp'kin) [G *pepōn*, ripe]. **AV** SERVING. 120 Gm Pro. 12, Fat 0.1, Carbo. 48. VITAMINS A++, B+, C+ to ++. **ASH CONST** Ca 0.023 Mg 0.008, K 0.320, Na 0.065, P 0.059, S 0.021, Fe 0.0008. A base forming food, alkaline potentiality, 15 cc per 100 Gm, 57 cc per 100 Cal

puncta (pŭnk'tā) (sing. *punctum*) [L. *punctum*, point]. Points

p. dolorosa. Painful points in course of or at exit of nerves affected by neuralgia

p. lacrimalia. Orifices of lacrimal ducts situated at tip of lacrimal papillae located on inner margins of eyelids about 6 mm from medial canthus

p. vasculosa. Minute red areas which mark the cut surface of white central substance of the brain, from blood escaping from divided blood vessels

punctate (pŭnk'tāt) [L *punctum*, point]. Having pinpoint punctures or depressions on the surface; marked with dots.

p. rash. One with minute red points.

punctiform (pŭnk'tī-form) [" + *forma*, shape]. 1 Formed like a point. 2 Bact Referring to pinpoint colonies of less than 1 mm in diameter.

punctograph (pŭnk'tō-grāf) [" + G. *graphein*, to write]. Device employing radiography for localization of foreign bodies in the tissues.

punctum (pŭnk'tŭm) (pl. *puncta*) [L.]. Point

p. caecum. Spot in fundus of the eyeball where the optic nerve enters **SYN**: blind spot

p. lacrimale. Outlet of lacrimal cap.

p. nasale inferius. Lower portion of suture joining the nasal bones. **SYN**: rhinion.

p. proximum. Abbr P P. Near point

p. remotum. Abbr P R. Far point

p. sallens. First trace of the embryonic heart.

puncture (pŭnk'chŭr) [L. *punctura*, a point]. 1 A hole or wound made by a sharp pointed instrument. 2 To make a hole with such an instrument.

p., diabetic. **SYN** Bernard's puncture Puncture in floor of 4th ventricle which results in glycosuria

p., exploratory. Removal of fluid or pus from a cavity or cyst for examination by piercing it.

p., lumbar. Puncture of the lumbar spinal membranes to relieve dropsy or for examination of spinal fluid. **Ser**: cisternal p., lumbar p., spinal fluid, spinal puncture.

p., spinal. **SEE** lumbar p.

p., ventricular. Puncture of a ventricle of the brain for purpose of withdrawing fluid or introducing air for ventriculography.

p. wound. A wound made by piercing with a sharp instrument.

pungency (pŭn'jēn-sī) [L. *pungere*, to prick]. Quality of being sharp, strong or bitter, as an odor or taste.

pungent (pŭn'jēnt) [L. *pungere*, to prick].

Acrid, sharp, as applied to an odor or to taste.

P. U. O. Abbr. for *pyrexia of unknown origin*, or for *trench fever*.

pupa. Stage in complete metamorphosis of an insect which follows the larva and precedes the adult or imago. Insect does not feed in this stage and is usually inactive.

pupil (pû'pîl) [L. *pupilla*, pupil]. The contractile opening at the center of the iris for the transmission of light.

It contracts when exposed to strong light, and when the focus is on a near object. It dilates in the dark, and when the focus is on a distant object. Average diameter is 4 to 5 mm. Both pupils should be equal.

Constriction or Occurs in old age, in photophobia. Also induced by morphine, pilocarpine, physostigmine, eserine and other miotic drugs.

Dilatation or May occur in blindness or deficient sight from any cause, from distress or strong emotion, in fevers and comatose states, oculomotor nerve paralysis, glaucoma.

May be induced by belladonna (atropine), cocaine, eucatropine, homatropine, hyoscine (scopolamine), and other mydriatic drugs.

RS' accommodation, adaptation, anisocoria, cat's eye pupil, ciliospinal center, corectasis, corenceleisis, eye, hippus, iridoplegia, isocoria, miosis, myotic, mydriasis, mydriatic, myosis, myotic, oculo-pupillae, reflex, seclusio pupillae.

p., Argyll Robertson. P. which reacts to accommodation but not to light. Seen in tabes dorsalis and occasionally in other diseases affecting midbrain.

p., artificial. P. made by iridectomy when normal pupil is occluded.

p., bounding. Rapid dilatation of pupil alternating with contraction.

p., cat's-eye. One narrow and slit-like.

p., occlusion of. One with opaque membrane shutting off the pupillary area.

p., pinhole. A pupil of minute size; one excessively constricted. Seen after use of miotics, in opium poisoning, and in certain brain disorders.

p., tonic. One which reacts slowly in accommodation-convergence reflexes.

pupillary (pû'pî-lîr'î) [L. *pupilla*, a pupil]. Concerning the pupil.

p. reflex. 1 Constriction of pupil upon stimulation of retina by light. 2. **SVN accommodation reflex.** Constriction of pupil upon accommodation for near vision and dilatation upon accommodation for far vision. 3. **SVN: commensal light reflex.** Constriction of pupil of one eye in response to stimulation of the other by light. 4. **SVN: Westphal's pupillary reflex.** Constriction of pupil upon attempted closure of eyelids which are held apart. Also called *hd* or *orbicularis reflex*. **SEE: ciliospinal reflex, hippus.**

pupillometer (pû-pîl-ôm'ët-ër) [L. *pupilla*, a pupil, + G. *metron*, a measure]. Device for measurement of pupil's diameter.

pupilloscopy (pû-pîl-os'kô-pl) [" + G. *skopein*, to examine]. 1. Measurement of eye refraction by effect of light and shadow on the retina. **SVN: skiascopy.** 2. Examination of the pupil.

pupillostatometer (pû'pîl-ô-stât-ôm'ët-ër) [" + G. *statos*, placed, + *metron*, a measure]. Device for measuring distance between centers of the pupils.

pure. 1. Free from pollution; uncontaminated. 2. Chaste.

p. line. The progeny of a single homozygous individual obtained by self-fertilization. 2 The progeny of an individual reproducing asexually by simple fission or by buds, runners, stolons, etc. 3 The progeny of two homozygous individuals reproducing sexually.

purgative (pûr-gâ'shûn) [L. *purgatio*, from *purgare*, to cleanse]. 1. Evacuation of the bowels caused by action of a purgative medicine. **SVN catharsis.** 2. Cleansing.

purgative (pûr-gâ-tiv) [L. *purgare*, to cleanse]. 1 Cleansing. 2. An agent that will cause watery evacuation of the intestinal contents. **Ex calomel, castor oil, magnesium sulfate.** **SEE catharsis, cathartic.**

Simple. Produces free discharge from bowels with some griping. **Drastic:** Produces violent action of bowels with cramps and griping. **Saline.** Produces copious watery discharges. **Cholagogue:** Stimulates flow of bile, producing green stools.

p. enema. A strong, high one that produces evacuation when other enemas fail. **SEE enema.**

purge (pûrj) [L. *purgare*, to cleanse]. 1. To evacuate the bowels by means of a cathartic. 2 A drug that causes evacuation of the bowels.

puriform (pû'rî-form) [L. *pus*, *pur-*, pus, + *forma*, shape]. Resembling pus.

Purines in Food

	Grains per lb.	Per Cent
Vegetables—		
Asparagus	4 16	.021
Beans—Haricot ..	1 50	.063
Oatmeal	3.45	.053
Onions	06	.009
Peameal	2 54	.039
Potatoes .....	.14	.002
Meats—		
Beef Ribs	7 96	.113
Beef Steak	14 45	.206
Beef Sirloin	9 13	.130
Liver	19 26	.275
Ham (fat)	8 08	.115
Ham (neck)	3 97	.056
Mutton	6 75	.096
Sweetbreads	70 43	1.006
Tripe	4 00	.057
Veal (loin)	8.14	.116
Fowls—		
Chickens	9 06	.129
Turkey	8 82	.126
Fish—		
Cod	4.07	.058
Halibut	7.14	.102
Plaice	5 56	.079
Salmon	8.15	.116
Coffee .....	....	.2

purin(e) (pû'rên, -rîn) [L. *purum*, pure, + *uricum*, uric acid]. Parent of a group of heterocyclic nitrogen compounds including purine itself, $C_5H_4N_4$, and caffeine, theobromine, theophylline, xanthine, prepared from uric acid.

Purines are the end-products of nucleoprotein digestion and may be synthesized in the body. They are divided into the following groups: Xanthine, hypoxanthine, and uric acid, belonging to

the *oxypurines*; guanine and adenine, belonging to the *aminopurines*, and theophylline, theobromine, and caffeine, belonging to the *methylpurines*. Purines break down to form uric acid. Cereals without the germ are purine-free. **See:** *meat*.

p. body, base. Purine or any base derived from it.

Those mentioned in the foregoing plus paraxanthine and heteroxanthine.

p., endogenous. P. originating from nucleoproteins within the tissues.

p., exogenous. P. present in or derived from foods.

p. free diet. Any fruit excepting cranberries and prunes. Milk, butter, cream, cheese, rice, flour, tapioca, cabbage, cauliflower, sugar, macaroni, white bread.

p. low diet. Excludes meat, fish, fowl, spinach, lentils, mushrooms, peas, asparagus, coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, etc.

Purkinje cells (poor-kin'yē). Neurons whose cell bodies form a single layer between molecular and granular layers of the cerebellar cortex. Dendrites from an extremely rich arborization in molecular layer.

p. fibers. Atypical muscle fibers lying beneath endocardium of heart which constitute the impulse-conducting system of the heart.

P's. figures. Dark lines produced by the vessels of the retina.

P's. network. Fibrous network of large muscle cells found in cardiac muscle beneath the endocardium.

P. vesicle. The nuclear portion of an ovum. **SYN:** *germinal vesicle*.

Purkinje-Sanson's images (poor-kin'yē-sāhn-son'). Three images of 1 object seen in the pupil of the eye.

purophepatitis (pūr'ō-hep-ā-tīt'is) [*L. pus, pur-, pus, + G. ēpar, ēpat-, liver, + -itis, inflammation*]. Purulent inflammation of the liver.

puromucous (pūr'ō-mū'kūs) [*L. pus, pur-, pus, + mucus, phlegm*]. **SYN:** *mucopurulent*. Containing both mucous and pus.

purpura (pūr'pū-rā) [*L. purple*]. An affection with various manifestations and obscure etiology, characterized by hemorrhages into the skin, mucous membranes, internal organs, and other tissues.

Hemorrhage into the skin shows red, darkening into purple, then brownish-yellow and finally disappearing in from 2 to 3 weeks. They do not disappear under pressure. A primary lesion and a type of macule, may be arthritic or visceral as well as hemorrhagic and chronic.

p. annularis telangiectodes. Eruption of ring-shaped spots on lower limbs with pronounced telangiectasia.

p., fibrinolytic. P. resulting from abnormal proteolytic activity of blood.

p. fulminans. A rapidly progressing form occurring principally in children; of short duration and frequently fatal.

p., hemorrhagic. **See:** *p., idiopathic thrombocytopenic*.

p., idiopathic thrombocytopenic. **SYN:** *land scurvy, primary splenic thrombocytopenia, Werthof's disease*. A hemorrhagic disorder in which there is a pronounced reduction in circulating blood platelets, due to presence in blood plasma of a substance which agglutinates platelets. Primary cause unknown.

SYN: Bleeding from mouth and skin

upon slight injury. Bleeding may also occur from mucous membranes, in serous membranes and sometimes into brain. Increased bleeding time, poor clot retractility.

purpuric (pūr'pū-rīk) [*L. purpura, purple*]. Pert. to, resembling, or suffering from, purpura.

p., nonthrombocytopenic. **SYN:** *p. simplex*. P. of intestine accompanied by bleeding. Associated with abdominal pain, diarrhea, and vomiting.

p., rheumatic. **SYN** *Schonlein's p. peliosis rheumatica*. P. with fever, swelling and severe rheumatic pains.

p., senile. In debilitated and aged persons; ecchymoses and petechiae on legs.

p., symptomatic. **SYN:** *secondary p*. P. which results from effects of various chemical, vegetable, animal, or physical agents, certain infectious diseases, or is a part of certain blood disorders.

p., thrombocytopenic. **See:** *p., idiopathic thrombocytopenic*.

purpurin (pūr'pū-rīn) [*L. purpura, purple*]. 1. An acid dye used to stain nuclei. 2. *Uroerythrin*, a red pigment sometimes present in urine.

purpurinuria (pūr'pū-rīn-ūr'ī-ā) [*'' + G. ouron, urine*]. Purpurin in urine. **SYN:** *porphyrinuria*.

purring thrill (pūr'īng). Thrill or vibration like a cat's purring, due to mitral stenosis, aneurysm, or valvular erosion of the heart felt by palpation over the precordium.

purulence, purulency (pūr'ū-lēns, pūr'ū-lēn-sī) [*L. purulentia, a pussy condition*]. The state of containing pus. **SYN:** *suppuration*.

purulent (pūr'ū-lēnt) [*L. purulentia, a pussy condition*]. Suppurative; forming or containing pus, *q.v.* **See:** *sputum*.

puruloid (pūr'ū-loyd) [*L. pus, pur-, pus, + G. eidos, form*]. Like pus. **SYN:** *puriform*.

pus (pūs) [*L.*]. Liquid product of inflammation composed of albuminous substances, a thin fluid, and leukocytes or their remains, generally yellow in color.

If red it suggests rupture of small vessels. If blue or green it indicates presence of *B. pyocyaneus*.

Etiol. Streptococci, staphylococci, gonococci, and pneumococci and other species of bacteria.

p. cells. Leukocytes, generally dead and showing degenerative changes. Found in suppurative inflammation.

p., cheesy. Very thick pus.

p., concrete. Fibropurulent coagula seen in infective endocarditis.

p., ichorous. P. that is thin with shreds of sloughing tissue. It may have a fetid odor.

p., sanious. Pus colored by blood.

p., serous. Pus mostly of thin serum containing flakes.

p. in urine. Condition when there are more than the normal number of pus or white blood cells in the urine. It may be due to cystitis, pyelitis, urethritis, tuberculosis of the kidney, or any infection of the genitourinary tract. May also be caused by trauma. **SYN:** *pyuria*.

TEST FOR PRESENCE OF: Fill a test tube half-full with urine and add some dilute potassium hydroxide. Slowly pour urine from one test tube into another; repeat two or three times. The mixture will become thick and ropy if pus is present.

Freshly passed urine may be cloudy

due to presence of phosphates or pus. If the former, the addition of acid will cause it to clear; if pus is present it will not clear but may become gelatinous. Known as *Donne's test*.

pus, words pert. to: apogenous, apyretous, apyous, archepyon, biocyotoculture, burrowing, cell, clasp threads, empyema, empyesis, pyemia, "pyo-" words, resorption, saprogenic, suppurate, suppuration.

pustulant (pūs-tū-lānt) [L. *pustulāre*, to blister]. 1. Causing pustules. 2. Agent which produces the formation of pustules, such as Croton oil and antimony; seldom used any more.

pustular (pūs-tū-lēr) [L. *pustulāre*, to blister]. Pert. to, or characterized by, pustules.

pustulation (pūs-tū-lā'shūn) [L. *pustulāre*, to blister]. The development of pustules.

pustule (pūs-tūl) [L. *pustulāre*, to blister]. Small elevation of skin filled with lymph or pus.

Pustules may be circumscribed, flat, rounded or umbilicated. They occur in eczema pustulosum, acne vulgaris, dermatitis herpeticiformis, impetigo simplex, ecthyma, varicella, syphilis, or in smallpox.

ES: *achor*, *Chaussier's areola*, *pus*, *pustulant*.

p. malignant. Severe infectious disease with formation of hard pustule and symptoms of collapse. SYN: *anthrax*.

pustulocrustaceous (pūs-tū-lō-krūs-tā'-shūs) [L. *pustulāre*, to blister, + *crusta*, a shell]. Characterized by formation of pustules and crusts.

pustulosis (pūs-tū-lō'sis) [+ G. -*ōsis*, disease]. A generalized eruption of pustules.

putamen (pū-tā'mēn) [L. shell]. BNA. The darker, outer layer of the lenticular nucleus.

putrefaction (pū'trē-fāk'shūn) [L. *putrefacere*, to putrefy]. Decomposition of animal matter, esp. protein, associated with malodorous and poisonous products, such as the ptomaines, mercaptans, and hydrogen sulfide, caused by certain kinds of bacteria and fungi.

Decomposition occurring spontaneously in sterile tissue after death is called autolysis. SEE: *intestinal putrefaction*, *sepsis*.

putrefactive (pū-trē-fāk'tiv) [L. *putrefacere*, to putrefy]. 1. Causing, or pert. to, putrefaction. 2. Agent promoting putrefaction.

p. alkaloid. A ptomaine, a base formed by action of bacteria on an amino acid.

putrefy (pū'trē-fi) [L. *putrefacere*, to putrefy]. To undergo putrefaction.

putrescence (pū-trēs'ēns) [L. *putrescere*, to grow rotten]. Decay; rottenness.

putrid (pū'trid) [L. *putridus*, rotting]. Decayed; rotten; foul.

putriliage (pū'trīl-āj) [L. *putrilāgō*, putrefaction]. Product of putrefaction.

pyarthrosis (pi-ar-thrō'sis) [G. *pyon*, pus, + *arthron*, joint]. Pus in the cavity of a joint.

pynemia (pik-nē-mī-ā) [G. *pyknos*, thick, + *aima*, blood]. Thickening of the blood. SYN: *pykemia*.

pycno- (pik'no) [G.]. Combining form meaning *dense*, *thick*.

pycnomorphous (pik'nō-mor'fus) [G. *pyknos*, compact, + *morphē*, form]. Term applied to condition in which chromophil substance of cytoplasm of nerve cells is compactly arranged.

pycnophrasia (pik-nō-fray'zi-ā). Thickness of speech.

pynosis (pik-nō'sis) [G. *pyknos*, thick, + *-ōsis*, intensive]. 1. SYN: *inspissation*. Thickening. 2. Degenerative change occurring in nucleus of a cell in which nucleus shrinks and structural details are lost.

pyecchysis (pi-ēk'is-is) [G. *pyon*, pus, + *ek*, out, + *chein*, to pour]. An effusion of pus.

pyelectasis, **pyelectasis** (pi-ēl-ēk-tā'zi-ā, -ek'tāz-is) [G. *pyelos*, pelvis, + *ektasis*, dilatation]. Dilatation of the renal pelvis.

pyelitic (pi-ē-lī'tik) [+ -*itis*, inflammation]. Relating to or affected with pyelitis.

pyelitis (pi-ē-lī'tis) [+ -*itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the kidney pelvis and its calices.

p., calculous. P. resulting from a calculus.

pyelo- [G.]. Combining form meaning the *pelvis*.

pyelocystitis (pi'ēl-ō-sis-tī'tis) [G. *pyelos*, pelvis, + *cystis*, bladder, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of the kidney, pelvis and bladder.

pyelocystostomosis (pi'ēl-ō-sis-tō-sto-mō'sis) [+ + + *stoma*, mouth, + -*ōsis*]. Establishment of surgical communication bet. the kidney and the bladder.

pyelogram, **pyelograph** (pi'ēl-ō-grām, -gräf) [+ *gramma*, a mark]. A roentgen picture of the ureter and renal pelvis.

pyelography (pi-ē-lōg'rā-fi) [+ + *graphein*, to write]. Radiography of a renal pelvis and ureter.

pyelolithotomy (pi'ēl-ō-lith-ōt'ō-mī) [+ + *lithos*, stone, + *tomē*, incision]. Removal of calculus from the pelvis of a kidney through an incision.

pyelometer (pi-ēl-ōm'ēt-ēr) [+ *metron*, a measure]. Device to measure the pelvic diameters. SYN: *pelvimeter*.

pyelometry (pi-ēl-ōm'ē-trī) [+ *metron*, a measure]. 1. Measurement of the kidney's pelvis. 2. Measurement of the diameters of the pelvis. SYN: *pelvimetry*.

pyelonephritis (pi'ēl-ō-nēf-rī'tis) [G. *pyelos*, pelvis, + *nephros*, kidney, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of kidney substance and pelvis.

ETIOL: Bacterial, metastatic, urogenous (ascending from bladder), or by penetrating wounds.

SYM: Pain in the loins, vesical irritability, swelling, constitutional symptoms, urine cloudy and decreased in amount with increased frequency in acute p. increased in amount in chronic p and pyelonephritis; albumin and sediment with pus cells, bacteria, and fatty or hyaline casts, and sometimes red blood corpuscles.

PROG: Depends upon character and virulence of infection, accessory etiological factors, drainage of kidney, presence or absence of complications, and general physical condition.

TREATMENT: Recognition and removal of cause (focal infection, etc.), measures to increase resistance of patient, bed rest, milk or buttermilk diet, avoidance of drugs irritating to kidney, condiments of alcohol. Hot water bag, antipyretic drugs, urinary antiseptics. Surgery if necessary (nephrotomy, nephrectomy, pyelotomy). If both kidney and pelvis are affected, urine generally is acid, and pus in form of slugs or balls pass in the urine.

pyelonephrosis (pi'ēl-ō-nēf-rō'sis) [+ + -*ōsis*, disease]. Disease of the pelvis of the kidney.

pyelopathy (pi-él-ôp'áth-l) [' + *pathos*, disease]. Any disease of the pelvis of the kidney. *Syn* *pyelonephrosis*.

pyeloplasty (pi-él-ô-plás'tí) [' + *plastos*, formed]. Reparative operation on the kidney pelvis.

pyeloplication (pi-él-ô-pli-ká'shún) [' + *L. plucāre*, to fold]. Shortening of the wall of a dilated renal pelvis by taking tucks in it.

pyeloscopy (pi-él-ôs'kô-pl) [' + *skopein*, to examine]. Examination of the pelvis of the kidney using an x-ray.

pyelostomy (pi-él-ôs'tô-mí) [' + *stoma*, mouth]. Creation of an opening into the renal pelvis.

pyelotomy (pi-él-ôt'tô-mí) [G. *pyelos*, pelvis, + *tomē*, incision]. Incision of renal pelvis.

NP: Keep patient dry, watch skin for decubitus. If retention catheter present, keep draining at all times. Accurate record of intake and output of urine.

pyelovenous backflow (pi-él-ô-vē'nūs) [' + *L. vena*, vein]. Drainage from the renal pelvis into the venous system because of back pressure.

pyemesis (pi-ém'is-ls) [G. *pyon*, pus, + *emesis*, vomiting]. The vomiting of pus.

pyemia (pi-é'mi-ā) [G. *pyon*, pus, + *aima*, blood]. A form of septicemia due to presence of pus-forming organisms in the blood, manifested by formation of multiple abscesses of a metastatic nature.

Sym. High intermittent temperature with chills—repeated following day—repetition of chills—development of metastatic abscesses—fever of intermittent type, with almost hourly variation; sweetish odor to breath. Metastatic processes in various parts of the body, esp. in lungs. Septic pneumonia, empyema. May result fatally.

Treatment. Antibiotics, esp. penicillin and streptomycin. Prophylactic treatment consists in prevention of suppuration. When possible all metastatic abscesses or suppurating joints should be laid open and thoroughly disinfected. Internal remedies. Easily digested food given unsparingly. Ventilation free—patient may be placed in a tent in certain cases.

p., arterial. P. resulting from dissemination of emboli from a thrombus in cardiac vessels.

p., cryptogenic. P., the focus of which is hidden in the deeper tissues.

p., metastatic. Multiple abscess resulting from infected pyemic thrombi.

p., portal. Suppurative inflammation of portal vein.

pyemic (pi-é'mik) [G. *pyon*, pus, + *aima*, blood]. Relating to or affected with blood poisoning.

pyencephalus (pi-en-sef'al-us) [' + *egkephalos*, brain]. A brain abscess with supuration within the cranium. *Syn.* *pyocephalus*.

pyesis (pi-é'sis) [G. *pyon*, pus]. The formation of pus. *Syn.* *suppuration*.

pygal (pi'gál) [G. *pygē*, rump]. Concerning the buttocks.

pygalgia (pi-gál'ji-ā) [' + *algos*, pain]. Pain in the rump or buttocks.

pygalionism (pi'g-mā-lí-ôn-izm). Psychopathic condition in which a person is in love with a creation of his own. **pygo-** [G.]. Combining form meaning the rump.

pyin (pi'in) [G. *pyon*, pus]. A substance of albuminous nature sometimes present in pus.

pyknic type (pik'ník) [G. *pyknos*, thick].

One with broad head, thick shoulders, large chest, short neck and stocky body. They are often happy, carefree persons whose emotional reactions are obvious. They are interested in others apart from themselves. They are extroverts. * *See* *asthenic body type*.

pykno- Combining form meaning *thick, compact, dense, frequent*. See also words beginning with *pycno*.

pyknocardia (pik-nô-kar'di-ā) [' + *kardia*, heart]. Rapid pulse. *Syn.* *tachycardia*.

pyknohemia (pik-nô-hē'mi-ā) [' + *aima*, blood]. Thickening of the blood. *Syn.* *pyknemia*.

pyknolepsy (pik-nô-lēp'si) [' + *lēpsis*, seizure]. Attacks similar to petit mal or minor epileptic seizures, usually occurring in childhood.

pyknometer (pik-nôm'ēt-ēr) [' + *metron*, measure]. 1 Device for determining specific gravity of anything. 2 Device for measurement of the thickness of a substance.

pyknomorphous (pik'nô-morf'ūs) [' + *morphe*, form]. Characterized by compact arrangement of the stainable portions, said esp. of certain nerve cells.

pyknophrasia (pik'nô-frā'zi-ā) [' + *phrasis*, speech]. Thickness of words uttered in speech.

pyknosis (pik-nô'sis) [' + *-osis*, intensive]. Inspissation; thickness, esp. shrinking of cells through degeneration.

See *pycnosis*.

pyle- [G.]. Combining form meaning *orifice*, esp. that of the portal vein.

pylemphraxis (pi-lēm-frāk'sis) [G. *pylē*, gate, + *emphraxis*, stoppage]. Occlusion of the portal vein.

pylephlebectasia, **pylephlebectasis** (pi-lē-flē-bēk-tā'zi-ā, -bēk'tā-sis) [' + *phleps*, *phleb-*, vein, + *ektasis*, dilatation]. Distention of the portal vein.

pylephlebitis (pi-lē-flē-bi'tis) [' + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of the portal vein, generally suppurative.

p., adhesive. Thrombosis of the portal vein.

p. obturans. P. with obstructed flow in the portal vein.

pylethrombosis (pi-lē-thrôm-bô'sis) [' + *thrombos*, a clot, + *-osis*, intensive]. Occlusion of portal vein by a thrombus.

pylometer (pi-lôm'ēt-ēr) [' + *metron*, a measure]. Device for measuring obstructions at vesical opening.

pyloralgia (pi'lô-rál'ji-ā) [G. *pylôros*, gatekeeper, + *algos*, pain]. Pain around the pylorus.

pylorectomy (pi-lô-rēk'tô-mí) [' + *ektomē*, excision]. Surgical removal of the pylorus.

pyloric (pi-lôr'ík) [G. *pylôros*, gatekeeper]. Pert. to the opening bet. the stomach and duodenum.

p. antrum. *Syn.* *p. vestibule*, *p. sinus*. The first part of the pyloric portion of the stomach; portion leading to pyloric canal.

p. canal. The narrow constricted region of pyloric portion of stomach which opens through pylorus into duodenum.

p. gland. A gland of the stomach near the pylorus.

p. orifice. Opening or passage bet. the stomach and duodenum.

p. stenosis. Narrowing of the pyloric orifice. Also due to excessive thickening of circular muscle of pylorus (*hypertrophic pyloric stenosis*), or hypertrophy and hyperplasia of mucosa and submucosa.

pyloristhenosis (pī'lō-rī-stēn-ō'sis) [+ *stēnōsis*, a narrowing]. Constriction of the pylorus.

pyloritis (pī'lō-rī'tis) [+ *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of the pylorus.

pyloro- [G]. Combining form meaning *gatekeeper*, applied to the pylorus.

pyloroduodenitis (pī'lōr-ō-dū'ō-dē-nī'tis) [G. *pylōros*, gatekeeper, + *L duodeni*, twelve, + *G. -itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the mucosa of the pylorus and duodenum.

pylorogastroctomy (pī'lō'rō-gās-trēk'tō-mī) [+ *gaster*, belly, + *ektome*, excision]. Excision of pyloric portion of the stomach.

pyloromyotomy (pī'lō'rō-mī-ōt-ō-mī) [+ *mys*, my-, muscle, + *tomē*, a cutting]. Incision and suture of the pyloric sphincter.

pyloroplasty (pī-lor-ō-plās'tī) [+ *plastēin*, to form]. Operation to repair the pylorus, esp 1 to increase the caliber of the pyloric opening by stretching.

pyloroptosis, pyloroptosis (pī'lō'rōp-tō-sī-ā, -rōp-tō-sis) [+ *ptōsis*, a dropping]. Displacement downward of the pyloric end of the stomach.

pyloroschisis (pī'lōr-ō-shē'sis) Obstruction of pyloric orifice.

pyloroscopy (pī'lō-rōs'kō-pī) [+ *skopein*, to examine]. Fluoroscopic examination of the pylorus.

pylorospasm (pī'lō'rō-spāzm) [+ *spasmos*, a spasm]. Spasmodic contraction of the pyloric orifice.

pylorostenosis (pī'lō'rō-stēn-ō'sis) [G. *pylōros*, gatekeeper, + *stenosis*, narrowing]. Abnormal narrowing or stricture of the pyloric orifice. See *pyloric stenosis*.

pylorostomy (pī-lor-ōs'tō-mī) [G. *pylōros*, gatekeeper, + *stoma*, opening]. Formation of an opening through the abdominal wall into the pylorus.

pylorotomy (pī-lor-ōt-ō-mī) [+ *tomē*, a cutting]. Incision of the pyloric submucosa to relieve hypertrophic stenosis.

pylorus (pī-lōr'us) [G. *pylōros*, gatekeeper]. The lower orifice of the stomach opening into the duodenum. The pylorus is closed most of the time but opens at intervals permitting acid chyme to enter duodenum. The primary factor in the opening of pylorus is elevation of gastric pressure over duodenal pressure.

p., spasm of. SYN: *pylorospasm*. Usually due to a disturbance in motor mechanism of pylorus. May occur secondary to lesions of stomach and duodenum near to pylorus.

pyo-, py- [G.]. Combining forms meaning pus.

pyoceles (pī'ō-sēl) [G. *pyon*, pus, + *kēlē*, hernia]. A hernia or distended cavity containing pus.

pyocelia (pī'ō-sē'lī-ā) [+ *kōthā*, cavity]. Pus formation in the abdominal cavity.

pyocephalus (pī'ō-sēf'ā-lūs) [+ *kephalē*, head]. Effusion of purulent nature within the cranium.

p., circumscribed. Abscess of the brain.

p., external. Suppuration of the meninges.

p., internal. Pus in the cerebrospinal fluid.

pyochezia (pī'ō-kē'zī-ā) [+ *chezēin*, to defecate]. Pus in the feces.

pyococcus (pī'ō-kōk'ūs) [+ *kokkos*, berry]. A micrococcus which causes suppuration, as the *Streptococcus pyogenes*.

pyocolpocoele (pī'ō-kōl'pō-sēl) [+ *kolpos*, vagina, + *kēlē*, mass]. A vaginal tumor containing pus. See *pyocolpos*.

pyocolpos [+ *kolpos*, vaginal]. Accumulation of pus in the vagina.

pyoculture (pī'ō-kul-chūr) [G. *pyon*, pus, + *L cultura*, growth]. Comparative tests for cultivation of pus from a wound, a portion being left in the collecting tube and a portion being cultivated on bouillon.

If the test is positive, it indicates a struggle bet. the bacteria and the body forces which need therapeutic assistance.

pyocyanase (pī'ō-sī'ā-nāse) An antibiotic obtained from *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. Active principally against Gram-positive organisms on which it has a lytic action.

pyocyanic (pī'ō-sī-ān'ik) [G. *pyon*, pus, + *kyanos*, dark blue]. Pert to pyocyanin or blue pus.

pyocyanin (pī'ō-sī-ā-nin). An antibiotic obtained from *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, effective principally against Gram-positive organisms.

pyocyst (pī'ō-sist) [+ *kystis*, sac]. A cyst holding pus.

pyoderma (pī'ō-der'mā) [G. *pyon*, pus, + *derma*, skin]. Any acute inflammatory skin disease caused by pus-forming bacteria.

p. faciale. P. of the face characterized by erythema (red or cyanotic) and deep abscesses.

p. gangrenosum. P. usually associated with ulcerative colitis. Occurs principally on the trunk.

pyodermatitis (pī'ō-dūr-mā-tī'tis) [+ *derma*, skin, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Pyogenic infection of the skin causing a dermatitis.

pyodermatosis (pī'ō-dēr-mā-tō'sis) [+ *-ōsis*, condition]. Any skin condition of pyogenic origin. SYN: *pyoderma*.

pyodermia (pī'ō-der'mī-ā) [+ *derma*, skin]. Any suppurative skin disease.

pyofecia (pī'ō-fēs'ī-ā) [+ *L faeces*, feces]. Pus in the stools.

pyogenesis (pī'ō-jēn'ēs-īs) [G. *pyon*, pus, + *genesis*, formation]. The formation of pus.

pyogenic (pī'ō-jēn'ik) [+ *gennan*, to produce]. Producing pus.

p. microorganisms. M forming pus. The principal ones are *Staphylococcus aureus*, *S. albus*, *Streptococcus hemolyticus*, *Bacillus anthracis*, *B. subtilis*, *B. vulgaris*, *Clostridium welchii*, *Pseudomonas pyocyanea*, *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, and many others.

pyohemothorax (pī'ō-hēm-ō-thō'rāks) [+ *thōrax*, chest]. Pus and blood in the pleural cavity.

pyoid (pī'oyd) [+ *eidōs*, like]. Resem-

pyoktanin (pī-ōk'tān-in) [+ *kteinein*, to kill]. Commercial preparation of methyl violet, a germicide used in cystitis, gonorrhea, and infections of the eyes, ears, nose, and throat.

pyolabyrinthitis (pī'ō-lāb-l-rīn-thī'tis) [+ *labyrinthos*, a maze, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation with suppuration of the labyrinth of the ear.

pyometra (pī'ō-mē'trā) [G. *pyon*, pus, + *metra*, uterus]. Retained pus accumulation in the uterine cavity.

pyometritis (pī'ō-mē'trī'tis) [+ *-itis*, inflammation]. Purulent inflammation of the uterus.

pyonephritis (pī'ō-nēf-rī'tis) [+ *nephros*, kidney, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the kidney, suppurative in character.

pyonephrolithiasis (pī'ō-nēf-rō-līth-i'ās-īs)

- [" + " + *lithos*, stone]. Pus and calculi formation in the kidney.
- pyonephrosis** (pi'ō-nēf-rō'sis) [" + " + -*osis*, condition]. Pus accumulation in the pelvis of kidney.
- pyoovarium** (pi'ō-ō-vā'ri-ūm) [G. *pyon*, pus, + L. *ovarium*, ovary]. Abscess formation in an ovary.
- pyopericarditis** (pi'ō-pēr-i-kar-dī'tis) [" + *peri*, around, + *kardia*, heart, + -*itis*, inflammation]. Pericarditis with supuration.
- pyopericardium** (pi'ō-pēr-i-kar-dī-ūm) [" + " + *kardia*, heart]. Pus formation in the pericardium.
- pyoperitoneum** (pi'ō-pēr-i-tō-nē-ūm) [" + *peritoneum*, peritoneum]. Pus formation in the peritoneal cavity.
- pyoperitonitis** (pi'ō-pēr-i-tō-nī'tis) [" + " + -*itis*, inflammation]. Purulent inflammation of the lining of peritoneum.
- pyophagia** (pi'ō-fā'ji-ā) [" + *phagein*, to eat]. Swallowing of purulent substance.
- pyophthalmia**, **pyophthalmitis** (pi'ōf-thāl-mī-ā, -thāl-mī'tis) [" + *ophthalmos*, eye, + -*itis*, inflammation]. Suppurative inflamed condition of the eye.
- pyophylactic** (pi'ō-fī-lāk'tik) [G. *pyon*, pus, + *phylaxis*, protection]. Guarding against formation of pus.
- p. membrane**. Lining membrane of an abscess cavity separating it from healthy tissue.
- pyophysometra** (pi'ō-fī-sō-mē'trā) [" + *physis*, air, + *metra*, uterus]. Pus and gas accumulation in the uterus.
- pyoplasia** (pi'ō-plā'mī-ā) [" + *planos*, wandering]. Spreading of pus by infiltration into tissue.
- pyopneumocholecystitis** (pi'ō-nū'mō-kō-lē-sis-tī'tis) [" + *pneuma*, air, + *cholē*, bile, + *kystis* sac + -*itis*, inflammation]. Dilatation of the gallbladder with air and pus.
- pyopneumocyst** (pi'ō-nū'mō-sist) [" + " + *kystis*, a bladder]. A cyst enclosing pus and gas.
- pyopneumopericardium** (pi'ō-nū'mō-pēr-i-kar-dī-ūm) [" + " + *peri*, around, + *kardia*, heart]. Pus and air or gas in pericardium.
- pyopneumoperitonitis** (pi'ō-nū'mō-pēr-i-tō-nī'tis) [" + " + *peritoneum*, peritoneum]. Pus and air in the peritoneal cavity complicating peritonitis.
- pyopoiesis** (pi'ō-poy-ō'sis) [G. *pyon*, pus, + *poien*, to make]. Formation of pus. SYN: *pyogenesis*, *suppuration*.
- pyopoletic** (pi'ō-poy-ēt'ik) [G. *pyon*, pus, + *poiein*, to make]. SYN: *suppurative*.
- pyoptysis** (pi'ōp'tis-is) [" + *ptyein*, to spit]. Spitting of pus.
- pyorrhagia** (pi-ō-rā'ji-ā) [" + *rēgnunai*, to burst forth]. Profuse flow of pus, as when an abscess ruptures.
- pyorrhoea** (pi'ō-rē-ā) [" + *roia*, a flow]. A discharge of purulent matter.
- p. alveolaris**. SYN *periodontalasia*, *periodontosis*, *Riggs' disease*. A periodontal disease characterized by inflammatory or degenerative changes of the periosteum, alveolar bone, and tooth cementum. Resorption of alveolar bone occurs resulting in loosening of teeth and recession of gums.
- pyosalpingitis** (pi'ō-sāl-pīn-jī'tis) [G. *pyon*, pus, + *salpīgē*, tube, + -*itis*, inflammation]. Retained pus in the oviduct with inflammation.
- pyosalpingoöophoritis** (pi'ō-sāl-pīn'gō-ō-fō-rī'tis) [" + " + *oon*, ovum, + *phoros*, a bearer, + -*itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of ovary and oviduct with suppuration.
- pyosalpinx** (pi'ō-sāl'pīnks) [" + *salpīgē*, tube]. Pus in the fallopian tube. SYN: *pyosalpingitis*.
- pyosis** (pi'ō'sis) [" + -*osis*, intensive]. Formation of pus. SYN: *suppuration*.
- pyospermia** (pi'ō-spēr'mī-ā) [" + *sperma*, seed]. Pus in the semen.
- pyostatic** (pi'ō-stāt'ik) [" + *statikos*, standing]. 1. Agent checking the development of pus. 2. Preventing pus formation.
- pyotherapy** (pi'ō-thēr-ā-pī) [" + *therapeia*, treatment]. Treatment of disease with pus.
- pyethorax** (pi'ō-thō'rāks) [" + *thōrax*, chest]. Pus in the pleural cavity. SYN: *empyema*.
- pyotorrhea** (pi'ō-tor-ē-ā) [" + *ous*, ot-, ear, + *roia*, flow]. Purulent discharge from the ear.
- pyotoxinemia** (pi'ō-tōk-sī-nē'mī-ā) [G. *pyon*, pus, + *toxikon*, poison, + *aima*, blood]. Infection from toxic products of pus organisms in the blood.
- pyoturia** (pi'ō-tū'ri-ā) [" + *ouron*, urine]. Pus cells in the urine. SYN: *pyuria*.
- pyourachus** (pi'ō-ū'rā-kūs) [" + *ourachos*, fetal urinary canal]. Accumulation of pus in the urachus.
- pyoureter** (pi'ō-ūr-ēt-ēr, -ūr-rē'tēr) [" + *ourēter*, ureter]. Pus collection in a ureter.
- pyovesiculosis** (pi'ō-vēs-ik-ū-lō'sis) [" + L. *vesiculus*, a small vessel, + G. -*osis*, condition]. Pus collection in the seminal vesicles.
- pyoxanthin** (pi'ō-zān'thīn). A yellow pigment resulting from oxidation of pyocyanin. Sometimes present in pus.
- pyramid** (pi'rām-id) [G. *pyramis*, a pyramid]. 1. A solid on a base with 3 or more sides, the triangular planes of which meet at an apex. 2. Any part of the body resembling a pyramid. 3. A compact bundle of nerve fibers in the medulla oblongata. 4. Petrous portion of temporal bone.
- p. of cerebellum**. A median ventral projection of vermis of cerebellum lying between tuber and uvula.
- p., malpighian**. A renal pyramid, *q. r.*
- p. of the medulla**. A pair of elongated tapering prominences on ant. surface of medulla oblongata, composed of descending corticospinal fibers.
- p., renal**. SYN: *p. of Malpighi*, *malpighian p.* One of number 8-18 of cone-shaped structures comprising medulla of the kidney. Their apices (*papillae*) bear openings of *papillary* ducts through which urine enters renal pelvis.
- p. of the thyroid**. SYN: *pyramidal* or *median lobe*. A conical process sometimes present extending cephalad from the isthmus of the thyroid gland.
- p. of temporal bone**. The pyramid or petrous portion.
- p. of the tympanum**. SYN: *pyramidal eminence*. A hollow projection on inner wall of the tympanum through which passes the stapedius muscle.
- pyramidal** (pi'rām'id-āl) [G. *pyramis*, *pyramid*, pyramid]. In the shape of a pyramid.
- p. cell**. Pyramid-shaped cell of cerebral cortex.
- p. tract**. SYN: *corticospinal tract*. One of three descending tracts (lateral, ventral, ventrolateral) of the spinal cord. Consists of fibers arising from giant pyramidal cells of Betz present in motor area of cerebral cortex.
- pyramidalis** (pi'rām'id-āl'is) [G. *pyramis*, pyramid]. The muscle which arises from the crest of the pubis and is inserted

into the linea alba upward about half way to the navel.

p. auriculae. Small muscle inserted into auricle of ear. Often absent

p. nasi. SYN. *procerus muscle* Small muscle overlying nasal bone. Inserted into skin at root of nose

pyramidon (pī-rām'īd-ŏn). Proprietary preparation of amidopyrine, a yellowish-white powder.

Uses. As an antipyretic.

pyram'in. 2-methyl-4-amino-5-hydroxymethylpyrimidine, a product of thiamine metabolism and excreted in urine in cases of excess dosage of thiamine

pyran. C₆H₆O, a heterocyclic compound to which certain sugars are related

pyretic (pī-rĕkt'ik) [G. *pyretikos*]. Feverish SYN *pyretic*.

pyrenemia (pī-rĕ-nĕ-mī-ă) [G. *pyrĕn*, fruit stone, *aima*, blood] Condition in which there are nucleated red cells in the blood.

pyrenin (pī-rĕ-n'ĭn) [G. *pyrĕn*, fruit stone]. The oxyphilic substance found in a nucleolus

pyrenoid (pī-rĕ-noyd) [+ *eidos*, like]. A colorless, highly refractive body in certain protozoan chromatophores

pyretotherapy (pī-rĕ-thĕr'ă-pī) [G. *pyr*, fever, + *therapeia*, treatment] Artificial fever treatment

pyretic (pī-rĕt'ik) [G. *pyretos*, fever] Concerning fever

p. therapy. Treatment of disease by artificial induction of fever, either by physical agents or the inoculation of malarial organisms

pyreticosis (pī-rĕt-ĭ-kō'sis) [+ *-osis*, intensive] Feverishness

pyreto- [G.] Prefix meaning *fever*.

pyretogen (pī-rĕt-ŏ-jĕn) [G. *pyretos*, fever, + *gennan*, to produce] A substance producing fever

pyretogenesis, pyretogenesis (pī'rĕt-ŏ-jĕn-e'z-ă, -jĕn'ĕs-ĭs) [+ *genesis*, production]. Origin and production of fever

pyretogenic, pyretogenous (pī'rĕt-ŏ-jĕn'ĭk, -ŏ-jĕn'ŭs) [+ *gennan*, to produce] Producing or causing fever

p. bacteria. Pathogenic bacteria causing fever.

p. stage. Period in a fever when it is rising slowly.

pyretography (pī-rĕt-ŏ-g'ră-fī) [+ *graphem*, to write]. A treatise on fever

pyretology (pī-rĕt-ŏ-l'ŏ-jī) [+ *logos*, a study] Science of fevers and their characteristics

pyretolysis (pī-rĕt-ŏ-l'ĭs-ĭs) [+ *lysis*, a disintegration] 1. Reduction of fever. 2. Hastening of lysis by elevation of temperature.

pyretotherapy (pī'rĕt-ŏ-thĕr'ă-pī) [+ *therapeia*, treatment]. 1. Treatment by artificially raising the patient's temperature. 2. Treatment of fever

pyretotyphosis (pī-rĕt-ŏ-tī-fŏ'sis) [+ *typhosis*, delirium]. The delirious or stuporous symptom of fever.

pyrexia (pī-rĕk'sī-ă) [G. *pyressein*, to be feverish]. Condition in which the temperature is above normal. SYN *fever*. Some classify it as.

Low 99°-101° F.

Moderate 101°-103° F.

High 103°-105° F.

p. local. Acute inflammation of a part.

pyrexial (pī-rĕks'ī-ăl) [G. *pyressein*, to be feverish]. Concerning fever

pyrexin (pī-rĕks'ĭn). A substance extracted from inflammatory exudates which induces fever.

3-pyridinecarboxylic acid (pī'r'īd-ĕn-kar'-bŏk-sĭl'ĭk). Organic substance obtained by oxidizing nicotine. SYN: *nicotinic acid*. SEE *pellagra*.

pyridium (pī-rīd'ĭ-um). A commercial brick red powder, belonging to the group of azo dyes.

Uses. In acute and chronic infections of the genitourinary tract.

DOSAGE 1½ gr. (0.1 Gm.) application, 0.125%-0.5% solution as irrigation.

pyridoxal (pī'r'ī-dŏks'ăl). One of the vitamin B₆ group, a 4-formal analog of pyridoxine

p. phosphate. A derivative of pyridoxine which serves as a coenzyme of certain amino-acid decarboxylases in bacteria and, in animal tissues, of dioxyphenylalanine (DOPA) decarboxylase

pyridoxamine (pī'r'ī-dŏks'ă-mĭn). One of the vitamin B₆ group; a 4-aminoethyl analog of pyridoxine

pyridoxic acid (pī'r'ī-dŏks'ĭk). The principal end-product of pyridoxine metabolism which is excreted in urine of humans

pyridoxine (pī-rī-dŏks'ĕn) SYN: *eluate factor*, *rat acrodynia factor*, *adernin*. One of the vitamin B₆ group of the B complex. Term used as a synonym of vitamin B₆. Its role in human nutrition has not been established but in rats and bacteria it is a growth factor. Deficiency in rats causes acrodynia and dermatitis. Called *antidermatitis vitamin*.

pyriform (pī'rī-form) [L. *pyrum*, pear, + *forma*, shape]. Shaped like a pear

pyrimidine (pī-rim'īd-ĕn). The parent of a group of heterocyclic nitrogen compounds C₄H₄N₂, including uracil, cytosine, and thymine, some of which are components of nucleic acid

pyrithiamine (pī'r'ī-thĭ'ă-mĭn). A synthetic analog of thiamine acts as an antithiamine substance. When administered, it produces many of the symptoms of thiamine deficiency.

pyro- [G.]. Prefix meaning *heat* or *fire*.

pyrocatechin (pī'rŏ-kăt'e-chĭn) Pyrocatechol, *q*

pyrocatechinuria (pī'rŏ-kăt-ĕ-kŭn-ŭr'ī-ă) [G. *pyr*, fire, + *catechin*, + G. *ouron*, urine] Pyrocatechin in the urine

pyrocatechol (pī'rŏ-kăt-ĕ-kŏl). A crystalline substance, C₆H₄(OH)₂, obtained from catechu. An astringent and antiseptic. Sometimes found in urine. Also called *catechol*

pyrogallol, pyrogallic acid (pī'rŏ-găl'ŏl, -ĭk). USP. A substance obtained by the decomposition of gallic acid

Uses. In skin diseases, as psoriasis, although an active irritant and internally a poison.

DOSAGE Externally, 2 to 10% ointment, with caution

INCOMPATIBILITIES: Alkalies, antipyrine, camphor

pyrogen (pī'rŏ-jĕn) [G. *pyr*, fire, + *gennan*, to produce] A substance of unknown nature, but probably protein, found in distilled water used in preparation of blood substitutes and responsible for rise of temperature sometimes following blood transfusions.

pyrogenic (pī'rŏ-jĕn'ĭk) [G. *pyr*, fire, + *gennan*, to produce] Producing fever.

pyrolagnia (pī'rŏ-lăg'nĭ-ă) [+ *lagneia*, lust] Insane desire to see or produce fires accompanied by sexual gratification.

pyrolysis (pī-rŏ-l'ĭs-ĭs) [+ *lysis*, dissolution]. Disintegration of organic matter when there is a rise in temperature.

pyromania (pī'rō-mā'nī-ă) ['' + *mania*, madness]. Fire madness; mania for setting fires or seeing them

pyrometer (pī-rōm'ēt-ēr) ['' + *metron*, measure]. Device for measuring extreme degrees of heat.

pyronyx (pī-rō-nīks'is) ['' + *nyxis*, a piercing]. Treatment or cauterization by puncturing a part with hot needles. SYN: *ignipuncture*.

pyrophobia (pī-rō-fō'bī-ă) ['' + *phobos*, fear]. Abnormal fear of fire.

pyroptothymia (pī-rōp-tō-thī'mī-ă) [G. *pyr*, fire, + *ptoein*, to scare, + *thymos*, mind]. A psychosis in which one imagines himself surrounded by flames.

pyropuncture (pī'rō-pūnk'chūr) ['' + L. *punctūra*, a piercing]. Treatment by puncture of a part with hot needles. SYN: *pyronyx*.

pyrosis (pī-rō'sis) [G. *pyrōsis*, burning]. A burning sensation in the epigastric and sternal region, with raising of acid liquid from stomach. SYN: *heartburn*, *waterbrash*.

NP. Note whether it occurs before or after food is taken, the time and duration, and whether different foods give rise to it. SEE: *taste*.

pyrotic (pī-rō'tik) [G. *pyrōsis*, burning].

1. Caustic. 2. Pert. to pyrosis

pyrotoxin (pī-rō-tōks'in) [G. *pyr*, fire, + *toxikon*, poison]. A toxin generated by a febrile process.

pyroxylin (pī-rōk'sīl-in) ['' + *xylin*, wood] (soluble gun cotton). A product obtained by the action of a mixture of nitric and sulfuric acids on cellulose.

USES. In the preparation of collodion.

INCOMPATIBILITIES. Sulfides, alkalies.

pyrrol cells. SYN: *histiocytes*. Cells of the reticuloendothelial system so called because of their ability to ingest colloidal dyes (pyrrol blue)

pyrrolic amino acids. Proline and oxyproline

pyruv'ate. A salt of pyruvic acid

pyruvic acid. $\text{CH}_3\text{CO} \cdot \text{COOH}$, and organic acid which plays an important role in Kreb's cycle, it being an intermediate product in the metabolism of carbohydrates, fats, and amino acids. It increases in quantity in the blood and tissues in thiamine deficiency, thiamine being essential for its oxidation

pyuria (pī-ū'ri-ă) [G. *pyon*, pus, + *ouron*, urine]. Pus in the urine, evidence of renal disease.

ETIOL. Lesion of urethra, ureters, bladder, kidneys, infection.

RS. *cystitis*, *kidney*, *pyelitis*, *ureteritis*, *urethritis*.



- Q. 1.** Abbr. for *electric quantity*, *quart*. 2. Symb. for *coulomb*.
- Q_{CO₂}** Number of microliters of CO₂ given off per milligram of dry weight of tissue per hour
- Q_{O₂}** Number of microliters of O₂ taken up per milligram of dry weight of tissue per hour.
- Q. d., q. d.** Abbr. for L. *quater in die*, four times a day.
- Q disk.** SYN: *Q band*, *Q stripe*, *A disk* A dark, doubly refractile, anisotropic band of a striated muscle myofibril
- Q fever.** SYN: *Nine-mile fever*, *quadrilateral fever* An acute infectious disease characterized by headache, fever, malaise, myalgia, and anorexia Caused by *Rickettsia burnetii* Contracted by inhaling infected dusts or drinking contaminated milk Common among individuals handling hides or products of animals Rarely fatal
- Q. h., q. h.** Abbr. for L. *quaque hora*, every hour
- Q. i. d., q. i. d.** Abbr. for *quater in die*, four times a day
- Q. L., q. l.** Abbr. for *quantum libet*, as much as one pleases [morning]
- q. m.** Abbr. for L. *quaque matin*, every
- q. n.** Abbr. for L. *quaque nox*, every night
- QRS complex.** The Q, R, and S waves or deflections of an electrocardiogram produced during the transmission of the excitation wave through the conductile tissue of the heart Normal duration is 0.06-0.08 sec
- QRST complex.** The Q, R, S, and T waves of an electrocardiogram Known as *electrical systole* Duration is approximately same as that of mechanical systole
- Q. S., q. s.** Abbr. for *quantum sufficit*, as much as necessary.
- qt.** Abbr. for *quart*
- Q wave.** A downward or negative wave of an electrocardiogram following the P wave It is usually not prominent and may be absent without significance
- quack** (kwāk) [Dutch *kwakzalver*, to quack salve] One who pretends to have knowledge or skill in medicine. SYN: *charlatan*.
- quackery** (kwāk'ēr-i) [Dutch *kwakzalver*, to quack salve] The practice or pretensions of a quack. SYN: *charlatanry*.
- quadrangular** (kwōd-rāng'ū-lēr) [L. *quadrī*, four, + *angulus*, angle]. Having 4 angles and 4 sides.
- q. lobe.** A region forming sup portion of each cerebellar hemisphere
- q. membrane.** The upper portion of the elastic membrane of the larynx Extends from aryepiglottic folds above to level of ventricular folds below.
- quadrant** (kwōd'rānt) [L. *quadrans*, a fourth] 1. The 4th of a circle. 2. One of 4 corresponding regions, as of the abdomen, divided for diagnostic purposes.
- quadrantanopsia** (kwōd-rānt-ān-ōp'sī-ā) [“ + G. *an-*, negative, + *opsis*, vision]. Loss of sight in approximately ¼ of the visual field.
- quadrate** (kwōd'rāt) [L. *quadratus*, squared]. Square or having 4 equal sides.
- q. lobe.** A small lobe of liver located on visceral surface and lying in contact with pylorus and duodenum.

- q. lobule.** The square lobule of the upper surface of the cerebellum.
- quadrī-, quadr-** [L.]. Combining forms meaning *having four, consisting of four*.
- quadriceps** (kwōd'rī-sēps) [L. *quadrī*, from *quattuor*, four, + *ceps*, from *capul*, head] Four-headed as a quadriceps muscle
- q. femoris.** A large muscle on anterior surface of thigh composed of four muscles, *rectus femoris*, *vastus lateralis*, *vastus medialis*, and *vastus intermedius*, which are inserted by a common tendon on tuberosity of tibia It is an extensor of the leg SEE *Table of Muscles in Appendix*
- q. reflex.** SYN: *knee jerk*, *patellar reflex* Extension of the leg following contraction of the quadriceps muscle resulting from a quick tap of the patellar tendon
- quadrigemina** (kwōd-rī-jēm'in-ā) [“ + *geminus*, twin]. The corpora quadrigemina.
- quadrigeminal** (kwōd-rī-jēm'in-āl) [“ + *geminus*, twin] Fourfold, having 4 symmetrical parts
- quadrilateral** (kwōd-rī-lāt'ēr-āl) [“ + *latus*, later-, side] Having 4 sides
- quadrīpara** (kwōd-rīp'ā-rā) [“ + *parēre*, to bear]. A woman in her 4th confinement or who has had 4 children.
- quadrīpartite** (kwōd-rī-part'it) [“ + *partire*, to divide] Divided into 4 parts
- quadrīplegia** (kwōd-rī-plē'jī-ā) [L. *quadrī-*, from *quattuor*, four, + G. *plēge*, a stroke]. Paralysis affecting all 4 limbs.
- quadrisect** (kwōd'rī-sēkt) [“ + *sectio*, a cutting]. To divide into 4 parts
- quadrītubercular** (kwōd'rī-tū-bur'kū-lēr) [“ + *tuberculum*, a tubercle]. Having 4 tubercles or cusps.
- quadrivalent** (kwōd-rī-vā'lēnt, -rīv'āl-ēnt) [“ + *valens*, powerful]. Having ability to replace 4 atoms of hydrogen in a compound
- quadroon** (kwōd-rōon') [Spanish *cuarterón*]. The offspring of a white person and a mulatto, thus having one-quarter Negro blood.
- quadrupedal reflex** (kwōd-rōōp'ēd-āl) [L. *quadrī-*, from *quattuor*, four, + *pēs*, foot] Extension of flexed arm on assuming quadrupedal posture
- quadruplet** (kwōd'rū-plēt) [L. *quadrūplus*, fourfold] One of 4 children born of the same mother at same labor. SEE: *Helin's law*.
- quale** (kwā'lē) [L. of what kind]. The quality of anything, as of a sensation
- qualimeter** (kwōl-im'ēt-ēr) [L. *qualis*, how constituted, + G. *metron*, a measure]. Device to determine hardness of the x-rays. SEE: *penetrometer*.
- qualitative** (kwōl'ī-tā-tiv) [L. *qualitativus*, pert. to quality]. Referring to the quality of anything
- q. analysis.** CHEM: One that determines the nature of the elements of a compound. SEE: *quantitative*.
- quality** (kwōl'ī-tī) [L. *qualitās*, quality]. That which constitutes or characterizes a thing; nature.

quanta (kwōn'tā) [L. as much as]. Plural of quantum, *q.v.*

quantimeter (kwōn-tīm'ēt-ēr) [L. *quantus*, how great, + G. *metron*, a measure]. Colorimetric standard for measuring quantity of x-rays to which a subject is exposed.

quantil-Pirquet (kwōn-tī-pēr'kē). Quantitative cutaneous test of amt. of sensitivity to tuberculin by use of graduated dilutions.

quantitative (kwon-tī-tā'tiv) [L. *quantitativus*, pert. to quantity]. Concerning quantity.

q. analysis. One that determines the proportionate parts of elements in a compound. *See qualitative.*

quantity (kwōn'tī-tī) [L. *quantitas*, quantity]. Amount, portion.

q., unit of. Coulomb, the measure of amt. of electric current passing a given point in a conductor in a given time.

quantum (kwōn'tūm) [L. how much]. 1. A unit of radiant energy. 2. A definite amount.

q. libet. [L.] As much as desired.

q. limit. Shortest wave length in x-ray spectrum. *SYN* minimum wave length.

q. sufficit. [L.] As much as needed.

q. theory. Radiation is an intermittent emission of energy in varying multiples of quanta action, not continuous.

quarantine (kwor'ān-tēn) [Italian *quarantina*]. 1. The period of debarring from entrance to a country, or the isolation of persons exposed to infectious diseases; formerly 40 days. Period of isolation from public communication following onset of a contagious disease. 3. As defined by Amer. Pub. Health Assn. Limitation of freedom of movement of such well persons or domestic animals as have been exposed to a communicable disease, for a period of time equal to the longest incubation period of the disease, in such a manner as to prevent effective contact with those not so exposed. *See: contagious diseases, isolation.*

quart (kwort) [L. *quartus*, a fourth]. Abbr. *qt.* A unit of fluid or dry measure; one fourth part of a gallon or two pints; one eighth part of a peck.

quartan (kwor'tān) [L. *quartus*, a fourth]. 1. Occurring every 4th day. 2. Malarial fever with a paroxysm every 4th day, figuring from and including the 1st day of paroxysm. *See fever, malaria.*

q., double. Malaria in which there are two concurrent cycles resulting in fever occurring on two successive days.

q., triple. Malaria in which there are three concurrent cycles resulting in fever occurring every day.

quartile (kwor'tīl) [L. *quartus*, a fourth]. One of the 2 middle values of each half of a series of variables.

quartipara (kwor-tīp'ā-rā) [" + *parēre*, to bear]. A woman who has borne her fourth child.

quartiparous (kwor-tīp'ār-ūs) [" + *parēre*, to bear]. Having given birth to 4 children or having been in labor 4th time.

quartz (kwortz) [uncertain origin]. Silicon dioxide, the principal ingredient of sandstone (crystallized silica, rock crystal).

When crystal is clear and colorless it permits the passage of ultraviolet radiations in large proportions.

q. applicator. Quartz rod of various shapes and angles to conduct (by total internal reflection) ultraviolet radiation

from a water-cooled mercury arc quartz lamp.

q. glass. Crystalline quartz is used for prisms and lenses, fused quartz for windows, etc., through which ultraviolet radiations are freely transmitted.

quassation (kwā-sā'shūn) [L. *quassare*, to shake]. A beating, a shaking; breaking up of crude materials into small pieces.

quassia (kwōsh'ā). The wood of a tree grown chiefly in Jamaica.

Uses Once considered valuable as a bitter tonic, and as an injection for certain intestinal parasites.

Dosage: 8 gr. (0.5 Gm.).

For enema, an infusion of 2 oz. to a pint of water.

quassin. $C_{22}H_{40}O_6$ A bitter principle extracted from the wood of Quassia.

quaternary (kwā-tēr'nā-rī) [L. *quaternus*, four each]. 1. The 4th in order. 2. Composed of 4 elements.

Queckenstadt's sign. Upon compression of the veins of the neck, unilaterally or bilaterally, cerebrospinal fluid pressure rises rapidly in healthy persons, this disappears when pressure is released. In vertebral canal block, the pressure is scarcely affected by this procedure.

querulent (kwēr'ū-lēnt) [L. *querulāri* to complain]. 1. Complaining, fretful. 2. One who is dissatisfied, complaining, and suspicious.

quick. 1. A part susceptible to keen feeling, esp. part of a finger or toe to which nail is attached. 2. Pregnant.

quickening (kwīk'ēn-īng) [A.S. *cwīc*, living]. First movements of the fetus felt in utero.

Occurs from 16th to 20th week of pregnancy, with average about 16th week.

quicklime. CaO Calcium oxide, unslacked lime. Used as a deodorant and as a weak disinfectant.

quicksilver (kwīk'sīl-vēr) [" + *silver*]. The metal mercury.

quillaja (kwīl-ā'yā) (soap bark). The inner bark of a tree grown in Chile.

Uses As an emulsifying agent. It has been used unwisely in the production of foam on nonalcoholic beverages.

quinacrine hydrochloride. *SYN: Atabrine q.v.* An agent used in the treatment of malaria. Also used in infestations of *Giardia lamblia*.

quince (kwīns) [M.E. *quyne*]. Comp. Contains 3 times as much cellulose as cherries. Also contains tannin.

Av. Serving: 240 Gm. Pro 0.7, Fat 0.2, Carbo. 33.4. VITAMIN C trace.

Action Astringent and tonic.

Quincke's disease (kwīng'kēh). Angioneurotic edema of skin; urticaria, giant hives.

Q's pulse. Capillary pulse. Seen under fingernails and indicated by alternate reddening and blanching; a sign of aortic insufficiency.

Q's puncture. Lumbar p. to determine tension of, or to remove some of, the spinal fluid.

quinidine sulfate (kwīn'id-ēn). USP. The sulfate of an alkaloid obtained from cinchona, being a white, crystalline substance with a bitter taste.

Action and Uses: Heart depressant, to restore its normal rhythm.

Dosage 3 gr. (0.2 Gm.) with caution.

quinine (kwī'nīn, kwī'nēn) [Spanish *quina*]. Bitter, crystalline, white alkaloid derived from cinchona bark.

Uses: Analgesic, antipyretic, anti-malarial. Usually administered in the form of its salts (on p. Q-3).

DOSAGE As tonic, 1½ gr (0.1 Gm.); as antimalarial, 15 gr (1.0 Gm).

q. bisulfate. USP. The acid sulfate of quinine.

ACTION AND USES: Same as quinine sulfate, but having greater solubility.

DOSAGE Same as quinine sulfate.

q. dihydrochloride. The dihydrochloride of quinine, freely soluble in water 1 Gm dissolving in 0.6 cc of water. Suitable for intravenous injection.

q. hydrochloride. USP. The hydrochloride of quinine [quinine sulfate].

ACTION, USES AND DOSAGE Same as **q. sulfate**. USP. The sulfate of an alkaloid obtained from cinchona.

ACTION AND USES: Antipyretic and specific in malaria.

DOSAGE 15 gr (1 Gm) for malaria; as a tonic, 1½ gr. (0.1 Gm).

INCOMPATIBILITIES Tea (tannin), coffee (caffeine), magnesium sulfate, Fowler's solution, ferrous iodide, fluidextract of cascara sagrada.

q. tannate. USP. A nearly tasteless and odorless compound of quinine and tannic acid.

ACTION AND USES A means of administering quinine to young children.

DOSAGE 3 gr. (0.2 Gm).

q. and urea hydrochloride. Local anesthetic and used in treatment of malaria, by intramuscular or intravenous injections. In solutions of 5% or higher, used as a sclerosing agent for injection treatment of hemorrhoids and varicose veins.

DOSAGE Antimalarial, 15 gr. (1 Gm) daily. Local anesthetic, 0.25 to 1% solution.

quininism (kwī'nīn-izm kwī-nēn'izm) [Spanish *quina*, + G *-ismos*, condition]. Poisoning by cinchona or its alkaloids. **SYN** *cinchonism*.

quinisal (kwīn'is-āl). A commercial compound of quinine and salicylic acid.

USES In rheumatism and other conditions where the effects of its components are desired.

DOSAGE From 5 to 8 gr (0.3-0.5 Gm.). **quin'oline.** C₁₀H₉N, a tertiary amine derived from coal tar. It is a solvent and antiseptic and many of its salts are used medicinally as antipyretics, analgesics, and in the treatment of amebic dysentery and other infections.

quinone (kwīn-ōn'). 1. Yellow, crystalline oxidation product of quinic acid. 2. Class of organic compounds in which 2 atoms of hydrogen are replaced by oxygen.

quinoxyl (kwīn-ōk'sīl). **SEE** *chinoxon*.

quinqu- [L.]. Combining form meaning five.

Quinquad's disease (kân-kōz'). Purulent inflammation of scalp's hair follicles with bald patches as a result.

quinquina (kwīn-kwī'nā, kīn-kē'nā). Cinchona, *q. v.*

quinsy (kwīn'zē) [G. *kynanche*, sore

throat]. Acute inflammation of the tonsil and of the peritonsillar tissue usually forming an abscess. Peritonsillar abscess.

SYM Sore throat, pain on swallowing, sense of suffocation because of swelling of throat, the tonsil area being enlarged, inflamed and red. Usually unilateral. Local lymphatics swollen and tender.

TREATMENT Horizontal incision at point of greatest fluctuation. Incision need not be deep but blunt forceps are inserted and spread, which produce a large opening without danger of hemorrhage, anesthesia — cocaineization of sphenopalatine area on affected side.

NP Heat, mouthwashes, gargle if possible. Antibiotics and sulfonamide drugs by mouth. Warn against swallowing pus if abscess breaks.

SEE *angina tonsillans*.

q., lingual. Phlegmonous inflammation of the lingual tonsil.

quintan (kwīn'tān) [L. *quintanus*, pert. to a fifth] 1. Occurring every fifth day. 2. Intermittent fever, the paroxysms occurring every 5th day with intermission of three days.

quinti- [I.]. Combining form meaning fifth.

quintipara (kwīn-tīp'ā-rā) [L. *quintus*, fifth, + *parēre*, to bear]. A woman in her 5th confinement or who has had 5 children.

quintuplet (kwīn'tū-plēt) [L. *quintuplex*, fivefold]. One of 5 children born of 1 mother during the same confinement. **SEE** *Hellin's law, twins*.

quotidian (kwō-tīd'ī-ān) [L. *quotidianus*, daily]. Occurring daily.

q. fever. A malarial fever characterized by daily paroxysms.

quotient (kwō'shēnt) [L. *quotiens*, how many times]. Number of times 1 number is contained in another.

q., blood. A color index obtained by finding the number of erythrocytes in the percentage of hemoglobin shown by a percentage of the normal number in the same specimen.

q., caloric. Result obtained by dividing heat (in calories) by the oxygen consumed (in milligrams) in metabolism.

q., D. The ratio of glucose to nitrogen in the urine.

q., growth. Percentage of the food energy utilized for growth, estimated at 5%.

q., intelligence. Division of the patient's mental age by his actual age.

q., protein. The number obtained by dividing the amount of globulin by the albumin in a specimen of blood plasma.

q., respiratory. The result of dividing amt. of carbon dioxide in expired air by the oxygen inhaled, normally 0.9.

q. v. 1. Abbr. for L. *quantum vis*, as much as you like. 2. Abbr. for L. *quod vide*, meaning which see.

R

R. Abbr. for *Réaumur*, *roentgen*, *respiration*, *right*. **℞.** Symb. for *L. recipe*, to take.

—**R.** Rinne negative **SEE** *Rinne's test* + **R.** Rinne positive **SEE** *Rinne's test*.

℞. Symb. for *L. recipe*, to take.

Ra. Chemical symb. for *radium*.

rabbetting (răb'ēt-īng) [*Fr. raboter*, to plane]. Interlocking of the jagged edges of a fractured bone.

rabbit fever. Tularemia, *q.v.*

rabiate (ră'bi-ăt) [*L. rabere*, to rage]. Suffering from rabies. **SYN** *rabid*.

rabie (răb'ik) [*L. rabere*, to rage]. Concerning rabies.

rabieidal (răb-i-si'dāl) [' + *cidus*, from *caedere*, to kill]. Destructive to causative agent of rabies (*Bacillus lyssae*).

rabid (răb'id) [*L. rabidus*, raving]. Pert. to or affected with rabies. **SYN** *rabiate*.

rabies (ră'bēz) [*L. rabies*, to rave]. **SYN** *hydrophobia*, *lyssa*. An acute infectious disease of animals, esp. carnivores (dog, wolf, fox, cat), characterized by involvement of central nervous system resulting in paralysis and finally death. May be communicated to man through the bite of a rabid animal, usually a dog.

PERIOD OF INCUBATION. Usually 2-6 weeks, but sometimes longer, up to 1 year, depending on deepness of laceration and site of wound.

ETIOI. A neurotropic filtrable virus present on saliva of rabid animals.

TREATMENT: After disease has set in, there is no specific treatment other than palliative measures.

PREVENTION. Thoroughly clean all bites or scratches made by any animal with strong (20%) medicinal soap solution. Deep puncture wounds should be opened to permit access of solution. Rabies vaccine is given to human beings with caution as it may result in fatal paralysis. Usually it is not given until it is certain that the animal that had bitten the person had rabies. In minor bites, the vaccine is given daily for 14 to 28 days, in severe bites, 2 doses are given daily for 7 days, followed by 1 dose daily for at least 7 days more.

SEE: *dog bite*.

race (rās) [*Italian razza*]. 1. A class of individuals with common interests, characteristics, appearance, habits, etc., as if derived from a common ancestor. 2. Division of mankind with traits sufficient to mark it as a distinct human type.

racemose (rās'ē-mōs) [*L. racēmosus*, full of clusters]. Resembling a clustered bunch of grapes, as a gland, divided and subdivided, ending in a bunch of follicles.

rachi-, rachio- [G.]. Combining forms meaning *rib of a leaf*, *ridge*, *spine*.

rachialbuminometer (ră'ki-ăl-bū-mīn-īm'-ēt-ēr) [G. *rhachis*, spine, + *L. albumen*, white of egg, + *G. metron*, measure]. Device for estimating amt. of albumin in the cerebrospinal fluid.

rachialbuminometry (ră'ki-ăl-bū-mīn-īm'-ēt-rī) [' + + + *G. metron*, measure]. The estimation of amt. of albumin in the cerebrospinal fluid.

rachianalgesia (ră'ki-ăn-ăl-jē'zī-ă) [' + *analgesia*, lack of pain]. Spinal anesthesia. **SYN** *rachianesthesia*.

rachialgia (ră-ki-ăl'jī-ă) [' + *algos*, pain]. Pain in the spine.

rachianesthesia (ră'ki-ăn-ēs-thē'zī-ă) [' + *an-*, negative, + *aisthēsis*, sensation]. Spinal anesthesia.

rachicele (ră'ki-sēl) Protrusion of contents of spinal canal in spina bifida.

rachicentesis (ră'ki-sēn-tēs'is) [' + *ken-tēsis*, a piercing]. Puncture into the spinal canal.

rachidian (ra-kīd'i-ăn) [G. *rhachis*, rachid-, spine]. Relating to the spinal column.

rachigraph (ră'ki-grăf) [' + *graphein*, to write]. Device for outlining the curves of the spine.

rachylisis (ră-kī'l's-is) [' + *lysis*, a loosening]. Mechanical treatment of lateral curvature of the spine.

rachiocampsis (ră-ki-ō-kamp'sis) [' + *kampsis*, a bending]. Curvature of spine.

rachiochysis (ră-ki-ok'is-is) [' + *chysis*, a pouring]. Accumulation of fluid within the spinal canal.

rachiodynia (ră-ki-ō-dīn'i-ă) [' + *odynē*, pain]. Painful condition of spinal column. **SYN** *rachialgia*.

rachimeter (ră-ki-ōm'ēt-ēr) [' + *metron*, measure]. Instrument for measuring a curvature of the spine.

rachioplegia (ră'ki-ō-plē'jī-ă) [' + *plēgē*, a stroke]. Paralysis of spine.

rachioscoliosis (ră'ki-ō-skō'li-ō-sis). Lateral curvature of the spine.

rachiotome (ră'ki-ō-tōm) [' + *tomē*, a cutting]. Instrument for dividing the vertebrae.

rachiotomy (ră-ki-ōt'ō-mī) [' + *tomē*, a cutting]. Surgical cutting of the vertebral column.

rachis (ră'kis) (pl. *rachises*) [G. spine]. The spinal column.

rachischisis (ră-kis'kis-is) [G. *rhachis*, spine, + *schisis*, cleft]. **SYN:** *Spina bifida*, *cleft spine*. Spinal column fissure, congenital.

rachitic (ră-ki'tik) [G. *rhachis*, spine]. Pert. to or affected with rickets.

r. beads. Rachitic rosary, *q.v.*

r. flat pelvis. Pelvic deformity due to having had rickets in childhood.

r. rosary. Beadlike prominences at junction of the ribs with their cartilages.

rachitis (ra-ki'tis) [G. *rhachis*, spine, + *-itis*, inflammatory]. 1. Inflammation of the spine, commonly rickets. 2. Rickets, *q.v.* **SEE** *rachitic beads*.

r. fetalis annularis. Enlargement of epiphyses of long bones; congenital.

r. fetalis micromelica. Congenital shortness of the bones.

rachitism (ră'ki-tizm) Tendency towards rickets.

rachitogenic răk'i-tō-jēn'ik) Causing or inducing development of rickets.

rachitome (ră'ki-tōm) [' + *tomē*, a cutting]. Instrument employed for opening spinal canal.

raclage (răk-kīāj') **SYN:** *raclement*. Destruction and removal of a soft growth by scraping or rubbing.

radectomy (ră-dēk'tō-mī). Surgical removal of a tooth or a part of one.

radiability (rā-dī-ă-bīl'ī-tī) [L. *radius*, ray]. Capability of being penetrated readily by the x-ray.

radiad (rā-dī-ăd) [L. *radius*, spoke, + *ad*, toward]. In direction of the radial side

radial (rā-dī-ăl) [L. *radius*, spoke]. 1. Radiating out from a given center. 2. Pert. to the radius.

r. reflex. Flexion of forearm resulting when lower end of radius is per-
cussed.

radiant (rā-dī-ănt) [L. *radiāre*, to emit rays]. 1. Emitting beams of light. 2. Transmitted by radiation. 3. Emanating from a common center.

RS: *energy, flux, heat, heater.*

radiate (rā-dī-ăt) [L. *radius*, spoke]. 1. Spreading from a common center. 2. To spread from a common center

radiation (rā-dī-ă-shūn) [L. *radiāre*, to emit rays]. 1. Process by which energy is propagated through space or matter not affected by it. 2. Emission of rays in all directions from a common center. 3. Treatment with a radioactive substance. 4. In neurology, a group of fibers which diverge from a common origin.

A general term for any form of radiant energy emission or divergence, as of energy in all directions from luminous bodies, roentgen ray tubes, radioactive elements and fluorescent substances.

r., acoustic. SEE: *r., auditory*

r., auditory. SYN: *acoustic* *r. thalamotemporal* *r.* A band of fibers which connects auditory areas of cerebral cortex with med geniculate body of thalamus

r. of corpus callosum. Total of fibers radiating from corpus callosum into each cerebral hemisphere

r., fractionation. Administration of roentgen rays or radium in portions or fractions of total dosage

r., heterogeneous. R containing waves of various wave-lengths

r., homogeneous. R containing waves of only one wave-length

r., infrared. Near or short infrared extends from 7200 A U. to 14,000 A U. Far or long infrared from 15,000 to 150,000 A U.

r., interstitial. R accomplished by insertion of radium or radon directly into tissues

r., ionizing. R which induce either directly or indirectly ionization of radiation absorbing material

r., irritative. Overdosage of ultraviolet irradiation resulting in erythema, and, in exceptional cases, blister formation

r., mitogenetic. SYN *Gurwicz* *r.* Radiations given off by cells during mitosis which induce mitosis

r., occipitofthalamic. SEE *r., optic*

r., optic. SYN: *geniculocalcarine tract* A system of fibers extending from lateral geniculate body of thalamus through sublentiform portion of internal capsule to the calcarine occipital cortex (striate area)

r., photochemical. From a therapeutic standpoint the electromagnetic spectrum divided into photothermal and photochemical radiations. Photochemical r's. penetrate only to fractions of millimeters, are absorbed by protoplasm, and cause physical and biological changes which manifest themselves after several hours from exposure.

r., photothermal. Photothermal radiations penetrate subcutaneous tissues, heat the blood, accelerate vital reactions

and act instantaneously. SEE: *photochemical radiation.*

r., solar. Radiations of the sun, 60% in infrared region and 40% visible and ultraviolet, shortest wave length is 2900 A U.

r., striomesencephalic. Fibers originating in corpus striatum and terminating principally in substantia nigra of midbrain.

r., striosubthalamic. SYN: *ansa lenticularis*. A system of fibers consisting of three groups emerging from medial aspect of lentiform nucleus and entering subthalamic region, most terminating there but some continuing into the midbrain

r., striothalamic. Groups of fibers connecting the corpus striatum with thalamus and subthalamus

r., sickness. SEE: *r. syndrome*

r. syndrome. SYN *radiation sickness* 1. Illness resulting from exposure of body tissue to ionizing radiations from radioactive substances (radium, radon) or roentgen rays. Mild acute illness is manifested by anorexia, headache, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. Delayed effects resulting from repeated or prolonged exposure may result in amenorrhea, sterility, disturbances in blood-cell formation, cataract formation, carcinogenesis, and leukemia. 2. Illness resulting from effects of explosion of an atomic bomb. Effects include destruction of lymphatic tissue, extensive hemorrhages, aplastic bone marrow, prolonged clotting and bleeding times, loss of hair and teeth, and possible genetic changes

r., thalamic. SYN *t. peduncles* or *stalks* Groups of fibers which connect thalamus with cerebral hemispheres. Include frontal, centroparietal occipital, and optic radiations

r., ultraviolet. Radiant energy extending from 3900 to 1800 A U. Divided into "near ultraviolet," extending from 3900 to 2900 A U. and "far ultraviolet," from 2900 to 1800 A U.

r. unit. SEE *angstrom unit, maché unit.*

r., visible. Visible spectrum may be broken up into different wave lengths representing different colors.

Violet	4000-4500 A U.
Blue	4500-4900 " "
Green	4900-5500 " "
Yellow	5500-5900 " "
Orange	5900-6300 " "
Red	6300-7800 " "

SEE *spectrum.*

RS: *heliotherapy, heliotropis, helium.*

radiator (rā-dī-ă-tor) [L. *radiator*]. Device for radiating heat or light.

r., infrared. Device for transmitting infrared rays. SEE *heater, radiant.*

radical (rād'ī-kāl) [L. *radix*, radic-, root].

1. A group of atoms acting as a single unit, passing without change from 1 compound to another one, but not able to exist in a free state. 2. Anything that reaches the root or origin; original. 3. A foundation or principle

r. treatment. A treatment that seeks an absolute cure, as *r. surgery*; not palliative. Opp of *conservative treatment.*

radicle (rād'ī-kl) [L. *radix*, radic-, root]. 1. A structure resembling a rootlet, as a *r. of a nerve* or vein. 2. Group of elements unaffected by chemical change, unable to exist in the free state. 3. SEE: *radical.*

radicotomy (rād-I-kōt'ō-mī) [' + G. *tomē*,

a cutting]. Section of a nerve, esp post. spinal nerve roots. SYN. *rhizotomy*. SEE: *radicectomy*.

radiculalgia (rād-īk-ū-lāl'jī-ā) [' + G. *algos*, pain]. Neuralgia of roots of nerves

radicular (rād-īk-ū-lar) [L. *radix*, radic-, root]. Concerning a root or radicle

radicectomy (rād-īk-ū-lēk'tō-mī) [' + G. *ektomē*, excision] 1 Excision of a spinal nerve root 2 Resection of post. spinal nerve root SEE: *radicotomy*.

radiculitis (rād-īk-ū-lī'tis) [' + G. *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of spinal nerve roots, accompanied by pain and hyperesthesia

radiculomeningomyelitis (rād-īk-ū-lō-mē-nīn'gō-mī-ēl'ītis) [' + G. *menigē*, membrane, + *myelos*, marrow, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of nerve roots, meninges, and spinal cord. SYN. *rhizomeningomyelitis*.

radiculomyelopathy (rā-dīk'ū-lō-mī'ā-lōp'ā-thī) Any diseased condition involving spinal cord and roots of spinal nerves

radiculoneuritis (rā-dīk'ū-lō-nū-rī'tis) Inflammation of roots of spinal nerves

radiculopathy (rā-dīk'ū-lōp'ā-thī) Any diseased condition of roots of spinal nerves

radio- Combining form meaning *pert* to radiant energy, or radioactive substances

radioactinium (rā-dī-ō-āk-tīn'f-ūm) A radioactive product formed from disintegration of actinium

radioactive (rā'dī-ō-āk'tiv) [L. *radius*, ray, + *activus*, acting] Capable of emitting radiant energy

r. decay. The shift from high-energy-level unstable nuclei to low-energy-level stable nuclei accompanied by emission of energy or particles

radioactivity (rā'dī-ō-āk-tīv'itē) [L. *radius*, ray, + *activus*, acting] The ability of a substance to emit rays or particles (alpha, beta, gamma) from its nucleus

r., artificial. SYN. *induced r* Radioactivity resulting from bombardment of a substance with high-energy particles in a cyclotron, betatron, or other apparatus

r., induced. Temporary *r* of a substance which has been within the sphere of influence of a radioactive element.

r., natural. That possessed by a number of elements which are continuously disintegrating and emitting alpha particles (helium nuclei) or beta particles (electrons) atom by atom. Ex. radium

radioautograph (rā'dī-ō-aw'tō-grāf) A photograph of a histologic section of a tissue which shows the distribution of radioactive substances in the tissue

radiocarpal (rā'dī-ō-kar'pāl) [L. *radius*, spoke, + G. *karpous*, wrist]. Concerning the radius and carpus

radiochemistry (rā'dī-ō-kēm'īs-trī) [' + G. *chemiē*, chemistry]. The phase of chemistry dealing with radioactive phenomena

radiochromism (rā'dī-ō-krō'izm) [' + G. *chroa*, color]. The ability of a substance to absorb radioactive rays

radiochrometer (rā'dī-ō-krōm'ētēr) [' + G. *chrōma*, color, + *metron*, measure] Device for testing penetrating powers of x-rays and the character of roentgen tubes. SEE: *penetrometer*.

radiobe. A peculiar structure formed in sterilized bouillon as a result of radium radiation. It resembles bacteria in appearance.

radiobiology (rā-dī-ō-bī-ōl'ō-jī). Branch of biology which deals with the effects of radiations on living organisms

radiocystitis (rā-dī-ō-sīs-tī'tis). Inflammation of the bladder following treatment by radium or roentgen rays

radiode (rā'dī-ōd) [L. *radius*, ray]. Metal container for radium, used in therapeutic application.

radiodermatitis (rā'dī-ō-der'mā-tī'tis) [' + G. *derma*, skin, + *-ōsis*, condition]. Inflammation of the skin caused by roentgen rays or radiation from radioactive elements. SYN. *actinodermatitis*, *q.v.*

radiodiagnosis (rā'dī-ō-dī-āg-nō'sis) [' + G. *dia*, through, + *gnōsis*, knowledge]. Diagnosis by means of x-ray.

radiodontia (rā-dī-ō-dōn'shī-ā). Roentgenography of the teeth

radioelement (rā'dī-ō-ēl'e-mēnt) [' + *elementum*]. An element possessing power of radioactivity.

radioepidermitis (rā'dī-ō-ēp-l-der-mī'tis) [' + G. *epi*, upon, + *derma*, skin, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Irritation of the skin caused by radioactive rays

radioepithelitis (rā'dī-ō-ēp-l-thē-lī'tis) [' + *thēlē*, nipple, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Disintegration of epithelium due to exposure to irradiation.

radiogram (rā'dī-ō-grām) [' + G. *gramma*, a writing]. X-ray picture, esp. of internal organs. SYN. *actinogram*.

radiograph (rā'dī-ō-grāf) [' + G. *graphein*, to write] 1 A record produced on a photographic plate, film, or paper by the action of roentgen rays or radium; specifically an x-ray photograph 2 To make a radiograph of SEE: *skiagraph*.

radiographer (rā'dī-ō-grā'fēr) [' + G. *graphein*, to write]. A person skilled in making roentgenograms, or radiographs

Usually, but at the present time not necessarily, applied to physicians who practice diagnostic roentgenology.

radiography (rā'dī-ō-grā'fī) [' + G. *graphein*, to write]. The making of x-ray pictures SYN. *roentgenography*, *skiagraphy*.

radiohumeral (rā'dī-ō-hū'mēr-āl) [' + *humerus*]. Concerning the radius and humerus.

radioiodine (rā-dī-ō-ī-ō-dīn) A radioactive isotope of iodine Used in the diagnosis and treatment of thyroid disorders

radioisotopes (rā-dī-ō-ī-ō-tōps). Radioactive forms of chemicals such as radioactive cobalt

radiologist (rā-dī-ōl'ō-jīst) [' + G. *logos*, a study]. One who practices diagnosis and treatment by radiant energy

radiology (rā-dī-ōl'ō-jī) [L. *radius*, ray, spoke, + G. *logos*, study]. The branch of science which deals with roentgen rays, radium rays, and other radiations, and their curative properties.

radiolucency (rā'dī-ō-lū'sēn-sī) [' + *lucere*, to shine]. Property of being partly or wholly permeable to radiant energy.

radiolus (rā-dī-ō-lūs) [L. *radiolus*, a little spoke]. A sound, a probe.

radion (rā'dī-ōn) [' + G. *ōn*, being]. One of the particles of the alpha, beta rays, or cathode rays, given off by radioactive matter.

radionecrosis (rā'dī-ō-nē-krō'sis) [' + G. *nekrosis*, death]. Disintegration of tissue by exposure to radiant energy.

radiometrics (rā-dī-ō-nēt'iks). The application of electronics to the human body.

radioneuritis (rā'dī-ō-nū-rī'tis) ["" + *G. neuron*, sinew, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Neuritis caused by exposure to radioactive substance

radioopaque (rā-dī-ō-pāk') ["" + *opacus*, dark]. Impenetrable to the x-ray or other forms of radiation.

radioparent (rā'dī-ō-par'ēt) ["" + *parere*, to appear]. Penetrable by the x-ray or other rays.

radiopathology (rā-dī-ō-pā-thōl'ō-gī). Study of pathologic changes induced by radiation

radiopelvimetry (rā'dī-ō-pēl-vīm'ēt-rī) [*L. radius*, ray, spoke, + *pelvis*, basin, + *G. metron*, measure]. Measurement of the pelvis by the x-ray.

radiopraxis (rā'dī-ō-prāks'is) ["" + *G. praxis*, practice]. Diagnosis or use in treatment of some radioactive substance, as x-ray or ultraviolet ray. *SYN* actinopraxis

radioscopy (rā-dī-ōs'kō-pī) ["" + *G. skopein*, to examine]. Inspection and examination of the inner structures of the body by means of roentgen rays. *SYN* actinoscopy.

radiosensitivity (rā'dī-ō-sēn'sī-bīl'ī-tī) ["" + *sensibilitās*]. Quality of sensitivity to radioactive substances

radiosensitive (rā'dī-ō-sēn'sī-īv) ["" + *sensitivus*, feeling]. Capable of being destroyed by radiation, as a tumor by x-rays

radiosurgery (rā'dī-ō-sur'jer-ī) [*L. radius*, ray, + *G. cherrurgia*, handwork]. The use of radium in surgery

radiotherapist (rā'dī-ō-ther'ā-pīst) ["" + *G. therapia*, treatment]. One trained in use of radiant energy for therapeutic purposes

radiotherapy (rā'dī-ō-ther'ā-pī) ["" + *G. therapia*, treatment]. The treatment of disease by application of roentgen rays, radium, ultraviolet and other radiations

radiothermy (rā'dī-ō-ther'mī) [*L. radius* ray, + *G. thermē*, heat]. 1 Use of radiant heat or heat from radioactive substances for therapeutic purposes 2 Short-wave diathermy

radiotoxemia (rā'dī-ō-tōks-ē-mī-ā) ["" + *G. tozikon*, poison, + *ama*, blood]. Toxemia produced by exposure to radioactive substance. *SYN* actinotoxemia.

radiotransparent (rā'dī-ō-trāns-par'ēt) ["" + *trans*, across, + *parere*, to appear]. Penetrable by x-ray or other forms of radiation

radiotropic (rā'dī-ō-trōp'īk) [*L. radius*, ray, spoke, + *G. tropos*, a turning]. Affected by radiation

radoulinar (rā'dī-ō-ul'nar) ["" + *ulna*, arm]. Concerning the radius and ulna.

radish (rād'ish) [*L. radix*, an edible root]. *COMP* Contain sulfocyanate of allyl, the active principle of mustard and arsenic. High in oxalic acid, little food value, but desirable for its minerals

AV. SERVING. 50 Gm. *PRO*. 0.7, *FAT* 0.1 *CARBO*. 1.7.

VITAMINS A— to a, B++ , C+++ .

ASH CONST Ca 0.021, Mg 0.012, K 0.218, Na 0.069, P 0.029, Cl 0.054, S 0.041, Fe 0.0006.

A base-forming food; alkaline potentiality, 2.9 cc. per 100 Gm, 9.8 cc. per 100 cal.

ACTION An acid stimulant. An appetizer, stimulates saliva, and antiseptic to intestinal tract

radium (rā'dī-ūm) [*L. radius*, rays]. *SYMS* Ra. A metallic element found in very small quantities in pitchblende. *At. wt.* 226.4. *SEE*: "actin-" words.

It does not seem to exist in a free state. It is radioactive and fluorescent, becoming darker on exposure to light.

Radiation is of 3 kinds (1) The *alpha* rays, (2) *beta* rays, (3) *gamma* rays, which are analogous to the x-rays

r. intratumoral application. Implanting radium into tumors for therapeutic purposes.

r. needles. Radium needles, contain from 2 to 12½ milligrams of radium element. The usual material employed for needle containers is a steel alloy. The wall thickness is from 0.2 to 0.4 millimeters

r. emanation. Heavy, colorless, gaseous element given off in disintegration of radium. *SYN* radon.

Its concentration is measured in terms of the maché unit, *abbr. m. u*

radiumization (rā'dī-ūm-ī-za'shūn) [*L. radius*, ray]. Exposure to action of radium rays

radiumologist (rā'dī-ūm-ōl'ō-jīst) ["" + *G. logos*, a study]. One who specializes in radium therapy

radiumology (rā'dī-ūm-ōl'ō-jī) ["" + *G. logos*, a study]. The science of radium therapy.

radium therapy (rā'dī-ūm ther'ā-pī) ["" + *G. therapia*, treatment]. The treatment of disease by means of radium, radon, its emanation, or its active deposit

radius (rā'dī-ūs) [*L. radius*, a spoke, ray]. 1. The outer and shorter bone of the arm which revolves partially about the ulna

Its head articulates with the *capitulum* of the humerus. Its lower extremity articulates by the ulnar notch with the ulna, and by another articulation with the navicular and lunate bones of the wrist 2 A line extending from a circle's center point to its circumference

r., fracture of. Colles' Fracture. A fracture and dislocation of lower end of radius, generally caused by falling on the outstretched hand

radix (ra'dīks) (pl *radices*) [*L. root*] 1. The root portion of a cranial or spinal nerve 2 The root of a plant.

radon (ra'don) [*L. radius*, ray]. *SYN* Rn, At wt 222, At No 86 A radioactive gaseous element resulting from disintegration of radium. Also called *niton*, *radium emanation*

ragsoorters' disease (rāg'sort'ers). A febrile pulmonary disease arising in persons who sort paper and rags due to inhalation of bacillus causing anthrax, *q.v.*

ragweed. One of several species of the genus *Ambrosia* whose pollen is an important allergen. Pollen producing period is from middle of August to frost.

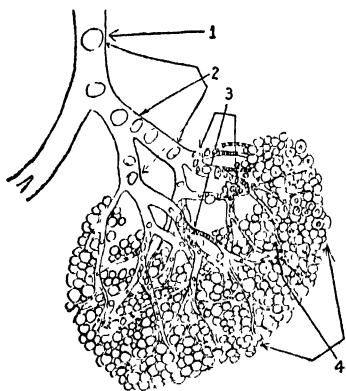
Raillietina (rī'lē-ī-tī'nā). A genus of cyclophyllidean tapeworms belonging to family Davaineidae

R. demerariensis. *SYN* *R. quitensis*. A species which infests humans, reported from several S American countries, esp Ecuador

railway sickness. Motion sickness resulting from movement of a train.

raised (rāzd) [*M.E. reisen*, to rise]. *BACK*: Having a thick, elevated growth with terraced edges.

raisin. AV. SERVING: 60 Gm. Pro. 1.6, Fat 0.1, Carbo. 48.5.
VITAMINS: B+
ASH CONST Ca 0.064, Mg 0.083, K 0.820, Na 0.133, P 0.132, Cl 0.082, S 0.051, Fe 0.0021.



RALES.

1. Death rattle. 2 Large moist râles. 3 Small moist râles. 4. Subcrepitant râles.

râle (rah) [Fr. rattle] An abnormal sound heard on auscultation of the chest produced by passage of air through bronchi which contain secretion or exudate or which are constricted by spasm or a thickening of their walls. May be heard on either inspiration or expiration.

CLASS. There is no general agreement as to classification of the sounds. They are designated *moist* and *dry*. Moist râles are also called *crackling* and these in turn, *coarse*, *medium*, or *dry*. If loud and sharp, they are *consonating*. Dry râles are sometimes designated *musical* and may be *tinkling*, *sonorous*, *snoring*, or *low pitched* or they may be *whistling*, *pinging*, and *high pitched*.

r., atelectatic. Crepitant r. qv

r., bronchiectatic. Heard over bronchiectatic cavities filled with accumulated secretion. Disappears with expectoration.

r., bubbling medium. Heard in inspiration and expiration, produced by passage of air through mucus in the larger tubes, character, larger than the small bubbling moist r.; heard in capillary bronchitis, esp. in children.

r., cavernous. Heard in inspiration and expiration, produced by passage of air through a small cavity with flaccid walls that collapse with expiration; character, hollow and metallic, heard in the 3rd stage of pulmonary tuberculosis.

r., clicking. Heard in inspiration only; produced by passage of air through softening material in smaller bronchi; character, small, sticky; heard in pulmonary tuberculosis, early stage.

r., coarse. Originates in the larger bronchi.

r., consonating. A loud, sharp râle sounding as though close to the ear. Usually associated with consolidation of tissues about bronchial tubes.

r., crackling, medium. Heard chiefly in inspiration; produced by fluid in the finer bronchi, character, larger than the small, crackling, dry; heard in softening of the tubercular deposit, or pneumonic exudation.

r., crepitant. Heard at end of inspiration; produced by passage of air into collapsed vesicles containing fibrinous exudation, usually at base of lungs, character, small, like rubbing hair bet the fingers, heard in pneumonia, in early stage edema of lungs, hypostatic pneumonia. It is localized in pulmonary tuberculosis.

r., dry. Heard in inspiration and expiration, produced by narrowing of the bronchial tubes from thickening of their mucous lining, from spasmodic contraction of the muscular coat, viscid mucus within or pressure from without, character, large and sonorous, small, hissing or whistling, heard in bronchitis, asthma, and localized in beginning pulmonary tuberculosis.

r., gurgling. Heard in inspiration and expiration, produced by passage of air through fluid in cavities of large bubbles, heard in pulmonary tuberculosis after formation of cavities.

r., moist. Produced by passage of air through bronchi containing fluid.

r., redux, r. de retour. Heard in inspiration and expiration, produced by passage of air through fluid in bronchial tubes, character, crackling, unequal, heard in pneumonia, in the stage of resolution.

r., sibilant. High pitched, whistling, and frequent at end of inspiration.

r., sonorous. Low snoring, greater in volume, continuing during inspiration.

r., subcrepitant. Heard in inspiration and expiration, produced by passage of air through mucus in the capillary bronchial tubes; character, small, moist; heard in capillary bronchitis.

r., submucous. Higher pitched and more numerous than large mucous râle. Heard in interscapular and supramammary regions and indicating involvement of many tubes of small caliber.

r., vesicular. Crepitant r., qv
rami (râ'mî) (L. ramus). Plural of ramus, a branch.

ramification (râm-i-fî-kâ'shûn) [L. ramus, branch, + -ficâre, to make]. 1. Process of branching. 2 A branch. 3. Arrangement in branches.

ramify (râm'i-fî) [L. ramificâre, to make in branches]. To branch; to spread out in different directions.

ramisection (râm'i-sêk'shûn) [L. ramus, branch, + sectio, a cutting]. Surgical division of a ramus communicans between a spinal nerve and a ganglion of the sympathetic trunk.

ramisectomy (râm-is-êk'tô-mî) [r + G. êktomê, excision]. Excision of a ramus, specifically r. communicans. See. ramisection.

ramollissement (rah'mo-lês-mon') [Fr. ramollir, to soften]. Morbid softening of some organ or tissue, esp. of brain.

ramos. Branching. Having many branches.

ram'ulus (pl. ramuh). A small branch or ramus.

ramus (râ'mûs) (pl. ramî) [L. ramus, a branch]. 1. A branch of 1 of the divisions of a forked structure. 2. Post. portion of lower jawbone. 3. BNA. Primary division of a blood vessel or nerve.

r., anterior. A primary division of a spinal nerve which supplies the lateral and ventral portions of body wall, the limbs, and perineum. Also called *ventral ramus*.

r., bronchial. Collateral branches of each primary bronchus.

r., communicans. One of the primary branches of a spinal nerve which connects with a sympathetic ganglion. Each consists of a *gray* portion (*gray ramus communicans*) of myelinated preganglionic sympathetic fibers and a *white* portion (*white ramus communicans*) composed of unmyelinated postganglionic fibers.

r., meningeal. *SYN* *recurrent branch*. One of the primary branches of a spinal nerve which reenters vertebral foramen and supplies meninges and vertebral column.

r., posterior. One of the primary branches of a spinal nerve which supplies muscles and skin of the back. Also called *dorsal ramus*.

rancid (rân'sid) [L. *rancere*, to be rancid]. Offensive, having a sour smell or taste from partial decomposition, as a *fat*.

range. The difference between the highest and lowest values in a set of variables or in a series of values or observations.

range of accommodation. Difference between least and greatest distance of distinct vision. *SEE* *accommodation*.

ranine (rân'in) [L. *rana*, a frog] 1. Pert. to a ranula or to the region beneath the tip of the tongue. 2. Branch of the lingual artery supplying that area.

ranula (rân'ü-lä) [L. *ranula*, little frog]. A large cystic tumor seen on underside of tongue on either side of the frenum; a retention cyst of the submaxillary or sublingual ducts.

The swelling may be small or as large as an egg.

SYM: Semitranslucent; soft, large, dilated veins coursing over it. Fullness and discomfort. Usually no pain. Contains clear, glairy fluid, due to dilatation of ducts of salivary glands and to obstruction of those of sublingual mucous glands.

TREATMENT: Empty sac as it refills. Necessary to destroy lining membrane of cyst by caustic, after having excised part of cyst wall.

r., pancreatic. Cystic disease of pancreas due to obstruction of its ducts.

Ranvier's nodes (ron-vê-äs'). Constrictions in the medullary substance of a nerve fiber at more or less regular intervals. *SEE:* *nerve fiber*.

rape (râp) [L. *rapere*, to snatch] 1. Coitus with a female without her consent or when she is too young or without sufficient intelligence to give legal consent. *SYN:* *stupration*.

It is a crime punishable by death in some states. It is very difficult legally to prove rape. Rape of a vigorous girl by an unassisted male is considered almost impossible if the victim is conscious and free to defend herself.

Rape during sleep, under anesthesia, or hypnosis is considered questionable, although there are cases on record of those who claim to have been raped under such conditions. [*tercourse*, *virginity*.

RS: age of consent, coitus, sexual in-raphania (râf-â-ni-ä) [G. *raphanos*, radish]. A spasmodic disease caused by eating seeds of the wild radish; allied to ergotism, *q.v.* *SYN:* *raphania*.

raphe (râf'fê) [G. *raphê*, a seam]. A crease or ridge or seam noting union of the halves of a part.

r., buccal. R. on cheek indicating line of fusion of maxillary and mandibular processes.

r., palatine. A line or ridge in median line of palate.

r. of penis. A median ridge on post. surface of penis, a continuation of raphe of scrotum.

r., perineal. A line or ridge in midline of perineum.

r. of scrotum. A ridge in midline of scrotum.

r. of tongue. A median groove on dorsum of tongue.

rapport' [Fr. *rapporier*, to bring back]. *PSY:* A relationship of sympathy and confidence.

raptus. A sudden seizure or attack; rape.

r. hemorrhagicus. A sudden hemorrhage.

r. maniacus. A sudden maniacal attack.

r. melancholicus. A sudden attack of agitation occurring during melancholia.

r. nervorum. A sudden attack of extreme nervousness, a cramp or spasm.

rarefaction (rar'ê-fâk'shün) [L. *rarefacere*, to make thin]. Process of decreasing density and weight, as of *air*.

The farther from the surface of the earth, the less dense the atmosphere becomes.

r. of bone. The process of making bone more porous because of absorption of lime salts.

Etiol. Disturbed calcium-phosphorus metabolism possibly resulting from excess parathyroid hormone. *SEE:* *osteoporosis*, *parathyroid*.

rarefy (râr'ê-fi) To make less dense or to increase porosity of.

rarefy'ing os'teitis. Chronic bone inflammation marked by development of granulation tissue in marrow spaces with absorption of surrounding hard bone. *SEE:* *osteitis*.

rash (rash) [O Fr. *rasche*, eruption]. *SYN:* *exanthema*. General term applied to any eruption of the skin, esp those associated with communicable diseases. Usually temporary. *SEE:* *eruption*, *lesion*, *roseola*.

NP: Color, usually a shade of red which varies with disease. *Extent.* whether localized, discrete, diffuse, or confluent. *Character.* whether consisting of macules, papules, wheals, vesicles, pustules, bulla, or petechia. *Course.* whether onset is gradual or sudden. Note changes in character.

r., cable. An acneiform eruption caused by contact with chlorinated waxes.

r., canker. Scarlet fever, *q.v.*

r., diaper. *SYN:* *Erythema gluteale*. Inflammation of skin of buttocks and legs due to ammonia from urine in wet diapers of infants.

r., drug. *SYN:* *dermatitis medicamentosa*, *q.v.* One caused by use of certain drugs, such as bromide or iodine. *SEE:* *idiosyncrasy*, *drug rashes*.

r., ecchymotic. A hemorrhagic rash, *q.v.*

r., enema. One caused by too much soap in an enema; resembles measles.

r., gum. A red, papular eruption of the mouth, a form of miliaria, seen esp. in infants, due to intestinal disturbances. *SYN:* *strophulus*.

r., heat. Miliaria, *q.v.*

r., hemorrhagic. A rash consisting chiefly of hemorrhages or ecchymoses
r., mulberry. R. seen in typhus fever; dusky in color.

r., nettle. Smooth, elevated, itchy, white patches. SYN: *hives*, *urticaria*.

r., red. SEE: *gum rash*.

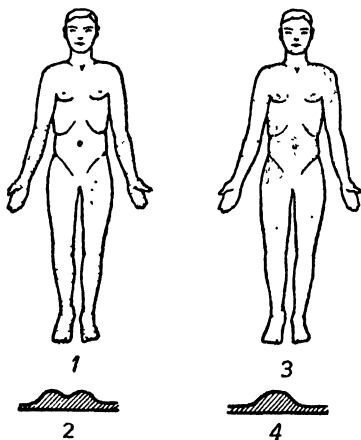
r., rose. Any rose-colored rash. SYN: *roseola*.

r., serum. Rash accompanying serum sickness resulting from injection of a foreign serum SEE *serum sickness*

r., tooth. SEE: *gum rash*.

r., vaccination. One that sometimes follows vaccination

r., wandering. SEE. *geographical tongue*.



After Sears.

RASH.

1. Smallpox 2. Vesicle of smallpox with umbilication. 3. Chickenpox 4. Vesicle of chickenpox, no umbilication.

raspatory (rās'pā-tō'ri) [L *raspatorium*]. File used in surgery, esp. for trimming surfaces of bone

raspberry (rāz'bēr-i) (red). COMP: Contains 3 times as much cellulose and less ash than strawberry.

Av. SERVING 75 Gm. Pro. 0.8, Fat 0.4, Carbo. 7.3.

VITAMINS: A++, B+, C+++.

ASH CONST: Ca 0.049, Mg 0.024, K 0.173, Na none, P 0.052, Cl none, S 0.017, Fe 0.0006.

r. juice. Av. SERVING 120 Gm. Pro. 0.5, Carbo. 10.0.

ASH CONST: Ca 0.021, Mg 0.016, K 0.134, Na 0.005, P 0.012, S 0.009, no Fe or Cl.

rasura, rasure (rā-sū'rā, rā'zhur) [L *rasura*, a scraping]. 1. Process of scraping, or shaving. 2. Scrapings or filings.

rat (rāt) [A.S. *raet*]. A rodent (*rattus rattus*) found in and around human habitations. In addition to causing enormous economic loss, rats are of primary importance in the spread of human and animal diseases in that they serve as (1) hosts of various protozoans, flukes, tapeworms, and threadworms and (2) reservoirs of amebiasis, murine and scrub typhus, plague (bubonic, sep-

ticemic, pneumonic). The latter are transmitted to man principally through arthropods (rat flea). Rats also transmit *ratbite fever*, q.v. SEE *flea*

ratbite fever. An acute infectious disease caused by a *Spirillum minus* transmitted by the bites of infected rats. Also called *sodoku*.

r. f., mycotic. A systemic disease characterized by prolonged, irregular fever, arthritis, and abscess formation. Caused by *Streptobacillus moniliformis* transmitted by bites of infected rats. Also called *epidemic arthritic erythema*

rate (rāt) [L *rata*, a fixed amount]. Valuation based on comparison with a standard

r., case fatality. The number of deaths per 100 cases of a specific disease

r., morbidity. The number of cases per year of a certain disease for a certain number of total population.

r., mortality. SEE *death rate*

ratio (rā'shī-ō) [L] Proportion

r., A-G. Albumin-globulin ratio, q.v.

r., albumin-globulin. Ratio of albumin to globulin in blood plasma or serum

Normally 1.2-2.5 1. Values less than one (1) are indicative of pathologic conditions

r., body-weight. Body weight in grams divided by body-height in centimeters

r., cell-color. Percentage of erythrocytes divided by percentage of hemoglobin

r., concentration. Concentration of a solid in urine divided by its concentration in blood

r., curative. Therapeutic ratio, q.v.

r., D-N. Dextrose-nitrogen ratio, q.v.

r., dextrose-nitrogen. Ratio between dextrose and nitrogen in urine

r., G-N. Glucose-nitrogen ratio SEE: *ratio, dextrose-nitrogen*

r., mendelian. A ratio obtained between groups of offspring of parents which differ in certain unit characters. Ratios will vary depending on degree of dominance of one character over the other, whether parents are homozygous, etc

r., sex. Ratio of males to females in a given population. Usually expressed as number of males per 100 females. Approximate ratios are: at birth, 103 100, at maturity, 100 100; at age of 70, 76, 100

r., therapeutic. Ratio obtained by dividing effective therapeutic dose by minimum lethal dose

ration (rā'shūn) [L *ratio*, proportion]. Fixed allowance of food and drink for a certain period.

rational (rāsh'ūn-āl) [L *rationalis*, reasoning]. 1. Of sound mind. SYN: *sane*. 2. Reasonable or logical. 3. Employing treatments based on reasoning or general principles, opposed to empiric

r. symptom. One discovered by questioning instead of by physical examination. A subjective symptom, q.v.

rationalization (rāsh'ūn-āl-i-zā'shūn) [L *rationalitās*, reasoning]. PSY: Rational or plausible explanation of behavior or belief activated by unknown motives.

rattle (rāt'l) [M.E. *ratelen*, probably of imitative origin]. A sound or rāle heard on auscultation.

r., death. A gurgling sound or subcrepitant rāle heard in the trachea of the dying.

raucous (raw'kūs) [L *racus*, hoarse]. Hoarse, strident, as the sound of a voice.

Rauwolfia. The dried roots of *Rauwolfia serpentina* containing not less than 0.8 per cent of total alkaloids. Extracts are potent hypotensive agents and sedatives with low toxicity. Derivatives are *serpentine*, *serpentinine*, and *reserpine*, *q.v.*

rave (rāv) [O.Fr. *raver*, to rave]. To talk irrationally, as in delirium.

raving (rāv'ing) [O.Fr. *raver*, to rave]. 1. Irrational utterance. 2. Talking irrationally.

ravish (rāv'ish) [Fr. *ravir*, to seize]. 1. To commit rape upon a girl or woman. 2. To remove or carry away by force.

ray (rā) [L. *radius*, a rod, spoke]. 1. One of a number of lines diverging from a common center. 2. Line of propagation of any form of radiant energy, esp. light or heat, loosely, any narrow beam of light.

RS. *energy, e., radiant, fluorescence, heat; radiation; "roentgen-" words, spectrum, x-ray.*

r., actinic. A solar ray of the spectrum capable of producing chemical changes.

r., alpha. Ray composed of positively charged particles of helium derived from atomic disintegration of radioactive elements.

Velocity from 1/10 to 1/3 that of light. They are completely absorbed by a thin sheet of paper, and possess powerful fluorescent, photographic and ionizing properties. They are less penetrative than the beta rays.

r., antirachitic. Ultraviolet ray from 2700 to 3020 Å.

r., bactericidal. Ray bet. 1850 and 2600 Å. U. which is strongly bactericidal.

r's., Becquerel's. Those from radium, uranium, and other radioactive substances.

r's., beta. Negatively charged electrons expelled from atoms of disintegrating radioactive elements.

r's., Blondlot's. SEE *n. rays*.

r's., border, r's., borderline, r's., Bucky. SEE *Grenz rays*.

r's., canal. Positive rays in a vacuum tube going from anode toward cathode. Old name for positive ray.

r's., cathode. Negatively charged electrons discharged by the cathode through a vacuum, moving in a straight line, and upon hitting solid matter produce roentgen rays.

r., characteristic. Secondary roentgen rays, the wave lengths of which are determined by the chemical constitution of the object that emits, transmits, or scatters them.

r., chemical. SEE *actinic ray*.

r., cosmic. SEE *Milikan's rays*.

r's., delta. Highly penetrative ether waves given off by radioactive substances.

r's., dynamic. Rays which are physically or therapeutically active.

r. fungus. Genus of parasitic fungi with radiating formation.

r., erythema-producing. Ray bet. 1800 and 4000 Å. U., which produces erythema; those around 2540 and bet. 2050 and 3100 Å. U. being most effective.

r., Finson (or light). Ultraviolet radiation from the Finson lamp.

r's., fluorescent roentgen. Secondary rays whose wave lengths are characteristic of the substance which emits them.

r., gamma. Heterogeneous vibrations caused by electronic disturbance in atoms of radioactive elements during their disintegration and appear identical

with roentgen rays except that the wave lengths range from about 1.4 to 0.01 angstroms. They have high velocity and penetrative power. They lie bet. ultraviolet and roentgen rays.

r., grenz. Soft roentgen ray with an average wave length of 2 angstroms (range from 1 to 3 angstroms); obtained with peak voltage of less than 10 kilovolts.

r's., hard. X-rays of short wave length and great penetration.

r's., heat. Visible rays from 4000 to 7000 Å. U. and infrared rays from 6000 to 14,000 Å. U. The heating effect of visible rays on deeper tissue is proportionately stronger than that of infrared rays, on account of greater penetrating power. SEE *heat*.

r's., Hertizian. Electromagnetic waves of great wave length. Used in radio communication.

r's., infrared. Radiations just beyond the red end of the spectrum. Their wave lengths range bet. 7700 and 500,000 angstroms. The therapeutic range extends from about 7700 to about 14,000 angstroms.

r's., Lenard's. Cathode rays that have passed outside the discharge tube. SEE: *cathode ray*.

r., luminous. Visible ray.

r., medullary. SYN: *pars radiata, processes or rays of Ferrein*. One of many slender processes composed of straight tubules which project into the cortex from the bases of renal pyramids.

r's., Millikan. Electromagnetic waves coming from unknown sources, resembling the gamma rays, but their penetration is greater and their wave length shorter.

r's., monochromatic. Rays characterized by a definite wave length, as secondary rays.

r's., pigment-producing. Rays at 2500 and 3000 Å. U. are most effective in causing pigmentation, a local response to irritation of cutaneous prickles-cells.

r., primary. Ray discharged directly from a radioactive substance, as the alpha, beta, and gamma rays.

r., positive. Ray of positively charged ions which, in a discharge tube, go from the anode toward the cathode.

r., roentgen. X-rays discovered by Wilhelm Konrad Roentgen. They have a penetrative power through opaque substances; used for photographing internal organs and parts, and for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes.

r's., scattered. Roentgen rays or gamma rays which, in their passage through a substance, have deviated in direction and also may have been changed by an increase in wave length.

r's., Schumann. Rays in the region bounded bet. 1220 and 1850 angstroms.

r's., secondary. Roentgen rays emitted in all directions by any matter irradiated with roentgen rays.

r's., ultraviolet. Invisible rays of the spectrum which are beyond the violet rays, and of varying wave lengths. Of luminous ether which may be refracted, reflected, and polarized, but which will not traverse many substances impervious to the rays of the visible spectrum. They do not affect the retina, but rapidly destroy the vitality of bacteria. They produce photochemical and photographic effects.

r's., x-. SEE: *roentgen rays*.

Raynaud's disease (ră-nôz'). Severe, paroxysmal, vascular disorder causing disturbances of the circulation in the extremities.

Venous stasis follows in 3 stages: Local syncope, asphyxia, and gangrene. A vasomotor neurosis, characterized by local anemia, congestion or gangrene.

Sym: In 1 form, the part, usually a finger or toe, becomes pale, cold, anesthetic. After a time these phenomena disappear and are followed by redness, heat and tingling. Attacks may be excited by cold and come and go without damaging the part. In another form, affected part becomes swollen, dark, red, painful; if attack persists bullae may appear and gangrene develop. Gangrenous areas often symmetrical, involving a finger on each hand, toe on each foot, or both ears. Hemoglobinuria may occur in, or replace an attack.

Progn: Attacks persist, but life not endangered. In rare instances extensive gangrene develops and death follows. Gangrene may be absent in mild forms.

Treatment: Patients liable to attacks should be well protected from cold, frequent bathing and friction. Raynaud advises use of a continuous current, 1 pole over spine, other over affected area. Nitroglycerin

Rb. Symb. for *rubidium*.

R. C. P. Royal College of Physicians.

R. C. S. Royal College of Surgeons.

R. D. A. Right dorsoanterior presentation position of the fetus.

R. D. P. Right dorsoposterior presentation position of the fetus.

R. E. Abbr. for *radium emanation* and for *right eye*.

Re. Symb. for *rhenium*.

re- [L.]. Prefix meaning *back* or *again*.

reaction (rē-āk'shūn) [L. *re*, back, + *actus*, acting]. 1 Response of an organism or part of it to a stimulus. 2. In Chem. a chemical process or change, the result of a test to determine the pH (hydrogen-ion concentration) of a solution and designated acid, neutral, or alkaline. 3 An opposing or counteraction. For reactions not listed here or given under their name, see *method*, *reflex*, *response*, *test*. 4 Emotional and mental state created by a situation.

FORMS OF REACTIONS *Anesthesia Dolorosa*: Pain associated with anesthesia of a part, as in thalamic lesions.

Dyesthesia: Retardation and fusion of sensations or prolonged sensation due to successive stimuli; addition of sensations, errors of location, perception only of the 1st of a series of sensations, disappearance of sensation during prolonged stimulation, polyesthesia when stimulus is single, pain far from point stimulated, perception at symmetrical points (allochiria?), false interpretation of a sensation.

Subjective Sensations: These may include causalgia, paresthesia, pseudomyelia paresthetica, a false sensation, as of movement in a paralyzed limb or part, or sensation of lack of movement in a moving limb.

r., affective. **Syn:** *affective psychosis*, *manic-depressive psychosis*.

r., alarm. The first stage in the *general adaptation syndrome* (G-A-S) which includes changes occurring in the body when subjected to stressful stimuli. Physiologic changes which occur are direct results of damage and/or shock or reactions of the body to defend itself

against shock. **Syn:** *syndrome*, *general adaptation*.

r., allergic. A reaction resulting from hypersensitivity to an antigen.

r., anamnestic. The more rapid appearance, greater concentration of, better combining quality, and longer life of antibodies which may occur when an antigen is injected a considerable time after the first injection.

r., anaphylactic. That which follows injection or administration of a foreign substance to an animal which has been sensitized to it. The principal manifestation of the antigen-antibody reaction, *q. v.* Also called *anaphylaxis*.

r., anaphylactoid. R. similar to an anaphylactic reaction but not as severe. Induced by introducing into subject a substance to which he has not become hypersensitive.

r., antigen-antibody. The combination of molecules of an antigen with one or more molecules of its specific antigen.

r., atopic. **Syn:** *sensitivity*, *atopic*.

r., complement-fixation. A test based on the principle that the complement enters into combinations formed between soluble or particulate antigens and antibody. Used for diagnosis of certain diseases, esp syphilis.

RB complement

r., consensual. 1. An involuntary action. 2 A crossed reflex.

r., cross. A reaction between an antibody and an antigen which is not specific for the antibody but closely allied to the one which is.

r., of degeneration. The change in muscle reactivity to electricity, seen in lower motor neuron paralysis.

r., delayed. One occurring a considerable time after a stimulus, esp a reaction such as inflammation of the skin occurring hours or days after exposure to the allergen.

r., false-positive. A positive reaction in a test, esp. test for syphilis, which is due to faulty technic or to presence of another disease.

r., formation. The checking of infantile impulses and tendencies which might become those of an antisocial nature later, or which might hold the individual upon an infantile level and the attributes developed from such partial repressions, such as modesty, shame, or disgust.

r., immune. A reaction which demonstrates the presence of antibodies in the blood. Indicative of a high degree of immunity.

r., inflammatory. **Syn:** *inflammation*.
r., local. R. occurring at point of stimulation or injection of exciting substances.

r., myasthenic. Gradual decrease and eventually cessation of muscle contractions when a muscle is stimulated repeatedly by direct current.

r., neutral. The indicating neutrality, i. e., neither acid nor alkaline; pH 7.

r., ophthalmic. Local reaction of conjunctiva to introduction of toxins of tuberculosis and typhoid fever; more severe in those having the disease.

r., quellung. **Syn:** *Neufeld's reaction*. The swelling of capsules of bacteria when mixed with their specific immune serum.

r., time. Time elapsing between application of a stimulus and the response to it.

r., transfusion. Reaction following transfusion of incompatible blood resulting from agglutination and hemolysis of red blood cells.

reactivate. To make active again, esp. the process of reactivating immune serum which has lost its potency by the addition of fresh normal serum, thus restoring the complement which had become inactive through age, heat, or other factors

reactive depression (rē-āk'tīv dē-prēsh'un). **Psy.** A psychosis resulting from bereavement, sadness or a situation causing such emotions, lasting longer and more marked than the normal reaction.

reagent (rē-ā'jēnt) [L. *rē*, again, + *agere*, to act] 1. A substance involved in a chemical reaction 2. A substance used to detect the presence of another substance 3. **Psy.** Subject of a psychological experiment, esp. one reacting to a stimulus

reag'in. 1. An antibody associated with atopic hypersensitivity; one associated with manifestations of hay fever, asthma, urticaria, angioedema, and infantile eczema. **See:** *sensitivity, atopic* 2. A substance present in serum and cerebrospinal fluid which induces flocculation in complement-fixation and similar tests.

r., atopic. An antibody which reacts with an atopen

reality principle (rē-āl'i-tī) [Fr. *réalité*]. The effect of necessity or external consideration, acting to control self-gratification, or of the ego's self-protective influences.

re'amina'tion. The restoration of an amino group to a compound from which one had previously been removed

reanimate. To reactivate, restore to life, revive, resuscitate

reapers' keratitis (rē-pērs kēr-ā-tī'tīs). Keratitis caused by dust from grain.

Réaumur's thermometer (rā'o-mur). A thermometric scale having 0° for the freezing point, and 80° for the boiling point of water.

Readings changed to Centigrade by multiplying by 5/4, to Fahrenheit by multiplying by 9/4 and adding 32. **See:** *Thermometric Scale, Comparative*

rebound. Response seen in reflexes in which sudden withdrawal of stimulus is followed by fresh activity such as a strong contraction following a moderate one, marked relaxation following moderate relaxation, or contraction replacing inhibition.

r., phenomenon. When a limb or a part is acting against a resistance, if resistance is suddenly removed the limb will move forcibly in direction toward which effort was being directed

recalcification (rē-kāl-si-fī-kā'shūn). The restoration of lime salts to tissues from which they have been withdrawn

recall (rē-kaw'l) [+ A.S. *ceallan*, to call]. **Psy.** Act of bringing back to mind that which has been previously learned or experienced; reproduction.

recapitulation theory (rē-kā-pit-ū-lā'shūn) [L. *rē*, again, + *capitulum*, a section] The theory that an individual in its development from the ovum to maturity passes through successive stages which approximate the series of adult ancestors from which that organism has descended. Summarized in the statement *ontogeny recapitulates phylogeny*.

receiver (rē-sēv'er) [L. *rē*, back, + *capere*, to take]. Container for holding a gas or a distillate.

receptaculum (rē-sēp-tāk'ū-lūm) [L. a container]. A vessel or cavity in which a fluid is contained.

r., chyl. **Syn:** *cisterna chyli*. Inferior, pear-shaped, expanded portion of the lower end of the thoracic duct, near 1st and 2nd lumbar vertebrae, into which the *rt* and *l* lumbar trunks, an intestinal trunk, and some thoracic vessels empty.

receptor (rē-sēp'tor) [L. a receiver]. 1. Molecular group in cells which have a special affinity for toxins, amboceptors, etc. **See:** *Ehrlich's side chain theory*. 2. Group of cells functioning in reception of stimuli, a sense organ; endings of afferent (sensory) nerves.

r., auditory. The hair cells in the organ of Corti in cochlea of ear

r., contact. A receptor which gives rise to a sensation such as touch, temperature, pain which can be localized in or on surface of body.

r., cutaneous. One which is located in the skin

r., distance. **Syn** *telereceptor*. A receptor which responds to stimuli originating at a distance from the body. Includes visual, auditory, and olfactory sense organs

r., gravity. The hair cells of macula of utricle and saccule which respond to changes in position of the head and linear acceleration

r., olfactory. The olfactory cells, bipolar nerve cells, found in olfactory epithelium, whose axons form fibers of olfactory nerve

r., optic. The rods and cones of the retina

r., proprioceptive. Muscle and tendon spindles, the receptors of the muscle or kinesthetic sense

r., rotary. The hair cells in the cristae of the ampulla of semicircular ducts, which are stimulated by angular acceleration or rotation

r., sensory. A sensory nerve-ending, a cell or group of cells, or a sense organ which, when stimulated, gives rise to an afferent or sensory impulse.

CLASSIFICATION (a) *Exteroceptors*, those located on or near surface which respond to stimuli of outside world. Include eye and ear (*distance receptors*) and touch, temperature, and pain receptors (*contact receptors*). (b) *Interoceptors*, those in mucous linings of alimentary and digestive tracts which respond to internal stimuli. Also called *visceroceptors*. (c) *Proprioceptors*, those responding to stimuli arising within body tissues

Receptors are also classified on the basis of nature of stimuli to which they respond (a) *Chemo-r.*, those that respond to chemical substances (taste buds, olfactory cells, receptors in aortic and carotid bodies). (b) *Presso-r.*, those that respond to pressure (receptors in aortic arch and carotid sinus). (c) *Photo-r.*, those that respond to light (rods and cones) (d) *Tango-r.*, those that respond to touch (Meissner's corpuscles)

r., stretch. Neuromuscular and neurotendinous spindles and organs of Golgi which are stimulated by stretch. **See:** *receptor, proprioceptor*.

r., taste. The gustatory cells of the taste buds.

r., temperature. Krause's end-bulbs (receptors of cold) and Ruffini's corpuscles (receptors for warmth).

r., touch. Merkel's disks, Meissner's corpuscles, and nerve plexus about the roots of hairs

re'cess. A small indentation, depression, or cavity. **See:** *recessus*

r., cochlear. A small concavity lying

between the two limbs of the vestibular crest in vestibule of ear which lodges the beginning of the cochlear duct

r., elliptical. A small concavity lying superiorly and posteriorly on medial wall of vestibule which lodges the utricle

r., epitympanic. SYN *attic*. That portion of the tympanic cavity which lies above level of tympanic membrane. It contains the head of malleus and short limb of incus

r., infundibular. A small projection of third ventricle which extends into infundibular stalk of hypophysis

r., lateral, of fourth ventricle. One of two lateral extensions of the 4th ventricle, forming narrow pockets on each side and around upper portions of the restiform bodies

r., lineal. SEE *recess, omental*

r., nasopalatine. A small depression on floor of nasal cavity near nasal septum. Lies immediately over incisive foramen

r., omental. One of three pocketlike extensions of the omental bursa. The *superior recess* extends upward behind caudate lobe of liver, the *inferior recess* extends downward into great omentum, the *hepatic recess* extends laterally to hilus of spleen

r., optic. A pocket of the 3rd ventricle lying anterior to infundibular recess. It is bound inferiorly by optic chiasma

r., pharyngeal. SYN *fossa of Rosenmüller*. Recess in lateral wall of nasal pharynx lying above and behind opening to auditory tube

r., pineal. A recess of roof of 3rd ventricle extending into stalk of pineal body.

r., pyriform. A deep depression in wall of laryngeal pharynx lying lateral to orifice of larynx. It is bounded laterally by thyroid cartilage and medially by cricoid and arytenoid cartilages. It is a common site for lodgement of foreign objects.

r., sphenothmoidal. Small space in nasal fossa lying above sup concha. Lies between ethmoid bone and ant. surface of body of sphenoid bone and posteriorly receives opening of sphenoidal sinus

r., spherical. Recess on medial wall of vestibule of inner ear which accommodates the sacculus.

r., suprapineal. A posterior extension of roof of 3rd ventricle forming a small cavity above pineal body

r's of tympanic membrane. SYN: *pouches of Troitisch*. Two pouches of tympanic mucous membrane (ant. and post.) lying between tympanic membrane and ant. and post. malleolar folds

r., umbilical. A dilatation on left main branch of portal vein which marks position where umbilical vein was originally attached

recession. The withdrawal of a part from its normal position.

r. of gums. SYN: *ulatrophia*. Shrinkage of gums away from necks of teeth

recessive. Tending to recede or go back; lacking control.

r. character. In genetics a character which is a cross between two pure races or species, does not express itself in the hybrid offspring being suppressed or "dominated over" by its allelomorph. SEE: *gene, factor, heredity*.

r. gene. A gene which in the presence of its dominant allelomorph does not express itself.

recessus (rê-sês'ûs) [L. cavity]. A small hollow or recess

recid'iva'tion. 1 The relapse of a disease. 2 The relapsing into crime.

recid'ivism. Habitual criminality; repetition of antisocial acts

recid'ivist. A confirmed criminal; a patient, esp. a mental patient, who returns to the hospital for treatment

recidiv'ity. Tendency to relapse or to return to a former condition

recipe (rês't-pê) [L. *recipere*, to receive].

1. [L.]. Take, indicated by the sign \mathcal{R} . 2. A prescription or formula for a medicine

recipient (rê-sip't-ênt) [L. *recipiens*, receiving]. One who receives anything, esp. the blood in transfusion. SEE *donor*.

reciprocal (rê-sip'rô-kâl) [L. *reciprocus*, turning backward and forward]. Interchangeable in character.

r. reception. Articulation with convex surface in 1 direction and concave surface in another.

Recklinghausen's canals. Rootlets of the lymphatics, minute spaces in connective tissue

R's disease, and syndrome. 1 Pigmentation of skin, multiple small fibrous tumors on same with tenderness along nerves, pain in joints, sluggishness, multiple neurofibromatosis 2 *Osteitis fibrosa cystica*

R's tumor. An adenolimy fibroma on wall of the fallopian tube, or posterior uterine wall

reclination (rêk-ll-nâ'shûn) [L. *reclinare*, to lean back]. The turning of the eye lens covered with a cataract over into the vitreous to remove it from line of vision

recline (rê-klîn') [L. *reclinare*, to lean back]. To be in recumbent position, to lie down.

Reclus' disease (re-klû'). Multiple, benign, cystic growths in the mammary gland.

recomposition. The recombining of constituents or parts.

recompression. Resubjecting a subject to increased atmospheric pressure, a procedure used in the treatment of caisson disease (bends)

reconstituent (rê'kôn-stit'û-ênt) [L. *rê*, again, + *constituens*, constituting]. An agent that improves or strengthens 1 or more parts or functions of the body by replacing lost material. Ex: calcium, iron, phosphorus. SYN: *tonic*.

recover. To regain health after illness; to regain a former state of health. To regain a normal state as to *recover* from fright.

recovery. The process or act of recovering

recrement (rêk'rê-mênt) [L. *recrementum*, that which is separated back]. Secretion which, after having performed its function as the saliva or part of the bile, is reabsorbed into the blood.

recrementitious (rêk'rê-mên-tish'us) [L. *recrementum*, that which is separated back]. Of the nature of a secretion which, having performed its function, is reabsorbed into the blood.

recrudescence (rê-krû-dês'êns) [L. *recrudescere*, to become raw again]. Return of symptoms. SYN: *relapse*.

recrudescant (rê-krû-dês'ênt) [L. *recrudescere*, to become raw again]. Assuming renewed activity.

recruitment (rê-kroo'mênt). Condition in which response in a reflex action increases to a maximum when a stimulus is prolonged even though strength of stimulus is unchanged; due to activa-

tion of increasingly greater numbers of motor neurons.

r. of end-organs. Increase in discharge from sensory end-organs resulting from increase of stimulus accounted for by increase in number of end-organs discharging and increase in frequency in discharge from each

rectal (rĕkt'āl) [L. *rectus*, straight]. Pert. to the rectum

r. alimentation. Rectal feeding, *q.v.*

r. anesthesia. Introduction of anesthetic into rectum for local desensitization, used esp. in labor. SEE: *anesthesia*, *labor*.

r. crisis. Tenesmus and rectal pain in locomotor ataxia.

r. feeding. The introduction of nutrients in fluid form into the colon through the rectum SYN: *nutrient enema*, *q.v.*

r. reflex. The normal desire to evacuate feces present in rectum.

rectalgia (rĕk-tāl'ji-ā) [L. *rectus*, straight, + G. *algos*, pain] Pain in rectum.

rectotomy (rĕk-tĕk'tō-mī) [+ G. *ektomē*, excision]. Excision of the rectum or anus SYN *proctotomy*.

rectification (rĕk'ti-fi-kā'shun) [+ *-ficāre*, to make] 1 The process of refining or purifying a substance 2 Act of straightening or correcting

rectified (rĕk'ti-fid) [+ *-ficāre*, to make] Made pure or straight Set right

r. spirit. One resulting from fractional or repeated distillation of alcohol, as whisky.

rectifier (rĕk'ti-fi'ēr) [+ *-ficāre*, to make]. A device for obtaining a unidirectional current from an alternating current.

rectitis (rĕk-ti'tis) [+ G. *-itis*, inflammation] Inflamed condition of the rectum. SYN *proctitis*.

recto- [L]. Combining form meaning straight, the rectum.

rectocele (rĕk'tō-sĕl) [L. *rectus*, straight, + G. *kĕlē*, hernia] Protrusion of post vaginal wall with ant. wall of rectum through the vagina

rectoclysis (rĕk-tōk'lis-ĭs) [+ G. *klysis*, a washing out]. Slow introduction of fluid into rectum. SYN *Murphy drip*, *proctoclysis*.

rectococcyx (rĕk'tō-kōk-si-pĕks'si-ā) [+ G. *kōkkyx*, coccyx, + *pēxis*, fixation] Fixation of rectum by suturing it to coccyx.

rectocolitis (rĕk'tō-kō-lī'tis) [+ G. *kōlon*, colon, + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflamed condition of rectum and colon. SYN *proctocolitis*.

rectocystotomy (rĕk'tō-sis-tōt'ō-mī) [+ G. *kystis*, bladder, + *tomē*, a cutting]. Incision of the bladder through rectum, usually to remove a calculus

rectopexy (rĕk'tō-pĕks-i) [+ G. *pēxis*, fixation]. Fixation of rectum by suturing to another part. SYN: *proctopexy*.

rectophobia (rĕk'tō-fō-bi-ā) [+ G. *phobos*, fear]. Morbid fear in those patients with rectal disease.

rectoplasty (rĕk'tō-plās'tī) [L. *rectus*, straight, + G. *plassein*, to form]. Plastic operation on the anus and rectum. SYN: *proctoplasty*.

rectorrhaphy (rĕk-tor'rā-fi) [+ G. *raphē*, a sewing]. Suture of rectum and anus SYN *proctorrhaphy*.

rectoscope (rĕk'tō-skōp) [+ G. *skopein*, to examine]. A speculum to examine the rectum.

rectosigmoid (rĕk'tō-sig'moyd) [+ G. *sigma*, letter S, + *eidōs*, form]. Upper

part of rectum and adjoining portion of the sigmoid colon

rectostenosis (rĕk'tō-stĕn-ō'sis) [+ G. *stenōsis*, a narrowing]. Stricture of the rectum

rectostomy (rĕk-tōs'tō-mī) [+ G. *stoma*, a mouth]. Creation of an artificial opening into the rectum to relieve stricture. SYN *proctostomy*, *q.v.*

rectotomy (rĕk-tōt'ō-mī) [+ G. *tomē*, an incision]. Incision for stricture of the rectum or other purposes. SYN: *proctotomy*, *q.v.*

rectourethral (rĕk'tō-ū-rĕ'thrāl) [L. *rectus*, straight, + G. *ourēthra*, urethra]. Concerning the rectum and urethra.

rectouterine (rĕk'tō-ū'ter-in) [+ *uterus*, womb]. Concerning the rectum and uterus

rectovaginal (rĕk'tō-vā'jīn-āl) [+ *vagina*, sheath]. Concerning the rectum and vagina

rectovesical (rĕk'tō-vĕs'ik-āl) [+ *vesica*, a small vessel]. Concerning the rectum and bladder

rectum (rĕk'tum) [L. straight] Lower part of large intestine, about 5 in. (12 cm.) long, bet. sigmoid flexure and the anal canal

The centers for the defecation reflex are located in the medulla and 2nd, 3rd and 4th sacral segments

PREPARATIONS SOMETIMES GIVEN BY RECTUM

(1) *Sodium Bromide* Ten to 60 gr dissolved in 2 to 4 oz. of plain warm water

(2) *Chloral Hydrate* Ten to 30 gr. dissolved in 3 oz. of warm olive oil, 3 oz. of very warm milk, or 3 oz. of thin, boiled, cornstarch water. This makes a good preparation or base in which to hold the medicine in suspension. The patient's pulse should be taken 3 minutes before and at 5-minute intervals for one-half hour after the administration, to observe the heart action. If untoward effects are noticed, action should be taken to prevent further absorption

(3) *Paraldehyde* Dosage, 1 to 4 cc., may be mixed with water in the proportion of 1 to 8, and in this ratio it may be mixed with thin starch water for rectal medication. There should be about 3 oz. of starch water.

(4) *Sodium Bicarbonate* One teaspoonful, or 4 Gm to 500 cc., or 1 pint, of water aids in the expulsion of the bowel content. The neutralizing action on the acidity of the bowel content brought about by the sodium bicarbonate solution leaves the bowel soothed and with a bland reaction

(5) *Glycerine* One oz. is added to a pint of plain water. It will cause a good evacuation. One oz. of glycerine to 1 oz. of water will cause irritation of the lower bowel and precipitate an evacuation. This may be given with a bulb syringe

(6) *Alum*: The alum enema consists of 1 quart of warm water and 1 oz. of powdered alum. This enema has a tendency to dry up intestinal flora and check fermentation.

RS: *anorectal*, *anus*, *archocele*, *archoptosis*, *archoptima*, *archorrhagia*, *archostenosis*, *caribi*, *cloaca*, *colon*, *feeding*, *hemorrhoid*, "proct-" words, "rect-" words, *sigmoid*.

rectus (rĕk'tis) [L. straight]. 1 Straight; not crooked. 2 Any straight muscle.

r. muscles. 1. Two ext. abdominal muscles, 1 on each side, from pubic bone

to the ensiform cartilage and 5th, 6th, and 7th ribs. 2. Four short muscles of the eye, *ext., int., sup., and inf.*

recumbency. State of leaning or reclining.

recumbent (rê-kûm'bênt) [L *recumbere*, to lean back]. 1. Lying down SEE *left lateral recumbent position*, *prone*. 2. Inactive, idle

recuperation (rê-kû'per-â'shûn) [L *recuperare*, to recover]. Restoration to normal health

recurrence (rê-kûr'êns) [L *rê*, again, + *currere*, to run]. Return of symptoms after a period of quiescence, as in recurrent fever and in yellow fever. SYN: *relapse*.

recurrent (rê-kur'ênt) [' + *currere*, to run]. Returning at intervals, as a fever.

r. fever. Relapsing fever, *q.v.*

re'curvation. The act of bending backwards

recurve (rê-kurv') [' + *curvus*, curved]. Bend backward

red (rêd) [A.S. *read*]. A primary color of the spectrum

r. blindness. Inability to see red hues. The most frequent color blindness

r. blood cell. Blood corpuscle containing hemoglobin SYN *erythrocyte*, *q.v.*

r. lead. Lead tetroxide, Pb_3O_4 ; minium.

r. line. One lasting more than 14 seconds when the skin is stroked with a pressure of about 10 oz by a hard object followed by a white line in a few seconds which lasts a minute or 2, a reflex vasodilatation.

r. nucleus. Gray matter in the tegmentum of midbrain SYN *nucleus ruber*

r. precipitate. Red mercuric oxide Poisoning' SYN *Similar to mercuric chloride*

r. softening. Hemorrhagic softening of the brain and cord

red. in pulv. Abbr for *reductus in pulverum*, reduced to powder

redia. Stage in life cycle of a trematode which follows the sporocyst. The organisms are sac-like structures possessing an oral sucker and a blind gut. They arise parthenogenetically from germ masses within the sporocyst and in turn give rise to 2nd or 3rd generation rediae or to cercaria

redintegration (rêd-in-tê-grâ'shûn) [L *rê*, again, + *integrare*, to make whole]. 1. Restitution of a part 2. Restoration to health. 3. Recall by mental association

redressment (rê-drês'mênt) [Fr *redressement*]. 1. Correction of a deformity. 2. Dressing of a wound more than once.

redox. Abbr for *oxidation-reduction*

reduce (rê-dûs') [L *rê*, back, + *ducere*, to lead]. 1. To restore to usual relationship, as the ends of a fractured bone 2. To weaken, as a solution 3. To diminish, as in bulk or weight.

reducible (rê-dûs'i-bl) [' + *ducere*, to lead]. Capable of being replaced in a normal position, as a dislocated bone, a hernia, etc.

reducing agent. A substance which loses electrons easily, hence causes other substances to be reduced. Ex' *hydrogen sulfide*, *sulfur dioxide*

reductase (rê-dûk'tâs) [' + " + *ase*, enzyme]. An enzyme accelerating process of reduction of chemical compounds.

reduction (rê-dûk'shûn) [L *reductio*, a leading back]. 1. Restoration to normal position, as a hernia. 2. CHEM' A type

of reaction in which hydrogen is taken up by the given compound, or oxygen is removed, or the valence of the metallic element is lowered. Cf. *oxidation*.

r. diet. One that eliminates fat-producing foods.

Normal metabolism must be preserved. Bulk, mineral, protein, vitamin, and water requirements must be maintained. Energy value should be 600 to 1500 calories below maintenance requirements. Not over 10 to 20 Gm of fat per day. Carbo., 52 Gm, Pro, 60 Gm; Fat, 45 Gm; Cal, 850

r., diet, modified, Evans-Strang. 970 Cal diet Carbo. 50 Gm, Pro, 80 Gm, Fat, 50 Gm 1500 Cal diet Carbo. 115 Gm; Pro, 80 Gm; Fat, 80 Gm 1800 Cal diet Carbo. 180 Gm, Pro, 85 Gm Emphasis placed on avoidance of food poor in vitamins and minerals and high in calories SEE *obesity diet*.

r. division. SYN *meiosis*, *mitosis*. Division occurring in gametogenesis following synapsis in which diploid number of chromosomes is reduced to the haploid number (one half the diploid number)

reduplicated (rê-dû'plî-kâ'rêd) [L *rê*, back, + *duplicare*, to double] 1. Doubled 2. Bent backward upon itself, as a fold

reduplication (rê-du'plî-kâ'shûn) [' + *duplicare*, to double] 1. A doubling, as of the heart sounds in some morbid conditions 2. A fold

Reduviidae (rêd'û-vê'i-dê) A family of the order Hemiptera which includes the assassin bugs

Reduvius (rê-dû'vî-ûs) A genus of true bugs belonging to the family Reduviidae

R. personatus. SYN *masked hunter*, *kissing bug* A species, which normally feeds on other insects but sometimes attacks man inflicting painful bites about face. In some individuals, these bugs may cause severe allergic symptoms

re-education (rê-rêd-û-kâ'shûn) [L *rê*, again, + *educare*, to educate] 1. Training of a disabled or mentally disordered individual to restore to him at least partial competence 2. Physical means for restoring muscular tone and activity.

refec'tion. 1. Act of restoring after fatigue or exhaustion 2. Recovery from symptoms of vitamin B-complex deficiency on a diet deficient in vitamin B. Thought to be due to bacterial synthesis of vitamins by intestinal bacteria

referred pain (rê-fêrd' pân). Pain felt in a part removed from its point of origin. SYN *sympalgia*.

refine (rê-fîn') [L *rê*, back, + ME *fine*, finished]. To purify or render free from foreign material

reflexion (rê-fêk'shûn) [' + *flectere*, to bend] 1. Condition of being turned back upon itself, as when the peritoneum passes from wall of a body cavity to and around an organ and back to the body wall. 2. The throwing back of a ray of radiant energy from a surface not penetrated. 3. Mental consideration of some subject matter

reflector (rê-fêk'tor) [' + *flectere*, to bend]. Device or surface which reflects waves of radiant energy or sound

reflex (rê-fêks) [L *reflexus*, bent back]. An involuntary response to a stimulus, a reflex action. Reflexes are *specific* and *predictable* and are usually *purposeful* and *adaptive*. Reflexes depend upon an intact neural pathway between point of stimulation and responding organ (mus-

cle or gland). This pathway is called *reflex arc*. In a simple reflex this includes: (a) a sensory receptor, (b) afferent or sensory neuron, (c) reflex center in brain or spinal cord, (d) efferent neuron(s) and (e) an effector organ (muscle or gland). Most reflexes, however, are more complicated and include *internuncial* or *associative neurons* intercalated between afferent and efferent neurons.

RS: *Achilles jerk, areflexia, chemoreflex, chin jerk, conditioned, consensual, individual name, intestinal, jerk, reaction, reinforcement, Setschenow's center.*

r., acquired. A conditioned reflex, *q.v.*

r. action. An involuntary response to a stimulus, a reflex, *q.v.*

r., after-discharge of. Reflex activity which persists for a time after cessation of the stimulus.

r's, allied. Reflexes initiated by several stimuli originating in widely separated receptors whose impulses follow the final common path to effector organ and reinforce one another.

r's, antagonistic. Two or more reflexes initiated simultaneously in different receptors which involve the same motor center but produce opposite effects. The most important or adaptive response takes place.

r. arc. The neural pathway or circuit between point of stimulation and responding organ in a reflex action. *See reflex.*

r., autonomic. Any reflex involving the response of a visceral effector (cardiac muscle, smooth muscle, glands). Such reflexes always involve two efferent neurons (a preganglionic and postganglionic).

r., autonomic, true. A visceral response in which afferent impulses do not pass through central nervous system, but instead enter prevertebral ganglia where connections are made with efferent neurons.

r., axon. A reflex which does not involve a complete reflex arc, hence is not a true reflex. The afferent and efferent limbs of the reflex are branches of a single nerve fiber, the axon (axon-like dendrite) of a sensory neuron. Extinction resulting from stimulation of skin.

r., biceps. Flexion of forearm upon percussion of tendon of biceps brachii.

r. center. A region usually in brain or spinal cord where impulses from an afferent limb of a reflex arc initiate impulses in the efferent limb.

r., conditioned. *SYN: conditioned response.* A reflex acquired as a result of training in which the cerebral cortex is an essential part of the neural mechanism. Any reflex not inborn or inherited.

r., consensual. *SEE: r. crossed.*

r., convulsive. Condition in which a weak stimulus will induce a convulsion resulting in widespread uncoordinated and purposeless actions. Seen in strychnine poisoning.

r., cranial. Any reflex whose center lies in the brain.

r., crossed. Reflex in which stimulation of one side of body results in response on opposite side.

r., darwinian. *SEE: palmar reflex.*

r., deep. One caused by stimulation of parts beneath skin, like tendons or bones, as the jaw, elbow, wrist, triceps, knee and ankle jerk reflexes.

r., delayed. One not taking place un-

til some seconds after application of stimulus.

r., elbow. Triceps reflex, *q.v.*

r., elementary. A typical reflex common to all vertebrates. Includes postural, flexion, stretch and extensor thrust reflexes.

r., extensor thrust. A quick and brief extension of a limb upon application of pressure to plantar surface.

r., inborn. An unconditioned reflex; an innate or inherited reflex.

r., indirect. A crossed reflex, *q.v.*

r's, inhibition of. The stoppage or prevention of a reflex action, as inhibiting a sneeze by pressure on facial nerve in lip or through action of higher cerebral centers.

r., intersegmental. One in which several segments of spinal cord are involved.

r., intestinal. Myenteric reflex, *q.v.*

r., intrasegmental. One which involves only a single segment of the spinal cord.

r's, irradiation of. The spreading of reflexes through the central nervous system whereby impulses entering the cord in one segment activate motor neurons located in many segments.

r., kinetic. A labyrinthine reflex, *q.v.*

r., knee jerk. Extension of the leg resulting from percussion of patellar tendon. This is an example of a myotactic or stretch reflex of importance in the maintenance of posture.

The reflex is diminished or abolished in (a) lesions of the nerve supplying the muscle and tendon, (b) lesions of post roots involving sensory pathway as in tabes dorsalis, (c) lesions of ant. root involving motor pathways, or (d) lesions of lower motor neurons in ant. horns of gray matter of spinal cord, as in poliomyelitis. If, however, the upper motor neuron is destroyed, muscle tone and the motor response are greatly increased. So-called pathologic reflexes under these conditions may appear (see Babinski's sign). Reflexes are also modified by higher centers—e.g., emotional tension increases the knee jerk (and muscle tension generally).

r., labyrinthine. A reflex, esp. a postural reflex, resulting from stimulation of receptors in semicircular ducts, utricle, and sacculi of inner ear. Also called *kinetic* or *accelerator* reflex.

r., local. One which does not involve the central nervous system. *EX: the myenteric reflex* which occurs even though extrinsic nerves to intestine have been cut.

r., long. One involving many segments of the spinal cord.

r., mass. Condition following a section of spinal cord in which a weak stimulus through irradiation brings about widespread responses due to release from inhibition of higher cortical centers.

r., monosynaptic. One involving only two neurons, an afferent and efferent.

r., myenteric. *SYN: intestinal reflex.* One caused by distention of intestine resulting in contraction above point of stimulation and relaxation below it.

r., myotactic. A stretch reflex, *q.v.*

r., nociceptive. A reflex initiated by a painful stimulus.

r., palmar. *SEE: palmar reflex.*

r., patellar. *SEE: knee jerk.*

r., pathologic. Abnormal reflex due to disease and seen as one of its symptoms.

r., postural. Any reflex which is concerned with maintenance of posture.

r., pressor. A reflex which results in elevation of blood pressure brought about by constriction of arterioles.

r., pupillary. A beam of light striking the retina normally causes the pupil to contract (protective against excessive stimulation). The same effect results with accommodation to near objects.

r., righting. Any of the many reflexes which enable an animal to maintain the body in a definite relationship to the head and thus maintain its body right side up.

r., sexual. Reflexes concerned with sexual activities, esp erection and ejaculation.

r., short. One involving one or a few segments of spinal cord.

r., somatic. One induced by stimulation of somatic sensory nerve endings.

r., spinal. A reflex whose center is in the spinal cord.

r., static. Those concerned with establishment and maintenance of posture when body is at rest.

r., statokinetic. Those occurring when body is moving, i.e., walking or running.

r., stretch. SYN *myotatic reflex*. Contraction of a muscle as a result of stretching the same muscle.

r., superficial (cutaneous). R. caused by irritation of the skin or areas depending upon the spinal cord as a motor center, such as the *scapular epigastric, abdominal, cremasteric, gluteal, and plantar reflexes*, or upon centers in the medulla, as *conjunctival, pupillary and palatal reflexes*.

r., tendon. Deep r obtained by tapping skin over tendon of a muscle sharply.

It is exaggerated in disease of an upper neuron, and diminished or lost in disease of lower neuron.

r., unconditioned. A natural or inherited reflex action, one not acquired.

r., vascular. A vasomotor reflex, *q.v.*

r., vasomotor. Constriction or dilatation of a blood vessel in response to a stimulus.

r., visceral. Any reflex induced by stimulation of visceral nerves.

r., visceromotor. Contraction of or tenseness of skeletal muscles resulting from painful stimuli originating in visceral organs.

reflexogenic (rē-flēks'ō-jēn'ik) [L. *reflexus*, bent back, + G. *gennan*, to produce]. Causing a reflex action.

reflexograph (rē-flēks'ō-grāf) [" + G. *graphein*, to write]. Device for charting a reflex.

reflexometer (rē-flēks'ōm'ēt-ēr) [" + G. *metron*, a measure]. Instrument for measuring force of the tap required to excite a reflex.

reflexophil (rē-flēks'ō-fil) [" + G. *philein*, to love]. Characterized by activity of, or exaggerated, reflexes.

reflexotherapy (rē-flēks'ō-ther'ā-pl) [" + G. *therapeia*, treatment]. Treatment by manipulation, anesthetizing, or cauterizing an area distant from seat of the disorder. SEE *spondylotherapy*, *zone therapy*.

reflux (rē-flūs) [L. *rē*, back, + *fluxus*, flow]. A return or backward flow. SYN *regurgitation*, 2.

refract (rē-frākt') [L. *refractus*, from *refringere*, to break back]. 1. To turn back. 2. To deflect a light ray. 3. To detect errors of refraction in the eyes and to correct them.

refracta dosi (rē-frākt'ā dō'si) [L.]. In divided doses, denoting a definite amt. of a drug taken within a given time in a number of fractional equal parts.

refraction (rē-frāk'shūn) [L. *refractio*, from *refringere*, to break back]. 1 Deflection from a straight path, as of light rays as they pass through media of different densities, the change of direction of a ray when it passes from one medium to another of a different density. 2. Determination of amount of ocular refractive errors and their correction.

RS: *ametropia*, *anisometropia*, *astigmatism*, *emmetropia*, *hypermetropia*, *myopia*, *presbyopia*.

r., angle (of). The angle formed by a refracted ray of light with a line perpendicular to surface at point of refraction.

r., coefficient of. The quotient or sine of angle of incidence divided by sine of angle of refraction.

r., double. Birefringence or possessing more than one refractive index.

r., dynamic. Static refraction of the eye plus that accomplished by accommodation, the reciprocal of the near-point distance.

r., errors of. SYN *ametropia*. Condition in which parallel rays of light are not brought to a focus upon the retina because of a defect in shape of eyeball or in refracting media of the eye.

r., index of. 1 Ratio of angle made by incident ray with the perpendicular (angle of incidence) to that made by emergent ray (angle of refraction). 2 The ratio of speed of light in air to its speed in another substance. The refractive index of water is 1.33 of crystalline lens, 1.413.

r., ocular. Refraction of the eye, *q.v.*
r. of the eye. Ocular refraction. Refraction brought about by refractive media of the eye (cornea, aqueous humor, crystalline lens, vitreous body).

r., static. Refraction of the eye when accommodation is at rest or paralyzed.

refractionist (rē-frāk'shūn-ist) [L. *refractio*, from *refringere*, to break back]. One skilled in determining and correcting ocular refractive errors by means of glasses.

refractive (rē-frākt'iv) [L. *refractus*, from *refringere*, to break back]. Concerning refraction.

r. index. SEE *refraction*, *index of*.
r. power. The degree to which a transparent body deflects a ray of light from a straight path. SEE *dioptr*.

refractometer (rē-frāk'tōm'ēt-ēr) [" + G. *metron*, a measure]. Device for measuring the refractive power, as of the eye.

refractory (rē-frāk'tō-ri) [L. *refractus*, from *refringere*, to break back]. 1 Obstinate, stubborn. 2. Resistant to ordinary treatment. 3. Resistant to stimulation, said of muscle or nerve.
r. period, relative. Period during relaxation of a muscle during which excitability is depressed. If stimulated it will respond but a stronger stimulus is required and response is less.

refractoscope (rē-frāk'tō-skōp) [" + G. *skopein*, to examine]. Device for auscultation of heart sounds.

refracture (rē-frāk'chūr) [L. *rē*, again, + *frangere*, to break]. 1. To break again, as a bone set wrongly. 2. Rebreaking of a fracture united in the wrong position.

refrangible (rē-frānj'ib-l) [" + *frangere*, to break]. Capable of refraction.

refresh (rē-frēsh') [O.Fr. *refreschtr*, to renew, from L. *rē*, again, + *friscus*,

new). 1. To restore strength; to relieve from fatigue; to renew; to revive. 2. To scrape epithelial covering from 2 opposing surfaces of a wound to cause them to unite.

refrigerant (rē-frīj'ēr-ānt) [L. *rē*, again, + *frigerāre*, to make cold]. 1. Allaying heat or fever; cooling. 2. Medicine or agent which relieves thirst and is cooling or reduces a fever. SEE *algefacient*.

r. gases. A number of these gases are used in ordinary household mechanical refrigerators, poisoning due to leaks, faulty connections or breakage, and gas dissipated into atmosphere may occur.

refrigeration (rē-frīj'ēr-ā'shūn) [L. *rē*, back, + *frigerāre*, to make cool]. Cooling, reduction of heat.

r. anesthesia. A. resulting from cold such as that produced in a limb by immersion in cold water.

r. therapy. SYN: *cryotherapy*. Use of low temperatures as a therapeutic procedure. SEE *hypothermia*.

refrignent. Refractive, *q. v.*

refusion (rē-fū'zhūn) [L. *rē*, back, + *fusio*, a pouring]. The return of blood into the circulatory system after having been removed from the same patient.

regeneration (rē-jen'ēr-ā'shūn) [“ + *generare*, to beget]. Repair, regrowth, or restoration of a part, as tissues. Opp. of *degeneration*, *q. v.*

regimen (rēj'ī-mēn) [L. guidance, from *regere*, to rule]. 1. Regulation of diet, sleep, exercise, and manner of living to improve or maintain health. 2. Hygiene.

region (rējūn) [L. *regiō*, a boundary line]. A portion of the body with natural or arbitrary boundaries. SEE *abdomen*.

RS *epigastrium, inguinal, Kiesselbach's area, temple.*

regional (rējūn-āl) [L. *regiō*, a boundary line]. Concerning a region.

register. 1 The compass or range of a voice. 2 A series of tones of like quality or character as low or high register, chest or head register, etc.

registrant (rēj'is-trānt) [L. *registrans* (registering)]. A nurse who is named on the books of a registry as being “on call” for duty.

registrar (rēj'is-trar) [L. *registrans*, registering]. The official manager of a registry.

registration. The act of recording, such as births, deaths, etc.

registry (rēj'is-trī) [Fr. *registrar*, from L. *registrum*]. An office or book where a list of nurses ready for duty is kept; a placement bureau for nurses.

re'glementation. The legal control of prostitution.

regression (rē-grēsh'ūn) [L. *regressio*, a going back]. 1. A turning back or return to a former state. 2. A return of symptoms. 3 Retrogression. 4 In Psy an abnormal return to earlier reaction, characterized by mental state and behavior inappropriate to the situation. Regression may occur as a result of frustration or in states of fatigue, dreams, hypnosis, intoxication, illness, and in certain psychoses (schizophrenia).

r., filial. In biology, tendency of offspring to deviate less from the average of a population than their parents.

regressive (rē-grēs'siv) [L. *regressio*, a going back]. Concerning or marked by regression.

regular (rēg'ū-lar) [L. *regula*, a rule]. 1. Conforming to rule or custom. 2. Methodical, steady in course, as pulse. SYN: *normal, typical*.

regulation. 1 State of being controlled or directed. 2. The ability of an individual such as a developing embryo to develop normally in spite of experimental modifications.

r. development. IN EMBRY., condition in which a single blastomere or a portion of an embryo can give rise to an entire whole embryo. Opp. of *mosaic development, q. v.*

regulative. Pert to regulation.

regurgitant (rē-gūr'jīt-ānt) [L. *rē*, back, + *gurgitare*, to flood]. Throwing or flowing back.

regurgitation (rē-gūr-jī-tā'shūn) [L. *rē*, back, + *gurgitare*, to flood]. 1 Return of solids, or fluids to the mouth from the stomach. 2 Return of blood backward through a defective heart valve.

It may be a complication of diphtheria and it occurs in paralysis of the soft palate, and in some digestive disorders. SEE: *taste*.

r., aortic. Backflow of blood into left ventricle as a result of incompetent aortic valves.

r., cardiac. Backward flow of blood through the *aortic, mitral*, and *tricuspid* valves due to incomplete closure.

r., duodenal. Return flow of chyme from duodenum to stomach.

r., functional. R not due to valvular disorder but to dilatation of ventricles, the great vessels, or valve rings.

r. mitral. Backflow of blood from left ventricle into left atrium resulting from imperfect closure of mitral or bicuspid valve.

r., pulmonic. Backflow of blood from pulmonary artery into r. ventricle.

r., tricuspid. Backflow of blood from r. ventricle into r. atrium.

rehabilitation (rē'hā-bil'ī-tā'shūn) [L. *rehabilitare*]. Process of restoring, or of undergoing restoration, to health or efficiency, as a person physically handicapped.

rehalation (rē-hā-lā'shūn) [L. *rē*, again, + *halare*, to breathe]. Rebreathing process occasionally employed in anesthesia.

Reichert's cartilage (rī'kert's). The 2nd branchial arch of the embryo which gives rise to stapes, styloid process, stylohyoid ligament, and lesser cornua of hyoid bone.

Reichmann's disease (rīk'mahnz). Excessive gastric secretion without intermission. SYN: *gastrochronorrhoea, gastrorrhoea, gastrosuccorrhoea*.

Reid's base line (rēds). One extending from lower edge of the orbit to center of aperture of ext. auditory canal backward to center of occipital bone.

Reil's island (rīlz). Three or more small convolutions at bottom of fissure of Sylvius. SYN: *the insula, island of Reil, q. v.*

reimplantation (rē'im-plān-tā'shūn) [L. *rē*, again, + *in*, into, + *plantare*, to set]. Replacement of a part from where it has been taken out, as a tooth.

reinfection (rē'in-fēk'shūn) [“ + *inficere*, to make into]. Infection after recovery or during convalescence from the original disease.

reinforcement (rē'in-fors'mēnt) [L. *rē*, again, + O Fr. *enforcer*, to strengthen]. Strengthening; augmentation of force.

r. of reflex. Strengthening of the response to one stimulus by concurrent action of another; the exaggeration of a reflex by nervous activity elsewhere.

Thus, during the raising of a heavy weight the knee jerk is stronger.

re'infu'sion. The reinjection of blood serum or cerebrospinal fluid.

reinnervation (rē'in-ner-vā'shūn) [L. *rē*, again, + *in*, into, + *nervus*, nerve]. 1. Anastomosis of a paralyzed part with a living nerve. 2. Grafting of a fresh nerve for restoration of function in a paralyzed muscle.

reinoculation (rē'in-nōk-ū-lā'shūn) [L. *rē*, again, + *in*, into, + *oculus*, bud]. A second inoculation with the same virus or organism following a previous one. **See** *reinfection*.

Reinsch's test (rīnsh'ez). One for presence of arsenic.

re'integration. In Psy., the resumption of normal behavior and mental functioning following disintegration of personality in mental illness.

reinversion (rē'in-ver'shūn) [L. *rē*, again, + *in*, into, + *versio*, a turning]. Correction of an inverted organ, as of an inverted uterus, by pressure on the fundus.

Reissner's membrane. **SYN** *membrana vestibularis*. Delicate membrane separating the cochlear canal from scala vestibuli.

rejuvenation (rē-jū-ve-nā'shūn) [L. *rē*, again, + *juvenis*, young]. A return to youthful conditions or to the normal. The process of aging has been checked in many women by Dr. Wm H. Masters of the Washington Univ. Medical School of Medicine, by twice weekly injections of half a teaspoon of mixed hormones in oil one part estrogen to 20 parts androgen, evidently a replacement of substances naturally produced in younger women. Its continual use may be necessary as is insulin in diabetes.

rejuvenescence (rē-jū-ve-nēs'ēns) [“ + *juvenis*, young]. The renewal of youth or return to earlier stage of existence.

relapse (re-lāps') [L. *relapsus*, slipping back]. Recurrence of grave symptoms during convalescence.

relapsing (rē-lāps'ing) [L. *relapsus*, slipping back]. Recurring after beginning of convalescence.

r., fever. **SYN** *recurrent fever*, *tick fever*, *spirillum fever*, *famine fever*. An infectious disease marked by intermittent attacks of high fever.

Error. Several species of spirochetes belonging to genus *Borrelia* and transmitted by head lice, body lice, and ticks of the genus *Ornithodoros*.

TREATMENT: Symptomatic treatment with bed rest. Penicillin and broad-spectrum antibiotics have replaced the use of arsenicals except in cases where spirochetes are resistant. The use of antipyretics and antinauseants may be indicated and dehydration and electrolyte imbalance should be combated by parenteral injections.

relaxant (rē-lāks'ānt) [L. *rē*, back, + *laxāre*, to loosen]. 1. Loosening, laxative. 2. An agent diminishing tension, or loosening the bowels.

relaxation (rē-lāks-ā'shūn) [“ + *laxāre*, to loosen]. 1. A lessening of tension or activity in a part. 2. Phase or period in a single muscle-twitch following contraction in which tension decreases, fibers lengthen, and muscle returns to resting position.

r., general. R. which includes practically the entire body lying down.

r., heat of. That portion of initial heat about 35% in muscle activity produced during relaxation.

r., local. R. limited to a particular muscle group or to a part.

relaxed movement (rē-lāks'd'). Form of

bodily movement which the operator carries through without the assistance or resistance of the patient. **SYN** *passive exercise*.

relaxin (rē-lāks'in). An ovarian hormone the lack of which causes premature labor. Its accumulation reaches its peak about the 38th to 40th week of pregnancy. It stretches the ligaments binding the halves of the pelvis where joined in front of the symphysis and in back at the spine. It also dilates the mouth of the uterus and reduces the severity of uterine contractions.

Relasin (rē-lēs'in). A drug that is the same as the natural hormone *relaxin*, q.v. It releases, slows, or stops uterine contraction preventing stillbirths.

relief (rē-lēf') [O.Fr. *relief*]. Alleviation or removal of a distressing or painful symptom.

Remak's axis cylinder (ra'mahk). The conducting part of a nerve.

R's. band. The axis cylinder of a neuron.

R's. fibers. The nonmedullated nerve fibers.

R's. ganglion. 1. A group of nerve cells in coronary sinus near its entry into r. atrium. 2. A ganglion in sinus of an amphibian heart from which impulses initiate heartbeat.

R's. sign. A double sensation after pricking with a needle, the 2nd one being painful. Seen in *tuberculosis*.

R's. symptom. Delayed appearance of pain.

remedial (rē-mē'dī-āl) [L. *remedialis*, pert. to a remedy]. Curative; intended for a remedy.

remedy (rēm'ēd-i) [L. *remedium*]. 1. Anything that relieves or cures a disease. 2. To cure or relieve a disease.

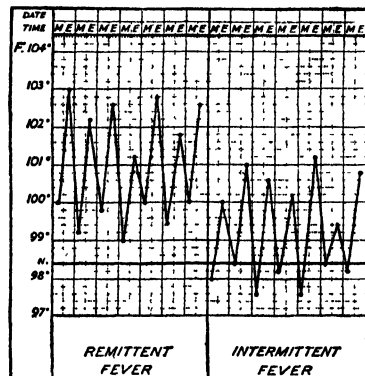
r., local. Agent to relieve a local condition, as a sore.

r., systemic. Agent to relieve or cure a disease affecting the entire organism.

remission (rē-mish'ūn) [L. *remissio*, a sending back]. Lessening of severity, or abatement of symptoms.

remittent (rē-mit'ēt) [L. *rē*, back, + *mittere*, to send]. Alternately abating and returning at certain intervals.

r. fever. A persistent fever which has a diurnal variation of 2° F. or more. **See** *malaria*.



SYN: Malaise, moderate chilliness followed by a fever which daily remits. Maximum temperature ranges from 103°

to 106°; while this lasts face is flushed, eyes injected, pulse full and rapid, urine scanty—pain in head and limbs. Delirium sometimes noted, vomiting often occurs—jaundice may develop from destruction of red blood corpuscles. Spleen enlarged. Sometimes resembles typhoid, then termed typhomalaria.

PROG. Favorable—duration, 1-2 weeks.

TREATMENT: Absolute rest. Light diet. Quinine popular remedy. Remedies called for by special symptoms. SEE. malaria.

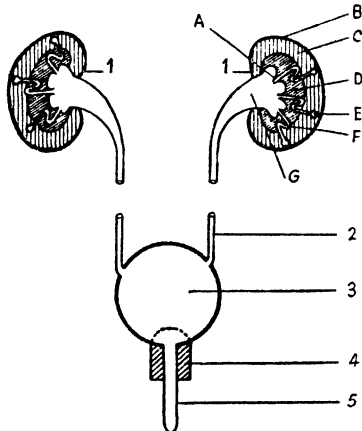
ren (pl. *renes*) [L.]. The kidney.

r. amyloidens. Amyloid degeneration of the kidneys

r. mobilis. Movable kidney.

r. unguiformis. Horseshoe kidney.

renal (rē'nāl) [L. *renalis*, pert. to kidney] 1 Pert. to the kidney. 2. Shaped like a kidney.



RENAL TRACT. DIAGRAM OF THE

1. Kidney. 2. Ureter. 3. Bladder. 4. Prostate. 5. Urethra. A. Pyramid. B. Capsule. C. Cortex. D. Medulla. E. Glomerulus. F. Tubule. G. Pelvis.

r. clearance test. A kidney function test based on the ability of the kidney to eliminate a given substance in a standard time. Urea, inulin, Diodrast and other substances are employed. Normal urea clearance is 75, i.e., the quantity of urea removed from circulation in one minute equals that contained in 75 cc of blood. Inulin clearance is 120-130, Diodrast clearance is 500-600.

r. insufficiency. The reduced capacity of the kidney to perform its functions.

r. tubule. A nephron, *q.v.*

renifleur (rā-nī-flūr') [Fr.]. One stimulated sexually by certain odors, esp. by the urine of others.

reniform (rēn'fōrm) [L. *ren*, kidney, + *forma*, shape]. Shaped like a kidney.

ren'in. A protein formed in an ischemic kidney which acts as an enzyme converting an alpha globulin (*hypertensinogen*) of the blood into *hypertensin* (angiotonin), a powerful vasoconstrictor.

r. substrate. Alpha₂ globulin of the plasma. SYN: *hypertensinogen*.

renipuncture (rēn'f-pūnk'chūr) [" + *puncture*, a piercing]. Surgical puncture of capsule of kidney.

rennet (rēn'nēt) [M.E. *rennen*, to run]. 1. An infusion of inner coat of calf's stomach. 2. A fluid containing rennin,* a coagulating enzyme, used for making junket.

rennin (rēn'in) [M.E. *rennen*, to run] A coagulating enzyme found in the stomach of ruminants, which curdles milk. It is the active principle of rennet. It acts on caseinogen in the presence of calcium ions converting it to insoluble casein. Rennin has been considered to be present in the gastric juice of man but recent experimental evidence indicates that rennin is not produced by the adult human stomach. Coagulation of milk in the stomach is brought about by pepsin.

renninogen, rennogen (rēn'in-ō-jēn, rēn'ō-jēn) [A.S. *rennen*, to run, + G *gennan*, to produce]. Antecedent or zymogen from which rennin is formed. The inactive form of rennin.

renogastric (rēn-ō-gās'trik) [L. *ren*, kidney, + G *gaster*, belly]. Concerning the kidney and stomach.

renography (rē-nō-grā'fī) [" + G *graphēin*, to write]. Study of the kidney by means of an x-ray picture.

renointestinal (rēn'ō-in-tēs'tin-āl) [" + *intestinum*, intestine]. Concerning the kidney and the intestine.

renopathy (rēn-ō-pā'th-ī) [" + G *pathos*, disease]. Any pathological condition of the kidneys.

renotrophic (rēn-ō-trōf'ik). Having the ability to induce hypertrophy of the kidney.

repair (rē-pār') [L. *reparare*, to prepare again]. To remedy, replace or heal, as a wound or a lost part.

repellance. Condition in which certain individuals are relatively immune to bites of arthropods.

repellent (rē-pēl'ēt) [L. *repellere*, to drive back]. 1. Reducing a swelling. 2. That which lessens a swelling. 3. An agent which repels noxious organisms such as insects, ticks, and mites. Repellents may be applied to surface of body as a liquid, or dust, or they may be used to impregnate clothing.

repercolation (rē-per-kō-lā'shūn) [L. *re*, again + *percolare*, to filter]. Repeated percolation using same materials.

repercussion (rē-per-kū'shūn) [" + *percussio*, a striking]. 1. Reciprocal action. 2. Action involved in causing subsidence of a swelling, tumor or eruption. 3. Os. Diagnosis of pregnancy by insertion of a finger into the vagina to push the uterus, causing embryo to rise and fall. SYN: *ballottement*.

re'percussive. Causing repercussion; an agent which repels, a repellent.

replacement. The act of replacing.

r. bone. SYN *substitution bone*, *cartilage bone*, *endochondral bone*. Bone which is formed in cartilage which precedes the definitive bone.

replantation. Planting again.

r. of a tooth. Replacement of a tooth which has been removed accidentally or otherwise from its socket.

repletion (rē-plē'shūn) [L. *repletio*, a filling up]. 1. Condition of being full or satisfied. 2. Fullness of blood. SYN: *plethora*.

re'polariza'tion. Reestablishment of a polarized state in a muscle or nerve fiber following contraction or conduction of a nerve impulse.

reportable diseases. Diseases which must be reported by the physician to the health authorities.

List of Reportable Diseases

- 1 Actinomycosis
 - 2 Acute infectious conjunctivitis (ophthalmia neonatorum)
 - 3 Ankylostomiasis (hookworm).
 - 4 Anthrax.
 - 5 Botulism and other forms of food poisoning.
 - 6 Chancroid.
 - 7 Chickenpox.
 - 8 Cholera (Asiatic).
 - 9 Dengue.
 - 10 Diphtheria
 - 11 Dog bites.
 - 12 Dysentery (amebic).
 - 13 Dysentery (bacillary and other infectious types).
 - 14 Epidemic (lethargic) encephalitis.
 - 15 Erysipelas
 - 16 Favus
 - 17 German measles.
 - 18 Glanders
 - 19 Gonorrhea
 - 20 Granuloma inguinale
 - 21 Impetigo contagiosa (in institutions).
 - 22 Influenza, epidemic
 - 23 Leprosy.
 - 24 Malaria.
 - 25 Measles.
 - 26 Meningitis, epidemic (cerebrospinal fever, meningococcus meningitis).
 - 27 Mumps
 - 28 Pellagra
 - 29 Paratyphoid fever.
 - 30 Plague.
 - 31 Pneumonias, the primary and the pneumonias complicating influenza, measles and whooping cough
 - 32 Poisonings, heavy metals, drugs, occupational and other poisonings
 - 33 Poliomyelitis, acute anterior (infantile paralysis).
 - 34 Psittacosis
 - 35 Puerperal septicemia
 - 36 Rabies
 - 37 Rocky Mountain spotted or tick fever.
 - 38 Scarlet fever
 - 39 Septic sore throat.
 - 40 Smallpox.
 - 41 Syphilis.
 - 42 Tetanus
 - 43 Trachoma.
 - 44 Trichinosis.
 - 45 Tuberculosis (pulmonary).
 - 46 Tuberculosis (other than pulmonary).
 - 47 Tularemia.
 - 48 Typhoid fever.
 - 49 Typhus.
 - 50 Undulant fever and Malta fever (brucellosis).
 - 51 Vincent's angina and other anginas.
 - 52 Whooping cough.
 - 53 Yellow fever.
- reposition** (rē-pō-sīsh'ūn) [L. *repositio*, a replacing]. Act of replacing a part.
- repositor** (rē-pōz'it-or) [L. *repositio*, a replacing]. Instrument for replacing a part.
- r., inversion.** Instrument for replacement of an inverted uterus
- r., uterine.** A lever to replace the uterus when out of normal position.
- repression** (rē-prēsh'ūn) [L. *repressus*, from *reprimere*, to check]. **PSY:** Refusal to entertain distressing or painful ideas, thus submerging them in the unconscious where they continue to exert their influence upon the individual.

Psychoanalysis seeks to discover and to release these repressions.

reproduction (rē-prō-dūk'shūn) [L. *rē*, again, + *productio*, production] 1. Process by which plants and animals give rise to offspring 2. The creation of a similar structure or situation; the act of duplicating

r., asexual. R in which sex cells are not involved, as by fission or budding
r., sexual. **SYN** *syngamy* R by means of sexual or germ cells Usually a male cell (spermatozoon) fuses with a female cell egg or ovum Sometimes ova may develop without fertilization
SEE *parthenogenesis*

reproductive (rē-prō-dūk'tiv) [L. *rē*, again, + *producere*, to produce] Concerning, or employed in, reproduction.

repulsion (rē-pūl'shūn) [L. *repulsio*, a thrusting back] 1 Act of driving back. 2. The force exerted by one body on another to cause separation

RES. Abbr for *reticuloendothelial system*

resect. To cut off or to cut out a portion of a structure or organ, as to cut off the end of a bone or, to remove a segment of the intestine

resection (rē-sēk'shūn) [L. *resectio*, a cutting off]. Partial excision of a bone or other structure

r., window. Resection of a portion of the nasal septum after reflection of a flap of mucous membrane; also called *submucous resection*

resectoscope (rē-sēk'tō-skōp) [L. *resectus*, cutting back, + G *skopein*, to examine]. An instrument for resection of prostate gland through the urethra

resectoscopy (rē-sēk-tōs'kō-pi) [“ + G *skopein*, to examine] Resection of the prostate through the urethra

reserpine (rē-serp'in) A chemically pure derivative of *Rauwolfia serpentina*. An old snake root remedy used in India for centuries for snake bite, mental illness, anxiety states. It lowers blood pressure. It acts upon the hypothalamus, the seat of emotional behavior, having a tranquilizing action, beginning a reorganizing of the personality

reserve (rē-zerv') [L. *reservare*, to keep back]. 1 That which is held back for future use 2 Self control of one's feelings and thoughts

r. air. Additional amount of air that can be expelled from the lungs over the normal quantity, 1200-1600 cc.

r., alkali. Alkali content of body available for neutralization of acid. **SEE:** *alkaline reserve*.

r., cardiac. The ability of the heart to increase cardiac output to meet the needs of the body

reservoir of Pecquet (rēz'ār-vvor pē-kā') (F.). **SYN** *receptaculum chyli*. Expansion at beginning of thoracic duct lying at level of 1st and 2nd lumbar vertebrae

res'ident. A physician who continues living in a hospital after his internship in order to secure further training

r. physician. A resident in a hospital, *q.v.*

residual (rē-zīd'ū-āl) [L. *residuum*, that is left behind]. 1. Relating to that which is left as a residue. 2 **PSY:** Any internal aftereffect of experience influencing later behavior.

r. air. That remaining in the lungs after normal expiration.

r. urine. That left in bladder after urination; occurring in cases of enlarged prostate.

residue (rēz'id-ū) [L. *residuum*, that which

remains]. That which remains after a part is removed. [roughage.]

r. free diet. One without cellulose or Purées and semisolids and bland foods are included.

r., high, diet. A diet with increased amounts of cellulose (fiber), water, mineral salts, and vitamins (esp vitamin B).

r., low, diet (solid). An inadequate diet including solid food in which residue is reduced to a minimum. SEE *non-laxative diet*

residium (rê-zîd'û-ûm) [L]. Residue, the remainder

resiliency (rê-zîl'î-ên-sî) [L. *resiliens*, leaping back]. The quality of coming back to normal after straining, as a stretched rubber band when released. SYN *elasticity*.

resilient (rê-zîl'î-ênt) [L. *resiliens*, leaping back]. Elastic

resin (rêz'in) [L. *resina*]. An amorphous, nonvolatile solid or soft solid substance a natural exudation from plants, it is practically insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol. Ex. *Guaicac, rosin*.

Resin-P.M.S. A combination of an antibiotic and an iron-exchange resin. The pure-iron in the resin knock out and replace the harmful ones in the intestines. For relief in summer complaints, ulcerative colitis, irritable colon, and in after-effects of certain antibiotics

resinous (rêz'in-ûs) [L. *resina*]. Of the nature of or pert to resin

resistance (rê-zîs'tâns) [L. *resistens*, standing back]. 1 Opposition to or the ability to oppose anything, as the power of a fluid to retard that which is passing through it, as the resistance of the air or opposition of the body to passage of an electric current. Incorrectly used in reference to immunity; or ability of the body to resist infection or disease. 2 The force exerted to penetrate the Unconscious, or to submerge memories in the Unconscious. 3 In Psy, condition in which patient avoids bringing into consciousness conflicts and unpleasant events responsible for his neurosis, or reluctance of subject to give up old patterns, of thought and behavior

resolution (rêz'ô-l'ûshun) [L. *resolutio*]. 1 Decomposition, absorption or breaking down of the products of inflammation. 2 Cessation of inflammation without suppuration. The return to normal. 3. The ability of the eye. A lens or series of lenses to distinguish fine detail

resolve. To return to normal as after a pathologic process, to separate into component parts

resolvent (rê-zôl'vent) [L. *resolvens*, dissolving]. 1. Promoting disappearance of inflammation. 2. That which causes dispersion of inflammation.

resonance (rêz'ô-nâns) [L. *resonantia*, an echo]. 1 Quality or act of resounding. 2 In physical diagnosis, the quality of the sound heard on percussion of a hollow structure such as chest or abdomen. Absence of resonance is termed *flatness*, diminished resonance, *dullness*. 3. In physics, modification of sound due to vibrations of a body which are set up by waves of another vibrating body. 4. In elect., state in which two electrical circuits are in tune with each other.

r., amphoric. Sound, as that when blowing across the mouth of an empty bottle

r., bandbox. SEE *r., tympanitic*.

r., bell-metal. Sound heard in pneumothorax in auscultation when coin is

held against chest wall and it is struck by another coin

r., cracked-pot. A sound having a peculiar "clinking" quality sometimes heard on percussion of chest in cases of advanced tuberculosis when cavities are present

r., skodalc. Increased percussion sound over upper lung when there is pleural effusion in lower part

r., normal. SEE *r., vesicular*
r., tympanitic. That obtained by percussion of a hollow structure such as the stomach or colon when moderately distended with air

r., vesicular. Normal pulmonary resonance.

r., vocal. The vibrations of the voice transmitted to the ear, normally more marked over the right apex

Abnormally increased in: (1) Pneumonic consolidation, (2) phthisical infiltration, (3) cavities which freely communicate with a bronchus

Vocal r is diminished or absent in:

(1) Pleural effusion — air, pus, serum, lymph or blood, (2) emphysema; (3) pulmonary collapse; (4) pulmonary edema, (5) cophony, a modified bronchophony, characterized by a trembling, bleating sound usually heard above the upper border of dullness of pleural effusions, occasionally heard in beginning pneumonia, (6) bronchophony, extreme exaggeration of vocal resonance, the sounds, but not words, are transmitted. Esp noted over marked consolidations and over certain cavities

r., whispering. Auscultation sound heard when patient whispers

resonating. Vibrating sympathetically with a source of sound or electrical oscillations

r. cavities. The resonator of the human voice. Includes upper portion of larynx, pharynx, nasal cavity, paranasal sinuses, and mouth cavity

resonator (rêz'ô-nâ'tôr) [L. *resonare*, to resound]. 1 A structure which is capable of being set into sympathetic vibration when sound waves of the same frequency from another vibrating body strike it. 2 In elect., an apparatus consisting of an electrical circuit in which oscillations of a certain frequency are set up by oscillations of the same frequency in another circuit. When this occurs, the circuits are said to be in syntony

resorbent (rê-sor'bent) [L. *resorbens*, sucking in]. An agent that promotes the absorption of abnormal matter, as exudates or blood clots. Ex. *Potassium iodide, ammonium chloride*.

resorption (rê-sorp'shun) [L. *resorbere*, to drink in]. 1 Act of removal by absorption, as resorption of an exudate or pus. 2 Removal of hard parts of a tooth as a result of lysis and phagocytic action

respirable (rê-spir'â-bl, rê-spir'â-bl) [L. *respirare*, to respire]. Fit or adapted for respiration.

respiration (rê-spir'â-shun) [L. *respiratio*, breathing]. 1 The interchange of gases between an organism and the medium in which it lives. More specifically the taking in of oxygen and its utilization in the tissues and the giving off of carbon dioxide. 2 The act of breathing.

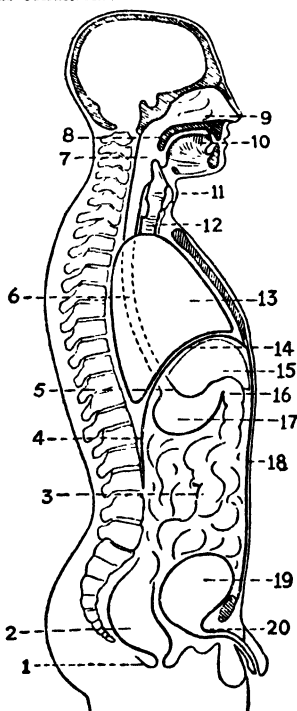
r., abdominal. R. where the diaphragm chiefly exerts itself, while walls of chest are nearly at rest. Utilized in normal quiet breathing, esp. by males, and in pathological conditions as in

pleurisy, pericarditis, and fracture of ribs. Also called *diaphragmatic breathing*.

r., absent. R in which respiratory sounds are suppressed

r., accelerated. Considered accelerated when more than 25 per minute, after 15 years of age.

Frequently occurs in disease. In disease it may be preternaturally frequent, or slow, falling to 60 or 80, or falling to 8 or 10 per minute. Increased frequency may, in health, result from exercise or physical exertion or from mental disturbances. It is present in many disorders of the *lungs*, as in pneumonias, bronchiectasis, advanced pulmonary tuberculosis, consolidation or compression of a lobe or of 1 entire lung, congestion, asthma, emphysema, tumors, aneurysms, diseases of the thorax, hernia, abscess of the diaphragm, and partial obstruction to the entrance of air into the lungs. It may be seen in diseases of the blood, such as the anemias, in *kidney* troubles, *febrile disease*, diseases of the *heart*, and as a result of drugs or nervous conditions.



RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

1. Sphincter ani. 2. Rectum. 3. Intestines. 4. Diaphragm. 5. Cardiac sphincter. 6. Esophagus. 7. Pharynx. 8. Soft palate. 9. Nose. 10. Tongue. 11. Larynx. 12. Trachea. 13. Lungs. 14. Diaphragm. 15. Liver. 16. Pylorus. 17. Stomach. 18. Abdominal muscles. 19. Bladder. 20. Sphincters of the bladder.

r., aerobic. R in which free oxygen is utilized

r., amphoteric. R having amphoteric resonance, *q.v.*

r., anaerobic. Internal respiration occurring in the absence of free oxygen.

r., apneustic. Breathing characterized by prolonged inspirations

r., artificial. Artificial methods to restore respiration in cases of suspended breathing. SEE. *artificial respiration*

r., Biot's. Breathing with alternating periods of apnea and hyperpnea. Occurs in meningitis and disorders of the medulla

r., cell. SYN *biological or intracellular oxidation*. The combination of oxygen with various substances within cells resulting in formation of CO_2 and H_2O and release of energy. There are many intermediary reactions in which substances other than oxygen act as oxidizing agents, *i.e.*, hydrogen or electron acceptors. Reactions are catalyzed by respiratory enzymes which include the flavoproteins, cytochromes, and other enzymes. Certain vitamins (nicotinic amide, riboflavin, thiamine, pyridoxine, and pantothenic acid) are essential in the formation of components of various enzyme systems

r., Cheyne-Stokes. Respirations gradually increase in rapidity and volume until they reach climax, then gradually subside and cease entirely for from 5 to 50 seconds, when they begin again

Due to some disturbance of respiratory center, exact nature of which is as yet undetermined. Usually forerunner of death but may last several months, or few days, and disappear. Ratio between respirations and pulse beats is 1 to 4 or 4.5.

r., cogwheel. SEE *r., interrupted*

r., costal. Costal breathing. R in which chest cavity is enlarged by raising the ribs

r., decreased. It obtains in uremia, diabetic coma, affections of the brain, in shock, hysteria, stenosis of the larynx, in chronic fibroid phthisis, on approaching death, and in poisoning with opium or its derivatives

r., diaphragmatic. Abdominal respiration, *q.v.* Also called *external respiration*

r., direct. R in which an organism such as a one-celled ameba secures its oxygen and gives up carbon dioxide directly to the surrounding medium

r., external. SYN: *pulmonary respiration*. The processes involved in ventilating the lungs (breathing) and the exchange of gases (O_2 and CO_2) between the air in lungs and the blood within capillaries in the walls of alveoli

Inspiration or drawing in of air is accomplished by enlargement of the thoracic cavity. This is brought about by contraction of the diaphragm and by raising the ribs and sternum. *Expiration* or the expulsion of air may be active or passive. In ordinary breathing, it is passive, no muscular effort being needed to bring chest wall back to normal position. In forced or labored respiration, muscular effort is involved

The chemical changes in the air thus taken into the lungs are given under *air*. the volumes of air involved in respiratory movements are given under *spirometry*. If the aspiration of air is accomplished chiefly by contraction of the diaphragm, the abdomen will bulge with each inspiration, for the diaphragm, forming at once the floor of the thorax

and the roof of the abdominal cavity, is dome-shaped, with its concavity downward; in contracting, it pushes the abdominal viscera down. This type of respiration is called diaphragmatic or abdominal. Its opposite is the costal type, in which the ribs and sternum must be raised and which is seen when the abdomen is confined by tight clothing.

RS. breathing, diaphragm, expiration, inspiration, air, spirometry

r., fetal. Exchange of gases in the placenta between blood of fetus and maternal blood.

r., forced. Voluntary hyperpnea (increase in rate and depth of breathing).

r., forms of. Jerking, spasmodic, stertorous, stridulous, whistling, wavy, lack of evenness, abdominal, or thoracic

r., frequent. Common in all febrile and inflammatory diseases, esp in children. As a rule, rapid breathing is a sign of thoracic disease. In hysteria patient often breathes 60 to 70 times per minute. It may occur in acute respiratory affections, lesions of medulla, or it may be induced by atropine, carbon dioxide, cocaine.

r., internal. The passage of oxygen from the blood into the cells, its utilization by the cells and the passage of carbon dioxide from cells into the blood

Oxygen is carried in combination with hemoglobin, oxyhemoglobin gives arterial blood its red color, reduced hemoglobin gives venous blood its blue color. Carbon dioxide is carried in combination with metallic elements in the blood as bicarbonates and also as carbonic acid.

The following table gives the number of cc. of each gas contained in 100 cc of blood. The higher of the 2 figures for carbon dioxide represents conditions during exercise.

Gas	Arterial Blood	Venous Blood
Oxygen	19.5 cc.	12-14 cc.
Carbon dioxide	48.0 cc	58 cc

r., interrupted. R. in which inspiration or expiration is not continuous

r., intrauterine. R. by fetus before birth. See: *r., fetal*

r., Kussmaul's. Deep gasping respiration seen in cases of severe acidosis. See: *air hunger*

r., labored. Dyspnea or difficult breathing, respiration which involves active participation of accessory inspiratory and expiratory muscles

r., method of counting. With the hand in the same position as when taking the pulse, watch the patient's chest, without his knowledge if possible, as breathing is controlled by both the voluntary and involuntary muscles. Count each inspiration and expiration as 1 breath for 1 full minute by watching rise and fall of chest or upper abdomen. When the movements are scarcely perceptible, place the hand gently but firmly on the chest or back and count in this manner. Note hour, frequency, any abnormal condition such as pain associated with breathing.

NORMAL EXPANSION: 2 in. in male, 2½ in. in female.

CAPACITY: Normal male 22 years of age, 5.8 feet, 230 to 240 cu. in., 3.5 cu. in. for each in. in height. Female, 19 years, 5.25 feet, 145 to 150 cu. in., 2.3 cu. in. for each in. in height.

r., muscles of. In *inspiration*, the

diaphragm, and external intercostals. In *forced inspiration*, the following accessory muscles may assist in elevating ribs and sternum: the scaleni, levatores costorum, sternocleidomastoideus, pectoralis major, and serratus posterior superior. In *expiration* (voluntary deep breathing or forced expiration), rectus abdominus, ext and int oblique, transverse abdominis. The following accessory muscles may assist in depressing the ribs: internal intercostals, serratus posterior inferior, quadratus lumborum.

See: diaphragm, expiration, inspiration
r., paradoxical. 1 R. occurring in open pneumothorax in which lung fills on expiration and is deflated on inspiration. 2 Condition seen in paralysis of diaphragm in which diaphragm ascends during inspiration

r., periodic. Breathing of uneven rhythm as in Cheyne-Stokes respiration, *q v*

r., pigment. A pigment that carries oxygen. Ex hemoglobin and hemocyanin.

r., placental. Fetal respiration, *q v*
quotient. See: *quotient, respiratory*

r., rate of. It may be preternaturally frequent, or slow, rising to 60 or 80, or falling to 8 or 10 per minute

In newly born	30-60 per m.
1st year, about	25-30 " "
2nd year, about	20-26 " "
15th year, about	20 " "
21st year:	
Men	16-18 per m
Women	18-20 " "
50th year	16 " "
70th year	14-16 " "
Usual ratio to pulse	1-4 " "

Respiration, Pulse and Temperature Ratio		
Respiration	Pulsations	Temperature
18	80	99° F.
19 (plus)	88	100
21	96	101
23	104	102
25 (minus)	112	103
27	120	104
28	128	105
30	136	106

r., slow. Generally result of some structural or functional derangement of the nervous system

Observed in apoplexy, in effusion of serum within cranium, softening of the brain and in most of the circumstances that occasion coma. It may occur in brain compressions and hemorrhage, and in uremia or be induced by carbon monoxide and opium or its derivatives.

r., stertorous. Rattling or bubbling sounds which obscure normal respiratory sounds. Usually caused by breathing with mouth open with resultant vibration of soft palate

r., stridulous. A high-pitched, crowing or barking sound heard during inspiration caused by an obstruction in vicinity of glottis or in respiratory passageway.

r., system. The lungs and the respiratory passages. The latter include nasal cavities, pharynx, mouth (if open), larynx, trachea, bronchi, and bronchioles.

r., thoracic. R. when abdomen does not move, being performed entirely by expansion of the chest. Observed when peritoneum, diaphragm or its pleural cavity is inflamed. Syn costal r.

respiration, words pert. to: air, complementary; a., minimal, a., reserve; a.,

residual; a., supplemental; a., tidal; apnea; apnea; asphyxia; Biot's breathing; blowing; Buchut's, chest, auscultation of; Cheyne-Stokes, diaphragm, dyspnea; eupnea, hay fever, hyperpnea, hypopnea; infant; inspiration, oligopnea; orthopnea; polypnea, respirator; respiratory; stridor; stridulus; tachypnea; thermometry.

respirator (rēs'pī-rā'tor) [L. *respirāre*, to breathe]. 1 A device by which inspired air is purified, warmed, or medicated when passing through it. 2 A machine for prolonged artificial respiration. See *Drinker respirator*.

respiratory (rē-spir'ā-tō-rī, rēs'pī-rā-tō-rī) [L. *respirāre*, to breathe]. Pertaining to respiration.

r. center. A region in the medulla oblongata which regulates movements of respiration. Consists of an *inspiratory center* located in the rostral half of reticular formation overlying olivary nuclei and an *expiratory center* located dorsal to inspiratory center. A *pneumotaxic center*, located in the pons; also is concerned with respiratory movements.

r. minute volume. Abbr. *RMV*. The amount of air breathed in one minute.

r. system. The lungs, pleura, bronchi, pharynx, larynx, tonsils, and the nose.

respirometer (rēs'pī-rōm'ēt-ēr) [r + G. *metron*, a measure] Instrument to ascertain character of respirations.

response. 1 A reaction such as contraction of a muscle or secretion of a gland resulting from a stimulus. See *reaction*. 2 The sum-total of reactions of an individual to specific conditions as the response (favorable or unfavorable) of a patient to a certain treatment.

r., inverse. The acquisition of a refractoriness to repeated injections of parathyroid hormone. Results in osteopetrosis, or marble-bone disease.

r., triple. Three phases of vasomotor reactions occurring when a pointed instrument is drawn across the skin. Includes (1) red reaction, (2) flare or spreading flush, (3) wheal.

rest (rēst) [A.S. *raestan*, to rest]. 1 Repose of body due to sleep. 2. Freedom from activity, as of mind or body. 3. To lie down; to cease from motion. 4. A remnant of embryonic tissue that persists in the adult. Also called *epithelial* or *fetal rest*.

restiform (rēs'tī-form) [r + *forma*, shape]. Ropelike; rope-shaped.

r. body. Syn. *corpus restiforme*. Inferior cerebellar peduncle.

resting. Inactive, motionless, at rest.

r. cell. 1 A cell not in the process of dividing. 2 A cell when *not* performing its normal function, as a nerve cell which is not conducting an impulse, or a muscle cell which is not contracting.

r. potential. The potential difference which exists across a cell membrane between the outside and the inside of a resting cell.

restitutio ad integrum. Complete restoration to health.

restitution (rēs-tīt-ū'shūn) [L. *restitutio*]. 1. A return to a former status. 2. The act of making amends. 3. The turning of the fetal head to the right or left after it has completely emerged through the vagina.

restorative (rē-stōr'ā-tīv) [L. *restaurāre*, to fix]. 1. Pert. to restoration. 2. An agent that is effective in the regaining of health and strength.

restraint (rē-strānt') [O.Fr. *restrandre*].

1. Process of hindering from any action, mental or physical. 2. State of being hindered. 3. That which hinders or restricts; device or method used to keep a patient from injuring himself. See *knot*. Various states have laws concerning the restraint of patients.

r. in bed. Move bed against wall, place straight backed chairs along open side of bed. Tie them into place by interlacing with rope and then tying to foot and head of bed, or place a wide board the length of bed on either side and fasten through 3 or 4 holes bored near ends of the boards. Place a folded sheet across chest under each armpit with ends of sheet tied to end of bed. Bring patient's arms along sides and place them in a wide pillow slip under back with the open end of the slip pulled to armpits and closed end tucked under buttocks. The weight of body holds pillow slip in place.

r. (of the) lower extremities. Tie a sheet across knees and tie feet together with a figure-of-eight bandage. (Start loop under ankles, cross between feet and bring ends around feet and tie on top.)

r., mechanical. Restraint by physical devices, esp restraint of insane.

r., medicinal. Restraint of mentally ill who are violent by use of narcotics, or sedatives.

resuscitation (rēs-sūs-i-tā'shūn) [L. *resuscitatio*]. Act of bringing one back to full consciousness.

r. oral (mouth to mouth). Adopted by Red Cross. (a) Wipe from mouth any foreign matter. (b) Bend head back, chin pointing up. (c) Pull or push jaw outward moving tongue from back of throat. (d) Open mouth wide and place tightly over victim's mouth, pinching victim's nostrils. Blow into victim's mouth (or nose). (e) Remove your mouth, turn head to side and listen for return rush of air. Repeat blowing. (f) Blow vigorously at rate of 12 breaths a minute. For a child about 20 shallow breaths a minute. (g) If initial failure to get air exchange, recheck head and jaw position. Blow on back can be given after turning adult on side. A child can be up-ended holding ankles and slapping 2 or 3 times between shoulder blades.

RS: *anabiosis, anastasis, artificial respiration, revivification.*

resuscitator (rēs-sūs-i-tā'tor). An automatic breathing machine that forces oxygen into the lungs under pressure of 4 ounces per square inch when back pressure of 3 ounces trips the machine for exhalation. May be used for several patients at the same time.

retardation (rē-tar-dā'shūn) [L. *retardare*, to delay]. 1. A holding back or slowing down; delay. 2. Delayed mental or physical response due to pathological conditions.

retard'ed depress'ion. The depressed state of manic-depressive psychosis.

retch (rēch) [A.S. *hræcan*, to clear the throat]. To make an involuntary attempt to vomit, *q.v.*

retching (rēch'ing) [A.S. *hræcan*, to clear the throat]. An involuntary attempt to vomit.

rete (rē'tē) (pl. *retia*). A network. A plexus of nerves or blood vessels.

r., articular. R. about a joint, esp. a deep anastomosis at knee joint.

r., cutaneum. A network of blood vessels at junction of the corium and superficial fascia.

- r. mirabile.** BNA. A plexus formed by sudden division of a vessel into small twigs, which unite again to form 1 vessel, as in the glomeruli of the kidneys.
- r. elecrant.** A network of vessels at back of elbow formed by divisions of the recurrent ulnar arteries.
- r. ovaril.** A group of rudimentary cell-cords lying in broad ligament and mesovarium of ovary. They are homologous to rete testes in male.
- r., patella.** A superficial network of vessels lying about the patella. Formed by branches of genicular arteries.
- r. subpapillare.** A network of vessels between papillary and reticular layers of the dermis.
- r. testis.** A network of tubules in mediastinum testis which receive sperm through the *tubuli recti* from the seminiferous tubules. From the rete testis, *afferent ducts* convey sperm to the epididymis.
- r., vertebral.** SEE *retia, venous, of the vertebrae*.
- retention** (rê-tên'shūn) [L *retentio*, a holding back]. Retaining in the body that which does not belong there, or which should be excreted, as urine, feces, or perspiration. SEE *chloruremia*.
- r. cyst.** One caused by retention of a secretion in a gland.
- Retrol.** Closure of the gland's duct.
- r. defect.** Inability to recall a name, number, or fact shortly after the subject was requested to remember it.
- r. enema.** Enema to be retained to provide nourishment, medicate the mucosa or for anesthesia. SEE *enema, retention*.
- r. of urine.** This is failure to expel the urine in the bladder.
- This may be due to a number of causes, such as (a) loss of muscle tone of the bladder from anemia, old age, exposure to cold, prolonged operation, or a greatly distended bladder without voiding for a considerable length of time (b) lesions involving nervous pathways to and from the bladder; (c) lesions involving reflex centers in brain and spinal cord, (d) obstruction of the urethra which may result from inflammation, stricture, stones, diverticula, cysts, tumors, or pressure from the outside as in cases of hypertrophy of the prostate, (e) psychogenic factors.
- INDICATIONS:** Disease of spinal cord if not induced by obstruction such as that from calculi, enlarged prostate, or from nervousness.
- r. with overflow.** Spasm of sphincter, causing failure to empty the bladder at one voiding, only overflow dribbling away, due to above causes.
- retia.** Plural of rete
- r., venous, of the vertebrae.** Two plexuses within vertebral canal extending from foramen magnum to coccyx. They lie posteriorly and laterally to dura and between latter and arches of vertebrae.
- reticula.** Plural of reticulum
- reticular** rê-tîk'û-lâr) [L *reticula*, net]. Meshed or in the form of a network.
- r. apparatus of Golgi.** SEE: *Golgi apparatus*
- r. cells.** 1. Phagocytic cells present in lymphatic and myeloid tissues. 2. The cells of reticular connective tissue. SEE: *reticular tissue*.
- r. fibers.** SYN: *lattice fibers, argyrophilic fibers.* Extremely fine argyrophilic fibers found in reticular tissue, q.v.

- r. formation.** SEE: *formation, reticular.*
- r. layer.** Layer of connective tissue forming deeper portion of dermis. Lies beneath papillary layer.
- r. membrane.** Membrane formed by cuticular plates of distal ends of supporting cells in the organ of Corti.
- r. tissue.** A form of connective tissue consisting of a network of reticular fibers and cells. Cells are stellate with protoplasmic processes anastomosing with adjacent cells. Protoplasm also encloses and extends along the fibers. Found principally in bone marrow and lymphatic organs (lymph nodes), spleen and also in various organs (liver, kidney), in tissue underlying mucous membranes, and in walls of blood vessels.
- reticulate.** Of the nature of a network.
- r. substance.** Reticular formation, q.v.
- reticulated** (rê-tîk'û-lâ-têd) [L *reticula*, network]. Netlike; pert. to a reticulum. SYN *reticular*.
- reticulation** (rê-tîk'û-lâ'shūn) [L *reticula*, a net]. The formation of a network mass.
- reticulin** (rê-tîk'û-lîn) [L *reticula*, net]. An albuminoid or scleroprotein substance in the connective tissue framework of lymphatic tissues.
- reticulocyte** (rê-tîk'û-lô-sit) [L *reticula*, net, + G. *kytos*, cell]. A red blood cell containing a network of granules or filaments representing an immature stage in development. Normally comprise about 1% of circulating red-blood cells.
- reticulocytopenia** (re-tîk'û-lô-si'tô-pê-nî-â) [" + " + *penia*, lack]. Lowering of the number of the reticulocytes of the blood.
- reticulocytosis** (re-tîk'û-lô-si'tô-sis) [L *reticula*, net, + G. *kytos*, cell, + *-osis*, intensive]. SYN *reticulosis*. Increase in number of reticulocytes in circulating blood. Indicative of active erythropoiesis in red bone marrow. Occurs after hemorrhage, in high altitudes, and following treatment for pernicious anemia.
- reticuloendothelial.** Pert. to the reticuloendothelial system, q.v.
- r. cell.** SYN *histiocyte, macrophage*. A phagocytic cell of the reticuloendothelial system, q.v.
- r. system.** Abbr RES. Term applied to those cells scattered throughout the body which have the power to ingest (phagocytose) particulate matter (bacteria, colloidal particles). Includes *macrophages* (*histiocytes, clasmatoctes, or resting wandering cells*) of loose connective tissue, *reticular cells* of lymphatic organs and myeloid tissues, *Kupffer cells* of the liver, *cells lining blood sinuses of spleen, bone marrow, adrenal cortex and hypophysis, microglia* of central nervous system, *adventitial cells* about blood vessels and *dust cells* of the lungs. The above types are called *fixed RE cells*. Under certain conditions, esp inflammatory stimuli, fixed cells may become *wandering RE cells*, i.e., they become actively motile. Monocytes of the blood also are included in this group. RE cells function in elimination of worn out cells, esp. red blood cells, in repair of injured tissue, and in defense mechanisms, both local and general, of the body.
- Diseases of the RES. Include lymphosarcoma, reticulum cell sarcoma, Hodgkin's disease, follicular lymphoma, mycosis, fungoides, Gaucher's disease, and Niemann-Pick's disease.

reticuloendotheliosis (re-tik'-ū-lō-ēn'-dō-thē-lī-ō'sis) [“ + “ + “ + -ōsis, intensive]. Hyperplasia of reticuloendothelium.

reticuloendothelium (re-tik'-ū-lō-ēn'-dō-thē-lī-ūm) [“ + “ + *thēlē*, nipple]. Tissue of the reticuloendothelial system.

reticulosis (re-tik'-ū-lō'-sis) [L. *reticula*, network, + G. -ōsis, intensive]. Reticulocytosis, *q.v.*

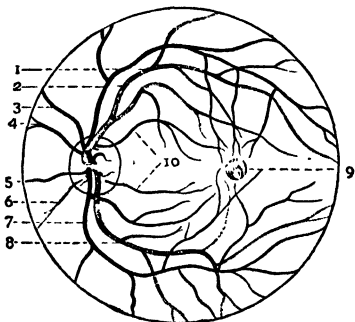
r., *leukemic*. A rare disease, usually fatal, characterized by hyperplasia of reticuloendothelial tissue

reticulum (re-tik'-ū-lūm) [L. *reticulum*, a little net] A network

r. of nucleus. A fine network of linin threads on which are arranged masses of chromatin.

r., stellate. The enamel pulp consisting of stellate cells lying between inner and outer epithelial layers of enamel organ of developing tooth

retiform (rēt'-ī-form) [L. *rēte*, net, + *forma*, shape]. Resembling a network. **SYN.** *reticular*.



RETINAL VESSELS. DIAGRAM OF

1. Superior temporal artery. 2. Superior temporal vein. 3. Superior nasal artery. 4. Superior nasal vein. 5. Inferior nasal artery. 6. Inferior nasal vein. 7. Inferior temporal vein. 8. Inferior temporal artery. 9. Macula lutea. 10. Macular veins.

retina (rēt'-ī-nā) (pl. *retinae*) [L. *rētē*, a net]. Innermost or 3rd tunic of the eye which receives image formed by the lens and is immediate instrument of vision.

It is a light-sensitive structure upon which light rays come to a focus. It extends from the point of entrance of the optic nerve anteriorly to the margin of the pupil, completely lining the interior of the eye. It consists of three parts: (1) *pars optica*, the nervous or sensory portion extending from optic disc forward to *ora serrata*, a wavy line immediately behind ciliary process; (2) *pars ciliaris*, part lining inner surface of ciliary process; and (3) *pars iridica*, part forming post. surface of iris. Slightly lateral to post. pole of the eye is a small, oval, yellowish spot, the *macula lutea*, in center of which is a depression, the *fovea centralis*. This region contains only cones and is the region of most acute vision. About 3.5 mm nasally from the fovea is the *optic papilla* (optic disc), point at which nerve fibers from retina make their exit and form *optic nerve*. This region is devoid of rods and cones and is insensitive to light, hence named the *blind spot*.

The layers of the retina from without inward are

(1) Layer of pigment epithelium; (2) layer of rods and cones, (3) external limiting membrane; (4) external nuclear layer; (5) external plexiform layer, (6) internal nuclear layer; (7) internal plexiform layer; (8) layer of ganglion cells; (9) layer of nerve fibers; (10) internal limiting membrane

COLOR. Normally a purplish red tint, varying with complexion. It is colorless in severe anemia or in ischemia. It is reddened in hyperemia.

Vessels. The arteries shown are branches of a single *central artery*, a branch of the *ophthalmic artery*. The central artery enters at the center of the optic papilla and it supplies the inner layers of retina. The outer layers, including rods and cones, are nourished by capillaries of the choroid layer. The veins lack muscular coats. They parallel the arteries, blood leaving by a *central vein* which leads to the *superior ophthalmic vein*.

r., coarctate. Condition in which there is an effusion of fluid between retina and choroid giving retina a funnel shape.

r., detachment of. Complete or partial separation of retina from the choroid. May follow trauma, or choroidal hemorrhages, or tumors.

r., shot silk. R. having an opalescent appearance sometimes seen in young persons

r., tigroid. R. having a spotted or striped appearance seen in retinitis pigmentosa

retinaculum (rēt-in-āk'-ū-lūm) (pl. *retinacula*) [L. halter]. A band or membrane holding any organ or part in its place. Thickenings of the deep fascia in distal portions of limbs which hold tendons in position when muscles contract. Called *retinaculum tendinum*

r. cutis. A fibrous band connecting the corium with underlying fascia.

r., extensor, of ankle. 1. The *sup. extensor retinaculum*, a band which crosses the extensor tendons of foot and is attached to lower portion of tibia and fibula. 2. The *inf. extensor retinaculum*, a band located on dorsum of foot. Consists of two "limbs" having common origin or lat. surface of calcaneum. The *upper limb* is attached to medial malleolus; *lower limb* curves around instep and is attached to fascia of abductor hallucis on medial side of foot.

r., extensor, of wrist. An oblique band attached medially to styloid process of ulna, hamate bone, and medial ligament of wrist joint. Laterally it is attached to ant. border of radius. Contains 6 separate compartments for passage of extensor tendons to hand.

r., flexor, of ankle. R. extending from medial malleolus to medial tubercle of calcaneum

r., flexor, of wrist. R. extending from trapezium and scaphoid bones laterally to hamate and pisiform bones medially.

r. of hip joint. Any one of three flat bands lying along neck of femur and continuous with capsule of hip joint. Also called *cervical ligaments*.

r. mammae. Strands of connective tissue in mammary gland extending from glandular tissue through fat towards the skin where they are attached to deep fascia. Over cephalic portion of mammae they are well developed and called *suspensory ligaments of Cooper*.

r., patellar. Two fibrous bands (*medial* and *lateral r.*) lying on either side of knee joint and forming part of joint capsule. They are extensions of the insertions of the medial and lateral vastus muscles

r., peroneal. Two fibrous bands on lateral side of foot which contain tendons of peroneus longus and brevis muscles. The *sup. peroneal r.* extends from lat. malleolus to lat. surface of calcaneum, the *inf. peroneal r.* is attached below to calcaneum, above to lower border of inf. extensor retinaculum

r., tendinum. SEE *retinaculum*

retinal (rēt'in-əl) [L *rētē*, net] Concerning the retina

r., correspondence. Condition in which simultaneous stimulation of points in the retinas of two eyes results in formation of a single visual sensation. Such points are called *corresponding points*. These lie in the foveas of the two retinas or in the nasal half of one retina and the temporal half of the other.

Abnormal correspondence results in double vision (*diplopia*) and is usually the result of inequality of ocular muscles. SEE *strabismus*

r., purple. Rhodopsin or visual purple, *q v*

retinene. SYN *zanthoxin*, *visual yellow*
An orange-yellow carotenoid pigment formed in retina as a result of the action of light on rhodopsin, an aldehyde of vitamin A. In dark adaptation, rhodopsin is regenerated from retinene

retinitis (rēt'in-ī'tis) [+ G *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of the retina

SYM Diminished vision, contractions of fields or scotomata, alteration in size of objects, photophobia

TREATMENT. Absolute rest of eyes, protection from light, treat underlying cause

r., actinic. R due to exposure to intense light or other forms of radiant energy.

r., albuminurica. R associated with chronic kidney disease and malignant hypertension

Shows not only general signs of retinitis but is distinguished by white patches in the fundus, esp. surrounding the papilla and in the macular region.

r., apoplectic. R associated with hemorrhaging of retinal vessels

r., circinata. R in which there is a circle of white spots about the macula

r., circumpapillaris. R in which there is a proliferation of outer layers of retina about optic disc.

r., diabetic. R occurring in diabetics, esp that of long duration. Characterized by aneurysmal dilatation of blood vessels, hemorrhages, and waxy and cotton-wool exudates.

r., disciformis. R accompanied by degeneration of retina in region of macula.

r., exogenous purulent. R following introduction of infectious organisms into eye as a result of perforating wound or ulcer.

r., external exudative. SYN: *Ext hemorrhagic r.*, *Coats' disease*. Condition in which large masses of white and yellow crystals occur beneath retina as a result of organization of hemorrhages.

r., metastatic. Acute purulent retinitis resulting from lodgment of infective emboli in retinal vessels.

r., pigmentosa. SYN *primary pigmentary degeneration of retina*. A

chronic progressive disease characterized by degeneration of retinal neuroepithelium, esp rods, atrophy of optic nerve, and widespread pigmentary changes in retina. A degenerative condition without inflammation. Etiology unknown but a hereditary tendency is manifested. Usually appears in childhood

r., proliferans. Vascularized masses of connective tissue which project from retina into the vitreous. End result of recurrent hemorrhage from retina into the vitreous

r., punctata albescent. SYN *degeneratio punctata albescent*. A nonprogressive degenerative, familial disease characterized by presence of innumerable, minute, white spots scattered over entire retina and without pigmentary changes. Usually starts early in life

r., punctate, central. R characterized by numerous white or yellow spots in fundus of eye

r., septic. SYN *r. of Roth*. A mild benign condition occurring in patients with systemic infections

r., solar. R resulting from exposure of retina to rays of sun

r., stellate. SYN: *toxic exudative r.*, *pseudonephritic r.* R characterized by presence of exudates and hemorrhages, blurring of optic disc, and formation of a star-shaped figure about macula.

r., syphilitic. R resulting from or associated with syphilis. May involve not only retina but also optic nerve (syphilitic neuroretinitis)

retinoblastoma. A malignant glioma of the retina. Occurs in young children and shows a hereditary pattern. Usually unilateral

retinchoroiditis (rēt'in-ō-kō-royd-ī'tis) [L *rētē*, net, + G *chorioeīdēs*, skinlike, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of retina and choroid.

retinocystoma (rēt'in-ō-sis-tō-mā) [+ G *-kystis*, sac, + *-ōma*, tumor]. Glioma of the retina

retinoid (rēt'in-oyd) [+ *eidos*, resemblance]. Like the retina

retinopapillitis (rēt'in-ō-pā-pīl-ī'tis) [+ *papilla*, nipple, + G *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of retina and optic papilla. SYN: *papilloretinitis*.

retinopathy. Any disorder of the retina.

r., arteriosclerotic. R accompanying generalized arteriosclerosis and moderate hypertension

r., diabetic. R occurring in diabetics, usually 6-8 years after onset of disease

r., hypertensive. That associated with essential hypertension, toxemia of pregnancy, glomerulonephritis

r., syphilitic. R occurring in later stages of syphilis

retinoscope (rēt'in-ō-skōp) [+ G *skopein*, to see]. An instrument used in performing retinoscopy.

retinoscopy (rēt'in-ōs'kō-pī) [+ G *skopein*, to examine]. Shadow test or refraction of eyes by effect of lights and shadows SYN *skiascopy*.

retisolution (rēt-i-sō-lū'shūn) [L *rētē*, net, + *solutio*, dissolution]. Dissolution of the Golgi structures.

retispersion (rēt-i-sper'zhūn) [+ *spersto*, a scattering]. Transference of Golgi structures to periphery of the cell.

retort (rē-tort') [L *retortus*, bent back]. A flasklike, long-necked vessel used for distilling.

retothelium (rē'tō-thē'lī-ūm) [+ G *thēlē*, nipple]. Cellular layers covering

reticular tissue. SYN: *reticuloendothelium*, *reticulothelium*.

re'tract'. To draw back.

retractile (rē-trākt'īl) [L. *retractilis*, able to be drawn back]. Capable of being drawn back or in.

retraction (rē-trākt'shūn) [L. *retractio*, from *retrahere*, to draw back]. A shortening. The act of drawing backward or state of being drawn back.

r. ring. A ridge sometimes felt on uterus above the pubes, marking line of separation bet upper contractile and lower dilatable segments of the uterus. Seen in prolonged or obstructed labor. SYN *Bandl's ring*.

r., uterine. The process by which muscular fibers of the uterus remain permanently shortened to a small degree following each contraction or labor pain.

retractor (rē-trākt'tor) [L. from *retrahere*, to draw back]. 1. Instrument for holding back the margins of a wound. 2. Muscle which draws in any organ or part.

re'treat'. Act of retiring or withdrawing from difficult life situations. May be direct as in physical flight or indirect as in malingering, illness, abnormal preoccupation, and self-deception.

retro- [L.] Prefix meaning backward.

retroauricular (rē'trō-aw-rik'ū-lar) [L. *rētrō*, backward, + *auricularis*, ear]. Behind the auricle or ear.

retrobuccal (rē'trō-būk'āl) [L. *rētrō*, backward, + *bucca*, cheek]. Concerning the back part of the mouth or area behind the mouth.

retrobulbar (rē'trō-būl'bar) [+ G *bolbos*, a bulb]. 1. Behind the eyeball. 2. Post. to the medulla oblongata.

retrocendent (rē'trō-sē'dēnt) [+ *cedere*, to go]. Going backward, returning.

retrocervical (rē'trō-sēr'vī-kāl) [+ *cervix*, neck]. Back of the cervix uteri.

retrocession (rē'trō-sēs'hūn) [+ *cessio*, from *cedere*, to go]. 1. A going back; a relapse. 2. Metastasis of a condition from the surface to an internal organ. 3. Indication of an abnormal (further back) position of the uterus.

retrocolic (rē'trō-kol'ik) [+ G *kōlon*, colon]. Back of the colon.

retrocollic (rē'trō-kōl'ik) [+ *collum*, neck]. Concerning the back of the neck.

r. spasm. Wryneck with spasms affecting post. muscles of neck.

retrocollis (rē'trō-kōl'is) [L. *rētrō*, backward, + *collum*, neck]. Spasm of post. muscles of the neck with torsion. SYN: *torticollis*.

retrocurive (rē'trō-kūr'siv) [+ *curtio*, from *currere*, to run]. Stepping or turning backward.

retrodeviation (rē'trō-dē'vī-ā'shūn) [+ *deviare*, to turn aside]. Backward displacement, as of an organ.

retrodisplacement (rē'trō-dis-plās'mēnt) [+ Fr. *déplacer*, to displace]. Displacement backwards of a part.

retrosophageal (rē'trō-ē-sōf-ā'jē-āl) [+ G. *oisophagus*, gullet]. Located behind the esophagus.

retroflexed (rē'trō-flēkst) [+ *flexus*, bent, from *flectere*, to turn]. Bent backward.

retroflexion (rē'trō-flēkt'shūn) [L. *rētrō*, backward, + *flexio*, a bending]. A bending or flexing backward.

r. of uterus. A condition of the womb in which its body is bent backward at an angle with the cervix whose position usually remains unchanged.

SYM: Irritability of rectum with retention of stool. Neuralgia of uterus

and as consequence of the natural congestion and nervous compression. so-called uterine colic may result from retention of the secretion of the intra-uterine mucous membrane. If retroflexion is great enough to occlude uterine canal, dysmenorrhea and sterility result.

TREATMENT. Constitutional treatment to give strength and tone to tissues of the region. Postural treatment, the knee-chest position so that force of gravity may assist in throwing organ into proper position. Use of uterine elevator. Tampons.

retrogasserian (rē'trō-gās-sēr'i-ān) [L. *rētrō*, backward, + *gasserian*]. Referring to the post root of the gasserian ganglion.

retrograde (rē'trō-grād, rē'trō-grād) [+ *grad*, to step]. Moving backward, degenerating from better to worse state.

r. amnesia. Loss of memory for events and situations just preceding time of patient's illness.

retrography (rē'trō-grā'fī) [+ G *graphein*, to write]. Mirror writing, a symptom of certain brain diseases.

retrogression (rē'trō-grēs'hūn) [L. *rētrō*, backward, + *gressus*, stepping]. 1. A going backward as in the involution, degeneration, or atrophy of a tissue or structure. 2. Passing from a more complex to a simpler type of structure in the development of an organ, an individual, or a race. 3. The return of symptoms in recovery from a disease.

retrogressive changes (rē'trō-grēs'iv) [+ *gressus*, stepping]. Changes to lower type of organization, such as in atrophy, degeneration, necrosis, hypertrophy, etc.

retroinfection (rē'trō-in-fēkt'shūn) [+ *infectio*, infection]. Infection communicated by the fetus in *utero* to the mother.

retroinsular (rē'trō-in-sū-lar) [+ *insula*, island]. Situated behind the island of Reil.

retrojection (rē'trō-jēkt'shūn). Washing out a cavity from within by injection of a fluid.

retrolabyrinthine (rē'trō-lāb-i-rīn'thīn) [L. *rētrō*, backward, + G. *labyrinthos*, a maze]. Situated behind the labyrinth of the ear.

retrolental. Behind the crystalline lens. **r. disease**. A disease of the eye often causing blindness in babies and children. Said to be due to the concentration of oxygen to premature babies. No higher than 40% should be used.

r. fibroplasia. Abbr RLF. Condition in which an opaque fibrous membrane develops on post surface of the lens. Occurs chiefly in premature infants, weighing less than 2000 Gm., esp those subjected to high oxygen concentrations for a considerable period of time. **retrolingual** (rē'trō-līng'gwāl) [+ *lingua*, tongue]. Behind the tongue.

retromammary (rē'trō-mām'mā-rī) [+ *mamma*, breast]. Located behind the mammary gland.

retromandibular (rē'trō-mān'dīb'ū-lar) [+ *mandibulum*, jaw]. Located behind the lower jaw.

retromastoid (rē'trō-mās'toyd) [L. *rētrō*, backward, + G *mastos*, breast, + *eidos*, like]. Situated behind the mastoid process.

retromorphosis (rē'trō-mor'fō-sīs) [+ G. *morphe*, form, + *-ōsis*, intensive]. 1. Change in shape accompanying a transition from a higher to a lower type of structure. 2. Retrogressive changes within cells or tissues; catabolism. *q.v.* **retronasal** (rē'trō-nā'zāl) [+ *nasus*,

nose]. Relating to or situated at the back part of the nose.

retroocular (rê"trô-ôk'ô-lar) [L. *rêtrô*, backward, + *oculus*, eye]. Located behind the eye.

retroperitoneal (rê"trô-pêr-i-tô-nê'âl) [" + G. *peritoneum*, peritoneum]. Located behind the peritoneum.

retroperitoneum (rê"trô-pêr-i-tô-nê'ûm) [" + G. *peritoneum*, peritoneum]. The space behind the peritoneum.

retroperitonitis (rê"trô-pêr-i-tô-nî'tis) [" + -itis, inflammation]. Inflammation behind the peritoneum.

retropharyngeal (rê"trô-fâr-in'jô-âl) [" + G. *pharynx*, pharynx]. Behind the pharynx.

retropharyngitis (rê"trô-fâr-in-jî'tis) [L. *rêtrô*, backward, + G. *pharynx*, pharynx, + -itis, inflammation]. Inflammation of the retropharyngeal tissue.

retroplacental (rê"trô-plâ-sên'tâl) [" + *placenta*, a flat cake]. Behind the placenta, or behind both the placenta and the uterine wall.

retroplasia (rê"trô-plâ'zi-â) [" + G. *plasma*, to form]. Degenerative change of a cell or tissue into a more primary form.

retroposed (rê-trô-pôsd') [" + *posus*, from *ponere*, to place]. Displaced backward.

retropulsion (rê"trô-pul'shûn) [L. *rêtrô*, backward, + *pulsio*, a thrusting]. 1. Pushing back of any part, as of the fetal head in labor. 2. A walking or running backward, involuntarily, seen in some nervous disorders.

retrosternal (rê"trô-ster'nâl) [" + G. *sternon*, chest]. Behind the sternum.

r. pulse. Venous pulse felt over suprasternal notch.

retroarsal (rê-trô-tar'sâl) [" + G. *tarsos*, edge of eyelid]. Located behind the tarsus of the eye.

retrouterine (rê"trô-û'têr-in) [" + *uterus*, womb]. Located behind the uterus.

retrovaccination. Vaccination with virus obtained from a calf inoculated with smallpox virus obtained from a human.

retroversion (rê"trô-ver'shûn, rê"trô-ver'shûn) [" + *versio*, a turning]. A turning or state of being turned back.

r. of uterus. Displacement of the uterus backward with cervix pointing forward toward symphysis pubis.

Normally, the cervix points toward the lower end of the sacrum with the fundus toward the suprapubic region. Retroversion may be met with in early months of pregnancy and serious complications may result if not corrected.

re'trude'. To force inward or backward.

re'tru'sion. 1. Process of forcing backward, esp. with reference to teeth. 2. Condition in which teeth are retroposed.

Retzius, lines of (ret'zê-ûs). Brownish, concentric lines in the enamel of a tooth.

R., space of. SYN: *preperineal space*, *retropubic space*, *cavum Retzi*. Space in lower portion of abdomen between bladder and pubic bones and bounded superiorly by peritoneum. Contains areolar tissue, fat, and a plexus of veins.

R., veins of. SYN: *retroperitoneal veins*. Veins forming communications bet the mesenteric veins and inf. vena cava.

Reuss's test (rois'ez). Test for atropine employing sulfuric acid and an oxidizing agent.

revellent (rê-vêl'ent) [L. *rê*, back, + *velere*, to draw]. 1. Producing revulsion, the diversion of disease or blood from

one part of the body to another. 2. Agent producing revulsion.

re'verbération. Process by which closed chains of neurons when excited by a single impulse will continue to discharge impulses from collaterals of its cells.

re'vers'al. 1. A change or turning in the opposite direction. 2. In *Psych.*, a change in an instinct to its opposite, as from love to hate.

re'vers'ion. 1. Return to a previously existing condition. 2. In genetics, the appearance of traits possessed by a remote ancestor. SEE *atavism*.

revivification (rê-vîv'î-fî-kâ'shûn) [" + *vivere*, to live, + -ficâre, to do]. 1. Attempt to restore life to those apparently dead; restoration to life or consciousness. Also restoring life in local parts, as a limb after freezing. 2. Paring of surfaces to facilitate healing, as in a wound.

revulsant (rê-vûl'sânt) [" + *vulso*, a pulling]. 1. Causing transfer of disease or blood from one part of the body to another. 2. Drug which draws blood to an inflamed part.

revulsion (rê-vûl'shûn) [L. *revulsio*, a pulling back]. 1. Act of driving backward, as diverting disease from one part to another by a quick withdrawal of the blood from that part. 2. PT. Circulatory changes obtained by sudden and intense reactions to heat and cold.

The Scotch douche is a powerful revulsive measure. SEE *counterirritation*.

revulsive (rê-vûl'siv) [L. *revulsio*, a pulling back]. 1. Causing revulsion. 2. A counterirritant.

Rh. 1. Chemical symbol for rhodium. 2. Abbr for *rhesus*, a monkey (*Macaca rhesus*) in which the Rh factor was first identified.

Rh antiserum. SYN: *anti-Rh-serum*. Human serum which contains Rh antibodies.

Rh-Hr agglutinogens (antigens). Substances present on red blood cells which stimulate antibody formation. There are 8 types: rh, rh', rh'', rh''', Rh, Rh⁺, Rh⁻, Rh⁺, Rh⁻, named after the genes which determine their existence.

Rh blood factor. A factor discovered in erythrocytes of the rhesus monkey and present in about 85% of human population, such individuals being designated Rh+ (Rh positive). In the remaining 15% (Rh-, or Rh negative) it causes, when injected, the formation of anti-Rh agglutinin. Subsequent transfusions of Rh+ blood may result in serious transfusion reactions (agglutination and hemolysis of red blood cells). A pregnant woman may become sensitized by blood of a Rh positive fetus. In subsequent pregnancies, if the fetus is Rh positive, Rh antibodies produced in maternal blood may cross the placenta and destroy fetal cells giving rise to *erythroblastosis fetalis*.

Subsequent study has revealed the existence of three primary Rh factors (Rh₀, rh', and rh''). Rh₀ is the one usually responsible for clinical reactions.

Rh genes. A series of eight allelic genes which are responsible for the various Rh blood types and designated r, r', r'', r⁺, R⁰, R¹, R², and R³. Genes represented by small r's are responsible for Rh-negative persons; those by large R's for Rh positive persons.

Rhabditis (râb-dî'tis) [G. *rhabdos*, rod]. A genus of small nematode worms, some of which are parasitic.

rhabdo- [G. *rhabdos*, rod]. Combining form meaning *rod*.

rhabdomyoma (răb"ô-dô-mî-ô-mă) [+ *mys*, *my-*, muscle, + *-oma*, tumor]. A striated muscular tissue tumor.

rhabdophobia (răb-dô-fô-bî-ă) [+ *phobos*, fear]. Abnormal fear of being chastised, or of anything that might be used for such a purpose, as a *rod*.

rhachialgia (ră"ki-ăl'i-i-ă) [G. *rhachis*, spine, + *algos*, pain]. Pain in the spine.

rhachiocampsis (ră"ki-ô-kămp'sis) [+ *kampsis*, a bending]. Curvature of spine.

rhachioplegia (ră"ki-ô-plê'i-i-ă) [+ *plêgê*, a stroke]. Spinal paralysis.

rhachioscoliosis (ră"ki-ô-skô-lî-ô'sis) [+ *skoliosis*, a bending]. Curvature of the spine laterally.

rhachis (ră'kis) [G.]. Spinal column.

rhachischisis (ră-kis'kis-is) [G. *rhachis*, spine, + *schisis*, fissure]. A congenital cleft in the spinal column.

rhachitis (ră-kî'tis) [+ *-itis*, inflammation]. Constitutional disease of infancy marked by faulty nutrition and bone deformity. *SYN* *rachitis*, *rickets*, *q.v.*

rhacoma (ră-kô'mă) [G. *rhakoein*, to rend]. 1. Ragged, irregular abrasion, usually of the skin. 2. Relaxation of integument of scrotum.

rhagades (răg'ăd-êz) [G. *rhagadês*, tears]. Linear fissures appearing in skin, esp at the corner of the mouth or anus, causing pain.

If due to syphilis, they form a radiating scar on healing.

rhagadiform (răg'ăd-i-form) [+ *L. forma*, shape]. Fissured, having cracks.

-rhagia [G.]. Suffix meaning *bleeding*.

raphania (răf-ă'ni-ă) [G. *raphanos*, radish]. Spasmodic disease caused by eating the wild radish. *SYN* *raphania*.

raphe (ră'fê) [G. *raphê*, a seam]. A seam or ridge. *SYN* *raphe*.

rhagma (rêg'mă) [G. *rhêgma*, a tear]. Rupture, fracture or rent, as of vessel walls, a bone, or of an abscess.

rhembasmus (rêm-băs'mûs). Wandering of mind; indecision.

rheo- [G.]. Combining form meaning *current*, *stream*.

rheobase (rê'ô-băs) [G. *rheos*, current, + *basis*, step]. In unipolar testing with the galvanic current using negative as active pole, the minimal voltage required for a response when the make of the current is determined.

This is the rheobase, or threshold of excitation. *SEE* *chronaxie*.

rheochord (rê'ô-kord) [+ *chordê*, cord]. Type of rheostat used for measuring resistance of an electric current. *SEE* *rheostat*.

rheometer (rê-ôm'êr-êr) [+ *metron*, a measure]. 1. Instrument for qualitative determination of presence of an electric current. *SYN* *galvanometer*. 2. Device for measuring rapidity of the blood current.

rheonome (rê'ô-nôm) [+ *nemein*, to distribute]. Device for ascertaining the effect of irritation on a nerve.

rheophore (rê'ô-fôr) [+ *phoros*, a carrier]. A cord conducting an electrical current, as one bet. patient and electrical apparatus. *SYN* *electrode*.

rheoscope (rê'ô-skôp) [+ *skopein*, to examine]. Device indicating the existence of an electric current. *SYN* *galvanoscope*.

rheostat (rê'ô-stăt) [+ *statos*, standing]. A device maintaining fixed or variable resistance for controlling the amount of current entering a circuit.

rheostosis (rê-ôs-tô'sis) [G. *rheos*, current, + *osteon*, bone]. A hypertrophy and condensing osteitis in streaks, involving long bones.

rheotachygraphy (rê-ô-tă-kig'ră-fl) [+ *tachys*, swift, + *graphein*, to write]. Graphic recording of variation of electromotive force in a muscle.

rheotaxis (rê'ô-tăks'is) [+ *taxis*, arrangement]. Reaction to a current of fluid causing the part acted upon to move against the current.

rheotome (rê'ô-tôm) [+ *tomê*, a cutting]. An interrupter with an adjustable speed control.

rheotrope (rê'ô-trôp) [+ *tropos*, a turning]. An instrument for automatically reversing a current of electricity.

rhestocythemia (iês'tô-si-thê'mi-ă) [G. *rhaisios*, destroyed, + *kytos*, cell, + *ama*, blood]. Condition of degenerated red blood cells in the peripheral circulation.

rheum, rheuma (rûm, rûm'ă) [G. *rheuma*, a flowing]. Any catarrhal or watery discharge.

r., salt. Moist tetter and similar skin eruptions, chronic eczema.

rheumatic (rû-măt'ik) [G. *rheuma*, a flowing]. Pert. to rheumatism.

r., chorea. *SEE* *chorea*, *Sydenham's r. fever*. A systemic, fibrile disease, inflammatory and nonsuppurative in nature, variable in severity, duration, and sequelae. It is frequently followed by serious heart disease.

Etiol. Unknown, but its onset usually follows a preceding infection by a strain of group A beta hemolytic streptococci. Attacks usually occur in childhood, an individual is especially susceptible to subsequent attacks. Onset gradual or acute.

SYM. Preceding streptococcal respiratory infection, fever, migratory polyarthritis, pain upon motion, abdominal pain, Sydenham's chorea (St. Vitus' dance), cardiac involvement (pericarditis, myocarditis, and endocarditis). Later gives rise to precordial discomfort and development of heart murmurs. Skin manifestations include *erythema marginatum* and development of subcutaneous nodules. Epistaxis is common.

TREATMENT: Enforced bed rest until signs of active rheumatic fever have disappeared. Salicylates to relieve pain and reduce fever. Sulfonamides, penicillin, and streptomycin are ineffective and should not be used. Hormone therapy (cortisone and ACTH) sometimes employed under carefully controlled conditions. Complications, esp those involving heart, require special treatment.

rheumatism (rûmăt-izm) [G. *rheuma*, a flowing, + *-ismos*, condition]. A general term commonly applied to conditions acute and chronic, characterized by soreness and stiffness of muscles and pain in joints and associated structures. It includes arthritis (infectious, rheumatoid, gouty), arthritis due to rheumatic fever or trauma, degenerative joint disease, neurogenic arthropathy and degenerative joint disease, hydroarthrosis, myositis, bursitis, fibromyositis, and many other conditions. *SEE* *arthritis*, *rheumatic fever*.

Etiol. Possibly a filtrable pleuropneumonia-like microorganism.

SYM: Generally begins abruptly or sometimes follows such prodromes as malaise, chilliness and sore throat. The large joints usually affected; are slightly reddened, swollen, intensely painful and tender to touch. Marked tendency not

only to spread from joint to joint but to disappear abruptly in one, while it attacks another. Knees, ankles, elbows and wrists most commonly involved, but no joint exempt. In severe cases intensely painful, tender and sometimes rigid.

Fever rises to 102° or 103° F., indefinite in its duration, irregular in course. Perspiration often copious; peculiar sour smell, acid reaction, urine scanty, high colored. On standing, throws down an abundant sediment of urates and uric acid. Tongue heavily coated, appetite lost, bowels constipated; face at first flushed, later becomes anemic.

r., acute articular. SEE: *rheumatic fever*.

r., chronic. R. associated with a joint disorder such as rheumatoid arthritis, gout, or degenerative joint disease which usually results in deformity of the joint.

r., gonorrheal. Arthritis resulting from gonorrheal infection. SEE: *gonorrhea*.

r., muscular. Term applied to a number of muscular conditions characterized by tenderness, soreness, pain, and local spasm. Includes such conditions as fibromyositis, myositis, myalgia, and torticollis, *q v*.

r., palindromic. Recurring attacks of acute arthritis and periarthritis at irregularly spaced intervals.

r., psychogenic. R. of psychic origin, esp. that occurring under emotional stress; common among soldiers.

rheumatoid (rū'mā-toyd) [" + *eidos*, like]. Of the nature of rheumatism.

r. arthritis. Form with inflammation of the joints, stiffness, swelling, cartilaginous hypertrophy, and pain. SEE: *arthritis*.

rhexis (rēks'is) [G. *rhexis*, a rupture]. The rupture of any organ, blood vessel, or tissue.

rhic/no'sis. Wrinkling of the skin due principally to atrophy of subcutaneous tissue, esp. elastic fibers.

rhinal (rī'nāl) [G. *rhis*, *rhin*-, nose]. Concerning the nose. SYN: *nasal*.

rhinalgia (rī-nāl'jī-ā) [" + *algos*, pain]. Pain in nose, nasal neuralgia.

rhinencephalon (rī-nēn-sēf'āl-ōn) [G. *rhis*, *rhin*-, nose, + *cephalos*, brain]. Portion of brain concerned with reception and integration of olfactory impulses. Includes olfactory bulb, olfactory tract and striae, intermediate olfactory area, pyriform area, paraterminal area, hippocampal formation, and fornix. It constitutes the paleoallium and archipallium.

rhinesthesia (rī-nēs-thē'zī-ā) [" + *aisthēsis*, sensation]. The sense of smell.

rhineurynter (rī-nū-rin'tēr) [" + *eurynein*, to dilate]. Elastic bag used for dilating the nostrils.

rhinion (rī'n'ōn) [G. *rhinion*, nostril]. Lower end of the suture bet. nasal bones. A craniofacial point. SYN: *punctum nasale inferius*.

rhinitis (rī-nī'tis) [G. *rhis*, *rhin*-, nose, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the nasal mucosa. SEE: *endorrhinitis*, *ozena*.

r., acute. SYN: *common head cold*, *coryza*. Acute congested condition of nose with increased secretion of mucus.

ETIOLOGY: A filtrable virus.

TREATMENT: No specific treatment is known. General measures include rest, adequate fluids, well-balanced diet. Analgesics and antipyretics may be used to make patient comfortable. Sulphonamides and antibiotics are of no value.

Antihistamines may relieve early symptoms but do not "abort" or alter course. Vasoconstrictors in form of inhalants or nasal sprays or drops may give temporary relief.

r., allergic. SYN: *atopic rhinitis*, *vasomotor rhinitis*, *hay fever*. Rhinitis due to sensitivity of nasal mucosa to an allergen.

r., atrophic. Chronic inflammation with marked atrophy of mucous membrane with considerable dry crusting and disturbance in the sense of smell.

Usually accompanied by *ozena*. The throat is dry and, as a rule, contains crusts. A husky voice or hoarseness is often a common accompaniment.

SYM: Fetid odor from nose and throat, with considerable crusting.

TREATMENT: Irrigation of nose with warm alkalized saline solution twice daily. General hygienic measures. Correction of any associated disorders. Surgical treatment seldom helpful.

r. caseosa. Unilateral rhinitis characterized by accumulation in nose and sinuses of offensive cheese-like masses and accompanied by a seropurulent discharge.

r., chronic hyperplastic. Chronic inflammation of mucous membrane accompanied by polypoid formation and underlying sinus pathology. SEE: *sinus*.

r., chronic hypertrophic. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose characterized by hypertrophy of the mucous membrane of the turbinates and the septum.

SYM: Those of nasal obstruction, post-nasal discharge and recurrent head colds.

TREATMENT: Consists in surgical removal of hypertrophic or mulberry ends of inf. turbinates and cauterization of mucosa of inf. turbinates and septum.

r., fibrinous. R. characterized by formation of a false membrane in nasal cavities.

r., hyperesthetic. Nonseasonal symptom complex depending on a conditioning predisposition of eyes and respiratory tract.

ETIOLOGY: Hyperplastic sinus disease, allergy, neuromotor instability, etc.

SYM: Nasal blockage, watery discharge from nose, sneezing.

TREATMENT: Exenteration of hyperplastic sinuses, skin tests for irritating substances with immunization, internal medication such as calcium, sedatives, etc. SYN: *vasomotor rhinitis*. SEE: *allergy*, *hay fever*.

r., perennial. SYN: *vasomotor r.*; *hyperesthetic r.* Rhinitis which is nonseasonal but continues indefinitely with variations in severity.

r., periodic. Allergic rhinitis, *q v*.

r., pseudomembranous. Fibrinous *r.*, *q v*.

r., vasomotor. SEE: *r., hyperesthetic*; *r., allergic*.

rhino- [G.]. Combining form meaning the nose.

rhinoantritis (rī'nō-ān-trī'tis) [G. *rhis*, *rhin*-, nose, + *antron*, cavity, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of the nasal cavities and one or both maxillary antra.

rhinobyon (rī-nō-bī'ōn) [" + *byēn*, to plug]. A tampon or plug for the nose.

rhinocanthectomy (rī'nō-kān-thēk'tō-mī) [" + *kantōs*, corner of the eye, + *ektomē*, excision]. Excision of inner canthus of the eye. SYN: *rhinocanatomy*.

rhinocoele (rī'nō-sē) [" + *kōllos*, hollow].

The ventricle or hollow of the olfactory lobe or *rhinoencephalon*.

rhinochiloplasty (rī'nō-kī'lō-plās-tī) [*+* *cheilos*, lip, *+* *plastos*, formed] Plastic surgery of the nose and upper lip

rhinocleisis (rī'nō-kī'lī'sis) [*+* *kleisis*, closure]. Nasal obstruction

rhinodacryolith (rī'nō-dāk'ri-ō-lith) [*+* *dakryon*, tear, *+* *lithos*, stone]. A nasal calculus.

rhinodynia (rī'nō-dīn'ī-ā) [G. *rhis*, *rhin-*, nose, *+* *odynē*, pain] Nasal pain SYN *rhinalgia*.

Rhinoestrous (rī-nēs'trūs). A genus of flies belonging to family Oestridae. Larvae inhabit nasal and buccal cavities of mammals

R. purpureus. Russian gad-fly, whose larvae sometimes cause naso- and ophthalmomyiasis in man

rhinogenous (rī-nōj'ēn-ūs) [*+* *gennan*, to produce]. Originating in the nose

rhinokyphosis (rī'nō-kī-fō'sis). A nose with an excessively prominent bridge

rhinolalia (rī'nō-lā-lī-ā) [*+* *lalia*, speech]. Nasal quality of voice

r. aperta. R. caused by undue patency of posterior nares

r. clausa. R. caused by closure of nasal passages.

rhinolaryngitis (rī'nō-lār-in-jī'tis) [*+* *laryx*, tube, *+* *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of mucosa of nose and larynx at the same time

rhinolite (rī'nō-līt) [*+* *lithos*, a stone]. A nasal calculus; stone in the nose

rhinolith (rī'nō-lith) [*+* *lithos*, stone]. Nasal concretion

rhinolithiasis (rī'nō-lith-ī-ā-sis) [*+* *+* *-iasis*, condition]. The formation of nasal calculi.

rhinologist (rī'nō-lō-jist) [G. *rhis*, *rhin-*, nose, *+* *logos*, study]. A specialist in diseases of the nose.

rhinology (rī'nō-lō-jī) [*+* *logos*, study]. Science of the nose and its diseases.

rhinomanometer (rī'nō-mān-ōm'ēt-ēr) [*+* *manos*, thin, *+* *metron*, a measure]. A device for measuring the amount of nasal obstruction.

rhinometer (rī-nōm'ēt-ēr) [*+* *metron*, a measure]. Device for measurement of the nose.

rhinomiosis (rī'nō-mī-ō'sis) [*+* *meiōsis*, a lessening]. Surgical reduction in size of the nose.

rhinomectomy (rī-nōm-mēk'tō-mī) [*+* *omma*, eye, *+* *ektomē*, excision]. Surgical excision of the inner canthus.

rhinomycosis (rī'nō-mī-kō'sis) [*+* *mykēs*, fungus, *+* *-ōsis*, condition]. Fungi in mucous membranes and secretions of the nose.

rhinonecrosis (rī'nō-nē-krō'sis) [G. *rhis*, *rhin-*, nose, *+* *nekrosis*, death]. Necrosis of the nasal bones.

rhinopathy (rī-nōp'ā-thī) [*+* *pathos*, disease]. Any nasal diseases.

rhinopharyngitis (rī'nō-fār-in-jī'tis) [*+* *pharynx*, pharynx, *+* *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of the nasopharynx.

rhinopharyngeole (rī'nō-fār-in-gō-sēl) [*+* *+* *kelē*, a mass]. A nasopharyngeal tumor.

rhinopharyngolith (rī'nō-fār-in-gō-lith) [*+* *+* *lithos*, stone]. Concretion in the nasal pharynx.

rhinopharynx (rī'nō-fār'inks) [*+* *pharynx*, pharynx]. Upper portion of pharynx continuous with the nasal passages.

rhinophonia (rī'nō-fō'nī-ā) [*+* *phōnē*, voice]. A nasal tone in speaking.

rhinophyma (rī'nō-fī'mā) [G. *rhis*, *rhin-*, nose, *+* *phyma*, growth]. Lobular hypertrophy of nose, with red coloration, congestion and retention of sebum. SYN. *acne rosacea*

rhinoplasty (rī'nō-plās-tī) [*+* *plastos*, formed]. Plastic surgery of the nose.

rhinopolypus (rī'nō-pōl'ip-ūs) [*+* *polys*, many, *+* *pos*, foot]. Polypus of the nose.

rhinoreaction (rī'nō-rē-āk'shūn) [*+* *L. rē*, back, *+* *actio*, an acting]. Moeller's test for tuberculosis, a nasal tuberculin reaction

rhinorrhagia (rī'nō-rā-jī-ā) [*+* *rhēg-nūnai*, to burst forth]. Profuse hemorrhage from nose. SYN *epistaxis*, *nose-bleed*.

rhinorrhea (rī'nō-rē-ā) [*+* *rhoa*, a flow]. Thin, watery discharge from nose.

r. cerebrosplinal. Discharge of spinal fluid from nose due to defect in cribriform plate.

rhinosalpingitis (rī'nō-sāl'pīn-jī'tis) [*+* *salpiz*, *salpigg-*, tube, *+* *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the mucosa of the nose and eustachian tube.

rhinoscleroma (rī'nō-skīe-rō-mā) [G. *rhis*, *rhin-*, nose, *+* *sklēros*, hard, *+* *-ōma*, tumor] A chronic, infectious disease involving nose and upper portions of respiratory tract in which growths of almost stony hardness develop, sometimes leading to marked deformity.

ETIOL. *Klebsiella rhinoscleromatis*. A gram-negative encapsulated bacillus. SYN. The disease presents a hard, nodular growth, which usually begins at ant end of nose and spreads to the lower respiratory tract. There is usually no pain and no tendency to ulceration

TREATMENT. Variable. Surgery is of little value. Tracheotomy may be necessary. Roentgen rays and radium have been used with some success

rhinoscope (rī'nō-skōp) [*+* *skopein*, to examine]. Instrument for examination of the nose

rhinoscopy (rī-nōs-kō-pī) [*+* *skopein*, to examine]. Examination of nasal passages.

r. anterior. E. through anterior nares. **r. posterior**. E. through posterior nares usually with small mirror in nasopharynx.

rhinosporidiosis (rī'nō-spō-rīd'ī-ō'sis). Condition caused by a fungus, *Rhinosporidium seebertii*, which causes development of pedunculated polyps on mucous membranes of nose, larynx, eyes, vagina and sometimes skin of various parts of body.

Rhinosporidium (rī'nō-spō-rīd'ī-ūm) A genus of fungi which is pathogenic to man

R. seebertii. Causative agent of rhinosporidiosis, q.v.

rhinostenosis (rī'nō-sten-ō'sis) [*+* *stenōsis*, a narrowing]. Obstruction of the nasal passages. SYN: *rhinocleisis*.

rhinotomy (rī-nōt'ō-mī) [*+* *tomē*, incision]. Incision of the nose

rhinovaccination (rī'nō-vāk-sīn-ā'shūn) [*+* *L. vaccinus*, pert. to a cow]. Vaccine applied to the mucosa of the nose.

Rhipicephalus (rī'pī-sēf'ā-lūs). A genus of ticks belonging to the family Ixodidae. Several species, esp. *R. sanguineus*, serve as vectors for the organisms of spotted fever, boutonneuse fever, and other rickettsial diseases.

rhitidectomy (rī-tī-dēk'tō-mī) [G. *rhitis*, wrinkle, *+* *ektomē*, excision]. Removal of wrinkles by operation. SYN: *rhytidectomy*.

rhitidosis (rī-tī-dō'sis) [' + -ōsis, condition]. 1. Wrinkling of face without corresponding signs of age. 2. Wrinkling of the cornea, indicating its disintegration. SYN: *rhytidosis*.

rhize [G.]. Combining form meaning *root*.

rhizodentropy (rī-zō-dōn'trō-pl) [G. *rhiza*, root, + *odont*, tooth, + *trōpē*, a turning]. Process of pivoting an artificial crown upon the root of a tooth.

rhizodentrrypy (rī-zō-dōn'trī-pl) [' + " + *trypē*, a hole]. Puncture of root of a tooth.

rhizoid (rī'zoyd) [G. *rhiza*, root, + *eidōs*, form] 1. Rootlike. 2. A rootlike structure, usually one-celled, occurring in lower forms of plant life. 3. In bacteriology, term applied to a colony showing an irregular rootlike system of branching.

rhizome (rī'zōm) [G. *rhizōma*, a mass of roots]. SYN: *root*, *stock*. An underground stem.

rhizomelic (rī-zō-mē'lik) [G. *rhiza*, root, + *melos*, limb]. Concerning the hips and shoulders, in man the roots of the extremities.

Rhizopoda (rī-zōp'ō-dā) [G. *rhiza*, root, + *pous*, pod-foot]. A subclass of the class Sarcodina, phylum Protozoa, characterized by possession of lobose pseudopodia and lacking a central filament. Includes the amebae and foraminifera.

Rhizopus (rī'zō-pūs). The common bread mold, a genus of fungi belonging to the Phycmycetes. It is a common allergen.

rhizotomy (rī-zō'tō-mī). [G. *rhiza*, root, + *tomē*, a cutting]. SYN: *Dana's operation*. Section of a root, as of a nerve or tooth.

r., anterior. Section of ventral root of spinal nerve.

r., posterior. SYN: *Dana's operation*. Section of dorsal root of spinal nerve for the relief of pain.

rhodogenesis (rō'dō-jēn'ēs-īs) [' + *genesis*, formation]. Regeneration of visual purple bleached by light.

rhodophane (rō'dō-fān) [' + *phainein*, to show]. A red pigment found in retinal cones of birds and fishes.

rhodophylaxis (rō'dō-fī-lāks'īs) [' + *phylaxis*, protection]. Ability of the retinal epithelium to regenerate visual purple which has been bleached by light.

rhodopsin (rō-dōp'sin) [' + *opsis*, vision]. Visual purple, a pigment in outer segment of retinal rods.

rhombencephalon (rōm-bēn-sēf'ā-lōn) [G. *rhombos*, rhomb, + *egkephalos*, brain]. SYN: *hindbrain*. A primary division of the embryonic brain which gives rise to metencephalon and myelencephalon.

rhombocoele (rōm'bō-sēl) [G. *rhombos*, rhomb, + *kōilos*, a hollow]. The cavity of the rhombencephalon.

rhomboid (rōm'boyd) [' + *eidōs*, shape]. Shaped like a rhomb.

r. fossa, r. sinus. The 4th ventricle of the brain.

rhomboldeus (rōm-boi'dē-ūs) [L.]. One of 2 muscles beneath the trapezius muscle. SEE: *Muscles*, *Table of*, in *Appendix*, *muscles*, *back*, for illustration.

rhoncal, rhonchial (rōng'kal, rōng'ki-āl) [G. *rhogchos*, a snore]. Pert. to or produced by a rhonchus, or rattle in the throat.

rhonchus (rōn'kūs) [G. *rhogchos*, a snore]. A rale or rattling in the throat, esp. when it resembles snoring.

rhofacism (rō'tās'izm) [G. *rhōtakizein*, to overuse letter *r*]. Overuse or improper utterance of *r* sounds, with too much emphasis upon this letter.

rhubarb (rū'barb) [L. *rhabarbarum*, wild rhubarb]. USP Extract made from roots and rhizome of *Rheum officinale*, *R. palmatum*, and other species.

Action AND Uses Cathartic and astringent.

DOSAGE. 15 gr. (10 Gm.).

COMP. High in oxalic acid. Of little food value but desirable for its mineral content.

AV. SERVING. 90 Gm. **Pro.** 0.5, **Fat** 0.6, **Carbo.** 2.3.

VITAMINS: C + + to + + +.

ASH CONST. Ca 0.044, Mg 0.017, K 0.325, Na 0.025, P 0.031, Cl 0.038, S 0.013, Fe 0.0010.

rhystomatouria (rī'ō-sto-mā-tū'ri-ā) [G. *rhys*, fluid, + *stoma*, mouth, + *ouron*, urine]. The elimination of urinary elements by the salivary glands.

rhyparia (rī-pā'ri-ā) [G. *rhyparia*, filth]. 1. Foul substance in mouth in low fevers. SYN: *sordes*. 2. Filth.

rhypophagy (rī-pōf'ā-jī) [G. *rhypos*, filth, + *phagēin*, to eat]. The eating of filth. SYN: *scatophagy*.

rhypophobia (rī-pō-fō-bī-ā) [' + *phobos*, fear]. Abnormal disgust at the act of defecation, feces, or filth.

rhythm (rith'm) [G. *rhythmos*, measured motion] 1. A measured time or movement, regularity of occurrence. 2. Marking the intermenstrual periods of fertility and sterility in the female. SEE: *cacorrhythmic*.

r., alpha. SYN: *Berger rhythm* or *wave*, *alpha wave*. In electroencephalography, rhythmic oscillations in electric potential occurring at a rate of 8 to 10 per sec. Characteristic of inattentive brain or in drowsiness or narcosis.

r., atrioventricular nodal. SYN: *A-V nodal rhythm*. Rhythmic discharge of impulses from atrioventricular (A-V) node which occurs when activity of S-A node is depressed or abolished. If impulses arise in upper or atrial portion of node, the atria are activated slightly before ventricles (*upper nodal rhythm*); if in middle portion, atria and ventricles contract simultaneously (*middle nodal rhythm*); if in lower or ventricular portion, atria are activated slightly before ventricles (*lower nodal rhythm*).

r., Berger. Alpha rhythm, *q.v.*

r., beta. SYN: *beta waves*. In electroencephalography, waves ranging in frequency from 15 to 60 per sec and of low voltage (5-15 microvolts). More pronounced in frontotomotor leads.

r., bigeminus. The coupling of extrasystoles with previously normal beats.

r., cantering. Gallop rhythm, *q.v.*

r., coupled. One in which every other heartbeat produces no pulse at the wrist.

r., delta. SYN: *delta waves*. In electroencephalography, slow waves with a frequency of 1 to 5 per sec and of relatively high voltage (20 to 200 microvolts). Occur in sleep.

r., ectopic. A cardiac rhythm originating outside S-A node. May be *homotropic* or *heterotropic*, *q.v.*

r., gallop. Abnormal heart rhythm with three sounds in each cycle resembling gallop of a horse.

r., gamma. SYN: *gamma waves*. In electroencephalography, rapid waves with a frequency of 40 to 50 per sec.

r., idioventricular. Rhythm of ventricles occurring in heart block resulting from establishment of a new center of rhythmicity in ventricular myocardium, usually in bundle of His.

r., nodal. SEE: *r., atrioventricular*.

r., pendulum. R. with the 2 heart sounds alike, with the sound of a ticking clock.

r., sinus. The normal cardiac rhythm proceeding from the sinoauricular node.

r., ventricular. Very slow ventricular contractions in heart block.

rhythm. Rhythmical; pertaining to or marked by rhythm.

rhythmicity (ritm-*mī*'-tē). Characterized by rhythmic activity

rhytidectomy (rit-id-*ēk*'-tō-mī) [G. *rhytis*, wrinkle, + *ektomē*, excision]. Excision of wrinkles by plastic surgery.

rhytidosis (rit-id-*ō*'-sīs) [*r* + -*ōsis*, condition]. 1. Wrinkling of the skin. 2. Wrinkling of cornea.

Occurs in cases of great diminution in tension of eyeball, particularly after the escape of aqueous or vitreous, usually near death. **Syn:** *rhytidosis*

rib (rib) [A.S. *ribb*]. One of a series of 12 pairs of narrow, curved bones extending laterally and anteriorly from sides of thoracic vertebrae and forming a part of the skeletal thorax. With the exception of the floating ribs, they are connected to the sternum by means of costal cartilages

r., asternal. A false rib, *q.v.*

r., bicipital. Condition usually involving the first rib. Results from fusion of two ribs.

r., cervical. A supernumerary rib sometimes developing in connection with a cervical vertebra, usually the lowest

r.s., false. Five ribs on each side not directly attached to the sternum.

r.s., floating. Two lower ribs not attached to the sternum

r., lumbar. A rudimentary rib which develops in relation to a lumbar vertebra

r., sternal. A true rib

r.s., true. The upper 7 ribs on each side which join the sternum by separate cartilages.

riboflavin (rib'ō-flāv-in). **Syn:** *vitamin B₂*, *vitamin G*, *lactoflavin*, *ovoflavin*, *hepatoflavin*. A water-soluble vitamin of the B complex group. It is an orange-yellow crystalline powder ($C_{17}H_{20}N_4O_6$), comparatively stable to heat and air but unstable in light.

Sources: Milk and milk products, leafy green vegetables, liver, beef, fish, dry yeast. Also synthesized by bacteria in body.

DAILY REQUIREMENT: 15 to 20 mg depending on activity. For pregnant and lactating women, should be doubled.

EFFECTS OF DEFICIENCY: Eye disorders, cheilosis, glossitis, seborrheic dermatitis, esp. of face and scalp.

FUNCTIONS: It is a constituent of certain flavoproteins which function as coenzymes in cellular oxidations. Essential for tissue repair

ribonuclease (rib-ō-nū'kle-ās). An enzyme which catalyzes the depolymerization of ribonucleic acid (RNA) with formation of mononucleotides. **Abbr.** *RNA-ase*.

rib'omē'cle'ic' acid. **Abbr.** *RNA*. A nucleic acid found principally in the nucleolus, microsomes, and mitochondria of cells. It appears to play an important role in synthetic reactions within cells.

ribose. $C_5H_{10}O_5$, a pentose sugar present in ribonucleic acids, riboflavin, and some nucleotides

rice (ris) [G. *oryza*]. 1. A cereal grass (*Oryza sativa*) raised extensively in warm climates for its seed or grain. 2. The seeds of rice plant widely used as a food.

COMP: Poor in nitrogen and fats; high in carbohydrates. Lowest of all cereals in albumin. Shelled rice contains half as much phosphorus and lime as white bread, while magnesium is lower and iron a little higher. Potassium much higher than in other cereals. Cellulose is higher than in bread and residue greater

AV. SERVING (brown and white). 20 Gm. **Pro.** 1.3, **Fat** 0.5-0.1, **Carbo.** 15.3-16.2.

VITAMINS (brown): A+, B+, G+; (white): C+.

ASH CONST. (brown): P 0.207, Fe 0.0020.

ASH CONST. (white): Ca 0.009, Mg 0.033, K 0.070, Na 0.025, P 0.096, Cl 0.054, S 0.117, Fe 0.0009. An acid-forming food.

POTENTIAL ACIDITY. 9 cc. per 100 Gm., 2.6 cc. per 100 cal.

ACTION: Easier to digest than bread, but large quantities tax the digestive system. In cooking, the starch is partly converted into dextrin. It is highly nutritive and strengthening.

r. water stools. Those of cholera which resemble water in which rice has been boiled

ric'in. A white, amorphous, highly toxic protein (albumin) present in the seed of the castor bean, *Ricinus communis*

ricinine (ris'in-in) A poisonous alkaloid present in the leaves and seeds of castor bean plant *Ricinus communis*

ricinoleic acid. 12-hydroxy-9-octadecenoic acid. An unsaturated hydroxy acid comprising about 80% of fatty acids in the glycerides of castor oil. Has a strong laxative action

rickets (rik'ēts). **Syn:** *rachitis*, *avitaminosis D*. A form of osteomalacia in children resulting from deficient deposition of lime salts in developing cartilage and newly formed bone, resulting in abnormalities in shape and structure of bones

Error: Due primarily to vitamin D deficiency which affects the absorption of calcium and phosphorus from the intestine and the reabsorption of phosphorus by the renal tubules. May also result from inadequate intake or excessive loss of calcium

Sym. Restlessness and slight fever at night (101-102° F.), free perspiration about head, diffuse soreness and tenderness of body, pallor, slight diarrhea, enlargement of liver and spleen, delayed dentition and eruption of badly formed teeth, head large and more or less square in outline, craniotabes or skull bones often so thin they crackle like parchment.

Sides of thorax flattened; sternum prominent; nodules can be felt at sternal ends of ribs, forming "rachitic rosary." Deformity may be kyphosis, lordosis or scoliosis. Liver and spleen may be considerably enlarged, long bones are curved and prominent at their extremities. Bowels constipated, abdomen distended.

Proc. Serum phosphatase studies are helpful in making diagnosis and prognosis. Usually favorable. Deformity disappears in 90% of cases.

PROPHYLAXIS AND TREATMENT: Exposure to ultraviolet light (sunlight or artificial light) and administration of vitamin D in quantities to provide 400 to 800 International Units of vitamin D activity per day are effective in prevention of rickets.

For active rickets, careful regulation of diet to meet nutritive requirements of the child plus administration of 4000 to 5000 I.U. of vitamin D per

day is usually effective. Some bone deformities may require surgery.

CAUTION: Excessive use of vitamin D (in infants, over 20,000 IU daily, in adults over 100,000 IU daily) is to be avoided because of danger of hypervitaminosis D.

r., renal. SYN *renal osteitis fibrosa generalisata*. A disturbance in epiphyseal growth during childhood due to severe chronic renal insufficiency resulting in persistent acidosis.

Dwarfism and failure of gonadal development result.

PROG: Poor.

TREATMENT: Diet low in meat, milk, cheese and egg yolk and adm of calcium lactate or calcium gluconate in large doses.

rickettsia (rik-ët'si-ä). Term applied to any of the microorganisms belonging to the genus *Rickettsia*, *q v*

Rickettsia. Generic name applied to a group of microorganisms, family Rickettsiaceae, order Rickettsiales, which occupy a position intermediate between viruses and bacteria. They differ from bacteria in that they are obligate parasites requiring living cells for growth and differ from viruses in that with one exception (*R. burnetti*) they are retained by the Berkfield filter. They are the causative agents of many diseases and are usually transmitted by arthropods (lice, fleas, ticks, mites) which serve as vectors. SEE *rickettsial diseases*, *rickettsiosis*.

rickettsial disease. A disease caused by an organism of the genus *Rickettsia*. R diseases fall into four groups: spotted-fever group (Rocky Mt spotted fever, African tick fever, rickettsial pox), typhus group (endemic typhus, epidemic typhus, Brill's disease, and scrub typhus); *Q* fever, trench fever.

rickettsialpox (rik-ët'si-äl-pöks). An acute, febrile, self-limited disease caused by *Rickettsia akari*. It is transmitted from mouse to man by a small colorless mite, *Allotherma-anysus sanguineus*.

rickettsiosis. Infection with *Rickettsia*. **Riddock's mass reflex.** Flexion of 1 or both lower extremities with involuntary emptying of bladder and sweating in lower regions when stimulation is applied below level of a spinal cord injury.

riders' bone (ri'derz). Bony formation in adductor muscle of leg from pressure on the saddle. SYN *cavalry bone*.

r. leg, r. sprain. Sprain of adductor muscles of the thigh.

ridge (ri) [ME. *rigge*, from AS *hrycg*, back of an animal]. An elongated projecting structure or crest.

r., carotid. A sharp ridge between carotid canal and jugular fossa.

r., epicondylic. One of 2 ridges for muscular attachments on the humerus.

r., gastrocnemial. A ridge on post. femoral surface for attachment of gastrocnemius muscles.

r., genital. R. which develops on ventromedial surface of urogenital ridge and gives rise to gonads.

r., gluteal. A ridge extending obliquely downward from great trochanter of femur for the attachment of the gluteus maximus muscle.

r., interosseous. A ridge on the fibula for attachment of the interosseous membrane.

r., mesonephric. Ridge which develops on lat. surface of urogenital ridge and gives rise to mesonephros.

r., pronator. Oblique ridge on the ant.

surface of ulna, giving attachment to the pronator quadratus.

r., pterygoid. One at angle of junction of temporal and infratemporal surface of great wing of the sphenoid bone.

r., superciliary, r., supraorbital. Curved ridge of the frontal bone over supraorbital arch.

r., supracondylar. One of two ridges (lateral and medial) on distal end of humerus extending upward from lat. and med. epicondyles.

r., tentorial. One on upper inner surface of the cranium to which is attached the tentorium.

r., trapezoid. An oblique ridge on the upper surface of the clavicle giving attachment to the trapezoid ligament.

r., urogenital. SYN *urogenital fold*, *wolfian ridge*. Ridge on dorsal wall of coelom which gives rise to genital and mesonephric ridges, *q v*.

r., wolfian. *Mesonephric ridge, q v*. **ridgel, ridgill, ridgling** (ri'j'el, -il, -ling) [origin uncertain]. One with 1 testicle removed.

Riedel's lobe (rē'dēl). A tongue-shaped process of liver, frequently found protruding over gallbladder in cases of chronic cholecystitis.

Riegel's test meal (rē'gēl). Mutton broth, 200 cc.; beefsteak, 200 Gm.; mashed potato, 50 Gm.; bread or rolls, 50 Gm.; water, 200 cc. The stomach contents are expressed in 6 hours.

Riga's disease (rē'gā). Ulceration of frenum of the tongue with membrane formation.

Rigg's disease (rig). Formation of pus in teeth sockets with inflammation of the gums. SYN *pyorrhea alveolaris, q v*.

right. Dextral; pert to side of body opposite to that on which apex beat of heart is heard or felt, the opposite of left. Abbr. R.

rigid. Stiff, hard, unyielding.

rigidity (rij-id'ti) [L. *rigidus*, stiff]. Tenseness, immovability; stiffness; inability to bend or be bent.

r., cadaveric. Rigor mortis.

r., cerebellar. Stiffness of body and extremities resulting from lesion of middle lobe of cerebellum.

r., cogwheel. Condition noted upon passively stretching a hypertonic muscle in which resistance is jerky.

r., decerebrate. Sustained contraction of extensor muscles of limbs resulting from a lesion in the brain stem between sup. colliculi and vestibular nuclei.

rigor (ri'gōr, rig'or) [L. *rigor*, stiffness].

1. A sudden, paroxysmal chill with high temperature, called the *cold stage*, followed by a sense of heat and profuse perspiration, called the *hot stage*. 2. A state of hardness and stiffness, as in a muscle. Rigor chills may be coarse, fine, diffuse, trembling.

r. mortis. The stiffness seen in corpses.

The rigidity of death which begins after 8, 10 or 20 hr. and may last 9 days. SEE: *dead, care of the; Nysten's law*.

rima (ri'ma) (pl. *rimae*) [L. *rima*, a slit]. A slit, fissure, or crack.

r. corneal. Groove in the sclera holding edge of the cornea. SYN: *corneal cleft*.

r. glottidis. An elongated slit between the vocal folds.

r. oris. Aperture of the mouth.

r. palpebrarum. Slit bet. the eyelids.

r. pudendi. Space bet. the labia

majora. SYN: *puddendal slit, vulvar slit, urogenital cleft*.

r. respiratoria. Space behind the arytenoid cartilages

r. vestibuli. BNA. Space bet. the false vocal cords SYN: *glottidis spuria*.

r. vocalis. SEE *r. glottidis*

rimose, rimose (rīm'ōs, rī'mōs) [L. *rimōsus*, full of cracks]. Fissured or marked by cracks.

rimous (rī'mūs) [L. *rimōsus*, full of cracks]. Filled with cracks or fissures SYN: *rimose*.

rimula (rīm'ū-lā) [L. *rimula*, a little crack] A minute fissure or slit, esp. of the spinal cord or brain.

rind (rind) [A.S. *bark*]. The skin or cortex of an organ or person

r. tumor. Neoplasm arising from lining membrane tissue of the embryo SYN: *lepidoma*.

ring (ring) [A.S. *hring*]. 1 Any round organ or band around a circular opening 2 BACT A growth like a ring around upper margin of a liquid culture, adhering to the glass more or less closely SEE *annulus*

r., ciliary. SYN: *orbicularis ciliaris*. Portion of ciliary body consisting of a bandlike zone lying directly anterior to ora serrata

r., femoral. The sup. aperture of femoral canal

r., inguinal, abdominal. SYN: *internal abdominal ring*. The abdominal opening of the inguinal canal

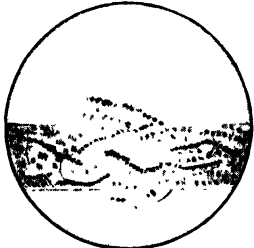
r., inguinal, subcutaneous. SYN: *external abdominal ring*. The external opening of inguinal canal

r., tympanic. SYN: *tympanic annulus*. A ring of bone formed by three elements, squamous, petro-mastoid and tympanic which develops into tympanic plate

Ringer's solution (ring'er) An aqueous solution containing 0.7% sodium chloride, 0.03% potassium chloride, and 0.025% calcium chloride

Uses: In forms of dehydration, and for improving circulation

DOSAGE: From 500 to 1000 cc., all parenteral routes, chiefly subcutaneously



RINGWORM OF HAIR.

Granular threads of the parasite invade and destroy the hair shaft.

ringworm (ring'wūrm) A dermatomycosis due to various species of fungi belonging to the genera *Microsporum* and *Trichophyton*.

Ringworms of the scalp is called *Tinea capitis*; of the body, *Tinea corporis*; of the beard, *Tinea barbae*; of the nails, *Tinea unguium*. SEE: *tinea*

SYM: Red ringed patch of vesicles, itching, pain, scaling.

TREATMENT: Paint affected parts with iodine 3 times a day Expose affected

patches to the x-ray. Also powder composed of salicylic acid, 5 Gm.; menthol, 2 Gm.; camphor, 8 Gm.; boric acid, 50 Gm., starch, 35 Gm., applied 3 times daily for ringworm of the feet. SEE: *athlete's foot*.

r., crusted. SYN: *favus, tinea favosa* Q.v.

r., honeycomb. SEE: *r., crusted*

Rinne's test (rīn'nēh). A test to ascertain condition of various parts of the ear with a vibrating tuning fork held over the mastoid process. SEE: *test*

Riolan's arch (rīō-lahn'). Arch of transverse mesocolon

R's. bouquet. Two ligaments and 3 muscles attached to styloid process of temporal bone

R's. muscle. Ciliary portion of orbicularis cilli SYN: *musculus ciliaris*

ripa (rī'pā) [L. *ripa*, bank]. Any line of reflection of the endyma of the brain from a ventricular surface.

Ripault's sign (rē-pōz') Change in shape of pupil produced by unilateral pressure upon eyeball. transitory phase during life, but permanent after death

risorius (rī-sō'ri-ūs) [L.] Muscular fibrous band arising over masseter muscle and inserted into tissues at the corner of the mouth. SEE: *Muscles, Table of, in Appendix*.

risus (rī'ūs) [L.] Laughter, a laugh

r. sardonius. A peculiar grin, as seen in tetanus, caused by acute spasm of facial muscles

Ritter's disease (rit'er). 1 Severe inflammation of skin with scaling, seen in infants. SYN: *dermatitis exfoliativa infantum*. 2 Fatal disease of infants marked by hemorrhage, jaundice and cyanosis.

Ritter-Valli law (rit'er-vāl'i). Increased irritability from center outward if a nerve is cut off from its center or if the latter is destroyed

Irritability is soon lost

ri'valry strife. Alternate sensations of color and shape when the fields of vision of the 2 eyes cannot combine in 1 visual image

Rivalta's disease (rē-val'tā). Chronic inflammation with lumpy formations and suppuration about the jaws. SYN: *actinomycosis, lumpy jaw*.

Rivinus' canals or ducts (rē-ve'nūs). Ducts of sublingual gland.

R's. glands. Sublingual glands.

R's. ligament. Small portion of the drum membrane in notch of Rivinus SYN: *Shrapnell's membrane*.

R's. notch. Cleft in upper part of long tympanic ring, filled by Shrapnell's membrane.

riziform (riz'f-orm) [Fr. *riz*, rice, + *forma*, form]. Resembling rice grains.

RLF Abbr. for *retrolental fibroplasia*, q.v.

RLS person. One who stammers and usually mispronounces these letters

R. M. A. Abbr. of *right mentoanterior presentation of the fetal face*.

R. M. P. Abbr. of *right mentoposterior presentation of the fetal face*.

R. N. Abbr. for *Registered Nurse*.

RNA. Abbr. for *ribonucleic acid*, q.v.

Robertson's pupil. Same as *Argyll-Robertson pupil*

roborant (rōb'ō-rānt) [L. *roborans*, strengthening]. 1. A tonic. 2. Strengthening.

Rochelle salt (rō-shēll'). USP. Potassium and sodium tartrate, a colorless, transparent powder, having a cooling and saline taste.

ACTION AND USES Saline cathartic.

DOSAGE From 1 to 4 drams (4-15 Gm.).

Rocky Mountain spotted fever. An infectious disease caused by a parasite and transmitted by a wood tick, marked by fever, pains in bones and muscles, and profuse reddish eruption.

In the Rocky Mountains and on the Pacific Coast the mortality is no longer high. See *spotted fever, tick fever*.

rod (rôd) [A.S. *rodd*, club]. 1. Slender, straight bar. 2. One of the slender, long sensory bodies in retina responding to faint light. 3. Bacterium shaped like a rod.

r's. and cones. The light-sensitive portions of rod and cone visual cells of the retina. They form the 2nd layer lying between ext. limiting membrane and pigment epithelium. The rods contain visual purple (rhodopsin), essential for vision in dim light.

r's., enamel. Minute calcareous rods or prisms laid down by ameloblasts and forming enamel of a tooth.

rodent ulcer (rô'dent) [L. *rodere*, to gnaw]. A slow growing, gnawing cancer which steadily eats into tissues, causing great destruction.

The most usual sites are on outer angle of the eye, near side and on tip of nose, and edges of the scalp. SEE: *ulcer, rodent*

rodenticide. An agent which kills rodents.
rododalgia (rô-dôn-âl'i-â) [G. *rhodon*, rose, ; *algos*, pain]. Vasomotor condition marked by redness and neuralgic pain of the extremities and swelling, and fever. SYN *erythromelalgia*.

roentgen (rênt'gên). The international unit of quantity of roentgen rays adopted by the Second International Congress of Radiology at Stockholm in 1928.

roentgenologist (rênt-gên-ôl'ô-jist) [roentgen + G. *logos*, study]. A physician skilled in roentgen diagnosis, roentgen therapy, or both.

roentgenology (rênt-gên-ôl'ô-jî) [roentgen + G. *logos*, study]. The science of applying roentgen rays for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes.

roentgenotherapy, roentgentherapy (rênt-gên-ô-ther'â-pî, rênt-gên-ther'â-pî) [roentgen + G. *therapeia*, treatment]. The treatment of disease by exposure of the patient to roentgen rays.

r., radicular. The application of roentgen rays to the roots of nerves where they emerge from the spinal cord.

roentgenography (rên-tôg'râ-flî) [roentgen + G. *graphein*, to write]. The making of x-ray pictures. SYN *roentgenography, skiagraphy*.

roeteln, roetheln (ret'ên). German measles, *q.v.* SYN *rubella*.

Rokitansky's disease (rô-kît-ân'skî). Acute yellow atrophy of the liver.

Rolan'do's area. Motor area in the cerebral cortex.

R. fissure. Fissure bet. parietal and frontal lobes. SYN *sulcus centralis*.

roller (rôl'er) [L. *rotula*, a little wheel]. 1. Strip of muslin or other cloth rolled up in cylinder form for surgeon's use. 2. A roller bandage. SEE: *bandage*.

Rollier technic (rôl'iê-â). Method of using heliotherapy in which the body is gradually exposed to the sun's rays.

romaine (rô-mân') [Fr. *romaine*, Roman].

AV. SERVING 50 Gm. Pro. 0.5, Carbo. 1.5.

VITAMINS: A++, B++.

ASH CONST: Ca 0.045, Mg 0.032, K 0.306, Na 0.016, P 0.053, Cl 0.073, S 0.019, Fe none.

Roman numerals. Those used by the Romans in contradistinction to the Arabic numerals which we now use.

In Roman notations values are increased either by adding 1 or more symbols to the initial symbol, as III for 3, or by subtracting a symbol from 1 or more to the right of it, as IV for 4, IX for 9, etc., as shown in the following table:

Arabic	Roman	Arabic	Roman
1	I	18	XVIII
2	II	19	XIX
3	III	20	XX
4	IV	30	XXX
5	V	40	XL
6	VI	50	L
7	VII	60	LX
8	VIII	70	LXX
9	IX	80	LXXX
10	X	90	XC
11	XI	100	C
12	XII	500	D
13	XIII	900	CM
14	XIV	1,000	M
15	XV	1,900	MCM
16	XVI	1,000,000	M
17	XVII		

A line placed over a letter increases its value 1000 times, as \overline{M} is equal to 1000 times 1000 for which the M stands.

romanopexy (rô-man'ô-pêks'î) [L. *romanum*, the sigmoid, + G. *pêxis*, fixation]. Fixation of the sigmoid flexure for prolapse of the rectum. SYN *sigmoidopexy*.

romanoscope (rô-mân'ô-skôp) [' + G. *skopein*, to examine]. Instrument for examining the sigmoid flexure.

Romberg's sign (rôm'bêrg). Inability to maintain the body balance when the eyes are shut and the feet close together, seen in tabes dorsalis, severe alcoholic neuritis, etc.

rongeur (ron-zhûr') [Fr. *ronger*, to gnaw]. A gauge forceps, an instrument for removing tiny fragments of bone.

roof nucleus (rûf nu'kle-us). Small mass of gray matter in white substance of vermis of the cerebellum. SYN *nucleus fastigi*.

root (rût) [A.S. *rôt*]. 1. The underground part of a plant. Ex. *Stillingia*, *Glycyrrhiza*, *Belladonna*. 2. Proximal end of a nerve. 3. Portion of an organ implanted in tissues.

r., anterior. SYN *ventral root*. One of two roots by which a spinal nerve is attached to spinal cord. Contains efferent nerve fibers. Also called motor root.

r. arteries. A accompanying nerve roots into the spinal cord. SYN *radicular vessels*.

r. canal. Pulp cavity of root of tooth.

r., posterior. SYN *dorsal root*. One of two roots by which a spinal nerve is attached to spinal cord. Contains afferent nerve fibers. Also called sensory root.

r. sheath. Epithelium covering the hair follicle.

r. zone. Burdach's column of the spinal cord. Outer tract of post. funiculus or white column of the cord. SYN: *fasciculus cuneatus*.

R. O. P. Abbr. for *right occipitoposterior presentation*, i.e., the occiput of fetus being in relation to the right sacroiliac joint of the mother.

rosa (rô'zâ) [L.]. Rose.

r. asturica. Deficiency disease due to lack of vitamin B₃. SYN: *pellagra*.

rosacea (rō-zā'sē-ā) [L. *rosaceus*, rosy]. Chronic hyperemic disease of the skin, esp. of the nose. SYN. *acne rosacea*.

rose cold or rose fever. Summer or June cold; hay fever of early summer attributed to inhaling rose pollen. SEE. *hay fever*.

Rosenbach's sign (rō'zēn-bāhk). One of 4 signs: absence of abdominal reflex in intestinal inflammation.

Rosenheim's enema (rō'zēn-him). A nutrient enema containing cod liver oil, sugar and peptone in a 3% soda solution. SEE. *enema*.

Rosenmüller's body (rō'zēn-mū-ler). Rudimentary tubule in the mesosalpinx bet. the fallopian tube and ovary. SYN: *epoophoron, parovarum*.

R's. cavity, R's. fossa. Slitlike depression in the pharyngeal wall behind opening of the eustachian tube.

roseo- [L.]. 1. Combining form meaning *rose-colored*. 2. A prefix in chemical terms.

roseola (rō-zē'ō-lā) [L. *roseus*, rosy]. 1. Skin condition marked by maculae or red spots of varying sizes on the skin; a rose-colored rash. 2. Measles or German measles. SEE: *roseolous, rose rash*.

r. idioopathica. Macular eruptions not associated with any well-defined symptoms.

r. infantum. SYN. *exanthem subitum*. A noninfectious roseola occurring in infants, characterized by high fever and splenomegaly.

r. symptomatica. Macular eruption occurring in well-defined diseases.

roseolous (rō-zē'ō-lūs) [L. *roseus*, rosy]. Resembling or pert. to roseola.

rose rash (rōz rāsh). Any red colored eruption SYN. *roseola*.

Roser's position (rō'zer). Head downward for operations on the air passages.

R's. sign. No pulsation of dura mater after trephining, indicative of a subjacent lesion.

rosette. 1. Something that resembles a rose. 2. A spherical group of fine red vacuoles surrounding cytocentrum of a monocyte.

rose water (rōz wau'ter). Saturated aqueous solution of the oil of rose.

ACTION AND USES. To impart agreeable odor to lotions, etc.

rosin (rōz'in) [L. *resina*]. Substance distilled from oil of turpentine and used as adhesive and stimulant on plasters.

Rosbach's disease (rōs'bāhks). Excessive secretion of gastric juice. SYN. *gastrozysis, hyperchlorhydria*.

Rossolima's reflex (rōs-ō-lē'mō). Plantar flexion of 2nd to 5th toes in response to percussion of plantar surface of the toes.

Ross' bodies (rōs). Bodies sometimes found in tissue fluids in syphilis.

They are copper-colored, round and dark granules sometimes exhibiting amoeboid movements.

rostellum (rōs-tē'lūm) [L. *rostellum*, little beak]. A fleshy protrusion on anterior end of scolex of tapeworms bearing one or more rows of spines or hooks.

rostral (rōs'trāl) [L. *rostrum*, beak]. 1. Resembling a beak. 2. Toward the front or cephalic end of the body.

rostrate (rōs'trāt) [L. *rostrum*, beak]. Having a beak or hook formation.

rostrum (rōs'trūm) [L. *beak*]. Any hooked or beaked structure.

rosulate (rōs'ū-lāt) [L. *rosulatus*, like a rose]. Shaped like a rosette.

rot. To decay or decompose.

r., jungle. Common term for certain fungus diseases of the skin occurring in the tropics.

rotate (rō'tāt) [L. *rotāre*, to turn]. To twist or revolve.

rotation (rō-tā'shūn) [L. *rotatio*, a turning]. Process of turning on an axis.

r., fetal. Twisting of the fetal head as it follows the curves of the birth canal, downward.

rotator (rō-tā'tor) (pl. *rotatores*) [L. that which turns]. A muscle revolving a part on its axis.

r., uterine. An elevator or replacer used to push or rotate the uterus when it is out of its natural position.

räteln, rōtheln (re'teln) [Ger. *rot*, red]. German measles. SYN. *rubella*.

Rothera's test (rōth'ē-rā). Method for finding acetone bodies in urine. SEE. *acetone*.

Rouget cells. Contractile cells which surround the capillaries, observed in frogs and salamanders.

roughage (rūf'ij) [M.E. *rough*, from A.S. *rūh*]. Indigestible fiber of fruits, vegetables, and cereals which acts as a stimulant to aid intestinal peristalsis.

Plenty of water should be added to consumption of roughage. Should not be used in colitis or in intestinal irritation. SEE. *cellulose*.

r. diet. Diet with large amounts of cellulose, water, mineral salts and vitamins. SYN. *high residue diet*.

rough on rats. A proprietary rat poison.

POISONING SYM. Pain and burning in stomach. Vomiting and diarrhea which cause great thirst, shock. Extremities are cold, cold sweats; pulse weak and rapid, exhaustion.

P. A. TREATMENT. Empty stomach with stomach pump, or give emetic. Wash stomach out with large quantities of soapy water. SEE. *arsenic, barium*.

rouleau (roo-lō') (pl. *rouleaux*) [Fr. roll]. A group of red blood corpuscles arranged like a roll of coins.

round (rownd) [L. *rotundus*, round]. Circular in shape.

r. ligament. 1. Curved fibrous cord attached to center of articular surface of head of femur. 2. Two round cord-like structures passing from front of the body of the uterus in ant. wall of broad ligament, below the fallopian tubes, outward through the inguinal canals to soft tissues of the labia majora. 3. Fibrous cord which is the remnant of umbilical vein.

roundworm. SYN. *threadworm*. Any member of the phylum Nematelminthes (Aschelminthes), esp. one belonging to the class Nematoda. *q.v.*

RPF. Abbr. for *renal plasma flow*.

RFS. Abbr. for *renal pressor substance*. SEE. *renin*.

R. Q. Abbr. for *respiratory quotient*.

-rrhagia (rā'ij-ā) [G. *-rrhagia*, from *rhēgnai*, to burst forth]. Combining form indicating abnormal discharge, hemorrhage.

R.S.A. Abbr. for *right sacroanterior position of fetus*.

R.T. Abbr. for *reading test, registered technician*.

R.U. Abbr. for *rat unit*.

Ru. Chem symbol for *ruthenium*.

rubber dam. Thin rubber tissue used by dentists, and as covering for dry dressings.

rubedo (rū-bē'dō) [L.]. Temporary redness of the skin. SYN: *blushmg*.

rubefacient (rū'be-fā'shēnt) [L. *rubefa-*

ciens, making red]. 1. Causing redness, as of the skin. 2. Agent which reddens the skin, producing a local congestion, the vessels becoming dilated and the supply of blood increased.

The rubefacients include. (a) *mustard*; (b) *turpentine*; (c) *capsicum*; (d) *flaxseed*, (e) *arnica*, and (f) *liniments*. **rubella** (rû-bêl'la) [L. *rubellus*, reddish]. Acute infectious disease, resembling both scarlet fever and measles, but differing from these in its short course, slight fever and freedom from sequelae. **SYN.** *German measles*, *roteln*.

INCUBATION: 5-21 days. It produces a maculopapular rash which vanishes by slight desquamation in from 2 to 3 days.

SYM. Prodromes, slight or altogether absent. Drowsiness, slight fever, sore throat. Eruption 1st or 2nd day. In some cases, rash composed of pale red, scarcely elevated papules, more or less discrete rubella morbilliforme, in others, rash is bright red and diffuse like that of scarlet fever, rubella scarlatiniforme.

Begins on face, spreads rapidly over whole body, but fades so rapidly that face may be clear before extremities are affected. Slight desquamation frequently present, though not always. Superficial cervical and posterior auricular glands more swollen than in measles. Duration, 3 to 5 days.

COMPLICATIONS. Rubella in pregnant women, esp in first two or three months of gestation, is serious in that it may give rise to fetal anomalies, esp. congenital cataract.

PROC. GOOD. **TREATMENT:** Rest. Liquid diet. Refrigerants. Sponging with tepid water.

rubecula (rû-bê-ô-lâ) [L. *rubescens*, reddish].

1. Acute, contagious disease, marked by fever, catarrhal symptoms and a typical cutaneous eruption. **SYN.** *measles*. 2. Term occasionally applied to acute infectious disease with mild symptoms and rose-colored macular eruption. **SYN:** *German measles*, *rubella*.

rubescence (rû-bê-s'ent) [L. *rubescere*, to grow red]. Growing red; flushing.

rubidum (rû-bid'ûm) [L. *rubidus*, red]. A soft, silvery metal which decomposes water with violence and bursts into flame spontaneously in air. Its salts are used medicinally. **SYMB:** Rb. At. Wt. 85.44.

rubiginous (rû-bij'in-ûs) [L. *rubigo*, rust-colored]. Rusty or rust-colored. [mildew].

rubigo (rû-bi'gô) [L. *rust*, mildew]. Rust; **Rubin's test** (rû-bin). Transuterine insufflation with carbon dioxide to test the patency of the fallopian tubes. **SEE:** *sterility*.

rubor (rû-ôr) [L. *redness*]. Discoloration or redness due to inflammation.

One of the classical symptoms of inflammation. **RS:** *color, dolor, tumor*.

rubrospinal (rû-brô-spî-nâl) [L. *ruber*, red, + *spina*, thorn]. A descending tract consisting of a small bundle of nerve fibers in lateral funiculus of spinal cord. Fibers arise in cells of the red nucleus of midbrain and terminate in ventral horn of gray matter.

rubrum (rû-brum) [L. red]. Reddish nucleus of gray matter in crus cerebri near optic thalamus.

r. *scarlatinum*. **N.F.** Scarlet red, a substance used as a healing agent and stain.

ructus (rûk'tûs) [L.]. Belching of wind from stomach.

rudiment (rû-dim-ent) [L. *rudimentum*, a wild thing]. 1. That which is undevel-

oped. 2. **Biot:** A part just beginning to develop. 3. An organ arrested in an early stage of development. 4. Remains of a part functional only at an earlier stage of an individual or in his ancestors.

rudimentary (rû-dim-ên-tâ-ri) [L. *rudimentum*, a wild thing]. 1. Elementary. 2. Undeveloped; not fully formed; remaining from an earlier stage. **SYN:** *vestigial*.

Ruffini's corpuscles. Encapsulated sensory nerve endings found in subcutaneous tissue, thought to mediate sense of warmth.

rufous (rû-fûs) [L. *rufus*, red]. Ruddy; having a ruddy complexion and reddish hair.

rugæ (rû-gâ) (pl. *rugæ*) [L.]. A fold or crease, esp. one of the folds of mucous membrane seen on internal surface of stomach.

r. of the vagina. **SYN:** *rugæ vaginales*. Small ridges on inner surface of vagina extending laterally and upward from the *columna rugarum* (long ridges on ant and post walls).

Ruggeri's reflex. Increase in pulse rate when eyes are strongly converged on a near object.

rugose, rugous (rû-gôs, -gûs) [L. *rugosus*, wrinkled]. Wrinkled and rough in short, irregular folds. **SYN:** *corrugated*.

rugosity (rû-gôs'i-ti) [L. *rugositas*, wrinkled condition]. 1. Condition of being folded or wrinkled. 2. A ridge or wrinkle.

R.U.L. Abbr. for *right upper lobe* (of lung).

rumination (rû-mîn-â'shûn) [L. *ruminare*, to chew the cud]. 1. Regurgitation, esp with rechewing, of previously swallowed food. 2. In *psyc*, obsessional preoccupation of mind by a single idea, or a set of thoughts and inability to dismiss or dislodge them.

rump (rûmp) [M.E. *rumpe*]. Post. end of the back; the gluteal region or buttocks.

Rumpf's symptom (rûmpf). 1. In *neurasthenia*, the pulse is quickened to 20 beats per minute if pressure is exerted over a painful spot. 2. Twitching, after strong faradization, in traumatic neuroses.

run (run) [A.S. *innan*, to flow]. To exude pus or mucus.

run-around, runround (rûn-â-rownd, -rownd). Superficial infection encircling the fingernail. **SYN:** *felon*, *paronychia*, *whitlow*.

rupia (rû-pi-â) [G. *rhypos*, flth]. A cutaneous eruption, usually of tertiary syphilis, which manifests itself at first by large elevations of the epidermis, filled with a clear or bloodstained serum, soon becoming turbid and purulent.

The bulla bursts, allows some fluid to escape and as it desiccates is covered with a crust, which dries, accumulates new layers and becomes covered with greenish-brown scales, sometimes to depth of 1/2 in. Thickest of all syphilides and presents most extensive ulcerations.

TREATMENT: Constitutional, antisymphilitic.

rupophobia (rû'pô-fô-bi-â) [' + *phobos*, fear]. Abnormal dislike for dirt or filth. **SYN:** *rhyphobia*.

rupture (rûp'tûr) [L. *ruptura*, a breaking]. A breaking apart, as of an organ. **SYN:** *hernia*, *cr.*

r. of membranes. R. of amniotic sac as normal result of dilatation of the cervix uteri in labor.

- r. of perineum.** Rupture of p. in labor, a condition the obstetrician seeks to avoid, more frequent in *primiparae*.
- r. of tubes.** Rupture of a fallopian tube; a serious event in extrauterine pregnancy which may occur without the woman's knowledge of her pregnancy.
- r. of uterus.** Rare and due to unrelieved obstructed labor.
- Russell's bodies** (rūs'ēl). Hyaline, small, spherical bodies in cancerous and simple inflammatory growths.
- Russian bath.** Hot vapor bath followed by friction and plunge in cold water.
- rusts.** Members of an order of parasitic fungi (Uredinales) all of which are parasitic on plants, many are allergens.
- Rust's disease** (rüst). Tuberculosis of 2 upper cervical vertebrae and their articulations.
- rusty** (rüst'ī) [*A.S. rustig*]. Reddish in color. Resembling or containing rust. *SYN. rubiginous.*
- r. sputum.** Reddish sputum expectorated in pneumonia.
- rut.** *SYN. estrus, heat* Period of sexual excitement in lower animals during which ovulation and mating usually take place.
- rutabaga** (rū'tā-bā'gā) [*Swedish rotabagge*]. *AV. SERVING.* 120 Gm. *PRO.* 1.3, *FAT* 0.1, *CARBO* 8.7.
- VITAMINS* A— to +, B++, C+++.
- ASH CONST.* Ca 0.074, Mg 0.018, K 0.399, Na 0.083, P 0.056, Cl 0.058, S 0.083, Fe trace.
- A base forming food, alkaline potentiality 8.5 cc. per 100 Gm., 29.8 cc per 100 cal.
- rut-formation.** Loss of interest in environment, fixation upon a single object, and concentration of emotional or other interests in a groove or rut.
- ruthenium** (rū-thē-ni-ūm). A hard, brittle, metallic element of platinum group. *SYMB.* Ru. *AT. WT.* 101.7.
- rutherford.** Abbr. *rd*. A unit of radioactivity representing 10⁶ disintegrations per sec.
- rutidosus** (rūt-i-dō'sūs) [*G. rhytis, wrin-*

kle]. Contraction or puckering of cornea just before death.

rutilam (rūt'il-izm) [*L. rutilus, red. + G. -isma, conditional*]. Red-headedness.

rutin. A crystalline glucoside of quercetin, closely related to hesperidin. Derived from buckwheat; said to be a constituent of thirty-eight specific plants.

USES. To restore increased capillary fragility to normal, preventing vascular accidents in patients with hypertension, in various hemorrhagic conditions in which permeability, or capillary fragility is involved.

DOSAGE. 1 tablet (20 mg) three times daily, more in refractory cases (40 mg or more).

Rx. Symbol for "take," "recipe." Simple method for writing Rx in metric system. Write for 15 capsules or powders, or for 2 ounces of liquid (60 cc). Then the dose in grains or minims equals the amount of the drug in the entire Rx.

EXAMPLE. Sodium salicylate is to be given in doses of 10 grains, morphine sulfate in doses of ¼ grain.

Rx	Sodii salicylas	10	|	
	Morphinae sulphas		|	25
	Elixir lactoep. qsad	60	|	
	M. Sig. A teaspoonful (4 cc) every four hours			

If the Rx is to be for 4 ounces or 6 ounces, multiply the dose in grains by 2 or 3 respectively for the total amount of grams in the Rx.

rye (ri) [*A.S. ryge*]. *COMP.* Contains cellulose and sometimes ergot.

AV. SERVING. 30 Gm. *PRO.* 3.2, *FAT* 0.5, *CARBO* 21.2.

VITAMINS A+, B++, G+.

ASH CONST. (whole grain): Ca 0.055, Mg 0.150, K 0.453, Na 0.035, P 0.385, Cl 0.025, S 0.170, Fe 0.0039.

ACTION. Hard to digest. Cellulose may be desirable in constipation.

rytidosis (rit-i-dō'sis) [*G. rhytis, a wrinkle, + -osis, condition*]. Wrinkling or contraction of cornea preceding death. *SYN. rutidosus.*

S

S. Abbr. for *signa*, mark, term used in prescription writing; *sinister*, left; *semis*, half; *spherical* or *spherical lens*.

S. Symb for *sulfur*, also *L sine*, without.

Sa. Chem symbol for *samarium*.

saber shin. Ant. border of the tibia marked with sharp convexity found in hereditary syphilis.

sabulous (săb'ū-lūs) [L. *sabulum*, sand]. Gritty; sandy.

saburra (să-būr'ra) [L. *saburra*, sand]. Foulness of stomach or mouth; vitiated matter accumulated in stomach from indigestion. SYN *sordes*.

saburral (să-būr'āl) [L. *saburra*, sand]. 1. Pert to foulness of mouth or stomach due to accumulation of undigested material. 2. Pert to sand, as in application of a hot sand bath for relief from pain, as in muscular rheumatism.

sac (sāk) [G. *sakkos*, a bag]. A baglike part of an organ, a cavity or pouch, sometimes containing fluid. SEE *cyst*.

s., *air*. An alveolar cell in the lung
s., *allantoic*. SYN *vesicle*, *allantoic*. The expanded end of the allantois, well developed in birds and reptiles

s., *alveolar*. SYN *air sac*. The terminal portion of an air passageway within the lung. Its wall contains pocketlike structures (*alveoli*) and each alveolar sac is connected to a respiratory bronchiole by an *alveolar duct*

s., *amniotic*. A thin membrane, containing a serous fluid, enclosing the embryo. SYN *amnion*.

s., *chorionic*. SYN *chorionic vesicle*. Saclike structure consisting of chorion which encloses the developing embryo

s., *conjunctival*. The cavity lined with conjunctiva which lies between the eyelids and ant. surface of the eye.

s., *dental*. The mesenchymal tissue surrounding a developing tooth

s., *endolymphatic*. The expanded distal end of the endolymph duct

s., *hernial*. A saclike protrusion of the peritoneum containing a herniated organ. SEE *hernia*, *hernial sac*.

s., *lacrimal*. Upper dilated portion of the nasolacrimal duct

s., *lesser peritoneal*. SYN *omental bursa*. A large sacculatation developing from an invagination of the dorsal mesogastrium which gives rise to the great omentum. It communicates with greater peritoneal cavity through the epiploic foramen

s., *vitelline*. The yolk sac, *q v*

s., *yolk*. SYN *umbilical vesicle*. An extra-embryonic membrane which encloses the yolk in reptiles, birds, and monotremes. It is formed of an inner layer of endoderm invested by splanchnic mesoderm. In marsupials and placental mammals which lack a yolk mass, the yolk sac is a rudimentary vesicle lying within the chorionic sac

saccate (sāk'āt) [L. *saccatus*, baglike]. 1. Pert. to, like, or enclosed in a sac. SYN: *encysted*. 2. Bact: Marking a sac-shaped form, as in a type of liquefaction.

saccharase. An enzyme which catalyzes the breakdown of disaccharides to monosaccharides, esp. the hydrolysis of sucrose to dextrose. Ex. *sucrase*, *invertase*.

saccharide (sāk'ā-rīd) [G. *sakcharon*, sugar]. One of the carbohydrate group containing sugar, made up of monosaccharoses, disaccharoses, and polysaccharoses, *q v*

sacchariferous (sāk'ā-rīf'ēr-ūs) [" + *L ferre*, to carry]. Producing or containing sugar.

saccharin (sāk'ā-rīn) [G. *sakcharon*, sugar]. USP. (C₆H₅SO₃-NHCO) A sweet, white, powdered, synthetic product derived from coal tar, 300 to 500 times as sweet as sugar.

USES In diabetes as sugar substitute. DOSAGE: ½ gr. (0.03 Gm.) in place of 1 lump of sugar; 2 ½ gr. tablets will sweeten 4 oz of fluid. SYN *gluside*

saccharine (sāk'ā-rīn, -rīn) [G. *sakcharon*, sugar]. Of the nature of, or having the quality of, sugar. SYN *sweet*

saccharo- [G.]. Combining form meaning *sugar*.

saccharogalactorrhea (sāk'ā-rō-gāl-āk-tō-rē'ā) [G. *sakcharon*, sugar + *gala*, *galakt*, milk, + *rhoa*, flow]. Excessive lactose secreted in milk

saccharolytic (sāk'ā-rō-līt'ik) [" + *lysis*, dissolution]. Able to split up sugar.

Saccharomycetes (sāk'ā-rō-mī'sēz) (pl *saccharomycetes*) [" + *mykēs*, fungus] A genus of fungi, reproducing by budding. SYN *yeasts*.

saccharomycosis (sāk'ā-rō-mī-kō'sīs) [G. *sakcharon*, sugar, + *mykēs*, a fungus, + *-ōsis*, condition] SYN *blastomycosis*. Any disease or pathologic condition due to yeasts or *Saccharomycetes*

s., *hominis*. Pyemia induced by a pathogenic yeast.

saccharorrhea (sāk'ā-rō-rē'ā) [G. *sakcharon*, sugar, + *rhoa*, flow]. Secretion of sugar in the body fluids, as in urine or perspiration. SEE *diabetes mellitus*, *glycosuria*.

saccharose (sāk'ār-ōs) [G. *sakcharon*, sugar]. 1. Sucrose, cane, beet, or maple sugar. 2. One of the group of carbohydrates having the same chemical formula, C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁.

saccharosuria (sāk'ā-rō-sū'rī-ā) [" + *ouron*, urine] Saccharose in the urine

saccharum (sāk'ār-ūm) [L. *sugar*] Sugar, the term being used in the pharmacopoeia

s., *album*. Pure or white crystallized sugar.

s., *canadense*. Maple sugar.

s., *candidum*. Rock candy.

s., *lactis*. Sugar of milk. SYN *lactose*.

s., *purificatum*. Pure white sugar.

saccharuria (sāk'ā-rū'rī-ā) [G. *sakcharon*, sugar, + *ouron*, urine]. Sugar in the urine.

saciform (sāk'sī-form) [G. *sakkos*, bag, + *L forma*, shape] Bag-shaped or like a sac. SYN: *saccate*.

sacculated (sāk'ū-lāt-ēd) [L. *sacculatus*, baglike]. Consisting of small sacs or sacculi

sacculatation (sāk'ū-lā'shūn) [L. *sacculus*, a little bag]. 1. Formation into a sac or sacs. 2. Group of sacs, collectively.

sacculi (sāk'ūl) [L. *sacculus*, a little bag]. 1. A small sac. 2. The smaller of two sacs comprising the portion of the membranous labyrinth occupying the vesti-

bule of inner ear. It communicates with the utricle, cochlear duct and endolymphatic duct all of which are filled with endolymph. In its wall is the *macula sacculi*, a sensory area.

s. of the larynx. SYN: *ventricular appendix*. A small diverticulum extending ventrally from the laryngeal ventricle lying between ventricular fold and thyroarytenoid muscle.

s. vestibular. SEE: *sacculle*, 2.

sacculus (săk'ū-lūs) (pl. *sacculi*) [L. a small bag]. A sacculle or little sac.

sacculus (săk'ūs) [L. a bag]. A sac or pouch.

s. endolymphaticus. BNA. Dilated, blind end of the *ductus endolymphaticus*.

s. lacrimalis. BNA. The lacrimal sac, into which empty the 2 lacrimal ducts.

sacrad (să'krād) [L. *sacrum*, sacred, + *ad*, toward]. In the direction of the sacrum.

sacral (să'krāl) [L. *sacrum*, sacred]. Relating to the sacrum.

s. bone. A triangular bone made up of 5 vertebrae just above the coccyx.

s. canal. Continuation of the vertebral canal in the sacrum.

s. flexure. Rectal curve in front of the sacrum.

s. index. Sacral breadth multiplied by 100 and divided by sacral length.

s. nerves. Five pairs of spinal nerves, the upper four of which emerge through the post sacral foramina, the 5th pair through the sacral hiatus (termination of sacral canal). All are mixed nerves (motor and sensory).

s. plexus. Plexus of sacral nerves from which sciatic nerve originates. It is a part of the lumbosacral plexus.

s. vertebra. Fused segments forming the sacrum.

sacralgia (să-krāl'jī-ā) [' + G. *algos*, pain]. Pain in the sacrum. SYN: *hieralgia*.

sacralization (să-krāl-i-zā'shūn) [L. *sacrum*, sacred]. Union of the sacrum and the 5th lumbar vertebra.

sacra media (să'krā mē'dī-ā) [L.]. Middle sacral artery.

sacrectomy (să-krēk'tō-mī) [' + G. *ektomē*, excision]. Excision of part of sacrum.

sacrificial operation. One in which some organ is removed for the patient's good.

sacro- (să'krō) [L.]. Prefix denoting the sacrum.

sacroanterior (să'krō-ān-tē'rī-or) [L. *sacrum*, sacred, + *anterior*, comparative of *ante*, before]. Denoting a fetus having the sacrum directed forward.

sacrocoacalization (să'krō-kō-kān-i-zā'shūn) [' + *cocaine*]. Injection of cocaine through the sacrolumbar space into the spinal cord.

sacrococcygeal (să'krō-kōk-sī'ē-āl) [' + G. *kokkyx*, coccyx]. Concerning the sacrum and coccyx.

sacrococcygeus (să'krō-kōk-sī'ē-ūs) One of two small muscles (ant and post) extending from sacrum to coccyx.

sacrocoxalgia (să'krō-kōks-āl'jī-ā) [' + *coxa*, hip, + G. *algos*, pain]. Pain in sacroiliac joint, usually due to inflammation. SEE: *sacrocoxitis*.

sacrocoxitis (să'krō-kōks-ī'tīs) [' + " + G. *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the sacroiliac joint, frequently tuberculous.

sacrodynia (să-krō-dīn'ī-ā) [' + *odynē*, pain]. Pain in the region of the sacrum.

sacroiliac (să'krō-īl'ī-āk) [L. *sacrum*, sacred, + *iliacus*, pert. to the hipbone]. Of, or pert. to the sacrum and ilium.

s. disease. Tuberculous disease of the sacroiliac joint.

s. joint. The articulation bet. the hipbone and sacrum.

It is a diarthrodial joint, a narrow joint cavity being present; however, joint movement is limited because of interlocking of articular surfaces. In pregnant women, parturition is facilitated by the action of a hormone, relaxin, which induces relaxation of pelvic ligaments.

sacrolumbar (să'krō-lūm'bar) [L. *sacrum*, sacred, + *lumbus*, loin]. Of, or concerning the sacrum and loins.

s. angle. Angle formed by articulation of the last lumbar vertebra and the sacrum.

sacroposterior (să'krō-pōs-tē'rī-or) [' + *posterior*, comparative of *posterus*, coming after]. Having the fetal sacrum directed backward.

sacrosciatic (să'krō-sī-āt'īk) [' + *sciaticus*, pert. to hip joint]. Concerning the sacrum and ischium.

sacrospinalls. A large muscle lying on either side of vertebral column extending from sacrum to head. Its two chief components are the illocostals and longissimus muscles. SEE *Table of Muscles in App*.

sacrotoomy (să-krōt'ō-mī) [' + G. *tomē*, a cutting]. Surgical excision of the lower part of the sacrum.

sacrouterine (să'krō-ūt'ēr-in) [' + *uterus*, womb]. Concerning the sacrum and uterus.

sacrovertebral (să'krō-ver'tē-brāl) [' + *vertebra*, vertebra]. Concerning the sacrum and the vertebrae.

s. angle. Angle formed by base of sacrum and 5th lumbar vertebra.

sacrum (să'krūm) [L. *sacrum*, sacred]. The triangular bone situated dorsal and caudal from the 2 ilia bet the 5th lumbar vertebra and the coccyx.

It is formed of five united vertebrae and is wedged between the two innominate bones, its articulations forming the sacroiliac joints. It forms the base of the vertebral column and, with the coccyx, forms the post. boundary of the true pelvis. The sacrum in a male is narrower and more curved than in a female.

sactosalpinx (săk'tō-sāl'pīnks) [G. *saktos*, stuffed, + *salpinx*, tube]. Dilated fallopian tube due to retention of secretions, as in pyosalpinx or hydrosalpinx.

saddle joint (săd'l). Joint with articulating surfaces convex in 1 direction and concave in the other. Ex: *carpo-metacarpal joint of the thumb*.

s. nose. A nose with a depressed bridge.

sadism (să'dīzm, sād'īzm) [Fr. *sadisme*]. A morbid phenomenon named after the Marquis de Sade, a French pervert of the 18th century, in which gratification is obtained by hurting a loved person.

Sadism is a part of the make-up of a neurotic, a short cut whereby an inferior person acquires a brief superiority over his sexual partner. The suffering of the sadist's victim produced by physical violence, supplies an artificial stimulation which normal sex desire produces in the normal male.

Sadism is not confined to sex expression, it is a mob characteristic and may be found in slave-driving bosses. SEE: *masochism*, *algolagnia*.

Saemisch's ulcer (să'mish). Serpiginous, infectious ulcer of the cornea.

safety symbolism. Engagements to marry, the engagement ring, the wedding, the wedding ring, marriage itself, the public announcement of wedding anniversaries, the advent of children, are all symbols which announce to the world that a man or a woman is the possession of one or the other, a warning, as it were, to protect the other partner from the attentions of one of the opposite sex.

sagittal (săj'ī-tāl) [L. *sagitta*, arrow]. Arrowlike, in an anteroposterior direction

s. plane. A vertical plane through the longitudinal axis of the trunk dividing the body into right and left portions. If it is through the midaxis dividing body into right and left halves, it is called a *median* or *midsagittal plane*.

s. sinus. The sup longitudinal sinus.

s. sulcus. Groove on inner surface of parietal bones which forms a channel for the sup sagittal sinus

s. suture. Suture bet the 2 parietal bones

sago (să'gō) [Malay *sagu*] A substance prepared from various palms, consisting principally of starches. Used as a demulcent and as a food with little residue.

ACTION Easy to digest. Fattening. Leaves little residue

IND. Convalescence, emaciated conditions and when little residue is desired. **SEE** starch, carbohydrate.

Saint Anthony's fire. Any of certain inflammations or gangrenous skin conditions, esp erysipelas, hospital gangrene, and ergotism, q.v.

Saint Gotthard's disease. Condition due to presence of hookworms in intestinal tract. **SYN** *ankylostomiasis*.

Saint Vitus' dance. Nervous disease with involuntary, jerking motions. **SYN:** chorea.

sal (sāl) [L salt] Salt, or a substance resembling salt

s. ammoniac. Chloride of ammonia

salaam convulsion (sa-lahm') [Arabic *salaam*, peace] Clonic muscular spasm of the trunk resulting in a bowing movement. **SYN** *nodding spasm*.

salacious (sa-lā'shūs) [L. *salar*, *salac*, lustful]. Lustful or inciting to lust.

salicylate (sāl'ī-sil'āt, sāl-is'īl-āt). Any salt of salicylic acid

s. methyl. The principal constituent of oil of wintergreen. It is applied externally for acute rheumatism

s., sodium. White crystalline substance with disagreeable taste, in some cases even nauseating.

Uses. To reduce pain and temperature.

DOSAGE: 15-30 gr (1-2 Gm.).

salicylated (sāl-is'īl-āt-ēd). Impregnated with salicylic acid

salicylism (sāl'ī-sil'ī-zm) [*salicylic acid* + G. *-ismos*, condition] Toxic condition caused by salicylic acid or its derivatives

salicyl-sulfonic acid test. Test for albumin in urine. **SEE** *albumin*.

salicyluric acid (sāl-is'īl-u'rīk). Acid in urine after taking salicylic acid or its derivatives.

salifiable (sāl-if'ī-ā-bl) [L. *sal*, salt, + *fieri*, to be made] Capable of forming a salt by combining with an acid.

salimeter (sāl-im'ī-tēr) [L *sal*, salt, + G. *metron*, a measure]. Device for testing strength of saline solutions.

saline (sā'līn) [L. *salinus*, of salt]. 1. Containing or pert. to salt; salty. 2. A mineral salt that produces evacuation

of the intestinal contents. **EX.** *magnesium sulfate*, *sodium sulfate*, and *potassium citrate*

s. enema. E used to excite peristalsis and evacuation

Magnesium sulfate, 1 oz. in 2 oz. of very warm water (115° F.), given with a small bore tube. **SEE** *enema*, *physiological salt solution*

s. purgative. Any salt producing evacuation, as Epsom salts

s. solution. A solution of sodium chloride and distilled water, in biological laboratory parlance, a 0.9% solution of sodium chloride. An isotonic solution

A normal saline s. consists of 0.85% salt solution, which is necessary to maintain osmotic pressure and the stimulation and regulation of muscular motion. **SYN** *physiological salt solution*, q.v.

saliva (sā-lī'vā) [L *saliva*]. The 1st digestive secretion emitted from the salivary glands into the mouth. **SYN** *spittle*

CHARACTER. It is tasteless, clear, odorless, viscid, and weakly alkaline, being neutralized after being acted upon by the gastric juice in the stomach. **Sp gr.** 1.002-1.006. **Amount secreted** in 24 hr, 1000-1500 cc

CONSTITUENTS. Saliva consists of *inorganic substances* including water, 99.5% salts (chlorides, carbonates, phosphates, and sulfates), gases in solution, and sometimes abnormal substances being excreted from body, e.g., acetone. *Organic substances* include enzymes (ptyalin, maltase, lysozyme), proteins (serum albumin and globulin, mucin) and small amounts of urea, uric acid, creatine and amino acids

FUNCTION. (a) To moisten food facilitating mastication and deglutition, (b) to moisten and lubricate mouth parts, (c) to act as a solvent, (d) for excretion of waste products, (e) to initiate digestion of starches, (f) to assist in regulation of water balance

RS *angiosalivitis*, *aptyalia*, *aptyalism*, *asialia*, *glycosaliva*, *insalivation*, *parotid*, *ptyalin*, *ptyalinogen*, *ptyalism*, *salivary digestion*, *s. glands*, *salagogogue*.

salivary (sāl'īv-ēr-ī) [L *saliva*, -saliva]. Pert. to, producing, or formed from, saliva.

s., amylase. Ptyalin, q.v. Also see *Salivary digestion*

s. calculus. Concretion in a salivary duct

s. corpuscles. Nucleated, spherical bodies in saliva thought to be modified leukocytes from lymphatic tissue

s. digestion. That occurring in the mouth resulting from action of salivary enzymes. *Ptyalin*, a salivary amylase, acts on boiled starch converting it successively by hydrolysis to *erythroderitrin*, *achroderitrin*, *maltose*, and *isomaltose*. Small quantities of maltose may be converted to glucose by action of *maltase* in saliva. Digestion is limited because of the short time food remains in the mouth but is continued in the stomach until food becomes acidified by gastric juice. Ptyalin is active at a pH of 6.7 to 6.8 but inactivated by a pH below 6.

s. glands. Three pairs of glands including the (1) *Parotid* glands, 1 on each side of the face below the ear; secrete *ptyalin*. (2) *submaxillary* glands, principally in the floor of mouth; secrete *ptyalin* and *mucin*. (3) *sublingual* glands, principally in floor of mouth, secrete *mucin* and *mucinogen*; (4) *duc-*

cal glands, scattered beneath the mucous membrane of lips and cheeks. They form a secretion that is mixed with the saliva.

Salivary secretion is under nervous control being reflexly initiated by mechanical, chemical, or radiant stimuli acting on taste buds (gustatory receptors) in the mouth, olfactory receptors, visual receptors (eyes) or other sense organs. Secretion may also occur as a result of conditioned reflexes as when one thinks about food or hears a dinner bell.

Nerves: Facial and glossopharyngeal, also the autonomic system.

Blood Supply: Branches from the ext. carotid artery. SEE *saliva*, *salivary digestion*.

salivation (sāl-l-vā'shūn) [L. *salivatio*, a secreting of saliva] Excessive secretion of saliva. SYN. *ptyalism*.

salivatory (sāl'l-vā'tō-rī) [L. *salivatio*, a secreting of saliva] Producing secretion of saliva.

sallow (sāl'ō) [A.S. *salu*]. Of a pale, yellowish color, usually said of complexion or skin.

sallowiness (sāl'ō-nēs) [A.S. *salu*]. Brownish-yellow tint combined with pallor of skin, normal to brunettes. SEE *skin*, *face*, *facies*.

salmin(e) (sāl'mēn, -mln) $C_{20}H_{37}N_1O_6$ A protamine obtained from spermatzoa of salmon. SEE *protamine*, *protein*.

salmon (sām'un) (pl. *salmon*) [M.E. *salmon* from L. *salmo*, *salmon*-, *salmon*]. AV. SERVING (canned): 230 Gm. Pro. 50.6, Fat 29.4.

VITAMINS: A+, B+, D+ + +, G+ + +. ASH CONST. Ca 0.109, Mg 0.133, K 1.671, Na 0.373, P 1.148, Cl 0.528, S 1.119, Fe 0.0055.

salmon patch (sām'un). Salmon-colored area of the cornea in syphilitic keratitis. SYN. *Hutchinson's patch*.

Salmonella (sāl-mō-nē'lā) [L.] A genus of bacteria belonging to the family *Enterobacteriaceae*. They are Gram-negative, nonmotile rods. Several species are pathogenic, some producing mild gastroenteritis, others producing a severe and often fatal food-poisoning. Also called *paratyphoid bacilli*.

S. aertrycke (ā-ēr'trīk-ē). A medium-sized, motile, Gram-negative rod present in meat poisoning and in paratyphoid fevers.

S. enteritidis. Gartner's bacillus, a species causing gastroenteritis in both man and lower animals.

S. paratyphi A. Causative agent of paratyphoid fever in man.

S. paratyphi B. Causative agent of paratyphoid fever and certain acute food poisonings in man.

S. paratyphi C. Causative agent for certain enteric fevers in Europe, Asia, and Africa.

S. schottmüller. Species causing paratyphoid fever, Type B.

S. typhi. SYN. *Eberthella typhosa*. The causative agent of typhoid fever.

salmonellosis (sāl-mō-nē-lō'sis) [L. *salmonella* + G. -ōsis, condition]. Infestation with bacteria of genus *Salmonella*.

Salmon's operation (sām'un). Incision along an anal fistula, back-cut of Salmon.

salpingectomy (sāl-pīn-jēk'tō-mī) [G. *salpīgē*, *salpīgē*, tube, + *ektomē*, excision]. Excision of an oviduct.

salpingitis (sāl-pīn-jēm-trāks'is) [+ *emphrasiz*, a stoppage]. Obstruction of the eustachian tube causing deafness, or of a fallopian tube.

salpingian (sāl-pīn'jī-ān) [G. *salpīgē*, *salpīgē*, tube]. Concerning an oviduct, or the eustachian tube.

salpingion (sāl-pīn'jī-ōn) [G. *salpīgē*, *salpīgē*, tube]. A point at inf. surface of the apex of the petrous portion of temporal bone.

salpingitis (sāl-pīn-jī'tis) [G. *salpīgē*, *salpīgē*, tube, + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of the eustachian tube, or, less commonly, of the eustachian tube.

Error. The condition may be acute, subacute, or chronic. The organisms most often associated with salpingitis are the gonococcus, staphylococcus, streptococcus, colon bacillus, and tubercle bacillus. The latter is the etiological factor in about 8% of the cases, while the gonococcus is responsible for about 75%.

S. eustachian. SYN. *eustachitis*. Inflammation of the eustachian tube.

salpingo- [G.] Combining form meaning *trumpet* or *tube*.

salpingocatheterism (sāl-pīng-gō-kāth'ēt-ēr-izm) [G. *salpīgē*, *salpīgē*, tube, + *kathētēr*, catheter, + *-ismos*, process]. Application of a catheter to the eustachian tube.

salpingocele (sāl-pīng-gō-sēl) [+ *kēlē*, hernia] Hernial protrusion of an oviduct.

salpingocyesis (sāl-pīng'ō-sī-ēs'is) [+ *kýsis*, pregnancy] Pregnancy where fetus begins to develop in an oviduct, tubal pregnancy.

salpingo-oophorectomy (sāl-pīng'gō-ō'ō-for-ēk'tō-mī) [+ *ōōn*, ovum, + *phoros*, a bearer, + *ektomē*, excision] Excision of an oviduct and ovary.

OPER. NP. The needle layout, sutures and operating procedure identical with those for hysterectomy. In the operation for a ruptured ectopic pregnancy it is well to have 3 times the usual number of laparotomy pads and packs ready, as well as an extra amount of very warm saline solution for flushing out the abdominal cavity. This is because there may be a great quantity of both fresh and clotted blood to be removed. POSITION Horizontal.

salpingo-oophoritis (sāl-pīng'ō-ō'ō-for-ī-tis) [G. *salpīgē*, tube, + *ōōn*, ovum, + *phoros*, a bearer, + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of the tube and ovary. SYN. *salpingo-oophoritis*.

salpingo-oophorocele (sāl-pīng'gō-ō'ō-for-ō-sēl) [+ *kēlē*, hernia]. Hernia enclosing the ovary and fallopian tube.

salpingo-oöthecitis (sāl-pīng'gō-ō'ō-thē-sī'tis) [G. *salpīgē*, *salpīgē*, tube, + *ōōn*, ovum, + *thēkē*, box, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of a fallopian tube and ovary. SYN: *salpingo-oophoritis*.

salpingo-oöthecocele (sāl-pīng'gō-ō'ō-thē-kō-sēl) [+ *kēlē*, hernia]. Hernia of both ovary and fallopian tube.

salpingo-ovaricectomy (sāl-pīng'gō-ō'var-ī-ēk'tō-mī) [+ L. *ovarum*, ovary, + G. *ektomē*, excision]. Surgical removal of an oviduct and ovary. SYN: *salpingo-oophorectomy*.

salpingopexy (sāl-pīng'ō-pēks'ī) [+ *pēxis*, fixation]. Fixation of a fallopian tube.

salpingopharyngeus (sāl-pīng'ō-fār-in'jē-ūs) [+ *pharygē*, *pharygē*, pharynx]. The muscle arising in cartilage of the eustachian tube which raises soft palate.

salpingorrhaphy (sāl-pīng'ō-rā-fē) [+ *rhaphe*, a seam]. Suture of an oviduct.

salpingosalpingostomy (sāl-pīng'gō-sāl-pīng-gō'stō-mī) [+ *salpīgē*, tube, +

stoma, a mouth]. The operation of attaching 1 fallopian tube to the other.

salpingscope (sál-píng'gō-skóp) [G. *salpiz*, *salpizg*, tube, + *skopein*, to see]. Device for examining the nasopharynx and eustachian tube.

salpingostaphylinus (sál-píng'gō-stáf-lí-y-nús) ["" + *staphylé*, uvula]. The muscle which tightens soft palate. SEE: Table of Muscles in Appendix.

salpingostenochoria (sál-pín-gō-stén-ó-kor-i-á). Stenosis or stricture of auditory tube.

salpingostomatomy (sál-píng'gō-stō-mát-ó-mí) ["" + *stoma*, a mouth, + *tomé*, a cutting]. Creation of an artificial opening in a fallopian tube after it has been occluded by inflammation.

salpingostomy (sál-píng-ós'tō-mí) ["" + *stoma*, a mouth]. Surgical opening of a fallopian tube which has been occluded, or for drainage.

salpingotomy (sál-píng-ót-ó-mí) ["" + *tomé*, a cutting]. Section of a fallopian tube.

salpingo-ureterostomy (sál-píng'ó-úr-ét'-ér-ós'tō-mí) ["" + *uréter*, ureter, + *stoma*, opening]. Surgical connection of the ureter and the fallopian tube.

salpingocystocysis (sál-pín-jís'ter-ó-sí-é-sís) ["" + *hystera*, uterus, + *cýsis*, pregnancy]. Pregnancy partly in a fallopian tube and partly in the uterus.

salpinx (sál'pínks) (pl. *salpinges*) [G. *salpiz*]. The fallopian or eustachian tube.

salsify (sál'sí-fi) [Italian *sassifraga*, goat's beard]. Comp. Contains a compound of inulin. It is a fibrous food, heavier in carbohydrates, protein and fat than carrots, turnips, beets or celery, but it contains less ash than any of them.

AV. SERVING 100 Gm. PRO. 3.5, FAT 10, CARBO. 15.5.

ACTION: Laxative.

salt (sawlt) [A.S. *sealt*]. SYMS NaCl. 1. White crystalline compound occurring in nature, known chemically as sodium chloride. 2. Containing, tasting of, or treated with salt. 3. To treat with salt. 4. *plural*. Any mineral salt or saline mixture used as an aperient or cathartic, esp. Epsom salts or Glauber's salt. 5. **CHEM** A compound consisting of a positive ion other than hydrogen, and a negative ion other than hydroxyl. 6. A chemical compound, usually crystalline, resulting from the interaction of an acid and a base.

Salts and water are the inorganic or mineral constituents of the body. They play specific roles in the functions of cells and are indispensable for life. The principal salts are chlorides, carbonates, bicarbonates, sulfates, and phosphates which are compounds of sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, and iron with chlorine, CO₂, sulfur, and phosphorus. In general, salts serve the following roles in the body: 1 Maintenance of proper osmotic conditions. 2 Maintenance of water balance and regulation of blood volume. 3 Maintenance of proper acid-base balance. 4 Provide essential constituents of tissue, esp. bones and teeth. They are essential for normal irritability of muscle and nerve cells and essential for coagulation of the blood. 5 They are essential components of certain enzyme systems, respiratory pigments, and hormones. 6 They regulate cell membrane and capillary permeability.

RS: chlorite, normal, rheum. sal, saline, salt-free diet, salt glow, secretion, "sial-" words.

s., buffer. A salt found in the blood which fixes excess amounts of acid or alkali, without a change in hydrogen-ion concentration.

s., Epsom. Magnesium sulfate.

s., Glauber's. Sodium sulfate.

s., iodized. Salt containing 1 part sodium or potassium iodide to 5000 parts of sodium chloride.

s., Rochelle. Sodium and potassium tartrate.

s., rock. Native sodium chloride.

s., solution, normal. SEE *physiological salt solution*.

s. s., physiological. A sterile solution containing 0.85% of sodium chloride in chemically pure distilled water (8.5 gms sodium chloride in 1000 ml. or one liter of distilled water).

NP When salt solution is given intravenously or hypodermically, rigid aseptic precautions must be observed. Usually injected in front of thighs or under breasts, as loose tissue is found in these areas. The temperature of the solution is about 100° F., so that when the blood is reached solution will be at body temperature. If the disadvantage of slowness is not very important, injection by rectum is the least risky, as it is not painful and there is no risk of infection. The patient placed on left side, hips are elevated by a pillow, and the solution, by means of a rectal tube, is injected into the rectum. The solution is allowed to run in at the rate of about 1 quart per hour.

saltation (sál-tá'shún) [L. *saltatio*, a leaping]. 1. Act of leaping or dancing, as in chorea. 2. Abrupt variation in character of a species. SYN *mutation*. 3. A spurting forth of arterial blood.

saltatory (sál'ta-tō-rí) [L. *saltatio*, a leaping]. Marked by dancing or leaping.

s., conduction. Skipping from node to node, said of movement of the potential along myelinated neurons.

s., spasm. Tic of muscles of lower extremity, causing convulsive leaping upon attempt to stand. SEE *palmus*.

salt-free diet. One with no more than 2 Gm of salt allowed, as in edema.

Bread and butter must also be salt-free. No salt added to food eaten. Permissible foods: 1 Milk. 2 Eggs. 3 Custards. 4 Bread. 5 Omelettes. 6 Gelatin. 7 Meat jelly. 8 Butter (salt-free). 9 Fat meat. 10. Cheese. 11 Sugar. 12. Vegetables. 13. Buttermilk. 14. Whey. 15. Fruit jellies. 16. Chocolate or cocoa. 17. Flavors and spices.

NOTE The stage of fever in which the heavier of these foods may be taken depends upon the physician's orders.

RS *salt, sodium chloride*.

salt glow. Name given to a rub of the entire body with moist salt for stimulation.

saltting out. A method of separating a specific protein from a mixture of proteins by the addition of a salt (e.g., ammonium sulfate).

salt, low, diet. No salt allowed on patient's tray. No salty food served.

saltpetre (sawlt'pé'ter) [O.Fr. *salpêtre*, from L. *sal*, salt, + *petra*, rock]. A common name for potassium nitrate.

s., Chile. A common name for sodium nitrate. NaNO₃. Crystalline powder, saline in taste and soluble in water.

salt-poor diet. All food prepared and served without the addition of salt, including salt-free bread and butter. Milk intake is limited. Protein caloric fluid level governed by orders of physician.

salt rheum (sawlt room). Any one of a variety of skin affections of the eczematous type. SEE *eczema*.

salts. Plural of salt. SEE *salt*, 4.

salubrious (sál-'ú-brí-'ús) [L. *salubris*, healthy]. Promoting or favorable to health. SYN: *wholesome*.

salutary (sál-'ú-ta-'rí) [L. *salutaris*, healthy]. Healthful, promoting health; curative.

salvarsan (sál-'var-sán) [L. *salvus*, saved, + G. *arsen*, arsenic]. An arsenical, yellowish powder preparation (606) given intramuscularly or intravenously for syphilis.

RS arsphebamine, autoserosalvarsan
salve (sáv) [AS. *sealf*]. 1. An ointment applied to wounds. 2. PHARM Any ointment or cerate made with a base of a fat, oil, petrolatum, resin, etc.

samarium. A rare metallic element. SYM: Sm or Sa. At wt 150.35 Sp gr 7.7-7.8

salvative (sán-'á-tív) [L. *sanāre*, to heal].

Of a healing nature. SYN: *curative*.

sanatorium (sán-'á-tō-'rī-'úm) (pl. *sanatoriums* or *-ria*) [L. *sanatōrius*, healing]. An establishment for preservation of health or the treatment of the chronically sick; esp. a private one. SYN: *sanitarium*.

sanatory (sán-'á-tō-'rí) [L. *sanatōrius*, healing]. Curative, conducive to health.

sand (sánd) [AS]. Fine grains of disintegrated rock.

s., auditory. Calcareous concretion in labyrinth of the ear. SYN: *otolith*.

s., bath. Therapeutic covering of the body with hot sand.

s., brain. Concretion of matter near base of the pineal gland. SYN: *acervulus cerebri*.

s., tumor. One in membrane of the brain, choroid plexus, and other areas made up of calcareous particles. SYN: *psammoma*.

sandflies. Flies of the order *Diptera* belonging to the genus *Phlebotomus*. They transmit sandfly fever, Oroya fever and various types of leishmaniasis.

sandfly fever. SYN: *three-day fever*, *pappataci fever*. A mild virus disease similar to dengue fever and transmitted by *Phlebotomus papatasi*.

Sand'with's bald tongue. Abnormally clean tongue seen in late stages of pellagra.

sane (sán) [L. *sanus*, sane, healthy]. Sound of mind, mentally normal.

Sänger's operation (seng-'er). A form of cesarean section by which the uterus is taken out before the fetus.

sanguiculous (sáng-'gwí-'ó-'lús) [L. *sanguis*, blood, + *colere*, to dwell]. Inhabiting the blood, as a parasite.

sanguifacient (sáng-'gwí-'á-'shént) [' + *facere*, to make]. Making blood.

sanguiferous (sáng-'gwí-'ér-'ús) [' + *ferre*, to carry]. Conducting blood, as the circulatory organs.

sanguification (sáng-'gwí-'ík-'á-'shùn) [' + *facere*, to make]. Conversion into, or formation of, blood. SYN: *hematopoiesis*.

sanguimotor, sanguimotory (sáng-'gwí-'mō-'tor, -tō-'rí) [' + *motor*, a mover]. Pert. to the blood circulation.

sanguine (sáng-'gwín) [L. *sanguineus*, bloody]. 1. Hopeful. 2. Plethoric, bloody; marked by abundance and active blood circulation. 3. Pert. to or consisting of blood.

sanguineous (sáng-'gwín-'ó-'ús) [L. *sanguineus*, bloody]. 1. Bloody; relating to blood. 2. Having an abundance of blood. SYN: *plethoric*.

sanguinolent (sáng-'gwín-'ó-'lént) [L. *sangui-*

guinolentus, from *sanguis*, blood]. Containing, or tinged with, blood.

sanguinopoietic (sáng-'gwín-'ó-'poy-'ét-'ík) [L. *sanguis*, blood, + *poiesis*, to form]. Generating blood. SYN: *hematopoietic*, *sanguifacient*.

sanguirenal (sáng-'gwí-'rē-'nāl) [' + *rēn*, kidney]. Pert. to the blood supply of the kidneys.

sanguis (sáng-'gwís) [L.]. Blood.

sanguisuga (sáng-'gwín-'ú-'gá) [L. *sanguis*, blood, + *sugere*, to suck]. A leech or bloodsucker. SEE *Hirudo*.

sanies (sá-'ní-'ēz) [L. diseased blood]. A thin, fetid, greenish discharge from a wound or ulcer, presenting appearance of pus tinged with blood.

sanipurulent (sá-'ní-'ó-'pū-'rū-'lént) [L. *sanies*, diseased blood, + *purulentus*, full of pus]. Having characteristics of sanies and pus, pert. to a fetid, serous, blood-tinged discharge containing pus.

sanioserous (sá-'ní-'ó-'sē-'rus) [' + *serum*, whey]. Composed of sanies* and serum.

sanious (sá-'ní-'ūs) [L. *sanies*, diseased blood]. Of the nature of fetid, purulent fluid from an ulcer, sanies.

sanitarium (sán-'l-tá-'rī-'úm) (pl. *sanitariums* or *-ria*) [L. *sanatōrius*, giving health]. Institution for treatment and recuperation of persons having physical or mental disorders, occasionally limited to place where conditions are prophylactic rather than therapeutic. SYN: *sanatorium*.

sanitary (sán-'l-tar-'l) [L. *sanitas*, health]. Promoting, or pert. to conditions improving health.

sanitation (sán-'l-tá-'shùn) [L. *sanitas*, health]. The use of measure to promote and establish conditions favorable to health, esp. public health. SEE: *assanation*, *hygiene*.

sanity (sán-'l-t) [L. *sanitas*, health, from *sanus*, sound]. Soundness of health or mind; normal mentality. SEE: *sane*.

santal oil (sán-'tál) [L. *santalum*, sandalwood]. USP Sandalwood oil. A volatile oil distilled from the wood of the plant.

ACTION AND USES: Expectoant, local and genitourinary irritant with possible antiseptic properties.

DOSAGE 8 m (0.5 cc) in capsules

INCOMPATIBILITIES Alkalies

santonin (sán-'tō-'nín) [L. *santonium*] USP A colorless crystalline substance obtained from the dried flower heads of the plant *santonica*.

ACTION AND USES: A vermifuge against the roundworm.

DOSAGE 1 gr (0.06 Gm).

sap (sáp) [AS. *saep*]. 1 Any fluid essential to life and vitality of a living structure. 2 To cause gradual exhaustion of, as the strength.

s., cell. Hyaloplasm, q.v.

s., nuclear. Liquid portion of a cell nucleus. SYN: *karyolymph*.

saphena (sá-'fē-'ná) (pl. *saphenae*) [G. *saphēnēs*, manifest]. Name given to two large veins of the leg.

saphenous (sá-'fē-'nūs) [G. *saphēnēs*, visible]. Pert. to or associated with a saphenous vein or nerve in the leg. Superficial, manifest.

s., nerve. A deep branch of the femoral nerve. In lower leg, it follows the long saphenous vein supplying medial side of leg, ankle, and foot.

s., opening. An aperture in the fascia, oval in shape, in inner and upper part of thigh transmitting the saphenous vein below Poupert's ligament. SYN: *fossa ovalis*.

s., veins. Two veins, long and short,

passing up the leg, the long from the foot to the saphenous opening, the short one behind outer malleolus up back of leg joining the popliteal. **See:** vein.

sapid (săp'id) [L. *sapidus*, tasty]. Savory; tasty; opp. of insipid.

sapo (să'pō) [L.]. USP. Soap prepared from pure olive oil and sodium hydroxide.

saponaceous (săp-ō-nă'shūs) [L. *sapona-ceus*, soapy]. Soapy; resembling soap in feel or quality.

saponatus. (să-pō-nă'tūs). Mixed with soap.

saponification (sa-pōn'i-fī-kā'shūn) [Fr. *saponifier*, from L. *sapo*, *săpōn-*, soap, + *-ficāre*, to make]. 1. Conversion into soap, chemically, the hydrolysis or the splitting of fat by an alkali yielding glycerol and 3 molecules of alkali salt of the fatty acid, the soap. 2. Chem. Hydrolysis of an ester into corresponding alcohol and acid (free or in form of a salt).

s. number. In analysis of fats, the number of milligrams of potassium hydroxide needed to neutralize the fatty acids in 1 Gm of oil or fat Also called *saponification-value*.

saponify (sa-pōn'i-fī) [L. *sapo*, *săpōn-*, soap, + *-ficāre*, to make]. To convert into a soap, as when fats are treated with an alkali to produce a free alcohol plus the salt of the fatty acid.

Thus, stearin, saponified with sodium hydroxide, yields the alcohol glycerol plus the soap sodium stearate

saponin (săp-ō-nīn, -nen) [L. *sapo*, *săpōn-*, soap]. Unabsorbable glucoside contained in the roots of some plants forming a lather in an aqueous solution.

They are irritating and produce vomiting and diarrhea if taken internally.

saporific (săp'ō-rīf'ik) [L. *saporificus*, producing taste]. Imparting a taste or flavor.

sapphism (săf'izm) [G. *Sapphō*, Greek poetess]. Sexual desire of women for their own sex.

From Sappho, the reputed instigator of lesbianism.

RS: amor lesbicus, homosexual, tribadism, urningism.*

sapremia (săp-rē'mī-ā) [G. *sapros*, rotten, + *aima*, blood]. A toxic condition caused by the absorption into the blood of toxins or poisons produced by saprophytes or putrefactive bacteria. **See:** septicemia.

sapro- [G.]. Combining form meaning putrid.

saprodontia (săp-rō-dōn'shī-ā) [G. *sapros*, rotten, + *odont-*, tooth]. Caries of the teeth; tooth decay.

saprogen (săp-rō-jēn) [+ *gennan*, to produce]. Any microorganism causing or produced by putrefaction.

saprogenic (săp-rō-jēn'ik) [+ *gennan*, to produce]. Causing putrefaction or resulting from it.

saprophilous (săp-rof'il-ūs) [+ *philein*, to love]. Living on decaying or dead substances, as a microorganism. **SYN:** saprophytic.

saprophyte (săp-rō-fit) [G. *sapros*, rotten, + *phyton*, plant]. Any organism living on decaying or dead organic matter.

Most of the higher fungi are saprophytes **See:** parasite.

saprophytic (săp-rō-fit'ik) [+ *phyton*, growth]. Living or growing in decaying or dead matter; characteristic of a saprophyte.

saprosolic (săp-rō-zō'ik) [+ *zōon*, ani-

mal]. Living on decaying or dead organic matter.

sarcitis (sar-sī'tis) [G. *sarz*, flesh, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of muscle tissue. **SYN:** myositis.

sarco- [G.]. Combining form meaning flesh.

sarcoadenoma (sar'kō-ăd'en-ō'mă) [G. *sarz*, *sark-*, flesh, + *adēn*, gland, + *-ōma*, tumor]. A fleshy tumor of a gland. **SYN:** adenosarcoma.

sarcoblast (sar'kō-blăst) [+ *blastos*, a germ]. **SYN:** myoblast Embryonic cell which develops into a muscle cell

sarcocarcinoma (sar'kō-kar-sīn-ō'mă) [+ *karkinos*, crab cancer, + *-ōma*, tumor] A tumor of malignant growth of sarcomatous and carcinomatous types.

sarcocele (sar'kō-sēl) [+ *kēlē*, a mass]. A fleshy tumor of the testicle

Sarcocystis (sar'kō-sīs'tis) [+ *kystis*, bladder] A genus of sporozoans found in the muscles of higher vertebrates (reptiles, birds, and mammals)

S. lindemanni. A species infesting muscles of man

Sarcodina (sar-kō-dī'nă) [+ *eidōs*, form] A class of Protozoa characterized by absence of a thick pellicle and movement by pseudopodia They are typically holozoic and reproduce principally by asexual methods. Includes the families Amoeboidea and Endamoebidae, the latter including many parasitic and pathogenic forms

sarcogenic (sar'kō-jēn'ik) [+ *gennan*, to produce]. Producing flesh or muscle

sarcoid (sar'koyd) [+ *eidōs*, form] 1. Resembling flesh 2. A small epithelioid tubercle-like lesion characteristic of sarcoidosis *qv*

sarcoidosis (săr'koid-ō'sis). A chronic granulomatous disease of unknown etiology characterized by the formation of tubercle-like lesions in the organs most generally affected, which are the skin, lymph nodes, lungs, and bone marrow The term now includes a number of diseases previously considered as separate entities (Borck's sarcoid, Pseudotuberculosis, Benign lymphogranulomatosis, Schaumann's disease, Uveoparotid fever, Osteitis tuberculosa multiplex cystoides, Lupus pernio of Besnier)

sarcolemma (sar'kō-lēm'ă) [+ *lemma*, a rind] A delicate membrane surrounding each striated muscle fiber. **See:** muscle.

sarcology (sar-kōl'ō-jī) [G. *sarz*, *sark-*, flesh, + *logos*, a study] Branch of medicine dealing with study of the soft tissues of the body

sarcolysis (sar-kōl'ī-sis) [+ *lysis*, a dissolution]. Decomposition of the soft tissues or flesh.

sarcolytic (sar'kō-līt'ik) [+ *lyein*, to dissolve]. Decomposing flesh.

sarcoma (sar-kō'mă) (pl. *sarcomas*, -mata) [G. *sarz*, *sark-*, flesh, + *-ōma*, tumor] A tumor of nonepithelial, modified, embryonic, connective tissue, esp. a malignant one.

Sarcoma may affect the bones, bladder, kidneys, liver, lungs, parotids, and spleen.

RS: chloroma, sarcoid, words ending in "-sarcoma."

s., botryoid. S. of uterus composed of polypoid mass of soft edematous tissues

s., chondro-. One composed of masses of cartilage.

s., Ewing's. A diffuse endothelioma or endothelial myeloma forming a fusiform swelling on a long bone.

s., fibre-. A malignant tumor with

fibrous tissue and many spindle cells and dilated vessels.

s., **giant-cell**. S from cancellous bone tissue with large cells with many nuclei. A special type called an epulis is seen in the jaw

s., **lipos**. A rare tumor of bone containing cells of various types containing small vacuoles of fat

s., **lymphangio**-. S arising from endothelium of lymph vessels in a lymph gland.

s., **myeloid**. Same as giant-celled sarcoma.

s., **myxo**-. SYN *myroma* A benign tumor of mucoid tissue such as that of the umbilical cord

s., **osteogenic**. One composed of osseous tissue containing variously shaped cells

s., **reticulum cell**. SYN *Hodgkin's sarcoma*. A variety of malignant lymphoma involving the lymph nodes and other lymphatic tissue

s., **rhabdomyo**-. An embryonal tumor of striated muscle containing multinucleated cells with a striated cytoplasm

s., **spindle-cell**. One consisting of small and large spindle-shaped cells.

sarcomatoid (sar-kō'mā-toyd) [G. *sarx*, *sark*-, flesh, + *-ōma*, tumor, + *eidos*, form] Resembling a sarcoma

sarcomatosis (sar-kō-mā-tō'sis) [“ + “ + *-ōsis*, condition] Condition marked by presence and spread of a sarcoma, sarcomatous degeneration

sarcomatous (sar-kō-māt-ūs) [“ + *-ōma*, tumor]. Of the nature of, or like, a sarcoma.

sarcomere (sar-kō-mēr) [G. *sarx*, *sark*-, flesh, + *meros*, a part] The portion of a striated muscle fibril lying between two adjacent dark lines considered to be the structural and functional muscular unit

sarcomphalocoele (sar-kōm-fāl-ō-sēl) [“ + *omphalon*, umbilicus, + *kēlē*, mass]. Fleishy tumor at the umbilicus.

sarcomyces (sar-kō-mī'sēez) A fleshy growth having the appearance of a fungus.

Sarcophagidae (sar-kō-fād-jī-dē) The family of the order *Diptera* which includes the flesh flies. Females deposit their eggs or larvae on decaying flesh of dead animals. Larvae of two genera *Sarcophaga* and *Wohlfahrtia* frequently infest open sores and wounds of man giving rise to cutaneous myiasis

sarcophagy (sar-kōf-ā-jī) [“ + *phagein*, to eat] Practice of eating flesh

sarcoplasm (sar-kō-plāzm) [“ + *plasma*, a thing formed] Hyaline, semifluid, interfibrillary substance of striated muscle fibers.

sarcopoietic (sar-kō-poy-ēt'ik) [“ + *poiein*, to form]. Forming muscle or flesh.

Sarcophidae (sar-kōp'fī-dē) A family of mites of the order *Acarina*, class *Arachnida*, which includes *Sarcoptes scabiei*, the causative agent of scabies or itch in man and mange and scab in other animals.

sarcosis (sar-kō'sis) [“ + *-ōsis*, condition]. 1. The development of multiple fleshy tumors. 2. Abnormal formation of flesh.

sarcosome (sar-kō-sōm) [G. *sarx*, *sark*-, flesh, + *sōma*, body]. A minute granular element found in sarcoplasm of skeletal and cardiac muscle

Sarcosporidia (sar-kō-spō-rīd-jā) [G. *sarx*, *sark*-, flesh, + *sporos*, a seed]. An order of protozoa belonging to the class *Sporozoa* which are parasitic in

the muscles of higher vertebrates. Includes the genus *Sarcocystis*

sarcosporidiosis (sar-kō-spō-rīd-jō'sis) [“ + “ + *-ōsis*, condition]. Infestation with *Sarcosporidia* or condition produced by them

sarcostosis (sar-kōs-tō'sis) [“ + *osteon*, bone, + *-ōsis*, condition]. Ossification of fleshy or muscular tissue

sarcostyle (sar-kō-stil) [G. *sarx*, *sark*-, flesh, + *stylos*, a column]. Any one of the fine longitudinal fibrillae of a striated muscle fiber.

sarcotic (sar-kōt'ik) [G. *sarx*, *sark*-, flesh]. 1. Producing or pert to flesh formation. 2. Agent producing growth of flesh.

sarcous (sar'kus) [G. *sarx*, *sark*-, flesh] Concerning flesh or muscle

s., **substance**. Substance of a sarcous element.

sardine (sar-dēn') [L. *sardina*] Av SERVING: 50 Gm. Pro. 96, Fat 12.8. VITAMINS: B+.

sardon'ic laugh. Old term for a spasmodic affection of facial muscles, giving an appearance of laughter SYN *risus sardoniacus*.

sartorius (sar-tō-rī-ūs) [L. *sartor*, tailor]. A long, ribbon-shaped muscle of the thigh.

It aids in flexing the knee, longest muscle in the body. So-called from its use in crossing the legs, as tailors do. SEE. *Table of Muscles in Appendix*.

SAT. 1 Abbr for *satellite* 2 Abbr for *L sine acido thymonucleum*, without thymonucleic acid

SAT-chromosome. One possessing a satellite

SAT-zone. SYN *nucleolar zone*, *nucleolar organizer*. One of several constrictions in a nucleolar chromosome which give rise to the nucleoli

satellite (sāt'ēl-it) [L. *satelles*, companion] A small structure attached to a larger one, esp a minute body attached to a chromosome by a slender chromatic filament. Also called *trabant*

s., **cells**. SYN *capsular cells* 1 Certain astrocytes which lie close to bodies of neurons in central nervous system. 2. Neuroglial cells enclosing the cell bodies of neurons in spinal ganglia. Also called *amphicytes*

satellitosis (sāt-ēl-jō'sis) [L. *satelles*, companion, + *-ōsis*, condition] The accumulation of satellite cells about neurons of the central nervous system, seen in certain degenerative and inflammatory conditions

satiety (sa-tī-ēt-i) [Fr. *satiété*, from L. *satis*, enough]. Fullness or gratification beyond desire.

saturated (sāt'ū-rā-tēd) [L. *saturare*, to saturate]. 1 Holding all that can be absorbed, received, combined, etc. 2. Term applied to a solution in which no more of a substance can be dissolved. 3 Term applied to carbon compounds in which all the atoms are linked by single bonds

s., **compounds**. Those incapable of additional products, as any in the methane series SEE *unsaturated compounds*.

s., **solution**. One containing as much of the solid drug as it can dissolve.

s., **time**. Time required for peripheral blood of a person inhaling pure oxygen to become saturated Normal time is 10-15 sec.

saturation (sāt'ū-rā'shūn) [L. *saturatio*]. The holding in solution of all of a solid that can be dissolved therein.

saturnine (sāt'ūr-nīn) [L. *saturnus*, lead]. Concerning or produced by lead.

s. breath. Sweet breath produced by lead* poisoning.

saturnism (săt'ŭrn-izm) [“ + G. *ismos*, condition]. Lead poisoning, *q. v.* **SYN:** *plumbism*

satyriasis (sat-i-rĭ'ä-sis) [G. *satyriasis*]. Great mental excitement with abnormal sex desire in the male.

It is an acute abnormal psychosexual state, aggravated by psychical or peripheral irritation, neurasthenia, masturbation* and morbid ideas.

Same as nymphomania* in the female. The symptoms are a partial expression of a general psychosis. The imagination calls forth sensual associations. Satyriasis is less frequent than nymphomania. Priapism* is frequently manifested.

Sauerbruch's cabinet (sow'ër-brook) An airtight cabinet for operation on the chest under negative pressure.

The patient's head is outside the cabinet and his body and the surgeon's are within it.

sauerkraut (sow'ër-krowt) [Ger. *sauer*, sour + *kraut*, cabbage]. **AV. SERVING.** 100 Gm. **Pro** 1.5 **Fat** 0.4 **Carbo** 3.5 **VITAMINS** A, +, B, +, C + to ++ **Ca** 0.040, **P** 0.010, **Fe** 0.0032

sausage (saw'saj) (pork) [M.E. *sausage*]. **AV. SERVING** 35 Gm **Pro** 4.6, **Fat** 15.5, **Carbo.** 0.4

VITAMINS A— to +, B++.

savory (sä'vō-rĭ) [O Fr. *savouré*, tasty]. Having a pleasant or appetizing taste or odor.

saw (saw) [A.S. *sagu*]. Instrument for cutting, esp. bone, its cutting edge being toothed

saxifragant (säks-İf'rä-gänt) [L. *saxum*, rock, + *frangere*, to break]. Dissolving or breaking calculi, esp. in the bladder.

Sayre's jacket (särz). A jacket of plaster-of-Paris worn to support the spine in vertebral diseases.

Sb. Symb. for *antimony*.

SbCl₃. Antimony trichloride.

Sb₂O₅. Antimonious oxide; antimony pentoxide

Sb₂O₃. Antimonious oxide.

Sc. Chemical symbol for *scandium*

scab (skäb) [M.E. *scabbe*]. 1. Crust of a cutaneous sore, wound, ulcer or pustule formed by drying up of the discharge 2. To become covered with a crust.

scabicide (skä'bi-sid). An agent which kills mites, esp. the causative agent of scabies, *q. v.*

scabies (skä'bi-ēs) [L. *scabere*, to scratch] **SYN.** *itch*, *seven-year itch*. A highly communicable skin disease caused by an arachnid, *Sarcoptes scabiei*, the itch mite

SYM. Papules, vesicles, pustules, burrows and intense itching resulting in eczema.

The impregnated females live in burrows which appear as slightly discolored lines several millimeters to several centimeters in length. Eggs deposited within the tunnel hatch within 4-8 days.

Parts most commonly affected are hands, bet. the fingers, the wrists, axillae, genitalia, beneath the mammae and inner aspect of the thighs. Face and scalp never involved.

PROC: Favorable.

TREATMENT. Sulfur ointment is the most effective treatment. Parts affected should be soaked in warm water and scrubbed with green soap. Apply ointment and leave on overnight. In the morning use fresh clean clothing. Steril-

ize all used clothing and bed linens. In mild cases one treatment is usually adequate. In severe cases, a 2nd treatment applied 6-10 days later may be necessary. In persons sensitive to sulfur, a pyrethrin ointment or an ointment containing benzene hexachloride may be substituted. Benzyl benzoate lotion is also effective. The effectiveness of treatment is dependent principally on the thoroughness of application.

scaphophobia (skä'bi-fō-bl'ä). **SYN:** *acarophobia* Morbid fear of acquiring scabies

scabrities (skä-brish'f-ēz) [L.]. 1. Scaly, roughened condition of the skin 2. A morbid roughness of inner surface of eyelids, causing sensation as if sand were in eyes

s. ungulum. Morbid degeneration of the nails, making them rough, thick, distorted and separated from the flesh at the root. Symptomatic of syphilis and leprosy.

scala (skä'lä) [L. ladder]. Any one of the 3 spiral passages of the cochlea. **SEE** *cochlea*

s. media. The cochlear duct, which lies between the s. tympani and s. vestibuli. Its floor contains the spiral organ of Corti. It extends from sacculus to tip of cochlea and is filled with endolymph

s. tympani. Canal filled with perilymph lying below spiral lamina of cochlea. Extends from tip of cochlea to round cochlear window.

s. vestibuli. A canal forming the upper portion of the osseous canal of the cochlea. It lies above the spiral lamina and extends from floor of vestibule to tip of cochlea where it communicates with *scala tympani*; through an aperture, the *helicotrema*

scald (skawid) [M.E. *scalden*, from L. *ex*, out, + *calidus*, hot] 1. Burn to skin or flesh caused by moist heat and hot vapors, as steam 2. To cause a burn with hot liquid or steam 3. Cutaneous disease marked by scab formation on the head.

It is deeper than dry heat, and should be treated as a burn, *q. v.* Healing is slower and scar formation greater. **SEE** *burn*

scale (skäl) [A.S. *scale*, scale] 1. A small, thin, dry exfoliation shed from upper layers of skin. 2. Film of tartar incrusting the teeth 3. To form a scale on. 4. To shed scales.

5. [M.E. *scale*, balance]. An instrument for weighing.

6. [L. *scala*, ladder]. A graduated or proportioned measure, series of tests, or instrument for measuring quantities or for rating, as individual intelligence. **SEE** *Binet*

Shedding of scales from skin in small amounts is normal. It is also seen in cutaneous disorders such as squamous eczema, seborrhea sicca, psoriasis, ichthyosis, syphilis, lupus erythematosus, pityriasis rosea, and tinea tonsurans. **SEE:** *macule*, *rash*.

s., absolute. A scale used for indicating low temperatures based on absolute zero. **SEE:** *absolute temperature*, *a. zero*.

s., centigrade. Thermometric scale running from 0°, the melting point of ice, and 100°, the boiling point of water. **SEE:** *centigrade*; *thermometer*, *comparative scale*.

s., Fahrenheit. One in which the freezing point of water is 32° and the boiling point of water is 212°

ing point is 212°. **SEE:** *Fahrenheit; thermometer, comparative scale*

s. Réaumur. Scale which runs bet. freezing point of water at 0° and the boiling point at 80°. **SEE:** *Réaumur; thermometer, comparative scale*

scalene (skā-lēn') [G. *skalēnos*, uneven]. 1. Having unequal sides and angles, said of a triangle. 2. Designating a scalenus muscle

s. tubercle. One on upper surface of 1st rib, the insertion of the scalenus anticus muscle **SYN.** *tubercle, Lisfranc's*

scaleniotomy (skā-lēn'ī-tōt'ō-mī) [" + *tomē*, a cutting]. Incision of scalenus muscles near their insertion to check expansive movements in tuberculosis of the apex of the lung

scalenus (skā-lē-nūs) [L. from G. *skalēnos*, uneven]. One of 3 deeply situated muscles on each side of the neck, extending from the transverse processes of 2 or more cervical vertebrae to the 1st or 2nd rib; known as scalenus anterior, medius, posterior. **SEE:** *Table of Muscles in Appendix*

s. anticus syndrome, s. syndrome. A symptom complex characterized by brachial neuritis with or without vascular or vasomotor disturbance in the upper extremities.

SYM. Not clearly defined, but pain, tingling and numbness may occur anywhere from shoulder to fingers. Atrophy of small muscles of the hand or even the deltoid or other muscles of arm.

TREATMENT: Correction of posture, avoidance of fatigue and sometimes immobilization of arm and shoulder. When relief is not obtained, operative interference may be considered

scalp (skālp) [M.E.]. The hairy integument of the head.

In anat. includes skin, dense subcutaneous tissue, occipitofrontalis muscle with the galea aponeurotica, loose subaponeurotic tissue and the cranial periosteum.

scalpel (skāl'pēl) [L. *scalpellum*, little knife]. A straight, small surgical knife with a convex edge and thin, keen blade.

scalpriform (skāl'pri-form) [L. *scalprum*, chisel, + *forma*, shape]. In the shape of a chisel.

scalprum (skāl'prūm) (pl. *scalpra*) [L. *scalprum*, knife]. 1. A toothed instrument for removal of carious bone or for trephining. 2. A large scalpel. 3. Cutting edge of an incisor tooth.

scaly (skāl'i) [A.S. *scale*, scale]. Resembling or characterized by scales.

scandium. **SYMS:** Sc. At wt. 44.96. At. no. 21. A rare metal belonging to the aluminum group.

scanning speech. Pronunciation of words in syllables, or slowly and hesitatingly; a symptom of disseminated sclerosis. **SEE:** *speech*

scanty (skān'tī) [M.E. *skant*, short]. Not abundant; insufficient, as a secretion.

scapha (skā'fā) [L. from G. *skaphē*, boat]. BNA. Elongated depression of the ear bet the helix and anthelix.

scapho- [G.]. Combining form meaning boat.

scaphocephalic, scaphocephalous (skāf'ō-sēf'āl'ik, -sēf'āl'ūs) [G. *skaphē*, boat, + *kephalē*, head]. Having a deformed head, projecting like a boat's keel.

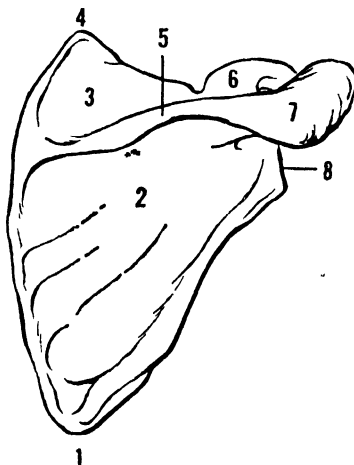
scaphocephalism (skāf'ō-sēf'āl'izm) [" + *-ismos*, condition]. Condition of having a deformed head, projecting like the keel of a boat.

scaphoid (skāf'oyd) [G. *skaphē*, boat, + *eidos*, resemblance]. **SYN:** *os scaphoides, navicular bone* A proximal, boat-shaped bone of the carpus on radial side 2 **SYN:** *navicular bone* A boat-shaped bone on inner side of the tarsus between the talus and three cuneiform bones 3. Boat-shaped, navicular, hollowed

s. abdomen. One with hollowed anterior wall.

s. bone. **SEE:** *scaphoid, 1 and 2*

scaphoiditis (skāf'oyd-ī'tīs) [G. *skaphē*, boat, + *eidos*, form, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of the scaphoid bone



SCAPULA.

1. Inferior angle. 2. Infraspinatus fossa 3. Supraspinatus fossa 4. Superior angle. 5. Spine. 6. Coracoid process 7. Acromion process. 8. Anterior angle.

scapula (skāp'ū-lā) (pl. *scapulae*, -as) [L. shoulder blade]. The large, flat, triangular bone of the shoulder.

It articulates with the clavicle and the humerus **SYN:** *shoulder blade*. **SEE:** *triceps for illustration*

s., winged. **SYN.** *scapula alata* Condition in which medial border of scapula is prominent, usually the result of paralysis of serratus anterior or trapezius muscles.

RS: *acromial, a. angle, acromioclavicular, acromiocracoid, acromion, angel's wing, glenoid cavity*

scapulargia (skāp'ū-lāl'jī-ā) [L. *scapula*, + G. *algos*, pain]. Pain in the region of the shoulder blade.

scapular (skāp'ū-lar) [L. *scapula*, shoulder blade]. Of or pert. to the shoulder blade.

s. reflex. Scapular muscular contraction following percussion or stimulus bet. the scapulas.

scapulary (skāp'ū-lar-ī) [L. *scapula*, shoulder blade]. A shoulder bandage bifurcated with the 2 ends over the shoulders, the single end passing down the back, the 3 fastened to a body bandage.

scapulectomy (skāp'ū-lēk'tō-mī) [" + G.

ektomē, excision]. Surgical excision of the scapula.

scapulo- [L.]. Combining form meaning *shoulder*.

scapuloclavicular (skāp'ū-lō-klē-vīk'ū-lar) [L. *scapula*, shoulder blade, + *clavicula*, a little key] Concerning the scapula and the clavicle

scapulodysnia (skāp'ū-lō-dīn'ī-ā) [' + *odynē*, pain]. Inflammation and pain in the shoulder muscles.

scapulohumeral (skāp'ū-lō-hū'mer-āl) [' + *humerus*, shoulder] Concerning the scapula and the humerus

s. reflex. When vertebral border of scapula is percussed upper arm is adducted and rotated outwards.

scapulopexy (skāp'ū-lō-pēks'ī) [' + G. *pexis*, fixation] Fixation of the scapula to the ribs

scapulothoracic (skāp'ū-lō-thō-rās'īk) [' + G. *thōrax*, *thōrak-*, chest]. Concerning the scapula and the thorax.

scapus (skā'pus) [L. *scapus*, stalk]. The shaft or body of a hair (s. *pili*) or the penis (s. *penis*)

scar (skar) [G. *eschara*, scab] Mark left in skin or internal organ by healing of a wound, sore or injury because of replacement by connective tissue of the injured tissue

Scars may result from wounds that have healed, lesions of diseases, or surgical operations

When first developed it is red or purple, later whitish and glistening. When on the head they may be the result of wounds which have healed or of skin disease. On the skin they may be the result of trauma or of surgical operation. SYN *cicatrix* SEE *cicatricotomy*, *keloid*.

s., cicatricial. A scar or cicatrix with considerable contraction.

It may be necessary to divide the scar and graft on new skin, as in burns

s., keloid. A red, raised, smooth scar containing blood vessels, often irritable.

Seen in the tuberculous, after superficial septic wounds, as from infected vaccination scars. TREATMENT Removal

s., painful. One due to involvement of a nerve during healing

The end of the nerve may become bulbous. TREATMENT Dissection of scar or excision of nerve.

scarabiasis. SYN *Bretle disease* Condition in which intestine is invaded by the dung beetle. Occurs principally in children

scarfskin (skarf'skin) [Fr. *écharpe*, scarf, + O. Norse *skinn*]. Epidermis* or outermost layer of the skin

scarification (skār'ī-fī-kā'shūn) [L. *scarificatio*, from G. *skariphasthai*, to scratch]. Making of numerous slight incisions in the skin, over a part

scarificator (skār'ī-fī-kā-tor) [L. from G. *skariphasthai*, to scratch]. Instrument for making small incisions in the skin.

scarlatina (skar-lā-tē'nā) [L. *scarlatina*, from *scarlatum*, red] Scarlet fever, *q. v.*

s. simplex. Mild type of scarlet fever.

scarlatinale (skar-lā-tīn-el'ā) [L. *scarlatum*, red] Concerning or due to scarlatina.

scarlatinella (skar-lā-tīn-el'ā) [L.]. A mild disease resembling measles and scarlet fever. SYN: *fourth disease*, *rubella scarlatinosa*.

scarlatiniform, scarlatinoid (skar-lā-tīn'ī-form, -lāt'ī-noyd) [L. *scarlatina* + *forma*, shape, + G. *eidos*, form]. Resembling scarlatina or its rash.

scarlet fever (skar'lēt) [L. *scarlatum*, red]. An acute contagious disease char-

acterized by sore throat, fever, punctiform scarlet rash, and rapid pulse. SYN: *scarlatina*

ERROR: Many strains (over 40) of Type A hemolytic, toxin-producing streptococci have been recovered from scarlet fever patients.

The erythema-producing toxin was discovered by Dick and Dick (1924-25).

INCUBATION. Probably never less than 24 hr. May be from 1 to 10 days, with average time of from 2 to 4 days.

SYM Onset sudden, rarely with a chill, but sometimes with a convulsion in very young children. As a rule, begins with sore throat, temperature from 103° to 104° F., frequent vomiting, followed within 12 to 36 hr by a rash, first on neck and chest, rapidly extends over body, lastly involving the extremities. Face flushed and may be characterized by the well-known circumoral pallor, the punctiform rash on the remainder of the body, seldom seen on face.

With first eruption, throat is markedly injected, tonsils are swollen, tongue heavily coated, and the papillae are enlarged, projecting through it, the tongue properly described as a "strawberry" tongue. In mild or average case duration of rash is from 2 to 3 days. By the end of 3rd day, the coating has disappeared from tongue, though the papillae are still enlarged, the remainder of tongue presenting a deep red appearance. In this stage, the tongue may be referred to as the "raspberry" tongue.

With disappearance of rash in an uncomplicated case, the temperature closely approaches normal and recovery is uneventful. Extremely mild cases occur in which the rash is very faint and of very short duration, possibly not exceeding 24 hr. Scarlet fever may actually occur without any rash whatsoever. In any form, a leukocytosis is to be expected in the average case. Number of leukocytes may range from 14,000 to 16,000.

SPECIFIC TREATMENT Penicillin is the agent of choice although other antibiotics may be used to combat the septic factor in the disease, however these have little effect on toxic manifestations. Immune serum and antitoxin are effective against toxic manifestations but exert little effect against the streptococcal organisms. Serum therapy has largely been abandoned because of dangers of serum sickness. It is reserved for rare cases in which toxic manifestations suggest a possible fatal outcome.

GENERAL TREATMENT Isolation, rest, and diet are of utmost importance. **Rest** Keep the uncomplicated case in bed for a minimum of 2 weeks. The course of attack will determine whether this period of rest should be prolonged. While antiseptic mouthwashes often have a place for cleansing purposes, and serve to refresh the patient to some extent, gargles are not advisable. Occasionally, when itching of the skin is troublesome, olive oil or cocoa butter may be applied. Except in the case of nephritis, hot packs or cold sponging for purpose of lowering temperature should not be used. Laxatives or cathartics must not be neglected when indicated. Routine use of sodium citrate in 10- to 15-gr. doses 3 times daily throughout the course of the disease is beneficial. This may be augmented by addition of an equal amount of sodium

bicarbonate. Complications will necessarily be treated as they arise in accordance with their requirements. No surgical interference that would be required in a noncontagious case should be avoided because of the presence of s. f.

s. f., *afebrile*. S f. without fever.

s. f., *anginal*. S f with severe throat symptoms

s. f., *hemorrhagic*. S. f. with blood extravasated into mucous membranes and the skin

s. f., *infant*. S f without rash but complicated by nephritis

s. f., *malignant*. S f with great prostration and severe symptoms

s. f., *rheumatic*. S f with joint pain

s. f., *without angina*. S f. without sore throat

RS *Amato bodies*, *Borsieri's line*, *Dick method*

scarlet rash. A rose-colored rash, specifically that of German measles

scarlet red. An azo dye, of the color its name suggests

Uses: To stimulate healing of indolent ulcers, burns, wounds, etc

Dosage: 4 to 8% ointment SYN *rubrum scarlatinum*

Scarpa's fascia (skar'pa). Deep layer of superficial abdominal fascia around edge of the subcutaneous inguinal ring

S's. *fluid*. Fluid in membranous labyrinth of the ear. SYN *endolymph*.

S's. *foramina*. Bony passages opening into the incisor canal for passage of the nasopalatine nerves.

S's. *ganglion*. The vestibular ganglion, q v

S's. *liquor*. SEE S's *fluid*.

S's. *membrane*. Membrane that closes the fenestra rotunda of the tympanic cavity

S's. *triangle*. Triangular space bounded laterally by inner edge of sartorius, above by Poupard's ligament, and medially by the adductor longus

scatocrafiya (skät-ä'-krä'shi-ä') [G. *skór*, skat-, dung, + *akratia*, lack of control]. Fecal incontinence

scatemia (skät-ë'mi-ä) [' + *aima*, blood]. Intestinal toxemia from retained fecal matter.

scatology (skät-öl'ö-jl) [' + *logos*, a study] 1. Scientific study and analysis of the feces SYN *coprology*. 2. Interest in obscene things, esp literature

scatoma (skä-tö'mä) [' + *-oma*, tumor]. Mass of inspissated feces in colon or rectum resembling an abdominal tumor. SYN *coproma*, *fecaloma*, *stercoroma*.

scatophagy (skä-töf'ä-j-l) [' + *phagein*, to eat]. The eating of excrement. SYN: *coprophagy*.

scatospexy (skä-tös'kō-pl) [' + *skochein*, to examine]. Examination of excreta for diagnostic purposes.

scavenger cell (skäv'ën-jer) [O Fr. *escavage*, inspection] A phagocytic cell such as a macrophage or a neutrophil leukocyte which functions in the removal of disintegrating tissues

Schäfer's method of artificial respiration (shä'fer) A method of artificial respiration in which the subject lies prone with both arms extended forward with one flexed so that hand rests under cheek and mouth. Operator kneels astride one or both thighs and places palms of hands on back over lower ribs. Operator rhythmically applies pressure on the hands by raising body at a rate of 12 times per minute.

This method was formerly widely used but has been replaced by more effective methods such as back pressure-arm lift

(Nielsen) method, and mouth-to-mouth breathing SEE: *artificial respiration*

Schäffer's reflex (shä'fer). Dorsal flexion of toes and flexion of foot resulting when middle portion of tendo achillis is pinched.

schematic (skê-mät'lk) [L *schematicus*, planned]. Pert to a diagram or model; showing part for part in a diagram.

scheroma (shê-rô'mä). Xerophthalmia, q v

Schick test (shik) Injection intradermally of 0.1 ml. of dilute diphtheria toxin (1/50 MLD). MLD—minimum lethal dose or the amount of diphtheria toxin which would kill a small guinea pig in four days

Results 3 to 4 days later. Susceptibility (*positive test*) is indicated by the development of a red, inflamed area at point of injection, which slowly disappears after a few days. A *negative test*, (little or no reaction) indicates the presence of antibodies sufficient to neutralize the toxin, hence the person is immune SEE *diphtheria*

Schilder's disease. Encephalitis periaxialis diffusa, a progressive familial paraplegia. Also called *progressive subcortical encephalopathy*

Schiller's test (shil'er). One for superficial cancer, esp. of the cervix uteri. Paint with solution of iodine. Cancer cells not containing glycogen fail to stain, thus revealing their presence

Schilling's method. SYN *Schilling's hemogram*, S's *count*. Method of taking a differential blood count by separating the polymorphonuclear neutrophils into four categories according to number and arrangement of the nuclei in the cells

schindylisis (skin-di-lë'sis) [G. *schindylis*, a splintering] A form of synarthrosis (wedge and groove suture) in which a crest of one bone fits into a groove of another

schistocelia (skis-tö-së'i-l-ä) [' + *kolia*, belly] Congenital abdominal fissure.

schistocyte (skis'tö-sit) [' + *kytos*, a cell] 1. A blood cell in process of segmentation. 2. A very tiny red blood corpuscle.

schistocytosis (skis'tö-si-tö'sis) [' + ' + *-osis*, condition] 1. Schistocytes in the blood. 2. Segmentation process of blood corpuscles.

schistoglossia (skis'tö-glos'i-ä) [' + *glössa*, tongue] A cleft tongue

schistoprosopia (skis'tö-prö-sö'pi-ä) [' + *prosöpon*, face] Congenital fissure of the face.

schistorrhachis (skis'tor'ä-kis) [' + *rachis*, spine]. Protrusion of membranes through a congenital cleft in lower vertebral column. SYN *spina bifida*.

Schistosoma (skis'tö-sö'mä) [G. *schistos*, a cleft, + *soma*, body] A genus of blood flukes belonging to the family *Schistosomatidae*, class *Trematoda*. Adults live in blood vessels of visceral organs. Eggs make their way into bladder or intestine and are discharged in urine or feces. Eggs hatch into miracidia which enter snails and transform into sporocysts. These develop daughter sporocysts which give rise to fork-tailed cercaria. These leave snail and enter final host directly through skin.

S. *haematobium*. A species common in Africa and southwestern Asia. Adults infest pelvic veins of vesicle plexus. Eggs work their way through bladder wall and are discharged through urine.

S. *japonicum*. A species common in many parts of Orient. Adults live principally in branches of sup. mesenteric

vein. Eggs work their way through intestinal wall into lumen and are discharged with feces.

S. mansoni. A species occurring in many parts of Africa and tropical America (W. Indies, northern part of S.A.). Adults live in branches of inf. mesenteric veins. Eggs discharged through either intestine or bladder.

schistosome dermatitis (skîz'tô-sôm). SYN swimmer's itch. Dermatitis resulting from penetration of skin of humans by cercariae of non-human blood flukes. Common in lake region of northern U.S.

schistosomiasis (skîz'tô-sô-mî'ās-îs) [G. *schistos*, a cleft, + *sôma*, body, + -*iasis*, infection]. SYN *bilharziasis*. A parasitic disease due to infestation with blood flukes belonging to the genus *Schistosoma*. *q.v.* The disease is widespread throughout Asia, Africa, and tropical America. Man becomes infested by wading or bathing in water containing cercaria which have issued from snails.

schistothorax (skîz'tô-thô'râks) [+ *thô-rax*, chest]. Fissure of the thorax.

schizamnion (skîz-âm'ni-ôn). An amnion formed by development of a cavity in the inner cell mass.

schizaxon (skîz-âk'sôn). An axon that divides in 2 equal or nearly equal branches.

schizo- [G]. Combining form meaning to split.

schizolepharia (skîz-ô-bl'f'â-ri-â). Fissure of an eyelid.

schizocytosis (skîz'ô-sî-tô'sîs) [+ " + -*osis*, condition]. SYN *schistocytosis*.

schizogenesis (skîz'ô-jên'ēs-îs) [+ *genesis*, production]. BIOL. Reproduction by fission.

schizogyria (skîz-ô-jî'ri-â) [+ *gyros*, a circle]. A break or cleft in the cerebral convolutions.

schizoid (skîz'oyd) [G. *schizein*, to split, + *eidos*, resemblance]. Resembling schizophrenia.

s. personality. The type of person characterized by seclusiveness, inability to develop close emotional attachments to others, reduced initiative, morbid introspection, and oftentimes queer behavior. The so-called "shut-in" type.

Schizomycetes (skîz'ô-mî-sē'tēz) [+ *mykēs*, fungus]. Class of plant microorganisms or fungi which multiply by fission. Includes the bacteria.

schizont (skîz'ont) [G. *schizein*, to split].

1. Form appearing in the life cycle of a

sporozoan protozoan resulting from multiple division or schizogony. 2. Stage in asexual phase of life cycle of *Plasmodium* found in red blood cells. By schizogony, each gives rise to 12-24 or more merozoites. (See Fig of Human cycle of tertian malaria, p. M-5). An early schizont is called a *prescipient*, a mature schizont is called a *rosette* or *segmenter*.

schizonychia (skîz'ô-nîk'i-â) [G. *schizein*, to split, + *onyx*, onych-, nail]. Split condition of the nails.

schizophrenia (skîz'ô-fâ'zî-â) [+ *phasis*, speech]. Muttered and incomprehensible speech of the schizophrenic.

schizophrenia (skîz'ô-frē'nî-â) [G. *schizein*, to split, + *phrēn*, mind]. The most important of the psychoses, characterized by loss of contact with the environment and by disintegration of personality.

This term includes all cases of dementia precox of the older writers. Possibly, it may also apply to numerous borderline cases which would not have been included in dementia precox.

Four types of schizophrenic reactions are usually differentiated although the dominant reaction in any patient may vary from time to time. The types are *simple*, *paranoid*, *catatonic*, and *hebephrenic*. In the simple type, the patient becomes dull emotionally, loses ambition, and tends to withdraw, however, there is no serious intellectual impairment. The paranoid type develops extensive delusions of persecution, the catatonic may show stereotyped excitement or simulate a stupor, though lucid and clearly recalling the episode if recovery occurs. A vague sense of being 2 personalities and "changed" occurs in all types. The hebephrenic shows mannerisms, speech anomalies, hysteroid symptoms, delusions, hallucinations, and often a dreamy, ineffectual reaction.

ETIOL. Unknown.

PROG. Always guarded.

NP. Expert and careful nursing care is required during the administration of shock treatment, as patient's blood sugar is at a low level in insulin therapy and delay may have serious consequences. Constant watching is required while patient is unconscious because of the violent twitchings during convulsions.

TREATMENT: Hospitalization is essential in most cases. Psychotherapy and

Schizophrenia (Symptoms)

- Occurs in young men and women.
- Poor general health.
- Memory better than it seems.
- Hallucinations common, especially of hearing.
- Loss of emotion or, if shown, it is out of place.
- Affection absent.
- May revert to stereotype.
- Impulsive destructive acts.
- Negativism.
- May be catatonic.
- May be hebephrenic.
- May recover sufficiently to be discharged.
- Pulse feeble.
- Cold, blue, and edematous extremities.
- Muddy complexion.
- Conscious, but takes little cognizance of what is going on about them.
- Delusions frequent but absurd, often of grandeur and persecution.
- May have attacks of tears or laughter.
- Facial grin while describing tortures.
- May have excited activity.
- May remain in stupor.
- Grimaces and mannerisms frequent.
- May pay no attention to calls of nature if disease is advanced.
- May be paranoid.
- Disease sometimes changes its form.
- Complete recovery rare.

Principal Signs: Moodiness, solitary habits, stupor and excitement, delusions and hallucinations.

shock treatment (insulin, metrazol, and electric) are utilized. Drug therapy involving use of tranquilizing agents such as chlorpromazine or reserpine is showing promise in certain cases. *See: hypoglycemic shock, insulin shock therapy, shock therapy.*

schizophrenic (skiz'ô-frên'ik) [*G. schizem, to split, + phrên, mind*]. Afflicted with or person afflicted with schizophrenia.

schizoprosopia (schiz'ô-prô-sô'pi-â). Fissure of the face as harelip, or cleft palate.

schizotrichia (skiz'ô-trik'î-â) [*' + thriz, trich-, hair*]. Splitting of the hair.

Schlemm's canal (shlēm). *Syn. sinus venosus sclera*. Irregular space or spaces in the sclerocorneal region of the eye. It receives the aqueous humor from the ant. chamber of the eye.

Schmidt's intestinal test (shmit). Test diet given for indigestion.

For breakfast the following may be served: Milk, ½ liter, or an equal quantity of cocoa made with milk, 1 cooked or raw egg, zwieback or roll, 50 Gm., butter, 10 Gm.

The midmorning meal consists of ½ liter of oatmeal gruel, made from oatmeal, 40 Gm., water, 200 cc., and milk, 300 cc.

Dinner consists of chopped beef, 125 Gm., lightly broiled in butter and raw inside, strained potato purée made from mashed potato, 190 Gm.; milk, 100 cc., and butter, 10 Gm.

The midafternoon meal is the same as the breakfast, and supper is the same as the midmorning meal.

This diet is usually maintained for about 3 days. All the food used must be weighed or measured *accurately*. Should the patient not eat the entire amount the portion not eaten must be weighed or measured. All the urine and feces passed are measured and sent to the laboratory for examination. It is also sometimes required that the foods used must first be analyzed.

schneiderian membrane (shni-dē'rî-ân). The nasal mucosa. *Syn. pituitary membrane.*

Schönlein's disease (shen'lin). *Syn. Schönlein-Henock purpura, purpura hemorrhagica*. An allergic or anaphylactic purpura occurring in individuals, esp. children with drug sensitivities, serum sickness, and other allergic disorders. It is usually accompanied by pains in joints and abdomen.

Schoff method (shōt). Resisting exercises and special baths in the treatment of heart disease.

Schroeder's method (shrōd'er) (resuscitation). A manner of resuscitating asphyxiated infants by placing the patient in a bath and then bending the body over the abdomen. This movement compresses the thorax and produces a forceful expiration.

Schuller's method (shul'er) (Karl Heinrich Anton Max Schuller, Berlin surgeon, 1843-1907) (artificial respiration). A manner of performing artificial respiration by a series of rhythmic raisings of the thorax by the operator hooking his fingers under the lower ribs.

Schultze's bundle. Longitudinal mass of descending fibers shaped like a comma, in the fasciculus cuneatus of spinal cord.

S's. cells. Olfactory cells.

S's. granule masses. Fine, granular masses formed by breaking up of plaques in the blood.

S's. method. A method of resuscitating an asphyxiated infant at birth.

The 1st and 2nd fingers are placed in child's axillae, with thumbs over shoulders. The child is held firmly, and swung at arm's length above head of nurse, which brings the legs of the infant on to the abdomen, thereby compressing the chest. On swinging child down again, the chest becomes expanded, and so inspiration takes place.

Schwabach test (shvah'bakhk). A test for hearing by use of 5 tuning forks, each of a different tone. *See test.*

Schwann's cells. Cells of ectodermal origin which comprise the neurilemma.

S's. sheath. The neurilemma of a nerve fiber. *Syn. neurilemma.*

S's. white substance. Myelin of a medullated nerve fiber.

sciage (se-ahzh') (Fr. a sawing). A movement in massage resembling that in sawing.

sciatic (sî-â'tîk) [*G. ischiadikos, pert. to the ischium*]. 1 Pert. to the hip or ischium. 2 Pert. to, due to, or afflicted with, sciatica.

s. nerve. Largest nerve in the body arising from sacral plexus on either side, passing from pelvis through greater sciatic foramen, down back of thigh, where it divides into tibial and peroneal nerves. *See. Table of Nerves in Appendix.*

s. n., great. Lesions cause paralysis of flexion and of adduction of toes, abduction and adduction of toes, rotation inward and adduction of foot; of plantar flexion and lowering of ball of foot; anesthesia in cutaneous distribution (ext. popliteal nerve), paralysis of dorsal flexion and adduction of foot, of rotation of ball of foot outward and of raising external border of foot and of extension of toes, also anesthesia in cutaneous distribution.

s. n., small. The posterior femoral cutaneous nerve, a cutaneous nerve supplying skin of buttocks, perineum, popliteal region, and back of thigh.

sciatica (sî-â'tî-kâ) [*L. from G. ischiadikos, pert. to the ischium*]. Severe pain in the leg along the course of the sciatic nerve felt at back of thigh running down the inside of the leg. *See. neuralgia, sciatic nerve, lesions of.*

Etiol. 1 Compression or trauma of the sciatic nerve or its roots, esp. that resulting from ruptured intervertebral disk or osteoarthritis of lumbosacral vertebrae. 2 Inflammation of sciatic nerve resulting from metabolic, toxic, or infectious disorders. 3 Pain referred to sciatic nerve from other parts of body.

Sym. May begin abruptly or gradually and is characterized by a sharp, shooting pain running down back of thigh. Movement of limb generally intensifies the suffering. Pain may be uniformly distributed along the limb, but not infrequently there are certain spots where it is more intense; numbness, tingling; nerve may be extremely sensitive to touch. Symptoms grow worse at night and on approach of stormy weather. Duration of attack varies from few days to several months. In long standing cases, muscles grow atrophied and rigid.

Prog. Recovery follows in majority of cases when treatment is instituted early, and is persistently carried out.

Treatment. In acute stage, rest is essential. Hot fomentations. Deep injections of morphine or cocaine may be required to relieve the pain. In rheumatic cases full doses of salicylate of sodium are useful. In chronic case prolonged rest. Deep injections along course of

nerve of morphine and atropine, cocaine or plain water; electricity. Improve general health; good, nourishing diet; bags of hot salt; covering part with flannel and running hot iron over it often relieves. Some cases relieved by cold. Nerve stretching by pulling affected leg. Lift in shoe of affected limb.

scleropia (skl'-ēr-ō'pl-ā) [G. *sklēros*, shadow, + *opsis*, vision]. Abnormal vision in which things appear to be in shadow.

scintillascope (sîn-tîl'-ā-skōp) [L. *scintilla*, spark, + G. *skopein*, to examine]. Device for estimating physical properties of radium. SYN *spinharscope*.

scintillation (sîn-tîl-lā-shûn) [L. *scintilla*, spark]. Sparkling; a subjective sensation, as of seeing sparks.

scirrhus [G.]. Combining form meaning *hard*, as *scirrhus*, a hard tumor.

scirrhoid (skîr'oyd) [G. *skirrhos*, hard, + *eidos*, form]. Pert. to or like a hard carcinoma or scirrhus.

scirrhoma (skîr-ō'mā) [" + *-ōma*, tumor]. A hard carcinoma or scirrhus.

scirrhosarcoma (skîr-ō-sar'kā) [" + *sarx*, *sark-*, flesh]. Hardening of the flesh, esp. of the newly born. SYN *sclerema neonatorum*, *scleroderma*.

scirrhous (skîr'rûs) [G. *skirrhos*, hard]. Hard, like a scirrhus.

scirrhus (skîr'rûs) [G. *skirrhos*, hard]. A hard, cancerous tumor due to overgrowth of fibrous tissue. A hard form of cancer.

scissor leg (siz'or lēg) Abnormal crossing of both legs, the result of adduction at both hips. SYN *x-leg*.

s. *l. gait*. Crossing the legs in walking. SEE: *gait*.

scissors (siz'ors) [L. *cisorium* from *caedere*, to cut]. A cutting instrument composed of 2 opposed cutting blades with handles, held together by a central pin.

seissura. A fissure or cleft; a splitting.

sciera (skîr'ā) (pl. *scierae*) [G. *sklēros*, hard]. BNA. The white or sclerotic outer coat of the eye.

It extends from optic nerve to cornea. SYN *sclerótica*.

scleradenitis (sklēr-ād-ēn-ī'tis) [" + *adēn*, gland, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation and induration of a gland.

scleral (sklēr'al) [G. *sklēros*, hard]. Concerning the sclera.

sclerectasia (sklēr-ēk-ā'zī-ā) [" + *ek-tasis*, dilatation]. Protrusion of the sclera.

sclerectoliridectomy (sklēr-ēk'tō-īr-ī-dēk'-tō-mī) [" + *iris*, *īrīd-*, iris, + *ektomē*, excision]. Formation of a filtering cleatrix in glaucoma by combined sclerectomy and iridectomy.

sclerectoliridodialysis (sklēr-ēk'tō-īr-īd-ō-dī-ā'ī-sis) [" + *dialysis*, a loosening]. Sclerectomy and iridodialysis for relief of glaucoma.

sclerectomy (sklēr-ēk'tō-mī) [" + *ektomē*, excision]. 1. Excision of a portion of the sclera. 2. Removal of adhesions in chronic otitis media.

scleredema (sklēr-dē'mā). SYN: *scleredema adultorum* of Buschke, *scleritis*. A condition usually following an acute infection characterized by edema and induration of the skin. It is a benign, self-limited disease occurring more frequently in females than males. It is often confused with scleroderma, *q. v.*

sclerema (sklēr-rē'mā) [G. *sklēros*, hard]. Hardening of the skin. SYN: *scleroderma*.

s. *adiposum*. S. neonatorum, *q. v.*

s. *adultorum*. Scleroderma, *q. v.*

s. *neonatorum*. Progressive hardening

of the skin in the newly born; usually fatal.

sclerencephalia (sklēr-ēn-sēf-ā'ī-ā). Sclerosis of the brain.

scleriosis (sklēr-ī'ās-īs) [" + *-iasis*, disease]. Progressive hardening of the skin. SYN: *scleroderma*.

scleritomy (sklēr-ī-rī'ō-mī) [" + *iris*, iris, + *tomē*, a cutting]. Incision of iris and sclera.

scleritis (sklēr-ī'tis) [" + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the sclera; superficial and deep. SEE: *episcleritis*.

s., *annular*. Inflammation of the sclera at the corneoscleral limbus.

scleroblastema (sklēr-rō-blās-tē'mā) [" + *blastema*, a sprout]. The embryonic tissue from which formation of bone takes place.

scleroblastic (sklēr-rō-blās-tēm'īk) [" + *blastema*, a sprout]. Relating to or derived from scleroblastema.

sclerocataracta (sklēr-rō-kāt-ā-rākt-ā) [" + *katarraktēs*, a pouring down]. A hard cataract.

sclerochoroiditis (sklēr-rō-chor-ōid'ītis) [G. *sklēros*, hard, + *chorioeides*, skinlike, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the sclera and choroid coat of the eye.

s., *posterior*. Myopic choroiditis, posterior staphyloma.

scleroconjunctival. Pertaining to the sclera and conjunctiva.

sclerocornea (sklēr-rō-kor'nē-ā) [" + *L. cornu*, a horn]. The sclera and cornea together considered as one coat.

sclerodactylia (sklēr-rō-dāk-tīl'ī-ā) [" + *daktylos*, digit]. Induration of the skin of the fingers and toes.

scleroderma (sklēr-rō-der'mā) [G. *sklēros*, hard, + *derma*, skin]. SYN *dermatosclerosis*, *sclerema adultorum*, *hide-bound skin*, *progressive systemic sclerosis*. A progressive disease of the skin involving collagen tissue resulting in diffuse leathery induration of the skin frequently followed by atrophy and pigmentation. The localized form is known as *morphea*.

Etiol. Unknown. Endocrine, nervous, and vasomotor factors as well as hypersensitivity and infections have been considered as possible causes.

SYM. Diffuse symmetrical form, occurring in adults, following exposure to cold or wet. Smooth, waxy, edematous skin, later becomes hard, yellowish, and adherent to underlying tissue, causing masklike expression (face) or clawlike appearance of hands (sclerodactylia). When chest is involved respiration may be interfered with.

PROG. Better in circumscribed form than in extensive s.

TREATMENT: Tonics; warm, moist, equable climate; endocrine medication in some. Locally, mildly stimulating ointments (salicylic acid, mercurials), chloroform, liniment.

s., *circumscribed*. Skin disease with pink, firm patches which atrophy, leaving scars. SYN: *morphea*.

s. *neonatorum*. Hardness and tightness of the skin in early infancy. SYN: *sclerema*.

sclerodermatitis (sklēr-rō-der-mā-tī'tis). Inflammation of the skin accompanied by thickening and hardening.

sclerogenous (sklēr-rō-ēn-ūs) [" + *genesis*, to produce]. Causing sclerosis or hardening of tissue.

scleroid. Having a hard or firm texture.

scleroiditis (sklēr-rō-ī-rī'tis) [" + *iris*, iris, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of both sclera and iris.

sclerokeratitis (sklē'rō-ker-ā-tī'tis) [+ *keras*, *kerat-*, horn, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Cellular infiltration with inflammation of the sclera and cornea.

sclerokeratiritis (sklē'rō-ker-ā-tō-i-rī'tis) [+ " + *iris*, iris, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of the sclera, cornea, and iris.

scleroma (sklē-rō'mā) [+ -*ōma*, tumor]. Indurated, circumscribed area of granulation tissue in mucous membrane or skin. **SEE:** *scleriosis*.

scleromalacia (sklē'rō-mā-lā'si-ā). Softening of the sclera.

s. perforans. Scleromalacia accompanied by perforation.

scleromere (sklē-rō-mēr) [G *sklēros*, hard, + *meros*, a part]. The caudal half of a sclerotome, *q v*

scleronychia (sklē-rō-nīk-i-ā). Thickening and hardening of the nails.

scleronyxis (sklē-rō-nīks'is) [G. *sklēros*, hard, + *nyxis*, a piercing]. Puncture of the sclera.

scleroophoritis (sklē'rō-ōf-or-i'tis) [+ *oon*, egg, + *phoros*, a bearer, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Induration and inflammation of the ovary.

sclerophthalmia (sklē-rō-thāl'mī-ā) [+ *ophthalmos*, eye]. Congenital condition in which opacity of the sclera advances over the cornea.

scleroplasty (sklē-rō-plāst'i). Plastic surgery of the sclera.

scleroprotein (sklē'rō-prō'tē-in) [+ *prōtos*, first]. One of group of simple proteins* forming the skeletal structure of animals marked by their insolubility.

They are not suitable for food. Elastin and keratin are examples. **SYN:** *albuminoid*.

sclerosed (sklē-rōsd', sklērōsd) [G. *sklēros*, hard]. Having scleritis, hardened. **SYN:** *indurated*.

sclerosing (sklē-rō-sīng) [G. *sklēros*, hard]. Causing or suffering from sclerosis.

sclerosis (sklē-rō'sis) [G. *sklērosis*, a hardening] 1 A hardening or induration of an organ or tissue, esp that due to excessive growth of fibrous tissue. 2 Hardening within nervous system, esp brain and spinal cord resulting from degeneration of nervous elements, as the myelin sheath. 3 Thickening and hardening of the layers in wall of an artery. **SEE:** *atherosclerosis* and *arteriosclerosis*.

RS *cerebroscclerosis*, *Charcot's disease*, *scleritis*.

s., Alzheimer's. Hyaline degeneration affecting the small blood vessels of brain.

s., amyotrophic lateral. Progressive muscular atrophy resulting from disease conditions, degenerative in nature, involving anterior horn cells and the pyramidal tracts. It is rapidly progressive, usually ending in bulbar paralysis.

s. annular. S. in which sclerosed substance forms a band about spinal cord.

s., arterial. Hardening of the coats of the arteries. **SYN:** *arteriosclerosis*.

s., arteriolar. S. of arterioles.

s., diffuse. S. affecting large areas of the brain and spinal cord.

s., disseminated. Sclerosis, multiple, *q v*

s., hyperplastic. Sclerosis, medial, *q v*.

s., insular. Multiple sclerosis, *q v*.

s., intimal. Atherosclerosis, *q v*

s., lateral. S. of a lateral column of the spinal cord. **SEE:** *sclerosis*, *amyotrophic lateral*.

s., lobar. Sclerosis of cerebrum resulting in mental disturbances.

s., medial. **SYN:** *Monckeberg's sclerosis*. S. involving the tunica media of

arteries, usually the result of involutinal changes accompanying aging.

s., multiple. A chronic, slowly progressive disease of the central nervous system characterized by development of disseminated, demyelinated glial patches called *plaques*. Symptoms and signs are numerous, but common in later stages are those of Charcot's triad (nystagmus, scanning speech, and intention tremor). Occurs in the form of many clinical syndromes, the most common being the *cerebral*, *brainstem-cerebellar*, and *spinal*. A history of remissions and exacerbations is diagnostic. Etiology is unknown and there is no specific therapy.

s., neural. S. with chronic inflammation of a nerve trunk with branches.

s., posterior spinal. **SEE:** *tabes dorsalis*.

s., renal. Nephrosclerosis, *q v*

s., vascular. Sclerosis of the walls of blood vessels, arterial and venous sclerosis.

s., venous. Phleboscclerosis, *q v*.

scleroskeleton (sklē'rō-skēl'ē-tōn) [G *sklēros*, hard, + *skeleton*, skeleton]. Skeletal parts resulting from ossification of fibrous structures, such as ligaments, fasciae, and tendons.

sclerosenosis (sklē'rō-skēn-ō'sis) [G *sklēros*, hard, + *senosis*, a narrowing]. Contraction and induration of tissues, esp those about an orifice.

s. cutanea. Induration of the skin. **SYN:** *scleroderma*.

sclerostomy (sklē-rōs'tō-mī) [+ *stoma*, an opening]. Formation of an opening in the sclera.

sclerothrix (sklē'rō-thrīks) [+ *thrīx*, hair]. Brittleness of the hair.

sclerotic (sklē-rō'tīk) [L *scleroticus*, from G. *sklēros*, hard] 1 Pert. to or affected with sclerosis 2. Hard.

s. acid. An amorphous, brown powder from ergot. A hemostatic and oxytocic.

s. coat. The membrane forming the ext coat of the eye. **SYN:** *sclera*, *sclerotica*.

s. teeth. Hard, yellowish ones almost immune to caries.

sclerotica (sklē-rōt'ī-kā) [L from G. *sklēros*, hard]. The ext. white coat of the eye. **SYN:** *sclera*, *sclerotic coat*.

scleroticectomy (sklē-rōt'ī-sēk'tō-mī) [L. *scleroticus*, sclerotic, + G *ektomē*, excision]. Excision of a part of the sclera. **SYN:** *sclerectomy*.

scleroticochoroiditis (sklē-rōt'ī-kō-kō'roy-dī'tis) [+ G *choroideōs*, skin-like, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of sclerotic and choroid coats of the eye. **SYN:** *sclerochoroiditis*.

scleroticonyxis (sklē-rōt'īk-ō-nīks'is) [+ G. *nyxis*, a piercing]. Puncture of the sclera. **SYN:** *scleronyxis*.

scleroticopuncture (sklē-rōt'īk-ō-pūnk'tūr) [+ *punctūra*, a piercing]. Ictical puncture of the sclera. **SYN:** *scleronyxis*, *scleroticonyxis*.

scleroticotomy (sklē-rōt'īk-ōt'ō-mī) [+ G. *tomē*, a cutting]. Incision of the sclerotic coat of the eye. **SYN:** *sclerotomy*.

sclerotitis (sklē-rō-tī'tis) [G. *sklēros*, hard + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the sclera. **SYN:** *scleritis*.

sclerotium (sklē-rō'shl-ūm) [L. from G. *sklēros*, hard]. Hardened mass formed of mycelium and food debris, the resting stage of certain fungi.

sclerotome (sklē'rō-tōm) [G. *sklēros*, hard, + *tomē*, a cutting]. 1. Knife used in incision of the sclera. 2. One of a series of segmentally arranged masses of

mesenchymal tissue lying on either side of the notochord. They give rise to the vertebrae and ribs.

sclerotomy (sklē-rōt'ō-mī) [+ + tomē, a cutting]. Simple division of sclera.

s., anterior. Incision at angle of anterior chamber in glaucoma.

s., posterior. Opening through sclera into the vitreous for detached retina, removal of foreign body, etc.

sclerotrachia (sklē-rō-trīk'ī-ā). Hardness and brittleness of the hair.

sclerous (sklē-rōs). Hard, indurated.

scobinate (skō'bīn-āt). Rough.

scolex (skō'lēks). The portion of a tapeworm, the so-called "head," by which it attaches itself to the wall of the intestine. They usually possess holdfast organs such as hooks, suckers or grooves (bothria).

scoliometer (skō-lī-ōm'ēt-ēr) [G. skolios, crooked, + metron, measure]. Device for measuring curves, esp. lateral ones of the spine.

scoliorachitic (skō'lī-ō-rā-kīt'ik) [+ + rachis, spine]. Pert to or afflicted with spinal curvature from rickets.

scoliosimetry (skō'lī-ō-sī-ōm'ē-trī) [+ + metron, a measure]. Measurement of degree of spinal curvature.

scoliosis (skō-lī-ō'sis) [G. skoliosis, curvature]. Lateral curvature of the spine.

Usually consists of 2 curves, the original one and a compensatory curve in the opp. direction.

s., cicatricial. S. due to cicatricial contraction resulting from necrosis.

s., congenital. That present at birth, usually the result of defective development of the spine.

s., coxiflic. S. in the lumbar spine due to tilting of the pelvis in hip disease.

s., empyematic. S. following empyema and retraction of one side of the chest.

s., habit. S. due to habitually assumed improper position.

s., inflammatory. S. due to disease of the vertebrae.

s., ischiatric. S. due to hip disease.

s., myopathic. Weakening of spinal muscles causing a lateral curvature.

s., ocular, s., ophthalmic. S. from tilting of the head in astigmatism.

s., osteopathic. Same as s., myopathic, q.v.

s., paralytic. Lateral curvature of the spine due to paralysis of the muscles.

s., rachitic. S. due to rickets.

s., rheumatic. S. due to rheumatism of dorsal muscles.

s., sciatric. Lateral curvature in sciatia.

s., static. That due to difference in length of legs.

scoliosimetry (skō'lī-ō-sōm'ēt-rī) [G. skoliosis, curvature]. Determination of degree of spinal curvature. Syn: *scoliosimetry*.

scoliotic (skō-lī-ōt'ik) [G. skoliosis, curvature]. Suffering from or related to scoliosis.

scoliotone (skō'lī-ō-tōn) [G. skolios, curved, + tonos, a stretching]. An apparatus for correcting the curve in scoliosis by stretching the spine.

-scope. Combining form meaning an instrument or device for viewing or examining.

scoop (skōöp) [M.E. scope, a ladle]. Surgical spoon-shaped instrument.

s., bone. Instrument for scraping or removing necrosed bone or contents of suppurative tracts. Volkmann's, Schede's, Von Brun's, Hebras, Treves.

s., bullet. Instrument for dislodging bullets.

s., cataract. Instrument for removing fluids, foreign growths, for exerting pressure or center pressure.

s., ear. Instrument for removing middle ear granulations.

s., lithotomy. Instrument for dislodging encysted calculi, removing stones, débris, etc.

s., mastoid. Instrument used in mastoid operations.

s., renal. Instrument to dislodge or remove small stones from pelvis of kidney.

scopolamine hydrobromide (sko-pol'ā-mēn hī-drō-brō'mid) [G. skopolamin] USP. The hydrobromide of alkaloids obtained from plants of the nightshade family.

ACTION AND USES. As a cerebral sedative and locally as a mydriatic, and with morphine and pentobarbital in labor to produce twilight sleep. Syn: *hyoscine hydrobromide*.

DOSEAGE. 1/120 gr (0.5 mg.).

scopophobia (skō'pō-fō'bī-ā) [G. skopos, a watcher, + phobos, fear]. Abnormal fear of being seen.

scopophbiac (skō'pō-fō'bī-āk) [+ + phobos, fear]. One who is afraid of being seen.

scopfolagniac (skōp-tō-lāg'nī-āk) [G. skopein, to see, + lagneta, lust]. One who derives sexual gratification from observing objects or situations. Syn: *voyeur*, q.v. See: *scopophilia*.

scopophilia (skōp-tō-fī'lī-ā) [+ + philein, to love]. Sexual pleasure derived from visual sources, such as nudity, obscene pictures, etc.

scopophobia (skōp-tō-fō'bī-ā) [+ + phobos, fear]. Aversion to being seen.

scopophbiac (skōp-tō-fō'bī-āk) [+ + phobos, fear]. One who dreads being seen.

-scopy [G.]. Combining form meaning examination.

scoracratia (skōr-āk-rā-shī-ā) [G. skōr, dung, + akratia, lack of control]. Inability to retain the feces. Syn: *scatocratia*.

scorbatic (skor-bū'tik) [L. scorbutus, scurvy]. Concerning or affected with scurvy.

scorbutus (skor-bū'tūs) [L. scurvy]. A deficiency disease due to lack of vitamin C in fresh vegetables and fruits. Syn: *scurvy*, q.v. See: *deficiency disease*, *vitamin*.

scordinema (skor-dīn-ē'mā) [G. yawning]. Yawning and stretching with heaviness of the head, a prodrome of an infectious disease.

scoretemia (skōr-ē-tē'mī-ā) [G. skōr, dung, + aima, blood]. Autointoxication resulting from absorption of feces in the intestine or absorption of substances from feces retained in the intestine.

scorpion. An arachnid belonging to the order *Scorpionida* confined principally to warm countries. They are capable of inflicting a dangerous and sometimes fatal sting by means of a caudal fang, the venom containing neurotoxins, hemolysins, cardiac toxins and agglutinins.

s. sting. Symptoms resemble those of black widow spider bite or strychnine poisoning. Severity of symptoms depends on age of victim. Stings often are fatal to children under 3, adults usually recover.

TREATMENT. Same as for black widow spider bite. Apply tourniquet with

caution. Apply ice or freeze with ethyl chloride to slow dissemination of venom. Specific antivenom should be administered if available. In S W United States, it can be secured from Poisonous Animals Research Laboratory, Arizona State College, Tempe, Arizona.

scotodinia (skō-tō-dīn'ā) [G. *skotos*, darkness, + *dinos*, a whirl]. Vertigo with black spots before the eyes and faintness.

scotoma (skō-tō-mā) (pl. *scotomata*) [G. *skōtōma*, darkness]. Islandlike blind gap in the visual field.

s., **absolute**. An area in the visual field in which there is absolute blindness.

s., **annular**. A scotomatous zone which encircles the point of fixation like a ring, not always completely closed, but leaves the fixation point intact.

s., **central**. One which involves the point of fixation, seen in lesions of the macula.

s., **color**. Color blindness in a limited portion of visual field.

s., **flittering**. Same as scintillating scotoma.

s., **negative**. One not perceptible by the patient.

s., **physiological**. Blind spot due to absence of rods and cones where optic nerve enters retina.

s., **positive**. One which patient perceives in his visual field as a dark spot.

s., **relative**. One in which perception of the object is impaired but not completely lost.

s., **scintillating**. An irregular outline around a luminous patch in the visual field following mental or physical labor or eyestrain or in migraine.

scotomata (skō-tō-mā-tā) [G.]. Plural of *scotoma*.

scotomatous (skō-tōm'ā-tūs) [G. *skōtōma*, darkness]. Relating to, of the nature of, or afflicted with, *scotoma*.

scotometer (skō-tōm'ēt-ēr) [+ *metron*, a measure]. Device for detecting and measuring a dark spot in visual field.

scotometry (skō-tōm'ē-trī) [+ *metron*, a measure]. The locating and measurement of *scotomata*.

scotomization (skō-tō-mīz-ā'shūn) [G. *skōtōma*, darkness]. Psy. A sadistic expression seen in compulsion neuroses and schizophrenia by which the victim indulges in self-punishment as an expression of hatred for another.

scotophilia (skō-tō-fīl'ā) [G. *skotos*, darkness, + *philein*, to love]. Preference for darkness or for the night. SYN: *nyctophilia*.

scotophobia (skō-tō-fō-bī'ā) [+ *phobos*, fear]. Abnormal dread of darkness.

scotopia (skō-tō-pī'ā) [+ *ops*, eye]. The adjustment of vision for darkness.

scotopic (skō-tōp'ik) Pert to *scotopia*.

s., **vision**. Dark adaptation, the adjustment of the eyes for vision in dark or dim light.

scotoscopy (skō-tōs'kō-pī) [+ *skopein*, to examine]. Examination of internal organs by use of the fluoroscope. SYN: *skiascopy*.

scratch (skrātsh) [M.E. *cracchen*]. A mark or superficial injury produced by scraping with the nails or a rough surface.

screeatus (skre-ā'tūs) [L. *screeatus*, a hawkling]. A neurosis characterized by paroxysmal fits of hawking.

scriveners' palsy (skriv'ner). Occupational neurosis caused by excessive use of the hand in writing. SYN: *writers' cramp*.

scrobiculate (skrō-blk'ū-lāt) [L. *scrobiculus*, a little pit]. Having shallow depressions; pitted.

scrobiculus (skrō-blk'ū-lūs) [L. a little pit]. A small groove or pit.

s., **cordis**. Pit of the stomach; precordial or epigastric depression.

scrofula (skrōf'ū-lā) [L. *scrofula*, a breeding sow]. A constitutional, tuberculous condition characterized by glandular swelling in the neck and inflammations of joints and mucous membranes followed by cheesy degeneration, tuberculosis of the glands, joints, bones.

A term formerly applied to all tuberculous affections except those of lungs. Most common in childhood. Two types of the affection.

RS. *king's evil*, *struma*.

TREATMENT Such children should be placed under most hygienic conditions and exposures and fatigues of all kinds should be avoided. Should not be subjected to too rigorous a school discipline. Adults should seek most favorable climate. Deep acting constitutional remedies, as proper diet, heliotherapy.

scrofuloderma (skrōf'ū-lō-der-mā) [L. *scrofula*, a breeding sow, + G. *derma*, skin] SYN: *tuberculous colligativa*, *cutaneous tuberculosis*. Lesions of the skin and subcutaneous tissues resulting from extension of infection from an underlying structure, usually infected bone or lymph nodes. Occurs most commonly on chest or neck as an indolent ulcer.

scrofulous (skrōf'ū-lūs) [L. *scrofula*, a breeding sow]. Of the nature of, or afflicted with, *scrofula*.

scrotal (skrō'tāl) [L. *scrotum*, a bag]. Concerning the scrotum.

s., **reflex**. Slow vermicular contraction of scrotal muscle when perineum is stroked or cold applied.

s., **tongue**. A furrowed tongue.

scrotoectomy (skrō-tēk'tō-mī) [+ G. *ektomē*, excision]. Excision of part of the scrotum.

scrotoitis (skrō-tī'tīs) [+ G. *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of the scrotum.

scrotocele (skrō'tō-sēl) [+ G. *kēlē*, hernia]. Hernia in the scrotum.

scrotum (skrō'tūm) (pl. *scrota*) [L. *scrotum*, bag]. The double pouch containing the testicles and part of the spermatic cord.

RS: *chimney-sweep's cancer*, *chyloderma*, *dartos*, *oscheal*, *oscheitis*, *oscheoncus*, *rhacomia*, *urocele*.

scrubbing. Term applied to sterilization of the hands for surgical operations.

Method: Scrubbing with soap and water and a nail brush, immersion in a mild germicidal solution and the wearing of sterilized rubber gloves. SEE: *sterilization*.

scrub nurse. Term applied to operating room nurse who hands instruments to the surgeon, and who has previously sterilized her hands and wears sterile rubber gloves.

scrub typhus. SYN: *tsutsugamushi disease*, *mite-borne typhus*, *tropical typhus*, *rural typhus*, *Japanese river fever*. A self-limited, febrile illness caused by *Rickettsia tsutsugamushi* transmitted by two species of mites, *Thrombicula akamushi* and *T. deliensis*. Common in the Asiatic-Pacific area.

scruple (skri'pl) [L. *scrupulus*, a small stone]. Twenty grains, apothecaries' weight; 1/3 dram. SYMS: ♂.

scultetus bandage (skül-tě'tūs). A many-tailed bandage used in compound fractures.

Scultetus' position. One with head low and the body on an inclined plane

scum (skum) [M.E. *scume*]. Bact. Slimy floating islands of bacteria or impurities on the surface of a culture; an interrupted pellicle of bacterial growth.

scurf (skurf) [A.S. *scurf*, a gnawing]. A branny desquamation of the epidermis, esp. on the scalp. Syn: *dandruff*.

scurvy (skur'vi) [origin uncertain]. A deficiency disease characterized by hemorrhagic manifestations and abnormal osteoid and dentine formation

Etiol. Deficiency of vitamin C usually resulting from lack of fresh fruits and vegetables in diet

Sym. Preceded by period of ill-health; pallor; loss of energy, pains in legs, limbs and joints. Anemic, great weakness, spongy, bleeding gums; fetor of breath, and loosening of teeth, subcutaneous hemorrhages and hemorrhages from mucous membranes; painful, brawny indurations of muscles.

Prog. Favorable in early stages.

Treatment: For infants, 300 mg of vitamin C (ascorbic acid) daily for one week, then 150 mg daily for one month, or 4-8 oz of orange juice or 12-24 oz of tomato juice daily. For adults, 1000 mg of ascorbic acid daily for one week, then 500 mg. until symptoms have disappeared

s. infantile. A form of scurvy which sometimes follows the prolonged use of condensed milk, sterilized milk or proprietary foods. Syn: *Barlow's disease*.

Sym. Anemia, immobility of legs, pseudoparalysis, extreme tenderness, swelling without pitting, thickening of bones from subperiosteal hemorrhage, ecchymoses and tendency to epiphyseal fractures at epiphyses of bones

scute (sküt) [L. *scutum*, shield] 1 A thin plate or scale, esp the horny plates found on the carapace of turtles 2 Term formerly applied to the tegmen tympani, *q v*

scutiform (sküt'i-form) [“ + *forma*, a shield]. Shield-shaped.

scutulum (sküt'ü-lum) (pl. *scutula*) [L. a little shield] 1. Any of the thin crusts of favae. 2. The shoulder blade. Syn: *scapula*.

scutum (sküt'üm) [L. shield] Plate of bone resembling a shield

scybalous (sib'äl-üs) [G. *skybalon*, dung]. Of the nature of hard fecal matter.

scybalum (sib'äl-üm) (pl. *scybalae*) [G. *skybalon*, dung] A hard, rounded mass of fecal matter

scypho- [G.]. Combining form meaning cup.

scyphoid (si'foyid) [G. *skyphos*, cup, + *eidos*, like]. Cup-shaped.

Se. Chemical symbol for selenium.

searcher (sercher) [M.E. *serchen*, from L. *circäre*, to go about]. Instrument for locating opening of ureter previous to inserting catheter, exploring sinuses, and esp. for detecting stones in the bladder. Syn: *sound*.

seasickness (sē'sik-nēs) [A.S. *sae*, sea, + *sēcness*, illness]. Disorder due to motion of a vessel at sea, or riding in cars, trains, and elevators. A similar condition affects some air travelers.

Etiol. Unknown. Supposed to be due to temporary disorder of middle ear mechanism affecting one's equilibrium.

Sym: Giddiness, vomiting, headache,

nausea, and often extreme drowsiness, retching, prostration.

Prevention. Select position in craft where up and down motion is least; avoid dietary and alcoholic excesses; avoid reading or unusual visual stimuli; assume a supine or recumbent position.

Treatment: Inhalation of oxygen has been quite successful. Following prescription also has been helpful to many:

Soda bromide, 3j, ammon. bromide, 3ij; aqua menth. p.p. fl., ʒiiss. Sig—A teaspoonful before meals and at bedtime. Begin 3 days before going on board. Dimenhydrinate (dramamine), 50 mg 4 times daily, beginning four days before embarkation is effective, scopolamine, extract of belladonna are also effective. Sedatives such as barbiturates or chloral hydrate may be desirable

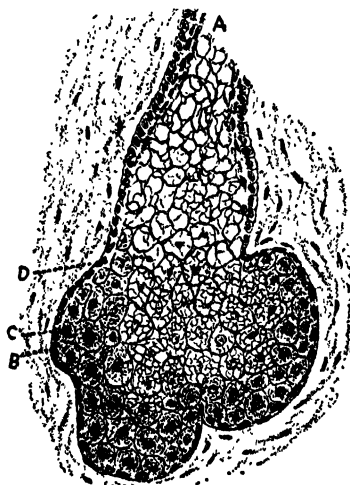
RS *naupathia*, nausea, motion sickness, seasickness

seatworm (sēt'worm). Syn: *pinworm*. A species of nematode worms, *Enterobius vermicularis*, which occurs commonly in man. Adult worms inhabit large intestine in region of cecum and appendix. Gravid females migrate nightly to anus where they deposit eggs in perianal region. Movement of the worms about anus causes intense itching

sebaceous (sē-bā'shus) [L. *sebaceus*, fatty] Containing or pert. to sebum, an oily, fatty matter secreted by the sebaceous glands.

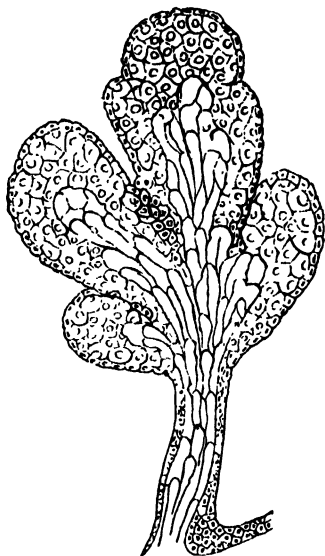
s. cyst. A cyst filled with sebaceous material from a distended sebaceous gland

These are sometimes known as *wens*. They frequently form on the scalp, and consist of a small sac containing sebaceous matter, which may grow to a large size. They may result from impairment of localized circulation and closure of sebaceous glands or ducts. Drainage does not remove them per-



SEBACEOUS GLAND.

A. Epidermis of hair follicle. B. Germinating layer. C. Sebaceous cells in stage of beginning fatty metamorphosis. D. Particles of sebaceous material.



SEBACEOUS GLAND FROM
HUMAN SKIN.

manently, as they will recur unless entirely extirpated,* which should be done with an electric current or cutting knife. One should never attempt to drain such a cyst without taking every precaution against infection.

s. gland. Oil-secreting gland of the skin. They are simple or branched alveolar glands most of which open into hair follicles. They are holocrine glands, their secretion, sebum, arising from disintegration of cells filling the alveoli.

sebomania (sē-bās-tō-mā'nī-ā) [G *sebastos*, reverend, + *mania*, madness]. Religious insanity.

sebiagogic (seb-i-ā-gō'jīk) [L *sebum*, tallow, + G *agōgos*, leading]. Forming fat or sebaceous matter. SYN *sebiferous*, *sebi-parous*.

sebiferous (sē-blī'ēr-ūs) [f + *ferre*, to carry]. Producing fatty or sebaceous matter. SYN *sebiagogic*, *sebi-parous*.

sebi-parous [f + *parere*, to produce]. Producing sebum or sebaceous matter. SYN: *sebiagogic*, *sebiferous*.

sebolite, **sebolith** (sēb'ō-līth, -lith) [f + G *lithos*, a stone]. Concretion in a sebaceous gland.

seborrhagia (sēb-ō-rā'jī-ā) [f + G *rhēgnai*, to burst forth]. Excessive secretion of sebaceous glands. SYN: *seborrhea*.

seborrhea (sēb-or-ē'ā) [L *sebum*, tallow, + G *rhoia*, a flow]. Functional disease of the sebaceous glands marked by increase in the amount and often alteration of the quality of the sebaceous secretion.

Error. Reflex venous congestion of skin predisposes, therefore, indigestion, constipation, etc., are contributory.

Prog. Favorable, under prolonged and judicious treatment.

Treatment. Constitutional. Keep up general health, avoid constipation. The

gastrointestinal tract often requires especial attention. Crusts should be removed by applications of oil, followed by shampooing with alcohol and green soap. Cleanliness, and a thorough rinsing off of the soap used, will effect a great deal. Underlying factor to be remedied or removed. Skin cleansed with soap and water, benzine or carbon tetrachloride. X-rays, sulfur, resorcin.

RS: *dermatitis seborrhoica*, *sebaceous*, *sebum*.

s. capiti. Scalp seborrhea.

s. congestiva. Facial form with elevated patches with red borders and covered with crusts and scars. SYN: *lupus erythematosus*.

s. corporis. S. of the trunk.

s. faciei. S. of the face.

s. furfuracea. Seborrheic dermatitis, q v

s. nigra, **s. nigricans.** Dark-colored crusts in seborrhea.

s. oleosa. S. in which fat elements predominate. Shows shiny skin with widely dilated follicular orifices, many of which contain comedones.

s. sicca. S. with grayish-brown or yellow scale and crust formation in addition to abnormal oiliness.

Differentiation from seborrheic dermatitis is difficult. This form most frequently observed on scalp and constitutes what is popularly called dandruff.

Examination reveals an incrustation composed of thin, yellowish-gray scales. In uncomplicated cases the skin is pale, but often from irritation may become hyperemic or inflamed. When allowed to continue, nutrition of hair is interfered with, and baldness results. On the body *s. sicca* appears as yellowish-gray, slightly elevated patches covered with greasy scales. Outlets of follicles are often dilated. There is generally more or less redness of the skin from hyperemia (*seborrheal eczema*).

seborrheic (sēb-or-rē'īk) [L *sebum*, tallow, + G *rhoia*, flow]. Afflicted with or like seborrhea.

s. dermatitis. SYN *dermatitis seborrhoica*, *seborrhea furfuracea*, *seborrhea sicca*.

seborrhoic (sēb-or-ō'īk) [f + G *rhoia*, a flow]. Suffering from or like seborrhea.* SYN: *seborrheic*.

sebum (sē'būm) [L *sebum*, tallow]. A fatty secretion of the sebaceous glands of the skin.

It varies in different parts of the body; that from the ears is called *cerumen*,* that from the foreskin is called *smegma** *praeputii*, and that which covers the body of the newborn is called *vernix** *caseosa*.

RS sebaceous, *seborrhea*, *smegma*.

secrenent (sē-ser'nēt) [L *secerneus*, secreting]. 1 Secreting. 2 A secreting organ.

occlusio pupillae [L] Shutting off of the pupil due to adherence of irids to the lenticular capsule. SYN *synechia*, *annular posterior*.

s. p. siderosis bulbi. Deposit of iron pigment within the eyeball.

Seen in cases of retained iron foreign body in the eye.

seconal (sē'kōn-āl) A proprietary barbituric acid derivative.

Uses: Same as for the barbiturates.

second cranial nerve (sēk-ūnd) [L *secunda*]. A sensory nerve which conveys visual impulses from eye to thalamus. The two optic nerves undergo

partial decussation at the optic chiasma. *See* Table of nerves in appendix.

s. intention. Healing by granulation or indirect union. *See* healing.

Granulation tissue is formed to fill the gap bet. the edges of the wound with a thin layer of fibrinous exudate. It bars out bacteria and aids in checking bleeding by the coagulation of the blood. Connective tissue cells support the new capillaries. This form of healing is slower than that by first intention and its grayish-red surface may become pale and flabby if the healing is too long delayed. If the granulations show above the surface they may have to be removed with caustics. If the granulations first form at the top instead of the bottom of the wound, it may have to be kept open with drainage.

RS: healing, intention, resolution.

s. sight. Alteration in refractive powers of the lens so that reading again is possible without glasses in incipient cataract. *SYN* *gerontopia*.

s. stage of labor. Period bet complete dilatation of cervix and delivery of the child. *See* labor.

During this stage pains become severe. It lasts normally 2-4 hr. in primiparae and up to 1 hr. in multiparae.

s. wind. Condition occurring following strenuous exercise in which breathlessness and a feeling of distress subside and the heart beats more regularly. Thought to be the result of the adjustment of the various organs of the body to the increased oxygen demands of the muscles.

secondary (sek'un-dar-i) [*L. secundarius*, second] 1 Next to or following, second in order 2 Produced by a primary cause. *SYN* *subordinate*.

s. areola. Pigmentation around the nipples during pregnancy. *See* areola.

s. disease. One following a previous disease.

s. hemorrhage. 1 One after an injury or operation coming on more than 24 hr afterward and which is due to sepsis and septic ulceration into a blood vessel 2 Uterine bleeding due to septic infection or from infant's umbilicus due to same cause. *See* hemorrhage.

secreta (se-kré'tá) [*L.*]. The products of secretion.

secretagogue (sē-kré'tá-gog) [*L. secretum*, secretion, + *G. agogos*, leading] 1 Causing secretion 2 That which stimulates secreting organs as "substances present in food or produced by the digestion or decomposition of food which excite the secretion of digestive juice either by acting locally or by being absorbed into the blood or lymph or by causing a hormone to be formed" (A. C. Ivy.)

secrete (sē-kré't) [*L. secretus*, separated] To separate from the blood, more specifically to form a secretion, *q. t.*

secretin (sē-kré'tin) [*L. secretio*, a separation] 1 A hormone formed in the mucous membrane of the duodenum through the influence of acid contents from the stomach whose function is to stimulate the flow of pancreatic juice 2 A substance of unknown chemical composition, prepared by extraction from the mucous membrane of the duodenum and causing, when injected intravenously, an increased secretion of pancreatic juice.

Probably formed from a precursor, prosecretin.*

See digestion, duodenal and intestinal, gastrin

secretion (se-kré'shūn) [*L. secretio*, a separation] A process in physiology whereby certain materials are separated by the activity of a gland, from the blood and (a) made into something useful to the body or (b) eliminated 2 Substance secreted

If the useful material flows out through a duct (e. g., saliva) it is called an *external secretion*, if it is returned to the blood or lymph (e. g., insulin) it is called an *internal secretion* or *auto-coid*.*

FLUIDS OF BODY

(With amount for 24 hours)

Blood Is composed of 14 elements, 79% water, 21% solids, 500 to 600 red corpuscles to 1 white.

BILE Emulsifies fats and precipitates soluble peptones, 20 to 24 oz Sp. gr. 1.026-1.032 Reaction alkaline

CHYLE Absorbed by lacteals, resembles lymph. Begins to be formed in duodenum, 4-5 lb Sp. gr. 1.015. Alkaline

CHYME Food that has undergone gastric digestion only.

GASTRIC JUICE An antiseptic juice in the stomach that converts proteids into peptones. Six to 8 lb Sp. gr. 1.010 Reaction acid

INTESTINAL JUICE Has combined action of saliva, gastric and pancreatic juices. Converts cane into grape sugar and maltose into glucose. Also contains a milk curdling ferment, 10 oz Sp. gr. 1.011 Reaction alkaline

LYMPH. Clear, transparent, yellowish fluid devoid of smell with saline taste. Four to 5 lb Sp. gr. 1.012 to 1.022, alkaline

MENSTRUAL Menstrual blood. Two to 4 oz. in entire period

PANCREATIC JUICE. Contains enzymes which act on fats, proteins or products of protein digestion, and carbohydrates, 500-800 ml per day Sp. gr. 1.010 to 1.015 Alkaline

PERSPIRATION The secretion of sweat glands of skin. About 500-1000 cc., under normal conditions.

SALIVA Converts starch into sugar. Secreted by salivary glands, 30-40 oz. Sp. gr. 1.002-1.006. Alkaline.

URINE Forty to 50 oz Sp. gr. 1.015-2. Acid. Contains 1½ oz solids, 30-50 gr. urea, 1 gr uric acid to 33 gr. urea. *See*: urine.

s. antilytic. Watery saliva excreted continuously by submaxillary gland with intact nerves after division of the chorda tympani of the other side.

s. antiparalytic. Secretion, antilytic, *q. v.*

s. apocrine. That in which the apical end of a secreting cell is broken off and its contents extruded, as in the mammary gland

s. external. A secretion which passes through duct and is discharged upon an epithelial surface, either internal or external

s. holocrine. That in which the entire cell and its contents are extruded as a part of the secretory product, as in sebaceous glands

s. internal. S. imparted to the blood instead of being eliminated by a duct

s. merocrine. That in which the product is elaborated within cells and discharged through the cell membrane, the cell itself remaining intact.

s. paralytic. Abundant watery secretion continuously from a gland after section of its secretory nerves

secretion, words pert. to: acrinia, amyxia, anorrhorrhea, apoplepsis, asteatosis, athyrea, athyria, athyroidism, cerumen, ceruminial, ceruminosis, ceruminous, choleleris, chromocrinia, crinogenic, diacrisis, errhine, exsiccant, hormone, interstitial, saliva, sebum, secretagogue, secrete, secretin, semen, smegma, suc-corrhea.

secretagogue (sê-kre'tô-gôg) [+ + G. *agogos*, leading] 1. Causing secretion. 2. That which stimulates secretion.

secretor. An individual in which certain blood-group substances (A & B factors) can be extracted with aqueous solutions from tissues and organs, esp. salivary glands and gastric mucosa.

secretory (sê-kre'tô-rî, sê'kre-tô-rî) [L. *secretio*, a separation]. Pert. to or promoting secretion, secreting.

s. **capillaries**. Very small canaliculi receiving secretion discharged from gland cells.

s. **fibers**. Centrifugal nerve fibers which excite secretion.

s. **granules**. SEE *granules*, *zymogen*.

sectarian (sêk-târ'i-ân) [L. *sectum*, from *secare*, to cut]. A medical man who "follows a dogma, tenet, or principle based on the authority of its promulgator to the exclusion of demonstration and practice" (Judicial Council A M A.).

sectile (sêk'tîl) [L. *sectilis*, able to be cut] Capable of being cut.

section (sêk'shun) [L. *sectio*, from *secare*, to cut]. 1. Process of cutting. 2. A division or segment of a part. 3. A surface made by cutting.

s., **abdominal**. Any abdominal operation. SYN *laparotomy*, *q.v.*

s., **cesarean**. Incision of uterus for delivery of a fetus through abdominal wall or through the vagina. SEE *cesarean section*.

s., **coronal**. A frontal section, *q.v.*

s., **frontal**. One dividing the body into 2 parts, *dorsal* and *ventral*.

s., **frozen**. A thin section of the body, an organ, or a piece of tissue which has been frozen before being sectioned.

s., **midsagittal**. One which divides the body into right and left halves.

s., **paraffin**. A section of a tissue which has been infiltrated with paraffin.

s., **perineal**. External incision into urethra to relieve stricture.

s., **Pitras'**. One of a series of sections made through the brain for postmortem examination.

s., **sagittal**. A section cut parallel to the median plane of the body.

s., **serial**. Microscopic sections made and arranged in consecutive order.

s., **vaginal**. Incision into the abdominal cavity through the vagina.

sectioning (sêk-s'yun'ing) [L. *sectio*, a cutting]. The slicing of thin sections of tissue for examination under the microscope.

RS: *microtome*

s., **ultrathin**. The cutting of sections extraordinarily thin (less than 1 micron in thickness) especially for use in electron microscopy.

sector (sêk'tor) [L. *sector*, a cutter] The area of a circle included bet. 2 radii and an arc.

sectorial (sêk-tô'rî-âl) [L. *sector*, a cutter]. Having cutting edges, as teeth.

secundigravida (sê-kun'di-grāv'id-ā) [L. *secundus*, second, + *gravida*, a pregnant woman]. A woman in her 2nd pregnancy.

secundines (sêk'un-dîns) [L. *secundinae*, things following]. The placenta and fetal membranes expelled during the 3rd stage of labor. SYN: *afterbirth*.

secundipara (sêk'un-dîp'ā-rā) [L. *secundus*, second, + *parere*, to give birth]. A woman who has borne 2 children at separate labors.

secundum artem (sê-kun'dum ar'tēm) [L.]. In an approved manner, according to rule or science.

S. E. D. Abbr. for *skin erythema dose*.

Sed. [L.]. Abbr. of *sedes*, stool.

sedation (sê-dā'shun) [L. *sedatio*, from *sedare*, to calm]. 1. Process of allaying nervous excitement. 2. State of being calmed.

Usually effected by means of a drug.

sedative (sêd'a-tîv) [L. *sedativus*, calming]. 1. An agent allaying irritability or nerve action. 2. Quieting.

They may be *general*, *local*, *nervous*, or *vascular*.

TYPES AND EX. **Cardiac** Bromides, chloral, pilocarpine. **Respiratory** Chloral, opium. **Gastric** Bismuth, belladonna. **Nervous** Antipyrine. **Cerebral** Bromides and all hypnotics. **Intestinal** Bismuth, opium. **General** Opium and all hypnotics.

s., **cardiac**. One that decreases the heart's force.

s. **enema**. Retention enema given for its soothing action and to allay irritability. SEE *enema*, *sedatine*.

s., **nervous**. S. affecting nervous system.

s. **poisons**. TREATMENT Administer large amounts of fluids and induce vomiting.

Tea made by boiling to extract the tannic acid should be given repeatedly, a solution of tannic acid, a teaspoonful to a pint may be used, if available. Strong coffee, caffeine, citrate, aromatic spirits of ammonia or other available stimulants should be used. Induce diaphoresis, diuresis and catharsis. Oxygen and artificial respiration may be necessary. The patient should be kept in the Trendelenburg position. External heat, flagellation, massage, talking and other methods of keeping the patient awake are temporarily useful. There is always associated shock.

sedentary (sêd'en-tā-rî) [L. *sedentarius*, from *sedere*, to sit]. 1. Sitting. 2. Pert. to an indoor occupation in which physical exercise is impossible.

sediment (sêd'i-mēt) [L. *sedimentum*, a settling]. The substance settling at bottom of a liquid. SYN *hypostasis*. SEE: *precipitate*.

sedimentation (sêd'i-mên-tā'shun) [L. *sedimentum*, a settling]. Formation or depositing of sediment.

s., **rate**. Speed at which erythrocytes settle when an anticoagulant is added to blood. SYN *suspension stability*.

In this test, blood to which an anticoagulant has been added is placed in a long, narrow tube, and the speed at which the red cells settle is observed. Various methods of determining the rate have been devised. Some pathologists determine the time required for the cells to settle a certain distance (sedimentation time), while others determine the distance the cells settle in a given time (sedimentation rate), both normally about 5 min. per millimeter. The speed at which the cells settle depends upon the size of the clumps into which the red cells aggregate, and the size of the clumps appears to depend upon the amount of fibrinogen in the blood. The speed of settling is increased in a variety of infections, in cancer, and in preg-

nancy, and may be decreased in liver disease.

sedimentator (sĕd-i-mĕn-tă'tor) [L. *sedimentum*, a settling]. A centrifuge for separating urinary sediment

seed (sĕd) [A.B. *saed*, seed] 1 The ripened ovule of a spermatophyte plant usually consisting of the embryo (germ), and a supply of nutrient material enclosed within the seed coat. It is a resting sporophyte. 2 Sperm; semen. 3 Capsule containing radon, radium, etc. for use in treatment of cancer. 4 Offspring. 5 To introduce microorganisms into a culture medium.

segment (sĕg'mĕnt) [L. *segmentum*, a portion]. 1 A part or section, esp. a natural one, of an organ or body. 2 One of the serial divisions of an animal.

s., body. SYN: *metamere*, *somite*. In the embryo, a somite; in the adult, a portion derived from a somite

s., interannular. Portion of a neuron between two nodes of Ranvier

s., mesoderm. A somite

segmental (sĕg'mĕn'tāl) [L. *segmentum*, a portion] Pertaining to, resembling, or composed of segments.

s. reflex. A reflex action in which afferent impulses enter the cord in the same segment or segments from which the efferent impulses emerge

s. static reactions. Postural reflexes in which movements of one extremity results in a movement in an opposite extremity.

segmentation (sĕg'mĕn-tă'shŭn) [L. *segmentum*, a portion]. 1 Division into similar parts. 2 SYN: *cleavage*. The division of a fertilized egg into many smaller cells or blastomeres. SEE *embryo*, *cleavage*, *blastomere*

s. cavity. Central space in blastula stage of segmentation of an ovum

s., rhythmic. Division of the intestine and the chyme within it into segments by contraction of circular muscle fibers, also called *segmenting contractions*

segmenter. SYN: *rosette*, *mature schizont*. Stage in development of the malarial organism (*Plasmodium*) in which the organism is undergoing schizogony

segregation. 1 Setting apart, separating. 2 In genetics, the process which takes place in the formation of germ cells (gametogenesis) in which each gamete (egg or sperm) receives only one of each pair of genes

segregator (sĕg'rĕ-gă-tor) [L. *segregare*, to separate] Instrument composed of 2 catheters for securing urine from each kidney separately.

Séguin's signal symptom (sa-ganz'). Contraction of muscles constituting a forerunner of an epileptic attack.

Selditz powder (sĕd'īts, sĕd'iltz). Effervescent cathartic composed of tartaric acid, sodium bicarbonate, and sodium and potassium tartrate

seisesthesia (sĭ-zĕs-thĕ'zĭ-ă) [G. *seists*, concussion, + *aisthĕsis*, sensation]. The perception of a concussion.

seismesthesia (sĭz-mĕs-thĕ'zĭ-ă) [G. *seismos*, earthquake, + *aisthĕsis*, sensation]. Perception of vibrations.

seismotherapy (sĭz-mō-thĕr'ă-pĭ) [“ + *therapeia*, treatment]. Treatment of disease by vibratory massage. SYN: *sis-motherapy*.

seizure (sĕ'zhŭr) [M.E. *seizen*, to take possession of]. A sudden attack of pain or of a disease, or of certain symptoms.

s., convulsive. 1 A convulsion, *q v*

2. An attack of epilepsy.

s., larval. A seizure indicated by ab-

normal brain waves in an electroencephalogram but not evidenced by clinical symptoms

selection. 1 Choice; the process of choosing or selecting. 2 In biology, any process by which a group of individuals such as a species is enabled to survive or to avoid extermination

s., artificial. Process by which man selects individuals possessing desirable characteristics and endeavors to produce through selective breeding a race or strain homozygous for these characteristics

s., natural. 1. Process by which individuals possessing characteristics which adapt them to their environment survive, whereas those lacking these characteristics die or fail to leave progeny. 2 Darwin's theory of evolution or origin of species. SEE: *natural selection*

s., sexual. A theory originated to account for differences in secondary sex characteristics between males and females. It assumes that individuals preferentially select for mating individuals of the opposite sex which possess these characteristics

selenium. A chemical element resembling sulfur. SYMS: *Se*. At. wt. 78.96, at no 34. Selenium is poisonous to certain animals which feed on plants grown on seleniferous soil

self-abuse. Unnatural method of bringing about the venereal orgasm by mechanical friction, in either sex. SYN: *masturbation*

self-digestion. Destruction or disintegration of a cell or tissue by its own juice, as that of the walls of the stomach by the gastric juice occurring in certain diseases of that organ. SYN: *autodigestion*

self-limited disease. Disease that, without treatment, runs a definite course within a limited time

self-pollution. Sexual self-abuse. SYN: *masturbation*

sella turcica (sĕl'ă tur'sĭ-kă) [L. Turkish saddle]. SYN: *hypophyseal or pituitary fossa*. A concavity on superior surface of body of sphenoid bone which houses the hypophysis cerebri (pituitary gland)

Seller's disease. Feer's disease, erythredema polyneuropathy

semeiology (sĕ'mĭ-ŏl'ŏ-jĭ) [G. *semeion*, sign, + *logos*, study]. The branch of medicine dealing with the study of symptoms. SYN: *symptomatology*

semeiosis (sĕ'mĭ-ŏ'sĭs) [“ + *-ŏsis*, intensive]. Study of disease by symptoms

semeiotic (sĕ'mĭ-ŏt'ĭk) [G. *semeiōtikos*, pert. to a sign]. Of or pert. to symptoms. SYN: *symptomatic*

semeiotics (sĕ'mĭ-ŏt'ĭks) [G. *semeiōtikos*, pert. to a sign]. 1 Phase of medical science treating of symptoms. 2 Symptoms of a disease in a particular case considered as a whole. SYN: *semeiotics*, *symptomatology*

semel (sĕm'ĕl) [L.]. Once. SEE: *charting*, *prescription writing*

semelincident (sĕm-ĕl-in'sĭd-ĕnt) [L. *semel*, once, + *incidens*, falling upon]. Occurring only once in the same person.

semen (sĕ'mĕn) (pl. *semina*) [L. *semen*, seed]. A thick, opalescent, viscid secretion discharged from the urethra of the male at the climax of sexual excitement (orgasm) which fertilizes the female ovum.

It is the mixed product of various glands (prostate and bulbourethral) plus the spermatozoa which, having been

produced in the testicles, are stored in the seminal vesicles.

RS: *aspermatic, aspermatism; aspermous, azoospermia, bradyspermatism; coition; coitus, coitus interruptus; copulation, ejaculation, emissio seminis, emission, erection; excitation; fertilization, insemination, libido; orgasm, penis, prostate, sexual intercourse, sperm, sperma; spermatemphrazis, spermatic, spermatorrhoea, spermatozoon, vesicle, seminal.*

semenuria (sēm'mēn-ūr'i-ā) [L *semen*, seed, + G. *ouron*, urine] Excretion of semen in the urine **SYN** *seminuria, spermaturia*.

semi- [L.] Prefix meaning *half*.

semicanal (sēm'i-kān-āl') [L *semis*, half, + *canalis*, passage]. A duct open on one side.

semicircular (sēm'i-sīr'kū-lār) [“ + *circulus*, a ring]. In the form of a half circle.

s. canals. Sup. post., and inf. passages forming back part of ear, *q.v.*

semicoma (sēm'i-kō-mā) [“ + G. *kōma*, lethargy] Mild degree of coma from which it is possible to arouse the patient.

semicomatose (sēm'i-kō-māt-ōs) [“ + G. *kōma*, lethargy] In a condition of unconsciousness from which patient may be aroused.

semilunar (sēm'i-lū-nār) [“ + *luna*, moon]. Crescentic in shape.

s. bone. Halfmoon-shaped bone of carpus

s. cartilages. Two crescentic cartilages (int. and ext.) in the knee joint bet. the femur and tibia.

s. ganglions. Two small nervous ganglions of the abdominal cavity, supplying solar plexus The gasserian g.

s. lobe. One on upper surface of the cerebellum.

s. notch. A notch at proximal end of ulna for articulation with trochlea of humerus

s. valves. Valves of aorta and pulmonary artery. **SEE** *Arantius' body*.

semimembranosus (sēm'i-mēm-brān-ō'sūs) [L.] Large muscle of inner and back part of thigh. **SEE** *Table of Muscles in Appendix*.

seminal (sēm'in-āl) [L. *semen*, *semin*, seed]. Concerning the semen

s. duct. **SYN** *spermatic duct* Any duct which conveys sperm, especially the ductus deferens and the ejaculatory duct

s. emission. Involuntary loss of seminal fluid, usually during sleep, esp. in the adolescent male

s. filament. Male seed. **SYN** *spermatozoon*.

s. fluid. Semen, male fertilizing fluid.

s. vesicle. One of two sac-like structures in the male lying behind the bladder and connected to the ductus deferens on each side. They secrete a thick viscus fluid which forms a part of the semen.

semination (sēm-in-ā'shūn) [L. *seminatio*, a begetting]. Introduction of semen into the uterus during sexual intercourse or artificially. **SYN** *insemination*.

s., artificial. Introduction of prepared semen into the uterus. **SYN** *artificial insemination*.

seminiferous (sēm-in-if'ēr-ūs) [L. *semen*, *semin*-, seed, + *ferre*, to produce]. Producing or conducting semen, as the tubules of the testes.

seminoma (sēm-i-nō-mā) [“ + G. *-ōma*, tumor]. A tumor of the testis.

seminormal (sēm'i-nor'māl) [L. *semis*,

half, + *norma*, rule]. One-half the normal standard.

s. solution. One having half the quantity of the substance in the normal solution “Indicated thus 0.5 N or N/2”

seminuria (sēm'mīn-ūr'i-ā) [L. *semen*, seed, + G. *ouron*, urine]. Seminal discharge present in the urine. **SYN** *semenuria, spermaturia*.

semiology (sēm'mī-ōl'ō-jī) [G. *semeion*, sign, + *logos*, a study] Phase of medicine dealing with study of symptoms. **SYN** *semeiology, symptomatology*

semiotic (sēm-mī-ōt'ik) [G. *semeiōtikos*, pert. to a sign]. Like or pert. to symptoms of disease. **SYN** *semeiotic, symptomatic*.

semiotics (sēm'mī-ōt'iks) [G. *semeiōtikos*, pert. to a sign]. Scientific study of symptoms as a whole or in one particular case **SYN** *semeiology, symptomatology*

semipermeable (sēm'i-per'mē-ā-bil) [“ + *per*, through, + *meare*, to pass] Half permeable, said of a membrane which will allow fluids but not the dissolved substance to pass through it. **SEE** *membrane, osmosis*

semiprone (sēm-i-prōn') [“ + *pronus*, prone]. In a position on left side and chest, with both thighs flexed on abdomen, the right higher than the left, and left arm back **SYN** *Sims' position, q.v.*, for illustration.

semirecumbent (sēm'i-rē-kum'bent) [“ + *recumbere*, to lie down] Reclining, but not fully recumbent

semis (sēm'is) [L. *semis*, half]. Half. Abbreviated to *ss* after sign indicating the measure in prescriptions.

semisideratio, semisideration (sēm'i-sid-ēr-ā'shī-ō, -ā'shūn) [“ + *sideratio*, a blight] Paralysis on one side of the body. **SYN** *hemiplegia*.

semisopor (sēm-i-sō'por) [“ + *sopor*, deep sleep] Light coma from which patient can be roused. **SYN** *semicoma*.

semispinalis (sēm'i-spi-nāl'is) [L.] Deep layer of muscle of back on either side of spinal column, divided into 3 parts **SEE** *Table of Muscles in Appendix*

semisupination (sēm'i-sū-pin-ā'shūn) [“ + *supinus*, bent back] A position halfway bet. supination and pronation

semitendinosus (sēm'i-tēn-dīn-ō'sūs) [L.], Fusiform muscle of post. and inner part of thigh. **SEE** *Table of Muscles in Appendix*.

semper- [L.] Combining form meaning *always*.

senescence (sēm-es'ēns) [L. *senescere*, to grow old] The process of growing old, or the period of old age.

senile (sē'nīl, -nīl) [L. *senilis*, old]. Pert. to growing old or to the aged

Absence of vitamin G in diet has hastened premature senility. Vitamins A, C, and G with liberal amounts of calcium help to insure nutritional conditions through the life cycle.

senilism (sē'nīl-izm, -nīl-izm) [“ + G. *-ismos*, condition]. Old age, particularly when premature **SEE** *progeria*.

senility (sē-nīl'i-tī) [L. *senilis*, old] 1. The state of being old 2. Weakness of old age, mental or physical.

s., premature. Onset of characteristics before the normal time, as early as 40 years

May be due to dissipation, privation, or congenital structural defects.

s., psychosis of. Mental disorder in old age.

SYN General impairment of all special senses. Many imagined pains. **Skin**

is undernourished and inelastic and wrinkled. Memory and comprehension fail, as well as judgment and mental ability. Marked motor restlessness and often delusions of persecution. Delirium may occur.

See *caducity*, *canties*, *progeria*.

senium (sē'nī-ūm) [L.] Old age, esp. its debility.

s. precox. Psy. Mental disorder resembling senile dementia occurring before 60, usually showing incoherent delusions.

senna (sē'nā) [Arabic *sana*] USP The dried leaves of the plant *Cassia acutifolia* and *C. angustifolia*.

ACTION AND USES As a purgative acting on the large intestine.

DOSAGE 30 gr. (2 Gm.).

senopia (sēn-ō'pī-ā) [L. *senilis*, old, + G. *ōps*, eye]. Improvement in visual power of old people usually due to incipient cataract. SYN *gerontopia*.

sensation (sēn-sā'shūn) [L. *sensatio*, a feeling] A feeling or awareness of conditions within or without the body resulting from the stimulation of sensory receptors.

s., common. The sum total of all bodily sensations.

s., cutaneous. S. through medium of the skin.

s., delayed. S. not experienced immediately following a stimulus.

s., epigastric. A sinking feeling in the stomach.

s., external. Effect upon the mind of any stimuli from peripheral nerves.

s., girdle. A painful s. as a bandage tightened about a limb or the trunk as in spinal disease. SYN *zonesthesia*.

s., internal. A subjective one.

s., palmethetic. S. felt in the skin from vibration.

s., referred. Same as reflex sensation.

s., subjective. S. not resulting from any external stimulus and perceptible only by the subject.

s., tactile. S. produced through the sense of touch.

sense (sēns) [L. *sensus*, a feeling]. 1. To perceive through a sense organ. 2. The general faculty by which conditions outside or inside the body are perceived. 3. Any special faculty of sensation connected with a particular organ. 4. Normal power of understanding.

The most important of the senses are: (1) Sight, (2) hearing; (3) smell, (4) taste, (5) touch and pressure, (6) temperature, (7) weight, resistance, and tension (muscle sense), (8) pain, (9) visceral and sexual sensations, (10) equilibrium; (11) hunger and thirst.

s., color. The perception of various colors.

s., cutaneous. Sensation felt through the skin.

s., genesic. The sexual instinct.

s., kinesthetic. SEE *s., muscular*.

s., light. Perception of degree of light.

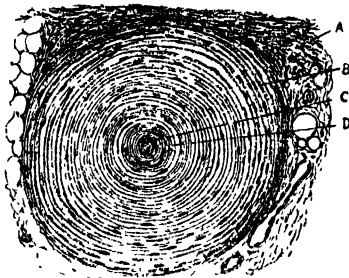
s., muscle, muscular. Consciousness of muscular movement required in a given act.

s. organ. The organ which gives rise to a nerve impulse which reaching the brain registers in consciousness as a particular sensation.

s., posture. Ability through muscle sense to differentiate positions of the body or its structures.

s., pressure. Faculty of feeling various degrees of pressure on the body surface.

s., seventh. Subjective sensations of internal organs.



SENSE ORGAN, CUTANEOUS

Transverse section of pacinian corpuscle. Sole of foot of man. A. Connective tissue. B. Outer lamellous sheath. C. Central core. D. Axis cylinder.

s., sixth. General feeling of normal functioning of the bodily organs. SYN *cenesthesia*.

s., space. That sense by which we recognize objects in space, their relationship and dimensions.

s.s., special. Sight, hearing, smell, touch, and taste.

s., stereognostic. Ability to judge consistency and shape of objects held in the fingers.

s., temperature. Ability to detect differences of temperature.

s., time. Ability to detect differences in time intervals, as in sound.

s., tone. Ability to distinguish between different tones.

s., visceral. Perception of the sensations of the internal organs. SYN *seventh sense*.

sensibilin (sēn-sī-bīl-in) [L. *sensibilis*, feeling] A specific antibody formed at first injection of a foreign protein, derived from sensibilisinogen.

sensibility (sēn-sī-bīl-i-tī) [L. *sensibilitās*]. Capacity to receive and respond to stimuli.

s., deep. 1. The sensibility existing after an area is made anesthetic. 2. Sensation by which the position of a limb and estimation of difference in weight and tension is apparent.

s., mesoblastic. SEE *s. deep*.

s., palmethetic. The sensibility existing in the skin following vibration.

s., protopathic. The sensibility to strong stimulations of pain and temperature, which exists in the skin and in the viscera.

sensibilization (sēn-sī-bīl-i-zā'shun) [L. *sensibilitās*, feeling]. 1. The process of making sensitive. 2. Production of hypersusceptibility to a foreign substance by injecting it into the body. SYN. *anaphylaxis*, *sensitization*.

sensibilizer (sēn-sī-bīl-i-zēr) [L. *sensibilitās*, feeling]. Substance in blood serum normally or after inoculation which is active in cytotoxicity. SYN *amboceptor*, *immune body*, *sensitizer*.

sensible (sēn-sī-bīl) [L. *sensibilis*, feeling].

1. Capable of being perceived by the senses; perceptible. 2. Capable of receiving sensations. SYN *sensitive*. 3.

Having reason. SYN *intelligent*. 4. Conscious, as opposed to insensible.

sensiferous (sēn-sīf'ēr-ūs) [L. *sensus*, a feeling, + *ferre*, to bear]. Conducting or transmitting sensations.

sensigenous (sên-sî'ên-ûs) [“ + *G. gennan*, to produce]. Producing sensation.

sensimeter (sên-sim'ê-ter) [“ + *G. metron*, a measure]. Machine for recording the degree of sensitiveness of various areas of the body.

sensitino-gen (sên-sî-tîn'ô-jen) [*L. sensus*, feeling, + *G. gennan*, to produce]. The antigens collectively which sensitize the body.

sensitive (sên-sî-tiv) [*L. sensitivus*, feeling]. 1. Capable of transmitting a sensation. 2. Able to respond to a stimulus. 3. Subject to destructive action of a complement. 4. Susceptible to suggestions, as a hypnotic. 5. Abnormally susceptible to a substance, as a drug or foreign protein.

sensitization (sên-sî-tî-zâ'shûn) [*L. sentire*, to feel]. 1. A condition of being made sensitive to specific stimulus. 2. Rendering of a cell sensitive to the action of a complement by uniting it with a specific amoceptor. 3. Process of making a person susceptible to a substance by repeated injections of it, as a serum. **SYN** *anaphylaxis*.

sensitized (sên-sî-tîz'd) **MADE** susceptible to a specific substance.

s. vaccine. A live culture which has been mixed with its antiserum before introduction.

sensitizer (sên-sî-tî'zer) [*L. sensitivus*, feeling]. An antibody producing susceptibility to cytolysis. **SYN** *amoceptor*.

sensitometer (sên-sî-tôm'ê-t-êr) [*L. sensitivus*, perceiving, + *G. metron*, a measure]. Device for determining the penetrating power of light.

sensorial (sên-sô'ri-âl) [*L. sensus*, a sensation]. Pert. to the sensorium, the seat of sensation.

sensorimotor (sên-sô-ri-mô'tor) [“ + *motor*, motion]. Both sensory and motor. **SYN** *sensomotor*.

sensorium (sên-sô'ri-ûm) (pl *sensoriums*, -ria) [*L. sensorium*, from *sentire*, to perceive]. 1 That portion of the brain which functions as a center of sensations. 2 The sensory apparatus of the body taken as a whole.

s. area. The precentral and post-central areas of the cerebral cortex taken as a whole.

sensory (sên'sô-ri) [*L. sensorius*]. 1. Conveying impulses from sense organs to the reflex or higher centers. **SYN** *afferent*. 2 Pert to sensation.

s. amusia. Musical deafness; inability to comprehend music or musical sounds.

s. aphasia. **SYN** *perceptive aphasia*. Inability to understand or perceive speech.

s. area. Any area of the cerebral cortex in which sensations are perceived.

s. area, somesthetic. Area occupying postcentral gyrus of cerebral cortex and extending into adjacent areas in which sensations of general somatic sensibility are perceived.

s. decussation. The sup. pyramidal decussation.

s. ending. **SYN** *sensory end-organ, receptor*. A termination of an afferent nerve fiber which upon stimulation gives rise to a sensation.

s. epilepsy. Disturbances of sensation that replace epileptic convulsions.

s. nerve. An afferent nerve conveying sensory impulses to the sensorium, or one composed of sensory fibers.

s. unit. A single sensory nerve fiber with all its branches and their terminal nerve endings.

sensual (sên'shû-âl) [*L. sensus*, sense]. Concerning or consisting in the gratification of the senses; indulgence of the appetites; not spiritual or intellectual; carnal, worldly.

sensualism (sên'sû-âl-izm). State or condition of being sensual; condition in which one's actions are dominated by primitive instincts.

sensuous (sên'shû-ûs) [*L. sensus*, sense]. Pert. to or affecting the senses, susceptible to influence through the senses.

sensient (sên'shi-ênt) [*L. sentire*, to perceive]. Capable of sensation. **SYN** *sensitive*.

sentiment (sên'tî-mënt). Feeling, sensibility, esp susceptibility to tender feelings; an emotional attitude toward an object or a group of objects.

separation. The process of disconnecting, disuniting, or severing.

s., epiphyseal. S of the epiphysis from the diaphysis or shaft of a bone.

separator (sê'par-â-tor) [*L. separator*, a separator]. 1. Anything which prevents 2 substances from mingling. 2 Any device or instrument used for bringing about a separation of two objects.

separatorium (sê'par-â-tô'ri-ûm) [*L. separatorium*, from *separare*, to separate]. Instrument for separating pericranium from skull.

sepsis (sêp'sis) [*G. sepsis*, putrefaction]. **SYN** *septicemia, bacteremia*. Pathologic state usually febrile, resulting from the presence of microorganisms or their poisonous products in the blood stream. May be manifested as *cellulitis* (local dissemination of infection), *lymphangitis* or *lymphadenitis* (dispersion along lymphatic channels) or *bacteremia* (widespread dissemination by way of blood stream). The latter is commonly called “blood poisoning.”

s. gas. That resulting from infection by gas gangrene bacilli (*Clostridium welchii*) and others.

s., puerperal. **SYN** *puerperal infection, childbed fever*. Infection of the genital tract following childbirth.

The infection may be brought about by exogenous or endogenous means. The organisms most commonly associated with this type of infection are *streptococcus*, *staphylococcus*, *gonococcus*, *bacillus coli*, *diphtheria bacillus*, and a putrefactive group of *saprophytic organisms*. The infection may be localized in the uterine cavity, lymphatics, veins and mucous membrane of the vaginal tract.

PATH: In the minor cases of ulceration in the vaginal tract covered by a dirty membrane. In streptococcal infection the endometrium is smooth, and the lymphatics are congested with the invading organism. As a rule, the uterine cavity is filled with very little lochia. There is very little or no leukocytic barrier. The saprophytic type shows an endometrial cavity filled with greenish, purulent, foul-smelling shreds. Microscopically, there is a thick layer of leukocytes under the necrotic layer. The uterus shows poor involution. In the event that the infection extends further than the uterus, the parametrium or cellular tissues show edema, serum and in the saprophytic cases, purulent infiltration. Extension of the process to the veins produces infectious thrombi which in turn produce localized abscesses in other parts of the body.

SYM: On the 3rd to the 7th day the patient begins to have general malaise, headache, chilly sensations or true rigors

and rise in temperature. The uterus is tender, there is some abdominal distention, and the lochia in the saprophytic type is profuse and foul-smelling, while in the streptococic type it is decreased in amount and of a serous character. Occasionally there is swelling of the lower limb accompanied by high fever, rapid pulse rate and chills. Upon palpation the femoral vein is found to be tender and cordlike. This is an infectious thrombosis of the femoral vein, and the condition is known as phlegmasia alba dolens.

COURSE In most instances, after 7 to 10 days, the symptoms subside and the patient's condition is greatly improved, although involution is delayed. In a very severe septicemic case with rapid onset, the prognosis is bad and frequently convalescence is delayed for months. In cases where multiple abscesses develop, the prognosis is very favorable once the abscesses are drained.

TREATMENT General measures include absolute bed rest, light or liquid diet, maintenance of fluid balance by parenteral injections if necessary, blood transfusion if hemoglobin content of blood is below 12 sp gm/100 sp cc., analgesics for pain. Check for nutritional deficiencies, esp of vitamins or minerals.

septal (sĕp'tāl) [L. *saepium*, a dividing wall] Concerning a septum.

septan (sĕp'tān) [L. *septem*, seven]. Recurring every 7th day, as the paroxysms of malarial fever.

septate (sĕp'tāt) [L. *saepium*, a partition]. Having a dividing wall.

sepectomy (sĕp-tĕk'tō-mī) [“ + G. *ektomē*, excision]. Excision of a septum, esp. the nasal septum or a part of it.

septicemia (sĕp-tĕ'mī-ā) [G. *septos*, putrid, + *aima*, blood] Invasion of the blood by pathogenic bacteria or their toxins. **SYN:** *septicemia*.

septic (sĕp'tik) [G. *septos*, putrid]. 1. Pert to sepsis. 2. Pert to pathogenic organisms or their toxins.

s. fever, s. infection. Fever or infection due to presence of pathogenic organisms or their products in the blood. **SYN:** *septicemia*.

s. sore throat. Streptococcal inflammation of throat with fever and marked prostration.

septicemia (sĕp-tī-sĕ'mī-ā) [G. *septikos*, putrid, + *aima*, blood]. Morbid condition from absorption of septic products into blood and tissues or of pathogenic bacteria which may rapidly multiply there.

Experiments on animals show there are 2 varieties of this form of blood poisoning.

Sapremia, toxemia, or septic intoxication, in which symptoms supervene immediately upon the inoculation. Frequently seen in obstetrical cases in which putrefaction of retained clots or placenta has taken place within uterus.

Poison may be absorbed through mucous membrane of vagina or uterus or through open wounds in these regions or the uterine sinuses. **SEE** *sepsis*. Conditions favorable for such a type of poisoning are rare in general surgery, although a large, ill-drained wound or decomposition occurring in the contents of a psosa, or other abscess, is a common cause. May be found in abdominal wounds where extensive injury of peritoneum has favored oozing and accumulation of blood clot in peritoneal cavity.

Since the existence of ptomaines as a product of decomposition has been understood it is generally recognized that the poisons elaborated by bacteria play a prominent part in production of disease. The method is through the diffusion and multiplication of the bacteria from an infected wound even of a trivial character.

The development of the disease is more gradual in this form. Fever curve is of the continuous type, as in sapremia, and as fatal end approaches will range higher. In some cases, as seen occasionally in strangulated hernia, or in gunshot wounds of abdomen, is abnormal.

SYM. Temperature, 105° F or more. Fever intermittent, some chills, pulse weak and rapid, freedom from pain unless localized. Delirium common and diarrhea not infrequent. Great prostration, headache, anorexia, and a typhoid condition supervene. May be accompanied by vomiting. Tendency to enlargement of lymphatic glands throughout body and more particularly of spleen. Skin pale; dusky, scarlet eruption may occur. Skin hot, dry; later bathed in perspiration; finally becomes cold and clammy. Senses dulled, countenance listless, tongue covered with brownish fur, diarrhea increases; urine concentrated and scanty. Delirium followed by coma, patient becomes moribund.

PROG: Grave.

TREATMENT General measures include bed rest and hospitalization. Maintain adequate nutrition and fluid intake. Proper electrolyte balance must be maintained. Sedatives and analgesics as needed. Blood transfusions if anemia or hypoproteinemia exist. Adequate drainage of all wounds or injuries should be maintained.

s., bronchopulmonary. S following operation on the larynx resulting in infected secretions from the wound entering the bronchial tubes.

s., cryptogenic. S. in which cannot be found any primary focus of infection.

s., puerperal. S. occurring following childbirth due to a lesion in the genital tract. **SEE:** *puerperal sepsis*.

septicemic (sĕp-tī-sĕ'mīk) [G. *septikos*, putrid, + *aima*, blood] Relating to, resulting from, or of the nature of, septicemia.

septicophlebitis (sĕp'tī-kō-flĕ-bī'tīs) [“ + *phleps*, vein, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Septic inflammation of a vein.

septicopyemia (sĕp'tī-kō-pī-ĕ'mī-ā) [“ + *pyon*, pus, + *aima*, blood]. Septicemia and pyemia together.

septicometritis (sĕp'tī-mĕ-trī'tīs) [G. *septos*, putrid, + *metra*, uterus, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of uterus due to sepsis.

septipara (sĕp-tī-pā-rā) [L. *septem*, seven, + *parĕre*, to bring forth]. A woman who has borne 7 children separately or is pregnant for the 7th time.

septivalent (sĕp-tī-vā'lĕnt, -tīv'ā-lĕnt) [“ + *valĕre*, to be strong]. Having a valency of 7 or combining with or replacing 7 hydrogen atoms.

septomarginal. Pert to the margin or the border of a septum.

septometer (sĕp-tōm'ĕt-ēr) 1. [L. *saepium*, a partition]. Calipers for measuring nasal septum. 2. [G. *septos*, putrid, + *metron*, a measure]. Device for determining atmospheric impurity.

septotome (sĕp'tō-tōm) [L. *saepium*, a

partition, + G. *tomē*, a cutting]. An instrument for cutting or removing a section of the nasal septum.

septotomy (sēp-tōt'ō-mī) [“ + G. *tomē*, a cutting]. Incision of a septum, esp. the nasal septum.

septula. Plural of *septulum*, *q.v.*

s. festis. Thin partition extending inward from mediastinum testis and separating testis into the *lobuli testis*

septulum. A small partition or septum

septum (sēp'tūm) (pl. *septa*) [L. *saepium*, a partition]. A membranous wall dividing two cavities

s., atrial. A wall bet. the atria of the heart

s. atriorum, BNA, **s. auricularum**. A wall bet. the atria of the heart.

s., crural. A mass of fat obstructing the femoral ring

s., femoral. Mass of fatty connective tissue closing femoral ring

s., interatrial. The atrial septum, *q.v.*

s., intermuscular. 1 A connective tissue septum which separates two muscles, esp. one from which muscles may take their origin 2 One of two connective tissue septa which separate the muscles of the leg into ant., post and lat groups.

s., interventricular. The ventricular septum, *q.v.*

s., lingual. A sheet of connective tissue separating the halves of the tongue

s. lucidum. 1. A translucent s. the int. boundary of lateral ventricles of the brain. 2 The stratum corneum layer of the epidermis.

s., mediastinal. SEE: mediastinum

s., nasal. The partition which divides the nasal cavity into two nasal fossa.

Bony portion formed by the perpendicular plate of ethmoid and the vomer bone; cartilaginous portion formed by septal and vomeronasal cartilages and medial crura of greater alar cartilages

s., orbital. A fibrous sheet extending partially across the anterior opening of the orbit partially closing it

s. pectiniforme. Comblike partition that separates the corpora cavernosa

s. pellucidum. A thin triangular sheet of nervous tissue consisting of two lamina attached to corpus callosum above and the fornix below It forms the medial wall of the lateral ventricles The two lamina enclose a cavity, the so-called fifth ventricle

s., rectovaginal. Partition bet the rectum and the vagina.

s. scroti. BNA, **s. of scrotum**. Partition dividing the 2 chambers of the scrotum

s., ventricular. Partition between the ventricles of the heart

septuplet (sēp'tūp-lēt) [L. *septuplum*, a group of seven]. One of 7 children born from the same gestation.

séquardin (sā-kwār'din). Commercial sterilized testicular extract.

sequela (sē-kwē'lā) (pl. *sequelae*) [L. a following]. A condition following and resulting from a disease.

sequence. The order or occurrence of a series of phenomena as symptoms.

sequester (sē-kwēs'tēr) [L. *sequestrāre*, to separate]. 1. To isolate. 2. A piece of necrosed bone separated from surrounding tissue SYN: *sequestrum*.

sequestration (sē-kwēs-tra'shūn) [L. *sequestratio*, a separation]. 1 The formation of sequestrum. 2. Isolation of a patient for treatment or quarantine. 3. Reduction of hemorrhage of head or

trunk by temporarily stopping circulation with bands on the thighs and arms.

sequestrectomy (sē-kwēs-trēk'tō-mī) [“ + G. *ektomē*, excision]. Excision of a necrosed piece of bone.

sequestrotomy (sē-kwēs-trōt'ō-mī) [“ + G. *tomē*, a cutting]. Operation for removal of a sequestrum, a fragment of necrosed bone. SYN *sequestrectomy*

sequestrum (sē-kwēs'trūm) [L. *sequestrum*, from *sequestrāre*, to separate]. Fragment of a necrosed bone that has become separated from surrounding tissue. Designated *primary* if piece is entirely detached, *secondary* if still loosely attached and *tertiary* if it is partially detached but still remaining in place

sera (sēr'ā) [L.]. Plural of *serum*.

seralbumin (sēr-āl-bū'min) [L. *serum*, whey, + *albumen*, white of egg]. Albumin of the blood.

serial (sēr'i-āl) [L. *series*, a succession]. In numerical order, in continuity or sequence, as in a series.

sericeps (sēr'i-sēps) [L. *sericus*, silken, + *caput*, head]. Silk sac used in making traction on fetal head.

series (sēr'ēz) [L. *series*, a succession]. 1. Arrangement of objects in succession or in order. 2. **ELECT** A mode of arranging the parts of a circuit by connecting them successively end to end to form a single path for the current. The parts so arranged are said to be “in series.”

ser'in. α -amino-B-hydroxypropionic acid, an amino acid present in many proteins including casein, vitellin, and others

seriscission (sēr-i-sish'ūn) [L. *sericum*, silk, + *scindere*, to cut]. Division of soft tissues, as a pedicle, by tying a silk ligature around it.

sero- [L.]. Combining form *pertaining to serum*.

seroalbuminuria (sēr'ō-āl-bū-mīn-ū-rī-ā) [L. *serum*, whey, + *albumen*, white of egg, + G. *ouron*, urine]. Serum albumin in the urine

serobacterin (sēr'ō-bāk'ter-in) [“ + G. *bakterion*, a small rod]. Bacterial vaccine sensitized with serum from an animal partially immunized against the same microorganism. SEE *vaccine*.

serochrome (sēr'ō-krōm) [“ + G. *chrōma*, color]. The pigment which colors the normal serum. SYN *lipochrome*, *lutein*.

serocolitis (sēr'ō-kō-lī'tis) [“ + G. *kōlon*, colon, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of serous coat of the colon. SYN *pericolicitis*.

seroculture (sēr'ō-kūl-chūr) [“ + *cultura*, cultivation] A bacterial culture on blood serum.

serocystic (sēr'ō-sis'tik) [“ + G. *kystis*, a cyst]. Composed of cysts containing serous fluid.

serodermatosis (sēr'ō-der-mā-tō'sis) [“ + G. *derma*, skin, + *-osis*, condition]. Skin disease with serous effusion into tissues of the epidermis.

serodiagnosis (sēr'ō-di-āg-nō'sis) [L. *serum*, whey, + G. *diā*, through, + *gnōsis*, knowledge]. Diagnosis by observing the reactions of blood serum.

seroenteritis (sēr'ō-ēn-ter-ī'tis) [“ + G. *enteron*, intestine, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of serous covering of the intestine.

serofibrinous (sēr'ō-fīb'rīn-ūs) [“ + *fibra*, fiber]. 1. Composed of both serum and fibrin. 2. Denoting a serofibrinous exudate.

serohepatitis (sēr'ō - hēp - ā - tī'tis) [L. *serum*, whey, + G. *hēpar*, *hepat-*, liver,

+ *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the peritoneal covering of the liver.
serolipase (sēr'ō-līp'ās) [L. *serum*, whey, + G. *lipos*, fat, + *ase*, enzyme]. Lipase found in blood serum

serologic, **serological** (sēr'ō-lōj'ik, -āl) [" + G. *logos*, a study]. Pert. to or the study of sera

serologist (sēr'ō-lō-jist) [" + G. *logos*, a study]. One versed in serology

serology (sēr'ō-lō-jī) [L. *serum*, whey, + G. *logos*, a study] The science of serum reactions, diagnosis and treatment.

It treats of the relation of antibodies and antigens, an antigen being a substance which, inoculated into the body, is capable of causing the creation of antibodies

serolysin (sēr'ō-lī's-in) [" + G. *lysis*, dissolution]. A bactericidal substance or lysin found in the blood serum

seromembranous (sēr'ō-mēm'brān-ūs) [" + *membrana*, membrane] Both serous and membranous, relating to a serous membrane

seromucous (sēr'ō-mū'kūs) [L. *serum*, whey, + *mucus*, mucus] Pert. to or composed of both serum and mucus

seroperitoneum (sēr'ō-pēr-i-tō-nē'um) [" + G. *peritonion*, peritoneum] Fluid in the peritoneum SYN *ascites*, *hydroperitoneum*.

seroprognois (sēr'ō-prōg-nō'sis) [L. *serum*, whey + G. *prō*, before, + *gnōsis*, knowledge]. Prognosis of disease determined by seroactions

seroprophylaxis (sēr'ō-prō-fī-lāk'sis) [" + G. *prō*, before, + *phylaxis*, protection]. Prevention of a disease by injection of serum SYN *seroprevention*

seropurulent (sēr'ō-pū-rū-lēnt) [L. *serum*, whey, + *purulentus*, full of pus]. Composed of serum and pus, as an exudate.

seroreaction (sēr'ō-rē-āk'shūn) [L. *serum*, whey, + *re*, back, + *actio*, action] SYN *serum sickness* 1 Any reaction taking place in or involving serum. SEE *denatation* of complement, *fixation* of complement. 2 Reaction to an injection of serum marked by rash, fever, pain, etc

serosa (sēr'ō-sā) [L. from *serum*, whey]. SYN *tunica serosa*. A serous membrane, *q v* Examples are peritoneum, pleura, and pericardium

serosamucin (sēr'ō-sā-mū'sin) [L. *serosus*, serous, + *mucus*, mucus]. Mucoid in serous fluids

serosanguineous (sēr'ō-sān-gwīn'ē-ūs) [L. *serum*, whey, + *sanguineus*, bloody]. Containing or of the nature of serum and blood

seroscopy (sēr'ō-skō-pl) [" + G. *skopein*, to examine] Examination of serum for diagnostic purposes

seroserous (sēr'ō-sēr-rūs) [L. *serosus*, serous, + *serum*, whey]. Pert. to 2 serous surfaces

serositis (sēr'ō-sī'tis) [" + G. *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of a serous membrane

serosity (sēr'ō-sī'tī) [Fr. *serosité*, from L. *serum*, whey]. The quality of being serous

serosynovitis (sēr'ō-sīn-ō-vī'tis) [L. *serum*, whey, + G. *syn*, with, + *don*, egg, + *-itis*, inflammation] Synovitis with increase of synovial fluid

serotherapy (sēr'ō-thēr'ā-pī) [L. *serum*, whey, + G. *therapeia*, treatment]. The injection of blood serum, either human or animal, containing antibodies as a therapeutic measure in the treatment of disease

Concerned with producing artificial immunity in a person by injecting the

blood serum of an animal which has acquired active immunity* to the disease in question. The degree of protection is not great, usually being limited to days or weeks

serotonin (sēr'ō-tōn'in). 5-Hydroxytryptamine, a vasoconstrictor principle originally isolated from mammalian blood serum. It has since been found to be widely distributed in animal tissues, said to be a brain hormone that inhibits signals across the synapses.

serous (sēr'ūs) [L. *serum*, whey]. 1 Having the nature of serum 2 Producing a serous secretion, or containing serum or a serumlike substance

s. cavity. A cavity lined by a serous membrane, specifically the pleural, peritoneal, and pericardial cavities.

s. cell. A cell which secretes a thin, watery, albuminous secretion

s. effusion. One of serum.

s. exudate. One consisting mostly of serum.

s. fluids. Liquids of the body, similar to blood serum, which are in part secreted by serous membranes.

s. gland. A gland secreting a watery, albuminous fluid Ex. parotid gland

s. inflammation. One with a serous exudate or inflammation of a serous membrane

s. membrane. A membrane lining a serous cavity.

RS. *membrane, serous*

serozymogenic (sēr'ō-zī-mō-jēn'ik) Pert. to a serous fluid and enzymes.

s. cell. A cell which produces a serous secretion containing an enzyme

serpiginous (ser-plī'n-ūs) [L. *serpere*, to creep] Creeping from one part to another.

s. ulcer. One extending in one direction, while healing in another direction.

serpigo (ser-pī'gō) [L. *serpere*, to creep]. A creeping eruption, esp. ringworm. SYN *herpes, ringworm*.

serrate (sēr'rāt) [L. *serratus*, toothed]. Notched, toothed. SYN: *dentate*.

serration (ser-ā'shūn) [L. *serratio*, a notching]. 1. Formation with sharp projections like the teeth of a saw. 2. Notch resembling one bet. teeth of a saw.

serratus muscle (sēr-ā'tūs) [L. *serratus*, toothed]. Any of several muscles arising from the ribs or vertebrae by separate slips. SEE: *Table of Muscles in Appendix*.

serrefine (sār-fēn') [Fr. 1. A small, spring wire forceps for compressing bleeding vessels.

serrenoed (sār-nōöd) [Fr. *serrer*, to squeeze, + *noeud*, knot]. Device employed for constricting uterus near os internum with strong steel wire, used for ligating.

Sertoli's cells (sēr-tō'lē). Supporting, elongated cells of seminiferous tubules which nourish spermatids

serum (sēr'um) (pl. *serums, sera*) [L. *serum*, whey]. 1. Any serous fluid, esp. the fluid which moistens the surfaces of serous membranes 2. The watery portion of the blood after coagulation; a fluid found when clotted blood is left standing long enough for the clot to shrink. 3. Serum from an animal rendered immune against a pathogenic organism, to be injected into a patient with the disease resulting from the same organism. It consists of plasma minus fibrogen.

s. albumin. A protein found in blood serum. For properties, see *proteins*; for amount, see *blood*.

s., anticrotalis. S. to overcome the effect of rattlesnake poison.

s., antidiphtheritic. One used to overcome the effects of diphtheria.

s., antimeningococcus. S. antagonistic to meningococcus infection.

s., antiphallic. S. antagonistic to snake poisons.

s., antipneumococcus. S. for pneumococcus infection.

s., antitetanic. S. given to overcome tetanus toxin.

s., antitoxic. One containing the antitoxin of the microorganism against which it is supposed to be protective.

s., antityphoid. S. containing antibodies of the typhoid bacillus.

s., bactericidal. One having no effect on toxins but which destroys bacteria.

s., bacteriolytic. A serum containing a lysin that destroys certain bacteria.

s., Behring's. An antidiphtheritic one.

s., blood. The liquid clear portion of blood without its fibrin and corpuscles.

s., convalescent. Blood serum from one convalescent from an infection to be used on others having the same disease.

s., foreign. Serum from one animal injected into another animal of another species, or into man.

s., globulin. A protein found in blood serum. SEE *globulin, serum*

s., immune. A serum containing antibodies for specific antigens.

s., pooled. Blood s. from several persons, which has been mixed.

s., pregnancy. Blood serum from pregnant women given to premature infants in food.

s., pregnant mare's. Abbr PMS. A source of hormones, esp chorionic gonadotrophin.

s., protein. Any protein in blood serum.

Serum p. forms weak acids mixed with alkali salts and this increases the buffer effects of the blood but to a lesser extent than cell protein.

s., rash. One first seen at site of an injection of serum.

It remains thickest there but it may invade other parts of the body. It resembles a combination of *urticarial, morbilliform* and *scarlatiniform rashes*.

Sym: Severe irritation; marked swelling of skin, esp. of the face; malaise, and constitutional symptoms.

s., sickness. An eruption of purpuric spots, with pain in limbs and joints, following administration of serum, esp. horse serum

Sym: Supposed to be anaphylactic. Symptoms appear 5 to 12 days after the injection. Slight fever, skin eruptions, swelling and pain in joints may develop. Hay fever and asthma victims are hypersensitive to serum injections. Adrenalin is used to combat such reactions. Histaminase is a prophylactic and also relieves the condition, as does epinephrine in oil. **Syn:** *serum reaction*.

s., test. Uhlenhuth's test. *q.v.*

serum, words pert. to: agglutinin, agglutininogen, aggrassin, antigen, antitropin, antivenin, autoerodagnosis, autoerotherapy, autoerous, autoerous, chromodagnosis, complement, icteric index, isohemagglutinin, "lymph-" words, opsonic index, opsonin, orrhorrea, serology, serous.

serumal (sē-rū'māl) [L. *serum*, whey]. Relating to serum.

s., calculus. One formed about the teeth from serous exudate.

sesamoid (ses'am-oyd) [G. *sēsamon*,

sesame, + *eidos*, form]. Resembling in size or shape a grain of sesame.

s., bone. An oval nodule of bone or fibrocartilage in a tendon playing over a bony surface.

The patella is the largest one.

s., cartilage. **Syn:** *accessory nasal cartilages*. One or more small cartilage plates present in fibrous tissue between lateral nasal and greater alar cartilages of the nose

sesqui- [L.]. Prefix meaning *one and a half*.

sesquihora (sēs-kwī-hō'rā). Every hour and a half.

sessile (sēs'īl) [L. *sessilis*, low]. Having no peduncle but attached directly by a broad base.

set. 1. To fix firmly in place, as to set a bone in reduction of a fracture 2. To allow an amalgam or plaster to harden.

setaceous (sē-tā'shūs) [L. *setaceus*, bristly]. Resembling a bristle, bristly, hairy

seton (sē'tōn) [L. *seto*, *seton-*, a thread]. A thread or threads drawn through a fold of skin to act as a counterirritant, or a fistulous tract so produced.

setose (sē'tōs) [L. *seta*, bristle]. Having bristlelike appendages.

Setchenow's inhibitory centers (sēts'hēn-ōf). Centers in the spinal cord and oblongata for inhibiting reflex movement.

seven basic foods. 1. Leafy green and yellow vegetables. 2. Citrus fruit, tomatoes, raw cabbage. 3. Potatoes and other vegetables and fruits 4. Milk, cheese, ice cream 5. Meat, poultry, fish, eggs, dried peas, beans 6. Bread, flour, cereals, whole-grain, enriched or restored. 7. Butter and fortified margarine

s., year itch. Scabies, *q.v.*

sev'enth cran'ial nerve. Facial nerve*, *nervus facialis*.

sevum (sē'vūm) [L. *suet*]. Tallow or suet.

sewer gas. Foul air of a sewer. **Syn:** *carbon monoxide gas*.

sex (sēks) [L. *sextus*, sex]. 1. The distinctive quality which differentiates bet male and female. 2. Males or females, collectively.

s., chromosomes. Chromosomes in a cell determining sex.

sexdigital (sēks-dij'ī-tāl) [L. *sex*, six, + *digitus*, digit] Having 6 fingers or toes

sexivalent (sēks-l-vā'lēnt, -l-vā'l-ēnt) [l' + *valēre*, to be strong]. Capable of combining with 6 atoms of hydrogen.

sextan (sēks'tān) [L. *sextanus*, of the sixth] Occurring every 6th day.

sextigravida (sēks-tī-grāv'īd-ā) [L. *sextus*, six, + *gravidā*, a pregnant woman]. A woman pregnant for the 6th time.

sextipara (sēks-tīp'ā-rā) [l' + *parēre*, to bear a child]. A woman who has borne 6 children at different pregnancies.

sextuplet (sēks'tū-plēt) [L. *sextus*, six]. One of 6 children born of a single gestation.

sexual (sēks'ū-āl) [L. *sextualis*, pert. to sex]. 1. Pert. to sex. 2. Having sex.

s., bondage. An abnormal phenomenon (not perverse) of dependence of one person upon another of the opposite sex, one dominating the other.

s., intercourse. Sexual congress bet. a male and a female. **Syn:** *coition, coitus, concubitus, copulation*.

RS: *clitoris, coitus interruptus, dyspareunia, ejaculation, emission, excitation, penis, semen, telephony, vagina*.

s., inversion. A perversion in which an abnormal affection for one of the same sex is experienced.

s., involution. The menopause.

s. metamorphosis. A perversion in which one adopts the habits and dress of the opposite sex.

s. psychopathy. A term for the group in which exist perversions of sex, such as *bestiality*, *coprolagnism*, *exhibitionism*, *fetichism*, *frottage*, *homosexualism*, *lesbianism*, *masochism*, *masturbation*, *onanism*, *pedophilia*, *renfleurs*, *sadism*, *sodomy*, *transvestism*, *voyeur*.

s. reflex. Erection and ejaculation resulting from genital stimulation or indirectly from emotion whether asleep or awake.

sexuality (sèks-ù-ál'i-ti) [L. *sexus*, sex].

1. State of having sex; the collective characteristics which mark the differences bet. the male and the female. 2. Undue concern with what is sexual. 3. Constitution and life of individual as related to sex; all the dispositions related to the love life whether associated with the sex organs or not.

shad (shád) [A.S. *scædd*] A herringlike fish having a comparatively deep body. It is valuable as a food fish. COMP E. P. Pro. 18.8%, Fat 9.5%. FUEL VALUE: 100 Gm. equal 164 Cal.

shadow. SYN *phantom cell*, *ghost cell*. A hemolyzed erythrocyte.

shadowgram, shadowgraph (shád'ò-grám, -gráf) [M.E. *shadowe*, darkness, + G. *graphain*, to write]. A print on a photographic plate exposed to x-rays. SYN: *skiagraph*.

shaft. 1. The principal portion of any cylindrical body. 2. The diaphysis of a long bone.

s. hair. The keratinized portion of a hair which extends from a hair follicle beyond the surface of the epidermis.

shakes (sháks) [A.S. *scacan*, to shake]. 1. Shivering caused by a chill, esp in an intermittent fever. 2. SYN. *jitters*. State of tremulousness and extreme irritability often seen in chronic alcoholics.

shaking (shák'ing) [A.S. *scacan*, to shake]. A passive movement in Swedish massage.

s. palsy. A basal ganglion disease with progressive rigid tremulousness, peculiar gait, muscular contraction and weakness. SYN: *paralysis agitans*.

shank (shángk) [A.S. *sceanca*]. The tibia or leg from knee to ankle. SYN: *shin*.

shape (sháp) [A.S. *sceapan*, to shape]. 1. To mold to a particular form. 2. Outward form; contour.

RS. *uliform*, *arcate*, *arciform*, *arcuation*, *arenoid*, *asbestiform*, *asteroid*, *baciform*, *belemnoid*, *bilateralism*, *bosse-lated*, *bosselation*, *bulbiform*, *calculus*, *capreolary*, *capreolate*, *carinate*, *caudate*, *circle*, *circumvallate*.

sharkskin. Condition seen in pellagra (nicotinic acid deficiency) in which openings of sebaceous glands become plugged with a dry yellowish material.

Sharpey's intercrossing fibers (shar'pé). Fibers forming the lamellae constituting the walls of the haversian canals in bone.

S. perforating fibers. 1. Fibers extending from the periosteum into the lamellae of bone. 2. F. extending from peridental membrane into cementum of a tooth.

sheath (shéth) [A.S. *scéath*]. A covering structure of connective tissue, usually of an elongated part, such as the membrane covering a muscle, etc.

s. arachnoid or arachnoidcan. Delicate partition bet. pia sheath and dura one of the optic nerve.

s., axon. The myelin sheath and (or) neurilemma.

s., carotid. Portion of cervical or petraheal fascia enclosing carotid artery, int. jugular vein, and vagus nerve.

s., cranial. The femoral sheath.

s., dental. One lining the dental canals.

s., dural. A fibrous membrane or ext. investment of the optic nerve.

s., femoral. The fascial covering of femoral vessels.

s. of Henle. The endoneurium, a delicate sheath enveloping nerve fibers within a fasciculus.

s. of Key and Retzius. The endoneurium, q. v.

s., lamellar. Connective tissue sheath covering bundle of nerve fibers. SYN: *perineurium*.

s., medullary. Myelin s. surrounding the axis cylinder.

s., myelin. A fatty, semifluid covering of a nerve fiber which serves to insulate the fiber and to speed the rate of impulses. It is interrupted at intervals by constrictions, the nodes of Ranvier. SEE *neuron*, *nerve fiber*.

s., nerve. SEE: *s., lamellar*.

s. of Neumann. A layer of dentine which lies adjacent to a dental tubule.

s., pia. Extension of the pia, closely investing surface of the optic nerve.

s., roof. The layers of a hair follicle derived from the epidermis, includes the outer root sheath which is a continuation of the stratum germinativum and the inner root sheath which consists of three layers of cells closely investing the root of the hair. SEE: *hair*.

s. of Schwann. Membranous covering of myelin sheath of a nerve fiber. SYN: *neurilemma*.

s. of Schweigger-Seidel. The thickened wall of a sheathed artery of the spleen.

s., synovial. A double-walled tubelike bursa which encloses a tendon. Consists of an inner *visceral* layer lying to and adhering to a tendon and an outer *parietal* layer the two being separated by a space filled with synovial fluid. Found especially in the hands and feet where tendons are confined to osteofibrous canals or pass over bony surfaces.

s., tendon. A dense fibrous sheath which confines a tendon to an osseous groove converting it into an osteofibrous canal.

Found principally in the wrist and ankle. SEE: *synovial sheath*.

shedding. 1. The loss of deciduous teeth. 2. Casting off of surface layer of the epidermis.

sheet (shét) [A.S. *sciéte*, piece of cloth]. Linen or cotton bedcovering next to the sleeper.

s., draw. One folded under patient so it may be withdrawn without lifting the patient.

shell shock. PSY: Any one of the disorders of motor, sensory and special sense centers; a form of psychoneurosis which occurs during military service and in training camps, but not as a result of exploding shells. SYN: *war neurosis*.

shield (shéld) [A.S. *scild*, shield]. 1. Any protecting device. 2. Biol: A protective plate.

s. bone. The scapula.

s., Buller's. A watch glass to be worn over the eye to protect it from gonorrheal or ophthalmic infection.

s., embryonic. SYN: *embryonic disk*,

q.v. The two layered blastoderm or blastodisk from which a mammalian embryo develops.

s., nipple. A protective covering to protect sore nipples.

s., phallic. An antiseptic covering for the male genitals during operations.

shift. A change in position or direction.

s., chloride. The shift of chloride ions (Cl^-) from the plasma into red blood cells upon the addition of carbon dioxide from the tissues and the reverse movement when carbon dioxide is released in the lungs. It is a mechanism for maintaining constant pH of the blood.

Shiga's bacillus (shē'gā). *Syn* *Shigella dysenteriae*. The bacillus causing a form of dysentery.

Shigella (shi-gel'lä). A genus of nonlactose fermenting, nonmotile, Gram-negative rods belonging to the family *Enterobacteriaceae*. It contains a number of species which cause digestive disturbance ranging from mild diarrhea to a severe and often fatal dysentery.

S. dysenteriae. The Shiga bacillus, a virulent form isolated during a severe epidemic of dysentery in Japan in 1896.

shin (shin) [*A.S. scinu, shin*]. Anterior edge of tibia. Also, leg bet. the ankle and knee. *Syn* *shank*.

s., saber. Condition seen in congenital syphilis in which anterior edge of tibia is extremely sharp.

shingles (shing'ls) [*L. circulus, a girdle*]. Eruption of acute inflammation, herpetic vesicles on the trunk of the body along a peripheral nerve; occasionally elsewhere. *Syn* *herpes zoster, q.v.*

ship fever. A fever due to unhygienic conditions aboard ship, usually typhus fever or yellow fever occasionally.

shiver (shiv'ér) [*M.E. chīveren*]. 1. A slight tremor of the skin, as from cold, or from fear. 2. To tremble or shake, as from fear or cold.

shock (shök) [*M.E. schokke*]. A state of collapse resulting from acute peripheral circulatory failure. It may occur following hemorrhage, severe trauma, surgery, burns, dehydration, infections, or drug toxicity.

It may be immediate or delayed, slight or severe, even fatal. Other form resembling faintness, but may be restless and excited. The result of an injury, bleeding, pain, fear, fright, anesthesia, the result of an operation and many other causes.

Every injury is accompanied by some degree of shock and so should be treated promptly. Syncope is caused by an anemia of the brain in certain persons and resembles shock in symptoms and treatment.

RS: anaphylactic, catalepsy, cataleptic, insulin.

Sym Five "P's" denote the outstanding symptoms of shock: Prostration, pallor, perspiration, pulselessness, pulmonary deficiency. They vary in intensity, depending upon patient and injury.

The most outstanding symptoms are: (a) Marked paleness of the skin; (b) a bluish or grayish discoloration (cyanosis) of the lips, nails, tips of the fingers and lobes of the ears; (c) the face is pinched and without expression; (d) there may be a staring of the eyes which often lose their characteristic luster; and (e) the pupils are dilated; (f) the pulse is weak, rapid and irregular; (g) the breathing is increased in rate and it is shallow; and (h) the blood pressure is instantly lowered; (i) there may be

urinary retention and incontinence of feces, (j) occasionally there is an unusual restlessness or excitement, and (k) very often the patient expresses an extreme thirst. If conscious the patient seems quite disinterested in the surroundings and complains little of pain even though he may be groaning.

TREATMENT. Keep patient lying down with head lower than body. The lower extremities can be slightly elevated by placing the patient on a box, stool or a folded blanket.

External heat should be applied in the form of hot water bottles, blankets, hot plates, etc. A simple means of applying heat is by placing ordinary electric light bulbs within a foot or two of the patient. Avoid disturbing by any noise, questions, or transportation. Do not move patient unnecessarily.

If able to swallow, should be given hot drinks. If bleeding is present it should be controlled. If internal hemorrhage is suspected, or presence of head injuries, no stimulants are permissible. In any other instance they may be given hot, black coffee; hot, strong tea, or other warm drinks. A half teaspoonful of aromatic spirits of ammonia in a glass of warm water may likewise be given by mouth. If the patient cannot swallow, spirits of ammonia may be held to the nostrils intermittently for a few breaths.

A physician should be called promptly. The use of hypodermics and intramuscular and intravenous injections, such as epinephrine, ephedrine, caffeine, strychnine, etc., or hot enemata, may be recommended by the doctor.

Oxygen may be necessary. Blood transfusion or even artificial respiration may be required, depending on the seriousness of the condition.

Relieve pain by splints, posture, supporting bandages and drugs. Morphine is valuable and when injection is impossible may be placed under tongue for prompt absorption. Alcoholic stimulants are occasionally helpful. Maintain circulation by posture, have patient flat. Lower head and shoulders, elevate all extremities and, if possible, apply snug bandages of all extremities beginning with the lower ones—this forces blood into the general circulation and prevents further peripheral stagnation. Administer fluids by all routes, by mouth, by rectum and intravenously (saline with dextrose is best). Blood transfusion when possible (6% gum acacia in saline when compatible blood is not available).

Respiration may be aided by administration of oxygen preferably mixed with 4 to 10% carbon dioxide as a respiratory stimulant. Constant, kindly, tactful encouragement and extreme gentleness in all procedures are of importance. Atropine sulfate is used in doses of 1/150 to 1/50 gr. to diminish perspiration.

F. A. TREATMENT. Depends on accuracy of diagnosis. In general, treat specific etiologic factor, maintain body heat by hot blankets, water bottles, etc. If permissible, a hot bath, hot enemata and hot drinks, and massage (do not expose patient unduly). Stimulants used generously except in presence of suspected bleeding or head injury. Strong and moderately hot black coffee or tea by mouth and/or by rectum are esp recommended.

s., aerial. Condition in soldiers from exposure to bursting shells.

s., anaphylactic. Reaction from injection of protein substance to which patient is sensitized.

s., anesthesia. This is not surgical shock, but is due to an overdose of anesthetic and calls for the immediate cessation of anesthesia.

Artificial respiration and various stimulants should be given at once. The condition is manifested by a weak, rapid pulse; a fall or drop in blood pressure, by cold, clammy skin, and by shallow respirations.

s. (from) burns. SEE: Burn, treatment

s., colloid. One causing symptoms of anaphylaxis when colloids are injected.

s., deferred or delayed. Late manifestation following injury or burns.

May appear in 3 to 30 hours and may be due to transportation, emotional stress, hemorrhage, dehydration, acidosis, or toxemia.

s., electric. The result of passage of electric current. SEE: electric shock.

s., epigastric. Result of a blow or other trauma (surgery) in upper abdomen

s., hypoglycemic. SEE: insulin shock

s., insulin. Condition resulting from overdosages of insulin.

F. A. TREATMENT. Give orange juice, glucose, candy, lump of sugar, etc. If unconscious, inject glucose intravenously. SEE: insulin.

s., mental. SEE: s., psychic Due to emotional stress or seeing injury, accidents, etc.

s., peptone or protein. Reaction resulting from parental administration of a protein.

s., psychic. S. due to excessive fear, joy, anger, grief

s., secondary. Same as deferred shock.

s., sense. A mild nightmare.

s., serum. One occurring as part of reaction to injection of serum.

s., shell. An indefinite nervous condition found in soldiers.

s., surgical. Following operations and including traumatic shock, q.v.

s. therapy. Form of treatment in mental illness. Three types are widely used. 1. *Electric shock therapy*, in which convulsions are induced by passage of electricity through the brain; used chiefly in manic depressive psychoses, anxiety states, depression, involutional melancholia, and certain types of schizophrenia. 2. *Insulin shock therapy*, in which hypoglycemia and coma are induced by injection of insulin; used chiefly in schizophrenia. 3. *Metrazol shock therapy*, in which convulsions are induced by injection of metrazol; used chiefly in schizophrenia.

s., traumatic (broad interpretation). Shock due to injury or surgery.

May occur as result of abdominal injury from any cause. Shock is proportional to extent of injury. Esp. severe in upper abdomen and more marked when viscera are damaged.

If prolonged, indicates hemorrhage or peritonitis or both.

Cerebral injury: Concussion of brain or skull fracture. May come on immediately or later from edema or intracranial hemorrhage.

Chemical injury: Esp. corrosives, due to pain and effect of chemical and absorption of altered tissue.

Crushing injuries: The nearer the body the greater the shock.

Fracture: Esp. in compound fracture. Often extensive blood loss into tissues and hence body is not able to maintain circulation.

Heart damage: As in angina pectoris, coronary occlusion, or acute dilatation.

Inflammation: As acute general peritonitis or fulminating sepsis anywhere in the body

Intestinal obstruction: Shock is present when obstruction is acute.

Nerve injury. Contusion of highly sensitive parts, as testicle, solar plexus, eye, urethra, etc.

Operations: May occur even after minor operations, as paracentesis, catheterization, etc.

Perforation or rupture of viscera, as: Acute pneumothorax, ruptured aneurysm, perforated peptic ulcer, perforation in appendicitis, ectopic pregnancy.

Strangulation: As in hernia, intussusception, volvulus.

Thermal injury: As burns, frostbite, heat exhaustion.

Torsion of viscera: As of an ovary, testicle.

s., wound. Same as traumatic shock.

shoemakers' cramp or spasm. Spasm of muscles of hand and arm occurring in shoemakers.

shortsightedness (short-sit'ed-nēs). A condition of not being able to see very far. Due to light rays coming to a focus in front of the retina. SYN. *myopia*, *nearsightedness*.

shotgun prescription. One containing many drugs given with hope that one of them may prove effective.

shoulder (shōl'dēr) [*A.S. sculdor*]. The junction of the clavicle and scapula where the arm meets the trunk.

RS. *omalgia*, *omarthritis*, *omitis*, *scapula*.

s., blade. The scapula.

s., dislocation of. Displacement of shoulder joint.

Very frequently accompanied by a fracture. It is believed by all surgeons that it is wiser to have an x-ray examination of the affected bones because fractures are so often present and attempts to reduce fractured dislocations without knowing of fractures present are very dangerous, sometimes resulting in serious paralysis of the entire upper extremity, or of grave damage to the large blood vessels in the armpit.

Causes: The causes of a dislocation of a shoulder are usually those of falling on an outstretched arm, or a blow to the arm in some unusual position. It is very common among athletes, esp. among football and basketball players. A patient with a dislocated shoulder usually has a deformity with a hollow in place of the normal bulge of the shoulder. There seems to be a slight depression at the outer end of the clavicle, and the patient cannot place his hand at his opposite shoulder and still place his elbow onto his chest. Always compare both sides.

TREATMENT: Send for a doctor as soon as possible. Lay the patient on the back, with a pillow bet. the shoulders (or folded pad). Place a large, soft pad under the elbow on the affected side and then bind the forearm horizontally across the chest, using an open sling which is reinforced by a broad cravat; bandage, and then apply cold applications to the affected shoulder. Treat for shock.

s., girdle. The 2 scapulae and 2 clavi-

cles attaching the bones of the upper extremities to the axial skeleton.

s. joint. Formed by humerus and glenoid cavity of scapula.

show (shô) [A.S. *scēawan*, to look]. The sanguinous discharge from the vagina during the first stage of labor or just preceding menstruation.

Shrapnell's membrane (shrăp'něl). **SYN:** *pars flaccida*. A small triangular portion of the tympanic membrane lying above the malleolar folds. It is thin and lax and attached directly to the petrous bone at the tympanic notch (notch of Rivinus).

shred'ded wheat. Av. SERVING: 100 Gm. Pro. 10.5, Fat 1.4, Carbo 77.9 ASH CONST. Ca 0.041, Mg 0.144, K none, Na none, P 0.324, Cl none, S none, Fe 0.0045.

shreds. Slender strands of mucus seen in urine indicative of inflammation of urinary tract or associated organs.

shrimp (shrimp) [ME *shrimpe*]. Any of numerous, small, long-tailed crustaceans, many varieties of which are used for food. Av. SERVING: 65 Gm. Pro 14.1, Fat 0.5 VITAMINS A +, ASH CONST. Ca 0.096

shud'der. A temporary convulsive tremor resulting from fright, horror, or aversion.

shunt (shünt) [ME *shunten*, to avoid]. 1 To turn away from, to divert. 2 Anomalous passage or one artificially constructed to divert flow from one main route to another. 3 Electric conductor connecting two points in a circuit to form a parallel circuit through which a portion of the current may pass.

Si. Symb. of silicon.

sialogenantritis (si'ăg-ôn-ăn-tri'tis) [G. *si-agon*, jawbone, + *antron*, cavity, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation within the antrum of Highmore.

sialaden (si-ăl-ăd-ên) [G. *sialon*, saliva, + *aden*, gland]. A salivary gland.

sialadenitis (si-ăl-ăd-ên-i'tis) ["" + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of a salivary gland.

sialadenocarcinoma (si-ăl-ăd-ên-ông'kûs) ["" + *-oma*, tumor]. Tumor of salivary gland.

sialagogue (si-ăl-ă-gôg) ["" + *agôgos*, leading]. Agent increasing flow of saliva. Ex. *pliocarpine*, *potassium iodide*, *citric acid*.

sialaporia (si'ăl-ap-ô-ri-ă) ["" + *aporia*, lack]. Deficiency in secretion of saliva.

sialemesis (si'ăl-êm-ês-is) ["" + *emesis*, vomiting]. Vomiting of saliva or vomiting caused by an excessive secretion of it.

sialine (si'ăl-in) [G. *sialon*, saliva]. Concerning the saliva.

sialism, **sialismus** (si'ăl-izm, si-ăl-iz'mûs) ["" + *-ismos*, condition]. An excessive secretion of saliva. **SYN:** *ptyalism*, *salivation*.

sialoadenitis (si'ăl-ô-ăd-ên-i'tis) ["" + *aden*, gland, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of a salivary gland. **SYN:** *sialadenitis*.

sialoacrophagy (si'ăl-ô-ă-ër-ôf'ă-jî) ["" + *aër*, air, + *phagein*, to eat]. Constant swallowing, thus taking saliva and air into the stomach.

sialoangitis (si'ăl-ô-ăn-jî'tis) ["" + *angelon*, vessel, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of the salivary ducts.

sialodochitis (si'ăl-ô-dô-ki'tis) ["" + *doche*, receptacle, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of salivary ducts.

s. fibrinosa. S. with duct obstructed by a fibrinous exudate.

sialoductitis (si'ăl-ô-dûk-ti'tis) ["" + *L. ductus*, duct, + *G. -itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of Stensen's duct.

sialogenous (si-ăl-ô-jen-us) [G. *sialon*, saliva, + *gennan*, to produce]. Forming saliva.

sialogogic, **sialogogue** (si-ăl-ô-gôj'ik, -ăl-ô-gôg) ["" + *agôgos*, leading]. Producing or promoting a secretion of saliva, or that which stimulates its secretion.

sialography (si-ăl-ô-gră-fi) ["" + *graphein*, to write]. Examination of salivary ducts and glands with x-rays. **SYN:** *ptyalography*.

sialolith (si-ăl-ô-lith) ["" + *lithos*, a stone]. A salivary concretion or calculus.

sialolithiasis (si-ăl-ô-lith-i-ăs-is) ["" + *-iasis*, condition]. Presence of salivary calculi.

sialolithotomy (si'ăl-ô-lith-ô-tô-mî) ["" + *-tome*, a cutting]. Removal of a calculus from a salivary gland or duct.

sialoncus (si-ăl-ông'kûs) ["" + *ogkos*, tumor]. A tumor under the tongue caused by obstruction of a salivary gland or duct.

sialoporia (si'ăl-ô-pô-ri-ă) [G. *sialon*, saliva, + *aporia*, lack]. Deficient secretion of saliva.

sialorrhea (si-ăl-or-ê-ă) ["" + *rhoia*, a flow]. Excessive flow of saliva. **SYN:** *sialism*.

sialoschesis (si-ăl-ôs-kês-is) ["" + *schesis*, suppression]. Suppression or retention of saliva.

sialosemeiology (si'ăl-ô-sê-mi-ôl-ô-jî) ["" + *semeion*, sign, + *logos*, a study]. Diagnosis based upon examination of the saliva.

sialosis (si-ăl-ô-sis) ["" + *-ôsis*, condition]. The flow of saliva.

sialostenosis (si'ăl-ô-stên-ô-sis) ["" + *stenôsis*, a narrowing]. Closure of a salivary duct.

sialosyrinx (si'ăl-ô-sî-rîngs) ["" + *syrinx*, a pipe]. 1 Fistula into the salivary gland. 2 A syringe for washing out salivary ducts. 3 Drainage tube for a salivary duct.

sialotic (si-ăl-ô-tîk) [G. *sialon*, saliva]. Concerning the flow of saliva.

sialozemia (si'ăl-ô-zê-mi-ă) ["" + *zêmia*, loss]. Involuntary loss of saliva. **SYN:** *salivation*.

Siamese twins (si-ă-mêz'). Congenitally united twins, usually at the hips or buttocks, the members being capable of activity.

sib. **SYN:** *sibling*. A brother or sister.

sibilant (sib'l-ânt) [L. *sibilans*, hissing]. Hissing or whistling, as a sound heard in a certain rale, *q.v.*

sibilantion. Pronunciation in which the sound of "s" is predominant.

sibilism, **sibilism**. A hissing sound.

s. aurium. Tinnitus, *q.v.*

sibilus (sib'l-lûs) [L. a hissing]. A hissing rale.

sibling (sib'ling) [A.S. *stibb*, kin, + *-ling*, having the quality of]. One of 2 or more children of same parents.

sibship. Brothers and sisters of a single family considered as a single group.

siccant (sik'ânt) [L. *siccus*, dry]. Drying.

siccative (sik'ă-tiv) [L. *siccativus*, drying]. Drying or that which dries. **SYN:** *siccant*.

sicchasia (si-kă'shi-ă). Nausea.

siccus (sik'ûs) [L. dry]. Not moist; dry.

sick (sik) [A.S. *seôc*, ill]. 1. Not well. **SYN:** *ill*. 2. Nauseated or "sick at the stomach." 3. Menstruating.

s. headache. One with nausea, vomiting, anorexia, etc. **SYN:** *migraine*, *q.v.*

s. at the stomach. Inclined to vomit. SYN. *nauseated*.

sickle cell. Abnormal red blood corpuscle of crescent shape.

s. c. anemia. A form of anemia in which are present abnormal sickle or crescent-shaped erythrocytes. SEE: *anemia*.

Etiol. Said to be caused by presence of hemoglobins produced by defective genes

sicklelema (sik-lē'ml-ā) [A.S. *sicol*, sickle, + G. *aima*, blood]. Sick cells in the blood.

sick'ness [A.S. *seōc*, ill]. State of being unwell. SYN. *illness*.

s., bleeding. Abnormal tendency to bleed. SYN. *hemophilia*.

s., car. Nausea and malaise from riding in vehicles such as trains or automobiles

s., falling. Epilepsy.

s., green. Form of anemia with greenish pallor. SYN. *chlorosis*.

s., monthly. Menstruation.

s., morning. Nausea of early pregnancy.

s., mountain. Nausea and dyspnea caused by being on great elevations.

s., sea. S caused by motion of a vessel while at sea

s., serum. S. following injection of serum

s., sleeping. 1. Infection with genus of Trypanosomes with involvement of central nervous system and ultimately continuous sleeping. SYN: *trypanosomiasis* 2. Acute infectious disease with increasing lethargy. SYN. *lethargic encephalitis*.

side (sid) [A.S. *side*]. 1. Left or right part of wall of trunk of body. 2. An outer portion considered as facing in a particular direction

s.-chain theory. Theory concerning cell dissolution and immunity, complex molecules react with one another through their side chains when they have definite correspondence in structure. SEE: *Ehrlich's side-chain theory*.

s. position. Lying on one side, thighs flexed, with underarm behind back. SYN: *Sims' position*, *q.v.*

sideration (sid-ēr-ā-shūn) [L. *siderāri*, to be struck by a planet]. 1. Therapeutic application of electric sparks. 2. A sudden stroke of disease, as in apoplexy. 3. Lightning stroke.

siderism, siderismus (sid-ēr-izm, -izmūs) [G. *sideros*, iron + -ismos, condition]. Therapeutic application of metals to the skin. SYN. *metallotherapy*.

sidero- [G.] Combining form meaning iron or steel, as *siderosis*.

siderocyte (si-dēr-ō-sit). A red blood cell containing iron in a form other than hematin.

sideroderma (sid-ēr-ō-der'mā) [G. *sideros*, iron, + *derma*, skin]. Bronzed coloration of the skin from disordered hemoglobin disintegration.

siderodromophobia (sid-ēr-ō-drō'mō-tō-bi-ā) [" + *dromos*, a way, + *phobos*, fear]. Morbid fear of railway travel.

siderofibrosis (sid-ēr-ō-fi-brō'sis) [" + L. *fibra*, fiber, + G. -ōsis, condition]. Fibrosis associated with deposits of iron.

siderogenous (sid-ēr-ōj'en-ūs) [" + *genesis*, to produce]. Producing or forming iron.

siderophilous (sid-ēr-ōf'il-ūs) [" + *philein*, to love]. Having a tendency to absorb iron, as the red blood corpuscles.

sideroscope (sid-ēr-ō-skōp) [" + *skopein*, to examine]. Instrument for finding metal particles in the eye.

siderosis (si'dēr-ō'sis). [G. *sideros*, iron, + -ōsis, condition]. A form of pneumoconiosis resulting from inhalation of dust or fumes containing iron particles. It is benign and constitutes no serious health hazard. Also called *arc-welders disease*.

Sigault's operation (sē-go'). Division of the symphysis pubis to aid delivery. SYN: *symphyseotomy*.

sigh. SYN. *suspirium*. A deep inspiration followed by a slow audible expiration

sight (sit) [A.S. *sithl*]. 1. Power or faculty of seeing. SYN. *vision*. 2. Range of sight 3. A thing or view seen.

s., day. Night blindness. SYN. *nyctalopia*.

s., far-. Rays of light focusing behind the retina. SYN: *hypermetropia*.

s. meter. Device for measuring intensity of light in foot candles.

s., near-. Rays of light focusing before the retina. SYN. *myopia*.

s., night. Day blindness. SYN. *hemeralopia*.

s., old. Loss of accommodation of near point. SYN. *presbyopia*.

s., second. Improvement of vision in the aged usually due to incipient cataract

sight, words pert. to: achromatopsia, afterimage, alexia, amaurosis, amblyopia, ametropia, aniseikonia, anisocoria, anisocolonia, anisometropia, anorthopia, aprosexia, asthenopia, astigmatism, blindness, brachymetropia, Burns' amaurosis, hemeralopia, hypermetropia, hyperopia, myopia, nyctalopia, photophobia, presbyopia, squint.

sigmatism (sig'mā-tizm) [G. *sigma*, letter S, + -ismos, condition]. Excessive or defective use of s sounds in speech.

sigmoid (sig'moyd) [G. *sigma*, letter S, + *eidos*, form]. 1. Shaped like the Greek letter sigma, s. 2. Pert. to the sigmoid flexure of the colon.

s. flexure. The lower part of descending colon bet. iliac crest and the rectum, shaped like the letter S.

RS. *cecostigmoidostomy*, *colon*, "*sigmoids*-" words.

sigmoidectomy (sig-moy-dēk'tō-mī) [" + " + *ektomē*, excision]. Removal of all or part of the sigmoid flexure.

sigmoiditis (sig-moy-d'tis) [" + " + -itis, inflammation] Inflammation of the sigmoid flexure of the colon.

sigmoidopexy (sig-moyd'ō-pēks'i) [" + " + *pēxis*, fixation] Fixation of the sigmoid to an abdominal incision for prolapse of the rectum.

sigmoidproctostomy (sig-moyd'ō-prōk-tōs'tō-mī) [" + " + *prōktos*, rectum, + *stoma*, passage]. Establishment of artificial passage by anastomosis of the sigmoid flexure with the rectum.

sigmoidrectostomy (sig-moyd'ō-rēk-tōs'tō-mī) [" + " + L. *rectus*, straight, + G. *stoma*, passage]. Anastomosis of sigmoid flexure with the rectum to establish an artificial passage. SYN: *sigmoidproctostomy*.

sigmoidoscope (sig-moyd'ō-skōp) [" + " + *skopein*, to examine]. Tubular speculum for examination of sigmoid flexure.

sigmoidostomy (sĭg-moyd-ŏs'tō-mī) [G. *sigma*, letter S, + *eidos*, form, + *stoma*, passage]. Creation of an artificial anus in the sigmoid flexure.

sign (sĭn) [L. *signum*, mark]. 1. Symbol or abbreviation, esp. one used in pharmacy. 2. Any objective evidence of an abnormal nature in the body or its organs.

They are more or less definitive and obvious, and apart from the patient's impressions. Symptoms* are subjective.

s., objective. One recognized by an observer. SYN: *physical s.*

s., physical. One revealed by auscultation, percussion, inspection, etc.

signa (sĭg'nā) [L. *signa*, mark] A term used in writing prescriptions,* meaning mark. Usually designated S or sig.

signature (sĭg'nā-tūr) [L. *signatura*]. The part of a prescription giving instructions to the patient.

silent. Free from noise, mute, still.

s. period. Period in a tendon reflex which immediately follows the contraction of the responding muscles during which the motor neurons do not respond to afferent impulses entering the reflex center.

silica (sĭl'ī-kā) [L. *silex*, flint]. Silicon dioxide, SiO_2 .

silicate (sĭl'ī-kat) [L. *silicus*, flintlike]. A salt of silicic acid.

silicic (sĭl'īs'īk) [L. *silex*, flint] Pert. to silica or silicon.

s. acid. One of a number of colloid acids.

silicon (sĭl'ī-kon) [L. *silex*, flint]. SYMS. SI. A nonmetallic element found in the soil. At. wt. 28.09, at. no. 14 Sp. gr. 2.42

Silicon comprises approximately 25% of the earth's crust being exceeded only by oxygen. It occurs in traces in skeletal structures (bones and teeth). Its physiological significance is unknown. Silicon is commonly combined with oxygen to form silicon dioxide, SiO_2 , which occurs in many forms, both crystalline and amorphous. In a pure state it forms quartz or rock crystal. It is present in many abrasive materials and is the principal constituent of glass.

silicosis (sĭl'ī-kō'sis) [L. *silex*, *silic-*, flint, + G. *-ōsis*, condition] A form of pneumoconiosis resulting from inhalation of silica (quartz) dust, characterized by formation of small discrete nodules. In advanced cases, a dense fibrosis and emphysema with impairment of respiratory function may develop.

silicotic (sĭl'ī-kōt'īk) [L. *silex*, *silic-*, flint]. 1. Relating to silicosis. 2. One affected with silicosis.

silicotuberculosis (sĭl'ī-kō-tū-bēr-kū-lō'sis) [+ *tuberculus*, a tubercle, + G. *-ōsis*, condition] Silicosis associated with pulmonary tuberculosis.

silique (sĭl'ī-kwōs) [L. *silqua*, pod]. Resembling a 2-valve capsule.

s. cataract. Cataract with a dry, wrinkled capsule.

s. desquamation. Shedding of dried vesicles from the skin.

silver (sĭl'vēr) [A.S. *siofor*]. SYMS. Ag. At. wt. 107.880, at. no. 47. A white soft ductile malleable metal, its salts being widely used in medicine for their caustic, astringent, and antiseptic effects.

s. arspenamine. A brownish black arspenamine derivative, containing 19% arsenic and 14% silver.

USES: Same as those of arspenamine.

DOSAGE (adult): From 0.1 Gm. to 0 Gm. given with caution.

s. nitrate. USP. A toxic preparation made from silver. Most of its former uses have passed out of vogue, but remains important as a germicide and local astringent.

DOSAGE: As an antiseptic in the eye of newly born, 1/6 m (0.01 cc.); topically as an astringent to the mucous membrane of the throat, from 5 to 10%.

INCOMPATIBILITIES. Aspirin, sodium chloride.

POISONING: When taken by mouth causes a grayish discoloration of mucous membranes.

SYM. Burning in throat and stomach rather prompt vomiting. When small amounts of silver are taken over a long period, as in nose or eye drops, pater develops argyria, a peculiar bluish discoloration of all the exposed tissues of body.

F. A TREATMENT Large volumes of ordinary table salt in water precipitate the silver as a slightly soluble chloride; follow with egg whites, oils, and other demulcents.

s. picrate. A compound of silver and picric acid, containing 30% silver. Useful as an antiseptic, similar to other preparations of silver.

DOSAGE Dilutions from 1 to 2%.

s. protein. USP. A combination of silver and protein, containing from 1 to 19% silver. Two strengths are official, the strong and mild.

sil'vēr-fork deformity or fracture. Deformity in Colles' fracture of wrist an hand resembling curve on back of a fork.

Silves'ter's method. A method of artificial respiration in which patient lie on back, and arms are raised to side of head, held there temporarily, then brought down and pressed against chest. Movement repeated 16 times per minute.

RS artificial respiration.

simesthesia (sĭm-ēs-thē'zī-ā) [G. *αἰσθησις*, sensation]. Sensibility felt in a bone.

similia similibus curantur (sĭm-īl'ī-ā sĭm-īl'ī-būs ku-rah'n'tūr) [L. likes are cured by likes]. The homeopathic doctrine that a drug producing pathological symptom in those who are well will cure such symptoms in disease states.

Simmonds' disease or syndrome (sĭm'mond) Condition in which complete atrophy of the pituitary body causes premature senility and psychic symptoms. SYN *cachexia, pituitary, q.v.*

Simon's position (zē'mōn). An exaggerated lithotomy position in which the hips are somewhat elevated with thighs strongly abducted. Employed in operations on the vagina.

simple (sĭm'pl) [L. *simplex*, simple]. 1. Not complex; not compound. 2. Deficient in intellect. 3. A medicinal plant.

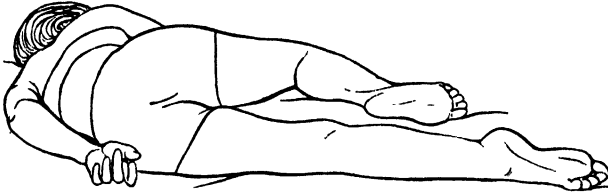
s. fracture. Fracture without rupture of ligaments and skin.

s. inflammation. Inflammation without pus or other inflammatory exudates.

s. mixed enema. A soapuds enema to which is added 1 dram of salt and ½ oz. of molasses.

s. reflex. A reflex in which only two or possibly three neurons are interposed between receptor and effector organ.

Sims' position (sĭmz). A semiprone position. For detailed description see: *position, Sims'.*



SIMS' POSITION.

simul. (sî'mûl) [L.]. At once or at the same time.

simulation (sîm-û-lă'shûn) [L. *simulatio*, imitation]. Pretense of having a disease; feigning of illness. Imitation of symptoms of 1 disease by another. **See:** *malingerer*

Simuliidae. A family of insects of the order *Diptera* which includes the black flies (buffalo gnats) which are important annoyers of domestic animals and man. The females are vicious blood suckers

S. damnosum. Species which serves as intermediate host of a filarial worm *Onchocerca volvulus*.

S. venustum. A very annoying species common in eastern portions of the U S

Sinapis (sîn-ă'pls) [G *sinapi*, mustard] A genus of plants, the mustard plant.

sinapiscopy (sîn-ăp-is'kô-pl) [' + *skoipein*, to examine] Use of mustard in testing for sensory disturbance

sinapism (sîn-ăp-izm) [' + *-ismos*, process] A mustard plaster

Used to relieve congestion or pain, headache, neuralgia, flatulence, nausea, etc

PROPORTIONS: *Adult* 3-4 parts wheat flour to 1 of mustard flour *Child* 8-10 parts wheat flour to 1 of mustard flour *Infant:* 10-12 parts wheat flour to 1 of mustard flour

sinapized (sîn-ăp-izd) [G *sinapi*, mustard]. Containing mustard

sincipital (sîn-sîp'i-tăl) [L *sinciput*, half a head] Concerning the sinciput.

sinciput (sîn-sîp-ût) [L *sinciput*, half a head]. 1. Fore and upper part of the cranium. 2. Upper half of the skull. **SYN** *calvaria*.

sinew (sîn'û) [AS *sinu*] A tendon.

sing. [L.]. Abbr. of *singulorum*, meaning of each.

singer's node or **nodule** (sîn'gerz nôd, nôd'ûl). A swelling bet the arytenoid cartilages of singers **SYN** *chorditis nodosa*.

singultus (sîng-gûl'tûs) [L *singultus*, hiccup]. Hiccups, *q v*.

sinistral (sîn'is-trăd) [L. *sinister*, *sinistr-*, left, + *ad*, toward]. Toward the left.

sinistral (sîn'is-trăl) [L. *sinister*, *sinistr-*, left] 1 Pert to or showing preference for the left hand, eye, or foot in certain actions. 2. On the left side.

sinistrality (sîn'is-trăl'tî) [L. *sinister*, *sinistr-*, left]. Left-handedness.

sinistral (sîn'is-trăw'răl) [' + *auris*, ear]. Having better hearing with the left ear.

sinistro- (sîn'is-trô) [L.]. Prefix meaning left.

sinistrocardia (sîn'is-trô-kar'dî-ă) [L. *sinister*, *sinistr-*, left, + G. *kardia*, heart]. Displacement of the heart to left of the medial line, opp of *dextrocardia*.

sinistrocerebral (sîn'is-trô-sēr'ê-brăl) [' + *cerebrum*, brain] Located in the left cerebral hemisphere

sinistrocular (sîn'is-trok'û-lar) [' + *oculus*, eye]. Having stronger vision in the left eye.

sinistrocularity (sîn'is-trôk-û-lăr'tî) [' + *oculus*, eye]. Condition of having better vision in the left eye.

sinistroygyration (sîn'is-trô-jî-ră'shûn) [' + G *gyros*, a circle] Inclination to the left.

sinistromanual (sîn'is-trô-măn'û-ăl) [' + *manus*, hand] Left-handed.

sinistropedal (sîn'is-trôp'êd-ăl) [' + *pes*, *ped-*, foot] Left-footed.

sinistrosis (sîn'is-trô'sis) [L. *sinister*, *sinistr-*, left, unlucky, + G. *-osis*, condition]. Shell shock.

sinistrotorsion (sîn'is-trô-tor'shûn) [' + *torsio*, a turning]. A twisting or turning toward the left.

sin'istrous. Awkward, clumsy, unskilled, the opposite of dextrous

sinoatrial (sîn'ô-ă'tri-ăl) **SYN:** *sinoauricular* Pertaining to the sinus venosus and the atrium

s. node. **SYN:** *S-A node*, *sinoauricular node*, *q v*

sinoauricular (sî'nô-aw-rik'û-lar) [L. *sinus*, a curve, + *auricula*, a little chamber]. Pert. to the right cardiac auricle and the sinus venosus

s. node. One at entrance of the sup vena cava into right auricle, regarded as starting point of the heartbeat. **SYN** *sinoauricular node*.

sinoauricular (sî'nô-aw-rik'û-lar) [' + *auricula*, a little chamber]. Concerning the sinus venosus and the right cardiac auricle.

s. node. Node at junction of sup vena cava with right cardiac auricle, regarded as starting point of the heartbeat.

sinuitis (sî-nû-î'tis) [L. *sinus*, a curve. + G. *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of a sinus **SYN** *sinusitis*.

sinuotomy (sîn-û-ôt'ô-mî) [' + G. *tomê*, a cutting]. Surgical incision into a sinus

sinuous (sîn'û-ûs) [L. *sinôsus*, winding]. Winding; wavy; tortuous.

sinus (sî'nûs) (pl *sinuses*, *sinûs*) [L. *sinus*, a curve]. 1. A canal or passage leading to an abscess. 2. A cavity within a bone 3. Dilated channel for venous blood. 4. Any cavity having a relatively narrow opening.

RS: *antritis, antranasal, antrotympanic, antrum, cephalomatocele, lateral sinus, sinusitis, transillumination.*

s's., accessory nasal. The paranasal sinuses; frontal, maxillary, ethmoidal, and sphenoidal. *Anterior group* Frontal, maxillary and anterior ethmoids. *Posterior group:* Posterior ethmoids and sphenoid

Sinuses develop embryologically from nasal cavities, are lined with same type of epithelium, are filled with air, and communicate with nasal cavities through their various ostia.

Function of sinuses not definitely known. Various theories give them the same function as nasal cavities, *viz.* (warming, moistening and filtering the air); aid in resonance and make the skull lighter.

s., aortic. Saclike dilatation of the aorta.

s., arrhythmia. Irregularity of heart-beat due to interference with impulses from the sinoatrial node

s., basilar. *See transverse s.*

s., cavernous. A large s. from sphenoidal fissure to apex of petrous portion of temporal bone.

s., circular. A venous s. around the pituitary body, communicating on each side with the cavernous s.

s., coronary, of the heart. A vein in transverse groove bet left cardiac auricle and ventricle.

s's., cranial. Venous canals bet. folds of the dura.

s's., ethmoidal. Air cavities in the ethmoid bone.

s., frontal. An irregular cavity in frontal bone on each side of midline above the nasal bridge. One may be larger than the other. A duct carries secretions to upper part of nostrils.

s., genitourinary. *See s., urogenital*

s., inferior longitudinal. A venous s. along post. half of lower border of the falx cerebri.

s., inferior petrosal. A large venous s. from cavernous s., running along lower margin of the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

s's., intercavernous. The ant. and post. halves of the circular s.

s., lateral. One of 2 large venous s's. in inner side of skull passing near the mastoid antrum, emptying into the jugular vein

s's., lymph. Small spaces throughout the parenchyma of a lymphatic gland.

s., maxillary. A cavity in the maxillary bone opening at upper part of antrum into the nose. *Syn antrum or antrum of Highmore.*

s., occipital. A small venous s. in attached margin of the falx cerebelli extending to margin of the foramen magnum.

s's., paranasal. Accessory nasal sinuses

s's., pleural. Spaces in pleural sac along the lower and inf. portions of lung which the lung does not occupy.

s. pocularis. Lacuna in prostatic part of the urethra.

s. prostaticus. *See s. pocularis.*

s., rhomboid. The 4th cranial ventricle.

s. rhythm. Normal cardiac rhythm commencing at the sinoatrial node.

s's., sphenoidal. Air s's which occupy the body of sphenoid bone and connect with nasal cavity.

s., sphenoparietal. 1. A vein uniting the cavernous s. and a meningeal vein. 2 The portion of the cavernous s. below the ensiform process.

s., straight. One which is continuous with the inf longitudinal s and running along junction of the falx cerebri and tentorium

s., superior longitudinal. A triangular one along upper edge of the falx cerebri.

s., superior petrosal. A venous canal running in a groove in the petrous portion of the temporal bone

s., terminal. A vein encircling the vascular area of the blastoderm.

s., transverse. 1. S that unites the 2 inf. petrosal sinuses 2 Venous network in the dura over basilar process of occipital bone

s., urinogenital or urogenital. 1. Duct into which, in the embryo, the wolffian ducts and bladder empty and which opens into the cloaca 2 The common receptacle of genital and urinary ducts.

s's., uteroplacental. Slanting venous channels from the placenta serving to convey the maternal blood from the intervillous lacunae back into the uterine veins.

s. of Valsalva. A dilatation of the aorta or pulmonary artery opp. segment of the semilunar valve *Syn aortic s.*

s., venous. One conveying venous blood.

s's., vertebral. Veins within the vertebrae.

sinusitis (sī-nū-sī'tis) [*L sinus, a curve, a hollow, + G -itis, inflammation*]. Inflammation of a sinus, esp. a paranasal sinus

ETIOL. A number of causative agents including viruses, streptococci, staphylococci, and pneumococci. May be manifestation of an allergic reaction.

PREDISPOSING FACTORS Inadequate drainage which may result from presence of polyps, enlarged turbinates, deviated septum, etc.; chronic rhinitis, general debility, or dental abscess in maxillary bone.

s., acute catarrhal. Inflammation accompanying a similar process in the nose.

s., acute suppurative. Purulent inflammation with symptoms of pain over the sinus, fever, chills, headache, etc.

TREATMENT: Conservative, shrinkage in the nose for ventilation, and drainage of the sinus, aeration, constitutional treatment, capillary suction. Rest in bed, catharsis, force fluids, anodynes for pain.

s., chronic hyperplastic. Polypi present in sinuses and nose and underlying osteitis of sinus walls.

TREATMENT: *Surgical:* Conservative; removal of polypi and intranasal opening into sinuses for adequate ventilation and drainage. *Radical:* Complete removal of sinus mucosa either through external or intranasal route.

s., chronic hypertrophic. Inflammation found in conjunction with chronic hypertrophic rhinitis

Ideal treatment in these cases is change of climate where the temperature fluctuations are not extreme.

sinusoid (sī'nūs-oyd) [L. *sinus*, a hollow, a curve, + G. *eidos*, like]. 1. Resembling a sinus 2. A minute blood vessel found in such organs as the liver, spleen, adrenal glands, and bone marrow. They are slightly larger than capillaries and they lack a continuous lining endothelium.

sinusoidal (sī'nūs-oyd'āl) [' + G. *eidos*, like]. Pert. to a sinusoid.

s. current. Alternating induced electric current, the 2 strokes of which are equal

sinusoidalization (sī'nūs-oyd-al-i-zā'shūn) [' + G. *eidos*, like]. Use of a sinusoidal current.

sinusotomy (sī-nū-sōt'ō-mī) [' + G. *tomē*, a cutting]. The operation of incising a sinus

SiO₂. Silicon dioxide

siphon (sī'fōn) [G. *siphōn*, tube]. A tube bent at an angle to form 2 unequal lengths for removing liquids by atmospheric pressure

Siphonaptera (sī'fō-nāp'ter-ā). An order of insects which includes the fleas. They are wingless, undergo complete metamorphosis, and have piercing and sucking mouth parts, their food being the blood of birds and mammals. The body is compressed laterally and their legs are adapted for leaping. In addition to being annoying pests, they transmit the causative organisms of several diseases (bubonic plague, endemic or murine typhus, and among rodents, tularemia). They also serve as intermediate hosts of certain tapeworms. **SEE: flea**

siphonoma (sī-fon-ō'mā) [' + -ōma, tumor]. A tumor made up of fine tubes.

Sippy diet (sīp'ē). Treatment of gastric ulcer by diet checking acidity of gastric juice.

Small amounts of milk and cream every hour and alkaline powders every ½ hr.

Average mixture 1½ oz each of cream and milk given from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M., 13 feedings, for 3 to 4 days when an egg is given for breakfast. Next day, 3 oz. soft cereal added to afternoon feeding; another egg the next day, and finally 3 servings of cereal and 3 eggs per day added to the milk and cream. Purée, custards, toast added the next week. Decreased feedings as amt. of each feeding is increased until 6 feedings are given per day.

sirlasis (sī-rī'ā-sīs) [G. *seirian*, to be hot]. Sunstroke, *q. v.*

seismotherapy (sīs-mō-ther'ā-pī) [G. *seismos*, a shake, + *therapeia*, treatment]. Therapeutic employment of vibration. **SYN: seismotherapy, vibrotherapeutics.**

siteligia (sīt-i-lī'jī-ā) [G. *siton*, food, + *eirgein*, to bar out]. Hysterical refusal to take food.

sitio-, sito- [G.]. Combining forms meaning *bread, or made from grain; food, as sitomania.*

sitology (sīt-i-ōl'ō-jī) [G. *siton*, food, + *logos*, a study]. Science of nutrition. **SYN: sitology.**

sitomania (sīt-i-ō-mā'nī-ā) [' + *mania*, madness]. Periodic abnormal appetite or craving for food. **SYN: sitomania.**

sitology (sīt-ōl'ō-jī) [G. *sitos*, food, + *logos*, a study]. Science of nutrition and food. **SYN: sitology.**

sitomania (sīt'ō-mā'nī-ā) [' + *mania*, madness]. 1. Periodic abnormal craving for food. **SYN sitomania.** 2. Periodic abnormality of appetite.

sitophobia (sīt'ō-fō'bī-ā) [' + *phobos*, fear]. Psychoneurotic abhorrence of food, or morbid dread of, or repugnance to food, whether generally or only to specific dishes.

sitotherapy (sīt'ō-ther'ā-pī) [' + *therapeia*, treatment]. The therapeutic use of food

sitotoxism (sīt'ō-tōks'izm) [' + *toxikon*, poison, + *ismos*, condition]. Poisoning by vegetable foods infested with molds or bacteria.

sitotropism (sīt'ōt'rō-plzm) [' + *tropos*, a turning, + *-ismos*, condition]. Response of cells to the attraction or repulsion of food elements.

situs (sī'tūs) [L. position]. A position.

s. inversus viscerum. Displacement of viscera abnormally to opposite side of the body.

s. perversus. Malposition of any visceral structure

sitz bath (sitz bath). Bath to sit in with water above and covering the hips. **SYN: hip bath. SEE bath**

sixth cranial nerve. Abducens nerve which supplies the external rectus of the eye. **SEE cranial nerves**

skatole (skāt'ōl) [G. *skōr*, skat-, dung]. Beta-methyl indole. C₈H₇N, a malodorous, solid, heterocyclic nitrogen compound found in feces, formed by protein decomposition in the intestines and giving them their odor

skelalgia (skē-lā'ljī-ā) [G. *skelos*, leg, + *algos*, pain]. Pain in the leg

skeletal (skēl'ē-tāl) [G. *skeleton*, skeleton]. Pert. to the skeleton.

s. muscle. **SYN striated muscle, voluntary muscle** Muscle fibers which with few exceptions are attached to parts of the skeleton, and involved primarily in movements of the parts of body.

s. traction. Traction exerted directly on long bones

skeletalization (skēl-ēt-i-zā'shūn) [G. *skeleton*, skeleton]. 1. Excessive emaciation. 2. Removal of soft parts of the body leaving only the skeleton

skeleto- [G.]. Prefix meaning *skeleton*.

skeletogenous (skēl-ēt-ōj'ēn-ūs) [G. *skeleton*, skeleton, + *gennao*, to produce]. Forming skeletal structures or tissues.

skeleton (skēl'ēt-ōn) [G. *skeleton*]. The bony framework of the body, consisting of 206 bones, as follows:

AXIAL GROUP (80 Bones)

8 cerebral cranials.

14 visceral cranials.

1 os hyoideum (hyoid).

6 ossicula auditus (ossicles, ear bones).

26 columna vertebralis (vertebrae).

24 costae (ribs).

1 sternum (chest).

80 Total

APPENDICULAR GROUP (126 Bones)

64 extremitas sup. (32 in each upper extremity).

62 extremitas inf. (31 in each lower extremity).

126 Total**TRUNK (51 Bones)***Columna vertebralis* (vertebrae), 26 Bones

7 cervicales (cervicals).

12 thoraces (dorsals).

5 lumbales (lumbar).

1 os sacrum

1 os coccygis.

26 Total*Ribs* (24 Bones)

14 costae verae (true ribs).

6 costae spuriae (false ribs).

4 costae vertebrales (floating ribs).

24 Total

1 sternum (chest bone).

HEAD (29 Bones)*Cerebral cranials* (8 Bones)

1 os frontale (frontal).

2 ossa parietalia (parietals).

1 ossa occipitale (occipital).

2 ossa temporales (temporal).

1 os sphenoidale (sphenoid).

1 os ethmoidale (ethmoid).

8 Total*Visceral cranials* (facial) (14 Bones)

2 ossa maxillae (sup. maxillary).

1 os mandibula (inf. maxillary).

2 ossa zygomatica (malar).

2 ossa lacrimales (lacrimal).

2 ossa nasalia (nasal).

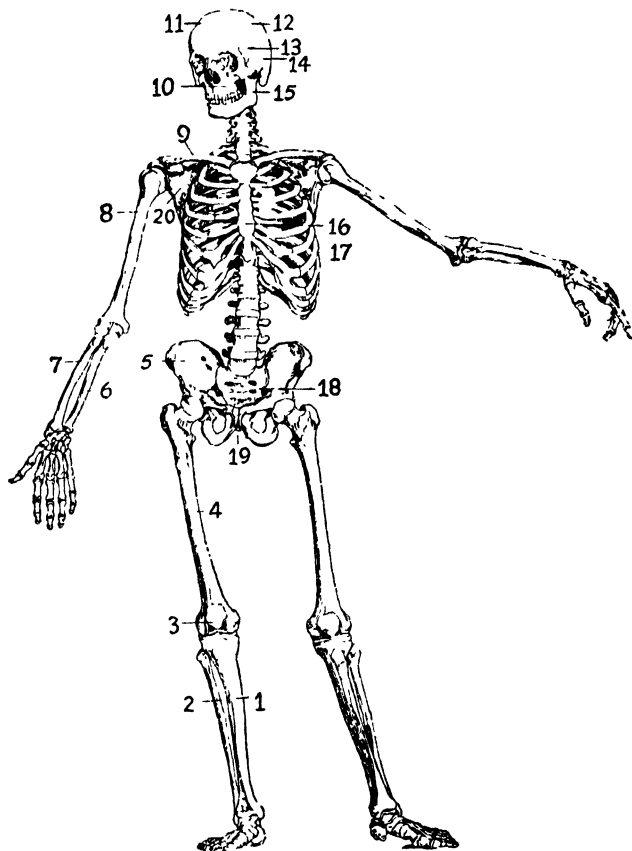
2 conchae nasales inferiores (turbinates).

1 os vomer.

2 ossa palatina (palate).

14 Total

1 os hyoideum (hyoid).

**THE SKELETON.**

1. Tibia. 2. Fibula. 3. Patella. 4. Femur. 5. Innominate. 6. Ulna. 7. Radius. 8. Humerus. 9. Clavicle. 10. Maxilla. 11. Frontal. 12. Parietal bone. 13. Great wing of sphenoid. 14. Temporal. 15. Mandible. 16. Sternum. 17. Rib. 18. Sacrum. 19. Coccyx. 20. Scapula.

Ear: *Ossicula auditus* (ossicles of the tympanum).

- 2 malleus.
- 2 incus.
- 2 stapes.

6 Total

EXTREMITAS SUPERIOR (upper extremities)
(64 Bones)

- (Arm, 5 bones, 10 in both arms)
- 2 clavicularae (clavicle).
- 2 scapulae (shoulder blade).
- 2 humeri (arm bone).
- 2 radii (forearm).
- 2 ulnae (elbow bone).

10 Total

Ossa carpi (wrist bones, 16)

- 2 ossa naviculare manus (scaphoid).
- 2 ossa lunatum (semilunar).
- 2 ossa triquetrum (cuneiform).
- 2 ossa pisiforme (pisiform).
- 2 ossa multangulum majus (trapezium).
- 2 ossa multangulum minus (trapezoid—like a trapezium).
- 2 ossa capitatum (os magnum).
- 2 os hamatum (unciform).

16 Total

Hands (38 Bones)

- 10 metacarpalia (metacarpus).
- 28 phalanges digitorum manus.

38 Total

- 10 both arms.
- 16 ossi carpi.

64 Total

EXTREMITAS INFERIOR (lower extremities)
(62 Bones)

- (Leg, 5 bones each, or total of 10)
- 2 os coxae (hipbone).
- 2 femur.
- 2 tibia.
- 2 fibula.
- 2 patella (knee cap).

10 Total

Ossa tarsi (ankle, 7 bones each, total 14)

- 2 talus (astragalus).
- 2 calcanei (os calcis, heel bone).
- 2 os naviculare pedis (scaphoid).
- 2 os cuboideum (cuboid).
- 2 os cuneiforme primum (int. cuneiform).
- 2 os cuneiforme secundum (middle cuneiform).
- 2 os cuneiforme tertium (ext. cuneiform).

14 Total

- 14 ossa tarsi (as above).
- 10 ossa metatarsalia (metatarsal).
- 28 phalanges digitorum pedis.
- 10 leg and hip.

62 Total

SUMMARY

28 Head.

1 Hyoid.

51 Trunk.

64 Extremitas superior.

62 Extremitas inferior.

206 Total bones in skeleton.

s., *axial*. Bones of the head and trunk.

s., *cartilaginous*. Structure from which the bones have been formed through ossification.

Skene's glands (skēn). SYN: *paraurethral glands*. Glands lying just inside of and on the post. floor of the urethra, in the female.

If the margins of the urethra are drawn apart and the mucous membrane gently averted, the 2 small openings of Skene's tubules or glands, 1 on each side of the floor of the urethra, become visible. Trauma frequently causes a gaping of the urethra and ectropion of the mucous membrane. In acute gonorrhea these glands are almost always infected.

skenitis (skē-nī'tis) [G. -itis, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of Skene's glands.

skeocytosis (skē-ō-sī-tō'sis) [G. *skaios*, left, + *kytos*, cell, + -osis, condition]. Immature white corpuscles in the peripheral blood. SYN: *neocytosis*.

skew. Turned to one side; asymmetrical. s. *deviation*. Condition in which one eyeball is directed upward and outward, the other inward and downward.

skigram (skī'ā-grām) [G. *skia*, shadow, + *gramma*, a mark]. An x-ray picture. SEE: *roentgenogram*.

skigraph (skī'ā-grāf) [" + *graphein*, to write]. An x-ray picture. SYN: *roentgenograph*.

skigraphy (skī-āg'rā-fī) [" + *graphein*, to write]. Process of taking pictures with roentgen rays. SYN: *radiography*, *roentgenography*.

skiameter (skī-ām'ēt-ēr) [" + *metron*, a measure]. Device for determining differences in density and penetration of x-rays.

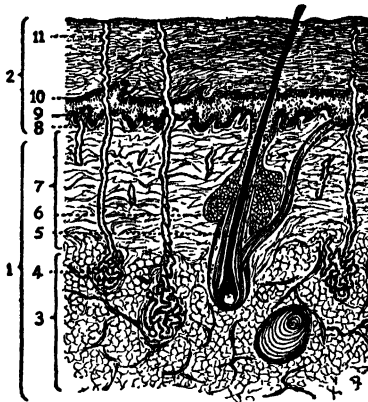
skiascope (skī'ā-skōp) [" + *skopein*, to examine]. 1. Device for examination by the fluoroscope. 2. Examination of the eye employing movement of shadow and light.

skiascopy (skī-ās'kō-pī) [" + *skopein*, to examine]. 1. Retinoscopy or shadow test used in determining the refractive error of an eye. 2. Fluoroscopic inspection of the body.

skin (skīn) [Old Norse *skinn*]. The integument or external covering of the body.

The skin consists essentially of 2 layers, the *epidermis* and the *corium*. The epidermis (cuticle, scarf skin) is composed of 4 main layers of stratified epithelium. The outermost, the *stratum corneum*, is formed of several layers of flattened cells which have become horny and lost their nuclei and which contains keratin.* They form a protective covering for the body surfaces. Underneath this layer is the *stratum lucidum*, which is formed of translucent flattened cells. The 3rd layer, the *stratum granulosum*, consists of two or three layers of flattened cells containing granules of *eleidin*, the precursor of *keratin*. The 4th and last layer is the *stratum germinativum* (*stratum mucosum*, *stratum Malpighi*). The cells in upper portion of this layer are cuboidal, those nearest the corium are columnar. Cells of this layer possess well-defined intercellular bridges which appear as "spines" projecting from the surface hence these cells are often called *prickle cells* and the entire layer, *stratum spinosum*. These cells contain peculiar fibrils, *tonofibrils*, which pass through the intercellular bridges. The color of the skin is due principally to the presence of a pigment, *melanin*, present as granules in *stratum germinativum*.

The corium (cutis, dermis, derma, true skin) is formed of connective tissue containing lymphatics, nerves and nerve endings, blood vessels, sebaceous and sweat glands, and elastic fibers. It is divided into 2 layers, a *superficial papil-*



LAYERS OF SKIN.

1. Dermis and subcutaneous layer.
2. Epidermis
3. Subcutaneous layer or superficial fascia
4. Sweat gland
5. Hair follicle
6. Sebaceous gland.
7. Corium.
8. Duct of sweat gland

lary layer and a *deep reticular layer*. The papillary layer contains conical protuberances, the papillae, which fit into corresponding depressions in the epidermis. Within each papilla is a capillary loop which furnishes the epidermis with a blood supply. The reticular layer is made up in the main of white fibrous tissue supporting the blood vessels and other structures in it. It rests on the subcutaneous connective tissue.

Appendages of the skin are the hair* and nails*.

FUNCTION: 1. Protection against injuries and parasitic invasion. 2. Regulation of body temperature. 3. Aids in elimination. 4. Prevention of dehydration. 5. Reservoir for food and water. 6. Sense organ for the cutaneous senses. 7. Source of antirachitic vitamin (vitamin D).

DIAGNOSIS: *Ashy:* Malignant diseases, cancer, scrofula, chronic interstitial nephritis.

Bronzing: Addison's disease, dyes or metals, early stages of pellagra.

Brownish-yellow Spots (liver spots): Noted in pregnancy (chloasma uterinum), in exophthalmic goiter and uterine and liver malignancies; also freckles, sunburn, cosmetics, mustard, turpentine, and other irritants.

Cold Sweats: Indicate great prostration, fear or depression of spirits.

Cyanosis: May be congenital, if acquired may be due to asthma, pulmonary tuberculosis, whooping cough, advanced emphysema, croup, tracheal obstruction, aneurysm, foreign body, tumor, dilated heart, goiter, flushing (hyperemia), emotion, febrile disorders, pulmonary tuberculosis, during convulsions, large ovarian tumor, plethora.

Cyanosis Alternating with Pallor: Cerebrospinal diseases, typhoid, vaso-motor disturbances, menopause, Gray's argyria, silver salts. May be noted in lips, mucous membranes, fingertips and external ear. If extreme, entire body shows dusky, leaden tint. Indicates lack of oxygen and excess of carbon dioxide

in blood. May be due to inflammation of pharynx and larynx, abscess of same, angina Ludovici, croup and disorders affecting respiration. Also to overdose of drugs and asphyxiation by gas.

Discolorations: Seen in icterus, chlorosis, leprosy, resulting from administration of silver nitrate, malignant diseases, and asphyxia from gas.

Edema: Due to imbalance of fluids from capillaries and absorption by lymphatics. Seen in anemia, hydremia, obstruction, inflammation, cardiac, circulatory and renal decompensation. If local, may be due to obstruction of return circulation, heart failure, in which case it will be evident in ankles and often legs, esp. at night. May also be due to renal diseases.

Emphysema. Due to air or gas in cellular tissue.

Hot and Dry. Indicates fever, mental excitement, or excessive use of salted provisions.

Moisture. Lack of noted in ichthyosis. Increased perspiration (hyperhidrosis) may be due to malarial fever, rheumatic, relapsing and septic fever, pneumonic crisis, pulmonary tuberculosis, Graves' disease, neuralgia, migraine, drugs, hot drinks.

Paleness: Nervous prostration, dropsy, paralysis, malnutrition.

Pallor Obtains in those living an indoor life, esp. in prisoners and night workers. May be due to lowered circulation, decrease of red blood corpuscles, nonfilling capillaries. Obtains in all anemias. Temporary pallor occurs in syncope, heart weakness, chills, shock, rigors and some vasomotor spasms. If



VERTICAL SECTION OF SKIN OF THE SOLE OF FOOT (Diagrammatic)

1. Duct of sweat gland.
2. A groove.
3. Stratum corneum.
4. Stratum lucidum.
5. Granular layer.
6. Dermal papilla.
7. Basal layer of stratum germinativum.

sudden and persistent may be sign of int. hemorrhage. Also seen in lead poisoning, toxic febrile affections. If it gradually becomes permanent may indicate chronic febrile disease, chronic gastrointestinal disease, cancer, arsenical poisoning, chronic suppuration, chronic mercurial poisoning, hemorrhages, leukemia, cachexia, nephrosis, nephritis, syphilis, parasitic diseases, tuberculosis, malaria

Purplish: Interference of circulation common in asthma and typhus

Rashes. SEE: rash.

Temperature: Usually corresponds with internal temperature, unless raised by local applications of heat. If generally cold may be due to poor circulation or obstruction of same, vasomotor spasms, venous or arterial thrombosis, exposure to cold. General abnormal heat seen in febrile disorders, although some of them present a cold and clammy skin.

Redness. Red spots upon pale cheeks, tubercular involvement, worms. Local redness seen in inflammation, skin diseases, chronic alcoholism, vasomotor disturbances, pyrexia and chlorosis. One side of face, lobar pneumonia. Local redness with pain indicates inflammation

Sallowness: Cachexia, syphilis, chronic gallbladder disease, arthritis deformans, constipation, some anemias, gastric, pancreatic, enteric, or hepatic disorders.

Yellow: Absorption of bile, jaundice, liver derangements. If jaundiced, plethoric, hyperemic, or pigmented, it should be noted in any examination. Rashes, scars, and their cause are also diagnostic. Texture and temperature of skin are important signs. Undue moisture, cold or hot spots on body, dryness of skin are other points to look for in diagnosis. SEE: face.

., alligator. Severe scaling of the skin with formation of thick plates resembling hide of an alligator.

., deciduous. Shedding of the epidermis. SYN: *keratolysis*

., elastic. Skin which has property of great elasticity

., fish. SEE: *ichthyosis*.

., glossy. Shining atrophy of the skin.

., grafting. Grafting of skin from another part of body to repair a defect or trauma. SEE: *Thiersch's graft*.

ONP: Position of patient indicated by location of graft. The area to receive graft requires little or no preparation, the area from which graft is to be taken is washed thoroughly with alcohol (70%). Patient is draped with sterile sheets and towels so that both areas are exposed. A continual saline drip is used while skin is being removed. A wet dressing is applied to area from which the skin is removed and is covered with rubber dam. The area receiving skin is covered with a paraffin-coated mesh

., hidebound. Scleroderma, *q v*

., loose. Hypertrophy of the skin.

., parchment. Atrophy of the skin with stretching

., plebald. SEE: *vittigo*.

., scarf. **., scurf.** Cuticle, epidermis, the outer layer of the skin.

., true. Corium or inner layer of the skin, *q v.*, p. S-41

sklerolasis (sklĕ-rĭ'ās-ls) [G. *sklēros*, hard, + *-lasis*, condition]. Progressive hardening of the skin in patches. SYN: *scleroderma*.

skiero- [G.]. See words beginning with *sklero-*.

Skoda's râles (skô'dă). Bronchial ones heard through consolidated tissue of the lungs in pneumonia.

., resonance. **., S's.** **tympany.** Tympanic resonance above the line of fluid in pleuritic effusion, or above consolidation in pneumonia.

., S's. **sign.** Same as *Skoda's resonance*. **skull** (skŭl) [M.E. *skulle*, bowl]. The bony framework of the head, composed of 8 cranial bones and the 14 bones of the face. SYN: *calvaria*, *cranium*. SEE: *skeleton*.

., cap. Upper round portion of skull covering the brain.

., fractured. Fractures of the skull can be classified according to whether the fracture is in the vault or the base, but from the point of view of treatment a more useful classification is as follows:

(1) *Simple Uncomplicated Fractures* Not common.

(2) *Compound Fractures.* If in vault of skull, the bone is depressed and driven inwards with possible damage to brain. Treatment is operative.

sleep (slĕp) [A. S. *slāep*, sleep]. A condition characterized by more or less periodic loss of consciousness accompanied by reduced cortical and physical activities.

It is easily differentiated from the lessened consciousness of stupor, in that normal awareness can completely reassert itself when danger threatens and ordinarily continue until sleep can again safely reassert itself.

Emotionalism (e. g., fear) is the great enemy of sleep, and the most common cause of insomnia. Hypersomnia may be a symptom of hypopituitarism.

., crescendo. Normal sleep with increased movement during the night.

., drunkenness. The stupor of sleep in drunkenness. SYN: *somnolentia*.

., epilepsy. Uncontrollable desire to sleep at periodic intervals. SYN: *narcolepsy*.

., hypnotic. S. Induced by hypnotic suggestion.

., paralysis. Temporary p. of a part due to pressure during sleep.

., paroxysmal. SEE: *sleep epilepsy*.

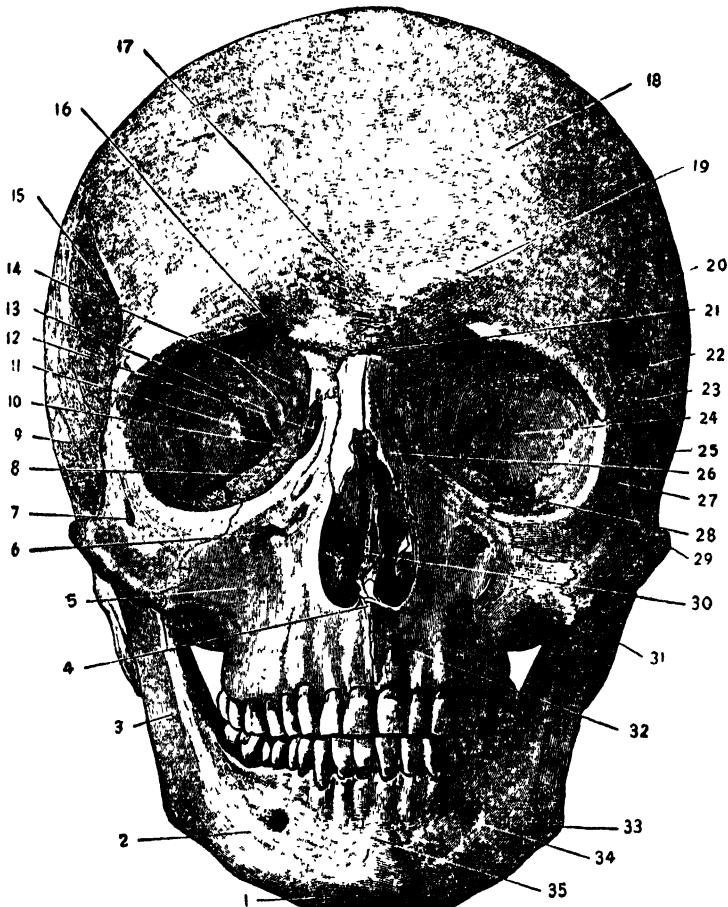
., pathologic. A term used in encephalitis lethargica (sleeping sickness); here sleep reasserts itself excessively and under conditions not to the best interests of the patient.

., physiologic standards. Metabolic rate reduced 10-15% below basal level. Systolic pressure falls 10 to 30 mm of mercury. Pulse rate slows from 10 to 30 beats. Respiration slowed and typically irregular. Temperature drops sharply, lowest about the middle hours of sleep. Muscles relax. Pupils constricted, eyeballs turned upward and outward. Increased sweating. Lacrimal, salivary secretions and volume of urine reduced. Spec. gr. raised. Newborn sleeps 18-20 hrs a day; growing child 12-14 hrs, adult 7-9 hrs. Older persons 5-7 hrs. Women require more sleep than men. Depth of sleep varies from hour to hour. Lessens from the second hour.

., twilight. A procedure of spinal injection of scopalamine and morphine to abolish the subsequent memory of pain felt during childbirth, but it does not abolish pain at the time. The patient is delivered in deliriumlike state.

., walking. Walking in one's sleep. SYN: *somnambulism*.

sleep, words pert. to: *agrypnia*, *ahypnia*, *antilethargic*, *anypnia*, *carotic*, *carus*,



SKULL, FRONT VIEW.

1, Mental tubercle; 2, body of mandible; 3, ramus of mandible; 4, anterior nasal spine; 5, canine fossa; 6, infraorbital foramen; 7, zygomaticofacial foramen; 8, orbital surface of maxilla; 9, squamous temporal; 10, lateral surface of ethmoid; 11, superior orbital fissure; 12, lacrimal bone and groove; 13, optic foramen; 14, ethmoidal foramina; 15, temporal line; 16, supraorbital notch; 17, glabella; 18, frontal eminence; 19, superciliary arch; 20, parietal bone; 21, nasofrontal suture; 22, pterion; 23, great wing of sphenoid; 24, orbital surface of great wing; 25, squamous part of temporal; 26, left nasal bone; 27, zygomatic bone; 28, inferior orbital fissure; 29, zygomatic arch; 30, apertura piriformis; 31, mastoid process; 32, incisive fossa; 33, angle of mandible; 34, mental foramen; 35, symphysis menti (Robinson, Editor: *Cunningham's Textbook of Anatomy*, 6th Ed., Oxford University Press, New York City, 1931)

hallucination, hypnagogic, hypnogenic, hypnoidal, hypnosis, hypnotic, hypnotism, incubus, insomnia, narcohypnia, narcolepsy, noctambulism, onierodnyia, somnambulism, somnifacient, somniloquy, somnolence, somnolent, sopor, soporific, twilight sleep.

sleeping pills. Most are derivatives of barbituric acid and may be habit forming or may be taken in excess resulting in acute poisoning. Habitual use may result in psychiatric disorders, esp

psychoneuroses, liver and kidney disorders. The drugs most commonly involved are Nembutal, Seconal, Amytal, phenobarbital, and barbitol. The action of *seconal* is quick but brief. *Nembutal* has a slower but longer action. The effect is cumulative, lasting as long as nine days, so repeated doses may become fatal. In nonfatal cases, respiratory disorders (atelectasis and bronchopneumonia) are common. Alcohol should not be taken with them. Sudden

withdrawal of drug from a person taking 0.8 gm. or more daily may result in marked withdrawal symptoms (abstinence syndrome).

sleeping sickness. 1. Acute, infectious disease marked by increasing lethargy, drowsiness, muscular weakness and cerebral symptoms. **SYN:** *encephalitis lethargica*, *q.v.* 2. African trypanosomiasis caused by a protozoan introduced into the blood and cerebrospinal fluid by the bite of a tsetse fly, characterized by fever, protracted lethargy, weakness, tremors, and wasting.

slimy (slim'i) [A.S. *slīm*, smooth]. Resembling slime or a viscid substance; of a growth, adhering to needle so it can be drawn out as a long thread.

sling (sling) [A.S. *slingan*, sling]. A support for an injured upper extremity.

s., clove hitch. Make clove hitch in center of roller bandage. Fit to hand and carry ends over shoulder. Tie beside neck with square knot, making longer ends. They may be carried over the shoulder, brought under each axilla and tied over chest.

s., cravat. The center of cravat is placed under wrist or forearm and ends tied around neck.

s., folded cravat (lesser arm sling). Place broad fold in position on chest with one end over affected shoulder and other hanging down in front of chest. Flex arm as desired across sling. Bring lower end up over sound shoulder. Knot with other end on affected shoulder.

s., open. The point of the triangle is placed at tip of elbow. The ends brought around at back of neck and tied. The point should be brought forward and pinned or tied in a single knot, forming a cup to prevent elbow from slipping out.

s., simple figure-of-eight roller arm. Flex arm on chest in desired position, then fix bandage with single turn toward uninjured side around arm and chest, crossing elbow just above external epicondyle of humerus. Make 2nd turn overlapping 2/3 of 1st and bring bandage forward under tip of elbow, then upwards, along flexed forearm to root of neck of sound side. Then bring downward over scapula and cross chest and arm horizontally, overlapping, turn above and continue as in progressive figure-of-eight.

s., St. John's. Apply triangle with point downwards under elbow, upper end over sound shoulder. Flex arm acutely on chest. Bring lower end under affected arm and around back to knot with upper end on sound shoulder. Bring point up over elbow and fasten to base. Support is wholly for injured shoulder.

s., swathe arm or cravat. (Use wide cravat or folded muslin band.) Place center under acutely flexed elbow, carry front and upwards across the forearm and over affected shoulder. Proceed obliquely across back to sound axilla. Bring other end around front of arm and across body to sound axilla, where it is pinned to other end, continuing around back to part of sling surrounding affected elbow and pinned again.

s., triangular. With suspension from uninjured side (brachioscapular sling). Place triangle on chest with one end over sound shoulder, the point under affected extremity, fold the base. Flex injured arm outside of triangle. Carry lower end upward under axilla of in-

jured side, back of shoulder and tie with upper end behind back. Bring point of triangle anteriorly and medially around back of elbow and fasten to body of bandage. (This bandage changes point of carrying and also relieves clavicle of injured side of a load.)

s., triangular, reversed (reversed brachio cervical sling). Apply with one end over injured shoulder, point toward the sound side, base vertical under injured elbow. Flex arm acutely over triangle. Lower end is brought upwards over front of arm and over sound shoulder. Pull ends taut and tie over sound shoulder. The point is pulled taut over forearm and fixed to anterior and posterior layers between forearm and arm. (Holds elbow more acutely flexed—the weight is supported by the elbow.)

slit. A narrow opening.
s., vesifibular. The opening between left and right ventricular folds of the larynx.

slough (slūf) [M.E. *slughe*, a skin]. 1. Dead matter or necrosed tissue separated from living tissue or an ulceration. 2. To separate in the form of dead or necrosed parts from living tissue. 3. To cast off, as dead tissue. **SEE** *eschar*.

sloughing (sluf'ing) [M.E. *slughe*, a skin]. The formation of a slough, separation of dead from living tissue.

s. phagedena. Hospital gangrene.

slow (slō) [A.S. *slāw*, dull]. 1. Mentally dull. 2. Exhibiting retarded speed, as the pulse. 3. Of a morbid condition or fever, not acute. **SEE** "brady" words.

slows (slōz). An infectious disease of cattle transmitted to man through milk or butter, marked by severe neural symptoms, constipation, vomiting, frequently fatal. **SYN:** *milk sickness*, *trembles*.

sludge (slujh). The semisolid matter deposited in sewage.

s., activated. Sludge from well-aerated sewage, exposed to oxidizing bacteria, supplying oxidizing organisms sufficient to activate another supply of sewage.

s., dewatered. Sludge that has been dried.

sludged blood. Condition of the blood in certain abnormal states such as tissue injury or shock in which volume of plasma is reduced and the cells show a pronounced tendency to agglutinate and form large clumps or masses which move slowly through the vessels and sometimes clog the smaller vessels.

Sm. Chemical symbol for *samarium*.
smallpox (smaul'pōks) [A.S. *smār*, tiny, + *poc*, pustule]. An acute, contagious, febrile disease, the constitutional symptoms of which are followed by successive stages of eruptions. **SYN** *variola*, *q.v.*

RS. *alastrim*, *alices*, *amaas*, *variolae*, *varioloïd*.

smear, smear culture (smēr) [A.S. *smieran*, to anoint]. 1. Bact. Material spread on a surface, as a microscopic slide or a culture medium. 2. One obtained from infected matter spread over a solidified medium.

smegma (smēg'mā) [G. *smēgma*, soap]. Secretion of sebaceous glands, specifically, the thick, cheesy, ill-smelling secretion found under the labia minora about the glans clitoridis and under the male prepuce from Tyson's glands. **SYN** *sebum*.

s. clitoridis. BNA. Odoriferous secretion of the glands of the clitoris.

s. praeputii. BNA. Cheesy odoriferous substance collecting under prepuce in the male, secreted by Tyson's glands.

Differential Diagnosis Between Smallpox and Chickenpox¹

	Smallpox	Chickenpox
General symptoms	May be severe, with pyrexia, backache, etc., for 3 days before appearance of eruption.	Mild. Appear at same time as rash.
Eruption Type	Third day of illness. Papules before vesicles. Deep, often "shotty." Umbilication of vesicles.	Vesicles from start. Superficial. First day.
Shape	Circular.	No umbilication.
Appearance	All spots at same stage of development. Pustules appear on the 8th day.	Successive crops, therefore, all stages present at the same time. Pustules on 2nd day
Distribution	Maximum on distal parts, not in axillae or groins.	Maximum on trunk, present in axillae.

¹Sears.

smegmatic (smĕg-măt'ĭk) [G. *smĕgma*, soap]. Pert. to or made up of smegma.

smegmolith (smĕg'mō-lĭth) [" + *lithos*, a stone]. Calcareous mass in the smegma.

smell (smĕl) [M.E. *smellen*, to reek]. 1. To perceive by stimulation of the olfactory nerves 2. To emit an odor, pleasant or offensive. 3. A chemical sense dependent upon end organs on the surface of the upper part of the nasal septum and the superior nasal conch 4. Property of a thing affecting the olfactory organs, pleasant or unpleasant **Syn.** odor, scent, stench.

The sense of smell may be affected by many conditions, some of which are the following.

Anosmia*: A loss of the sense of smell. It may be a local and a temporary condition resulting from acute and chronic rhinitis, mouth breathing, nasal polyp, dryness of the nasal mucous membrane, pollens, or very offensive odors. It may also result from the following causes: Disease or injury of the olfactory tract, bone disease near the olfactory nerve, disease of the nasal accessory sinuses, basal meningitis, or tumors or gumma affecting the olfactory nerve. It is sometimes found in locomotor ataxia, and frequently in hysteria and neurasthenia. Disease of 1 cranial hemisphere or of 1 nasal chamber may account for anosmia, and it may be the result of scarlet fever.

Hyperosmia. An increased sensitivity to odors. It occurs among the hyper-sensitive type and among those susceptible to certain odors.

Kakosmia*: The perception of bad odors where none exist and it may be due to head injuries or occur in hallucinations in certain psychoses.

Parosmia*: A perverted sense of smell. Odors that are considered agreeable are assumed to be offensive and disagreeable odors may be found pleasant to those suffering from certain functional derangements and in some catarrhs.

smell, words pert. to: anosmia, anosmatic, anosmia, anosphrasia, aroma, aromatic, eacosmia, dysosmia, hyperosmia, jumentous, kakosmia, odor, odoriferous, olfaction, olfactory, osmethesia, osphresis, oxyosphrasia, parosmia.

smoker's cancer or tongue. Cancer of the lip or throat due to irritation from a pipe stem or excessive smoking.

smudging. A speech defect in which difficult consonants are omitted.

Sn. [L. *stannum*]. Symb. of tin.

snail. A small mollusk having a spiral shell and belonging to the class *Gastropoda*. They are important as intermediate hosts of many species of parasitic flukes.

snake. **Syn.** *serpent*. A creeping reptile possessing scales and lacking limbs, external ears, and functional eyelids.

s. bite. All snakes should be considered poisonous, although there are only a few that secrete an amount of venom sufficient to inoculate poison deeply into the tissues.

F. A. TREATMENT Apply tourniquet, incise and induce bleeding. If swelling persists, incise again. This may be necessary repeatedly. Inject antivenin. If the type of snake cannot be determined, use mixed antivenin. Release tourniquet cautiously at 15- to 20-minute intervals and observe effect.

A tourniquet should not be applied too tightly or remain on too long. Alcoholic stimulants must not be taken and nothing should be done to increase circulation. Do not cauterize with strong acids or depend upon home remedies.

s., poisonous. A venom-producing snake. Venom is produced in a poison gland which is connected by a tube or groove to a poison fang, one of two sharp, elongated teeth present in upper jaw. The following are poisonous snakes of the U S: coral snake, copperhead, water moccasin (cottonmouth), and rattlesnake, of which there are 15 species. All except the coral snake belong to a group known as pit vipers because of presence of a distinct pit between eye and nostril. **See** venom, snake.

A polyvalent antivenin serum for bites by pit vipers is prepared by Wyeth, Inc. Philadelphia, Penna. No antivenin for coral snake bite is available.

RS: antivenene, antivenom, antivenomous, ophidiophobia, ophidism, ophiothexemia, venenation, venene, veneniferous, venom.

snap/ping hip. Slipping of the hip joint with a snap due to displacement over the great trochanter of a tendinous band.

snares (snär) [A.S. *sneare*, noose]. Device for excision of polyp, tumors, etc., by tightening wire loops around them.

sneaze (snez) [M.E. *snezen*, from A.S. *fnēosan*, to pant]. 1. To expel air forcibly through the nose and mouth by spasmodic contraction of muscles of expiration due to irritation of nasal mucosa. 2. The act of sneezing.

RS: *sternutation, sternutator, sternutatory.*

Snellen's chart (sně'l'én). One used for testing visual acuity.

S's reflex. Congestion of ear on same side resulting when distal end of the divided auriculotemporal nerve is stimulated.

snore (snór) [A.S. *snora*, snoring]. 1. To breathe noisily during sleep, due to vibration of the uvula and soft palate. 2. Noisy breathing in sleep or coma. SYN: *rhonchus, stertor*.

snoring rale (snór'ing rahl) A sonorous rale, low in pitch, resembling a snore.

snow blind'ness. Irritation of the conjunctiva caused by reflection of the sun on the snow.

SYM. Photophobia, blepharospasm, burning pain in the eyes, hyperemia or temporary blindness. SYN: *chionablepsia, niphalepsia, niphotyphlosis*.

snuffles (snú'f'ls) [Middle Dutch *snuffen*, to snuff]. Obstructed nasal breathing with discharge from the nasal mucosa, esp in infants, chiefly in congenital syphilis.

soap (sóp) [A.S. *sápe*, soap] A cleansing chemical compound formed by an alkali acting on a fatty acid, example: sodium stearate, $\text{NaC}_{18}\text{H}_{35}\text{O}_2$. SEE *saponification*.

Castile soap is made by saponifying olive oil with sodium hydroxide, and contains mainly sodium oleate, $\text{NaC}_{18}\text{H}_{33}\text{O}_2$.

s., green. SEE *soap, soft medicinal*.

s. liniment. USP. Liquid opodeldoc. A solution of soap and camphor in alcohol and water.

ACTION AND USES: Stimulant and rubefacient.

s., soft medicinal. SYN *green soap*. A liquid soap made by saponification of vegetable oils excluding coconut oil and palm kernel oil and without removal of glycerine. Used in the treatment of skin diseases.

s. suds enema. One given so that the irritating action of the soap will start bowel motion. SEE *enema*.

sob. 1. To weep with convulsive movements of the chest. 2. A cry or wail resulting from a sudden consultive inspiration accompanied by spasmodic closure of glottis.

sociology (sō-si-ŏl'ŏ-jī) [L. *socius*, companion, + G. *logos*, a study]. Science of the forms, institutions and functions of human groups.

sociomedical. Pertaining to sociology and medicine, esp the interrelations between the two.

socket (sók'et) [M.E. *soket*, a spearhead]. A hollow in a joint or part for another corresponding organ, as a bone socket or an eye socket.

s., dry. Alveolitis following tooth extraction characterized by extreme pain but without supuration.

s., tooth. A dental alveolus of the maxilla or mandible; a cavity which contains the root of a tooth.

soda (sō'dā) [Middle Latin *soda*, headache]. 1. Term loosely applied to various salts of sodium, esp. to caustic soda (sodium hydroxide) and baking soda (sodium bicarbonate). SEE *sodium*. 2. Short for *soda water*, which is water charged with carbon dioxide.

s. ash. Commercial sodium carbonate.

s., baking. Sodium bicarbonate.

s., caustic. Sodium hydroxide.

s. lime. A white granular substance consisting of a mixture of calcium hydroxide and sodium hydroxide or, potas-

sium hydroxide or both. Used to absorb carbon dioxide.

s., lye. Sodium hydroxide.

s., niter. Nitrate of soda.

s., washing. SYN: *sal soda*, sodium carbonate.

s. water. A solution of carbon dioxide under pressure, carbonic acid.

sodic (sō'dík) [Middle Latin *soda*, headache]. Relating to or containing soda or sodium.

sodio- Prefix denoting a compound containing sodium.

sodium (sō'd'ŭm) [Middle Latin *soda*, headache] SYMS. Na At wt. 22.991, at. no. 11. Sodium constitutes approximately 0.15% of elements of the body. Sodium (Na^+), K^+ , Ca^{++} , and Mg^{++} constitute the principal cations of the body, their relative concentration determining the integrity of cell membranes and the bioelectric potentials of tissues. Na^+ is the principal cation found in extracellular fluids.

FUNCTIONS. Sodium salts are found in the fluids of the body, serum, blood, and lymph, and in the tissues, the concentration being lower in the tissues. They are necessary to preserve a balance between calcium and potassium to maintain normal heart action and the equilibrium of the body. They regulate osmotic pressure in the cells and fluids, act as an ion balance in tissues, produce a buffer action in the blood, and guard against an excessive loss of water from the tissues.

DEFICIENCY SYM. Weakness, nerve disorders, loss of weight, "salt hunger," miner's cramps, disturbed digestion.

SOURCES. SEE *names of foods*.

s. acetate. USP. Colorless, odorless, translucent crystals, saline in taste and soluble in water. NaCH_3CO_2 .

ACTION AND USES: Diuretic and laxative.

DOSAGE: 25 gr. (1.5 Gm.).

s. aleurate. The monosodium salt of allyl isopropyl barbituric acid.

ACTION AND USES: Oral or rectal adm. as preanesthesia medication.

DOSAGE: 1 gr. for each 15 lb. of body weight (10 mg. per Kg.).

s. amylal. The monosodium salt of isoamylethylbarbituric acid.

ACTION AND USES: Sedative and hypnotic in control of insomnia; preliminary to surgical anesthesia and in labor.

DOSAGE: 3 gr. (0.2 Gm.) as sedative or hypnotic. 3-9 gr. (0.2-0.6 Gm.) as preliminary anesthetic, depending upon many factors.

s. barbital. SEE *barbital*.

s. benzoate. USP. A white, odorless powder with sweet taste.

ACTION AND USES: Internally in treatment of rheumatism and as a food preservative.

DOSAGE: Internally, 15 gr. (1 Gm.).

s. bicarbonate. USP. White, odorless powder with saline taste. NaHCO_3 .

ACTION AND USES: In hyperacidity and for acidosis. Externally, mild alkaline wash.

DOSAGE: 15 gr. (1 Gm.).

INCOMPATIBILITIES: Acids, acid salts, ammonium chloride, lime water, epinephrine, hydrochloride, iron chloride.

s. biphosphate. USP. Sodium acid phosphate.

ACTION AND USES: To render urine acid, thereby assisting the action of urotropin.

DOSAGE: 10 gr. (0.6 Gm.).

s. bisulfite. Granular or crystalline powder, sulfurous taste and odor, soluble in water.

ACTION AND USES. Gastric and intestinal fermentation.

DOSEAGE: 10-20 gr. (0.6-1/3 Gm.).

s. borate. USP. Borax

ACTION AND USES: Antiseptic and astringent.

DOSEAGE: 1 to 2% solution used as an eyewash

s. bromide. USP. NaBr. White crystalline powder with saline taste.

ACTION AND USES: Nerve sedative and cerebral depressant.

DOSEAGE: 15 gr. (1 Gm.).

INCOMPATIBILITIES: Tincture ferric chloride

s. cacodylate. USP. The sodium salt of cacodylic acid.

ACTION AND USES: Similar to arsenic.

DOSEAGE: Hypodermically, 1 gr. (0.06 Gm.).

s. carbonate. USP. Na_2CO_3 . White crystalline powder (washing soda)

ACTION AND USES: An alkali employed chiefly in alkaline baths.

DOSEAGE: 5-20 gr. (0.33-1.333 Gm.).

s. chloride. USP. NaCl. Common salt.

ACTION AND USES: In preparation of normal saline solution, emetic and in metabolism

DOSEAGE: 10-60 gr. (0.666-4 Gm.).

INCOMPATIBILITIES: Silver nitrate.

s. citrate. White granular powder, saline in taste and soluble in water

ACTION AND USES: Diuretic and antihypertensive.

DOSEAGE: 15 gr. (1.0 Gm.).

s. fluoride. White crystalline powder saline in taste, soluble in 25 parts of water.

ACTION AND USES: Epilepsy, tuberculosis, and malaria. In drinking water and in solution for local application to teeth for prevention of dental caries. Commercially, in etching glassware, for eradication of rats, insects, ants, and other pests, or as a food preservative.

DOSEAGE: 1/12-1/6 gr. (0.005-0.01 Gm.).

POISONING. SYM Optical conjunctivitis; oral: retching, vomiting, nausea, later cardiac weakness, kidney disturbances, and interference with coagulation of blood.

F. A. TREATMENT: In addition to washing affected areas, precipitate by addition of soluble calcium salts, as lime water, calcium gluconate, calcium lactate. Give emetics and soothing drinks, as milk, cream, egg whites, etc.

s. hexametaphosphate. A salt of metaphosphoric acid.

ACTION AND USES: Water softener, antiperspirant, and in dermatoses due to oil or soap irritation.

DOSEAGE: 1-2% solution.

s. hydroxide. A whitish solid; soluble in water, making a clear solution.

USES: Antacid and caustic. In the laundry and in commercial compounds, in cleaning sink traps, toilets, etc., and in the preparation of soap.

ACTION: Use great care in handling it as it rapidly destroys organic tissues.

POISONING: SEE *potassium hydroxide*.

DOSEAGE: 15 m (1 cc.).

s. hyposulfite. Same as s. thiosulfate.

s. iodide. USP. NaI. A salt resembling in appearance and action potassium iodide.

DOSEAGE: 5 gr. (0.3 Gm.).

s. morrhuate. The sodium salt of the fatty acids, found in cod-liver oil.

USES: For the obliteration of varicose veins.

DOSEAGE: 0.5-1 cc. of 5% solution.

s. nitrate. SEE: *saltpeter*, *Chile*.

s. nitrite. USP. NaNO_2 . White crystalline powder, characteristic properties of nitroglycerine; effects more lasting.

DOSEAGE: 1 gr. (0.06 Gm.).

s. oleate. A white, soft mass; sodium salt of oleic acid.

USES: As a cholagogue.

DOSEAGE: 2-10 gr. (0.12-0.6 Gm.).

s. pentothal. SEE *pentothal s.*

s. phosphate. USP. $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$ White crystalline powder.

ACTION AND USES: Similar to magnesium sulfate, but with less disagreeable taste.

DOSEAGE: 1 dram (4 Gm.).

s. phosphate effervescent. USP. A mixture of sodium phosphate, sodium bicarbonate, and tartaric acid.

DOSEAGE: 2½ drams (10 Gm.).

s. salicylate. USP. White powder or scales with sweet saline taste.

ACTION AND USES: As an analgesic and antipyretic.

DOSEAGE: 15 gr. (1 Gm.).

INCOMPATIBILITIES: Caffeine citrate, caffeine sodium benzoate

s. sulfate. (Glauber's salt). USP. Resembles magnesium sulfate in appearance and action.

DOSEAGE: 4 drams (15 Gm.).

s. tartrate. $\text{Na}_2\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$. White soluble crystals.

USES: Diuretic and laxative.

DOSEAGE: 15-60 gr. (1-4 Gm.); 4-8 drams (15-30 Gm.).

s. faurocholate. Extract of bile from carnivora; a yellowish gray powder soluble in water.

USES: Cholagogue.

DOSEAGE: 2-6 gr. (0.12-0.4 Gm.).

s. thiocyanate. NaSCN. A sodium salt.

USES: Reducing high blood pressure, relieving insomnia due to hypertension, in narcotic addiction, and in crises of tabes dorsalis.

DOSEAGE: 5 gr. (0.3 Gm.).

s. thiosulfate. USP. White crystalline substance, having a cooling taste.

ACTION AND USES: Externally, for ringworm, in dermatitis, to remove stains of iodine. Intravenously, as an antidote for metallic poisons.

DOSEAGE: 15 gr. (1 Gm.).

s. valerianate. White crystalline powder with faint odor and taste of valerian.

Soluble in water and of unctuous feel.

USES: Nervine tonic.

DOSEAGE: 2-5 gr. (0.13-0.3 Gm.).

sodokosis (sōd-ō-kō'sis) [Japanese, rat poison]. Infectious febrile disease caused by infection from bite of a rat. SYN *ratbite fever*, *sodoku*.

sodoku (sō-dō-koo) [Japanese, rat poison]. Infectious febrile disease due to rat bite.

SYN *ratbite fever*, *sodokosis*.

sodomus (sōd-ō-mi) [O Fr. *Sodomus*, Sodom].

Anal coitus, usually bet males; bestiality (*concubitus cum bestia*), and pederasty* (*concubitus cum persona ejusdem sexus*).

Soemmering's bone. Marginal process of malar (zygomatic) bone.

S's. foramen. The fovea centralis, q 1.

S's. spot. The macula lutea of the retina.

soft or convalescent diet. Fish, egg and cheese dishes, chicken, cereals, bread, toast, butter, nothing not soft, semi-solid or liquid. No red meats, vegetables or fruits having seeds or thick skins. No cellulose, raw fruits, or salads.

s. diet, cold. Suitable for tonsillectomies. All forms of milk and cream, iced cocoa, coffee and tea iced, gelatin, junket, custard, strained cereals and fruits if not seeded, such as berries. No fruit juices unless ordered.

- s. d., light.** Medical liquids; cream soups, strained, toast; cream, poached or coddled eggs; mashed potatoes, carrots, peas, and spinach purées, gelatins; junkets; custards, stewed fruits; soufflés; jellies; gruels, cereals if strained; ice cream; sherbets
- s. d., l., surgical.** Fluids plus thick water gruels, toast, stewed fruits if strained but no seeded fruits.
- s. d., modified.** Small meals, frequent feedings, gradual additions to full liquid diet—crackers, baked potato, soft cooked egg, cream of wheat, farina, strained oatmeal, applesauce, puréed pears, jelly, simple desserts; later, cottage cheese, puréed vegetables, minced tender meat
- soft** (sôft) [A.S. *sôfte*]. Not hard, firm or solid.
- s. palate.** The soft post. part of the palate. SYN: *palatum molle, velum pendulum palati*.
- s. sore.** A venereal sore, not due to syphilis, caused by Ducrey's bacillus. SYN: *chancroid*.
- softening** (sôf'en-ing) [A.S. *sôfte*, soft]. Process of becoming soft SYN *malacia, mollities*. RS words ending in *malacia*.
- s., anemic.** White softening of the brain from lack of blood
- s. of bones.** Osteomalacia.
- s. of brain.** Paresis with progressive dementia SYN *encephalomalacia*
- s. colloquative.** The liquefying of tissues
- s., gray.** S. of the brain with absorption of fat following yellow s.
- s. of heart.** Myomalacia cordis.
- s., hemorrhagic.** Red softening, q.v.
- s., mucoid.** Myxomatous degeneration.
- s., red.** S. of the brain with bleeding into necrosed portions
- s. of stomach.** Gastromalacia.
- s., white.** Same as anemic s.
- s., yellow.** S. of brain in a late stage with deposit of changing pigment and fatty degeneration of cells.
- sol** (sôl, sô) [G *sole*, salt water] 1. Abbr. for *solution* 2 State of a colloid system in which the dispersion medium or solvent forms a continuous phase in which the particles of the solute are dispersed forming a fluid mass It is called a *hydrosol* if dispersion medium is a liquid, *aerosol* if a gas
- solanine** (sô'lân-in) A poisonous narcotic alkaloid obtained from potatoes.
- solar** (sô'lar) [L. *sol*, sun]. Pert. to the sun or its rays.
- s. plexus.** The cellac plexus behind the stomach and bet the suprarenal glands, and consisting of 2 large ganglia, the *celiac* and *sup mesenteric ganglia*, from which sympathetic fibers pass to visceral organs.
- s. therapy.** Treatment with the sun's rays. SYN *heliotherapy*.
- solargentum** (sol-ar-jên'tum). A brand of mild silver protein, containing 19-23% colloidal silver.
- solarium** (sô-lâ'rî-ûm) [L. from *sol*, sun]. A room designed for heliotherapy or for the application of artificial light.
- solution** (sô-lû'shûn) [L. *sol*, sun]. In colloidal chemistry, the transformation of a gel into a sol.
- solbisminol** (sôl-bîz'mîn-ôl). An antisyphilitic drug which can be taken by mouth.
- soldier's heart.** SEE: *asthenia, neurocirculatory*.
- sole** (sôl) [A.S. *sole*, from L. *solum*, ground]. SYN: *planta*. 1. Underpart of the foot. 2. The portion of a motor endplate at termination of a motor nerve fiber which is directly adjacent to the contractile substance of a muscle fiber. Here are usually aggregated a large number of muscle nuclei. SEE: *antithenar, thenar*.
- s. reflex.** SYN: *plantar reflex*. Contraction of muscles when tickling the sole
- solepism** (so'le-pizm) [L. *solus*, alone, + G. -*ismos*, condition]. The theory that nothing may be known objectively, because only may one's own mental processes be known.
- soleus** (sô'lê-ûs) [L. *solea*, sole of foot]. A flat, broad muscle of calf of leg. SEE: *Table of Muscles in Appendix*.
- solid** (sôl'id) [L. *solidus*, a solid]. 1. Not gaseous, hollow, or liquid. 2. A substance not gaseous, liquid, or hollow.
- s. carbon dioxide therapy.** Therapeutic application of solid carbon dioxide. SEE *refrigeration*.
- solitary** (sô'lî-târ-î). Alone; single or existing separately.
- s. lymph nodules or follicles.** Small spherical lymphatic nodules found in lamina propria of small and large intestine.
- solubility** (sô'lû-bîl'î-tî) [L. *solubilis*, from *solvere*, to dissolve]. Capability of being dissolved.
- soluble** (sô'lû-bî) [L. *solubilis*, from *solvere*, to dissolve]. Able to be dissolved.
- solum tympani.** The floor of the tympanic cavity
- solute** (sôl'ût) [L. *solutus*, dissolved]. The substance that is dissolved in a solution.
- solution** (sô-lû'shûn) [L. *solutio*, a dissolving]. 1. Liquid containing dissolved substance. 2. Process by which a solid is homogeneously mixed with a fluid, or a solid or gas, so that the dissolved substances cannot be distinguished from the resultant fluid. 3 Mixture so formed. 4. Termination of a disease.
- The liquid in which the substances are dissolved is called the *solvent* and the substance dissolved, the *solute*. The strength represents the amt. of substance dissolved, represented by ratio, percentage, or grains to the ounce.
- s., buffer.** A solution of a weak acid and its salt (for ex, carbonic acid sodium bicarbonate) of importance in maintaining a constant pH, esp. of the blood
- s., colloidal.** That in which the solute is suspended and not dissolved, such as gelatin, albumin.
- s., hypertonic.** One which has a greater osmotic pressure than that of cells or body fluids; a solution which draws water out of cells thus inducing plasmolysis.
- Ex.** A concentrated solution of sodium chloride.
- s., hypotonic.** A solution having an osmotic pressure less than that of cells or body fluids; a solution which will cause water to enter cells thus inducing turgor, and possibly hemolysis.
- Ex.** A sodium chloride solution containing less than 0.9 Gms. of NaCl in each 100 ml. of water.
- s., isohydric.** A solution having the same hydrogen-ion concentration or pH as another.
- s., isotonic.** An isotonic solution, q.v.
- s., isotonic.** One which has the same osmotic pressure as that of body cells or fluids.
- Ex.** A sodium chloride solution containing 0.9 Gms. of NaCl in each 100 ml. of water.
- s., Locke-Ringer's.** A buffered isotonic solution containing sodium chloride, 9.0 Gm; potassium chloride, 0.43 Gm.;

calcium chloride, 0.24 Gm.; sodium bicarbonate, 0.5 Gm.; magnesium chloride, 0.2 Gm.; dextrose, 0.5 Gm.; distilled water, to make 1000 ml.

s., molar. One containing a gram molecular weight or mole of the reagent dissolved in one liter (1000 ml) of solution. Designated 1M.

s., normal. One containing one gram equivalent weight of reagent in one liter (1000 ml.) of solution. Designated 1N.

s., normal saline. An isotonic saline solution. *See* solution, isotonic.

s., physiological saline. An isotonic solution of sodium chloride. *See* solution, isotonic.

s., Ringer's. A solution containing chlorides of sodium, calcium, and potassium in most favorable concentration. For mammals it contains sodium chloride, 8.6 Gm.; calcium chloride, 0.93 Gm.; potassium chloride, 0.3 Gm.; distilled water to make one liter (1000 ml.).

s., saline. A solution of a salt; usually sodium chloride. *See* s., isotonic; s., physiological saline; s., normal saline.

s., saturated. A solution that contains all the solute it can dissolve. This limit is called the *saturation point*.

s., seminormal. Abbr. 0.5N or N/2 A solution containing one-half of a gram equivalent weight of reagent in one liter (1000 ml) of solution.

s., standard. A solution containing a definite amount of a substance as a normal solution.

s., supersaturation. S. in which the saturation point is reached, but when heated it is possible to dissolve more of the solute.

s., test. Abbr. TS A reagent solution; one used in performing a particular test.

s., Tyrode's. A modified Ringer's solution containing, in addition, a small amount of magnesium-chloride and acid and sodium phosphates.

s., volumetric. Abbr. VS A standard solution containing a definite amount (1/2, 1/10, etc.) gram-equivalent of a substance in one liter (1000 ml) of solution. Used in volumetric analysis.

solv. [L.]. Abbr. of *solve*, meaning dissolve.

solvent (söl'vāt). A compound formed by reaction between solvent and solute.

solvation (söl-vā'shūn). The formation of a solvate.

solvent (söl'vent) [L. *solvens*, from *solvere*, to dissolve]. 1. Producing a solution; dissolving. 2. A liquid holding another substance in solution. 3. A liquid which reacts with a solvent bringing it into solution.

soma (sō'mā) [G. *sōma*, body] 1. Body tissues distinguished from germinal or reproductive ones. 2. The body without its appendages. 3. *Psy*: The body as differentiated from the psyche.

somasthenia (sō-mās-thē'nī-ā) [G. *sōma*, body, + *astheneia*, weakness]. A condition of chronic bodily weakness. *SYN*: somatasthenia.

somatasthenia (sō-māt-ās-thē'nī-ā) ["" + *astheneia*, weakness]. Chronic bodily weakness usually with low blood pressure, but not neurasthenia. *SYN*: somasthenia.

somatesthesia (sō-māt-ēs-thē'zī-ā) ["" + *aisthēsis*, sensation]. The consciousness of the body; bodily sensation.

somatic (sō-māt'ik) [G. *sōma*, body]. 1. Pertaining to nonreproductive cells or tissues. 2. Pert. to the body. 3. Pert. to structures of the body wall, e.g. skeletal

muscles (*somatic musculature*) in contrast to structures associated with the viscera, e.g. visceral muscles (*splanchnic musculature*).

somatoceptors (sō-māt-ō-sēpt'ors). Term applied to proprioceptors and exteroceptors collectively.

somatochrome (sō-māt-ō-krōm) [G. *sōma*, body, + *chrōma*, color]. Term applied to neurons which possess abundant cytoplasm containing Nissl bodies. *See*: gyrochrome and stichochrome.

somatology (sō-māt-ō'lō'jī) [G. *sōma*, body, + *logos*, a study]. Comparative study of structure, functions and development of the human body.

somatopathic (sō-māt-ō-pāth'ik) ["" + *pathos*, disease]. Organically ill, as distinguished from neuropathic or psychopathic diseases.

somatoplasm (sō-māt-ō-plāzm) [G. *sōma*, body, + *plasma*, a thing formed]. The protoplasm of all the body cells as distinguished from that of the germ plasma; the soma.

somatopleure (sō-māt-ō-plūr) [G. *sōma*, body, + *pleura*, a side]. The lateral and ventral body wall of an embryo consisting of the outer ectoderm and a layer of somatic mesoderm underlying it. It continues beyond the embryo as the amnion and chorion.

somatopsychic (sō-māt-ō-sī'kik) [G. *sōma*, body, + *psyche*, mind]. Pert. to both body and mind.

somatopsychosis (sō'mā-tō-sī-kō'sis) ["" + "" + *-osis*, condition]. Any mental disorder which is a symptom of a bodily disease.

somatoscopy (sō-māt-ōs'kō-pī) [G. *sōma*, body, + *skopein*, to examine]. Physical examination of the body.

somatotrophic (sō'māt-ō-trōf'ik) ["" + *tropos*, a turning]. Having selective attraction for, or influencing body cells.

2 Stimulating growth.

s. hormone. Abbr. STH. Hormone produced by ant. lobe of hypophysis which regulates growth of body.

somatotype (sō'mā-tō-tip) A particular build or type of body.

s. theory. A theory that certain body types (endomorphism, mesomorphism, ectomorphism) are associated with certain personality types.

somatropin (sō-māt-rō-pīn) [G. *sōma*, body, + *tropos*, a turning]. The anterior pituitary lobe's growth-stimulating principle.

somesthesia (som-es-the'sī-ā) [G. *sōma*, body, + *aisthēsis*, sensation]. Awareness of bodily sensations. *SYN*: somatesesthesia.

somesthetic (sō-mēs-thēt'ik) ["" + *aisthēsis*, sensation]. Pert. to sensations and sensory structures of the body.

s. area. The region in the cortex in which lie the terminations of the axons of general sensory conduction-paths.

s. path. General sensory conduction-path leading to the cortex.

somite (sō'mit) [G. *sōma*, body]. 1. Embryonic blocklike segment formed on either side of the neural tube and its underlying notochord. 2. Any one of the embryonic segments.

Each somite gives rise to a muscle mass supplied by a spinal nerve and each pair gives rise to a vertebra.

somnambulism (sōm-nām'bū-ilizm) [L. *somnus*, sleep, + *ambulare*, to walk]. 1. A form of hysteria in which behavior and purposeful actions are not subsequently remembered. 2. Sleepwalking, an affection that prompts the sleeping person to perform, unconsciously, acts

that naturally belong to the waking state. SYN: *noctambulism*, *q.v.*

Sym Half of the subjects are chronically ill. They have a history of bed-wetting, temper-tantrums, or epilepsy. Behavior is aggressive and they may seem to have a dual personality. They are agreeable during the day but quarrelsome at night.

The term has a more comprehensive meaning in psychiatry than that of *noctambulism*.

somniaambulist (sōm-nām'bū-llst). One who is subject to sleepwalking

somnarium (sōm-nā'ri-ūm) [L *somnus*, sleep]. A sanitarium in which sleep therapy is employed in the treatment of neuroses.

somnificient (sōm-nī-fā'shēnt) [+ *facere*, to make]. 1 Producing sleep SYN: *hypnotic*. 2 A medicine producing sleep. SYN: *soporific*, *q.v.*

somniferous (sōm-nīf'ēr-ūs) [+ *ferre*, to bear]. Sleep-producing, pert to that which promotes sleep.

somnific (sōm-nīf'ik) [+ *facere*, to make]. Producing sleep.

somniloquist (sōm-nīf'ō-kwist) One who talks in his sleep.

somniloquent (sōm-nīf'ō-kwī) [+ *loqui*, to speak]. Act of talking during sleep or in a hypnotic condition

somnipathy (sōm-nīp'ā-thī) [+ *G pathos*, disease]. 1 Any disorder of sleep. 2 Hypnotism

somnokinematograph (sōm-nō-sin-ē-māt'ō-grāf) [+ *G. kinema*, motion, and *graphem*, to write]. Device for recording motions of those who are asleep

somnolence (sōm-nō-lēns) [L *somnolentia*, sleepiness] Prolonged drowsiness or a condition resembling trance which may continue for a number of days, sleepiness

somnolent (sōm-nō-lēnt) [L *somnolentus*, sleepy]. Sleepy; drowsy.

somnolentia (sōm-nō-lēn'shī-ā) [L *somnolentia*, sleepiness]. 1. Drowsiness. 2. The sleep of drunkenness in which the faculties are only partially in repose.

sona. A unit of loudness

sonic boom (sōn'ik) [L *sonus*, sound]. Noise caused by shock waves from nose of a plane flying faster than sound When they hit the ground they may break windows and affect the hearing. They occur when the plane dives. They are imperceptible at 30,000 ft. At 5000 ft. the noise drops to 78 decibels, *q.v.*

sonitus (sōn'ī-tūs) [L *sonitus*, sound] Subjective noises in the ear. SYN: *tin-nitus aurium*, *q.v.*

sonometer (sō-nōm'ētēr) [L *sonus*, sound, + *G. metron*, a measure]. Device for testing the hearing.

sonorous (sō-nō'rūs) [L *sonor*, sound]. Giving forth a loud and rounded sound.

s. rāle. A dry or low pitched rāle often caused by vibration of mucous secretion in a bronchus

sophistication (sō-fis-tī-kā'shūn) [G *sophistikos*, deceitful]. Adulteration of any substances.

sopor (sō'por) [L *sopor*, deep sleep]. Deep, lethargic sleep. SYN: *stupor*.

soporific (sō-por-if'ik) [+ *facere*, to make]. 1. Inducing sleep. 2. Narcotic; a drug producing sleep.

soporose, **soporous** (sō'por-ōs, -ūs) [L *sopor*, deep sleep]. Marked by or resembling sound sleep or coma.

sorbofacient (sor'bē-fā'shēnt) [L *sorbere*, to suck, + *facere*, to make]. Causing or that which causes or promotes absorption.

sordes (sor'dēz) [L *sordere*, to be dirty].

1. Foul, brown crusts or accumulations on the teeth and about the lips from foul stomach or secretions of the mouth in low forms of fever 2 Filth.

NP: Wash carefully with soft linen moistened with glycerin and borax. Burn the linen after using.

sore (sōr) [A S *sār*, sore]. 1 Tender; painful 2 A tender or painful ulcer or lesion of the skin

s., bed. Gangrene of skin due to pressure. SYN: *decubitus*, *q.v.* pressure sore.

s., canker. SYN: *aphthous ulcer*, *aphthous stomatitis*. A small lesion of the mucous membrane of the mouth. They often accompany a number of systemic conditions Cause unknown.

s., cold. Bilster on the lips. SYN: *herpes* facialis*

s., hard. Syphilitic chancre,* primary lesion of syphilis.

s., Oriental. SYN: *tropical sore*. Delhi boil. Cutaneous leishmaniasis.

s., pressure. A bedsore, *q.v.*

s., soft venereal. Soft, nonsyphilitic, venereal sore occurring on the genitalia. SYN: *chancroid*.*

s. throat. Any inflammation of the tonsils, pharynx or larynx.

s. f., diphtheritic. Croupous tonsillitis

s. f., quinsy. Peritonsillar abscess. SEE: *quinsy*

s. f., septic. Severe, epidemic, pseudo-membranous inflammation of fauces and tonsils caused by the hemolytic streptococcus.

s. f., spotted. Follicular tonsillitis.

s. f., ulcerated. Pharyngitis with formation of gangrenous patches

s., tropical. See *Oriental sore*

s., venereal. See *soft venereal sore*.

soroche (sō-rō'kā, or skā). Mountain sickness, esp. that occurring in the Andes.

sororiation (so-ror-l-ā'shūn) [L *sororiāre*, to increase together]. Growth of the breasts at puberty.

s.o.s. Abbr. for *si opus sit*, if necessary or required.

souffle (soof'fl) [Fr. *souffle*, a puff]. A

soft blowing sound heard in auscultation; a bruit; an auscultatory murmur.

s., cardiac. Heart murmur.

s., fetal. The soft blowing sound heard over the location of the umbilical cord of the fetus in *utero* and synchronous with the fetal heartbeat during late pregnancy.

s., funic, **s., funicular**, **s., umbilical**. Same as fetal souffle.

s., splenic. Sound heard over spleen in malaria

s., uterine. Sound caused by blood entering dilated arteries of uterus in last months of pregnancy, synchronous with maternal pulse. It is more frequent than the fetal souffle and is heard as a loud blowing murmur along left side of uterus, and frequently all over it. An enlarged uterus may cause it. That of pregnancy is variable, whereas other forms are constant.

sound (sownd) [L *sonus*, sound]. 1. Auditory sensations produced by vibrations; noise. It is measured in decibels, *q.v.* and advances geometrically; thus 20 d. represents not twice 10 d, but ten times as much. Conversation represents 90 d's. Exposure to 130 d. for ten minutes in any 24 hrs. should call for a weekly hearing test A 90 d noise over an extended period may permanently injure one's hearing. SEE: *decibel*, *noise*, *sonic boom*. 2 A form of vibrational energy that gives rise to auditory sensa-

tions SEE: *sonic boom*, *cochlea*, *ear*, *organ of Corti* 3. Healthy, not diseased. 4. Heart sounds. 5. [Fr. *sonder*, to probe] Instrument for introduction into a cavity or canal for diagnosis or treatment SEE: *diastole*, *systole*, *sonic boom*

s., anasarca. Moist sound heard on auscultation when skin is edematous.

s., blowing. Organic murmur as of air from an aperture expelled with moderate force

s., bottle. Noise as of fluid in a bottle SYN *amphoric** *murmur*.

s's., breath. Respiratory sounds heard on auscultation of the chest In a normal chest they are classified as *vesicular*, *tracheal*, and *bronchovesicular*

s., bronchial. Sound not heard in normal lung but occurring in pulmonary disease indicating infiltration and solidification of lung

s's., bronchovesicular. A mixture of bronchial and vesicular sounds

s., cracked-pot. A tympanic resonance heard over pulmonary cavities

s., fetal heart. One made by the fetal heart

s., friction. One produced by rubbing together of 2 inflamed mucous surfaces.

s's., heart. The two sounds, "lubb" and "dupp" resulting from closure of atrioventricular and semilunar valves

SEE *heart*, *auscultation of*

s., to and fro. Rasping friction sounds of pericarditis.

s., tracheal. That normally heard over the trachea of larynx

s., tubular. Sound heard over the trachea, or large bronchi

s., vesicular. Sound heard over entire lung during inspiration resulting from distention of alveoli with air

sound, words pert. to: *amphoric*, *anacampic*, *apthongia*, *aspirate*, *auscultation*, *bell-metal resonance*, *bourdonnement*, *capotement*, *caverniloquy*, *clang*, *clapotege*, *clapotement*, *heart*, *hyperacusis*, *murmur*, *râle*, *resonance*, *souffle*, *stridulous*, *succussion*, *uterus*

soybean (sol'bēn) [Japanese *shōyū*] (dried, flour, milk in this order). Av. Servings: 100 Gm. each Pro. 30.2, 45.0, 3.5; Fat 15.3, 11.0, 2.4; Carbo 33.1, 8.0, 0.6.

VITAMINS B+++, ++, none. G+++, none. none. (Milk) Ca 0.034, P 0.040.

sp. Abbr. for 1. *L. spiritus*, spirit. 2. *Species*

spa. A mineral spring, esp one having healing properties

space (spās) [L. *spatium*, space]. An area, region, or segment

RS: *chondropoiosis*, *circumscribed*.

s., axillary. The axilla or space beneath the arm.

s., circumlental. Space between equator of lens and ciliary body

s., epidural. S. bet the dura mater and vertebral periosteum, or bet. the bones of the cranium and the dura mater, assumed to be lymph spaces.

s's. (of) Fontana. Spaces in scleral meshwork in angle of iris through which aqueous humor passes from anterior chamber to canal of Schlemm

s., interfascial. Space of Tenon, *q.v.*

s., intervillous. Space in placenta which develops from early chorionic trophoblast It forms a blood sinus in which chorionic villi of fetus are bathed in maternal blood received from uterine vessels.

s., Nuel's. Space bet. outer hair cells and rods in the organ of Corti.

s., perforated. S. pierced by blood

vessels at base of brain. SYN: *substantia perforata*.

s's. perivascular. SYN: *Spaces of Virchow-Robin*. Spaces within adventitia of larger blood vessels of the brain They communicate with subarachnoid space

s., plantar. S. (1 of 4) bet. fascial layers of the foot. When the foot is infected, pus may be found here.

s., popliteal. S. back of knee joint containing the popliteal artery and vein, and small sciatic and popliteal nerves

s., prezonular. The ant. portion of the posterior chamber of the eye.

s., Prussak's. S. in tympanum behind Shrapnell's membrane.

s., retropharyngeal. SYN: *retropharyngeal fascial cleft* Space behind pharynx separating prevertebral from visceral fascia

s's., subarachnoid. SYN *intraleptomeningeal spaces* S. bet the pia mater and arachnoid containing the cerebrospinal fluid The spaces, esp in the cranium, are transversed by numerous trabeculae

s., subdural. Narrow space between dura and the arachnoid

s., suprasternal. SYN *space of Burns* Triangular space immediately above sternum between layers of deep cervical fascia

s., Tenon's. Lymph s. bet. the sclera and Tenon's capsule

s., thenar. SYN *lateral palmar space* A deep fascial space in the hand lying anterior to adductor pollicis muscle

s., tissue. Any space within tissues, not lined with epithelium and containing tissue fluid

s's., zonular. Spaces within zonule (suspensory ligament of lens).

spaghetti (spā-gēt'tī) [Italian *spaghetto*, little cord] Av. Servings 100 Gm. Pro. 12.1, Fat 0.4, Carbo 75.9, Ca 0.004 P. 0.025

Spanish fly (spān'ish flī). A strong rubefacient and blistering agent, diuretic stimulant to reproductive and urinary organs. SYN *cantharides*.

spanogyny (spān-ōj'ī-nī) [G. *spanos*, scarce, + *gynē*, a woman] More males than females, decrease in female births

sparer (spār'er) [AS *sparian*, to refrain] A substance destroyed by catabolism, but which, nevertheless, lessens catabolic action upon other substances.

s., protein. Carbohydrates and fats, so designated because their presence in diet prevents tissue proteins from being utilized as a source of energy.

sparganosis (spar-gā-nō'sis). Infestation with a variety of *Sparqanum*.

Sparganum. The plerocercoid larva of tapeworms, esp. those of the genus *Dibothriocephalus*.

S. mansonl. An elongated plerocercoid, 3-14 in. in length found in muscles and connective tissue, esp. that around eye Common in Far East.

S. mansonoides. Species occasionally occurring in US Adult unknown.

S. proliferum. Minute form infesting man and producing acne-like nodules It is thought to proliferate by means of budlike outgrowths. Adult unknown

spargosis (spar-gō'sis) [G. *spargōsis*, swelling]. Distention of the female breasts with milk. 2 Swelling or thickening of the skin. SYN: *elephantiasis*

spark coil. Coil consisting of primary and secondary coils with an interrupted current passing through them. SYN: *induction coil*.

s. gaps. Arrangement of opposed

points or surfaces, between which an electric spark may jump.

An adjustable gap between needle points or between spheres is used to measure high potentials. For spark-over voltages see American Institute of Electrical Engineers Standardization Rules.

s. g., quenched. A multiple spark gap with numerous electrodes about 0.3 mm. apart and equipped with a copper air-cooling device.

sparteine sulfate (spar'tén) [L. *spartium*, broom]. The salt of an alkaloid obtained from *Scoparius*.

Uses. Once regarded as of value in cardiac diseases, and as a diuretic.

Dosage $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. (0.03 Gm.).

spasm (spáz'm) [G. *spasmos*, a convulsion]. An involuntary, sudden movement or convulsive muscular contraction.

Spasms may be *clonic* (characterized by alternate contraction and relaxation) or *tonic* (sustained). They may involve either visceral (smooth) muscle or skeletal (striated) muscle. When contractions are strong and painful, they are called *cramps*.

The effect depends upon the part affected. *Asthma* is assumed to be due to spasm of muscular coats of smaller bronchi, *renal colic* to spasm of muscular coat of the ureter.

TREATMENT: General measures to reduce tension, induce muscle relaxation and improve circulation. Specific measures include analgesics for relief of pain, physiotherapy (heat, diathermy, electrical therapy). Special orthopedic supports or braces are sometimes effective. For spasm of visceral muscles, psychotherapy is often necessary. For vascular spasm, chemical sympathectomy may give relief. Dietary and hygienic factors should be checked.

s., Bell's. Convulsive tic of the face.

s. center. Point in the oblongata where it meets the pons.

s., choreiform. Spasmodic movements resembling chorea.

s., clonic. Intermittent contractions and relaxation of muscles.

s. of esophagus. Paroxysmal dysphagia (inability to swallow), often associated with a sense of constriction in the chest. Little or no loss of flesh.

Progn. For life, good, but indefinite as regards duration.

TREATMENT: Search for exciting cause and remove. Treatment largely dietetic, hygienic and psychologic. Systematic passage of a bougie may be of great value. A mild electrical current may be applied through the bougie.

Characterized by intense dyspnea and occurs in spasmodic croup, true croup, ulceration of larynx, laryngismus stridulus, whooping cough, tetany, hysteria, hydrophobia, laryngeal crises of locomotor ataxia, when foreign bodies have lodged in larynx, when aneurysms or mediastinal tumors press on recurrent laryngeal nerve and irritate it.

s., habit. Spasms due to habit.

s., nodding. A psychogenic condition in adults, causing nodding of the head from clonic spasms of the sternomastoid muscles. A similar nodding in babies with head turning from side to side.

s., saltatory. Term employed to designate a condition allied to hysteria, in which a violent spasm seizes the muscles of the leg as soon as the feet touch

the ground and as a result patient is thrown violently in the air.

s., tetanic. S. in which contractions continue for a time without interruption.

s., tonic. Continued involuntary contractions.

s., torsion. Spasm characterized by a turning of a part, esp. the turning of the body at the pelvis.

s., toxic. S. due to poison.

s., winking. *Spasmus nictitans*, *q v*

spasm, words perf. to: camptospasm, carpopedal, child crowing, chirospasm, Chvostek's sign, clonic, clonospasm, clonus, facial, habit, hypertonus, mobile, Raynaud's disease, spasticity, tetanus, tetany, tic douloureux, tonic spasm, trismus.

spasmodic, spasmodic (spáz-mát'ík, -mód'ík) [G. *spasmos*, a convulsion]. Pert. to, like, or marked by, spasm. See *cholepathia spastica*.

s. asthma. A. caused by spasm of the bronchioles.

s. croup. *Laryngismus stridulus*.

s. stricture. Temporary narrowing of any canal, as the urethra, due to localized spasmodic muscular contraction of its coat.

spasmology (spáz-mól'ō-jī) [" + *logos*, a study]. The study of spasms, their nature and cause.

spasmolygmus (spáz-mō-līg'mūs) [" + *lygmōs*, a sob]. 1. Spasmodic hiccup. 2. Spasmodic sobbing.

spasmolytic (spáz-mō-līt'ík) [" + *lysis*, dissolution]. Checking or that which checks spasms.

spasmodymyorrhea (spáz'mō-mīks-or-re'ā) [" + *myxa*, mucus, + *rhoia*, flow]. Excessive secretion of intestinal mucus.

Syn. *myorrhea intestinalis*.

spasmophemia (spáz-mō-fē'mī-ā) [G. *spasmos*, convulsion, + *phēmē*, speech]. A spasmodic disorder of speech. **Syn.** *stuttering*.

spasmophilia (spáz-mō-fīl'ī-ā) [" + *philēin*, to love]. A tendency to tetany and convulsions; almost always associated with rickets.

spasmodic (spáz'mūs) [G. *spasmos*, convulsion]. Of the nature of a spasm.

spasmus (spáz'mūs) [L. from G. *spasmos*, convulsion]. A spasm.

s. agitans. Paralysis agitans, *q v*.

s. bronchialis. Bronchial asthma.

s. caninus. Spasm of face causing a constant grin. **Syn.** *risus sardonicus*.

s. coordinatus. Imitative or compulsive movements, as mimic tics or festination.

s. cynicus. Spasmodic contraction of muscles on both sides of the mouth.

s. Dublini. Rhythmic contractions, in rapid succession, of a group or groups of muscles, starting at an extremity or half of the face, and covering a large part or all of the body. **Progn.** Usually fatal. **Syn.** *electric chorea*.

s. glottidis. Spasm of larynx. **Syn.** *laryngismus stridulus*.

s. intestinorum. Pain in intestines. **Syn.** *enteralgia*.

s. nictitans. A winking movement of the eyelid.

s. nutans. Nodding spasm.

s. oculi. Nystagmus, *q v*.

spastic (spáz'tík) [G. *spastikos*, convulsive]. Resembling or of the nature of spasms or convulsions.

s. gait. A stiff movement with toes seeming to catch together and to drag.

s. hemiplegia. Partial hemiplegia with spasmodic muscular contractions.

s. paralysis. Muscular rigidity ac-

companioning partial paralysis. Usually due to a lesion involving upper motor neurons.

s. paraplegia. P. due to transverse lesions of the cord or sclerosis.

spasticity (spás-tís-tí-l) [G. *spastikos*, convulsive]. Hypertension of muscles causing stiff and awkward movements; the result of upper motor neuron lesion.

spatial (spá'shál). Pertaining to space.

s. discrimination. Syn. *two-point discrimination*. Ability to perceive as separate points of contact the two blunt points of a compass when applied to the skin.

spatula (spát-ú-lá) [L. *spatula*, a little sword]. Instrument for spreading or mixing semisolids.

It is usually flat, thin, somewhat flexible and shaped like a knife.

s. eye. Blades for separating lips of corneal wounds, arresting hemorrhage or for making pressure, sheet metal or rubber.

s. nasal. Device for holding mucous flaps in place or to guard against burning from cautery.

spay (spá) [Gael. *spoth*, castrate]. Surgical removal of ovaries, usually said of animals. See *castration*.

specialist (spesh'ál-íst) [L. *specialis*, special]. A physician who treats a special type of disease.

species (spé'shēz) [L. *species*, a kind]. Biol. Category of classification, a subdivision between a genus and a variety in which all the individuals are almost identical.

specific (spé-síf'ík) [L. *specificus*, pert. to a kind]. 1. A remedy having a curative effect on a particular disease or symptom. 2. Pert. to a species. 3. A disease always caused by the same organism. 4. Restricted, explicit, not generalized.

s. dynamic action. Abbr SDA. The increase in metabolic rate resulting from absorption of food. For protein it amounts to about 30%, for carbohydrates, 7%, and for fats, 4%.

s. gravity. Weight of a substance compared with an equal volume of water. Water is represented by 1 000.

specificity (spé-sí-fis'tí-tí) [L. *specificus*, pert. to a kind]. State of being specific; having a relation to a definite result, or to a particular cause.

specillum (spé-síl'lum) [L. *specillum*]. 1. Lens. 2. Button-shaped silver probe.

specimen (spēs'í-mén) [L. from *specere*, to look]. A part of a thing intended to show kind and quality of the whole, as a specimen of urine.

spectacles (spék'ták-lz) [L. *spectare*, to see]. Two lenses supported by a nose bridge and side pieces passing over the ears, to aid vision or protect the eyes.

spectro- [L.]. Combining form meaning *appearance, image, form, spectrum*.

spectrocolorimeter (spék-tró-kúl-or-lm'ët-ér) [L. *spectrum*, image, + *color*, color, + G. *metron*, measure]. Device for detecting color blindness by isolating a single spectral color.

spectrograph (spék'tró-gráf) [+ G. *graphein*, to write]. An instrument designed to photograph spectra on a sensitive photographic plate.

spectrometer (spék-tróm-ët-ér) [+ G. *metron*, a measure]. A spectroscopic so constructed that angular deviation of a ray of light produced by a prism or by a diffraction grating thus indicates the wave length.

spectrophotometer (spék'tró-fó-tóm-ët-ér) [+ G. *phōtos*, light, + *metron*, a

measure]. Device for measuring amt. of color in a solution by comparison with the spectrum.

spectrophotometry (spék'tró-fó-tóm-ët-rí) [+ + *metron*, a measure]. Estimation of coloring matter in a solution by use of the spectroscopic, or spectrophotometer.

spectrophotometer (spék'tró-pír-hē-ll-óm-ët-ér) [+ G. *pyr*, fire, + *hēlios*, sun, + *metron*, a measure]. Instrument to measure solar radiation.

spectroscope (spék'tró-skóp) [+ + *skopein*, to examine]. An instrument for separating radiant energy into its component frequencies or wave lengths by means of a prism or grating to form a correct spectrum for inspection.

spectroscopy (spék-trós'kó-pl) [+ + G. *skopein*, to examine]. The branch of physical science that treats of the phenomena observed with the spectroscopic, or those principles on which its action is based; also, the art of using the spectroscopic.

spectrum (spék'trum) [L. image]. Charted band of wave lengths of electromagnetic vibrations obtained by refraction and diffraction of ray of white light.

The visible spectrum consists of the colors from red to violet with wave lengths of 3900 Å to 7700 Å. When white light is passed through a prism, the various colors, because of different wave lengths, are refracted to various degrees giving rise to the diverse colors of the rainbow. These are violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange, and red.

The invisible spectrum includes rays less than 3900 Å in length (ultraviolet, roentgen or X, gamma, and cosmic rays) and those exceeding 7700 Å in length. The latter include infra-red rays, high frequency oscillations used in short and long wave diathermy, radio, hertzian and very long electric waves. These range in length from 7700 Å to 5,000,000 meters.

s. invisible. Spectral portion either below the red (infrared) or above the violet (ultraviolet), which is invisible to the eye, the waves being too long or too short to affect the retina.

s. visible. Seven colors from red to violet.

speculum (spék'ú-lum) (pl. *specula*) [L. *speculum*, a mirror]. 1. Instrument for examination of canals. 2. Membrane separating ant. cornua of lateral ventricles of brain. Syn: *septum pellucidum*.

s. ear. Short, funnel-shaped tubes, tubular or bivalve; former preferable.

s. eye. Device for separating eyelids. Plated steel wire, plain. Von Graefe's, Steven's or Luer's most common.

speech. 1. Verbal expression of one's thought. 2. The act of uttering articulate words or sounds. 3. Words that are spoken. Primatively, certain crude sounds served as warnings or threats in much the same way as did facial and bodily expressions. As sounds became highly differentiated, each became associated, and gradually identified with a certain idea.

These word-symbols are a most valuable tool in ideation and thinking is very largely dependent on this internal speech. Further identifications have made possible visual symbols (written language); though primitive written language was entirely unrelated—series of pictures and crude representations.

External speech requires the coordination of larynx, mouth, lips, chest, and abdominal muscles. These have no special innervation for speech but the upper neurons respond to complex motor pattern fields which convert the idea into suitable motor stimuli.

s. abnormalities. Speech failure results in *motor aphasia* in which the patient is speechless but there is no paralysis of muscles of articulation. Although unable to express his thoughts in words, the patient can still understand what he hears and reads.

Labialism is the excessive use of labial sounds.

Absent speech or hoarseness may be part of a hysteria, in epilepsy one finds a monotonous "woody" sound. Aphasias are also described as sensory.

When a word is heard, but the patient has no idea of its meaning, we speak of word-deafness. Similarly, word-blindness means that the written symbol might as well be a foreign word. This is sometimes called *alexia*. **Aphasia*** in right-handed patients is classically referable to left-brained brain lesions, but the concept of centers for internal speech esp. is rather misleading. It is probably a diffuse cortical activity and countless minor distortions occur in addition to those mentioned. Chief of those not enumerated is the slurring speech of *paresis**; here letters and syllables are omitted without recognition of defect, and this further identifies the abnormality. **Dysarthria*** describes any defect of articulation; muscular tone disturbances as seen in cerebellar disease, chorea, paralysis agitans, lenticular degeneration, multiple sclerosis producing jerky, monotonous or scanning speech.

Paralysis due to bilateral medullary pathology results in indistinct enunciation (mouthful speech) often entirely unintelligible. **Pseudobulbar palsy** (as in cases of double hemiplegia) adds a slow spastic characteristic. Peripheral nerve lesions, cleft palate, adenoids, myasthenia gravis, merely suggest the many possible modifications.

Stammering and stuttering are probably psychogenic.

Emotional values may be added to speech qualities; tremulousness and tension may render the voice high-pitched, irritating, or unsustained and broken. Emotional flattening may occur in the neuroses and psychoses. In the latter, diagnostic changes may occur in the stream of talk.

Slowing is common in all depressed states. When complete (mutism) it suggests the negativism esp. likely to occur in schizophrenia. Aphonic-like aphasia patients will find some means of communication.

Excessive talk flow is seen in mania and excited states generally. When merely voluble but relevant, it constitutes circumstantiality. If the goal ideal is lost, irrelevancy is associated with a "flight of ideas"—in extreme form a "word salad." The manner of speech often mirrors the mood.

Neologisms are words created by the patient, often of no apparent significance.

Stereotyped speech is constant repetition of a word or phrase. It should be distinguished from *perseveration* in which the repetition is against the intention or wishes of the patient.

Amentia* invariably delays speech ap-

pearance and its faulty development is of diagnostic value. Its delayed or non-appearance may be referable to deafness (deaf-mutism). Childish indistinctness (e. g., r's replaced by w's) may persist in feeble-minded adults (*lalling-smudging*).

s. aphonic. Whispering.

s. ataxic. Defective speech resulting from muscular incoordination usually the result of cerebellar disorder.

s. clipped. Same as scamping speech.

s. echo. Parrotlike repetition of words spoken by others. **Syn:** *echolalia*.

s. interjectional. Speech characterized by inarticulate sounds.

s. mirror. Reversing the order of syllables of a word.

s. scamping. Omission of consonants or syllables when unable to pronounce them.

s. scanning. A staccato-like speech with pauses bet. syllables.

s. slurring. Slovenly articulation of letters difficult to pronounce.

s. staccato. Slow and laborious speech with each syllable pronounced separately, as in multiple sclerosis.

speech, words pert. to: *acataphasia*, alliteration, allolalia, alogia, anarthria, literalis, anchone, angophrasia, aphasia, aphemia, aphonia, aphrasia, aphthenia, apthongia, articulation, asaphia, ataxophrasia, baryglossia, barylalia, baryphonia, betacism, bradyarthria, bradylalia, bradyphrasia, bradyphrenia, bredouillement, cataphasia, deaf mute, divagation, dyslalia, dysphasia, dysphemism, dysphonia, egophony, hyperplasia, labialism, lallation, latopathy, lalopelia, monophasia, mute, mutism, nyctophonia, onomatomania, onomatopoeism, oxylalia, pallinphrasia, perseveration, scanning speech, speech center, stammering, stutter, tachyphasia, Wernicke's syndrome.

spend (spënd) [L. *dispendere*, to expend]. To ejaculate semen in coitus or masturbate, or during sleep.

sperm (sperm) [G. *sperma*, seed]. 1. The male germ cell. 2. Male fertilizing secretion. **Syn:** *semen*.

s. cell. A spermatozoon or spermatid.

s. center. The spermatozoon's centrosome during fertilization.

s. nucleus. That of a spermatozoon.

sperma (sper'mä) [G. *sperma*, seed]. 1. Testicular secretion containing the male reproductive cells. **Syn:** *semen*. 2. Individual male germ cell.

spermacrasia (sper'mäk-rä'zi-ä) [" + *akrasia*, bad mixture]. Lack of spermatozoa in the semen.

spermatemphraxis (sper-mät-ëm-fräks'is) [" + *emphraxis*, stoppage]. An obstruction to emission of semen.

spermatic (sper-mät'ik) [G. *sperma*, semen]. Pert. to semen or sperm.

s. arteries. Two long, slender vessels, branches of the abdominal aorta, following each spermatic cord to the testes.

s. cord. The cord suspending the testis composed of *veins*, *arteries*, *lymphatics*, *nerves*, and the *vas deferens*. **Syn:** *cord*, *infundibuloform*, *varicocele*.

s. duct. Canal for passage of semen, esp. the *ductus deferens* and the *ejaculatory duct*.

s. vein. One of two veins draining the testes. The right one empties into the inferior vena cava, the left one into the left renal vein. In the spermatic cord, each forms a dilated *pampiniform plexus*.

spermatoidal (sperm'ät-i-sld'äl). De-

lysis, dissolution]. Destroying spermatozoa

spermatopathia, spermatopathy (sper"mă-tō-păth'ī-ă, sper-măt-ōp'ă-thī) [" + pathos, disease] Disease of sperm cells or their secreting glands or ducts.

spermatophobia (sper-măt-ô-fô'bi-ă) [" + *phobos*, fear]. Abnormal fear of being afflicted with spermatorrhea, involuntary loss of semen.

spermatoplasia (sper''māt-ō-plā'nī-ă) [*sper* + *planē*, a wandering]. An assumed metastasis of semen

spermatopoietic (sper-măt-ō-poy-ēt'ik) [*+ poietin*, to make]. Promoting the formation and secretion of semen

spermatorrhea (sper-măt-or-ē'ă) ['' + *rhoia*, a flow]. Abnormally frequent, involuntary loss of semen without orgasm

spermatoschesis (sper-māt-ōs'kē-sīs) [*+* *schesis*, a checking]. Suppression of the seminal fluid.

spermatospore (sper-mat'ō-spōr) [*" + sporos*, a seed]. A primitive cell from which spermatozoa arise. **SYN.** *sper-*

spermatoxin (sper-măt-ō-tōks'In) ['' + *toxikon*, poison] A toxin which destroys spermatozoa. SYN *spermatorin*.

spermatovum (sper-măt-ô'vûm) [' + L ovum, egg]. A fecundated or impregnated ovum.

spermatoxin (sper-mă-tōks'in) [*+* *tor-ikon*, poison] A toxin which causes destruction of spermatozoa.

spermatozoa (sper''măt-o-zō'ă) [" +

spermatozoon (sper"măt-ō-zō-ŏn) (pl *spermatozoa*) [" + zōon, life] The mature male sex or germ cell formed within the seminiferous tubules of the testes.

The spermatozoon has a broad, oval, flattened head with a nucleus and a protoplasmic neck or middle piece and tail. It is about $1/500$ in. in length and resembles a tadpole.

It has the power of self-propulsion by means of a flagellum. Developed after puberty from the *spermatids* in the testes in enormous quantities. The head pierces the envelope of the ovum and loses its tail when fusion of the 2 cells takes place.

spermaturia (sper-măt-ŭ'ri-ă) [*G. sperma*, seed, + *ouron*, urine]. Semen discharged with the urine.

spermectomy (sper-měk'tō-mī) [*" + ek-tomē*, excision] Resection of a portion of the spermatic cord and duct.

spermic (sper'mik) [*G. sperma*, seed]
Concerning sperm, male reproductive cells.

spermicidal (sper"mī-sī'dāĭ) [" + L. *cidus*, from *caedere*, to kill]. Killing spermatozoa.

spermicide (sper'mi-sīd) [*" + L. cidus, from caedere, to kill*]. An agent which kills spermatozoa.

spermidine. A protein isolated from spermatozoa.
spermiduct (sper'mī-dūkt) [*"* + *L. ductus*,

spermene. A protein isolated from sper-

spermiogenesis. The processes involved in the transformation of a spermatid to a functional spermatozoon.

a functional spermatozoon.

spermium. A spermatozoon, *q.v.*
spermoblast (sper'mō-blāst) [*"* + *blastos*,
 a germ]. A cell developing into a sper-

matoozon. SYN: *spermatoblast* or *spermatid*.

spermolith (sper'mō-lith) [+ lithos, stone]. A calculus in the seminal vesicle or spermatic duct.

spermolysin (sper-mō-'līs'in). A cytolytic formed following the inoculation of spermatozoa.

spermolytic (sper-mō-lit'ik) [+ lysis, dissolution]. Causing the destruction of spermatozoa.

spermoneuralgia (sper'mō-nū-rāl'jī-ā) [+ neuron, nerve, + algos, pain]. Neuralgic pain in the testicles and spermatic cord.

spermophlebectasia (sper'mō-nē-bēk-tā'-zī-ā) [+ phleps, phleb-, vein, + ek-tasis, dilatation]. Varicosity of the spermatic veins.

spermoplasm (sper'mō-plāzm) [+ plasma, a thing formed]. The protoplasm of a male germ cell.

spermosphere (sper'mō-sfēr) [+ sphaira, a circle]. Mass of spermatoblasts derived from spermatogonia.

spermospore (sper'mō-spōr) [+ sporos, seed]. A primitive cell from which spermatozoa originate. SYN *spermatogonium*, *spermatospore*.

sp. gr. Abbv for *specific gravity*.

spēs phthistica (spēs' tiz'tik-ā) [L *spēs*, hope, + *phthsis*, consumption]. A sense of well-being, happiness, and hopefulness in patients ill with tuberculosis.

The cause may be an underlying fear from which the patient tries to escape, and accomplishes it by repression, which manifests itself by characteristic behavior of the opposite extreme.

sphacelate (sfās-ēl-āt) [G *sphakelos*, gangrene]. 1. To affect with gangrene. 2. Gangrenous. SYN *mortified*, *necrosed*.

sphacelation (sfās-ēl-ā'shūn) [G *sphakelos*, gangrene]. Mortification, formation of a mass of gangrenous tissue. SYN *gangrene*, *necrosis*.

sphacelism (sfās-ēl-izm) [+ -ismos, condition]. Condition of being affected with sphacelus, or gangrene. SYN *necrosis*.

sphaceloderma (sfās-ēl-ō-der'mā) [+ derma, skin]. Gangrene of the skin, esp. when symmetrical. SEE *Raynaud's disease*.

sphacelotoxin (sfās-ēl-ō-tōks'in) [+ toxikon, poison]. Poisonous principle obtained from ergot used as an echolic. SYN *spasmodin*.

sphacelous (sfās-ēl-ūs) [G *sphakelos*, gangrene]. Pert to a slough or patch of gangrene. SYN *gangrenous*, *necrosed*, *necrotic*.

sphacelus (sfās-ēl-ūs) [G *sphakelos*, gangrene]. 1. A necrosed mass of tissue. SYN: *slough*. 2. Process of becoming gangrenous. SYN *gangrene*, *mortification*, *necrosis*.

sphagiasmus (sfā-jā-āz'mūs) [G *sphagiasmos*, a slaying]. Spasm of neck muscles occurring in an epileptic seizure.

sphagitis (sfā-jī'tis) [G *sphagē*, throat, + -itis]. Inflammation of the throat.

sphenon (sfē'nī-ōn) [G *sphēn*, wedge]. Point at apex of the sphenoidal angle of the parietal bone.

spheno- [G.]. Combining form meaning a wedge, the sphenoid bone.

sphenothmoid (sfē'nō-ēth'moyd) [+ ethmos, sieve, + eidos, form]. Pert. to the sphenoid and the ethmoid bones.

s. recess. Groove back and above the sup. concha, or turbinate bone.

sphenoid (sfē'noyd) [G *sphēn*, wedge, + eidos, form]. Cuneiform, or wedge-shaped.

s. bone. Large bone at base of skull

bet. occipital and ethmoid in front, and the parietals and temporal bones at the side.

s. fissure. Fissure in sphenoid and frontal bones for nerves and blood vessels.



SPHENOID BONE.

(superior side)

1. Body. 2. Sella turcica. 3. Small wing. 4. Anterior clinoid process. 5. Tuberculum sella. 6. Great wing. 7. Pterygoid process.

sphenoiditis (sfē-noy-dī'tis) [G. *sphēn*, wedge, + eidos, form, + -itis, inflammation]. 1. Inflammation of the sphenoidal sinus. 2. Necrosis of the sphenoid bone.

sphenoidotomy. Incision into sphenoid bone.

sphenomaxillary (sfē'no-māks'il-lā-rī) [+ L. *maxilla*, jaw]. Concerning the sphenoid and the maxilla.

sphenopalatine (sfē'nō-pāl'āt-ēn) [+ L. *palatum*, palate]. Concerning the sphenoid and palatine bones.

sphenosis. Condition in which fetus becomes wedged in pelvis.

sphenotresia (sfē'nō-trē'zī-ā) [+ *trēsīs*, a boring]. Perforating of the basal part of the fetal skull in craniotomy.

sphenotribe (sfē'nō-trīb) [+ *tribeire*, to crush]. Instrument for breaking up basal part of fetal cranium.

sphere (sfēr) [G. *sphaira*, a globe]. 1. A ball or globelike structure. 2. The limited space of one's action, esp. that in which one is most capable.

s., attraction. SYN *cell center*. A clear region in cytoplasm close to nucleus and usually containing a centriole or diplosome (a divided centricule).

spheresthesia (sfē-rēs-thē'zī-ā) [+ *ansthēsis*, sensation]. A morbid sensation, as of swallowing a globe in the throat.

spherical (sfēr'ī-kāl) [G. *sphaira*, a globe]. Having the form of, or pert. to, a sphere. SYN: *globular*.

spherocyte. An erythrocyte which assumes a spheroid shape.

spherocytosis (sfēr-ō-sī-tō'sis). Condition in which erythrocytes assume a spheroid shape. Occurs in certain hemolytic anemias.

spheroid (sfēr'oyd) [+ eidos, form]. 1. A body shaped like a sphere. 2. Sphere-shaped.

spherolith (sfēr'ō-lith) [+ lithos, a stone]. A minute concretion in the kidney of the newly born.

spheroma (sfēr-ō-mā) [+ -ōma, tumor]. A tumor of spherical form.

spherometer (sfēr-rōm'ēt-ēr) [+ *metron*, a measure]. Device to ascertain curvature of a surface.

spherospermia (sfēr'ō-sper'mī-ā) [+ sperma, seed]. Round spermatozoa without tails.

spherule (sfēr'ūl) [L *sphaerula*, a little

- globe]. 1. A very small sphere. 2. A minute granule found in center of a centromere of a chromosome.
- sphincter** (sfɪŋk'tər) [G. *sphigktēr*, a binder]. Circular muscle constricting an orifice. See: *tenesmus*.
- s. ampullae**. Delicate network of fibers about ampulla of Vater, occasionally present in adults, a part of s. of Oddi.
- s. ani**. S. that closes the anus, the external one being of striated muscle, the internal one, of plain muscle.
- s. bladder**. Plain muscle about opening of bladder into the urethra.
- s. cardiac**. Plain muscle about the esophagus at cardiac opening into the stomach.
- s. choledochus**. Smooth muscle investing common bile duct just before its junction with pancreatic duct; a part of s. of Oddi.
- s. ileocecal**. Plain muscle about the ileum at its opening into the cecum.
- s. of Oddi**. Contracted region in common bile duct at ampulla of Vater.
- s. pancreaticus**. Smooth muscle encircling pancreatic duct just before it joins ampulla.
- s. pyloric**. A thickening of the muscular wall around the pyloric orifice.
- sphincteralgia** (sfɪŋk't-ər-āl'i-ā) [G. *sphigktēr*, a binder, + *algos*, pain]. Pain in the sphincter and muscles.
- sphincterectomy** (sfɪŋk't-ər-ēk'tō-mī) [" + *ektomē*, excision]. 1. Dissection of any sphincter muscle. 2. Excision of part of the iris' pupillary border, oblique blepharotomy.
- sphincterismus** (sfɪŋk't-ər-iz'mūs) [" + *ismos*, condition]. Spasm of sphincter and muscles.
- sphincteritis** (sfɪŋk't-ər-i'tis) [" + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of any sphincter muscle.
- sphincterolysis** (sfɪŋk't-ər-ōl'i-sis) [" + *lysis*, dissolution]. Freeing of the iris from the cornea in anterior synechia affecting only the pupillary border.
- sphincteroplasty** (sfɪŋk't-ər-ō-plās'tī) [" + *plassein*, to form]. Plastic operation upon any sphincter muscle.
- sphincteroscope** (sfɪŋk't-ər-ō-skōp) [" + *skopein*, to examine]. Instrument for inspection of a sphincter.
- sphincterotomy** (sfɪŋk't-ər-ōt-ōmī) [" + *tomē*, a cutting]. Cutting of a sphincter muscle.
- sphygmīc** (sfɪg'mīk) [G. *sphygmos*, pulse]. Relating to the pulse.
- sphygmo-** [G. *sphygmos*, pulse]. Combining form meaning the pulse.
- sphygmobolometer** (sfɪg'mō-bō-lōm'ē-tēr) [G. *sphygmos*, pulse, + *bōlos*, mass, + *metron*, a measure]. Device to measure force of the pulse rather than the blood pressure.
- sphygmocardiogram** (sfɪg'mō-kar'dī-ō-grām) [" + *kardia*, heart, + *gramma*, a mark]. A tracing made by a sphygmocardiograph of the heartbeat and radial pulse.
- sphygmocardiograph** (sfɪg'mō-kar'dī-ō-grāf) [" + " + *graphein*, to write]. Device for recording the radial pulse and the heartbeat.
- sphygmocardioscope** (sfɪg'mō-kar'dī-ō-skōp) [" + " + *skopein*, to examine]. Device for recording the action of the pulse and heart. SYN: *sphygmocardiograph*.
- sphygmochronograph** (sfɪg'mō-krō'nō-grāf) [" + *chronos*, time, + *graphein*, to write]. A sphygmograph recording graphically time bet. the heartbeat and the pulse.
- sphygmogram** (sfɪg'mō-grām) [" + *gramma*, a mark]. A tracing of the pulse made by using the sphygmograph.
- sphygmograph** (sfɪg'mō-grāf) [" + *graphein*, to write]. Instrument for recording differences of pulse beat in disease and health.
- sphygmoid** (sfɪg'moyd) [" + *eidōs*, form]. Resembling the pulse.
- sphygmology** (sfɪg'mōl-ō-jī) [" + *logos*, a study]. The study of the pulse.
- sphygmomanometer** (sfɪg'mō-mān-ōm'ēt-ēr) [" + *manos*, thin, + *metron*, a measure]. Instrument for determining arterial pressure.
- sphygmometer** (sfɪg'mōm'ēt-ēr) [" + *metron*, a measure]. Instrument for measuring the pulse. SYN: *sphygmograph*.
- sphygmophone** (sfɪg'mō-fōn) [" + *phōnē*, a voice]. Instrument for hearing the pulse beat.
- sphygmoplethysmograph** (sfɪg'mō-plēth-iz-mō-grāf) [" + *plēthysmos*, increase, + *graphein*, to write]. Device which traces the pulse with its curve of fluctuation in volume.
- sphygmoscope** (sfɪg'mō-skop) [" + *skopein*, to examine]. Instrument for showing the heart's movements or pulsations of arteries and veins.
- sphygm systole** (sfɪg'mō-sis'tō-lē) [" + *systolē*, contraction]. The segment of the pulse wave that corresponds to the heart's systole.
- sphygmotonograph** (sfɪg'mō-tō'nō-grāf) [" + *tonos*, tone, + *graphein*, to write]. An instrument for recording both blood pressure and pulse pressure.
- sphygmotonometer** (sfɪg'mō-tō'nōm'ēt-ēr) [" + " + *metron*, a measure]. Instrument for ascertaining elasticity of walls of an artery.
- sphygmus** (sfɪg'mūs). A pulse or pulsation.
- sphryectomy** (sfī-rēk'tō-mī) [G. *sphrya*, malleus, + *ektomē*, excision]. Surgical excision of the malleus.
- sphryotomy** (sfī-rōt'ō-mī) [" + *tomē*, a cutting]. Partial excision of the malleus.
- spica** (spī'kā) [L. *spica*, ear of grain]. A reverse spiral bandage, the turn of which crosses like letter V. See: *bandage*.
- spicular** (spīk'ū-lar) [L. *spiculum*, a dart]. Pert. to, or resembling, a spicule; dart-like.
- spicule** (spīk'ūl) [L. *spiculum*, a dart]. A small, needle-shaped body.
- s. bony**. A needle-shaped fragment of bone.
- spiculum** (spīk'ū-lūm) (pl. *spicula*) [L. *spiculum*, a dart]. A sharp, small spike. SYN: *spicule*.
- spider** (spī'dər). An insect, belonging to the order *Araneae*, sub-class *Arachnida*, class *Arachnoidea*, phylum *Arthropoda*. Body is divided into cephalothorax and abdomen joined by narrow waist, usually possess four pairs of legs, poison fangs, breathes by both lungs and trachea, and often possesses spinnerettes.
- s. bites or poisoning**. All spider bites are not dangerous.
- SYN:** In general, the victim is often bitten about the genitalia. Local symptoms are slight burning followed in about half an hour by severe radiating pains, often extending long distances from puncture. Sloughing at site and along lymphatics may occur. Collapse, uncon-

sciousness, convulsions, and death sometimes follow.

s., black widow. The female of *Latroctes mactans*. It is glossy black in color with a brilliant red or yellow spot, usually shaped like an hour-glass or two triangles, on under surface of the abdomen. Its bite causes excruciating pain and may prove fatal.

Sym. Initially, the sensation resembles the prick of a pin. From a few minutes to several hours later, severe pain radiates from the wound, becoming general and resulting in paroxysmal cramps, often accompanied by nausea, cold sweats, urinary retention and perhaps delirium. The symptoms may last for hours or for 2 or 3 days.

Avoid all stimulants. Suction is of little value as the toxin is rapidly absorbed. Calcium gluconate intravenously often gives relief from pain. Large doses of morphine, repeated when necessary, given slowly by vein, also controls pain. Heat, a hot tub, and forcing fluids also recommended. Serum treatment is not satisfactory. **See bites**

s. cells. Branching cells in neuroglia. **See: Dettler's cell, neuroglia cell.**

s. fingers. Abnormally long phalanges of the fingers. **Syn: arachnodactyly.**

s. nevus. A branched growth on the skin of dilated capillaries, resembling a spider. **Syn: nevus araneus.**

Spies' diet. One for pellagra

Brewer's yeast, milk, eggs, lean meat and perhaps calves' liver, all in greater abundance than in Goldberger's* diet.

spigelian line (spi-jē'l-ān) **Syn: linea semilunaris or semilunar line.** Line on abdomen lying parallel to median line and marking edge of rectus abdominis muscle.

s. lobe. A small lobe behind right lobe of liver. **Syn: lobus caudatus of liver.**

spil (spil) [A.S. *spillan*, to squander] An overflow.

s., cellular. Dissemination of cells through lymph or the blood resulting in metastasis.

spiloma, pilus (spi-lō'mā, spi'lūs) [G. *spiloma*, spot]. A mole or discoloration of skin. **Syn: nevus**

spiloplexialia (spi'lō-plāk's-i-ā) [G. *spilos*, spot, + *plax*, plate]. A red spot appearing in leprosy.

spina (spi'nā) (pl. *spinæ*) [L. *spina*, thorn]. 1 Any spinelike protuberance. 2 The spine.

s. bifida. Congenital defect in walls of spinal canal caused by lack of union bet. the laminae of the vertebrae.

Lumbar portion is part chiefly affected, 50% of all cases occurring in this region, 12% in lumbosacral, and 27% sacral.

Sym: As result of this deficiency the membranes of the cord are pushed through the opening, forming a tumor known as *spina bifida*, on account of condition of spine which gives rise to the deformity, and as *hydrorrhachis* on account of the fluid contained in the tumor.

s. bifida occulta. Failure of vertebrae to close but lacking hernial protrusion.

spinach (spi'n-ach) [Spanish *espinaca*]. **Comp:** Oxalates prevail. **Av. Serving:** 75 Gm. **Pro. 1.6, Fat 0.2, Carbo. 0.8.**

VITAMINS: A+++ , B++ , C+++ , G+++.

ASH CONST: Ca 0.067, Mg 0.027, K

0.774, Na 0.125, P 0.068, Cl 0.074, S 0.038, Fe 0.0036.

Action: Laxative, antitoxic and valuable for its mineral content. **Sx:** *atriphicisim*.

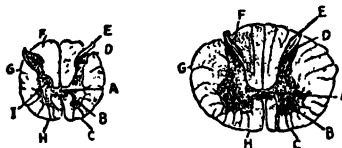
spinal (spi'nāl) [L. *spina*, a thorn]. Pert. to the spine or spinal cord.

s. anesthesia. An anesthetic injected into the spinal canal.

RS: anesthesia, cisternal puncture, lumbar puncture, spinal puncture.

s. canal. Canal of the vertebral column. **RS. intrathecal, spina bifida, spinal puncture.**

s. column. The vertebral column enclosing spinal cord. Thirty-three bones in all, 7 cervical, 12 dorsal or thoracic, 5 lumbar, 5 sacral vertebrae forming 1 bone and 4 coccygeal vertebrae which, like the sacrum, are fused into 1 bone.



1
SPINAL CORD, CROSS SECTION OF

1. Thoracic Portion

A. Central canal B. Anterior horns. C. Anterior roots D. Posterior horns. E. Posterior roots. F. Posterior columns. G. Lateral columns. H. Anterior columns. I. Clarke's columns.

2. Cervical Enlargement.

A. Central canal B. Anterior horns. C. Anterior roots D. Posterior horns E. Posterior roots. F. Posterior columns. G. Lateral columns. H. Anterior columns.

s. cord. An ovoid column of nervous tissue about 44 cm. long, flattened anteroposteriorly, extending from the medulla to the 2nd lumbar vertebra in the spinal canal. From the spinal cord issue all nerves to the trunk and limbs. It serves as a center for spinal reflexes and as a conducting pathway to and from the brain.

In cross section, it does not fill the vertebral space, being surrounded by the pia mater, the cerebrospinal fluid, the arachnoid, and the dura mater, which latter fuses with the periosteum of the inner surfaces of the vertebrae.

The gray substance forms an "H," there being a post. and ant. horn in either half. The ant. horn is composed of motor cells from which the fibers making up the motor portions of the peripheral nerves arise. Sensory neurons enter posteriorly.

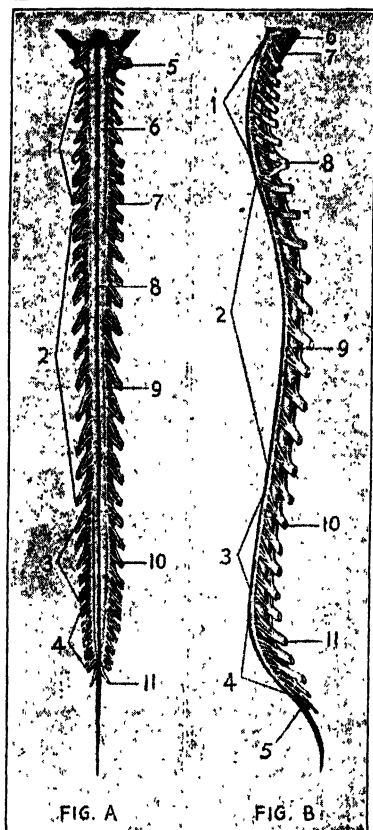
The "H" also divides the surrounding white matter into post., lateral and ant. bundles. These serve to connect brain and cord in both directions as well as various portions of the cord itself.

From the s. c. issue all nerves to the trunk and limbs, and it is the center of reflex action containing the conducting paths to and from the brain.

s. curvature. Abnormal curvature of the spine, frequently constitutional in children.

It may be *angular* (caries), or *lateral* (scoliosis), or *anteroposterior* (kyphosis, *lordosis*).

s. c., angular. Caries of the spine. **Syn: Pott's disease, q.v.**



SPINAL CORD.
A. Anterior View of Spinal Cord.
 1. Cervical nerves 2 Thoracic nerves 3 Lumbar nerves 4 Sacral nerves 5. Hypoglossal nerves 6. Anterior funiculus 7 Cervical enlargement 8 Anterior medial fissure 9 Anterior lateral sulcus 10. Lumbar enlargement 11 Cerebral nerve

B. Lateral View of Spinal Cord.
 1. Cervical portion of spinal cord. 2. Thoracic portion 3 Lumbar portion. 4. Sacral portion 5 Filum terminale. 6. Sacral portion of accessory nerve. 7 Cervical enlargement 8 Eighth cervical nerve 9 Lateral funiculus 10. Twelfth thoracic nerve 11. Fifth lumbar nerve

s. c., lateral. Deviation of spine to one or other side causing a twist of the spine.

s. fluid. Cerebrospinal fluid, *q v.*

It contains 55 to 75 mg of sugar per 100 cc. when normal. The sugar content is lower than that in the blood.

DIAG: Cell count: If normal, 0 to 6 cells per cmm. Increased in all diseased states, several hundred or thousands in meningitis, when fluid becomes opaque.

Lymphocytes found in encephalitis and tuberculous meningitis; polymorphonuclears predominate in septic meningitis and epidemic meningitis.

Bloody fluid: Brain hemorrhages due to arteriosclerosis, high blood pressure, tumors and other causes.

Encephalitis: Sugar content is increased, fluid clear, cell count 100 plus. Forms a spider web clot on standing. **SEE: meningitis.**

Globulin: Absent during health, positive in disease.

Microorganisms: Meningococci, streptococci, pneumococci, tubercle bacilli, and influenza bacilli may be present, any of which may be indicative of meningitis. Epidemic meningitis indicated by Gram-negative, intracellular diplococcus, biscuit-shaped microorganisms. Typhoid bacilli may produce meningeal symptoms in typhoid fever. Long chains of hemolytic, green-producing streptococci enter the meninges through the ear, the lungs being the invading point of pneumococci, influenza bacilli, and pneumobacilli. All these may be found in smears, though sometimes missed and found in cultures.

Meningitis*: Lower spinal fluid sugar than sugar content of blood; 25 to 15 mg. If suppurative m. spinal fluid is puslike and turbid, but it is clear in tuberculous m., encephalitis and poliomyelitis.

Poliomyelitis*: Same as in encephalitis, *q v.*

RS anhydromyelia, calcinorrhachia, cerebrospinal fluid.

s. fusion. After removal of herniated disks, methylacrylic has been molded into an interspace for spinal stabilization.

s. ganglion. Enlargement on dorsal or posterior root of a spinal nerve composed principally of cell bodies of somatic and visceral afferent neurons.

s. nerves. Those arising from the spinal cord; 31 pairs, consisting of 8 cervical, 12 thoracic, 5 lumbar, 5 sacral, and 1 coccygeal, corresponding with the spinal vertebrae. **SEE: skeleton.**

Each spinal nerve is attached to the spinal cord by two roots: a dorsal or posterior sensory root and a ventral or anterior root. The former consists of afferent fibers conveying impulses to the cord, the latter of efferent fibers conveying impulses from the cord. A typical spinal nerve, on passing through the intervertebral foramen, divides into four branches, a recurrent branch, a dorsal ramus or post. primary division, a ventral ramus, or ant. primary division, and two rami communicantes (white and gray) which pass to ganglia of the sympathetic trunk.

s. puncture. Puncture of the spinal cavity with a needle to extract the spinal fluid for diagnostic purposes, or to relieve tension aroused by pressure of the fluid, or to induce anesthesia, or to prevent an excess of fluid when a liquid is to be injected.

SITE OF PUNCTURE: To prevent injury of the nerve fibers, the puncture usually made at the juncture bet. the 3rd and 4th lumbar vertebrae. A line drawn posteriorly from the crest of one ilium over the crest of the other will usually pass over the tip of the spinous process of the 4th lumbar vertebra. The point for the needle injection is directly above this line.

BLOOD PRESSURE: The blood pressure drops with the removal of the fluid from

the spinal canal. If the puncturing is made for the purpose of lowering the blood pressure, or to remove fluid "under pressure," a manometer should show the reading as the fluid escapes. If 10 mm. of mercury decrease, the withdrawal of the fluid should be discontinued. The dripping of the fluid under normal conditions may be estimated as one drop every 3 to 5 seconds, which is merely a rough estimate. *See: cisternal puncture.*

NP Drape a small table with a sterile sheet. Doctor's gown and gloves, flat gauze and iodine sponges are placed on the table. Sterile sponges and adhesive plaster should be in readiness. Patient should sit with feet over side of table, arms crossed with elbows on knees and head well forward. After injection of anesthetic patient is slowly placed in dorsal position. Then table is slowly tipped into Trendelenburg position. The patient's head and shoulders must be kept lower than the pelvis.

s. reflex. Any reflex centering in the spinal cord.

s. shock. Effects resulting from transverse section of spinal cord and which occur in segments below level of section. Principal effects are (a) anesthesia, (b) paralysis, (c) loss of muscle tone, and (d) suppression of reflexes, both visceral and somatic.

spinalgia (spi-nāl'jī-ā) [*L. spina*, thorn, + *G. algos*, pain]. Pain in a vertebra under pressure.

spinalis (spi-nāl'is). A muscle attached to the spinal process of a vertebra. *See Table of Muscles in Appendix.*

spinant (spi'nānt) [*L. spina*, thorn] Any agent which increases spinal cord excitability.

spinate (spi'nāt) [*L. spina*, thorn]. Having spines or shaped like a thorn.

spindle (spin'dl) [*A.S. spinel*] 1 A fusiform-shaped body. 2 The portion of the achromatic apparatus seen in mitosis consisting of a bundle of delicate fibrils which connect the two centrosomes or asters. The chromosomes arrange themselves on the spindle in an equatorial plate.

s., aortic. A dilatation of the aorta following the aortic isthmus.

s. cells. Fusiform cells.

s. legged. Having long, thin legs.

s., neuromuscular. A complex sensory nerve ending consisting of muscle fibers enclosed within a capsule and supplied by an afferent nerve fiber. It mediates proprioceptive sensations and reflexes.

s., neurotendinous. *SYN: Golgi tendon organ.* A proprioceptive nerve ending found in a tendon, in muscle septa or sheaths, in a muscle tissue, or at junction of a muscle or tendon.

spine (spin). 1 A sharp process of bone. 2 The spinal column, consisting of 33 vertebrae. Cervical 7, thoracic 12, lumbar 5, sacral 5, coccyx 4. The bones of the sacrum and coccyx are ankylosed in adult life and counted as one each. *SYN: backbone.*

RS cephalorhachidian: cord, spinal: *cramp, curvature, rachialgia, rachitis, "rach-" words, scoliosis.*

s., alar, s., angular. Spinous process of the sphenoid bone. *SYN: spina angularis.*

s., anterior nasal. Projection formed by anterior prolongation of inferior border of nasal notch of maxilla.

s., bifid. *See: spina bifida.*

s., fracture of. A fractured spine is often treated in a plaster jacket with

the spine hyperextended to reduce the fracture. A window is cut over the abdomen. If the fracture is high the neck is included in the jacket, which must be short enough to allow flexion of the thighs. The patient is allowed to walk in the jacket, which is left on for 3 or 4 months. A vest is put on under this plaster, and the prominences are padded with felt. The muscles of the back are exercised by weight carrying on the head.

If the fracture involves the cord with paralysis below the injury, a plaster bed lined with felt is made. In nursing these cases, bedsores and cystitis must be prevented, both being dangerous from the point of view of septic absorption, which may cause the patient's death. An enema is given every other day. Traction to the legs to take the weight off the sacrum and prevent bedsores may be employed.

s., frontal. *SYN: nasal spine.* Sharp-pointed medial process extending downward from nasal process of frontal bone.

s., hemal. That part of the hemal arch of a typical vertebra that closes it in.

s., Henle's. *See: suprameatal s.*

s., iliac. One of four spines of the ilium, namely the *ant* and *post*, *inferior* spines and the *ant* and *post superior* spines.

s., ischial. Spine of the ischium, a pointed eminence on its post border.

s., mental. Small process on inner surface of mandible at back of symphysis formed of one or more small projections (*genital tubercles*).

s., nasal. A sharp process descending in middle line from inf surface of frontal bone bet the sup maxillae.

s., neural. Spinous process of a vertebra. The post. projection of the neural arch.

s., pharyngeal. Ridge under basilar process of the occipital bone.

s., posterior nasal. Spine formed by medial ends of horizontal processes of palatine bones.

s. of the pubes. A prominent tubercle on upper border of the pubis.

s. of the scapula. An osseous plate projecting from the post. surface of the scapula.

s., sciatic. Same as ischial spine.

s. of the sphenoid. Spinous process of greater sphenoid wing.

s., suprameatal. A small spine at junction of sup and post. walls of the ext auditory meatus. *SYN: Henle's spine.*

s., typhoid. Acute arthritis due to infection causing spinal ankylosis during or following typhoid fever.

spinifugal (spi-nī'ū-gāl) [*L. spina*, thorn, + *fugere*, to flee]. Moving away from the spinal cord.

spinobulbar (spi'no-būl'bar) [*" + G. bulbos*, a bulb]. Concerning the spinal cord and medulla oblongata.

spinocellular (spi'no-sēl'ū-lar) [*" + celula*, a little chamber]. Pert. to or like prickly cells.

spinocerebellar (spi'no-sēr-ē-bēl'ar) [*" + cerebellum*, little brain]. Concerning spinal cord and cerebellum.

spinocortical (spi'no-kōr'tī-kāl) [*" + cortex*, cortic-, rind]. Pert to the spinal cord and cerebral cortex. *SYN: cortico-spinal.*

spinoglenoid (spi'no-glēn'oyd) [*L. spina*, thorn, + *G. glēnē*, cavity, + *eidōs*, form]. Relating to the spine of scapula and glenoid cavity.

s. ligament. Ligament joining spine of the scapula to the border of the glenoid cavity.

spinous (sp'nūs) [L. *spina*, thorn]. Pert. to or resembling a spine.

s. point. Spot over a spinous process very sensitive to pressure.

s. process. Prominence at post. part of each vertebra.

spinotectal (spin-ō-tēkt'āl) Pertaining to the spinal cord and the tectum, the dorsal portion (corpora quadrigemina) of the midbrain

spinthariscopes (spin-thār'ī-skōp) [G. *spintharis*, spark, + *skopein*, to see]. Apparatus for examining the emanations of radium.

spintherism (spin'ther-izm) [G. *spintherizein*, to emit sparks]. Sensation of sparks before the eyes.

spintheropia (spin-thēr-ō-pī-ā) [“ + *ōps*, eye]. Subjective sensation of sparks before the eyes

spiradenitis (spi-rād-ēn-ī'tis). A funiculus beginning in coil of a sweat gland SYN: *hidrosadenitis phlegmonous*.

spiradenoma (spi-rād-en-ō-mā) [G. *speira*, coil, + *adēn*, gland, + *-ōma*, tumor]. Tumor of the sweat glands

spiral (spī'rāl) [G. *speira*, coil]. Coiling like the thread of a screw

s. bandage. Roller bandage to be applied spirally.

s. canal of the cochlea. The osseous (bony) cochlea enclosing the scala tympani, scala vestibuli, and cochlear duct.

s. canal of modiolus. One that runs spirally around the modiolus and containing spiral ganglion

s. lamina. SYN: *lamina spiralis*. A thin bony plate projecting from the modiolus into the cochlear canal dividing it into two portions, the upper scala vestibuli and lower scala tympani

s. organ of Corti. SEE *organ of Corti*. Structure in floor of cochlear duct resting on basilar membrane. It contains *hair cells* which serve as receptors for the sense of hearing

spirilla (spī-rī'lā) [L.]. Plural of *spirillum*.

spirillifid (spī-rī-līd'āl) [L. *spirillum*, coil, + *cidus*, from *caedere*, to kill]. Destroying spirochetes or spirilla.

spirillicide (spī-rī-līd-īd) [“ + *cidus*, from *caedere*, to kill]. Destructive to spirilla.

spirillolysis (spī-rī-līō-lī-sīs) [“ + G. *lysis*, dissolution]. The destruction of spirilla.

spirillosis (spī-rī-lō-sīs) [“ + G. *-ōsis*, condition]. A disease caused by presence of spirilla in the blood

spirillotropic (spī-rī-lō-trōp'ik) [“ + G. *trōpē*, a turning]. Having an attraction to spirilla.

spirillotropism (spī-rī-lōt'rō-plzm) [“ + “ + *ismos*, condition]. The ability to attract spirilla.

Spirillum (spi-rī'lūm) (pl. *Spirilla*) [L. coil]. A genus of spiral shaped motile microorganisms bacilli belonging to the family Pseudomonadaceae, tribe Spirillaceae. Found in fresh and salt water.

S. minus. Found in the blood of rats and mice. The causative agent of rat-bite fever.

spirīt (spī'rīt) [L. *spiritus*, breathing]. 1. Any distilled or volatile liquor or a solution of volatile liquid in alcohol. 2. Alcohol.

s. (off) ammonia. A mixture of ammonia, alcohol, and distilled water, employed as an antispasmodic and stimulant.

s. (off) bitter almond. A mixture of oil of bitter almond, almond, and dis-

tilled water, employed as flavoring agent.

s. (off) camphor. A mixture of camphor and alcohol, employed locally in treatment of sprains and similar painful conditions

s. (off) chloroform. A mixture of chloroform and alcohol, employed in relief of pain due to colic and similar affections

s. (off) ether. A mixture of ether and alcohol, employed as a stimulant and carminative

s. (off) ethyl nitrite. SYN: *sweet s. of niter*. An alcoholic solution of ethyl nitrite, employed as sedative, diuretic, and diaphoretic

s. (off) glyceryl trinitrate. An alcoholic solution of glyceryl trinitrate, employed in angina pectoris, asthma, and as a relaxant in arterial spasm

s. (off) juniper. A mixture of oil of juniper and alcohol, employed as a diuretic

s. (off) lavender. A mixture of oil of lavender flowers and alcohol, employed as a carminative and as a flavoring agent

s. (off) mustard. A solution of volatile oil of mustard in alcohol, employed as a counterirritant

s. (off) peppermint. A mixture of oil of peppermint, peppermint and alcohol, employed as a carminative

s., rectified. Alcohol with 16% water.

spiritual therapy [L. *spiritus*, breathing, + G. *therapeia*, treatment]. The application of spiritual knowledge in the treatment of all mental and physical disorders, based upon the assumption that man is a spiritual being living in a spiritual universe, that in proportion to his acceptance of this idea, and in proportion to his success in demonstrating it, he may control the body and the material elements in harmony with a Divine plan.

spirituous (spī'rīt-ū-ūs) [L. *spiritus*, breathing] Alcoholic, pert. to alcohol.

spiritus (spī-rīt-ūs) [L. breathing] Alcoholic solution of a volatile substance. Usually, 5-10% strength. Thirteen are official. SYN: *spirit*.

s. frumentī. Whisky.

s. juniperī. Gin.

s. myrciae. Bay rum.

s. vini gallici. Brandy.

Spirochaeta (spī'rō-kē'tā) [G. *speira*, coil, + *chaîtē*, hair]. A genus of slender spiral motile microorganisms belonging to the family Spirochaetaceae, order Spirochaetales.

S. icterohaemorrhagiae. SYN: *Lep-tospira icterohaemorrhagiae*. Species found in Weil's disease or acute febrile jaundice.

S. nodosa. SYN: *Spirillum minus*, q.v. Assumed pathogenic organism of Weil's disease



SPIROCHAETA PALLIDA.

S. pallida. Species which is the cause of syphilis. SYN *Treponema pallidum*.

Spirochaetales (spī'rō-kē-tā'les). An order of slender, flexuous spiral organisms belonging to the class Schizomycetes. It includes the families Spirochaetaceae and Treponemataceae.

spirochetal (spī'rō-kē'tāi) [G. *spira*, coil, + *chaitē*, hair]. Pert. to spirochetes, esp. infections caused by them.

spirochetalytic (spī'rō-kē-tā-lyt'ik) [“ + *lysis*, dissolution]. Destructive of spirochetes.

spirochete (spī'rō-kēt) [G. *spira*, coil, + *chaitē*, hair]. Any member of the order Spirochaetales.

spirochetemia (spī'rō-kē-tēmī-ā) [“ + *ama*, blood]. Spirochetes in the blood.

spirocheticidal (spī'rō-kē-tī-sī'dāl) [“ + *L. cidus*, from *caedere*, to kill]. Destructive to spirochetes.

spirocheticide (spī'rō-kē'tī-sīd) [“ + *L. cidus*, from *caedere*, to kill]. Anything which destroys spirochetes.

spirochetolysis (spī'rō-kē-tōl'ī-sis) [“ + *lysis*, dissolution]. The destruction of spirochetes by specific antibodies.

spirochetosis (spī'rō-kē-tō'sis) [G. *spira*, coil, + *chaitē*, hair, + *-ōsis*, condition]. Any infection caused by spirochetes.

spirochetotic (spī'rō-kē-tōt'ik) [“ + *-ōsis*, condition]. Pert. to or marked by spirochetosis.

spirocheturia (spī'rō-kē-tū-rī-ā) [“ + *ouron*, urine]. Spirochetes in the urine.

spiogram (spī'rō-grām) [L. *spirāre*, to breathe, + G. *gramma*, a mark]. A tracing made by a spiograph of respiratory movements.

spiograph (spī'rō-grāf) [“ + G. *graphein*, to write]. Device for recording graphically respiratory movements.

spiroid (spī'royd) [G. *spira*, coil, + *eidōs*, form]. Resembling a spiral.

spioma (spī-rō-mā) [G. *spira*, coil, + *-ōma*, tumor]. Multiple, benign, cystic epithelioma of the sweat glands. SYN *spiradenoma*.

spiometer (spī-rōm'ēt-ēr) [L. *spirāre*, to breathe, + G. *metron*, measure]. An apparatus consisting of a cylindrical bell immersed in water and so equipped with outlets that gases can be exhaled into it or inhaled out of it while measurements of volume are made.

The following are typical measurements made on normal men by using the spiometer:

Complemental air: 1600 cc., the amount which a subject can still inhale, by a special effort, after a normal inspiration.

Dead air: 150 cc., the air which, taken in through the nose, gets only as far as nasopharynx or trachea and does not reach the lungs.

Minimal air: Less than 1000 cc., that which remains in the lungs after complete collapse, as in pneumothorax.

Reserve air: 2800 cc., the sum of the supplemental and residual air.

Residual air: 1000 cc. that are left in the lungs after a complete expiration.

Supplemental air: 1600 cc. which can still be exhaled after a normal exhalation.

Tidal air: 500 cc., the amount exhaled in a normal inhalation.

spirometry (spī-rōm'ē-trī) [L. *spirāre*, to breathe, + G. *metron*, a measure]. Measurement of air capacity of the lungs.

spirophore (spī'rō-fōr) [L. *spirāre*, to

breathe, + G. *phoros*, a bearer]. Device for artificial respiration. SYN *iron lung*.

spiroscope (spī'rō-skōp) [L. *spirāre*, to breathe, + G. *skopein*, to examine]. Device for measuring air capacity of the lungs.

spiroscopy (spī-rōs'kō-plī) [L. *spirāre*, to breathe, + *skopein*, to examine]. The use of the spiroscope to measure respiratory capacity of the lungs.

spissated (spīs'ā-ted) [L. *spissāre*, to thicken]. Thickened. SYN *insspissated*.

spissitude (spīs'ī-tūd) [L. *spissitudo*, a thickening]. Condition of being inspissated, as a fluid thickened by evaporation almost to a solid, thickness.

spit (spit) [A.S. *spittan*, to spit]. 1. Saliva. SYN *expectoration*, *sputum*, *spittle*. 2. To expectorate spit.

spittle [A.S. *spætan*]. The digestive fluid of the mouth. SYN *saliva*.

splanchna. The intestines or the viscera.

splanchnapophysis (splāngk-nā-pōf'ī-sis) [G. *spagchnon*, viscus, + *apo*, from, + *physis*, shoot]. 1. Any skeletal element connected with the alimentary canal, as the hyoid bone. 2. Outgrowth of a vertebra on opp side of a vertebral axis, enclosing some viscus.

splanchnectopia (splāngk-nēk-tō'pī-ā) [“ + *ektōpos*, out of place]. Dislocation of a viscus or of the viscera.

splanchnemphraxis (splāngk-nēm-frāks'is) [“ + *emphraxis*, stoppage]. Obstruction of any internal organ, particularly of the intestine.

splanchnesthesia (splāngk-nēs-thē'zī-ā) [“ + *aisthēsis*, sensation]. Visceral sensation.

splanchnesthetic (splāngk-nēs-thēt'ik) [“ + *aisthesis*, sensation]. Relation to visceral consciousness or sensation.

splanchnic (splāngk'nīk) [G. *spagchnon*, viscus]. Pert to the viscera.

s. nerves. Three nerves from the thoracic sympathetic ganglia distributed to the viscera.

splanchnicotomy (splāngk-nī-kōt'ō-mī) [“ + *tomē*, a cutting]. Section of a splanchnic nerve.

splanchnoblast (splāngk'nō-blāst) [“ + *blastos*, germ]. Incipient rudiment of a viscus. SEE *anlage*, *proton*.

splanchnocoele (splāngk'nō-sēl) [“ + *kōilos*, a hollow]. 1. That part of the celom persisting in the adult, giving rise to the visceral cavities. SYN *splanchnocoele*. 2. [“ + *kēlē*, hernia]. Protrusion of any abdominal viscus.

splanchnocoele (splāngk'nō-sēl) [“ + *kōilos*, a hollow]. Rudimentary embryonic cavity from which the visceral cavities arise.

splanchnocranium (splāngk'nō-kra'nī-ūm) The portion of the skull derived from the visceral or branchial skeleton.

splanchnodiastasis (splāngk'nō-dī-ās'tās-is) [“ + *diastasis*, dilatation]. Displacement or dislocation of a viscus.

splanchnodynia (splāngk'nō-dīn'ī-ā) [“ + *odynē*, pain]. Pain in the abdominal region.

splanchnography (splāngk-nōg'rā-fī) [“ + *graphein*, to write]. Descriptive treatise on anatomy of the viscera.

splanchnolith (splāngk'nō-līth) [“ + *lithos*, stone]. An intestinal calculus.

splanchnology (splāngk-nōl'ō-jī) [G. *spagchnon*, viscus, + *logos*, a study]. The study of the viscera.

splanchnopathia (splāngk'nō-pāth'ī-ā) [“ + *pathos*, disease]. Pathological conditions of the viscera.

splachnopleure (splängk'nō-plūr) ["" + *pleura*, a side]. The embryonic layer formed by the union of the visceral layer of the mesoderm with the endoderm. **See** *somatopleure*.

splachnoptosis, **splachnaptosis** (splängk-nōp'tō'sl-ā, -sīs) ["" + *ptōsis*, a dropping]. Prolapse of the viscera. **SYN:** *abdominal ptosis, enteroptosis, visceroptosis, Glénard's disease*.

splachnosclerosis (splängk-nō-sklē-rō'sīs) ["" + *sklerōsis*, a hardening]. Hardening of any of the viscera through overgrowth of connective tissue.

splachnoscopsy (splängk-nōskōp-pl) [G. *splichnon*, viscus, + *skopein*, to examine]. Examination of the viscera with aid of roentgen rays or transillumination.

splachnoskeleton (splängk'nō-skēl'ē-tōn) [G. *splichnon*, viscus, + *skeleton*, skeleton]. **SYN** *visceral or branchial skeleton*. 1. In primitive vertebrates, such as fishes, the cartilaginous or bony arches (branchial) which encircle pharyngeal portion of digestive tract. 2. In higher vertebrates, the bones derived from the branchial arches which include the maxilla, mandible, malleus, incus, stapes, hyoid bone, and cartilages of the larynx.

splachnotomy (splängk-nōt'ō-mī) ["" + *tomē*, a cutting]. Dissection of the viscera.

splachnotribe (splängk'nō-trīb) ["" + *tribein*, to crush]. An instrument for obliterating the lumen of the intestine temporarily before resection.

playfoot (plā'fōot) [M.E. (*dis*) *plaien*, to spread out, + A.S. *fōt*, foot]. A flatfoot or the deformity flatfoot. **SYN:** *pes planus, talipes valgus*.

spleen (splēn) [G. *splēn*]. The largest of the lymphatic organs of the body, an elongated, dark red, ovoid body lying in upper left quadrant of abdomen posterior and inferior to the stomach. It is composed of spongelike tissue (*splenic pulp*) consisting of lymphatic tissue differentiated into *white pulp* and *pulp* infiltrated with red blood cells (*red pulp*). It is enclosed by a dense capsule from which *trabeculae* extend into substance of spleen. On one side is the *hilus* through which enter splenic vessels and nerves.

FUNCTIONS: 1. *Blood formation*. In the embryo all types of blood cells are formed but in the adult only lymphocytes and monocytes. 2. *Blood storage*. Smooth muscle and elastic tissue fibers in capsule and trabeculae enable spleen to contract and discharge blood cells into circulation. 3. *Blood filtration* by which bacteria and particulate matter, esp worn-out red blood cells are removed from circulation. From the hemoglobin of the latter, iron is recovered and stored and *bilirubin*, one of the bile pigments, is formed. 4. *Formation of antibodies*.

DISORDERS OF: Acute and chronic infections and certain infection-like states, hypersplenism, primary splenic thrombocytopenia, primary splenic neutropenia, Felty's syndrome, Banti's disease, congestive splenomegaly, tumors, etc.

s. accessory. Splenic tissue nodules near the spleen.

s. floating or wandering. An enlarged movable one not protected by the ribs.

s. lardaceous. Enlargement of spleen from lardaceous matter. **See:** *degeneration, amyloid*.

s. pulp. The spleen's soft parenchyma.

s. sago. One having appearance of sago* grains.

splenadenoma (splē'nad-en-ō'mā) [G. *splēn*, spleen, + *adēn*, gland, + *-ōma*, tumor]. Enlargement of the spleen caused by hyperplasia of its pulp.

splenalgia (splē-nāl'ji-ā) ["" + *algos*, pain]. Pain in the spleen. **SYN:** *splenodynia*.

splenceratosis (splēn-sēr-ā-tō'sīs) ["" + *keras*, kerat-, horn, + *-ōsis*, condition]. Induration of the spleen.

splenectasia (splē-nēkt-ā'zī-ā) [G. *splēn*, spleen, + *ekktasis*, dilatation]. Enlargement of the spleen.

splenectasis (splē-nēkt'ā-sīs) ["" + *ekktasis*, dilatation]. Enlargement of the spleen. **SYN** *splenectasia*.

splenectomy (splē-nēkt'ō-mī) ["" + *ektomē*, excision]. Surgical excision of the spleen.

splenectopia, **splenectopy** (splē-nēkt-ō'pī-ā, -nēkt'ō-pī) ["" + *ektōpos*, out of place]. Displacement or mobility of the spleen. **SYN** *spleen, floating*.

splenicosis (splē-nēl-kō'sīs) ["" + *elkōsis*, ulceration]. Ulceration or abscess of the spleen.

splenemia (splē-nē'mī-ā) ["" + *aima*, blood] 1. Leukemia with splenic hypertrophy. 2. Splenic congestion.

splenemphraxis (splē-nēm-frāks'is) ["" + *emphraxis*, stoppage]. Congested condition of the spleen.

splenepatitis (splēn-ēp-ā-tī'tīs) [G. *splēn*, spleen, + *epat-*, *epat-*, liver, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of both spleen and liver.

splenic, **splenic** (splē-nēt'ik, splēn'ik) [G. *splēn*, spleen]. 1. Pert. to the spleen. 2. Suffering from chronic disease of the spleen. 3. Surly, fretful, impatient.

s. cords. **SYN:** *cords of Billroth*. Poorly defined cords of red pulp of the spleen.

s. flexure. Junction of transverse and descending colon, making a bend on the left side near the spleen.

s. nodule. **SYN:** *splenic corpuscle, Malpighian corpuscle*. A concentrated mass of white pulp in the spleen.

s. sinus. **SYN:** *terminal veins, cavernous veins*. One of a series of wide channels with thin walls forming an anastomosing plexus throughout red pulp of spleen.

s. vein. One carrying blood from spleen to the portal vein.

splenicterus (splē-nik'tēr-ūs) ["" + *ikteros*, jaundice]. Inflammation of spleen associated with jaundice.

splénification (splēn-lf-i-kā'shōn) ["" + *L facere*, to make]. Change in a structure whereby it resembles splenic tissue. **SYN:** *splénization*.

splenitis (splē-nī'tīs) ["" + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflamed condition of the spleen.

Comprises acute and chronic hypertrophy, proliferative splenitis and suppurative inflammation, result of acute infectious disease.

SYN: Indefinite or absent, usually little pain or tenderness unless perisplenitis exists. Considerable enlargement may be attended by sense of weight, tension or distress in left hypochondrium, accompanied perhaps by slight dyspnea, sudden pain appearing in gastric region followed by vomiting of pus and blood in course of infectious disease with splenic enlargement which may be due to abscess of spleen.

Proog: Depends upon systemic condition.

splenium (splē-nī-ūm) [G. *spīntion*, band-

age]. 1. A compress or bandage. 2. A structure resembling a bandaged part.

s. corporis callosi. The thickened post. end of the corpus callosum.

splenius (splē'nī-ūs) [G. *spēmion*, bandage]. A flat muscle on either side of back of neck and upper thoracic area. See *muscles, back, for illustration, Table of Muscles in Appendix*.

splenization (splēn-l-zā-shūn) [G. *splēn*, spleen]. The change in a tissue, as of the lung, when it resembles splenic tissue.

splenocoele (splē'nō-sēl) [' + *kēlē*, mass, hernia]. 1. A hernia of the spleen. 2. A splenic tumor.

splenicercatosis (splē'nō-sēr-ā-tō'sis) [' + *keras, kerat-*, horn, + *-osis*, condition]. Induration of the spleen.

splenicocleisis (splē'nō-klī'sis) [' + *kleisis*, a closure]. Friction on the surface of the spleen or wrapping with gauze to induce the formation of fibrous tissue.

splenocolic (splē'nō-kōl'ik) [' + *kōlon*, colon]. Pert. to the spleen and colon or reference to a fold of peritoneum bet. the two viscera.

splenoocyte (splē'nō-sīt) [' + *kytos*, cell]. A unicellular leukocyte or lymphocyte of the spleen, which probably originates elsewhere in the body.

splenodiagnosis (splē'nō-dī-āg-nō'sis) [' + *dia*, through, + *gnōsis*, knowledge]. Injection of typhoid bacilli extract in the spleen to diagnose typhoid fever.

splenodynin (splē'nō-dīn'ī-ā) [' + *odynē*, pain]. Pain in the spleen. SYN *splenaigia*.

splenogenic, splenogenous (splē'nō-jēn'ik, splē'nō-jēn'ūs) [' + *gennan*, to produce]. Originating or found in the spleen.

splenography (splē-nog'rā-fī) [' + *graph-ein*, to write]. A treatise on or a description of the spleen.

splenoemia (splē'nō-hē'mī-ā) [' + *haima*, blood]. Congestion of the spleen. SYN *splenemia*, 2.

splenohepatomegaly (splē'nō-hēp'ā-tō-mēg'ā-lī) [' + *hēpar, hēpat-*, liver, + *megas, megal-*, large]. Enlargement of both spleen and liver.

splenoid (splē'nōyd) [' + *eidos*, resemblance]. Resembling the spleen.

splenoheratosis (splē'nō-kēr-ā-tō'sis) [' + *keras*, horn, + *-osis*, condition]. Induration of the spleen.

splenology (splē'nōlō-jī) [' + *logos*, study]. The study of the spleen, its functions and diseases.

splenolysis (splē'nōl'ī-sīn) [' + *lysis*, dissolution]. An antibody which destroys splenic tissue.

splenolysis (splē'nōl'ī-sis) [' + *lysis*, dissolution]. Destruction of splenic tissue.

splenoma (splē'nō-mā) [' + *-ōma*, tumor]. A tumor of the spleen. SYN *splenocoele*.

splenomalacia (splē'nō-māl-ā-sī-ā) [' + *malakia*, softening]. Softening of the spleen.

splenomegalia, splenomegaly (splē'nō-mēg'ā-lī-ā, -mēg'ā-lī) [G. *splēn*, spleen, + *megas, megal-*, large]. Enlargement of the spleen.

splenomyelomalacia (splē'nō-mī'ēl-ō-mā-lā-sī-ā) [' + *malakia*, softening]. Abnormal softening of the spleen and the bone marrow.

splenoephric (splē'nō-nēf'rīk) [' + *nephros*, kidney]. Relating to the spleen and the kidney. SYN: *lienorenal*.

splenoepheptosis (splē'nō-nēf-rōp-tō'sis) [' + *ptōsis*, a dropping]. Displacement of the spleen and kidney downward.

splenopancreatic (splē'nō-pān-kre-āt'ik)

[' + *pagkreas*, pancreas]. Relating to the spleen and pancreas.

splenoparectasis (splē'nō-pā-rēk'tā-sis) [' + *parektasis*, a stretching out]. Abnormal enlargement of the spleen.

splenopathy (splē'nōp'ā-thī) [' + *pathos*, disease]. Any disorder of the spleen.

splenopexy (splē'nō-pēks-ī) [' + *pēxis*, fixation]. Artificial fixation of a movable spleen.

splenopneumonia (splē'nō-nū-mō'nī-ā) [' + *pneumōnia*, inflammation of lung]. Pneumonia with splenization of the lung.

splenoptosis (splē-nop-tō'sis) [' + *ptōsis*, a dropping]. Displacement of the spleen downward.

splenorenal (splē'nō-rē'nāl). Pert. to the spleen and kidney.

s. shunt. Anastomosis of splenic vein to renal vein to enable blood from portal system to enter general venous circulation. Performed in cases of portal hypertension resulting from obstruction.

splenorrhagia (splē'nō-rā'jī-ā) [' + *-rrhagia*, from *rhēgynai*, to burst forth]. Hemorrhage from a ruptured spleen.

splenorrhaphy (splē-nor'āf-ī) [G. *splēn*, spleen, + *rhaphē*, a seam]. Suture of wound of the spleen.

splenotomy (splē-nōt'ō-mī) [' + *tomē*, a cutting]. Incision of spleen.

splenulus (splē'nū-lūs) [L. *splenulus*, a little spleen]. A rudimentary or accessory spleen.

splint (splint) [Middle Dutch *splinte*, a wedge]. An appliance made of bone, wood, metal and/or plaster of Paris, used for the fixation, union, or protection of an injured part of the body.

They may be movable or immovable.

s., aeroplane. An appliance usually used on ambulatory patients in the treatment of fractures of the humerus, and it takes its name from the elevated (abducted) position in which it holds the arm suspended in air.

s., Agnew's. A splint for fracture of the patella and metacarpus.

s., anchor. A splint for fracture of the jaw, with metal loops fitting over the teeth and held together by a rod.

s., Ashhurst's. A bracketed splint of wire with a footpiece to cover the thigh and leg after excision of the knee joint.

s., Balkan. One for extension in fracture of the femur.

s., banjo traction. Made out of a steel rod bent to resemble the shape of a banjo, and is used for the treatment of contractures and fractures of the fingers.

s., Bavarlan. An immovable dressing in which the plaster is applied bet. 2 layers of flannel.

s., Bond's. A splint for fracture of the lower end of the radius.

s., Bowly's. One for fracture of shaft of humerus.

s., bracketed. A splint composed of 2 pieces of metal or wood united by brackets.

s., Cabot's. A posterior wire splint.

s., Carter's Intranasal. A steel bridge with wings connected by a hinge; used for operation of depressed nasal bridge.

s., coaptation. Small splint adjusted about a fractured limb to produce coaptation of fragments.

s., Dupuytren's. A splint to prevent eversion in Pott's fracture.

s., Fox's. A splint for fractured clavicle.

s., Gibson walking. Modification of Thomas' splint.

s., Gordon's. A side splint for the arm and hand in Colles' fracture.

s., Jones' nasal. A splint for fracture of the nasal bones.

s., Kanavel. One for stiff hands.

s., Levis'. A splint of perforated metal extending from below the elbow to the end of the palm; shaped to fit the arm and hand.

s., McIntire's. A post. splint for the leg and thigh like a double inclined plane.

s., Sayre's. One of 3 varieties of splint, for the ankle, for the knee, and for use in hip joint disease.

s., Stromeyer's. A splint of 2 hinged portions which can be fixed at any angle.

s., technology. The scientific study of splints.

s., Thomas' knee. A splint for removing the pressure of the body weight from the knee joint by transferring it to the ischium and perineum.

s., Thomas' posterior. A splint used in hip joint disease.

s., Volkmann's. One for fracture of lower extremity.

splinter (splin'ter) [Middle Dutch *spilnte*, a wedge] 1. A fragment from a fractured bone 2. A slender, sharp piece of wood piercing the skin

splinting (splint'ing) [Middle Dutch *spilnte*, a wedge]. Fixation of a fracture or dislocation with a splint

split (split) [Middle Dutch *splitten*, to divide]. 1. A longitudinal fissure. 2. Characterized by a deep fissure

s. foot. Congenital deformity, the division of the toes extending into the metatarsal region.

s. hand. Congenital deformity, the division bet. the fingers extending into the metacarpal region. SYN: *cleft hand*.

s. pelvic. Congenital failure of pubic bones to form a union at the symphysis.

s. tongue. A cleft or bifid tongue resulting from developmental arrest.

splitting (split'ing) [Middle Dutch *splitten*, to divide] A change in a complex substance whereby more simple products are produced chemically. SYN: *hydrolysis*, *q.v.*

spodiomyelitis (spō'dī-ō-mī-ō-lī'tis) [G. *spodios*, ash colored, + *myelos*, marrow, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of spinal cord's anterior cornua. SYN: *poliomyelitis*.

spodogenous (spō-dōj'ēn-ūs) [+ *gennan*, to produce] Caused by waste material

s. splenomegaly. Enlargement of the spleen due to degenerated red blood cells.

spodogram (spōd-ō-grām) [G. *spodos*, ashes, + *gramma*, mark]. The pattern formed of the ash on microincineration of tissue or other matter.

spodophagous (spō-dōf'ā-gūs) [+ *phagein*, to eat]. Destroying the waste matters in the body; said of scavenger cells.

spondylalgia (spōn'dīl-āl'i-jī-ā) [G. *spondylos*, vertebra, + *algos*, pain]. Painful condition of a vertebra.

spondylarthritis (spōn'dīl-ar-thrī'tis) [+ *arthron*, joint, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of a vertebra.

spondylarthrocace (spōn'dīl-ar-thrōk'ā-sē) [+ *kakē*, badness]. Tuberculous condition of the vertebrae.

spondylite (spōn'dīl) [G. *spondylos*, a vertebra]. A vertebra.

spondylaxarthrosis (spōn'dīl-ēks'ar-thrō'sis) [+ *ex*, out, + *arthron*, joint, + *-ōsis*, condition]. Displacement of a vertebra.

spondylitis (spōn-dīl-i'tis) [+ *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of one or more vertebrae, esp. tuberculous disease of the vertebrae, Pott's disease.

s. ankylosing. SEE: *spondylitis, rheumatoid*

s. deformans. Inflammation of the vertebral joints resulting in the outgrowth of bonylike deposits on the vertebrae which may fuse and cause rigid and distorted spine.

s., hypertrophic. Condition occurring in most people over 50 in which bodies of vertebrae hypertrophy and bony changes, such as slipping at their bases, development of bony outgrowths on articular processes, etc. occur.

s., Kummell's. Traumatic spondylitis in which the symptoms do not appear until some time after the injury.

s., Marie-Strumpell. Ankylosing or rheumatoid spondylitis, *q.v.*

s., rheumatoid. A chronic progressive disease involving the joints between articular processes, costovertebral joints, and sacroiliac joints. Bilateral sclerosis of sacroiliac joint is a diagnostic sign. Changes occurring in joints are similar to those seen in rheumatoid arthritis. Ankylosis may occur giving rise to stiff back (poker spine).

s. rhizomelica. Progressive rigidity of the spine caused by ankylosis of the vertebrae from below upward

s. tuberculosa. Tuberculosis of the vertebral joints. SYN: *vertebral caries*, *Pott's disease*.

spondylizema (spōn'dīl-i-zē'mā) [G. *spondylos*, vertebrae, + *izēma*, depression]. Downward settlement of a vertebra caused by the disintegration of the bone below it.

spondylo- [G.]. Combining form meaning a vertebra

spondylocace (spōn-dī-lōk'ā-sē) [G. *spondylos*, vertebrae, + *kakē*, badness]. Tuberculosis of the vertebrae. SYN: *spondylarthrocace*.

spondylo diagnosis (spōn'dī-lō-dī-āg-nō'sis) [+ *dia*, through, + *gnōsis*, knowledge]. Diagnosis by means of visceral reflexes obtained by percussion of the vertebrae.

spondylo-dynia (spōn'dīl-ō-dīn'i-ā) [+ *odynē*, pain]. Pain in a vertebra.

spondylolisthesis (spōn'dīl-ō-lis-thē'sis) [+ *olisthēsis*, a slipping]. Forward subluxation of the lower lumbar vertebrae, usually on the sacrum, with consequent pelvic deformity.

spondylolysis (spōn-dī-lōl'i-sis) [+ *lysis*, a dissolution]. The breaking down of a vertebral structure.

spondylopathy (spōn'dīl-ōp'ā-thī) [+ *pathos*, disease]. Any disorder of the vertebrae.

spondylopyosis (spōn'dīl-ō-pī-ō'sis) [+ *pyōsis*, suppuration]. Suppuration with inflammation of a vertebra.

spondyloschisis (spōn-dīl-ōs'kl-sis) [G. *spondylos*, vertebra, + *schisis*, a cleft]. Congenital fissure of one or more of the vertebral arches. SYN: *rhachioschisis*.

spondylosis (spōn-dī-lō'sis) [+ *-ōsis*, condition]. Vertebral ankylosis.

s., rhizomelic. Ankylosis interfering with movements of hips and shoulders.

spondylosyndesis (spōn'dī-lō-sin'dē-sis) [+ *syndesis*, a binding together]. Surgical formation of an ankylosis bet. vertebrae.

spondylotherapy (spōn'dīl-ō-thēr'ā-pl) [+ *therapeia*, treatment]. Spinal therapeutics; spinal manipulation in the treatment of disease.

spendylotomy (spôn-dil-ôt-ô-mî) ["" + *tomê*, a cutting]. Removal of part of the vertebral column to correct a deformity or facilitate delivery of a fetus.

sponge (spûnj) [G *spongos*, sponge]. 1. Elastic, porous mass forming internal skeleton of certain marine animals, or rubber or synthetic substance having absorbent qualities, used in bathing or in surgery to mop up fluids. 2. An absorbent pad made of gauze and cotton. 3. Short for sponge bath.

s., abdominal. Flat sponges from ½ to 1 in. thick, 3 to 6 in. in diameter, used as packing, to prevent closing or obstruction by intrusion of viscera, as covering to prevent tissue injury, and as absorbents.

s., artificial. Constructed of antiseptic gauze.

s. bath. Bathing of the body with a wet sponge.

s. gelatin. Spongy substance prepared from gelatin. It is a nonantigenic, readily absorbable material and used especially to stop internal bleeding. Sold under trade name of Gelfoam.

s. graft. S placed in an ulcer to cause granulation.

s. sterilization. Should be chemical, not by steam or boiling water. Clean or soak in cold water, wrap in linen towel or sack, immerse in 1% hot soda solution, 20 to 30 minutes. Remove, immerse in sack in sterilized water, then preserve in an antiseptic solution.

s. tent. One impregnated with mucilage of acacia, dried in desired shape, to dilate the os uteri or sinuses by absorbing moisture and expanding.

spongiform (spûnj'-i-form) ["" + *L. forma*, form]. Having the appearance or quality of a sponge.

spongioblast (spûnj'-i-ô-blást) ["" + *blastos*, germ]. Cell which develops from embryonic neural tube and serves as forerunner of ependymal cells and astrocytes.

spongioid (spûnj'-i-oyd) ["" + *eidōs*, resemblance]. Resembling a sponge. **SYN:** *spongiiform*.

spongioplasm (spûnj'-i-ô-pláz-m) ["" + *plasma*, a thing formed]. Fibrillar network supporting protoplasm. **SYN:** *cytotreticulum*.

spongy (spûnj'-i) [G *spongos*, sponge]. Resembling a sponge in texture.

spontaneous (spôn-tâ'né-ús) [L *spontaneus*, voluntary]. Occurring unaided or without apparent cause, voluntary.

s. evolution. A rare method by which the fetus is expelled from the uterus while lying in the transverse position. Only possible (a) when the fetus is very small and pelvis large, (b) when fetus is dead.

s. fracture. Fracture due to the state of the bone and causing little or no injury.

ETIOL. *Fragilitas ossium*, nerve conditions, i. e., *tubercles*, secondary malignant growths, *atrophy* in bones of the aged.

s. version. The unaided conversion of a transverse presentation into a vertex or breech presentation.

spoon (spôon) [A.S. *spōn*, a chip]. Instrument consisting of a small bowl on a handle, used in scooping out tissues, tumors, etc., or in measuring quantities.

s. nail. A nail having a concave outer surface.

sporadic (spô-râd'-ik) [G. *sporadikos*, scattered]. Occurring occasionally or in scattered instances, as a disease.

RS: *endemic, epidemic, pandemic*.

sporangiophore (spô-rân'-ji-ô-fôr) [G. *sporos*, seed, + *aggeion*, vessel, + *phoros*, a bearer]. **BACT:** The supporting stalk for a spore sac of certain fungi.

sporangium (spô-rân'-ji-ûm) ["" + *aggeion*, vessel]. A sac enclosing spores, seen in certain fungi.

spore (spôr) [G. *sporos*, a seed]. 1. A reproductive cell, usually unicellular, produced by plants and some protozoans. Spores are usually asexual but sexual spores (oospores, zygospores, or ascospores) are formed by certain fungi. Spores usually possess a thick wall enabling the cell to withstand unfavorable environmental conditions.

Sporing is an asexual method of reproduction in many unicellular animals and plants. Certain bacteria also form spores, but more in the nature of a defensive mechanism than for reproduction.

The spores of bacteria are difficult to destroy, as they are very resistant to heat and require prolonged exposure to high temperatures to destroy them.

RS: *apospory, asporogenic, asporous*.

sporicide (spôr-is-i-dâl) ["" + *L. cidus*, from *caedere*, to kill]. Destructive to spores.

sporicide (spôr-is-id) ["" + *L. cidus*, from *caedere*, to kill]. An agent which destroys spores.

sporiferous (spôr-if-êr-ûs) ["" + *L. ferre*, to bear]. Producing spores.

sporoblast (spôr-ô-blást) ["" + *blastos*, germ]. Structure within the oocyst of certain parasitic protozoans (Elmeria and Isospora) which gives rise to a sporocyst, and eventually a spore.

sporocyst (spôr-ô-sist) ["" + *kystis*, sac]. 1. Sac secreted by certain protozoans prior to spore production. 2. Stage in life cycle of a trematode worm usually found in tissues of 1st intermediate host, a mollusk. It develops from a miracidium and is essentially a germinal sac containing germ cells. It gives rise to daughter sporocysts or redia.

sporogenesis (spôr-ô-jên-ê-sis) ["" + *genesis*, production]. The production or formation of spores.

sporogenic (spôr-ô-jên-Tk) ["" + *gennan*, to produce]. Having the ability of developing into spores.

sporogony (spôr-ôg-ô-nî) ["" + *gonê*, generation]. Reproducing by development of spores. **SYN:** *sporogenesis*.

sporophyte (spôr-ô-fit) ["" + *phyton*, plant]. The spore-bearing stage of a plant exhibiting alternation of generation.

sporotrichin (spôr-â-trik'-in) Antigenic substance derived from *Sporotrichum* and used for diagnostic purposes.

sporotrichosis (spôr-â-trik'-sis). A chronic granulomatous infection usually involving the skin and superficial lymph nodes characterized by formation of abscesses, nodules and ulcers. It is caused by a fungus *Sporotrichum schenckii*, q.v.

Sporotrichum (spôr-rôt'-ri-kûm) (pl. *Sporotricha*) ["" + *thrix*, *trich-*, hair]. A yeastlike genus of microorganisms.

Of the pathogenic species, one is the causative agent of sporotrichosis.

S. schenckii. The causative agent of sporotrichosis.

Sporozoa (spôr-ô-zô-â) [G. *sporos*, seed, + *zōon*, animal]. A subphylum of the Phylum Protozoa which includes a miscellaneous assortment of organisms which are parasitic, usually with complicated life-cycles including sexual and asexual forms and lacking loco-

motor organs in the adult forms. It includes the classes Telosporidea, Cnidosporidea, and Acnidosporidea.

sporozoan. Pert. to the sporozoa; a sporozoan.

sporozoon. A protozoan belonging to the subphylum Sporozoa.

sporozoite (spor'ō-zō'it) [*"* + *zōon*, animal]. 1 An animal spore. 2 An elongated sickle-shaped cell which develops from a sporoblast within the oocyst in the life cycle of the malaria organism (*Plasmodium*). Upon bursting of oocyst, sporozoites are released into body cavity and make their way to salivary gland. They are introduced into human blood by a mosquito and almost immediately enter tissue cells. Here they go through two schizogonic divisions and then reenter blood stream and infect erythrocytes.

sport (spōrt) [O Fr. (*des*) *porter*, to carry away]. An individual organism which spontaneously differs from its parents or from type. SYN *mutation*.

sporulation (spor-ū-lā'shūn) [L. *sporula*, little spore]. Production of spores or method of reproduction of unicellular organisms.

spot (spōt) [M.E. a small bit]. A small area of surface differing from surrounding parts in appearance. SYN: *loculus*, *macula*, *papule*, *pustule*.

s., **blind**. The optic disk where optic nerve enters the retina.

s., **blue**. Spot, Mongolian, *q v*.

s., **cherry-red**. Red spot occurring on retina in cases of amaurotic familial idiocy.

s., **cold**. An area on surface of skin which, when stimulated, gives rise to sensation of coldness.

s., **corneal**. SYN: *leukoma*. An opaque area on the cornea.

s.s., **Filatow's**; *s.s.*, **Flindt's**. SEE *spots*, *Koplik's*.

s., **genital**. Area on nasal mucosa which tends to bleed during menstruation. Menstruation, vicarious, *q v*.

s., **germinal**. Old term for nucleolus of ovum.

s., **hot**. SEE *spot*, *warm*.

s., **hypogonic**. A point which, when pressed, will throw a susceptible person into hypnosis or sleep.

s., **hystero-genic**. A point which, upon pressure, will induce in a susceptible subject an attack of hysteroepilepsy.

s.s., **Koplik's**. Minute white spots or bluish-white ones on mucous membrane of mouth before appearance of the rash of measles.

s., **liver**. SYN: *chloasma*, *q v*.

s., **milk**. 1 A thickened and opaque area seen on epicardium in post-mortems. 2 A dense area of macrophages in the omentum.

s., **Mongolian**. Bluish or mulberry colored spots usually located in sacral region.

s.s., **rose**. Rose-colored maculae of eruption in typhoid fever.

s., **ruby**. A senile angioma. SEE *angioma*.

s., **temperature**. A cutaneous area which responds to temperature changes. SEE *spot*, *warm*.

s., **warm**. Areas on surface of skin which when stimulated give rise to sensation of warmth.

s., **white**. Light-colored, elevated areas of various sizes occurring on ventricular surface of ant. leaflet of mitral valve.

s., **yellow**. Area surrounding and including the fovea centralis in the retina. SYN: *macula lutea*.

spot/ed fe'ver. Popular name for various eruptive fevers: 1. Typhus. 2. Tick fever. 3. Cerebrospinal meningitis.

s. f., **Rocky Mountain**. SYN: *tick fever*. A febrile disease occurring in eastern and northwestern United States caused by *Rickettsia rickettsi*, transmitted by dog and wood ticks.

s. f., **South American**. SYN: *San Paulo or Colombian fever*. A febrile disease occurring in South America, esp. Brazil. It is caused by *Rickettsia piperti* transmitted by the dog tick.

spotting. Appearance of blood-tinged discharge from the vagina usually between menstrual periods.

sprain (sprān) [O Fr. *espreindre*, to wring]. 1 To wrench a joint. 2. The forcible wrenching of a joint, with partial rupture or other injury of its attachments, and without luxation of bones.

A few fibers may be torn, or tendons or ligaments at the joint may be wrenched or torn. The ankle joint is most often sprained. SEE *fracture*, *strain*.

SYM: The signs of a sprain are rapid swelling, heat, and disability, often discoloration and limitation of function, frequently associated with small fractures. The pain is usually great, and is much increased by moving.

TREATMENT: Hot or cold compresses and bandaging, elevate the joint. If recovery proves slow, immobilization of the joint is indicated followed by careful massage. Very cold water with salt or injections of procaine into injured ligament alleviate the condition quickly.

s., **of back**. Overstretching of muscles, ligaments or other structures of spinal mechanism, often associated with small fractures.

SYM: Pain, esp. on extreme movements, tenderness, muscle spasm.

F. A. TREATMENT: Have patient lie down on rigid support, do not allow to sit up or walk until fracture is ruled out; intermittent heat, rest, with adhesive strapping, brace, etc.

s., **of foot**. Usually a fracture or tearing of the ligaments of the foot or ankle.

SYM: Pain, tenderness, swelling, discoloration.

TREATMENT: Sprain is best treated as a fracture, by complete immobilization until proven otherwise by x-ray examination.

s., **fracture**. The separation of a tendon or ligament from its insertion, taking with it a piece of the bone.

s., **riders**. Sprain of the adductor longus muscles of the thigh, resulting from strain in riding horseback.

spray (sprā) [Middle Dutch *sprayen*, to sprinkle]. 1. A jet of fine medicated vapor applied to a diseased part or discharged into the air. 2. An instrument for applying such a spray. SYN *atomizer*. 3. To discharge fluid in a fine stream.

s., **tube**. Device for converting liquid into a spray.

spreading (sprēd'ing) [A.S. *spredan*, to strew]. BACT: Noting a growth extending much (several mm. or more) beyond the site of inoculation.

s., **factor**. SYN: *hyaluronidase*. *Duran-Reynal's factor*. A substance produced by staphylococci which increases the permeability of connective tissue.

spring (spring) [A.S. *spring*, a rising].

1. The first of the 4 annual seasons. SYN: *vernal season*. 2. A flying back of a body

to its original position through its elasticity.

s. conjunctivitis. A form recurring each year in the spring but disappearing with the first frost. *Syn:* *vernal catarrh.*

s.-Anger. Arrested movement of a finger in flexion or extension followed by a jerk. *Syn:* *trigger finger.*

s. ligament. *Int.* calcaneoscaphoid ligament of the sole of the foot.

It joins the os calcis to the scaphoid bone

spurge (sprū) [*Dutch sprouw*] *Syn:* *psoriasis* A disease, endemic in many tropical regions and occurring sporadically in temperate countries, characterized by weakness, loss of weight, steatorrhea, and various digestive disorders, esp impaired absorption of glucose, fats, and vitamins It occurs in two forms, *tropical* and *idiopathic steatorrhea* Its cause is unknown

spud (spūd) [*M.E. a knife*]. Short, flattened, spadelike blade to dislodge a foreign substance.

spur (spūr) [*A.S. spora*, a pointed instrument] *Syn:* *calcar* A sharp or pointed projection. 2 A sharp horny outgrowth of the skin

s., calcaneal. An exostosis of the heel, often painful and resulting in disability

s., femoral. Spur sometimes present on medial and underside of neck of femur

s., scleral. A pointed portion of sclera which projects into the deeper part of cornea immediately behind canal of Schlemm at angle of iris

spurious (spū'ri-ūs) [*L. spurius*, false]. Not true or genuine, adulterated, false.

sputum (spū'tūm) (*pl. sputa*) [*L. sputum*, from *spuere*, to spit] Substance ejected from the mouth containing saliva and mucus, and sometimes pus

Its appearance depends upon the underlying condition as follows

AMOUNT: *Copious:* This is seen in chronic inflammations of bronchial and pulmonary systems

Scanty: This obtains in all pulmonary bronchial acute inflammations, and in the early stages of lobar pneumonia, and beginning bronchopneumonia.

COLOR: This depends upon its origin, cause, and amount of decomposition.

CONDITIONS: *Anthraxosis* (coal dust) The sputum is black

Bronchiectasis. The sputum is mucopurulent, and foul if expectoration is infrequent.

Bronchial asthma: Scanty sputum and frothy, later becoming purulent and grayish, containing eosinophiles

Bronchitis. The sputum is mucous, later purulent, and in chronic cases, greenish-yellow and thick

Bronchopneumonia It is frothy, mucoid, thin, mucopurulent, copious, often with blood, or prune juice in color.

Calcinosis Shows a sputum containing particles of lime, or chalky deposits such as plaster of Paris.

Empyema If accompanied by perforations, the sputum resembles that of pulmonary abscess.

Gangrene of lung and putrid bronchitis: The sputum has an obnoxious odor and is purulent, separates on standing into 3 layers containing pus cells, hematin crystals and leukocytes.

Lobar pneumonia. It is scanty and viscid, yellowish, and somewhat mucopurulent during early stages, and in later stages, rusty, bloody, tenacious and viscid, esp. near or soon after crisis

Pulmonary abscess Usually purulent and fetid with many pus cells, and pieces of lung tissue.

Pulmonary tuberculosis In early stages, scanty, whitish, or grayish-yellow, frothy and expectorated in small quantities during coughing. Later, when consolidation takes place, it becomes

**Sputum: Varieties of
The Character and Diseases in Which They Occur**

Variety of Sputum	Character of Sputum	Diseases in Which the Various Types Occur
Mucoid.	Clear, thin, may be somewhat viscid.	Early stages of bronchitis.
Mucopurulent.	Thick, viscid, greenish color, inoffensive, frothy, may have sweetish odor.	Later stages of bronchitis, phthisis, pneumonia.
Purulent.	Thick, viscid yellow; often offensive.	Abscess of lung, empyema, advanced phthisis, bronchiectasis.
Nummular.	Mucopurulent, with small, round, semisolid masses which sink in water.	Advanced phthisis.
Rusty.	Mucopurulent, very viscid and gelatinous; rusty tinge.	Pneumonia.
Prune juice.	Dark brown, offensive, often semisolid.	Later stages of pneumonia, gangrene of lung, new growth of lung.
Red currant jelly.	Blood clots resembling currant jelly.	New growth in lung.
Blood (hemoptysis).	Bright red, frothy, with air bubbles; blood may be in streaks or mixed with sputum, fluid or clotted, or sputum may consist of pure blood.	Phthisis (ulceration of a vessel in a cavity); other diseases of the lung (pneumonia, new growth, gangrene, abscess, bronchiectasis); mitral stenosis; aneurysm rupturing into the bronchial tubes

¹ *Faber's Nurses' Pocket Encyclopedia.*

more copious, tenacious and yellowish-gray, and in the late stages, it becomes mucopurulent, musty and fetid, containing fibers and tubercle bacilli, sometimes blood-tinged or mixed with blood.

Pneumonoconiosis: Depends upon the character of dust inhaled.

Siderosis: It contains particles of iron or other metals, and it resembles that of chronic bronchitis. It also contains alveolar cells.

Silicosis: Produces a sputum containing particles of silica, or other stone dusts.

NP: Instruct patients to cough or sneeze into paper napkins, and to expectorate into a sputum box, which should be burned. Cotton and linen handkerchiefs when used should be immersed in boiling water for 20 minutes. Sputum may be disinfected with 5% phenol or 5% formalin by 1 hour's exposure.

Paper sputum cups should be disposed of if there is any evidence of dried sputum on them. Handkerchiefs and gauze should not be used unless disposed of immediately after using. A paper bag should be attached to the bed or the bedside table and the patient instructed how to use it as a receptacle for sputum. Paper wipes or squares of cloth, or soft tissues may be used for wiping away the discharge and disposing of it in the bag. The bag may be made of newspaper in a conical shape and pinned on, then, as the deposit accumulates, it is removed and another bag replaced. The patient should be instructed to fold the paper well over the material deposited. When removing, the paper should be well folded over and placed in the waste can or burned at once.

RS: *albuminoptysis*, *albuminoreaction*, *Charcot-Robin crystals*.

s., bloody. This is seen, of course, in hemorrhages. If the blood is mixed with the sputum the hemorrhage is in the finer bronchioles. Large quantities of blood indicate rupture of larger vessel.

s., currant jelly or raspberry. Indicates tumor of a lung. If of a fetid odor, bronchitis.

s., fruity. This precedes rupture of an echinococcus cyst. The sputum may be bloody, mucous, mucopurulent, purulent, serous, frothy and in plugs, or it may contain elastic fibers and fibrinous bronchial casts; also bacteria, tubercles, pneumococci, influenza bacteria, diphtheria bacteria, staphylococci, streptococci, and pneumococci.

s., nummular. Round, coin-shaped, flat forms which sink in water; seen in bronchiectasis and advanced pulmonary tuberculosis.

s., prune juice. Thin, reddish, bloody s. in gangrene, cancer of the lung and certain pneumonias.

s., rusty. This is seen in lobar pneumonia.

s., septicemic. S. acquired from inoculation with organisms in saliva or sputum.

squama (sqwā'mā) (pl. *squamae*) [L. *squama*, a scale]. 1. A thin plate of bone. 2. A scale from the epidermis.

squamoparietal (skwā'mō-pā-rī'ē-tāl) [" + *paries*, *pariet-*, wall]. Relating to the squamous and parietal bones.

squamosa (skwā-mō'sā) [L. *squamōsa*, scaly]. The squamous part of temporal bone.

squamous (skwā'mūs) [L. *squama*, scale]. Scalelike.

s. bone. Upper anterior portion of temporal bone.

s. cell. Flat, scaly, epithelial cell.

s. epithelium. Flat form of epithelial cells.

s. suture. Line uniting squamosa and parietal bone.

square knot (skwār). Double knot in which ends and standing parts are together and parallel to each other.

This is used universally because it holds well and because of ease in tying and untying it.

Hold one end in each hand, carry right end over left end and make a loop or simple knot. Now reverse, carry left end over right end and again tie, thus forming a simple symmetrical knot. If this is not done, a false or "granny" knot results which usually slips. To untie, steady the knot, take one end and draw it over knot and then continue pulling this direction until knot slips or jumps, forming 2 half hitches, when it may be slipped off.

s. lobe. 1. The quadrate lobe of the liver. **SYN:** *lobus quadratus*. 2. A lobe on upper surface of the cerebellum.

squarrose, squarrous (skwār'ōs, -ūs) [L. *squarrosus*, scurly]. Scurly or scaly; full of scabs or scales.

squash (skwōsh) [Algonquin *asquash*, raw]. **AV. SERVING** (summer and winter): 200-100 Gm. **Pro.** 0.5-1.00, **Fat**—0.3, **Carbo.** 3.5-4.00.

VITAMINS A+++ for both, B+ both, G+ both.

ASH CONST. (summer s. without seeds and winter s.)—Ca 0.018-0.019, Mg 0.008-0.011, K 0.150-0.320, Na 0.002-0.004, Fe 0.0008-0.0006.

squatting position. One in which patient stoops with knees pressed on abdomen.

SYN: *kneeling-squatting position*.

squill (skwīl) [G. *skilla*]. **USP.** A drug once popular as an expectorant and diuretic.

DOSAGE: ½ m (0.1 cc)

s., syrup and s., compound syrup. Used to some extent at present.

DOSAGE: 30 m (2 cc.).

squint (skwīnt) [origin uncertain]. 1. Abnormality in which both the visual axes do not bear toward an objective point simultaneously. **SYN:** *strabismus*. 2. To close the eyes partly, as in excess light. 3. To be unable to direct both eyes simultaneously toward a point.

s., convergent. Condition existing when eyes are turned toward the medial line. **SYN:** *esotropia*.

s., divergent. Condition existing when eyes are turned outwards. **SYN:** *exotropia*.

s., external. Same as *divergent*.

s., internal. Same as *convergent*.

Str. Symb. of *strontium*.

ss. [L.]. Abbr. for *semis*, half.

s. & p. enema. A mixture of 1 dram of peppermint added to a soapuds solution given to relieve flatulence. **See enema.**

s. s. & t. enema. Compound cleaning enema using a mixture of thick liquid soap and turpentine. **See: enema**

ST. 37. Proprietary germicide and disinfectant. **SYN:** *caprokol*, *hexylresorcinol*, *q.v.*

stab (stāb) [Gaelic *stab*, to pierce]. 1. To pierce with a knife. 2. Inoculum plunged deeply into a solid culture medium with a wire or needle; also, the culture so produced.

s. culture. Bacterial culture in which organism is introduced into a solid gelatin medium with a wire or needle.

stabile (stā'bīl) [L. *stabilis*, standing]. Not moving; fixed.

s. current. An electric current generated by holding stationary electrodes in a fixed position.

stable (stā'bl) [L. *stabilis*, standing]. Firm; steady.

staccato speech or utterance (stah-kaht'ō) [Italian *staccato*, separated] Jerky pronunciation with words and syllables separated by pauses. **SYN:** scanning speech. **SEE:** speech.

stactometer (stāk-tōm'ēt-ēr) [G. *staktos*, dropping, + *metron*, a measure] Instrument for counting drops.

stadium (stā'di-ūm) [G. *stadion*, a measure]. A stage or period, as of a disease.

s. acmes. The height of a disease

s. augmenti. Period of rising temperature or other symptoms

s. decrementi. Period of defervescence or decrease of symptoms

s. florescentiae. Stage of eruption in an exanthematous disease.

s. frigoris. Cold stage in intermittent fevers, as malaria.

s. incrementi. Period of increase of fever or symptoms.

s. invasionis. Incubative stage of an infectious disease

s. sudoris. Sweating stage of a paroxysm of malaria.

staff (stāf) [AS *staeƿ*, a stick] 1. An instrument to be introduced into the urethra and bladder as a guide to a surgical knife. 2. The medical corps attached to a hospital.

s. attending. Attending physicians and surgeons of a hospital.

s. consulting. Physicians and surgeons attached to a hospital who may be consulted by members of the attending staff.

s. of Wrisberg. Prominence of the cuneiform cartilage seen in the normal larynx during examination.

stage (stāj) [O.Fr *estage*, from L. *stāre*, to stand]. 1 A period in the course of a disease. **SYN:** *stadium*. 2. The platform of a microscope.

s. algid. The cold stage or s. of collapse in cholera.

s. amphibolic. Stage which intervenes bet. acme of a disease and its outcome.

s. asphyxial. Preliminary stage of Asiatic cholera.

s. cold. Chill or rigor of a malarial paroxysm.

s. defervescent. Period in which temperature is declining

s. eruptive. Period in which an exanthem appears.

s. expulsive. Stage of dilatation of the cervix uteri during which the child is expelled from uterus.

s. first. Period when the fetal head is molded and the cervix dilated

s. hot. Febrile s. in a malarial paroxysm.

s. of invasion. Period in which a morbid influence precedes the onset of a disease.

s. of latency. The incubation period of an infectious disease

s. placental. Period of labor during which placenta and fetal membranes are discharged. Also called *third stage*.

s. prescriptive. Stage following infection and before appearance of eruption.

s. pyrogenic. Stage of invasion in a febrile disease.

s. resting. A stage of relative inactivity between periods of activity as

in a cell between mitotic divisions; a dormant stage.

s. second. Stage, expulsive, q.v.

s. sweating. The 3rd or terminal s. of malaria during which sweating occurs.

s. third. Stage, placental, q.v.

stagnation (stāj-nā'shūn) [L. *stagnāre*, from *stagnum*, pool] 1 Cessation of motion 2 PATH A stoppage of motion of any fluid in the body, as blood. **SYN:** *stasis*.

stain (stān) [M.E. (*di*) *steinen*, from L. *dis*, apart, + *tingere*, to color]. 1. Any discoloration 2. A pigment or dye used in coloring microscopic objects and tissues. 3 To apply pigment to a tissue or microscopic object

s. acid. One in which the color-bearing ion (*chromatophore*) is the anion

Ex eosin. Commonly used for staining the cytoplasmic or basic elements of cells

s. acid-fast. **SYN:** *Ziehl-Neelsen stain* A stain used in bacteriology especially for staining tuberculosis bacteria. A special solution of carbol fuchsin is used which the organism retains in spite of washing with acid alcohol, a decolorizing agent

s. basic. One in which the color-bearing ion is the cation

Ex methylene blue Commonly used to stain the nucleic or acidic elements of cells

s. Commission Certified. Abbr C C A stain that has been certified by the Biological Stain Commission

s. contrast. One used to color one part of a tissue or cell unaffected when another part is stained by another color.

s. counter. A stain, usually a contrast stain, which is used following the staining of specific elements of a tissue

s. differential. In bact., a stain such as Gram's stain which enables one to differentiate between different types of bacteria

s. double. A mixture of two contrasting dyes, usually an acid and a basic stain

s. Gram's. **SEE** *Gram's method*

s. intravital. **SYN** *vital stain* A non-toxic dye which when introduced into an organism selectively stains certain cells, or tissues

s. inversion. A basic stain which, under the influence of a mordant, acts as an acid stain

s. metachromatic. A stain which stains the constituents of cells or tissues a color different from the stain itself.

s. neutral. A combination of an acid and a basic stain.

s. nuclear. A basic stain affecting nuclei.

s. removal from linen. **SEE:** *anti-stain formula*.

s. substantive. A stain which is directly absorbed by the tissues when they are immersed in the staining solution.

s. supravital. A stain which will color living cells or tissues which have been removed from the body

s. vital. An intravital stain, q.v.

s. Wright's. A polychrome stain used for staining blood smears. **SEE:** *staining, Wright's technic*.

staining (stā'ning) [M.E. (*di*) *steinen*, from L. *dis*, apart, + *tingere*, to color]. Process of impregnating a substance, esp. a tissue, with pigments so that its component parts may be visible under a microscope.

Wright's technic for blood smears. 1.

- Cover the dried blood smear with 5 to 10 drops of Wright's stain. Let stand one minute. 2. Add to the stain an equal amount of neutral distilled water. Let diluted stain stand for 3 to 10 minutes. A metallic sheen should appear. 3. Remove stain by gently washing with distilled water. 4. Stand slide on end and allow to dry. 5. Mount in dammar or balsam. If staining results are good, red cells will have a pinkish or copper color; white cells will have densely stained blue nuclei, and the cytoplasmic granules will stain variously in the different types of leukocytes. SEE *leukocytes*
- staircase phenomenon.** SYN *trappe, staircase effect*. That exhibited by skeletal and heart muscle when subjected to rapidly repeated maximal stimuli following a period of rest. In the resulting series of contractions each is greater than the preceding one until a state of maximum contraction is reached
- stalagmometer** (stă-lăg-môm-ê-tér) [G. *stalagmos*, dropping, + *metron*, a measure] Instrument for measuring number of drops in a given amount of fluid
- stalk.** An elongated structure usually serving to attach or support an organ or structure
- s., *belly*. Structure in embryo which develops into umbilical mesoderm
- s., *body*. A bridge of mesoderm which connects the caudal end of embryo with chorion. Into it grow the allantois and embryonic blood vessels, the latter forming the umbilical arteries and vein which connect the embryo with placenta
- s., *cerebellar*. One of the cerebellar peduncles which connect the cerebellum with brain stem
- s., *infundibular*. SYN *infundibulum*. Stalk which connects diencephalon with neural lobe of hypophysis
- s., *optic*. Structure which connects optic vesicle or cup to the forebrain
- s., *yolk*. SYN *vitelline duct*. The narrow constricted portion by which the yolk sac is connected to mid-gut of embryo
- stamina** (stăm'in-ă) [L. *stamina*, fibers]. Inherent force, constitutional energy, strength, endurance
- stammering** (stăm'er-ing) [A.S. *stam-erian*]. Hesitant or faltering speech disorder.
- May be due to hesitation, mispronunciation, transposing the letters l, r, or s, and repetition. SEE *speech*.
- RS *tallng, mytactism*.
- s., *of bladder*. Interrupted and irregular flow of urine, the muscles acting spasmodically.
- standard** (stănd'ard) [O Fr. *estandard*]. That which is established by custom or authority as model, criterion or rule for comparison of measurement
- s., *deviation*. ABBR. S.D. SYM: σ (small sigma). A commonly used measure of scatter or variability from the mean
- s., *error*. ABBR. SE. A measure of variability which could be expected of a statistical constant following the taking of random samples of a given size in a particular set of observations. An important SE is that of the difference between the means of two samples
- standardization.** The process of standardizing, esp. that of determining the strength or scale value of a substance or device by comparing with some standard, as standardization of solutions or thermometers.
- s., *biological*. The standardization

- of drugs or biological products (vitamins, hormones, antibiotics) by testing their effects upon animals. Utilized when chemical analysis is impossible or impracticable
- standstill.** A cessation of activity.
- s., *atrial*. SYN *curricular standstill*. Cessation of atrial contractions.
- s., *cardiac*. Cessation of contractions of heart
- s., *inspiratory*. Temporary cessation of inspiration normally following each inspiration resulting from stimulation of proprioceptors in alveoli of lungs. SEE *Hering-Breuer reflex*
- s., *respiratory*. Cessation of respiratory movements
- s., *ventricular*. Cessation of ventricular contractions.
- stannum** (stăn'um) [L.] Tin, a metallic element. SYMS. Sn. At. wt. 118.70, at no 50
- stapedectomy** (stă-pê-dêk'tô-mî) [L. *stapes*, stirrup, + G. *ektomê*, excision] Excision of the stapes in the ear.
- stapedial** (stă-pê'dî-ăl) [L. *stapes*, stirrup] Relating to the stapes.
- stapediotomy** (stă-pê'dî-ô-tên-ô-tô-mî) [' + G. *tênôn*, tendon, + *tomê*, a cutting] Division of the tendon of the stapedius muscle.
- stapediovestibular** (stă-pê'dî-ô-vês-tîb'û-lar) [' + *vestibulum*, an antechamber] Relating to the stapes and vestibule of the ear.
- stapedius** (stă-pê'dî-ûs) [L. *stapes*, stirrup]. A small muscle of the middle ear inserted in the stapes. SEE *Table of Muscles in Appendix*.
- stapes** (stă'pêa) [L. *stapes*, stirrup]. Ossicle in middle ear which articulates with the incus. Commonly called *stirrup*
- The footplate of the stapes fits into oval window. SEE *ear*.
- staphyle** (stăf'î-lê) [G. *staphylê*, bunch of grapes]. Pendulous, fleshy mass hanging from the soft palate. SYN: *uvula*, q.v.
- staphylectomy** (stăf-î-êk'tô-mî) [' + *ektomê*, excision] Amputation of the uvula. SYN *staphylotomy*, *uvulotomy*.
- staphyledema** (stăf-î-lê-dê'mă) [' + *oidêma*, swelling]. Swelling of the uvula
- staphylene** (stăf'î-lîn) [G. *staphylê*, a bunch of grapes]. 1. Relating to the uvula. SYN *uvular*. 2. Resembling a bunch of grapes. SYN *botryoid*
- staphylinopharyngeus** (stăf-î-lî'nô-făr-in-jê-ûs) [' + *pharygg*, pharynx] Muscle in undersurface of soft palate which contracts the fauces and elevates back of the tongue. SEE *Table of Muscles in Appendix*.
- staphylinus** (stăf-î-lî'nûs) [G. *staphylê*, a bunch of grapes]. One of 2 muscles which elevate the soft palate and make it tense. SEE *Table of Muscles in Appendix*
- staphyllon** (stăf-î-lî-ôn) [G. *staphyllon*, little grape] Craniometric point at median line of posterior border of hard palate.
- staphylitis** (stăf-î-lî'tis) [G. *staphylê*, a bunch of grapes, + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of uvula.
- staphylo-** [G. l. Combining form meaning 1. Pert. to the uvula. 2. Pert. or resembling a bunch of grapes. 3. Pert. to *Staphylococcus*
- staphyloangina** (stăf'î-lî-ô-ân-jî'nă) [G. *staphylê*, bunch of grapes, + L. *angina*, sore throat]. Sore throat due to staphylococcus.
- staphylococcal** (stăf-î-lî-ô-kôk'ăl). Pert. to or caused by staphylococci.

s. actinophytosis. Botryomycosis; a condition characterized by granulomatous lesions, resembling those of actinomycoses, however, organisms, recovered from the lesions and cultured, grow as staphylococci

s. food poisoning. Poisoning by food containing a heat-stable enterotoxin produced by certain strains of staphylococci. When ingested the toxin causes nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, intestinal cramps, and in severe cases prostration and shock. Attack usually lasts 3 to 6 hours. Fatalities are rare

staphylococcemia (stáf'íl-ô-kôk-sé'mí-â) [" + kokkos, berry, + aima, blood]. The presence of staphylococcus in the blood. SEE *staphylococcosis*.

staphylococci (stáf-íl-ô-kôk'sí). Plural of staphylococcus

Staphylococcus (stáf-íl-ô-kôk'ús) [G. *staphylé*, bunch of grapes, + kokkos, berry]. SYN: *Micrococcus*. A genus of micrococci belonging to the family Micrococcaceae, order Eubacteriales. They are Gram-positive and on agar produce white, yellow, or orange colored colonies. Some species are pathogenic causing suppurative conditions and elaborating endotoxins destructive to tissue cells. Some produce enterotoxins and are the cause of a common type of food poisoning

S. albus. SYN: *Micrococcus pyogenes* var. *albus*. A form of low pathogenicity characterized by formation of white colonies

S. aureus. SYN: *Micrococcus pyogenes* var. *aureus*. A species commonly present on skin and mucous membranes, esp. those of nose and mouth, characterized by production of a golden-yellow pigment. A cause of suppurative conditions such as boils, carbuncles, and internal abscesses in man

S. cereus aureus. Species found in nasal mucus in coryza

S. cereus flavus. Species found in pus causing yellow color.

S. citreus. SYN: *Micrococcus citreus*. A form producing pale yellow colonies. Mildly pathogenic.

S. pyogenes albus. Form causing supuration.

S. pyogenes aureus. A pus-producing form.

S. viridis flavescens. Species found in lesions of varicella, causing greenish-yellow color.

staphylococcus (stáf-íl-ô-kôk'ús). Term applied loosely to any pathogenic micrococci, esp. *Micrococcus pyogenes* var. *albus* and *aureus*. SEE: *Staphylococcus*.

staphylo dermatitis (stáf-íl-ô-dér'm'â-tí'tis). A dermatitis caused by staphylococci

staphylo dialysis (stáf-íl-ô-dí-â-lí'sis) [G. *staphylé*, a bunch of grapes, + dialysis, a loosening]. Relaxation of the uvula.

staphylohemia (stáf-íl-ô-hé'mí-â) [" + haima, blood]. Staphylococci in the blood. SYN: *staphylococcemia*.

staphylo lysis (stáf-íl-lól'í-sín) [" + lysis, dissolution]. The hemolysis thrown off by a staphylococcus.

staphylo ma (stáf-íl-ô'mâ) [G. *staphylóma*, grape tumor]. A protrusion of the cornea or sclera of the eye.

s. anterior. Globular enlargement of ant. part of the eye. SYN: *Keratoglobus*.

s. ciliary. S. in region of ciliary body.

s. corneae. Thinning and bulging of the cornea.

s. equatorial. S. in equatorial region of the eye.

s. intercalary. S. in the region of union of sclera with periphery of iris

s. partial. Extends in one direction displacing the pupil; the remainder of the cornea is clear.

s. posterior. *s. posticum*. Bulging of sclera backward.

s. total. Opaque, protuberant cicatrix found in place of cornea.

ETIOI: Perforation of cornea. **Result:** Poor vision, increased tension, rupture of thin scar.

TREATMENT: Prophylaxis, incision, excision, ablation.

s. uveale. Protrusion of any portion of the uvea through the sclera.

staphyloncus (stáf-íl-long'cús) [G. *staphylé*, a bunch of grapes, + *ogkos*, tumor]. A tumor or enlargement of the uvula

staphylopharyngeus (stáf-íl-lô-fâr-in'jé-ús) [" + pharynx, pharynx]. SYN: *pharyngopharynx*, *palatopharyngeus*.

q.v. Muscle of soft palate narrowing fauces and occluding nasopharynx

staphyloplasty (stáf-íl-lô-plás-tí) [" + *plassein*, to form]. Plastic surgery of the uvula or soft palate.

staphyloptosis, staphyloptosis (stáf-íl-lô-ptô'sí-â, -sís) [" + ptôsis, a dropping]. Relaxation or elongation of the uvula. SYN: *staphylo dialysis*.

staphylo raphy (stáf-íl-or'â-tí) [" + *rhaphe*, a seam]. Suture of a cleft palate.

staphyloschisis (stáf-íl-lô-sí-sis) [" + *schisis*, a fissure]. Fissure of the uvula. SYN: *cleft palate*.

staphylo tomy (stáf-íl-lôt'ô-mí) [" + *tomê*, a cutting]. Amputation of the uvula

staphylo toxin (stáf-íl-ô-tôks'in). A toxin elaborated by one of the staphylococci. Among some of the toxins produced are an enterotoxin, a cause of food poisoning, and exotoxins including a hematoxin which lyses red blood cells, a lethal toxin, a dermonecrotic toxin, and leukocidins.

star. Any structure resembling a star. SYN: *aster*.

s. lens. A starlike structure developing in lens of eye as a result of unequal growth of lens fibers.

s's. of Verheyen. Star-shaped masses of veins in renal cortex. SYN: *venae stellatae*.

starch [M.E. *starche*, from A.S. *stearc*, stiff]. Noncrystalline carbohydrate of the polysaccharose* group found in plants.

The polysaccharoses include *vegetable starches*, animal starch (glycogen), celluloses, pectins, dextrins, and gums, among which it is difficult to make distinctions. All of them are rather easily decomposed, have high molecular weights and yield monosaccharoses on complete hydrolysis.

Those which the body is able to hydrolyze into hexoses are useful as concentrated energy giving foods. They all must be reduced to simple sugars, except cellulose, before they may be absorbed. What is not needed is stored in the liver as glycogen. They are heat and energy producing foods. In some fruits the starch is changed to sugar when they ripen, while some vegetables (peas and corn) change sugar into starch as their seeds develop.

The amylases of saliva and pancreatic juice hydrolyze starches to dextrins and maltose. These in turn are hydrolyzed to glucose, which is absorbed into the blood stream. Glucose not immediately needed for energy is converted into

Classification of Starches

Groups		
I. Potato Group	(a) Canna	(b) Potato (c) Arrowroot
II. Leguminous Group	(a) Beans	(b) Peas (c) Lentils
III. Wheat Group	(a) Wheat	(b) Barley (c) Rye
IV. Sago Group	(a) Sago	(b) Cassava (c) Arum
V. Rice Group	(a) Rice	(b) Maize (c) Oats

Starches	
Name	From
1. Cornflour	Maize or corn.
2. Arrowroot	Maranta
3. Cassava	Brazilian arrowroot.
4. Curcuma	East Indian arrowroot.
5. Arum	Portland arrowroot.
6. Tous-les-mois	Canna (West India).
7. Sago	Palm (East India).
8. Inulin	Dahlia tubers
9. Lichen	Iceland moss.
10. Glycogen	Animal livers.

NOTE Starch is soluble at 150° F. Only slightly so in cold water
 IODINE acting on starch paste gives a deep blue.
 BROMINE acting on starch paste gives an orange-yellow.

The Percentage of Starch in Various Foods	
Article	Per cent
Acorns	43
Arrowroot	23
Bananas	22
Barley	62
Beans	57
Beans, green	29
Bread fruit	14
Buckwheat flour	77
Chestnuts	42
Cassava (sweet)	31

Article	Per cent
Lentils	57
Oatmeal	68
Potatoes	18
Potatoes, sweet	15
Peas, green	29
Peas, dried	55
Peanuts	24
Rye flour	78
Rice	79
Wheat flour	75

glycogen, a form of starch which is stored in the liver or in muscle tissue

Pure starches, having the formula $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_n$, if normally metabolized, leave no residue and give rise only to carbon dioxide and water. Starches yield an acid ash

s., animal. Glycogen

s., corn. Starch obtained from ordinary corn or maize (*Zea mays*). It is used as a dusting powder and an absorbent and is a constituent in many pastes and ointments. It is widely used in industry and as a food

stare (stâr) [A.S. *starian*, to stiffen]. To gaze fixedly at anyone or anything.

Starling's law of Intestine. A stimulus within the intestine, as the presence of food, initiates a band of constriction on proximal side and relaxation on distal side. This results in a peristaltic wave.

S's. law of heart. The force of the heart beat is determined primarily by the length of the fibers comprising its muscular wall, i.e., an increase in diastolic filling increases force of heart-beat

starter. A pure culture of bacteria or other microorganism used to initiate a particular fermentation as in the making of cheese.

starvation (star-vâ'shûn) [A.S. *steorfan*, to die]. 1. The condition of being without food for a long period of time.

When everything but air and water is withheld, the sequence of events is as follows: (a) *Hunger*, beginning about 4 hours after the last meal, accompanied by special activity of the stomach and general restlessness, becoming more acute periodically, esp. at times when meals were customarily taken; (b) *loss*

of weight; (c) *utilization of glycogen* stored in liver and muscles, (d) *utilization of stored fat*, (e) *spells of nausea*, and *diminishing acuteness of the sensation of hunger*; (f) *destruction of body protein*. The greatest loss of weight is in: (a) The fatty tissues, (b) the spleen, and (c) the liver. The nervous system loses little and the heart least of all 2. Condition in which the supply of a specific food or food accessory is below minimum bodily requirements (Ex: *protein starvation*) 3 Condition resulting from failure of the body to digest and absorb essential foodstuffs. SEE: *diet, dietetics, deficiency disease*.

stasibasiphobia (stâ'si-bâ'si-fô'bi-â) [G. *stasis*, a standing, + *basis*, step, + *phobos*, fear]. Delusion of one's inability to stand or walk or fear to make the attempt

stasiphobia (stâ-si-fô'bi-â) [“ + *phobos*, fear]. Delusion of one's inability to stand erect or to make the attempt.

stasis (stâ'sis) [G. *stasis*, halt]. Stagnation of normal flow of fluids, as of the blood, urine, or of the intestinal mechanism.

s., diffusion. S. with diffusion of lymph or serum.

s., intestinal. Condition in which peristaltic movements fail to move food along the intestine.

s., venous. S. of blood caused by venous congestion.

stat [L.]. Abbr. of *statim*, immediately

state. 1. A condition. 2. A mode or condition of being.

s., anxiety. A condition characterized by more or less continuous anxiety and apprehension. SEE: *anxiety neurosis*.

s., central excitatory. ABBR: c.e.s. A

condition of increased excitability in the central nervous system, esp in the spinal cord, following an excitatory stimulus.

s. central inhibitory. Abbr: c.i.s. A condition of decreased excitability in the central nervous system, esp in the spinal cord, resulting from an inhibitory stimulus.

s. fatigue. Neurasthenia, *qv*
static (stăt'ik) [G. *statikos*, standing]. At rest; in equilibrium; not in motion.

s. electricity. Electricity produced by friction.

s. equilibrium. Equilibrium concerned with recognition of position of head in relation to gravity. Opp. of *dynamic equilibrium*.

s. reflex. A reflex action having to do with maintenance of posture or maintenance of muscle tone.

statics (stăt'iks) [G. *statikos*, standing]. Study of matter at rest and forces bringing about equilibrium. See *dynamics*.

statim (stăt'im) [L.]. Immediately; at once.

station (stă'shūn) [L. *statio*, a standing]. 1. The manner of standing. 2. A stopping place.

s. aid. One in the army for collecting the wounded in battle.

s. dressing. A temporary one for wounded soldiers in the field.

s. rest. A temporary relief station for the sick on a military road or railway.

stationary (stă'shūn-ar-ē) [L. *stationarius*, belonging to a station]. Not moving.

statistical. Pert to statistics.

s. constant. A value such as the mean, standard deviation, coefficient of variation, or standard error which characterizes a particular series of numerical data.

statistics. The systematic collection of numerical data pertaining to any subject.

s. medical. S. pertaining to medical sciences, esp. data pert. to human disease.

s. morbidity. S. pertaining to sickness.

s. vital. SYN: *biostatistics*. That which deals with births, deaths, marriages, etc.

statokinetic (stăt-ō-kin-ēt'ik) Pertaining to reactions of the body produced by movement.

s. reflexes. SYN: *kinetic* or *accelerator reflexes*. Reactions which are the result of movement of the body (positive or negative acceleration) or movements of the head.

statometer (stăt-ōm-ēt-ēr) [G. *statos*, standing, + *metron*, a measure]. Instrument for measuring amount of abnormal protrusion of eyeball.

stature (stăt'ūr) [L. *statura*, size of body]. Natural height of the body.

status (stă'tūs) (pl. *statuses*) [L. *status*, from *stare*, to stand]. 1. A state or condition. 2. A long sustained abnormal or pathological condition.

s. anginosus. A sustained attack of angina pectoris.

s. arthriticus. Predisposition toward having attacks of gout.

s. asthmaticus. Persistent and intractable asthma.

s. dysgraphicus. Condition resulting from imperfect closure of neural tube of embryo.

s. dysmyelinisatus (of Vogt). Condition marked by demyelination of the globus pallidus, and various nuclei of

the brain, esp. the hypothalamic nuclei and dentate nucleus of cerebellum.

s. epilepticus. Rapid succession of epileptic attacks without regaining consciousness during the intervals.

s. lymphaticus. A hyperplastic condition of all lymphatic tissue, the spleen, bone marrow, and thymus, resulting in lowered vitality.

The thymus enlarges together with lymph glands and lymphoid tissue elsewhere in the body. It is often unsuspected and may cause sudden death.

Such individuals have a delicate framework, slight musculature, delicate cardiovascular system, low blood pressure, low blood sugar, and lymphocytosis. They are particularly susceptible to shock and infections, and are frequently weaklings mentally as well as physically.

Proc. Sudden death possible, esp. in surgical anesthesia. SYN *lymphatism*.

s. parathyreoprivus. Condition resulting from loss of parathyroid tissue.

s. praesens. The state of a patient under observation.

s. raptus. A state of ecstasy.

s. thymicolymphaticus. Condition resembling *s. lymphaticus*, but with enlarged thymus as primary factor.

s. thymicus. Same as *s. thymicolymphaticus*.

s. typhosus. Condition in wasting fevers in which symptoms are stupor, great prostration, coma; vigil or muttering delirium, feeble, frequent pulse, involuntary discharge of urine and feces, sordes, and dry, brownish tongue.

s. vertiginosus. Persistent condition of vertigo.*

staurion (stăw'ri-ōn) [G. *stauros*, across]. Craniometric point where transverse palatine suture crosses the median one.

stauroplegia (stăw-rō-plē'jā) [+ *plēgē*, a stroke]. Hemiplegia of a part on one side of the body and another part on the other side. SYN: *hemiplegia, crossed*.

S.T.D. Abbr for skin test dose. SEE: *Dick test*

steam (stēm) [A.S. *stēam*, vapor] 1. Invisible vapor into which water is converted at boiling point by heat. 2. Mist formed by condensation of water vapor. 3. Any vaporous exhalation.

s. tent. A device for inhalation of vapors.

Various methods of inhaling vapors may be improvised: 1. Tie an old umbrella to the head of the bed, place a pitcher of boiling water in a box alongside of the patient. Vapors tend to fill the umbrella. Solution may be kept hot by placing in a double boiler or wrapping pitcher in an old woolen cloth or newspapers.

2. Window screens may be used by fastening them about head of bed and then covering with a blanket or sheet lined with newspapers. Solution may be used as above or a steaming teakettle placed alongside of bed with the spout directed under tent.

3. A rod or rope fastened across head of bed and down to foot of bed. Place a blanket across rod to cover patient and use inhalation as above.

4. Fasten ropes to all 4 corners of bed, covering with blankets, etc., forming enclosure for patient. Numerous variations will quickly suggest themselves.

Solutions to be used are about a quart of boiling water to which is added a teaspoonful of compound tincture of benzoin or a teaspoonful of tincture benzoin (this does not contain aloe), a

few crystals of menthol or camphor, or a few drops of methyl salicylate. These ingredients are pleasant but have relatively little therapeutic effect. Most of the value is in the water vapor. SEE: *croup*.

steapsin (stē-āp'sin) [G. *stear*, fat, + *pepsis*, digestion]. SYN: *pancreatic lipase*. A lipolytic enzyme present in pancreatic juice that hydrolyzes fats to fatty acid and glycerine.

The bile salts prepare the fats for the action of steapsin by emulsifying them. SEE: *enzyme*, *pancreas*.

stearate. An ester or salt of stearic acid.

stearic acid (stē-ār'ik) [G. *stear*, fat] A white, fatty acid found in solid animal fats and a few vegetable fats.

steariform (stē-ār'ī-form) [+ L. *forma*, shape]. Resembling fat.

stearin (stē-ār'in) [G. *stear*, *steat-*, fat]. $C_{18}H_{36}O_2$. A white, crystalline solid in animal and vegetable fats, any of the esters of glycerol and stearic acid, specifically glyceryl tristearate.

One of the commonest fats in the body, esp. the solid ones. It breaks down into stearic acid and glycerol.

steatodermia (stē-ār-ō-der'mī-ā) [+ *derma*, skin]. Disease of the sebaceous glands of the skin.

stearoptene (stē-ār-ōp'tēn) [G. *stear*, *steat-*, fat, + *ptēnos*, volatile]. The more solid portion of a volatile oil as distinguished from the more fluid portion or eleoptene. EX: *menthol*, *thymol*.

steorrhoea (stē-ār-ē-ā) [+ *rhoia*, flow]. Excessive secretion of sebum or fat. SYN: *seborrhoea olucosa*.

s. flavescens. S. with yellow sebaceous matter deposited on the skin.

s. nigricans. S. with black sweat due to presence of indican. SEE: *chromidrosis*, *chromodermatosis*.

s. simplex. Excessive discharge of sebum.

steatadenoma (stē-āt-ād-en-ō'mā) [+ *adēn*, gland, + *-ōma*, tumor]. Tumor of the sebaceous glands.

steatitis (stē-ā-tīt'is) [+ *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of adipose tissue.

steato- (stē-āt-ō) [G.] Prefix meaning fatty.

steatocele (stē-āt-ō-sēl, stē-āt-ō-sēl) [G. *stear*, *steat-*, fat, + *kēlē*, tumor]. Fatty tumor within the scrotum.

steatocryptosis (stē-āt-ō-krip-tō'sis) [+ *kryptē*, a sac, + *-ōsis*, disorder]. Any disease of sebaceous glands. SEE: *steatodermia*.

steatocystoma multiplex (stē-āt-tō-sis'-tō-mā). SYN: *steatomatosis*. A skin disorder characterized by development of many sebaceous cysts.

steatogenous (stē-āt-toj'en-ūs) [+ *gen-*, to produce]. Causing fatty degeneration or any sebaceous gland disease.

steatolysis (stē-āt-ōl'is-is) [G. *stear*, *steat-*, fat, + *lysis*, dissolution]. SYN: *lipolysis*. 1 The process by which fats are first emulsified and then hydrolyzed to fatty acids and glycerine preparatory to absorption. 2 The decomposition of fat.

steatolytic (stē-āt-ō-ilt'ik) [+ *lysis*, dissolution]. Concerning steatolysis.

steatoma (stē-āt-ō'mā) [G. *stear*, *steat-*, fat, + *-ōma*, tumor]. 1. Sebaceous cyst. SYN: *wen*. 2. Benign tumor composed of fat cells. SYN: *lipoma*.

Called a chalazion when on eyelid and meibomian gland.

Smooth, shiny, globular, cutaneous or subcutaneous tumor from pea to orange size arising from sebaceous glands,

single or multiple, usually on neck, scalp, back, or scrotum.

ETIOL. Exciting cause unknown. Duct occlusion is causative in some.

PROG. Prolonged irritation may cause suppuration.

TREATMENT. Surgical excision by dissection without perforating sac. Packing in suppurative cases.

steatonecrosis (stē-āt-ō-nē-krō'sis) [+ *nekros*, corpse, + *-ōsis*, condition]. Necrosis of fatty tissue in small patches.

steatopathy (stē-ā-tōp'ā-thi) [+ *pathos*, disease]. Disease of the sebaceous glands of the skin.

steatopygia (stē-āt-ō-pl'i-ā, -pl'i-ā) [+ *pygē*, buttock]. Abnormal fatness of the buttocks.

steatorrhea (stē-āt-or-rē-ā) [+ *rhoia*, flow]. 1. Increased secretion of sebaceous glands. SYN: *seborrhoea*. * 2. Fatty stools, as seen in pancreatic diseases.

s. idopathic. SYN: *secondary sprue*. Term applied to gastrointestinal disorders characterized by impaired absorption.

s. simplex. Excessive secretion of sebaceous glands of the face.

steatosis (stē-āt-ō'sis) [+ *-ōsis*, condition]. 1. Fatty degeneration. 2. Disease of the sebaceous glands.

stegano- [G.] Combining form meaning covered.

stegnosis (stēg-nō'sis) [G. *stegnōsis*, a closing]. 1. Checking of a secretion or discharge. 2. Closing of a passage. SYN: *stenosis*. 3. Constipation. SYN: *costiveness*.

stegnotic (stēg-nōt'ik) [G. *stegnōsis*, a closing]. Bringing about stegnosis. SYN: *astrigent*, *constipating*.

Stegomyia (stēg'ā-mī'ā). A subgenus of the genus *Aedes*, family Culicidae, of mosquitoes suspected of transmitting the causative organism of yellow fever.

stel'ia. [L.] star

s. lentis hyaloidea. Post. pole of crystalline lens of eye

s. lentis lridica. Ant. pole of crystalline lens of eye

stellate (stēl'āt) [L. *stella*, star]. Star-shaped; arranged with parts radiating from a center.

s. bandage. One wound on the back, crossways.

s. cell. Any cell that appears star-shaped.

EX: neurons of molecular layer of cerebellum, Kupffer's cells of the liver sinusoids, astrocytes.

s. fracture. One with numerous fissures radiating from central point of injury.

s. ganglion. SYN: *cervicothoracic ganglion*. A sympathetic ganglion formed by the fusion of inferior cervical and first thoracic ganglions.

s. ligament. SYN: *radiate ligament*. One of the ant. costovertebral ligaments.

s. velns. Venous plexuses beneath the kidney's capsule. SYN: *stars of Verheyen*.

Stellwag's sign (stēl'vāg). Widening of palpebral aperture with absence or lessened frequency of winking, seen in Graves' disease.

stem (stēm) [A.S. *stemma*, trunk]. 1. Any stalklike structure. 2. Offspring. 3. To derive from. 4. To check.

s. brain. The lower portion of the brain excluding the cerebrum and cerebellum. Includes the medulla oblongata, pons, mid-brain and diencephalon.

s. cell. A cell which gives rise to a specific type of cell as in hematopoiesis.

stenion (stén'f-ôn) [G. *stenos*, narrow]. Craniometric point at extremities of the smallest transverse diameter in the temporal region.

steno- [G.]. Combining form meaning narrow, short, as *stenosis*, *steno-graphy*.

stenocardia (stén-ô-kar'di-â) [G. *stenos*, narrow, + *kardia*, heart]. Angina pectoris.

stenocephaly (stén-ô-séf'âl-i) [+ *kephalê*, head]. Narrowness of the cranium in one or more diameters.

stenochoria (sién-ô-kô'ri-â) [+ *chôros*, space]. Partial constriction, esp. of the lacrimal duct. SYN: *stenosis*.

stenocompressor (stén-ô-kôm-prês'or) [+ *L. compressor*, that which presses together]. An instrument for compressing stenosis's ducts to stop the flow of saliva.

stenocoriasis (stén-ô-kô-ri'âs-is) [+ *korê*, pupil]. Narrowing of pupil of the eye.

stenopaic, **stenopeic** (stén-o-pâ'tk, -pô'tk) [G. *stenos*, narrow, + *opê*, opening]. Having a narrow opening.

stenosed (stê-nôst', stên'ôzd). Characterized by stenosis, constricted.

stenosis (stên-ô'sis, stê-nô'sis) [G. *stenôsis*, a narrowing]. Constriction or narrowing of a passage or orifice. SYN: *stricture*.

Error. May result from embryonic maldevelopment, hypertrophy and thickening of a sphincter muscle, inflammatory disorders, or excessive development of fibrous tissue. It may involve almost any tube or duct.

s., aortic. Constriction of the aortic orifice at cardiac base or narrowing of the aorta.

s., cardiac. A narrowing or constriction of any of the orifices leading into or from the heart or between chambers of the heart.

s., cicatricial. S. resulting from any contracted cicatrix.

s., mitral. S. of mitral valve or orifice of heart, or of both. Usually the result of rheumatic heart disease.

s., pyloric. Obstruction caused by hypertrophy of walls of the pyloric orifice.

s., subaortic. Congenital constriction of aortic tract below aortic valves.

stenostomia (stên'ô-stô'mi-â) [G. *stenos*, narrow, + *stoma*, mouth]. Narrowing of the mouth.

stenothermal (stên'ô-ther'mâl) [+ *thermê*, heat]. Resisting only a small change of temperature.

steno-thorax (stên'ô-thô'râks) [+ *thôraz*, chest]. An unusually narrow thorax.

stenotic (stên-ô't'ik) [G. *stenosis*, a narrowing]. Produced by or characterized by stenosis.

Stensen's duct (stên'sên). The excretory duct of parotid gland.

S's, foramina. Incisive foramina of sup. maxillary bone transmitting ant. branches of descending palatine vessels.

stentorophones (stên-tô-rôf'ô-nûs). Having a loud voice.

stephanion (stê-fân'i-ôn) [G. *stephanos*, crown]. Point at intersection of sup. temporal ridge and coronal suture.

step-page gait. The high-stepping gait seen in diabetic neuritis of the peroneal nerve and in tabes dorsalis.

Stenosis. Patient lifts the foot very high in walking to raise the drooping toes from the ground or floor.

stereo- [L.]. Combining form meaning *dung*, as *stereobillin*.

stereobillin (stêr'kô-bi'lin) [L. *stercus*, dung, + *bilis*, bile]. A brown pigment

derived from the bile giving the characteristic color to feces. SEE: *urobilin*.

stereobillinogen (stêr'kô-bi-lin'ô-jên). A colorless substance derived from *stereobillin*. It is present in the feces and turns brown on oxidation.

stercoraceous (stêr-kô-râ'shûs) [L. *stercoraceus*, like dung]. Having the nature of, pert to or containing feces.

stercoral (stêr'kô-râl) [L. *stercus*, dung]. Pert. to feces. SYN: *stercoraceous*.

stercorolith (stêr'kô-rô-lith) [+ *G. lithos*, stone]. A fecal concretion. SYN: *coprolith*, *fecalith*.

stercoroma (stêr-kô-rô'mâ) [+ *G. -oma*, tumor]. A fecal tumorlike mass in the rectum. SYN: *coproma*, *fecaloma*, *scotoma*.

stercorous (stêr'kô-rûs) [L. *stercus*, *stercor*, dung]. Resembling excrement. SYN: *stercoral*, *stercoraceous*.

stercus (stêr'kûs) [L.]. Feces. SYN: *excreta*, *excrement*.

stere (stêr, stâr) [Fr *stère*, from G. *stereos*, solid]. A measure of capacity. SYN: *cubic meter*, *kiloliter*.

stereo- [G.]. Combining form meaning solid.

stereoaesthesia (stêr'ê-ô-ân-ês-thê'zi-â) [G. *stereos*, solid, + *an-*, negative, + *aisthesis*, sensation]. Inability to recognize objects by feeling their form.

stereorhthrosis (stêr'ê-ô-ar-thrô'i-sis) [+ *arthron*, joint, + *lysis*, a loosening]. Surgical formation of a movable new joint in bony ankylosis.

stereochemical (stêr'ê-ô-kêm'î-kâl) [+ *chêmeia*, chemistry]. Concerning stereochemistry.

stereochemistry (stêr'ê-ô-kêm'îs-trî) [+ *chêmeia*, chemistry]. That branch of chemistry dealing with atoms in their space relation.

stereocilia (stêr'ê-ô-sil'i-â). Nonmotile protoplasmic projections from free surfaces of cells of ductus epididymis and ductus deferens.

stereognosis (stêr'ê-ô-gnô'sis) [+ *gnôsis*, knowledge]. Ability to recognize form of solid objects by touch.

stereoisomerism (stêr'ê-ô-i-sôm'êr-îsm). Condition in which two or more substances may have the same empirical formula but a different structural formula; structural formulas being mirror images of each other.

Ex dextrose and levulose. Such differ in optical activity with regard to their effect on a plane of polarized light.

stereometry (stêr-ê-ô-mê'trî) [+ *metron*, a measure]. The measurement of a solid body or the cubic contents of a hollow body.

stereorhthopter (stêr'ê-ô-ôr-thôp'ter) [+ *orthos*, straight, + *opsis*, vision]. A mirror-reflecting device for treatment of strabismus.

stereophantoscope (stêr'ê-ô-fân'ô-skôp) [G. *stereos*, solid, + *phantos*, visible, + *skopein*, to examine]. A stereoscopic device with rotating disks for testing vision.

stereophotometer (stêr'ê-ô-for-ôm'ê-ter) [+ *phoros*, a bearer, + *metron*, a measure]. A prism-refracting device for use in correcting defective vision.

stereophotography (stêr'ê-ô-fô-tô-g'ra-fî) [+ *phôs*, *phot*, light, + *graphein*, to write]. Photography which produces effect of solidity or depth of pictures.

stereophotomicrograph (stêr'ê-ô-fô-tô-mî'krô-grâf) [+ *micro*, tiny, + *graphein*, to write]. A photograph showing solidity or depth of a microscopical subject.

stereoscope (ster-ē-ō-skōp). [G *stereos*, solid, + *skopein*, to see] Instrument which creates an impression of solidity or depth of objects seen by combining images of 2 pictures

stereoscopic, stereoscopical (ster-ē-ō-skōp'ik, -i-kāl) ["" + *skopein*, to see]. Pert. to the stereoscope or its use.

s. vision. Vision in which things have the appearance of solidity and relief as though seen in 3 dimensions. Such is the result of binocular vision.

stereotropism (stēr-ē-ō-t'rō-plzm). **SYN: thigmotropism** A response toward (positive s) or away from (negative s.) a solid object

stereotypy (stēr-ē-ō-tī'pī) ["" + *typos*, type] Repetition of words, posture, or movement without meaning; seen in catatonic partial stupors.

sterile (stēr'īl) [L. *sterilis*, barren]. 1. Free from living microorganisms. **SYN: aseptic**. 2. Not fertile; unable to reproduce young. **SYN barren**.

sterility (stēr-il'ī-tī) [L. *sterilitās*, barrenness] **SYN barrenness, infertility** 1 Inability to conceive in the course of normal sexual relations 2 Inability to produce offspring

GENERAL CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES: Diabetes mellitus, nephritis, syphilis, some of the blood dyscrasias. About 10% of all marriages are sterile.

Investigation into the cause of sterility includes primarily definite information as to the fertility of the husband. A routine examination for sterility includes a study of the vaginal secretions, a bimanual examination, visualization of the cervix, and in some cases a test for patency of the tubes

A history of pelvic disorder in the past is of great importance and any information as to the use of strong chemical douches for the purpose of contraception may be vital. In the event that the tubes are found closed, a study of the genital tract by the use of x-ray and lipiodol is indicated.

TREATMENT: The treatment of sterility depends upon the finding and correction of any or all causes of the condition

s. absolute. Complete inability to produce offspring as a result of anatomical or physiological factors which prevent production of functional germ cells, conception or normal development of a zygote.

s. acquired (secondary s.). The failure of further conception after once having given birth to a child

s. facultative. Voluntary sterility; that resulting from contraceptive practices.

s. female. Inability to give birth to living young.

ETIOL. FACTORS: CONGENITAL ABNORMALITIES: Absence or maldevelopment of the uterus tubes, or ovaries; infantile uterus; congenital elongation of the cervix

ACQUIRED LOCAL CONDITIONS: (a) *Vagina:* Hyperacidity; marked hypertrophy of the vaginal mucous membrane with hiding of the cervix; lacerated vagina with effluvium seminis. (b) *Cervix:* Pinpoint os; sharp angulation; narrowing of the internal os; acute and chronic endocervicitis, polypoid occluding the cervical canal; severe lacerations, particularly where the internal os is torn, resulting in precipitate miscarriages before the viability of the child. (c) *Body of the uterus:* Malpositions, particularly retroversion, retroflexion, and hyperanteflexion; fibroids of the uterus which

block the canal; diseased endometrium, particularly endometritis (d) *Fallopian tube* Chronic salpingo-oophoritis with closure of the tubal ostium and where the ovary is embedded in adhesions. (e) Ovarian dysfunction which may result from congenital conditions or be secondary to endocrine disorders, infections, trauma, neoplasms, x-ray or surgical castration, or effects of toxic agents. (f) Psychological and emotional disturbances (g) Coital difficulties (h) Dietary deficiencies.

s., male. Inability of a male to bring about conception. May result from (a) congenital factors such as cryptorchidism, maldevelopment of testis ducts or testis, etc., (b) acquired factors (*See: sterility, female*), or (c) lack of libido or impotence

s. one-child. Sterility in a woman following the birth of one child

s., primary. S resulting from failure of testis or ovary to produce functional germ cells

s., relative. S due to causes other than defect of sex organs

sterilization (ster'īl-i-zā'shun) [L. *sterilis*, barren]. 1 Process of destruction of all microorganisms on a substance by exposure to chemical or physical agents. 2 Process of rendering barren. Can be accomplished by (a) surgical removal of testis or ovary (castration) or inactivation by irradiation, (b) tying off or removal of a portion of reproductive ducts (ductus deferens or uterine tubes) **See: vasectomy, salpingectomy**

s., dryheat. S accomplished in ovens by subjection to high heat (165° to 170° C) for two to three hours

s., fractional. S. in which heating is done at separated intervals, so that spores can develop into bacteria and be destroyed. Usually accomplished by subjecting organisms to free-flowing steam for 15 min or three or four successive days. Also called *tyndalization* or *intermittent sterilization*

s. intermittent. **SYN: fractional sterilization, q v**

s., steam, by flowing. Exposure at 212° F. (100° C.) to steam in an unsealed receptacle

s., steam under pressure. Exposure to steam in an autoclave

sterilize (ster'īl-īz) [L. *sterilis*, barren]. 1. To free from microorganisms. 2. To make barren.

sterilizer (ster'īl-i-zer) [L. *sterilis*, barren]. Oven or appliance for sterilizing.

s., Arnold steam. A sterilizer using live or streaming steam at atmospheric pressure.

s., steam. An autoclave or steam-pressure cooker which sterilizes by steam under pressure at temperatures above 100 degrees C

sternal (stēr'nāl) [G. *sternon*, chest]. Relating to the sternum or breastbone.

sternalgia (stēr-nāl'jī-ā) ["" + *algos*, pain]. Pain in the sternum. **SYN: sternodynia.**

sterno- [G.]. Combining form meaning sternum.

sternoclavicular (ster'nō-klā-vīk'ū-lar) [G. *sternon*, breast, + L. *clavicula*, a little key]. Concerning the sternum and clavicle.

sternocleidomastoid (ster'nō-klī-dō-mās'tōyd) ["" + *kleis*, clavicle, + *mastos*, breast, + *eidōs*, like]. One of 2 muscles arising from sternum and inner part of clavicle. **See: Table of Muscles in Appendix.**

sternocostal (ster'nō-kōst'āl) ["" + L.

costa, rib]. Relating to sternum and ribs.

sternodynia (ster'nō-dīn'ī-ā) ['' + *odynē*, pain]. Pain in the sternum. SYN: *sternalgia*.

sternohyoid (ster'nō-hī'oyd) ['' + *hyoēdēs*, U-shaped]. Muscle from medial end of clavicle and sternum to hyoid bone. SEE *Table of Muscles in Appendix*.

sternoid (ster'noyd) ['' + *eidōs*, resemblance]. Resembling the breastbone.

sternomastoid (ster'nō'māst'oid). Pert to the sternum and mastoid process of temporal bone.

s. region. SYN *carotid region*. Wide area on lateral region of neck covered by sternocleidomastoid muscle.

sternopericardial (ster'nō-per'ī-kar'dī-al) ['' + *peri*, around, + *kardia*, heart]. Concerning the sternum and pericardium.

sternoschisis (ster-nōs'ki-sis). A cleft or fissured sternum.

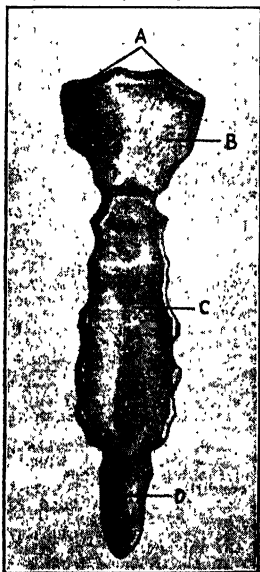
sternothyroid (ster'nō-thī'royd) [G *sternon*, breast, + *thyreos*, shield, + *eidōs*, like]. Muscle extending beneath the sternohyoid which depresses thyroid cartilage. SEE *Table of Muscles in Appendix*.

sternotomy (ster-nōt'ō-mī) ['' + *tomē*, a cutting]. The operation of cutting the sternum.

sternotriphysis (ster'nō-trī-pē'sis) ['' + *trypsis*, a boring]. Surgical perforation of the sternum.

sternum (ster'nūm) [G. *sternon*, breast]. The narrow, flat bone in the median line of the thorax in front. SYN *breastbone*.

It consists of 3 portions, distinguished as the *manubrium*, the *gladiolus*, and the *ensiform* or *xiphoid process*.



STERNUM, POSTERIOR VIEW

A. Clavicular notch. B. Manubrium. C. Body of gladiolus. D. Xiphoid process.

RS: *chicken breast*, *chondrosternal*, *chondroxiphoid*, *cleft*, *gladiolus*, *ensiform*, *manubrium*, *xiphoid process*.

s., cleft. Congenital fissure of the sternum.

sternutament (ster-nū'tām-ēnt) [L. *sternutāre*, to sneeze]. A substance causing sneezing.

sternutatio (stēr-nū-tā'shē-ō) [L. *sneezing*]. Sneezing.

s. convulsiva. Paroxysmal sneezing, as in hay fever.

sternutation (ster-nū-tā'shūn) [L. *sternutāre*, to sneeze]. Act of sneezing.

s., convulsive. Spasmodic or paroxysmal sneezing with profusion of watery secretion from the nose.

sternutator (ster'nū-tāt'or). An agent, such as a war gas, which induces sneezing.

sternutatory (ster-nū-tā-tō'rī) [L. *sternutāre*, to sneeze]. Causing sneezing.

steroid (ster'oid) 1. An organic compound which yields methylcyclopentanophenanthrene on dehydrogenation with selenium. 2. Term applied to any one of a large group of substances chemically related to sterols. Includes sterols, D vitamins, bile acids, certain hormones, saponins, glucosides of digitals, and certain carcinogenic substances.

s. hormones. The sex hormones and hormones of the adrenal cortex.

sterol (stēr'ol) [G. *stereos*, solid, + L. *oleum*, oil]. One of a group of substances related to fats and belonging to the lipoids. They are alcohols with a cyclic nucleus (cyclopentanoperhydrophenanthrene) and are found free or ingested with fatty acids (cholesterols). They are found in animals (zoosterols) or in plants (phytosterols).

Generally colorless, crystalline compounds, nonsaponifiable and soluble in certain organic solvents. Ex: *cholesterol*.

stertor (stēr'tōr) [L. *stertor*, a snore]. Snoring or laborious breathing due to obstruction of air passages in the head, seen in certain diseases, as apoplexy.

stertorous (stēr'tō-rūs) [L. *stertor*, a snore]. Pert. to laborious breathing provoking a snoring sound.

stetho- [G.]. Combining form meaning the chest.

stethogoniometer (steth'ō-gō-nī-ōm'ēt-ēr) [G. *stēthos*, chest, + *gōnia*, angle, + *metron*, measure]. Device for measuring the curvature of the chest.

stethograph (stēth'ō-grāf) ['' + *graphein*, to write]. Device to record chest movements in respiration.

stethokyratograph (stēth'ō-kir'tō-grāf) ['' + *kyrtos*, bent, + *graphein*, to write]. Device for measuring and recording the dimensions and amount of curves of the chest.

stethometer (stēth-ōm'ēt-ēr) ['' + *metron*, measure]. Device for measuring the chest's expansion during respiration.

stethophonometer (stēth'ō-fō-nōm'ēt-ēr) ['' + *phōnē*, voice, + *metron*, a measure]. Instrument for determining intensity of sound emitted in auscultation.

stethoscope (stēth'ō-skōp) [G. *stēthos*, chest, + *skopein*, to see]. Instrument used in auscultation to convey to the ear the sounds produced in the body.

Ordinarily, consists of rubber tubing in a Y shape.

s., binaural. S. designed for use with both ears.

s., compound. More than 1 set attached to the same fork and chest piece.

s., double. 8. with 2 earpieces and tubes.

s., percussion. Solid cylinder of wood, 1 end wedge-shaped, other enlarged into an earpiece adapted for intercostal use.

s., single or monaural. For 1 ear only; rigid or flexible.

stethoscopy (stéth-òs'kò-pl) [G. *stêthos*, chest, + *skopein*, to see]. Examination by means of the stethoscope.

stethospasm (stéth'ò-spáz-m) [' + *spasmos*, spasm] Spasm of the pectoral or chest muscles.

STH. Abbr. for somatotrophin, a growth hormone inducing the adrenal glands to produce desoxycorticosterone, (DOCA). **STH** mobilizes the body's defenses against infection.

sthenia (sthén'î-à) [G. *sthenos*, strength]. Normal or unusual strength, the opp. of *asthenia*.

sthenic (sthén'îk) [G. *sthenos*, strength]. Active; strong.

sthenometer (sthén-òm'è-tér) [' + *metron*, a measure]. Device for measuring muscular strength.

sthenometry (sthén-òm'è-trî) [' + *metron*, a measure]. Determination of bodily strength.

stibialism (stîb'î-âl-îzm) [L. *stibium*, antimony, + G. -*ismos*, condition]. Antimonial poisoning.

stibium (stîb'î-ûm) [L.]. Antimony.

stichochrome (stîk'ò-krôm) [G. *stichos*, row, + *chrôma*, color]. A nerve cell in which the stainable bodies (tigroid mass) are arranged in parallel rows.

stictacne (stîk-ták'nè) [G. *stiktos*, pointed, + *akmê*, point]. Acne with red base and black pointed comedo at apex. **SYN:** *acne punctata*.

stiff (stîf). Rigid, firm, inflexible.

s. joint. One with reduced mobility.
s. neck. *Torticollis*, *wryneck*. Rigidity of neck resulting from spasm of neck muscles. It is a symptom of many disorders.

s.-n. fever. 1. Dengue. 2. Cerebrospinal meningitis.

stigma (stîg'mâ) (pl. *stigmata*) [G. *stigma*, a mark]. 1. A mark or spot on the skin. 2. Spot on ovarian surface where rupture of a graafian follicle will occur. 3. Red spot due to extravasation of blood produced by nervous influence. 4. Mark characterizing a specific disease.

s. of degeneration. Any of the bodily variations from the normal found in numerous instances in degenerate individuals. Some of them are the following.

DEGENERATIVE CHANGES: **Face:** May be unusually hairy in the female and abnormally smooth in the male. **Fingers and toes.** May be an extra one, or adherent or webbed. **Forehead:** May be sloping and very low. **Eyes:** May be different in color or set at different levels. **Ears:** Unusual in many ways. **Jaws:** Either may project unusually. **Head:** May be unusually large or small. **Teeth:** May be irregular or project. **Roof of mouth:** May be high and pointed or unusually narrow. Only several of these irregularities may be considered as indicative of defective mentality.

s., hysterical. Any of the peculiar marks or symptoms of hysteria such as spots on the skin, areas of hyper- or anesthesia, impairment of sensory functions, etc.

s., psychic. Mental state characterized by susceptibility to suggestion.

stigmatic (stîg-mât'îk) [G. *stigma*, mark]. Pert. to or marked with a stigma.

stigmatism. 1. Condition characterized by possession of stigmata. 2. Condition in which the rays of light are accurately focused on retina. **SEE:** *astigmatism*.

stigmatization (stîg'mât-î-zâ'shùn) [G. *stigma*, mark]. The formation of stigmata, esp. hysterical s. on the skin.

stigmatometer (stîg-mâ-lòm'è-tér) [G. *stigma*, mark + *metron*, a measure]. Device for testing eye refraction. **SYN:** *astigmatometer*.

stilbestrol. **SEE:** *diethyl s*

stilet. **stilette** (stîl-èt') [Fr. *stilette*]. 1. Small, sharp-pointed instrument for probing. 2. Wire used to pass through or stiffen a flexible catheter.

stillbirth (stîl'birth) [A.S. *stille*, quiet, + M.E. *burth*, birth]. Birth of a dead fetus.

stillborn (stîl'born) [' + *beran*, to bring forth]. Dead at birth.

stillidium (stîl-î-sîd'î-ûm) [L. *stilla*, drop, + *cadere*, to fall]. A dribbling or flowing, drop by drop.

s. lacrimarum. Watering of the eye. **SYN:** *epiphora*.

s. narium. Watery mucus discharged at onset of coryza.

s. urinae. Urinary incontinence from a distended bladder. **SYN:** *strangury*.

stimulant (stîm'û-lânt) [L. *stimulus*, a goad]. Any agent temporarily increasing functional activity.

Strong coffee, tea, whiskey, brandy, wine, capsicum, ginger, ammonia applied to the nostrils, cold water dashed alternately over face and chest, atropine, strychnine, electric current, massage, are examples.

Stimulants may be classified according to the organ upon which they act as follows: Cardiac, bronchial, gastric, cerebral, intestinal, nervous, motor, vasomotor, respiratory, and secretory.

stimulate (stîm'û-lât) [L. *stimulâre*, to goad on]. To increase functional activity of an organ or structure.

stimulating enema. One given to excite activity in shock or unconscious state. **SEE:** *enema*.

stimulation (stîm'û-lâ'shùn) [L. *stimulâre*, to goad on]. 1. Process of being stimulated. 2. Irritating action of agents on muscles, nerves or sensory end-organs by which activity in a part is evoked.

stimulus (stîm'û-lûs) (pl. *stimuli*) [L. *stimulus*, a goad]. 1. Any agent or factor able to influence directly living protoplasm, as one capable of causing muscular contraction or secretion in a gland, or of initiating an impulse in a nerve. 2. A change of environment of sufficient intensity to evoke a response in an organism. 3. An excitant or irritant.

s., adequate. 1. Any stimulus capable of evoking a response, i.e., an environmental change possessing a certain intensity, acting for a certain length of time and occurring at a certain rate. 2. A stimulus capable of initiating a nerve impulse in a specific type of receptor.

s., chemical. A chemical substance, liquid, gaseous, or solid, which is capable of evoking a response.

s., conditioned. A stimulus which gives rise to a conditioned response. **SEE:** *reflex, conditioned*.

s., electric. A stimulus resulting from the initiation of, or cessation of, a flow of electrons as from a battery, induction coil, or generator.

s., homologous. A stimulus which acts only on a sensory end-organ.

s., liminal. A threshold stimulus, q.v.

s., mechanical. **SYN:** *physical stimu-*

lus. A stimulus produced by a physical change such as contact with objects, changes in pressure, etc.

s., minimal. A threshold stimulus, *q.v.*
s., nociceptive. A painful and usually injurious stimulus

s., thermal. One produced by a change in temperature of the skin, a rise giving sensations of warmth; a fall giving rise to sensations of coldness.

s., threshold. *Syn:* **s., minimal;** **s., minimal.** The least or weakest stimulus that is capable of initiating a response or giving rise to a sensation

sting (sting) [A.S. *stingan*, to stick] 1. Sharp, smarting sensation, as of a wound or astringent. 2. A sharp offensive weapon of an insect such as a bee or wasp. 3. A wound made by a sting

S-T interval. The interval in an electrocardiogram which represents the initial and final ventricular complexes

stippling (stip'ling) [Dutch *stippelen*, to spot]. A spotted condition, as in retina in certain ocular diseases or in basophilic red corpuscles

stirrup, stirrup bone (stir'up) [A.S. *stigrap*, a stirrup] Staples of the ears.

stitch (stich) [M.E. *stiche*, from A.S. *stice*, a pricking]. 1. A local, sharp, lancinating, or spasmodic pain. 2. A single loop of suture material passed through skin or flesh by a needle, to facilitate healing of a wound. 3. To unite skin or flesh with a needle and suture material

Some are removed after a few days and other types are absorbed by the body. *Syn* **suture.**

s. abscess. One developing in a suture due to infection.

stock (stök) [A.S. *stocce*, a trunk]. The race or line of a family.

s. culture. Permanent culture of a microorganism reinforced from time to time by fresh media.

Stokes-Adams syndrome (stöks-äd'äms). A series of symptoms in those suffering from heart block. Onset is sudden, resembling epilepsy, for which it is sometimes mistaken.

Errör. Due to stoppage or extreme slowness of ventricular contraction.

Stokes' law (stöks) A muscle is frequently a seat of paralysis if lying above an inflamed serous or mucous membrane.

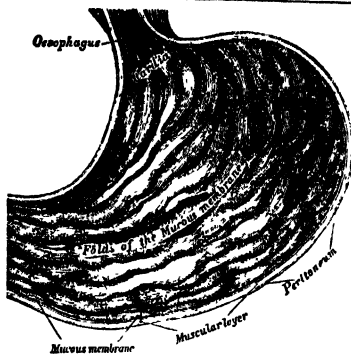
S's. lens. Device used to diagnose astigmatism.

stoma (stö'mä) (pl. *stomata*) [G. *stoma*, a mouth]. 1. A mouth or small opening or a pore. 2. Artificially created opening bet. 2 passages or body cavities or bet. a cavity or passage and the body's surface. 3. A minute opening between cells of certain epithelial membranes, esp. peritoneum and pleura.

stomach (stum'äk) [G. *stomachos*, stomach]. A dilated, saclike, distensible portion of the alimentary canal below the esophagus, 12x4 in., below the diaphragm to right of spleen, partly under the liver.

It is composed of a *fundus*, or round part; a *body*, or middle portion, and pyloric portion which is small end.

It has 2 openings: the upper *cardiac orifice* opens into the esophagus and the lower *pyloric orifice* opens into the duodenum. The stomach is composed of 4 layers. Outer *serous coat* covers almost all of the organ; the *muscular layer* just beneath is formed of 3 layers of smooth muscle fibers; an outer longitudinal layer; a medial circular layer,

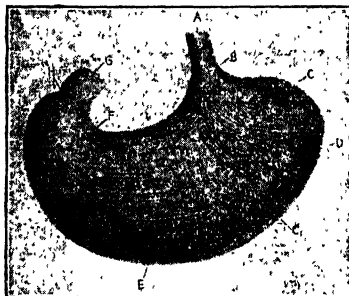


STOMACH.
(Anterior View)

and an inner oblique layer. *Submucous layer* is a connecting medium between the muscular and the *mucous layer*, which is the inner lining of the stomach.

The cardiac, fundic (parietal or oxyntic) and pyloric glands of the stomach are composed of columnar and tubular cells which secrete gastric juice containing hydrochloric acid, pepsin, etc.

FUNCTIONS It secretes the gastric juice and converts proteins into peptones. In addition to serving strictly as an organ of digestion (*see: gastric digestion*), the stomach has the following functions. (1) Acting as a reservoir, it regulates the admission of food to the remainder of the gut, (2) its acid kills a large proportion of the microbes present in most food, (3) it has some power to absorb, *see absorption*, (4) secreting acid, it is important in the acid-base equilibrium of the body, (5) it can excrete some drugs, administered parenterally, into the gastric juice, (6) it acts as a kind of receptor in chemical and nervous mechanisms by which secretion and movement are stimulated in lower parts of the gastrointestinal tract (*see secretagogue and reflex, gastrocolic*), and (7) by the action of an *intrinsic factor* (present in gastric juice) on an *extrinsic factor* (vitamin B₁₂) present



THE STOMACH.
A. Esophagus. B. Cardia. C. C. Large cul-de-sac. D. Peak of large cul-de-sac. E. Large curvature. F. Small curvature. G. Duodenum. H. Pylorus.

in foods, a *hematinic principle* (anti-anemic factor) is formed. This is effective in prevention of pernicious anemia.

S., CANCER, VARIETIES: *Colloid, epithelioma, hard cancer or scirrhus, soft cancer or encephaloid.*

Sym: General symptoms of dyspepsia with following characteristic symptoms. Continued pain, often tenderness, vomiting of partially digested food, absence of free hydrochloric acid in gastric juice, and presence of lactic acid after a flour soup test meal, hematemesis or blood in stools, slight in amount and blood altered so it presents a coffee grounds appearance; presence of tumor; loss of flesh and strength, extreme anemia; involvement of superficial lymph glands. When the pylorus is involved symptoms of gastric dilatation will be added.

Prog: Fatal. Duration, 6 months to 2 years.

Treatment: Early treatment, surgical. Liquid or semiliquid diet. Rest. Hydrochloric acid and pepsin often required to assist digestion. Constitutional treatment as indicated.

PYLORIC OBSTRUCTION AND DILATATION: Pyloric obstruction increases the resistance offered to the expulsion of food and in its efforts to overcome this the stomach first becomes hypertrophied, then dilated. *Causes of dilatation:* (1) Pyloric obstruction, (2) laxness of walls from simple atony or catarrh, (3) excessive ingestion of food or drink.

Sym: The general symptoms of dyspepsia, together with the following relating to the vomit. Vomiting occurs long after eating, sometimes several hours or days. Amount often excessive, sometimes several quarts, is sour and fermented, and on standing separates into a sediment of undigested food and a turbid, frothy liquid. Ejected fluid rich in torulae and sarcinae, forms of bacteria. Obstinate constipation.

PHYSICAL SIGNS: Bulging over epigastrium; in thin subjects the outline of stomach may be visible. Palpation gives a splashing fremitus.

PERCUSSION: Increased area of gastric tympany.

AUSCULTATION: Splashing sounds often audible at some distance.

MENSURATION: Ordinarily an esophageal sound may be inserted a distance of 60 cm from the teeth. In dilatation may be inserted 65 to 70 cm.

Prog: Guarded. More favorable in dilatation without obstruction.

Treatment: Diet light, nutritive, not bulky, and should be given in small amounts at frequent intervals. Lavage 2 or 3 times weekly. An abdominal support often relieves some of distressing symptoms.

FOREIGN BODIES: These ordinarily should give no concern. Symptoms are usually absent. The patient may be alarmed. Give nothing by mouth. Salts, cathartics, and enemata should under no circumstances be used, inasmuch as they can only make the condition worse. Such foreign bodies usually pass through the alimentary tract without disturbance. These patients should always be under the care of a doctor.

DIET IN OTHER DISEASES OF STOMACH: *Atony and Hypomotility:* Food is retained longer than normal and if hydrochloric acid is deficient decomposition may occur. Liquids are retained longer than solids. Diet should consist of

quickly and easily digested foods, cream, butter, soft cooked vegetables, chicken, fish, scraped beef and moderate amount of milk. Avoid liquids, pastries and rich gravies.

Hypermotility. The stomach empties too rapidly, therefore, diet should be soft and liquid in small amounts and in frequent feedings. Fats delay the emptying of the stomach.

Hyperacidity: Protein to combine with acid, inhibiting its secretion by moderate amt. of fat, and to avoid stimulating secretion of acid. Five small meals, or 3 meals and 2 lunches.

s.-ache. Pain in the stomach. **Syn:** *gastralgia, gastrodynia, stomachalgia, stomachodynia.*

s., bilocular. See *hourglass stomach.*

s., cardiac. Fundus of the stomach.

s., cascade. A form of hour-glass stomach in which there is a constriction between cardiac and pyloric portions. Cardiac portion fills first and then contents cascade into pyloric portion. Also called *cup and spill stomach*.

s., cow horn. A high transversely placed stomach. Also called *steer horn s.*

s., dumping. A condition sometimes following gastroenterostomy, in which food is rapidly discharged through new opening into intestine with resulting intestinal distention and accompanying discomfort.

s., hourglass. One resembling an hour-glass, caused by constriction from a band of fibrous exudate.

s., intubation. Passage of a tube into the stomach. 1. To obtain gastric contents for examination. 2. For prophylaxis and treatment of ileus. 3. To remove ingested poisons.

s., leather bottle. One caused by hypertrophy of the s. walls.

s., pump. Device for removing contents of the stomach by mouth.

s., thoracic. Condition in which stomach lies above diaphragm. May result from embryonic anomaly in which stomach fails to descend, or from hernia of diaphragm. Latter results in so-called *up-side-down stomach*.

s., tooth. A lower canine one during first dentition.

s., tube. One for washing out or feeding the stomach.

s., water-trap. One with the pylorus unusually high, causing slow emptying.

stomach, words pert. to: abdominal cavity; achoresis; achylia gastrica; acidity; anachlorhydria; anadenia; antecardium; atony; atretogastria; bathygastric; bead test; Bouchard's nodules; capotement; cardialgia; cardioidiosis; cardiopyloric; cardiospasm; catastalsis; chlorhydria; cholangiogastrotomy; clapotement; clapotage; digestion; ectasia; endogastritis; feeding, artificial; fractional test meal; gastric juice; gastric lavage; gastric motor meals; "gastr-" words; gavage; hourglass stomach; hunger; lavage; linitis; myxorrhoea gastrica; oxyntic glands; pneumatosis; pneumogastria; pylorus; saburra; ulcer; ventriculus.

stomachal (stŭm-ăk-ăl) [*G. stomachos, stomach*]. 1. Relating to the stomach. 2. A gastric tonic.

stomachalgia (stŭm-ăk-ăl'j-ă) [*" + algos, pain*] Pain in the stomach.

stomachic (stŏ-măk'ik) [*G. stomachos, stomach*]. 1. Concerning the stomach. 2. Medicine exciting action of the stomach. **Syn:** *stomachal.*

stomachoscopy (stŭm-ăk-os'kŏ-pl) [*" +*

skochein, to inspect]. Examination of the stomach. SYN *gastroscopy*.
stomatalgia (stō-māt-āl-jī-ā) [G. *stoma*, *stomat-*, mouth, + *algos*, pain]. Pain in the mouth. SYN: *stomatodynia*.

stomatic (stō-māt'ik). Pert. to or relating to the mouth.

stomatitis (stō-māt-'it-is) [G. *stoma*, *stomat-*, mouth, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the mouth.

SYM. Heat, pain, increased flow of saliva, fetor of breath, restlessness, languor, disinclination to nurse in infants, sometimes fever. RS: *gangrene*, *noma*, *thrush*.

ETIO. S may be caused by many factors or conditions. Among them are. 1 Pathogenic organisms, including bacteria and viruses. 2 Mechanical trauma. 3 Irritants, such as alcohol, tobacco, hot foods, spices. 4 Sensitization to chemical substances in tooth pastes, mouthwashes, etc. 5 Nutritional deficiencies, esp. avitaminoses. 6 Blood disorders. 7 Poisoning by drugs, esp. heavy metals. 8 Certain skin disorders. 9 Systemic infections such as measles, scarlet fever, syphilis. There are also several forms of unknown etiology.

s., **aphthous**. Formation of tiny ulcers (canker sores) on mucosa of the mouth.

SYM. General symptoms of stomatitis and on inspection numerous small, round vesicles on cheeks, lips and tongue, which soon break and leave little, shallow ulcers with red areola.

PROG. Good.

TREATMENT. For infants, sterilize milk. Nurse at regular intervals. Wash mouth with clean linen cloth. In adults, correct gastric disturbance.

s., **catarrhal**. Simple stomatitis.

SYM. General symptoms of s. with diffuse red swelling of mucous membrane.

TREATMENT. Good hygienic conditions, cleanse mouth with weak solution of boric acid or chlorate of potassium as a wash.

s., **corrosive**. S. resulting from use of corrosive substances.

s., **diphtheritic**. Diphtheria of mucous membranes of the gums or cheeks. SYN: *buccal diphtheria*.

s., **follicular**. SEE: s. *aphthous*.

s., **gangrenous**. This form seen in debilitated children from 2 to 6 years, usually follows one of the specific fevers, esp. measles and whooping cough.

SYM. General: an inspection shows cheek is affected. Externally, swollen, hard, red and glazed; internally, irregular, sloughing ulcer.

COMPLICATIONS. Perforation, septice-mia, lobular pneumonia from aspirated sloughs, and diarrhea from swallowing fetid material.

PROG. Grave. Death common from exhaustion or complications. Recovery often attended with deformity.

TREATMENT. Excision with electrocautery knife early. Nutritious food, good hygiene. As a mouthwash boric acid or peroxide of hydrogen. SYN: *cancreum oris*, *noma*.

s., **herpetic**. S. characterized by cold sores (fever blisters).

s., **membranous**. S. accompanied by the formation of a false or adventitious membrane.

s., **mercurial**. This form is seen in artisans who work in mercury; after the administration of very large doses of mercurials, and after small doses where there has been unnatural susceptibility.

PREMONITORY SYMPTOMS: Tenderness of gums, redness near insertion of teeth, metallic taste, increase of saliva.

LATER SYM: Profuse salivation, fetor of breath, redness, swelling and tenderness of gums. Tongue may be similarly affected and protrude from mouth. In severe cases ulceration of mucous membrane, loss of teeth and necrosis of jaw result.

TREATMENT. Iodine of potassium in small doses to eliminate the mercury. Astringent and antiseptic mouthwashes. SEE: *pytalism*.

s., **myotic**. SYN *thrush*, q v

s., **parasitic**. SYN *thrush* S caused by a yeastlike fungus, *Candida albicans*.

SYM. Of general s. with milk-white elevations on tongue and mouth which on removal leave a raw surface. Disease may extend to pharynx, esophagus and larynx. Microscopic examination reveals fungus.

PROG. Good.

TREATMENT. Correct hygiene. Treat any gastric disturbance, locally, mild antiseptic washes. Use of a saturated solution of sodium bicarbonate as a mouthwash is effective.

s., **simple**. Erythematous inflammation of the mouth occurring in patches on the mucous membranes.

s., **traumatic**. S. resulting from mechanical injury as from ill-fitting dentures, sharp jagged teeth, biting cheek, etc.

s., **ulcerative**. Thought by some to be an infectious disease, as it often occurs in epidemics and attacks both children and adults when congregated and subjected to bad hygienic conditions.

SYM. Of the general form; gums of lower jaw chiefly affected, are swollen, red and spongy. Linear ulcers soon form and may extend to cheek; gland under jaw swollen. In severe cases loosening of teeth and necrosis of jaw may follow.

PROG. Guardedly favorable.

TREATMENT. Correct hygiene; constitutional emetics, antiseptic mouthwashes. SYN: *trench mouth*.

s., **vesicular**. SEE s. *aphthous*.

s., **Vincent's**. Vincent's angina, q v
stomato- [G.] Combining form meaning mouth.

stomatodynia (stō'mā-tō-dīn'ī-ā) [G. *stoma*, *stomat-*, mouth, + *odynē*, pain]. Pain in the mouth. SYN: *stomatalgia*.

stomatodysodia (stō'mā-tō-dis-ō'dī-ā) ["" + *dysōdia*, stench]. Foul odor from the mouth.

stomatogastric (stō'mā-tō-gās'trīk) ["" + *gaster*, belly]. Concerning the stomach and mouth.

stomatography (stō'mā-tōg'rā-flī) ["" + *graphein*, to write]. A treatise on the mouth.

stomatologist (stō'mā-tōl'ō-jist) ["" + *logos*, a study]. Specialist in treatment of diseases of the mouth.

stomatology (stō'mā-tol'ō-jī) ["" + *logos*, a study]. Science of the mouth and teeth and their diseases.

stomatomalacia (stō'mā-tō-mā-lā'sī-ā) ["" + *malakia*, softening]. Pathological softening of any structures of the mouth.

stomatomy (stō-māt'ō-mī) ["" + *tomē*, a cutting]. Surgical nicking of the edges of the os uteri to facilitate delivery.

stomatomycosis (stō'mā-tō-mī-kō'sīs) [G. *stoma*, *stomat-*, mouth, + *mykēs*, fungus, + *-ōsis*, condition]. Any mouth disease resulting from fungi.

stomatonecrosis, stomatonoma (stō'mā-tō-

nē-kro'sis, -nō'mā [⁺ + *nekrosis*, death, — + *nomē*, a spreading]. Gangrenous, ulcerative inflammation of the mouth. **SYN:** *cancrem oris, noma*.

stomatopathy (stō-mā-tōp'ā-thī) [⁺ + *pathos*, disease]. Any mouth disease.

stomatoplasty (stō-māt'ō-plās'tī) [⁺ + *plassein*, to form]. Plastic operation upon the mouth

stomatorrhagia (stō-mā-tor-rā'jī-ā) [⁺ + *-rrhagia*, from *rhēgnynai*, to burst forth]. Hemorrhage from the mouth or gums.

stomatoscope (stō-māt-ō-skōp) [⁺ + *skopein*, to examine]. Instrument for examining the mouth

stomatosis. Any disease of the mouth

stomodaeum, stomodaeum (stō'mō-dē'ūm) [*G. stoma*, stomat-, mouth, + *daien*, to divide]. An external depression lined with ectoderm and bounded by fronto-nasal, mandibular, and maxillary processes of the embryo. It forms ant portion of oral cavity. Its floor, the *pharyngeal membrane*, separates stomodaeum from the foregut

stone (stōn) [A.S. *stān*]. Hardened mineral matter, as *gallstones* * **SYN:** *calculus, q v*

stool (stōōl) [A.S. *stōl*, a seat]. 1. Evacuation of the bowels. 2. Waste matter discharged from the bowels. **SYN** *feces, q v*.

COLOR: Iron and bismuth turn the stool black and certain vegetables and berries darken it. Pathological stools are usually grayish or a whitish glistening color, and tarry in hemorrhage or show fresh blood.

CHARACTER OR NATURE OF STOOLS *Fatty stools* These are observed in obstructive jaundice, cancer of the pancreas, pancreatic calculi, and in indigestion or overfeeding in infants

Frothy, poorly formed stools They may indicate a spastic colon, the presence of gas, or intestinal inflammation

Lienteric stools: These contain much undigested food and are noted in inflammatory conditions of the stomach and upper bowel

Tarry stools: They are indicative of gastric hemorrhage, or may result from swallowing blood from the nose or lungs. They also may denote duodenal ulcer, or ulcer of the intestines, hepatic cirrhosis, or cancer

Membranous shreds They may exist in cancer of the colon, dysentery, relapsing fever, acute proctitis, and in sloughing of intestinal mucosa

Mucous stools: Exist in catarrhal or inflamed conditions of the intestines or rectum, in dysentery, enterocolitis, proctitis, impaction, mucous colic, and mucous colitis.

SHAPE OF: *Cylindrical* If of small caliber, they may be indicative of prolapsus ani, annular rectal stricture, or intestinal spasms.

Ribbon-shaped: Indicative of stricture or cancer of the rectum; possibly enlargement of the prostate in males, hemorrhoids, spasm of the lower bowel and anus, prostatic abscess, and prolapse of the uterus

Scybala: Rounded masses or balls of fecal matter or hardened feces, the result of habitual constipation, atony or sacculation (diverticulum) of the colon, gastric ulcer, or dilation, and rectal cancer or dysentery

bilious. Yellowish or yellowish-brown discharges in diarrhea becoming darker on exposure.

s., fatty. Fat in the feces, as in pancreatic disease.

s., pea soup. Liquid stools of typhoid.

s., rice water. Watery serum stools

with detached epithelium, as in cholera.

stop needle. One with eye at tip and a disk to prevent penetration deeper than desired.

stoppage (stōp'āj) [A.S. *stoppan*]. Obstruction of an organ. See *cholestasia*.

storm. A sudden outbreak or exacerbation of symptoms of a disease

s., renal. A sudden attack of renal symptoms accompanying a neurosis sometimes occurring in patients suffering from aortic regurgitation

stout (stowt) [ME stout, bold] Having a bulky body **SYN** *corpulent*.

stovaine (stō-vā'in). Proprietary, local anesthetic less toxic than cocaine

Dosage 1/4-3/4 gr (0.02-0.05 Gm.)

stovalization (stō-vā-in-l-zā'shūn). Induction of local anesthesia with stovaine

stovarsol (stō-var-sol). A commercial brand of acetarsone* used in spirochetal infections.

STP. Abbr for *standard temperature and pressure*

strabismic (strā-blz'mik) [*G. strabismos*, a squint]. Pert. to or afflicted with strabismus.

strabismometer (strā-blz-mōm'ēt-ēr) [⁺ + *metron*, a measure] Instrument for determining amount of strabismus.

strabismus (strā-blz'mūs) [*G. strabismos*, a squinting]. Disorder of eye in which optic axes cannot be directed to same object, due to lack of muscular coordination. **SYN:** *squint*

The squinting eye always deviates to the same extent when the eyes are carried in different directions *Unilateral*, when same eye always deviates *Alternating*, when either deviates, the other being fixed *Constant*, when the squint remains permanent *Periodic*, when eyes are occasionally free from it Muscles may lead to squint, but prime factor is found in errors of refraction, in hypermetropia or in myopia with or without astigmatism **SYN:** *squint, heterotropia. s., accommodative.* S. due to disorder of ocular accommodation.

s., alternating. S. affecting either eye alternately

s., bilateral. Same as accommodative s.

s., concomitant. Form in which 2 eyes move freely, but retain false relation to each other.

s., convergent (internal squint). The deviating eye turns inward

s., deorsum vergens. Vertical strabismus downwards. **SYN:** *hypotropia*

s., divergent. Deviating eye turns outward.

s., intermittent. One recurring at intervals

s., monolateral. When the squinting eye is always the same.

s., monocular. When the same eye habitually deviates

s., paralytic. That which is due to paralysis of a muscle The deviation is present only in the sphere of action of the paralyzed muscle In paralytic squint the secondary deviation is greater than the primary.

This condition is due to paralysis of one or more ocular muscles and may point to grave cerebral disease or to presence of some constitutional dyscrasia.

This form is recognized by the fact that if a candle or the finger of the sur-

geon is carried from right to left before the face of the patient the deviating eye fails to follow to its proper limit, and leads us to look for lesions of the 8th nerve in failure of external rectus, of 3rd nerve in failure of internal rectus of either side, of 4th nerve in impairment of superior oblique muscles. In adults this is usually due to syphilitic disease involving the nerve centers or trunks, or to rheumatism.

PROG. In general, guarded.

TREATMENT: Directed to the cause. Use of glasses.

s., spastic. S. due to contraction of an ocular muscle.

s., sursum vergens. Vertical squint upwards. SYN: *hyperotropia*.

ETIOLOG.: Defects of fusion faculty, errors of refraction, poor vision in 1 eye, anisometropia.

TREATMENT: Refraction with prescribing of glasses, orthoptic training (training of fusion), operative.

s., vertical. Eye turns upward. The vision is double (diplopia), unless there is unconscious suppression of the image in squinting eye, and expression of face is bizarre and sometimes malign. It is usually the result in childhood of amtropia, or in adult life of central nervous disease.

strabometer (strā-bōm'ēt-ēr) [G *strabos*, squinting, + *metron*, a measure] Instrument to ascertain the degree of strabismus.

strabotomy (strā-bōt'ō-mī) ["" + *tomē*, a cutting] Operation for strabismus.

strain (strān) [A.S. *strēon*, begetting] 1. A stock, said of bacteria or protozoa from a specific source and maintained in successive cultures or animal inoculation. 2. Hereditary streak or tendency. 3. [M.E. *strānen*, from L. *stringere*, to draw tight] To pass through, as a filter. 4. To injure by making too strong an effort or by excessive use. 5. Excessive use of a part of the body so that it is injured. 6. Injury to muscles from tension due to overuse or misuse. SYN: *sprain*.

F.A. TREATMENT: Apply cold applications and a firm dressing. Immobilize for some time. Adhesive strapping helpful. Operative repair sometimes necessary.

strainer (strān'er) [M.E. *strānen*, from L. *stringere*, to draw tight] Device used for retaining solid pieces while liquid passes through. SYN: *filter*.

strait (strāt) [M.E. straight, narrow, from L. *strictus*, tight] A constricted or narrow passage.

s., inferior. The lower outlet of the pelvic canal.

s.-jacket. Shirt with long sleeves laced on patient and fastened to restrain the arms. SYN: *camisole*.

s.s. of the pelvis. The inferior and superior openings of the true pelvis.

s., superior. The upper opening or inlet of the pelvic canal.

stramonium (strā-mō'n'ū-m) [L.] USP Jamestown weed, Jimson weed. The dried leaves of *Datura stramonium*.

USES: An ingredient in asthma powder for its antispasmodic effect. Local anodyne.

DOSEAGE: 1.25 gr. (0.075 Gm.).

POISONING: Related to atropine, q.v.

strangulæsthesia (strang'ū-lēs-thē'zī-ā) [G. *strangulæizein*, to choke, + *æsthēsis*, sensation]. A girdlelike sensation of constriction. SYN: *zonæsthesia*.

strangle (strang'gl) [G. *strangalē*, a halter]. To choke or suffocate or be choked from compression of the trachea.

strangulated (sträng'ū-lä'tēd) [L. *stranguläre*, from G. *strangalē*, a halter]. Constricted so that air or blood supply is cut off, as a hernia.

strangulation (sträng'ū-lä'shūn) [L. *stranguläre*, from G. *strangalē*, a halter]. Compression or constriction of a part, as the bowel or throat, such as causes suspension of breathing or of passage of contents; congestion accompanying condition.

s., infernal. Slipping of a coil of the intestine through the diaphragm or an abnormal opening.

strangury (sträng'ū-rī) [G. *stragr*, stragg, a drop, + *ouron*, urine] Painful and interrupted urination in drops, produced by spasmodic muscular contraction of urethra and bladder.

strap (strāp) [A.S. *stropp*, from G. *strophos*, a cord]. 1. A band, as one of adhesive plaster, used to hold dressings in place or to approximate surfaces of a wound. 2. To bind with strips of adhesive plaster.

strapping (strāp'ing) [A.S. *stropp*, from G. *strophos*, a band]. 1. Adhesive plaster or other substance used to bind surfaces together or hold dressings in place. 2. Application of adhesive plaster strips on a part so as to give it support or compress it.

stratified (strāt'ī-fid) [L. *stratificāre*, to arrange in layers] In strata or in the form of layers.

s., epithelium. E in superimposed layers with differently shaped cells in the various layers.

stratiform (strāt'ī-form) [L. *stratum*, layer, + *forma*, shape] Arranged in layers, as manner of liquefaction of gelatin stab culture, in which there is liquefaction to the walls of the tube at the top and then downward horizontally.

stratum (strāt'ūm, strāt'ūm) [pl. *strata*] [L. *stratum*, layer] A layer.

s., basale. The innermost or deepest layer of the endometrium of uterus.

s., compactum. The superficial or outermost layer of the endometrium.

s., corneum. Outermost horny layer of the epidermis.

s., disjunction. The outermost layer of the stratum corneum which is being constantly shed.

s., germinativum. Innermost layer of epidermis, a row of columnar cells, which divide to replace rest of the epidermis as it wears away. SEE: *prickie cell*.

s., granulosum. A layer of cells containing deeply staining granules of *keratohyalin* found in epidermis of skin and lying between stratum germinativum and stratum lucidum.

s., lucidum. A translucent layer of the epidermis lying between stratum corneum and stratum granulosum. It is frequently absent.

s., Malpighii. Inner layer of the epidermis. SYN: *rete mucosum*, *s. germinativum*.

s., mucosum. Same as *s. malpighii*.

s., papillare. The papillary of the corium lying adjacent to the epidermis.

s., reticulare. The reticular layer of the corium lying just beneath the papillary layer.

s., spongiosum. Middle layer of decidua.

s., spinosum. Same as *s. malpighii*.

s., submucosum. Layer of smooth

muscle fibers of the myometrium lying contiguous with endometrium.

s. subserosum. Layer of smooth muscle fibers of myometrium which lies immediately under serous coat.

s. supravasculare. A layer of circular and longitudinal muscle fibers lying between s. subserosum and s. vasculare.

s. vasculare. A layer of smooth muscles in myometrium lying between s. submucosum and s. supravasculare.

strawberry (straw'bér'ī) [A.S. *strēaw-berige*, hay berry]. COMP. Contain little cellulose. Sugar is low. They contain much lime and a salicylic element.

AV. SERVING 100 Gm. PRO 1.0, Fat 0.6, Carbo. 6.00.

VITAMINS: A+, B+, C++.

ASH CONST. Ca 0.041, Mg 0.019, K 0.147, Na 0.050, P 0.028, Cl 0.006, S 0.014, Fe 0.0008.

ACRION: The salicylic element is irritating to many and may result in a skin rash.

strawberry mark. SYN: *canerous angioma*. A soft, nodular, vascular nevus usually present on face or neck, occurring at birth or shortly afterwards. They usually disappear without treatment.

strawberry tongue. The peculiar, red, papillated tongue of scarlatina, *q.v.* SEE: tongue

straw itch (strau). A skin condition accompanied by itching due to working in straw or sleeping on a straw mattress.

streak (strēk) [A.S. *strica*, a line]. A line or stripe. SYN: *stria*.

s., angioid. A dark streak seen in retina in individuals with pseudoxanthoma elasticum

s. culture. A bacterial culture in streaks

s., medullary. Deep longitudinal groove on dorsal surface of the embryo which becomes the medullary tube. SYN: *dorsal groove*.

s., meningitic. A red line across the skin formed by drawing a pointed article across it; seen in meningitis and nerve center affections. SYN: *tache cérébrale*.

s. reflex. A white, shining streak along center of retinal vessels.

streptosymbolia (strēp'tō-sīm-bō'li-ā) Difficulty in distinguishing between letters which are similar but in opposite directions, for ex p-q, b-d, or perception of objects reversed as in a mirror

strephtome (strēf'ō-tōm) [G. *strephein*, to twist, + *tomē*, a cutting]. Instrument for invagination of a hernial sac.

streptus (strēp'tū-s) [L. *streptus*, noise]. A sound or noise, as that heard on auscultation.

streptocemia (strēp-tī-sēm'i-ā) [G. *streptos*, twisted, + *aima*, blood]. Streptococci present in the blood stream causing infection. SYN: *streptococcemia*.

strepto- [G.]. Combining form meaning twisted

streptoangina (strēp'tō-ān-jī'nā) [G. *streptos*, twisted, + L. *angina*, a choking]. Sore throat with membranous formation due to streptococci

streptobacillus (strēp-tō-bā-sī'lūs) A bacillus in which individual bacilli form a chainlike colony.

streptococcal (strēp'tō-kōk'āl) [' + *kokkos*, berry]. Caused by or pert. to streptococci.

streptococcemia (strēp'tō-kōk-sēm'i-ā) [' + ' + *aima*, blood]. Presence of streptococci in the blood causing infection.

streptococle (strēp'tō-kōk'sīk) [' + *kokkos*, berry]. Resembling, produced by, or pert. to streptococci.

s. sore throat. Severe epidemic form with membranous formation caused by *Streptococcus haemolyticus*.

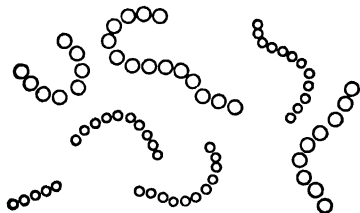
streptococciosis (strēp'tō-kōk-sī-kō'sīs) [G. *streptos*, twisted, + *kokkos*, berry, + *-ōsis*, condition]. Any streptococcal infection.

streptococcolysin (strēp'tō-kōk-ōl'i-sīn) [' + ' + *lysis*, dissolution] A lysin produced by streptococci.

Streptococcus (strēp'tō-kōk'ūs) (pl *Streptococci*) [G. *streptos*, twisted, + *kokkos*, berry] A genus of bacteria belonging to the family Lactobacteriaceae, tribe Streptococcaceae. They are Gram-positive cocci occurring in chains.

Most species are harmless saprophytes but some are among the most common and dangerous pathogens of man. They are differentiated on the basis of their reactions on blood-agar plates into three types. *alpha* (α), *beta* (β), and *gamma* (γ). Those of the *alpha* type (*Streptococcus viridans*) form a greenish coloration about colonies and partially hemolyze blood; those of the *beta* or hemolytic type form clear zones about colonies and completely hemolyze blood (Ex: *Str. pyogenes*); those of the *gamma* type are non-hemolytic and produce a grayish coloration about colonies (Ex: *Str. anhemolyticus*).

Str. anhemolyticus. A species of low pathogenicity, often found as secondary invaders



STREPTOCOCCUS.

Cocci of varying size in chains.

Str. cardioarthritidis. Variety found in blood and throat secretion cultures in cases of rheumatic fever.

Str. epidemicus. Hemolytic variety seen in throat cultures in cases of epidemic sore throat.

Str. equinus. Variety found in intestines of horses, and in bovine and in human feces.

Str. haemolyticus, Str., hemolytic. Any of the streptococci causing complete hemolysis of erythrocytes; majority of pathogenic varieties are in this group.

Str. mitis. SYN: *Str. viridans, q.v.*

Str. parvulus. An organism which is found in the respiratory tract.

Str. pyogenes. Any of the hemolytic streptococci causing suppurative processes. The causative agent of scarlet fever, erysipelas, septic sore throat, puerperal sepsis, and various pyogenic infections.

Str. salivarius. Hemolytic variety which normally occurs in the nose, mouth and throat of human beings

Str. scarlatinae. Probable causative agent of scarlet fever.

Str. thermophilus. An organism found in dairy products.

Str. viridans. Nonhemolytic form producing green colonies on blood agar which frequently is the cause of focal infection, which in turn leads to symptoms of arthritis, neuritis, endocarditis, etc. A form normal in the mouth. Found in the blood of 40 per cent of people after tooth extraction, and in 11 per cent of those with dirty mouths. In 75 per cent of cases, penicillin will kill the germ.

streptococcolysin (strēp'ō-kō'l'i-sin) [G. streptos, twisted, + lysis, dissolution]. A hemolysin produced by streptococci.

streptodermatitis (strēp'ō-der-mā-ti'tis) [+ derma, skin, + -itis, inflammation] Inflammation of the skin caused by streptococci

streptodornase (strēp'ō-dor'nās). One of the enzymes (streptokinase is another) elaborated by hemolytic streptococci, and capable of liquefying fibrinous and purulent exudates. Useful in pneumococci and tuberculous empyema

streptokinase (strēp'ō-kī'nās). See: streptodornase

streptoleukocidin (strēp'ō-lū-kō-sī'din) [+ leukos, white, + L cidus, from caedere, to kill] A toxin produced by streptococci destructive to leukocytes

streptolysin (strēp'ō-lī'sin) [+ lysis, dissolution] A hemolysin excreted by a streptococcus. Syn streptococcolysin, streptococcolysin.

s. O. A streptolysin resistant to heat and acid but sensitive to oxygen

S. A streptolysin insensitive to oxygen but rapidly destroyed by heat and acid

streptomycin (strēp'ō-mī'sin) 1 An antibiotic derived from a soil microbe (*Streptomyces griseus*) 2 Term applied loosely to any of a group of several chemically related antibiotics synthesized by various species of actinomycetes, esp *Streptomyces* and related genera.

streptomycosis (strēp'ō-mī-kō'sis) [+ mykēs, fungus, + -osis, condition] Infection caused by streptococci.

streptosepticemia (strēp'ō-sēp-tī-sē'mī-ā) [+ séptikos, putrid, + aima, blood] Septicemia resulting from streptococcus infection. Syn. streptococcemia, streptomycosis.

streptothricin (strēp'ō-thrī'sin). An antibiotic biosynthesized by *Streptomyces lavendulae*. It is effective against both Gram-negative and Gram-positive bacteria and some fungi. It is more toxic than streptomycin

streptothricosis (strēp'ō-thrī-kō'sis) [+ thriz, hair, + -osis, condition] Infection caused by a species of Streptothrix.

Sym: Chronic suppurative inflammation

Streptothrix (strēp'ō-thrīks) [+ thriz, hair]. A genus of Chlamydobacteriaceae, of which one form is the cause of actinomycosis and another is assumed to be cause of rabbit fever.

stress. 1. A condition harmful to an organism which results from the inability of the organism to maintain a constant internal environment. 2. In dentistry, the force exerted against the upper teeth by the lower ones during mastication. 3. Mental strain.

stress'or. An agent or condition capable of producing stress.

s., systemic. One which produces generalized systemic responses.

s., topical. One which causes mild inflammation or local damage.

stretch. To draw out or extend to full length.

s. receptor. A proprioceptor located in a muscle or tendon which is stimulated by a stretch or pull.

s. reflex. Syn: *myotatic reflex*. The contraction of a muscle as a result of a pull exerted upon the tendon of the responding muscle. Stretch reflexes are of primary importance in maintenance of posture

stretcher (strēch'er) [A.S. streccan, to reach] A litter for carrying the sick, injured or dead

stretch'ing of contrac'tures. Process performed to loosen contracted ligaments, muscles and adhesions in stiff joints.

There should be a slow, steady and gradually increasing pull by the operator or with gradually increasing weights.

stria (stri'a) (pl. striae) [L. stria, a channel or groove] A line or band elevated above or depressed below surrounding tissue, or differing in color and texture

s. acusticae. Syn: *striae medullares*. One of the horizontal white stripes on floor of the 4th ventricle of the brain

s. atrophica. Fine pinkish-white or gray lines usually 14 cm. in length seen in parts of body where skin has been stretched. Commonly seen on thighs, abdomen, and breasts of women who are or have been pregnant or in persons whose skin has been stretched by obesity, tumor, or dropsy.

s., cerebellares. *Striae medullares, s. acusticae, q. v.*

s. gravidarum. Same as *s. atrophica*.

s. longitudinalis lateralis. One of the longitudinal bands of gray matter, slightly elevated on upper part of the corpus callosum.

s. medullares. Same as *s., acustic, s. acusticae*

s. terminalis. A band of fibers in roof of inf. horn running to floor of body of the lateral ventricle

striate, striated (stri'āt, stri'āt-ēd) [L. stria, channel]. Striped, marked by streaks or striae

s. arteries. Branches of the middle cerebral artery which supply basal nuclei of brain.

s. body. Mass of gray and white bands in each cerebral hemisphere. Syn *corpus striatum*.

s. muscle. Skeletal muscle, consisting of fibers marked by cross striations. See: *muscle*

s. veins, inferior. Branches of basal vein which drain corpus striatum.

striation (stri-ā'shūn) [L. stria, channel]. 1. State of being striped or streaked. 2. One of a series of streaks. Syn *stria*.

striatum (stri-ā'tūm) [L. stria, channel, grooved] The caudate and lentiform nuclei of the brain considered as one. Syn *corpus striatum*.

stricture (strikt'chūr) [L. stricture, a tightening]. A narrowing or constriction of the lumen of a tube, duct, or hollow organ such as the esophagus, ureter, or urethra. Strictures may be congenital or acquired. Acquired strictures may result from infection, trauma, fibrosis resulting from mechanical or chemical irritation, muscular spasm, or pressure from outside from adjacent structures or tumors. They may be temporary or permanent, depending on cause

s., annular. Ringlike obstruction involving entire circumference of structure

s., anorectal. Fibrotic narrowing of the anorectal canal.

s., bridle. One caused by a band across the tube, partially occluding it.

s., cleitricial. One resulting from a scar or wound.

s., functional. One due to muscular spasm.

s., impermeable. One closing the lumen of a tube or canal.

s., irritable. One causing pain when an instrument is passed.

s., spasmodic. Same as *functional s.*

s. of urethra. Most common in men. May be partial or complete.

SYM. Straining to pass urine, esp. at commencement of urination.

ETIO. Spasm of urethral muscle, congestion of urethra and fibrous formation.

stricturetome (strīk'chūr-ō-tōm) [L. *strīctūra*, a contraction, + *G. tomē*, a cutting] Instrument for cutting strictures.

stricturetomy (strīk'chūr-ō-tōm'ī) [“ + *G. tomē*, a cutting]. Operation of cutting strictures.

stridor (strī'dōr) [L. a harsh sound] Harsh sound during respiration, high-pitched and like the blowing of the wind due to obstruction of air passages.

s., congenital or laryngeal. Inspiration at birth or during first 3 weeks giving forth a crowing sound.

s., dentium. Noise from grinding of the teeth.

s., serraticus. Sound of respiration like that of sawing, when heard through a tracheotomy tube.

stridulous (strīd'ū-lus) [L. *strīdulus*, harsh, creaking]. Making a shrill grating sound.

string beans. AV. SERVING: 75 Gm. PRO. 18, FAT 0.2, CARBO 58.

VITAMINS A+++, B+++, C++, G++.

ASH CONST. Ca 0.046, Mg 0.025, K 0.247, Na 0.019, P 0.052, Cl 0.024, S 0.030, Fe 0.0011.

string-of-pearls deformity. Fusiform enlargement of proximal and middle phalanges seen in rickets.

string sign. A greatly narrowed terminal ileum seen in roentgenologic examination of abdomen in regional enteritis.

strip (stri:p) [A.S. *strīpan*, to strip off]. To remove all contents from, esp. by gentle pressure, as to strip the seminal vesicles.

strobila (strō-bī'lā) [G. *strobilē*, a twisted plug]. Consecutive segments of body of a tapeworm.

stroke (strōk) [A.S. *strāk*, a going]. 1. A sudden, severe attack of affliction, as apoplexy; a sharp blow. 2. [A.S. *strākan*, a going]. To rub gently in one direction, as in massage. 3. Gentle movement of the hand across a surface.

s., apoplectic. Sudden loss of consciousness resulting from intracranial hemorrhage, thrombosis, or embolism. SEE: *apoplexy*.

s., back. Ventricular recoil of the heart during systole. SYN: *basculatio*, 2.

s., heat. SEE: *heatstroke*.

s., paralytic. Sudden onset of paralysis resulting from injury to brain or spinal cord.

s. volume. SYN: *systolic discharge*. The amount of blood ejected by the left ventricle at each beat. Normally about 60 cc.

stroma (strō'mā) (pl. *stromata*) [G. *strōma*, a bed]. 1. Foundation supporting tissues of an organ. 2. Spongy, colorless framework of an erythrocyte.

stromal, stromatic (strō'māl, strō-māt'īk) [G. *strōma*, a bed]. Concerning or resembling the stroma of an organ.

Stromeyer's splint (strō'mī-ēr). A hinged splint for a joint, which can be fixed at any angle.

stromuhr (strō'moor) [Ger.]. Device for measuring velocity of blood flow. SYN: *rheometer*.

Strongylata. A suborder of nematode worms which includes the hookworms, strongyles, gapeworms and lungworms.

strongyle. A nematode belonging to the suborder Strongylata.

Strongyloides (strōn-jī-loi'dēz) [G. *strogyllos*, round, + *eidos*, form]. A genus of roundworms frequently found in the intestines.

S., intestinalis. An intestinal roundworm.

S., stercoralis. SYN: *S. intestinalis*. An intestinal parasite of man similar to the hookworm both in distribution and life cycle. The cause of Cochlin-China diarrhea.

strongyloidosis (strōn'jī-loi-dō'sīs) [“ + “ + *-ōsis*, condition]. Infestation with Strongyloides.

strongylosis (strōn-jī-lō'sīs) [G. *strogyllos*, round, + *-ōsis*, condition]. Infestation with Strongylus.

strontium (strōn'shī-ūm). SYMB: Sr. At wt 87.63, at. no. 38 sp gr 2.54. A metallic element sometimes used in medicine as a carrier of therapeutically active acids. Its salts are also used medicinally.

Strophanthus (strō-fān'thūs) [G. *strophos*, cord, + *anthos*, flower]. USP. Plant yielding a poisonous, white, crystalline glucoside, used chiefly in the form of alkaloid, strophanthin.

ACTION AND USES. Similar to digitalis.

DOSEAGE: 1 gr (0.06 Gm.).

strophulus (strōf'ū-lūs) [L. *strophulus*, from *G. strophos*, a twisted cord]. An infantile red eruption. SYN: *gum rash*, *red rash*, *tooth rash*.

s., albidus. Small, white nodule below the epidermis. SYN: *milium*.

s., infantum. Urticaria in infants.

s., pruriginosus. A form with itching papules.

structural (strūkt'ū-rāl) [L. *structūra*, a building]. Pert to organic structure.

s., disease. A disease effecting changes in any structure.

struma (strū'mā) [L. a mass]. Enlargement of the thyroid gland. SYN: *goiter*.

s., aberrantia. S. of the accessory thyroid glands.

s., cast iron. Chronic thyroiditis accompanied by extreme development of fibrous tissue.

s., congenita. Goiter present at birth.

s., lingualls. Presence of thyroid tissue in tongue in region of foramen cecum.

s., lymphomatosa. SYN: *Hashimoto's struma*. Rare form involving a diffuse and extensive infiltration of the entire gland.

s., maligna. Carcinoma of the thyroid gland.

s., ovarii. A form of ovarian teratoma in which mass is composed of typical thyroid follicles filled with colloid.

s., Reidel's. A form of chronic thyroiditis in which gland becomes enlarged, hard, and adherent to adjacent tissues. Follicles become atrophic and fibrosis occurs.

strumiprivo (strū'mī-prī'vūs) [L. *struma*, a mass, + *privare*, to deprive]. Referring to or caused by removal of the thyroid gland. SEE: *cachexia*.

strumitis (strū'mīt'īs) [“ + *G. -itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of a thyroid gland with goiter. SYN: *thyroiditis*.

strumous (strū'mūs) [L. *struma*, a mass].

1. Affected with scrofula. **SYN:** *scrofulous* 2. Affected with goiter

Strümpell-Marie disease (strim'pēl). Ankylosing or rheumatoid spondylitis, *q. v.* **Strümpell's sign.** Dorsiflexion of foot when thigh is flexed on abdomen

strychnine (strik'nīn, -nēn, -nīn) [G. *strychnos*, nightshade]. A poisonous alkaloid obtained from plants, as *nux vomica*.

It is a marked stimulant, causing the heart to beat more strongly. When taken in small doses for some time the mental powers become sharpened and sensibility intensified. Bowel movements become less sluggish and gastric secretion augmented. The spinal cord is affected in a marked degree, reflex action being increased and the muscle tone improved.

USES: As a tonic in convalescence from weakening diseases, in some nervous conditions, and for the debility caused by excessive overstrain. Contraindicated in diseases connected with overactivity of spinal cord. When heart failure threatens the drug is often used hypodermically. Its stimulating action causes it to be a useful adjunct to purgative medicines.

When the nervous system is depressed owing to poisons or toxins, such as alcohol, lead, tobacco, and diphtheria, it is a much-ordered remedy.

POISONING. The fatal dose of strychnine by mouth is probably between 1 and 2 gr., although patients have recovered following much larger doses.

SYM: When swallowed, symptoms usually develop within 15 to 20 minutes. This time element depends largely upon the drug being in solution and the stomach being empty. Given by needle in toxic amounts the development of symptoms is remarkably prompt. The usual course is, first, a hyperesthesia followed by a modification of the reflexes, especially shown as a tendency for a single stimulus to produce exaggerated reactions and to involve apparently unrelated muscle groups.

If a sufficient amount has been taken, there rapidly develop nervous twitchings followed by convulsions. The seizures are tonic in character, further characterized by cyanosis and opisthotonos, followed by relaxation and exhaustion. The duration of a seizure may be from a few seconds to about a minute. Consciousness may not be lost, so that the tonic contractions may be very painful. They tend to recur in 5 to 15 minutes and may be precipitated by almost any stimulus such as physical contact or unusual noise. In favorable cases, convulsions gradually lessen in severity. Should death occur, it is usually by asphyxiation during one of the early attacks or later by exhaustion following repeated paroxysms.

TREATMENT: Consists in thoroughly emptying the stomach; best done with a small stomach tube. An ideal chemical antidote is *potassium permanganate*, used in a solution of about 1:2000; about a pint of this left in the stomach. Other measures are keeping patient quiet, free from any disturbing factors, such as noise and confusion. Medication depends upon the administration of antispasmodics. *Barbituric acid salts* are used intravenously, or *chloral hydrate* and *bromides* given by mouth or rectum. Inhalations of *chloroform* have been recommended for controlling a convul-

sion until the patient can be brought under the influence of other medication. Inhalations of *oxygen* have been used in this condition with apparent benefit. Artificial respiration, especially by the intratracheal method, is sometimes a life saver, but requires the proper apparatus that is not always available. Elimination favored particularly by diuretics.

s. nitrate. **USP.** The nitrate of the alkaloid strychnine

ACTION AND USES. Same as strychnine sulfate.

Dosage: Same

s. sulfate. **USP.** The sulfate of an alkaloid obtained from *nux vomica*.

ACTION AND USES. Stimulant to the spinal cord and respiration

Dosage 1/30 gr (0.002 Gm.)

POISONING. An extremely bitter alkaloid used as an animal poisoning to destroy pests

SYM. Begin shortly after administration. Tightness of chest, a feeling of impending calamity, and shortly violent convulsions with weak, irregular pulse; dilated pupils.

F A TREATMENT. Wash out stomach; anesthesia is given cautiously to diminish convulsions. Tannic acid to precipitate the alkaloid. Sedatives, as barbitol, desirable, esp. those varieties that may be given intravenously, as sodium amylal and sodium pentobarbital. **See: strychnine.**

INCOMPATIBILITIES. Potassium iodide. **strychninism** (strik'nīn-izm) [G. *strychnos*, nightshade, + -ismos, condition]. Chronic strychnine poisoning. **SYN: strychnism.**

strychnism (strik'nīzm). Poisoning from use of strychnine **SYN: strychninism.**

stump (stūmp) [ME *stumpel*. Basal part of limb left after amputation]

s. hallucination. Consciousness of still being possessed of a limb or arm after its amputation

stun (stun) [ME *stunēin*, to stun] To render unconscious or stupefied by a blow

stupe (stūp) [L. *stupa*, tow, from G. *stypē*]. Cloth of flannel wrung out of hot water for a fomentation, often saturated with a counterirritant such as turpentine. **See: fomentation**

s., opium. 30-60 minims of opium sprinkled over stupe after it has been wrung out

s., turpentine. 1-2 drams of turpentine sprinkled evenly over dry flannel before water is poured on

stupefacient (stū-pē-fā'shēnt) [L. *stupefaciens*, stupefying]. Causing or that which causes stupor. **SYN: narcotic; soporific.**

stupemania (stū-pē-mā'nī-ā) [L. *stupor*, stupor, + G. *mania*, madness]. Insanity with symptoms of stupor.

stupor (stū'por) [L. *stupor*]. 1. Condition of unconsciousness, torpor, or lethargy with suppression of sense or feeling 2. **Psy:** A state of lessened responsiveness

Stupor occurs in visceral and infectious diseases, melancholia, catatonias, epilepsy, paresis, poisonings, and hysteria. A benign form is seen in manic-depressive psychosis.

s. anergic. Stupor accompanied with immobility seen in certain psychoses.

s., delusional. S associated with melancholia and accompanied by delusions.

s., epileptic. S. sometimes following an attack of epilepsy
s., lethargic. Trance, *q v*
s. melancholicus. S. associated with melancholia.

s. vigilans. Catalepsy, *q v*
 RS' carotic, catatonia, collapse, coma, lethargy, narcoma, narcose, syncope, unconsciousness.

stuporous (stū'pōr-ūs). Affected with stupor

s. depression. An extremely depressed phase of manic-depressive psychosis characterized by extreme psychomotor retardation and unresponsiveness to surrounding conditions

stupration, stuprum (stū-prā'shūn, stū-prūm) [L. *stuprum*, defilement] Sexual intercourse with a woman without her consent and by overpowering force, or intimidation. SYN *rape*.

sturine (stū'rīn) [L. *sturio*, sturgeon] Protamine obtained from sperm of sturgeon which has bactericidal action.

stutter (stut'er) [ME *stutten*, to strike] To hesitate and repeat or stumble spasmodically in speaking, due to difficulty in pronouncing initial consonants caused by spasm of lingual and palatal muscles

stuttering (stut'er-ing) [ME *stutten*, to strike] Defect in speech in which there is stumbling and spasmodic repetition of same syllable RS *battarism*, *mogilalia*.

s., urinary. Irregular, spasmodic urination. SYN *stammering* of the bladder.

stye (sti) (pl *styes* or *sties*) [AS *stigan*, a rising] A circumscribed inflammation of a sebaceous gland near edge of eyelid ending in suppuration SYN *hordeolum*
 SYN. General edema of lid, pain, localized conjunctivitis.

TREATMENT. Hot fomentations. When suppuration has taken place, free incision and pressure to evacuate sac. When a succession of styes occurs general system should be built up by constitutional remedies and the ametropia, which is almost always found in these aggravated cases, should be relieved by correcting lenses.

s., melibonian. Inflammation of a melibonian gland.

s., Zeissian. Inflammation of one of Zeiss' glands.

styles, stylet (stīles, stī'let) [L. *stylus*, a pointed instrument] 1 A slender, solid or hollow plug of metal for making permanent a canal after operation or for stiffening or clearing a cannula or catheter 2 A thin probe.

styliscus (stī-lis'kus) [G. *styliskos*, pillar]. A slender, cylindrical plug for dilating a channel or for keeping a wound open. SEE: *tent*.

styloglossus (stī-lō-glōs'ūs) [G. *stylus*, pillar, + *glōssa*, tongue]. A muscle connecting the tongue and styloid process which raises and retracts the tongue. SEE: *Table of Muscles in Appendix*

stylohyoid (stī-lō-hī'oid). Pert. to the styloid process of temporal and the hyoid bone

stylohyoideus (stī-lō-hī-oyd'ē-ūs). A muscle having its origin on styloid process and insertion on hyoid bone. It draws the hyoid bone upward and backward. SEE: *Table of Muscles in Appendix*.

styloid (stī'loyd) [G. *stylus*, pillar, + *eidōs*, form]. Resembling a stylus or pointed instrument.

s. process. 1. A pointed process of the temporal bone, projecting down-

ward, and to which some of the muscles of the tongue are attached. 2. A pointed projection behind the head of the fibula. 3. A protuberance on distal end of radius' outer portion. 4. An ulnar projection on inner side of the distal end.

styloiditis (stī-loyd-ī'tis) [G. *stylus*, pillar, + *eidōs*, form, + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of a styloid process.

styломандибулар (stī'lō-mān-dī'bū-lār). Concerning the styloid process of the temporal bone and the mandible

styломастоид (stī'lō-mās'toyd) [' + *mastōs*, breast, + *eidōs*, form] Concerning the styloid and mastoid processes of the temporal bone

styломасиллар (stī'lō-māks'lā-rī) [' + L. *maxilla*, jaw] Concerning the styloid process of the temporal bone and the mandible.

styлофарингеус (stī'lō-far-in'jē-ūs) [' + *pharynx*, pharynx] Muscle connecting the styloid process and pharynx which elevates and dilates the pharynx SEE *Table of Muscles in Appendix*.

stylus (stī'lūs) [L. *stylus*, a pen, from G. *stylos*, a pillar] 1 A probe or slender wire for stiffening or clearing a canal or catheter 2 Pointed medicinal preparation in stick form for external application

stype (stīp) [G. *stypē*, tow]. A pledget or tampon of cotton or other material

stypsis (stīp'sis) [G. *stypsis*, a steeping in an astringent] Astringency or the use of an astringent

styptic (stīp'tik) [G. *styptikos*, contracting]. 1 Contracting a blood vessel, stopping a hemorrhage by astringent action. 2 Anything that checks a hemorrhage SYN *astringent*, *hemostat*

Ex *ferrous sulfate*, *alum*, *tannic acid*
stypticin (stīp'tī-sin) [G. *styptikos*, contracting]. Proprietary preparation of cotarnine hydrochloride, a yellow, odorless, crystalline powder.

Uses As a hemostatic
 Dosage 1 gr. (0.06 Gm.).

stypven (stīp'ven) Commercial preparation of Russell's viper venom.

The results of recent investigation have proven this to be of value as a hemostatic, used topically to stop bleeding in dental surgery, etc

sub- [L.] Combining form meaning *under*, *beneath*, in small quantity

subabdominal (sūb-āb-dōm'f-nāl) [L. *sub*, beneath, + *abdomen*, abdomen] Below the abdomen

subacetate (sūb-ās'ēt-āt) [' + *acetum*, vinegar]. A basic acetate.

subacromial (sūb-ā-krō'mī-āl) [' + G. *akron*, point, + *omos*, shoulder]. Under the acromion process.

subacute (sūb-ā-kūt') [' + *acutus*, sharp]. Bet. acute and chronic, but with some acute features, said of the course of a disease.

subalimentation (sūb-āl-l-mēn-tā'shūn) [' + *alimentum*, food]. A state of insufficient nourishment

subanconeus (sūb-ān-kō'nē-ūs) [' + G. *agkōn*, elbow]. 1. Below the elbow. 2. Muscle beneath the elbow which contracts its post. ligament. SEE: *Table of Muscles in Appendix*.

subaponeurotic (sūb'ap-ō-nū-rō'tik) [' + G. *apo*, from, + *neuron*, tendon]. Below an aponeurosis.

subarachnoid (sūb-ā-rāk'noyd) [L. *sub*, under, + G. *arachnē*, spider, + *eidōs*, form]. Below the arachnoid membrane.

s. cisternae. Spaces at the base of the brain where the arachnoid becomes

widely separated from the pia giving rise to large cavities.

s. space. Space between the pia proper and arachnoid containing the cerebrospinal fluid.

subarcuate (süb-är-kü-ät) [" + *arcuatus*, bow-shaped] Slightly arched

s. fossa. Depression beneath the arcuate eminence

subastragal (süb-äs-träg-ä-lar) [" + *G. astragalos*, one of a set of dice]. Beneath the astragalus.

substringent (süb-äs-trin'jént) [" + *stringere*, to contract]. Mildly astringent.

subaural (süb-aw-räl) [" + *auris*, ear] Below the ear

subcapsular (süb-käp-sü-lar) [" + *capsula*, a little box] Below any capsule, especially the capsule of the brain, or a capsular ligament

subcarbonate (süb-kar'bôn-ät) [" + *carbo*, carbon, coal] A basic carbonate, one having less carbonic acid radical than the normal carbonate.

subcartilaginous (süb-kar-til-ä'j'n-üs) [L. *sub*, beneath, + *cartilago*, cartilage] 1 Beneath a cartilage 2 Cartilaginous in part

subchronic (süb-kron'ik) [" + *G. chronos*, time] Noting a condition bet. subacute and chronic; almost chronic

subclavian (süb-klä'vi-än) [" + *clavis*, a key] Under the clavicle or collarbone. SYN *subclavicular*

s. artery. Large artery at base of neck which supplies blood to arm. The right subclavian a branches from the innominate artery; the l subclavian a branches from aortic arch

s. triangle. One of the neck formed by the clavicle, and the omohyoid and sternomastoid muscles.

s. vein. Large vein draining arm. It unites with int. jugular to form the innominate vein

subclavicular (süb-kläv-ik-ü-lar) [" + *clavicula*, a little key] Beneath the clavicle. SYN *subclavian*

subclavius (süb-klä'vi-üs) [" + *clavis*, a key] A tiny muscle from the 1st rib to the undersurface of the clavicle. SEE *Table of Muscles in Appendix*.

subclinal (süb-klín-'i-kal) [" + *G. klinikos*, pert. to a bed]. Pert. to a period before appearance of typical symptoms of a disease

subcollateral (süb-kö-lät-'ër-äl) [L. *sub*, under, + *col*, with, + *latus*, later-, side]. Below the collateral fissure, indicating a cerebral convolution.

subconjunctival (süb-kön-jünk-ti'väl) [" + *conjunctiva*, a joining]. Beneath the conjunctiva.

subconscious (süb-kön'shüs) [" + *conscius*, aware] Not clearly conscious; pert. to activities of which the mind is not aware or to that which is not cognized through the physical senses, below the threshold of objective consciousness; that which is activated by involuntary processes; intuitional

subconsciousness (süb-kön'shüs-nēs) [" + *conscius*, aware]. 1. The state of being partially unconscious. 2. Noting of impressions and ideas without conscious knowledge of them. 3. The seat of a hypothetical subconscious mind in which are buried past impressions of objective knowledge. SEE *subconscious*.

subcontinuous (süb-kön-tin'ü-üs) [" + *continuus*, holding together]. Almost continuous; with periods of abatement, but no interruptions to continuity.

s. fever. Fever with periods of re-

mission and exacerbation. SYN: *remittent fever*.

subcoracoid (süb-kor-ä-koyd) [" + *G. korakoëidēs*, crowlike]. Beneath the coracoid process.

subcortex (süb-kor-töks) [" + *cortex*, rind]. White substance of the brain underlying the cortex.

subcortical (süb-kor-ti-kal) [L. *sub*, under, + *cortex*, cortic-, rind]. Pert. to the region beneath the cerebral cortex.

subcostal (süb-kös-täl) [" + *costa*, rib] Beneath the ribs

subcostalgia (süb-kös-täl'ji-ä) [" + " + *G. algos*, pain]. Pain in region over the subcostal nerve

subcranial (süb-krä-ni-äl) [" + *G. kranion*, skull] Beneath or below the cranium.

subcrepitant (süb-krep-i-tänt) [" + *crepitare*, to rattle]. Partially crepitant or crackling in character; noting a râle.

subcrureus (süb-krü-rë'üs) [" + *crus*, crur-, leg] Small muscle bet. ant. surface of femoral shaft and synovial membrane of knee joint. SEE *Table of Muscles in Appendix*.

subculture (süb-kül'chür) [" + *cultura*, cultivation] 1. To make a culture of bacteria with material derived from another culture 2. One made by transferring bacteria from a previous culture to a fresh medium

subcutaneous (süb-kü-tä-në-üs) [L. *sub*, under, + *cutis*, skin] Beneath or to be introduced beneath the skin. SYN: *hypodermic*.

s. surgery. Operation performed through a small opening in the skin

s. wound. A wound with only a small opening through the skin.

subcuticular (süb-kü-tik-ü-lar) [" + *cuticula*, little skin] Beneath the cuticle or epidermis. SYN *subepidermal*

subdelirium (süb-dë-lir-i-üm) [" + *dë*, away from, + *ira*, track]. A mild or not continuous delirium

subdiaphragmatic (süb-di-ä-fräg-mät'ik) [" + *G. dia*, across, + *phragma*, wall]. Beneath the diaphragm

subdural (süb-dü-räl) [" + *durus*, hard]. Beneath the dura mater.

s. space. Space bet. the arachnoid and dura mater.

subendocardial (süb-'ën-dö-kar-di-äl) [" + *G. endon*, within, + *kardia*, heart]. Below the endocardium

subendothelial (süb-'ën-dö-thë'ti-äl) [L. *sub*, under, + *G. endon*, within, + *thêlē*, nipple] Beneath endothellum.

subepidermal (süb-'ëp-i-der-mäl) [" + *G. epi*, upon, + *derma*, skin]. Beneath the epidermis. SYN *subcuticular*.

subepithelial (süb-'ëp-i-thë'ti-äl) [" + " + *thêlē*, nipple] Beneath the epithelium.

subfascial (süb-fäsh'i-äl) [" + *fascia*, band] Beneath a fascia.

subfebrile (süb-fë'bril) [" + *febris*, fever]. Somewhat feverish.

subflavous (süb-flä'vüs) [" + *flavus*, yellow]. Yellowish.

s. ligament. Yellowish ligament connecting the laminae of the vertebrae. SYN: *ligamentum subflavum*.

subfrontal (süb-frün'täl) [L. *sub*, beneath, + *frons*, front-, forehead]. Below a frontal convolution or lobe of the brain.

subglenoid (süb-glë-noyd) [" + *G. glênē*, cavity, + *eidos*, form]. Below the glenoid fossa or glenoid cavity.

subglossal (süb-glos-äl) [" + *G. glōssa*, tongue]. Under the tongue. SYN: *hypoglossal*, *sublingual*.

subglossitis (süb-glos-si'tis) [" + " + *-itis*,

inflammation]. Inflammation of the undersurface or tissues of the tongue.

subgrondation, subgrundation (süb-gron-dá'shün, -grün-dá'shün) [Fr]. Depression of one fragment of a broken bone beneath the other, as of the cranium.

subhyoid (süb-hi'oyd) [L *sub*, beneath, + *G. hyoëdés*, U-shaped]. Beneath the hyoid bone.

subiculum (sü-bik'ü-lüm) [L *subiculum*, a small support]. A division of hippocampal convolution, composed of a thick layer of myelinated fibers, on its surface, and containing the olfactory association centers. *SYN* *convolution*, *uncinate*; *uncus gyri hippocampi*.

subiliac (süb-il'i-äk) [L *sub*, under, + *iliacus*, pert to the hip] 1 Below the ilium 2 Pert to the subillum.

subilium (süb-il'i-üm) ["" + *ilium*, haunch bone] The lowest part of the ilium.

subinfection (süb-in-fék'shün) ["" + *infectio*, a putting into] 1 Mild infection because of the weakening of the resisting power of the cells against toxic conditions 2 Condition caused by toxins liberated from bacteria undergoing lysis.

subinflammation (süb'in-fläm-ä'shün) ["" + *inflammatio*, a setting on fire] Very mild inflammation. *SYN* *irritation*.

subinflammatory (süb'in-fläm-ä-tö-ri) ["" + *inflammatio*, a setting on fire]. Very mildly inflammatory.

subinfrant (süb-in-fränt) [L *subinfrans*, stealing into]. Having cycles or paroxysms in such rapid succession that they intermingle.

s. fever. Intermittent fever in which the paroxysms occur so rapidly that one comes on before the previous one has disappeared.

subinvolution (süb'in-vö-lü'shün) [L *sub*, beneath, + *involutio*, a turning into] Imperfect involution, incomplete return of a part to normal dimensions after physiological hypertrophy as when the uterus following childbirth fails to reduce to normal size. *See uterus*.

subjacent. Lying underneath.

subject (süb'jekt) [L *subiectus*, thrown or lying under] 1 A patient undergoing treatment, observation, or experiment 2 A body used for dissection.

subjective (süb-jék'tiv) [L *subjectivus*]. Arising from or concerned with the individual, not perceptible to an observer. *OPP* *objective*.

s. sensation. A sensation occurring when stimuli due to internal causes excite the nervous system; one not of objective origin.

s. symptoms. Those which are of internal origin and evident only to the patient.

subjugal (süb-jü'gäl) [L *sub*, beneath, + *yugum*, yoke] Below the malar bone or *os zygomaticum*.

sublatio (süb-lä'shi-ö) [L *sublatio*, a taking away]. Removal or detachment of a part.

s. retinae. Detachment of the retina.

sublethal (süb-lé'thäl) [L *sub*, under, + *G. lethé*, oblivion]. A little less than lethal, almost fatal.

s. dose. Dose containing not quite enough toxin to cause death.

sublimate (süb'il-mät) [L *sublimare*, to elevate]. 1. A substance obtained or prepared by sublimation. 2 To vaporize a solid substance by heat and condense it again without liquefying, for purification 3 *PSY*: To overcome the libido by diverting it into nonsexual or higher activities.

sublimation (süb-il-mä'shün) [L *sublimatio*, an elevation] 1 *CHEM*: To convert a solid into a vapor and condense it again without liquefying to purify it 2 *PSY*: Conversion of the libido into nonsexual channels.

Adequate expression for organic needs, removed from the primitive satisfaction in such a way that the "herd" regards the outlet as "superior," i. e., best suited to the social interests (demands).

A freudian term pert to unconscious mental processes whereby the sex instinct finds an outlet through creative mental work.

sublime (süb-lim') [L *sublimare*, to elevate]. *CHEM* To evaporate a substance directly from the solid into the vapor state and condense it again.

Thus, metallic iodine on heating does not liquefy, but forms directly a violet gas.

subliminal (süb-lim'in-äl) [L *sub*, under, + *limen*, threshold]. 1 Below the threshold of sensation, too weak to arouse sensation or muscular contraction 2. Below the normal consciousness. *SYN* *subconscious*.

s. self. *PSY* Part of a normal individual's personality in which his mental processes function without consciousness, under normal waking conditions.

sublingual (süb-ling'gwäl) ["" + *lingua*, tongue] Beneath or concerning the area beneath the tongue.

s. gland. The smallest of the salivary glands, located bet side of tongue and the mandible, one on each side.

It has about 20 ducts opening for the most part directly above the gland.

sublinguitis (süb'ling-gwí'tis) ["" + "" + *G. -itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of the sublingual gland.

sublobular (süb-löb'ü-lar) ["" + *lobulus*, a lobule] Beneath a lobule.

sublumar (süb-lüm-bar) ["" + *lumbus*, loin] Below the lumbar region.

subluxation (süb'lüks-ä'shün) ["" + *luxatio*, dislocation] A partial or incomplete dislocation.

submammary (süb-mam-ä-rí) [L *sub*, under, + *mamma*, breast] Below the mammary gland.

submandibular (süb-män-dib'ül-är). Beneath the mandible or lower jaw.

s. gland. The submaxillary gland, *qv*.

submaxilla (süb-mäks-il'ä) ["" + *maxilla*, jaw]. The lower jaw or mandible. *SYN*: *maxilla, inferior*.

submaxillitis (süb-mäks-il-ar-il'itis) ["" + "" + *G. -itis*, inflammation] 1. Pert to the mandible. 2 Inflammation or mumps of the submaxillary gland.

submaxillary (süb-mäks'il-a-rí) ["" + *maxillaris*, pert to the jaw] Beneath the lower jaw or inferior maxilla.

s. gland. *SYN* *submandibular gland*. One of the salivary glands, a mixed tubuloalveolar gland about the size of a walnut which lies in digastric triangle beneath the mandible. Its main duct (*Wharton's duct*) opens at side of the frenulum lingue.

submaxillitis (süb-mäks-il-il'itis) ["" + "" + *G. -itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of or mumps affecting the submaxillary gland.

submental (süb-mén'täl) ["" + *mentum*, chin] Under the chin.

submicron (süb-mí'krön) ["" + *G. mikros*, tiny]. A tiny particle invisible except with the ultramicroscope. *SYN*: *ultramicro*.

submicroscopical (süb'mí-krö-sköp'i-kal) [L *sub*, under, + *G. mikros*, tiny, +

skopein, to examine]. Two minute to be visible under the microscope.

submorphous (sûb-mor'fûs) [" + *G. morphê*, form]. Neither completely amorphous nor crystalline, as some calculi.

submucosa (sûb-mû-kô'să) [" + *mucosus*, mucous]. The layer of areolar connective tissue under a mucous membrane.

submucous (sûb-mû'kûs) [" + *mucus*, mucus]. Beneath a mucous membrane.

subnarcotic (sûb-nar-kôt'ik) [" + *G. nar-kôtikos*, numb]. Mildly narcotic.

subnasal (sûb-nă'zăl) [" + *nasus*, nose]. Under the nose

s. point. Craniometric point at base of nasal spine.

subneural (sûb-nû'răl) [" + *G. neuron*, nerve]. Beneath the neural axis or the central nervous system.

subnormal (sûb-nor'măl) [L *sub*, under, + *norma*, rule]. Below normal

subnucleus (sûb-nû'klê-us) [L *sub*, under, + *nucleus*, a nut]. One of the secondary nuclei into which a nucleus of the central nervous system is sometimes divided

suboccipital (sûb-ôk-sîp'î-tăl) [" + *occiput*, back of head]. Situated below the occiput or occipital bone

suboperculum (sûb-ô-per'kû-lûm) [" + *operculum*, covering]. Portion of occipital convolution overlapping the insula SEE *operculum*

suborbital (sûb-or'bî-tăl) [" + *orbita*, track]. Beneath the orbit.

subpapular (sûb-păp'û-lar) [" + *papula*, pimple]. Very slightly papular, as papules elevated being scarcely more than macules

subpatellar (sûb-pă-tê-lar) [" + *patella*, a pan]. Beneath the patella

subpeduncular (sûb'pê-dûn'kû-lar) [L *sub*, under, + *pedunculus*, a stem]. Below a peduncle.

s. lobe. Tiny lobe on undersurface of either cerebellar hemisphere SYN: *foculus*

subpericardial (sûb'pêr-I-kar'dî-ăl) [" + *G. peri*, around, + *kardia*, heart]. Beneath the pericardium

subperiosteal (sûb'pêr-I-ôs'tê-ăl) [" + " + *osteon*, bone]. Beneath the periosteum

s. operation. Bone surgery without removal of the periosteum.

subperitoneal (sûb'pêr-I-tô-nê-ăl) [" + *G. peritoneum*, peritoneum]. Beneath the peritoneum

subpharyngeal (sûb-făr-In'jê-ăl) [" + *G. pharynx*, pharynx]. Beneath the pharynx

subphrenic (sûb-frên'ik) [" + *G. phrên*, diaphragm]. Beneath the diaphragm. SYN: *subdiaphragmatic*

s. abscess. Collection of pus beneath the diaphragm

subplacenta (sûb-plă-sên'tă) [" + *placenta*, a flat cake]. Part of the decidua directly lining the uterus. SYN: *decidua vera*.

subpleural (sûb-plû'răl) [L *sub*, under, + *G. pleura*, a side]. Beneath the pleura.

subpontine (sûb-pôn'tin, -tîn) [" + *pons*, pont-, bridge]. Below the pons Varolii.

subpreputial (sûb'prê-pû'shăl) [" + *præputium*, prepuce]. Under the prepuce.

subpublic (sûb-pû'blik) [" + *pubes*, pubis]. Beneath the pubic arch, as a ligament.

subpulmonary (sûb-pûl'mô-na-rî) [" + *pulmôn*, lung]. Below the lung.

subretinal (sûb-rêt'î-năl) [" + *rêtê*, a net]. Beneath the retina.

subscapular (sûb-skăp'û-lar) [" + *scapula*, shoulder]. Below the scapula.

subscription (sûb-skrîp'shûn) [L. *subscriptio*, a writing under]. Part of a prescription containing direction to a pharmacist.

subserous (sûb-sê'rûs) [L. *sub*, under, + *serum*, whey]. Beneath a serous membrane

subsilant (sûb-sîl'ânt). Having the sound of a muffled whistle

subsidence (sûb-sîd'êns). The gradual disappearance of symptoms or manifestations of a disease

subspinous (sûb-spî'nûs) [" + *spina*, thorn]. 1. Beneath any spine 2. Anterior to or beneath the spinal column.

s. dislocation. Dislocation with head of the humerus resting below spine of the scapula.

substage (sûb-stăj) [" + O Fr *estage*, a landing]. Attachment to the microscope beneath the stage by which attachments are held in place

substance (sûb'stâns) [L. *substantia*, material]. That of which any material thing is composed, matter

s. accelerator. One of two substances called Factors V and VII which are essential for rapid conversion of prothrombin to thrombin

s. agglutinable. S. in red blood corpuscles and bacteria which unites with agglutinin producing specific agglutination

s. anterior perforated. Portion of rhinencephalon lying immediately anterior to optic chiasma It is perforated by numerous small arteries

s. anterior pituitary-like. SYN: *APL substance* Gonadotrophin, chorionic q v

s. basophilic. SEE: *s. chromophilic*

s. chromodial. SEE: *s. chromophilic*

s. chromophilic. SYN: *basophilic chromophil*, or *chromidial substance* Substance found in the cytoplasm of certain cells which stains similar to chromatin with basic dyes Includes Nissl bodies of neurons and granules in seroxymogenic cells

s. colloid. Jellylike s. in colloid degeneration

s. depressor. Any substance whose action is that of reducing arterial blood pressure. SEE: *vasopressin*.

s. gray. Gray matter of the brain and spinal cord

s. ground. The matrix or intercellular substance in which the cells of an organ or tissue are imbedded

s. intercellular. The substance occupying the spaces between cells

s. ketogenic. A substance which, in its metabolism, gives rise to ketone bodies

s. Nissl. Chromatophilic substance of nerve cells SEE: *Nissl bodies*

s. posterior perforated. A triangular area forming floor of the interpeduncular fossa. It lies immediately behind the corpora mammillaria and contains numerous openings for blood vessels.

s. pressor. A substance which elevates arterial blood pressure

s. reticular. SEE: *formation, reticular*

s. specific soluble. ABBR: *SSS* A polysaccharide hapten obtained from the capsules of pneumococci

s. threshold, high. A substance such as glucose or sodium chloride present in the blood which is excreted by the kidney only when its concentration exceeds a certain optimum value. SEE: *renal threshold*.

s. threshold, low. A substance such as urea or uric acid which is excreted

from the blood almost in its entirety. They occur in the urine in high concentrations

s., white. White matter of brain and spinal cord.

s., w., of Schwann. A nerve fiber's medullary sheath.

substantia (süb-stän'shí-ä) [L. *substantia*, material]. Substance.

s. alba. White substance of the brain.

s. clarea. Gray substance of brain and spinal cord.

s. ferruginea. Elongated mass of pigmented cells in the locus caeruleus.

s. gelatinosa. Gray matter of the cord surrounding central canal and capping head of post. horns of spinal cord.

s. grisea. BNA. Gray matter of the spinal cord.

s. nigra. BNA. Black substance in a section of the crus cerebri. SYN *locus niger*.

s. propria membranae tympani. Fibrous middle layer of drum membrane.

substernal (süb-ster'näl) [L. *sub*, beneath, + *G. sternon*, chest]. Situated beneath the sternum

substitution (süb-stí-tü'shün) [L. *substitutio*, a placing under] 1 CHEM Displacing an atom (or more than one) of an element in a compound by atoms of another element, equivalently 2 PSY. The turning from an obstructed desire to one whose gratification is socially acceptable. 3 The turning from an obstructed form of behavior to a more primitive one, as a substitution neurosis. 4 The replacement of a substance by another.

s. bone. Endochondral of cartilage bone

s. products. Compounds formed by an element or a radical replacing another element or radical in a compound

s. therapy. The use in treatment of a substance such as a product of glandular secretion (hormone or enzyme) to replace natural substance in body. This method is employed when glands fail to secrete properly or substance secreted is unavailable to tissues.

substitutive (süb'stí-tü-tív) [L. *substitutivus*, conditional] Causing a change or substitution of characteristics

s. therapy. Treatment to overcome an inflammation of a specific character by exciting an acute nonspecific inflammation.

substrate, substratum (süb'strät, süb-strä'tüm) [L. *substratum*, a sowing under]. 1. An underlying layer or foundation. 2. A base, as of a pigment 3 The substance acted upon, as by an enzyme. SYN *zymolyte* SEE *enzyme*.

subsulcus (süb-sül'tüs) [L. *subsulcus*, from *sub*, under, + *sulcus*, to leap]. Any morbid tremor or twitching, as of the tendons, a grave symptom in certain fevers

s. clonus, s. tendinum. Involuntary twitchings of muscles, esp. of arms and feet, causing movement of tendons, observed in certain febrile conditions.

subsyilian (süb-sí-lí-ví-än) [L. *sub*, beneath]. Below the fissure of Sylvius.

subtarsal (süb-tär'säl) [" + *G. tarsos*, tarsus]. Below the tarsus

subthalamie (süb-thä-läm'ík) [" + *G. thalamos*, chamber]. Located below the thalamus.

s. nucleus. SYN: *Body of Luys*. An elliptical mass of gray matter lying in ventral thalamus above cerebral peduncle and rostral to substantia nigra. It receives fibers from the globus pallidus.

subthalamus (süb-thäl'ä-müs) [L. *sub*, beneath, + *G. thalamos*, chamber]. SYN *ventral thalamus*. Portion of the diencephalon lying ventral to thalamus. It is bounded laterally by pes pedunculi and internal capsule and medially by hypothalamus

subthyroidism (süb-thí'royd-izm) [" + *G. thyreos*, shield, + *eidosis*, like, + *-ismos*, condition]. Condition due to lack of activity of the thyroid gland. SYN. *hypothyroidism*.

subtile, subtle (süb'tíl, süt'l) [ME. *sotill*, from L. *subtilis*, woven fine]. 1. Very fine or delicate 2 Very acute 3. Mentally acute or crafty or piercing, as sharp. 4. Operating without attracting attention, as subtle poisons.

subtilin (süb'tíl-in) An antibiotic biosynthesized by *Bacillus subtilis*. It is of low toxicity and effective against Gram-positive organisms

subtotal (süb-tót'äl) [L. *sub*, beneath, + *totus*, whole]. Just less than total, as subtotal removal of a gland

subtrochanteric (süb-tró-kän-ter'ík) [" + *G. trochanter*, a runner] Below a trochanter

subtuberal (süb-tü'bér-äl) [" + *tuber*, a knot] Located under a tuber.

subtympanic (süb-tím-pän'ík) [" + *G. tympanon*, drum]. Below the tympanum

sububeres (süb-ü'bér-éz) [" + *ubera*, breast] Suckling children

subumbilical (süb-üm-bíl'ík-äl) [L. *sub*, beneath, + *umbilicus*, navel] Below the umbilicus

s. space. Space within the body cavity below the navel resembling a triangle in shape.

subungual, subunguial (süb-üng'gwäl, -gwi-äl) [" + *unguis*, nail] Situated beneath nail of a finger or toe. SEE *hyponychium*.

suburethral (süb-ü-rê'thräl) [" + *G. ourêthra*, urethra] Below the urethra

subvaginal (süb-väj'ín-äl) [" + *vagina*, sheath] 1 Below the vagina 2 On inner side of any tubular sheathing membrane

subvertebral (süb-ver'tê-bräl) [" + *vertebra*, vertebra] Beneath or on ventral side of the vertebral column or of a vertebra. SYN *subspinal*.

subvirile (süb-ví'r'il, -ví'r'il) [" + *virilis*, male]. Of lowered or inferior virility

subvitreal (süb-vít'rín-äl) [" + *vitrina*, vitreous body]. Located beneath the vitreous body

subvolution (süb-vó-lü'shün) [" + *volutus*, from *volvare*, to turn] Method of surgically turning over a flap to prevent adhesions

succedaneous (sük-sê-da'nê-üs) [L. *succedaneus*, substituting]. Acting as a substitute or relating to one.

succharase. Sucrase, *q.v.*

succi. Plural of *succus*.

succinylsulfathiazole. 2-(N⁴-succinylsulfanilamido)-thiazole. Member of the sulfonamide family valuable as an antibacterial agent for use in the intestinal tract. White crystalline powder sparingly soluble in alcohol, acetone, and water; readily soluble in aqueous bases, as sodium bicarbonate solution.

succorrhæa (sük-kor-rê'ä) [L. *succus*, juice, + *G. rhœa*, a flow]. Unnatural increase in secretion of any juice, esp. of a digestive fluid.

succus (sük'küs) [L. *succus*, juice]. A juice or fluid secretion.

s. entericus. The intestinal juice of the body. It is alkaline. Sp. gr. 1.010.

The secretion of the minute glands lining the small intestine

It contains 5 enzymes: *Invertin*, *enterokinase*, *lactase*, *maltase*, and *erepsin*.

s. gastricus. The gastric juice.

s. pyloricus. An alkaline secretion by the pyloric end of the stomach

succussion (sûk-'s'shûn) [L. *succussio*, a shaking]. Shaking of a person to detect the presence of fluid in the bodily cavities by listening for a splashing sound, esp. in the thorax.

suck (sûk) [A.S. *sûcan*, to suck]. 1. To draw fluid into the mouth, as from the breast. 2. To exhaust air from a tube and thus siphon fluid from a container 3. That which is drawn into the mouth by sucking.

suck'ing pad. Mass of fat in cheeks, esp well developed in an infant, aiding it to suck SEE: *myeosis*.

sucrase (sû'krâs) [Fr *sucre*, sugar]. SYN: *invertase*, *succharase*. An enzyme in the intestinal juice which splits cane sugar into glucose and fructose, which are absorbed into the portal circulation

sucroclastic (sû-'krô-'klâs'tik) [+ G. *klasios*, destroyed]. Splitting up or hydrolyzing sugar

sucrose (sû'krôs) [Fr *sucre*, sugar] SYN: *saccharum*. *sugar*. A saccharose $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$ obtained from sugar cane, sugar beet and other sources. It is hydrolyzed in the intestine to glucose and fructose by sucrase present in intestinal juice

ACTION: Only a little is retained by the stomach and it is all absorbed in the intestines. The lack of residue tends to cause constipation. The mucous membrane of the stomach is apt to be irritated by too much sugar. It and glucose may also set up fermentation. It is stored by the hepatic cells of the liver in the form of glycogen for future use. No chemical changes take place with the simple sugars, as they are directly absorbed. Any hydrolyzation in the stomach is supposed to be due to regurgitation of intestinal juice. Sugar is superior to starch, which requires more digestion. Sugar stimulates. As a rule, alcoholic drinkers do not care for much sugar, and one of the drink cures is the frequent use of candy. Excessive use causes fermentation.

Uses: Reduction of intracranial pressure, as in brain tumor, brain abscess, also being used as a diuretic.

CONTRA: Avoid much sugar in atony, gastric stasis, acne, furunculosis, obesity, liver complaints, and arthritis. In gout it should not be eaten with meat, as acid fermentation sets up and impedes uric acid elimination. A vegetable diet has the opposite effect. Prohibit in diabetes.

RS: *carbohydrates*, *disaccharose*, *fructose*, *galactose*, *glucose*, *lactose*, *levulose*, *maltose*.

suction (sûk'shûn) [L. *suctus*, from *sugere*, to suck]. The act of or capacity for sucking up by reduction of air pressure over part of the surface of a substance.

s., post-fussive. Suction sound over a lung cavity heard on auscultation after a cough.

sudamen (sû-dâ'mên) (pl. *sudamina*) [L. *sudamen*, sweat]. Noninflammatory eruption from sweat glands characterized by whitish vesicles caused by the retention of sweat in corneous layer of the skin, appearing after profuse sweating or in certain febrile diseases, disappearing by absorption.

sudamina (sû-dâm'in-â) [L. pl. of *sudamen*, sweat]. Plural of *sudamen*.

Sudan (sû-dân') One of a number of related biological stains which have a special affinity for fats. Includes Sudan II, Sudan III (G), Sudan IV, and Sudan R

sudanophil (sû-dân-ô-'fil) [*sudan*, + G. *philein*, to love]. A leukocyte which stains readily with Sudan III, indicative of fatty degeneration.

sudanophilia (sû-dân-ô-'fil'i-â) [+ G. *philein*, to love]. A condition in which minute fat droplets contained in the leukocytes take a brilliant red stain, probably indicative of suppuration.

sudation (sû-dâ'shûn) [L. *sudatio*, a sweating]. 1. The act of sweating. 2. Excessive perspiration.

sudatoria (sû-dâ-'tô-'ri-â) [L. *sudatorium*, sweating]. Excessive sweating. SYN: *ephidrosis*, *hyperidrosis*.

sudatorium (sû-dâ-'tô-'ri-'ûm) [L. *sudatorium*, a sweating room]. 1. A hot air bath or any bath to induce perspiration 2. A room used to induce sweat baths.

sudokeratosis (sû'dô-'ker-â-'tô-'sis) [L. *sudor*, sweat, + G. *keras*, *kerat*, horn, + *-ôsis*, condition]. Circumscribed, horny overgrowths obstructing the sweat ducts.

sudomotor (sû'dô-'mô'tôr) [+ *motor*, a mover]. Pert. to stimulating the secretion of sweat, noting certain nerves.

sudor (sû'dôr) [L. *sudor*, sweat]. Secretion from the sweat glands. SYN: *perspiration*, *sweat*.

RS *anhidrosis*, *bromidrosis*, *chromidrosis*, *hydrosis*, *hematidrosis*, *perspiration*, *pore*, *skin*, *sweat*, *sudorific*, *uridrosis*.

s. cruentus. Sweating of blood. SYN: *hematidrosis*.

sudoral (sû'dôr-'âl) [L. *sudor* sweat]. Pert. to, caused by, or marked by perspiration.

sudoresis (sû-dô-'rê'sis) [L. *sudoresis*, excessive sweating]. Profuse sweating. SYN: *diaphoresis*.

sudoriferous (sû-dôr-'if-êr-'ûs) [L. *sudor*, sweat, + *ferre*, to bear]. Conveying or producing sweat

s. glands. Sweat-secreting glands of the skin.

sudorific (sû-dôr-'if'ik) [L. *sudorificus*, producing sweat]. 1. Secreting or promoting the secretion of sweat. 2. Agent which produces sweating. SYN: *diaphoretic*.

sudoriparous (sû-dôr-'ip-â-'rûs) [L. *sudor*, sweat, + *parere*, to produce]. Secreting sweat. SYN: *sudoriferous*.

suet (sû'êt) [M.E. from L. *sebum*, suet]. Hard fat from the ox or sheep's kidneys and loins, used as the base of certain ointments and as an emollient

suffocate (sûf-'ô-'kât) To asphyxiate. **suffocation** (sûf-'ô-'kâ'shûn) [L. *suffocare*, to choke]. 1. State of being choked by obstruction of air passages by drowning, smothering, throttling, or inhalation of noxious gases. SYN: *asphyxia*. Generally from gases. 2. Act of obstructing the air passages.

SYM: Insensibility, breathing slight, face purple and swollen, livid lips. Symptoms not always present.

TREATMENT: Dash cold water in face. Slap chest. Apply ammonia to nostrils. Artificial respiration. RS: *resuscitation*, *unconsciousness*.

suffusion (sûf-'û'shûn) [L. *suffusio*, a pouring over]. 1. Spreading of a bodily fluid into surrounding tissues. SYN: *extrav-*

asation. 2 Pouring of a fluid over the body as treatment.

sugar (shu'gar) [ME *suger*, from L *saccharum*, from G. *sakcharon*, sugar]. A sweet-tasting carbohydrate belonging to the monosaccharose and disaccharose groups. Crystalline carbohydrates of comparatively low molecular weight and generally having a sweet taste.

Classification. First, as to the number of atoms of simple sugars yielded on hydrolysis by a molecule of the given sugar and, secondly, as to the number of carbon atoms in the molecules of the simple sugars so obtained. Thus, *dextrose* (which see) is a monosaccharide because it cannot be hydrolyzed to a simpler sugar; it is a hexose because it contains 6 carbon atoms per molecule. *Sucrose* is a disaccharide because on hydrolysis it yields 2 molecules, 1 of dextrose and 1 of levulose.

s., beet. Sucrose obtained from sugar beets.

s., blood. The carbohydrate present in the blood; principally glucose.

s., brain. Cerebrose (galactose).

s., cane. Sucrose obtained from sugar cane.

s., diabetic. Glucose

s., fruit. Levulose, or fructose.

s., grape. Dextrose, glucose.

s., invert. One consisting of one molecule of glucose and one of fructose resulting from the hydrolysis of sucrose.

s., liver. Glycogen.

s., malt. Maltose.

s., milk. Lactose.

Dosage: Daily, 1-6 oz. (30-180 Gm.).

s., muscle. Inosite.

sugar, words pert. to: aglycosuric, bloe, blood, carbohydrate, dextrose, diabetin, disaccharide, disaccharose, Fehling's tests, fructose, fruit s., galactose, glucide, "gluco-" words, "glyco-" words, hypoglycemia, invert, invertase, lactose, levulose, mannite, melitemia, monosaccharide, monosaccharose, pentose, pentosuria, polysaccharide, polysaccharose, "sacchar-" words, sucrose, xylose.

suggestibility (sug-jës'ti-bl) [L *suggestus*, suggested]. A condition in which a person responds readily to suggestions or opinions of another.

suggestible (sug-jës'ti-bl) [L *suggestus*, suggested]. Very susceptible to the opinions or suggestions of others.

suggestion (sug-jës'chün) [L *suggestio*, from *suggerere*, to supply]. 1 Imparting of an idea in any indirect way. 2 The idea so conveyed. 3 The acceptance or the effect of the statements or actions of one person upon another, depending on the emotional set-up of the recipient and his psychic relationship to the other person.

s., auto. Self-suggestion as distinguished from that coming from another person, esp in hypnotic state.

May produce or cure functional disturbances.

suggestive (sug-jës'tiv) [L *suggestus*, suggested]. Stimulating or pert. to suggestion.

s. medicine. Therapy by suggestion either during consciousness or hypnosis.

s. therapeutics. The practice of treating disease by suggestion or hypnosis.

sugillation (sug-il-i'shün) [L *sugillare*, to beat black and blue]. A bruise or black and blue mark. **SYN:** *ecchymosis*.

suicide (su'ti-sid) [L *su*, of oneself, + *cidus*, from *aedere*, to kill]. 1. Act or instance of taking one's own life volun-

tarily. 2 One who attempts or commits self-murder.

These individuals often have attacks of temporary insanity or mental depression which may be terminated by attempt at suicide. In addition to the usual F. A. Treatment for injuries, kindly interrogation and soothing, tranquil conversation are invaluable. In their after-care, such patients should be watched and kept free from needless questioning or emotional display. Sedatives are useful. **SEE** *hysteria*.

MENTAL STATES CONDUCTIVE TO THOSE WITH SUDDEN IMPULSES. The depressed. Those with delusions (a) of persecution; (b) of being ruined; (c) voices suggesting, (d) incurable disease. In melancholia. Schizophrenia. Epilepsy. Confusional states. Alcoholics. Through accidents (a) Acute delirium; (b) mania; (c) general paralysis.

METHODS RESORTED TO 1 Hanging. 2 Drowning (in tub or otherwise) 3 Poisoning. 4 Cutting an artery. 5 Burning. 6 Jumping from window. 7 Instruments used (a) Matches; (b) knives and spoons; (c) glass; (d) cord, rope, suspenders, bedclothing, etc.; (e) harmless articles converted into dangerous tools, (f) nail files. All must be removed if patient is inclined to harm self or others.

sulcal (sül'käl) [L *sulcus*, groove]. Pert to a sulcus.

s. artery. A tiny branch of ant. spinal artery.

sulcate, sulcated (sül'kät, -ed) [L *sulcatus*, grooved]. Furrowed or grooved.

sulcus (sül'küs) (pl. *sulci*) [L *sulcus*, groove]. A furrow or groove, or slight depression or fissure, esp of the brain.

s. centralis. BNA Fissure dividing the frontal and parietal lobes of each cerebral hemisphere. **SYN:** *fissure of Rolando*.

s., intraparietal. One that separates the inf. from the sup. parietal bones and lobes.

s. praecentralis. BNA. An interrupted one generally parallel with the fissure of Rolando and ant. to it.

s. pulmonalis. Depression on either side of the vertebral column.

s. spiralis cochleae. Groove bet the labium tympanicum and labium vestibulare.

sulf-, sulfo- Prefix showing that a compound with this prefix contains sulfurous anhydride or the group SO₂.

sulfa drugs. Drugs of the sulfonamide group possessing bacteriostatic properties. **SEE** *sulfonamide*.

sulfabenzamine (sül'fä-bén-zä-mín). A sulfonamide drug effective against anaerobic bacteria which cause gas gangrene. It has some antibacterial action against streptococci, staphylococci, and pneumococci.

sulfacetimide (sül'fä-sët'ti-mid). A sulfonamide used in treatment of *B. coli*, gonorrhea, and infections of the urinary tract, esp. when resistant to sulfanilamide and sulfathiazole.

sulfadiazine (sül'fä-dí'ä-zén). One of a group of diazine derivatives of sulfanilamide, destructive to streptococci, staphylococci and pneumococci.

sulfamerazine. (sul'fa-mer'ä-zén). A sulfur derivative which may be given orally for pneumococci, streptococci, meningococci, and gonococci.

sulfamethazine (sül'fä-méth'ä-zén). A near relative of sulfadiazine. Nausea and vomiting less than with sulfa-

pyridine; solubility good, and damage to kidneys slight.

sulfamethylthiazol (sül'fä-méth'tl-thí'ä-zöl). A sulfanilamide derivative which is less toxic than sulfapyridine, effective against staphylococcal organisms.

sulfanilamide (sül'fän-il'ä-mld) (para-amino-benzene-sulfonamide) A white, slightly bitter, crystalline substance from coal tar, the parent of the azo dyes. It was formerly widely used in the treatment of a number of infections but, because of its toxic reactions and its tendency to produce acidosis, it has been superseded by more effective and less toxic sulfonamides.

sulfapyridine (sül'fä-pir'i-dën). A sulfonamide, one of the first drugs to have a curative effect upon pneumonia; formerly used extensively in the treatment of streptococcal, gonococcal, and staphylococcal infections, but its use has been supplanted by other sulfa compounds which are less toxic and more effective.

sulfapyridine sodium monohydrate. A soluble salt of sulfapyridine for intravenous use only.

sulfarsphenamine (sül'ars-fën'ä-mën) An arsenic compound, 19% arsenic.

Uses Same as for neoarsphenamine, but said to have more reaction.

Dosage Intramuscularly, 0.4-0.5 Gm.

sulfate (sül'fät) [L. *sulphas*, sulfur salt]. A salt or ester of sulfuric acid.

s., iron. Green vitriol, copperas. Fatal in large dosage.

POISONING Magnesia and diluents.

s., magnesium. * q v.

sulfathiazole (sül-fä-thí'ä-zöl) A sulfanilamide compound effective against pneumococci and staphylococci, largely replaced by sulfa compounds of less toxicity.

sulfhemoglobin (sül'hëm-ö-glö'bín) Substance formed by action of hydrogen sulfide on blood.

sulfhemoglobinemia (sül'hëm-ö-glö'bín-é-mí-ä). Persistent cyanotic condition due to sulfhemoglobin in blood.

sulphydryl (sül'hí-dríl) The univalent radical, SH. Also called *SH group*.

sulfo-. A combining form usually indicating the presence of divalent sulfur or of the sulfo group, -SO₂OH.

sulfonal (sül'fö-näl). A proprietary hypnotic and sedative.

Dosage 12 gr (0.75 Gm.).

sulfonalism (sül'fö-näl-izm) 1. Sulfonal poisoning and its symptoms. 2. Addiction to sulfonal.

sulfonamides. A group of compounds consisting of amides of sulfanilic acid derived from their parent compound sulfanilamide. They are bacteriostatic, their action on bacteria resulting from interference with functioning of enzyme systems necessary for normal metabolism, growth, and multiplication.

sulfonethylmethane (sül'fön-éth'tl-méth'-än). USP. Trional. White powder or crystalline substance with a bitter taste.

Action and Uses As a hypnotic.

Dosage 12 gr (0.75 Gm.).

sulfonmethane (sül'fön-méth'-än). USP. Crystalline compound with hypnotic and sedative properties. Syn: *sulfonal*.

sulfourea (sül'fö-ü-ré'ä) [L. *sulfur*, sulfur, + *urea*]. Urea with oxygen replaced with sulfur. Syn: *thiourea*.

sulfur (sül'fúr) [L.] Syn: S. At. wt. 32.066, at. no. 16. Sp gr. 2.07. It is a pale, yellow, crystalline element which burns with a blue flame, producing sulfur dioxide.

The amount of sulfur excreted in the urine varies with amount of protein in diet but more or less parallels the amount of nitrogen excreted as both are derived from protein catabolism. The S/N ratio is approx. 1:14, i.e., for each gram of sulfur excreted, 14 grams of nitrogen are excreted. The amount of sulfur excreted daily in the form of sulfates averages about 2.5 grams. It aids in the ion balance of tissues when oxidized to sulfate and is required for the synthesis of body proteins as cystine or cysteine or their combination. Used as thiosulfate feeding and high protein diets to relieve dermatitis and eczema. A mixed diet contains about 1 Gm. of sulfur in each 100 Gm. of protein.

DEFICIENCY SYM. Dermatitis, imperfect development of hair and nails. Deficiency of cystine or cysteine proteins in diet restricts growth and may be fatal. Tissue oxidation of cystine forms inorganic sulfate if the protein intake is sufficient.

s. dioxide. An irritating gas used in industries to manufacture acids, also used in electrical refrigerators. A bactericide and important disinfectant.

POISONING SYM. Suffocation from a highly irritating gas which forms sulfuric acid when in contact with moisture of the mouth, eyes, and respiratory passages, with resultant pain, swelling, burning, etc.

TREATMENT Remove patient from the vitiated atmosphere. Wash affected areas with large amounts of water and weak alkalies, as chalk, magnesia, lime water, soapsuds. Follow by bland diet.

sulfurated, sulfureted (sül'fú-rä-téd, -rét-éd) [L. *sulfur*, sulfur]. Combined or impregnated with sulfur.

s. hydrogen. A colorless, inflammable gas of disagreeable odor resulting from decomposition of organic matter containing sulfur, used as a chemical reagent. Syn: *hydrogen sulfide* H₂S.

sulfuric acid (sül'fú'rik) [L. *sulfur*, sulfur]. Syn: *oil of vitriol*. A colorless, odorless, liquid of heavy, oily consistency. It is extremely caustic and corrosive. It is widely used in manufacturing.

POISONING: Sometimes accidentally taken by mouth, as it resembles syrup or glycerin.

SYM: Local effects—burning, with destruction of skin. If it strikes eye it may result in blindness. If taken by mouth, intense pain extending from mouth to esophagus and down to stomach, causing marked, excruciating pain; swelling of affected tissues; salivation; painful swallowing; often gasping for breath, and hoarse voice. Mucous membrane has a grayish white coating. There is persistent, painful vomiting. Patient quickly develops shock.

TREATMENT: Dilute acid with large volumes of water. Neutralize acid with soapsuds, milk, magnesia, baking soda or other well-diluted alkalies. Follow by soothing substances, as raw eggs.

s. a., dilute. An aqueous 10% solution of H₂SO₄. Used as an astringent and for gastric hypacidity.

summation (süm-ä'shün) [L. *summatio*, an adding]. Cumulative action or effect, as of stimuli.

Thus, an organ reacts to 2 or more weak stimuli as if they were a single strong one.

summer (süm'ér) [A.S. *sumer*]. The hot season of the year.

sunburn (sŭn'burn) [A.S. *sunne*, sun, + *bernan*, to burn]. Dermatitis due to exposure to the actinic rays of the sun. **See:** *burn*.

Sunday morning paralysis. **SYN:** *Saturday night paralysis*. Radial nerve palsy sometimes the indirect result of acute alcoholism resulting from stuporous patient lying immobile with arm pressed over a projecting surface.

sunstroke (sŭn'strŏk) [A.S. *sunne*, sun, + *M.E. strok*, a blow]. An affection from undue exposure to rays of the sun or excessive heat.

SYM: Extreme prostration, high fever, other symptoms of heatstroke, delirium, collapse, loss of mind, or death. **SYN:** *insolation, sriasis, thermic fever*. **See:** *aprication, heatstroke, icтус*

super- [L]. Combining form meaning above, beyond, superior.

superalimentation (sŭp'er-äl-i-mĕn-tä'shŭn) [L. *super*, above, + *alimentum*, food]. Therapeutic forcing of food in excess of body needs or appetite.

superalkalinity (sŭp'er-äl-kä-lĭn'ī-tī) [" + *alkalinus*, alkaline]. Excessive alkalinity.

superciliary (sŭp'er-sil'ī-ä-rī) [L. *supercilium*, eyebrow]. Pert. to or in the region of an eyebrow.

supercilium (sŭ-pĕr-sil'ī-ŭm) [L. *supercilium*, eyebrow]. 1. Eyebrow. 2. A hair of the eyebrow.

super-ego (sŭp'er-ē-gō) [L. *super*, above, + *ego*, I]. An inner, subconscious censor. **See:** *ego*.

superfecundation (sŭp'ĕr-fĕ-kŭn-dä'shŭn) [" + *fecundare*, to fertilize]. Successive fertilization by more than 1 coitus of 2 or more ova formed at the same menstrual period.

superfetation (sŭp'ĕr-fĕ-tä'shŭn) [" + *foetus*, fetus]. Supposed fertilization of 2 ova in the same uterus at different menstrual periods within a short interval.

superficial (sŭ-pĕr-fīsh'äl) [" + *facies*, shape]. 1. Confined to the surface. 2. Not thorough; cursory.

s. reflex. One induced by very light stimulus such as stroking skin lightly with soft cotton wad.

superficialis (sŭp'ĕr-fīsh-i-äl'is) [L. *superficialis*, superficial]. Superficial; noting a superficial artery, vein, or nerve, or structure near the surface.

superimpregnation (sŭp'ĕr-im'prĕg-nä'shŭn) [L. *super*, over, + *impregnatio*, impregnation]. Conception during pregnancy; fertilization from 2 different ova. **SYN:** *superfecundation, superfetation*.

superinduce (sŭp'ĕr-in-dŭs') [" + *in*, into, + *ducere*, to lead]. To bring in over or above that already existing condition or situation.

superinfection (sŭp'ĕr-in-fĕk'shŭn) [" + *infectio*, a putting into]. A new infection by the same organism, in addition to a similar one already existing.

superinvolution (sŭp'ĕr-in-vō-lŭ'shŭn) [" + *in*, into, + *volvere*, from *volvere*, to roll]. Excessive reduction of the uterus following childbirth to less than its normal size. **SYN:** *hyperinvolution*.

superior (sŭ-pĕr'ī-or) [L. comparative of *super*, beyond]. 1. Higher than, situated above something else. 2. Better than. 3. One in charge of others.

superiority complex. An exaggerated conviction of one's own superiority; a pretense of superiority in order to compensate for supposed inferiority.

superlactation (sŭ-pĕr-läk-tä'shŭn) [L. *super*, above, + *lactare*, to suckle].

Oversecretion of milk, or continuance of lactation beyond normal time.

superlethal (sŭp'ĕr-lĕ-thäl) [" + *G. lēthē*, forgetfulness]. Beyond a fatal limit, as a dose that will kill.

supermoron (sŭp'ĕr-mō'rŏn) [" + *G. mōros*, stupid]. One slightly subnormal but above a moron mentally.

supermotility (sŭp'ĕr-mō-til'ī-tī) [" + *motilis*, able to move]. Excessive motility in any part. **SYN:** *Hypercinesia*.

supernatant (sŭp'ĕr-nä'tänt) [" + *natāre*, to float]. Floating on surface, as oil on water.

supernate (sŭ-pĕr-nät') [" + *natāre*, to float]. A supernatant fluid.

supernumerary (sŭp'ĕr-nū'mĕr-ä-rī) [L. *supernumerarius*, above the number]. Exceeding the regular number.

supernutrition (sŭp'ĕr-nä-trī'shŭn) [L. *super*, above, + *nutritio*, nourishment]. More than normal nutrition.

supersaturated solution (sŭp'ĕr-sät'ŭ-rät'-ĕd) [" + *saturāre*, to saturate]. One containing more salt or other substance than it can dissolve at normal temperature.

superscription (sŭp'ĕr-skrip'shŭn) [" + *scriptio*, a writing]. The beginning of a prescription noted by the sign R, signifying *L. recipe*, take.

supersecretion (sŭp'ĕr-sĕ-kre'shŭn) [" + *secretio*, a separating]. An excess of any secretion.

supersensitiveness (sŭp'ĕr-sĕn'sī-tiv'nĕs) [" + *sensitivus*, sensitive]. Excessive susceptibility to a foreign protein or pollen. **SYN:** *hypersensitiveness*.

supersoft (sŭp'ĕr-sŏft') [" + A.S. *sōfte*, soft]. Exceptionally soft, noting roentgen rays of extremely long wave length and low penetrating power.

supersonic. **SYN:** *ultrasonic*. Pert. to vibrations of sound speed waves of frequencies above 20,000 cycles which are inaudible to the human ear.

supertension (sŭp'ĕr-tĕn'shŭn) [" + *tensio*, a stretching]. Extremely high tension. **SYN:** *hypertension*.

supervenity (sŭp'ĕr-vĕn'sī-tī) [" + *venosus*, pert. to a vein]. Incomplete oxidation of the blood; a condition of excessive vengosity.

supervention (sŭp'ĕr-vĕn'shŭn) [L. *super-ventio*, a coming over]. Additional condition developing besides something already existing, as a complication to an existing disease.

supervirulent (sŭp'ĕr-vīr'ŭ-lĕnt) [L. *super*, above, + *virulentus*, poisonous]. More virulent than usual.

supinate (sŭp'ī-nät) [L. *supinare*, to lay on the back]. 1. To turn the forearm or hand so that the palm faces upward. 2. To rotate the foot and leg outward. 3. To cause to assume, or to assume, a position of supination.

supination (sŭ-pīn-ä'shŭn) [L. *supinare*, to lay on the back]. 1. Turning of the palm or foot upward. 2. Act of lying flat upon the back. 3. Condition of being on the back or having the foot or palm facing upward.

supinator (sŭp'īn-ä'tor) [L.]. A muscle producing the motion of supination of the forearm. **See:** *Table of Muscles in Appendix*.

s. longus reflex. Flexion of the forearm caused by tapping of the tendon of the supinator longus.

supine (sŭ-pīn') [L. *supinus*, bent back; lying on the back]. 1. Of position, lying on the back or with the face upward. 2. Of the hand or foot noting position with

the palm or foot facing upward. *Opp.* *prone*. *Syn.* *position*

supplemental (süp-lf-mén'tál) [L. *supplementum*, an addition] Referring to something added to supply a need or to reinforce.

s. air. *Syn.* *Reserve air* The air which by the most forcible effort can be expelled after an ordinary expiration which has followed a normal inspiration. In adult males it averages about 1500 cc.

suppository (süp-pöz't-tō-rí) (pl. *suppositories*) [L. *suppositorium*, that which is placed underneath] A semi-solid, fusible substance for introduction into the rectum, vagina, or urethra, where it dissolves. It often serves as a vehicle for medicines to be absorbed.

Commonly shaped like cylinder or cone and made of soap, glycerinated gelatin or cocoa butter (oil of theobroma).

s., rectal, anodyne. For local or general effects to reduce pain.

s., r., astringent. To contract blood vessels and tissues.

s., r., evacuant. To cause evacuation.

suppression (sü-prësh'un) [L. *suppressio*, a pressing under]. 1. Repression of the ext. manifestation of a morbid condition. 2. Complete failure of a natural secretion or excretion. *Opp.* *retention*. 3. *Psy.* Conscious inhibition of an idea or desire, as distinguished from repression which is considered an unconscious process.

s. of menses. 1. Amenorrhea in which menstruation ceases after once being established and from some cause other than pregnancy or the climacteric. 2. Any suppression of the menses.

s. of urine. Suppression of urine resulting from renal conditions.

suppurant (süp'ü-ránt) [L. *suppurans*, from *suppurare*, to cause to suppurate]. 1. Producing, tending to produce, or characterized by pus formation. 2. Agent causing pus formation. *Syn.* *suppurative*.

suppurate (süp'pü-rát) [L. *suppurare*, to cause to suppurate]. To form or generate pus.

suppuration (süp-ü-rá'shün) [L. *suppuratio*, from *sub*, under, + *pus*, *pur-*, matter, pus]. 1. The process of pus formation. 2. The discharge produced by suppuration. *Syn.* *pus*.

One of the terminations of inflammation due to the presence of certain microorganisms called pyogenic* (pus-forming) bacteria. Suppuration does not always obtain even though microorganisms are present in the affected part, as may be the case in erysipelas and acute joint affections where exudate is serous.

The liquefaction of tissues and formation of pus will continue so long as the microorganisms are alive. They cause the death of the leukocytes (white cells) and the cells of the part, liquefying the tissue so that the area becomes filled with a liquid (liquor puris) holding the dead and dying cells. Combination of liquor puris and the dead cells is called "pus."

An abscess may form by the accumulation of this liquid which is indicated by redness, swelling, heat and pain. It will show fluctuation which may be felt by touching it. When the abscess reaches the surface it will burst and discharge its contents.

RB: *abscess, gangrene, inflammation,*

infection, purulent, pus, pustulant, pustule.

suppurative (süp'ü-rá'tív, -rá'tív) [L. *suppuratus*, from *suppurare*, to cause to suppurate]. 1. Producing or associated with generation of pus. 2. Agent producing pus formation.

s. fever. Pus in the blood causing fever; a form of septicemia. *Syn.* *pyemia*.

supra- [L.]. Combining form meaning above.

supra-acromial (sü-prá-ák-rē'mí-ál) [L. *supra*, above, + *G. akron*, point, + *ōmos*, shoulder]. Located above the acromion.

supra-auricular (sü'prá-aw-rik'ü-lar) [L. + *auricula*, ear]. Located above an auricle.

supracerebellar (sü'prá-sēr-ē-bē'lār) [L. *supra*, above, + *cerebellum*, little brain]. On or above the upper surface of the cerebellum.

suprachoroid (sü'prá-kō'royd) [L. *supra*, above, + *G. chorioeidēs*, skinlike] *Syn. lamina suprachoroidea, epichoroid* 1. Situated upon or above the choroid layer of the eyeball. 2. The suprachoroid lamina, *q. v.*

s. lamina. *Syn. epichoroid, lamina suprachoroidea* The superficial layer of the choroid consisting of thin transparent layers, the outermost adhering to the sclera.

suprachoroidea (sü'prá-kō-roy'dē-ā) [L. + *G. chorioeidēs*, skinlike] Outermost layer of the choroid. *Syn. suprachoroid lamina.*

supraclavicular (sü'prá-klā-vik'ü-lar) [L. + *clavicula*, a little key] Located above the clavicle.

s. fossa. Depression on either side of neck reaching down behind the clavicle.

s. point. A stimulation point over the clavicle at which contraction of arm muscles may be produced.

supracondylar (sü'prá-kōn'dil-ar) [L. + *G. kondylos*, knuckle]. Above a condyle.

supracotyloid (sü'prá-kōt'í-loyd) [L. *supra*, above, + *G. kotyloideōs*, cup-shaped] Above the acetabulum.

supradiaphragmatic (sü'prá-dí-ā-frág-mat'ík) [L. + *G. dia*, across, + *phragma*, wall] Above the diaphragm.

supraglenoid (sü'prá-glē-noyd) [L. + *G. glenē*, cavity, + *eidōs*, form] Above the glenoid cavity or fossa.

s. tuberosity. A rough surface of the scapula above glenoid cavity to which is attached the long head of biceps muscle.

suprahyoid (sü'prá-hí-oyd) [L. + *hyoideōs*, U-shaped]. Located above the hyoid bone, denoting accessory thyroid glands within the geniohyoid muscle.

s. muscles. The digastric, geniohyoid, mylohyoid, and stylohyoid muscles.

suprainguinal (sü'prá-in'gwin-ál) [L. + *inguinalis*, pert. to the groin]. Above the groin.

supraliminal (sü'prá-lím'í-nál) [L. *supra*, above, + *limen*, *limin-*, threshold]. *Part* 1. Above the threshold. *2. Subliminal.*

supralumbar (sü'prá-lüm'bar) [L. + *lumbus*, loin]. Above the lumbar region.

supramalleolar (sü'prá-mal-lē'ō-lar) [L. + *malleolus*, little hammer]. Located above either malleolus.

supramarginal (sü'prá-mar'jín-ál) [L. + *margo*, margin-, margin]. Above any border.

- s. convolution, s. gyrus.** A cerebral convolution on lateral surface of the parietal lobe above post. part of sylvian fissure.
- supramastoid** (sû'prâ-mâs'toyd) [" + *mastos*, breast, + *eidos*, like] Above the mastoid process of the temporal bone
- s. crest.** A ridge on the temporal bone Also called *temporal line*
- supramaxilla** (sû'prâ-mâks-il'la) [" + *maxilla*, jaw] The upper jawbone. SYN: *maxilla*.
- supramaxillary** (sû'prâ-mâks-il-lâ-ri) [" + *maxillaris*, pert to the jaw] 1. Relating to the upper jaw. 2. Located above the upper jaw.
- suprameatal** (sû'prâ-mê-â'tâl) [L. *supra*, above, + *meatus*, passage]. Above a meatus, esp the ext. auditory meatus, noting the spine of Henle, a small, bony projection at post sup. margin of ext. auditory meatus
- s. spine.** SYN. *spine of Henle*. Small bony projection at post sup. margin of ext. auditory meatus marking the ant. superior apex of the suprameatal triangle. *q v*
- s. triangle.** Triangular space bordered by upper half of post. wall of ext. auditory meatus, and the supramastoid crest used to locate the mastoid antrum.
- supraoccipital** (sû'prâ-ôk-sip'i-tâl) [L. *supra*, above, + *occiput*, back of head] Lying above or in upper portion of the occiput
- s. portion** (of occipital bone) Portion lying immediately above the foramen magnum and forming lower part of squamous portion of occipital bone
- supraorbital** (sû'prâ-or-bi-tâl) [" + *orbita*, track, circuit]. Located above the orbit.
- s. neuralgia.** N. of the supraorbital nerve. SYN. *hemicrania*
- s. notch.** A notch in sup. margin arch of orbit for transmitting supraorbital vessels and nerve
- s. reflex.** Contraction of orbicularis oculi muscle with closure of lids resulting from percussion above supraorbital nerve
- suprapelvic** (sû'prâ-pêl'vik) [L. *supra*, above, + *pelvis*, basis]. Located above the pelvis.
- suprapontine** (sû'prâ-pôn'tin) [" + *pons*, pont-, bridge]. Located above the pons Varoli
- suprapubic** (sû'prâ-pû'bik) [" + *pubis*, pubis] Above the pubic arch.
- s. cystotomy.** Surgical opening of the bladder from just above the symphysis pubis.
- s. reflex.** Deflection of linea alba toward stroked side when abdomen is stroked above Poupart's ligament.
- suprarenal** (sû'prâ-rê-nâl) [" + *rên*, kidney]. 1. Above the kidney. 2. Tiny gland above each kidney SYN: *adrenal*, *suprarenal body*, *s. capsule*, *s. gland*. 3. Pert. to the suprarenal gland.
- s. gland.** SYN. *adrenal gland*; *glandula suprarenalis*. An endocrine gland lying cephalad and mediad to each kidney. SEE: *adrenal*, *ACTH*, *adrenalin*, *endocrine gland*, *epinephrine*, *cortico-sterone*, *cortisone*
- suprarenalopathy** (sû'prâ-rê-nâl-ôp'â-thi) [" + " + *G. pathos*, disease]. A disorder due to abnormal functioning of the suprarenal glands.
- suprarenopathy** (sû'prâ-rê-nôp'â-thi) [" + " + *G. pathos*, disease]. Any disorder of the suprarenal glands.
- suprascapular** (sû'prâ-skâp'û-lar) [L. *su-*

- pra*, above, + *scapula*, shoulder]. Located above the scapula.
- suprasegmental.** Above the segmented portion
- s. brain.** The cerebrum, midbrain, and cerebellum as distinguished from the *segmental portion* (pons and medulla oblongata)
- suprasellar** (sû'prâ-sêl'ar) [" + *sella*, saddle] Above or over the sella turcica.
- suprasonic** (sû'prâ-sôn'ik) [" + *sonus*, sound]. Noting sound with frequencies of vibration above 20,000 per second
- supraspinal** (sû'prâ-spî'nâl) [" + *spina*, a thorn] Above a spine
- supraspinous** (sû'prâ-spî'nûs) [" + *spina*, thorn] Above any spine
- s. fossa.** A groove above the spine of the scapula.
- suprasternal** (sû'prâ-ster'nâl) [" + *G. sternon*, chest]. Above the sternum. SYN. *episternal*
- supra'ster'ol.** An end-product sometimes resulting from over-irradiation of ergosterol
- supratrochlear** (sû'prâ-trok'lê-ar) [" + *trochlea*, pulley] Above a trochlea, esp. that of the humerus
- supravaginal** (sû'prâ-vâj'i-nâl) [" + *vagina*, sheath] Above the vagina or any sheathing membrane
- supravergeance** (sû'prâ-verg'ens) Condition in which one eye moves upward in the vertical plane while the other does not.
- sura** (sû'râ) [L. *sura*, calf of the leg] The calf of the leg.
- sural** (sû'râl) [L. *sura*, calf of the leg] Relating to the calf of the leg.
- suralimentation** (sûr-âl-im-ên-tâ'shûn) [Fr. *sur*, from L. *super*, above, + *alimentum*, nourishment] Treatment by overfeeding. SYN. *gavage*, *superalimentation*
- surdity** (sûr'di-ti) [L. *surditas*, deafness] Inability to hear SYN. *deafness*.
- surdomute** (sûr-dô-mût') [L. *surdus*, deaf, + *mutus*, dumb]. 1. A deaf-mute 2. Deaf and dumb.
- surface** (surf'âs) [Fr. *sur* from L. *super*, over, + *facies*, face] 1. The exterior of a body having length and breadth. 2. The external or internal exposed portions of a hollow structure as the outer or inner surfaces of the cranium or stomach. 3. The face or faces of a body such as a bone
- s. tension.** ABBR. *ST* Condition at the surface of a liquid in contact with a gas or another liquid which causes its surface to act as a stretched rubber membrane. It is the result of mutual attraction of the molecules to each other thus producing a cohesive state which causes liquids to assume a shape presenting the smallest surface area to the surrounding medium. This accounts for the spherical shape assumed by fluids, such as drops of oil or water.
- surgeon** (sûr'jûn) [Fr. *chirurgien*, from L. *chirurgus*, from G. *cheir*, hand, + *ergon*, work]. A medical practitioner who specializes in surgery.
- s., dental.** A dentist authorized to operate on the mouth and teeth. SYN: *stomatologist*.
- s., house.** The chief surgical intern in a hospital.
- surgery** (sur'jur-i) [M.E. *surgerte*, from G. *cheiourgia*, handwork]. 1. Branch of medicine dealing with manual and operative procedures for correction of deformities and defects, repair of injuries, diagnosis and cure of diseases, relief of suffering and prolongation of life. SYN:

chirurgia, chirurgla. 2. Surgeon's operating room.

s., aseptic. Operative procedures carried on under aseptic conditions or in the absence of pathogenic organisms.

s., aural. That pertaining to the ear.

s., clinical. Is employed in the teaching of operative procedures.

s., conservative. That in which as much as possible of a part or structure is retained.

s., major. Important and serious operations involving risk to life.

s., minor. Simple, less serious operations.

s., oral. That pertaining to the mouth and associated structures, esp the teeth and jaws.

s., orificial. Surgery of the orifices of the body such as the mouth, anus, vagina, etc.

s., orthopedic. S for correction of deformities.

s., plastic. S concerned with the repair or restoration of defective or missing structures, frequently involving the transference of tissue from a part or person to another.

surgical (sŭr'jĭk-ăl) [G *cheirurgia*, hand-work]. Of the nature of or pert. to surgery.

s., diathermy. The use of high-frequency electrical oscillations in such a way that animal tissues are destroyed.

s., dressing. Sterile protective covering of gauze or other substance applied to an operative wound. *SEE* *chemise*.

s., fever. Fever following an operation or injury.

s., kidney. Suppuration or tuberculosis of the kidney.

s., neck. Constricted part of shaft of humerus below the tuberosities, commonly the seat of fracture.

surrogate (sŭr'rō-gāt) [L *surrogare*, to substitute]. Something that replaces another, a substitute.

Psy. The representation of one whose identity is concealed from conscious recognition, as in a dream, a figure of importance may represent one's loved one.

sursumduction (sŭr'sŭm-dŭk'shŭn) [L *sursum*, upward, + *ducere*, to lead]. Elevation, as the power or act of turning an eye upward independently of the other one.

sursumvergence (sŭr'sŭm-vēr'jĕns) [“ + *vergere*, to turn]. An upward turning, as of the eyeballs.

sursumversion (sŭr'sŭm-vēr'shŭn) [“ + *versio*, from *vertere*, to turn]. Process of turning upward, simultaneous movement of both eyes upward.

susceptible (sŭs-sĕp'tĭ-bl) [L *susceptibilis*, from *suscipere*, to take up]. 1. Having little resistance to a disease or foreign protein. 2. An individual with little resistance to an infectious disease or who is not known to have become immune to one. 3. Easily impressed or influenced.

suscitate (sŭs'sĭ-tāt) [L *suscitare*, to rouse]. To arouse to increased activity; to stimulate.

suscitation (sŭs'sĭ-tā'shŭn) [L *suscitatio*, from *suscitare*, to rouse]. Act of stimulating to greater activity. *SYN*. *excitation*.

suspended (sŭs-pĕnd'ĕd) [L *suspendere*, to hang]. 1. Hanging. 2. Temporarily inactive.

s., animation. A cessation of the vital functions temporarily.

suspension (sŭs-pĕn'shŭn) [L *suspensio*, a hanging]. 1. A condition of temporary cessation, as of any vital process. 2. Treatment by immobilization of a part or whole of a patient by hanging in desired position. 3. State of a solid when its particles are mixed with, but not dissolved in, a fluid or another solid; also a substance in this state.

s., cephalic. Suspension of a patient by the head to extend the vertebral column.

s., colloidal. A colloidal solution in which particles of the dispersed phase are relatively large.

s., stability. Degree of speed with which erythrocytes sink to bottom in a mass of citrated blood. *SYN* *sedimentation rate*.

s., tendon. Tenodesis, fixation of a tendon.

s. of the uterus. The operation of attaching the uterus to the abdominal wall.

suspenoid (sŭs-pĕn'soyd) [L *suspens*, hanging, + G *eidos*, form]. A colloid solution in which the dispersed particles are solid, as distinguished from *emulsoid*. *SYN* *suspension*, *colloidal*.

suspensory (sŭs-pĕn'sōr-ĭ) [L *suspensorius*, hanging]. 1. Supporting a part, as a muscle, ligament, or bone. 2. A structure of the body which supports a part. 3. Bandage or sac for supporting or compressing a part, esp the scrotum.

s., bandage. A sling for support of the testicles.

s., ligament. Any one of a number of ligaments which support a specific organ or structure. *SEE* *ligament*, *suspensory*.

suspiration (sŭs'pĭr-ā'shŭn) A sigh or the act of sighing.

suspirious (sŭs-pĭr'ĭ-ŭs) [L *suspirare*, to sigh]. Breathing with apparent effort; sighing.

sustentacular (sus-tĕn-tāk'ŭ-lar) [L *sustentaculum*, support]. Supporting; upholding.

s., cell. A supporting cell such as those found in the acoustic macula, organ of Corti, olfactory epithelium, taste buds, or testes. *SEE* *Seroli cells*.

s., fibers (of Muller). Fibers forming the supporting framework of the retina.

sustentaculum (sus-tĕn-tāk'ŭ-lŭm) [L a support]. A supporting structure.

s., hepatic. A fold of peritoneum upon which rests the right margin of the liver.

s., ilenl. Phrenocolic ligament which apparently supports the spleen.

s., tall. A process of the calcaneum which supports part of the astragalus.

susurrus (su-sŭr'ŭs) [L a whisper]. A murmur.

sutura (sŭ-tŭ'rā) (pl. *suturæ*) [L *sutura*, a stitch]. Suture.

s., dentif. One with interlocking of bones by toothlike processes.

s., harmo. Simple apposition of 2 contiguous bones.

s., limbo. Beveled suture in which opposing margins fit in parallel ridges as between parietal and frontal bones.

s., no. A false suture with ill-defined projections.

s., serra. One with deeper and more irregular indentations than a dental s.

s., squamosa. That formed by overlapping of contiguous bones by broad beveled edges as in suture between squamous portion of temporal and parietal bones.

s. vera. A true suture
sutural (sū'tū-rāl) [L. *sutura*, a stitch].
 Relating to a suture.

s. joint. Articulation bet 2 bones.

s. ligament. Fibers uniting opposed bones forming a cranial suture

suturation (sū'tū-rā'shun) [L. *sutura*, a stitch] Application of sutures; stitching

suture (sū'tūr) [L. *sutura*, a stitch]. 1 Line of union in an immovable articulation, as those bet. the skull bones, also such an articulation itself. **SYN.** *synarthrosis*. 2. Operation of uniting parts by stitching them together. 3. The thread or wire or other material used in the operation of stitching parts of the body together. 4. The seam or line of union formed by surgical stitches. 5. To unite by stitching, as *to suture a wound*. **SEE** *rapha*.

s., absorbable. S. undergoing liquefaction or replaced by living tissue

s., basilar. The one bet. the occipital bone and sphenoid bone.

s., bifrontal. **SEE** *coronal s.*

s., biparietal. **SEE** *sagittal s.*

s's., buried. Those completely covered by skin and not involving that structure at all

s., button. One in which the threads are passed through buttons on the surface and tied to prevent the thread from cutting.

s., coaptation. One uniting as distinguished from one intended to relieve tension

s., cobbler's. A s. in which the thread has a needle at each end

s., continuous. The closure of a wound by means of 1 continuous thread, usually by transfixing first 1 lip and then the other, alternately, from within outward.

s., coronal. The junction of the frontal and parietal bones

s's., cranial. Those s's. bet. the bones of the skull.

s., dentate. An articulation of long and toothlike processes

s., ethmoidofrontal. The one bet the ethmoid and frontal bones

s., ethmoidolacrimal. The one bet. the ethmoid and lacrimal bones

s., ethmosphenoid. The one bet. the ethmoid and sphenoid bones.

s., false. Any form of suture in which one surface is smooth

s., figure-of-eight. **SEE** *twisted s*

s., frontal. An occasional one in the frontal bone from the sagittal s. to root of nose.

s., frontolacrimal. The one bet the frontal and lacrimal bones

s., frontomalar. The one bet. the frontal and malar bones

s., frontomaxillary. The one bet. the frontal bone and sup. maxilla.

s., frontonasal. The one bet. the frontal bone and the alae of the sphenoid bone.

s., frontoparietal. The coronal suture

s., frontotemporal. The one bet. the frontal and temporal bones.

s., Glover's. A continuous s. in which the needle is, after each stitch, passed through the loop of the preceding stitch.

s., harelip. **SEE** *twisted s.*

s., harmonic. One in which there is simple apposition of bone.

s., horsehair. S. adapted for light, superficial sutures, alternated with heavier ones and for exposed places like the face, where scar tissue is to be avoided. **Dry**, 100 strands in a bunch. **Sterilized**, 50 in a bottle.

s., implanted. A s. formed by placing pins opposite each other on the 2 sides of a wound, and approximating the lips by winding thread or other similar material about the pins.

s., intermaxillary. The s. bet. the sup. maxillae.

s., internasal. The one bet. the nasal bones

s., interparietal. **SEE** *sagittal s.*

s., interrupted. A s. formed by single stitches inserted separately, the needle being usually passed through 1 lip from without inward, and through the other from within outward

s., jugal. **SEE** *sagittal s.*

s., lambdoid. The one bet the parietal bones and the 2 sup. borders of the occipital bone

s., Lemberi's. An intestinal s.

s., longitudinal. **SEE** *sagittal s.*

s., mattress. A continuous s. in which a stitch is taken with a needle, the thread tied, and then needle inserted upon the same side as that from which it emerged and passed in opposite direction through both lips of the wound, the direction of the needle being reversed at each stitch

s., maxilloacral. The one bet the maxilla and lacrimal bone.

s., mediofrontal. **SEE** *frontal s.*

s., metopic. **SEE** *frontal s.*

s., nasomaxillary. The one bet the nasal bone and sup. maxilla

s., nonabsorbable. Silk, silkworm gut, horsehair and wire.

s., occipital. **SEE** *lambdoid s*

s., occipitomastoid. The one bet the occipital bone and mastoid portion of temporal bone.

s., occipitoparietal. **SEE** *lambdoid s*

s., palatine. One bet the palate bones

s., palatine transverse. One bet the palate processes and sup. maxilla.

s., parietal. **SEE** *sagittal s.*

s., parietomastoid. The one bet. parietal bone and mastoid portion of the temporal bone.

s., petrooccipital. The one bet. the petrous portion of the temporal bone and occipital bone.

s., petrosphenoidal. The one bet petrous portion of the temporal bone and ala magna of sphenoid bone.

s., purse-string. One going in and out around a circular opening, closing when the 2 are drawn taut.

s., quilled, s., quill. An interrupted s. in which a double thread is passed deep into the tissues, even quite below the bottom of the wound, needle being so withdrawn as to leave a loop hanging from 1 lip and the 2 free ends of the thread from the other. A quill, or, more commonly, a piece of bougie, is passed through the loops, which are tightened upon it, and the free ends of each separate thread are tied together over a second quill to bring the deep parts into firm coaptation and to relieve tension.

s., relaxation. A s. that may be loosened to relieve excessive tension.

s., relief. A row of supplementary s's. including the tissues to the extent of 1 or 1½ in. on each side of a fistula or a deep wound, for the purpose of lessening the strain on the coaptation s's.

s., right-angled. A s. used in sewing intestine. The needle is passed in the same direction as the long axis of the incision and the process repeated on the opposite side of the incision, the suture being continuous.

s., Sabatier's. Approximation of an intestinal wound by using cardboard soaked in turpentine oil.

s., sagittal. Suture between the two parietal bones.

s., serrated. An articulation by s. in which there is an interlocking of bones by small, fine and delicate projections and indentations.

s., shifted. A s. in which both ends of a wire or silkworm gut are passed through a perforated shot that is then compressed tightly over them.

s., silk. Does not produce suppuration if sterilized. Twisted, braided and floss.

s., silkworm gut. Causes little friction, pliable, does not curl or twist, less liable to produce irritation and sterilizable. Should always be soaked in a sterile solution 30 minutes.

s., sphenoparietal. The one bet. the parietal bone and ala magna of the sphenoid bone.

s., sphenosquamous. Articulation of the great wing of the sphenoid with squamous portion of the temporal bone.

s., sphenotemporal. The one bet. the sphenoid and temporal bones.

s., squamoparietal, s., squamosal. The one bet. the parietal and squamous portion of the temporal bone.

s., squamosphenoidal. One bet. the squamous portion of the temporal bone and great wing of sphenoid.

s., subcuticular. A buried continuous s. in which the needle is passed horizontally under the epidermis into the cutis vera, emerging at the angle of the wound, then in a similar manner passed through cutis vera of opposite side of the wound, and so on until the other angle of the wound is reached.

s., temporooccipital. See occipitotemporal s.

s., temporoparietal. One bet. the temporal and parietal bones.

s., twisted. A s. in which pins are passed through the opposite lips of a wound, at right angles to direction of wound, and material is wound about the pins, crossing them first at one end and then at the other in a figure-of-eight fashion, thus holding the lips of the wound firmly together.

s., uninterrupted. See continuous s.

s., wire. Usually silver. Adapted for cases where there is much tension, ends of bones, resection, etc.

swab (swôb) [Dutch *zuabber*, to wipe]. 1. Cotton or gauze on end of slender stick used for cleansing cavities, applying remedies or for obtaining a piece of tissue or secretion for bacteriological examination. 2. To wipe with a swab, as to *swab a wound*.

s., test tube. For cleansing tubes, etc.

s., urethral. Slender rod for holding cotton, used in examinations with speculum, in treating ulcers, removing secretions, etc.

s., u., male. About 7 in. long.

s., uterine. For absorbing or wiping away discharges. Slender, flattened wire, plain rod or one with coarse thread on distal end.

swallow (swôl'ô) [A.S. *swelgan*, to swallow]. To pass into the stomach through the mouth and throat.

swallowing (swôl'ô-ing) [A.S. *swelgan*, to swallow]. **Syn:** *deglutition*. A complicated act usually initiated voluntarily but always completely reflexly whereby food is moved from the mouth through the pharynx and esophagus to the stomach. It occurs in three stages

as follows. In the *first stage*, food is placed on surface of tongue. Tip of tongue is placed against hard palate, then elevation of larynx and backward movement of tongue forces food through isthmus of fauces into pharynx. In the *second stage*, constrictor muscles of pharynx force it into the esophagus. Food is kept from entering nasal cavity by elevation of soft palate and from entering larynx by closure of the glottis and backward inclination of epiglottis. During this stage, respiratory movements are reflexly inhibited. In the *third stage*, food moves down the esophagus and into the stomach. This movement is accomplished by peristaltic contractions aided by gravity. Liquids pass rapidly and do not require assistance from the esophagus.

Difficulty in swallowing is called *dysphagia*, *q.v.* It may be caused by congenital defects such as cleft palate or esophageal obstruction, neuro- and psychogenic disturbances, muscular dysfunction or local conditions such as presence of tumors, abscesses, inflammation, etc.

RS: *acatoposis, aglutition, air s., aphagia, choking, deglutition, dysphagia, s., air.* **SYN:** *aerophagia.*

s., reflex. Swallowing induced by stimulation of soft palate.

s., tongue. Condition in which the tongue has a tendency to fall backward obstructing openings to larynx and esophagus. It is due to excessive flaccidity of tongue.

swallow's nest (swôl'ôz). Cerebral depression bet. the uvula and the post. velum. **SYN:** *nidus hirundinis*

sweat (swät) [A.S. *swät*, sweat] 1. The secretion of the sudoriparous glands of the skin. **SYN:** *perspiration, sudor.* **See:** *glands, Moll's.* 2. Condition of perspiring or of being made to perspire freely, as to order a sweat for a patient. 3. To emit moisture through the skin's pores. **SYN:** *perspire.* 4. To cause to emit moisture through the pores.

The perspiration is a colorless, slightly turbid, salty, aqueous fluid, although that from the sweat glands in the axillae, and around the anus, and that of the ceruminous glands have an oily consistency. It contains urea, fatty substances and sodium chloride. This salty, watery fluid is difficult to collect without contamination with sebum.

Function: To cool the body by evaporation, and to rid it of waste matter by expressed through the pores of the skin. The amount per day is about a liter; this figure is subject to extreme variation according to muscular activity and atmospheric conditions.

Phys: Perspiration is controlled by the sympathetic nervous system through true secretory fibers supplying the sweat glands.

s., bloody. S. tinged with blood. **SYN:** *hematidrosis.*

s., centers. Principal centers are located in the hypothalamus; secondary centers are present in the spinal cord.

s., colliquative. Profuse sweat of a clammy nature.

s., colored. S. tinged with a pigment. **SYN:** *chromidrosis.*

s., fetid. S. with foul odor. **SYN:** *bromidrosis.*

s., glands. Simple, coiled, tubular glands found on all body surfaces except margin of lips, glans penis and inner surface of prepuce. The coiled secreting portion lies in the corium or

subcutaneous portion of skin; the excretory duct follows a straight or oblique course through the dermis but becomes spiral in passing through epidermis to its opening, a *sweat pore*. Most sweat glands are merocrine; those of the axilla, areola or mammary gland, labia majora and circumanal region are apocrine.

They are most numerous on the palms of the hands and soles of the feet, averaging about 2800 to the sq. in. or over 2,000,000 to the body.

s., night. Sweating during the night, a symptom of pulmonary tuberculosis.

s., profuse. Excessive perspiration. **SYN** *hyperhidrosis*

s., scanty. Abnormally small amount or lack of sweat **SYN** *anhidrosis*

sweat, words pert. to: anaporesis, antisudoral, antisdudorin, bromidrosis, chromidrosis, chylidrosis, diaphoresis, diaphoretic, dysidria, dysidrosis, epidrosis, hematidrosis, hidradenitis, hidrorrhea, hidrosis, hydradenitis, hydradenoma, hyphidrosis, hyperidrosis, hypidrosis, ischidrosis, melanidrosis, perspiration, phosphoridrosis, sudor, sudorific, sudoriparous, uridrosis

sweating (swēt'ing) [A.S. *swāt*, sweat] 1. Act of exuding sweat 2. Emitting sweat 3. Causing profuse sweating.

To induce, paint 2 in square of skin under each axilla with mixture of equal parts of olive oil and guaiacol solution. Cover with several layers of gauze, then flannel, and hold with adhesive tape. Wrap patient in warm blankets.

s. deficiency of. **SYN** *anhidrosis*. Seen in profuse diarrhea, polyuria, vomiting, hemorrhage, diabetes insipidus, myxedema, general anasarca, ichthyosis and in high temperature

s. excessive. **SYN** *hyperhidrosis*. Seen in rheumatic, malarial and relapsing fever, septic fevers, pneumonia at crisis, pulmonary tuberculosis, Grave's disease, migraine, neuralgia and some drugs. Local of hands and feet in hysteria, neurasthenia, vagotonia, nervous irritability, exophthalmic, goiter, fright and other emotions

s. sickness. Miliary fever, *q. v.*

s., urinous. **SYN** *uridrosis*. Often found in uremia

RS: *anhidrosis, bromidrosis, chromidrosis, hidrosis, perspiration, pores, skin, sudor, sudorific, sweat, uridrosis.*

Swedish gymnastics, movements. System of active and passive exercise of the various muscles and joints of the body without using apparatus.

TYPES: *Active.* Taken by the patient with the assistance or resistance of the operator. *Duplicated active:* Performed by the patient with the operator's assistance. *General active.* Performed by the patient exclusively. *Passive.* All given to the patient by the operator. *General passive.* May be performed while the patient is dressed.

THE PRINCIPAL MOVEMENTS: 1. *Bending.* 2. *Depression and elevation.* 3. *Flexion and extension.* 4. *Pressing and shaking.* In pressing, the operator uses the tips of his fingers in vertical motion over the principal nerves. In shaking the arm, the operator grasps the hand and shoulder, keeping the arm in an extended position, and shakes as quickly as possible. In shaking the leg, he grasps the foot with one hand and the thigh as high as possible with the other and shakes quickly. These movements are always passive and are principally

used in nervous affections. 5. *Pulling.* 6. *Raising.* 7. *Rotation.* This is a rotary movement by which the different joints are brought into motion within their natural limits. Rotation is to lengthen and shorten the veins so as to produce a sucking of their contents, thus stimulating the circulation and assisting the heart in its action. 8. *Separating and closing.* 9. *Turning.*

POSITIONS: The movements may be performed in 5 different positions. Kneeling, lying, sitting, standing, or suspending. These are called ground positions and have many subdivisions. There are 47 derivative positions—about 800 movements in all.

S. massage. Massage combined with S. gymnastics

sweet (swēt) [A.S. *swēte*, sweet]. 1. Pleasing to the taste or smell. **SEE** *taste*. 2. Free from excess of acid, sulfur, or corrosive salts.

sweetbread (swēt'bréd) [origin uncertain] The thymus and pancreas glands, esp. of the calf, used as food

COMP: Nuclein abundant as well as collagenous substances. Purines are very high.

AV. SERVING: 115 Gm. **PRO.** 19.3, **FAT** 13.9

ACTION. Completely digested, but the presence of purines should be considered before recommending them.

swelling (swē'ling) [A.S. *swellan*, to grow larger] A morbid enlargement, esp. one appearing on the surface of the body

TREATMENT: *Local:* Ice water with salt in it applied to area reduces swelling rapidly.

RS *anthorism, detumescence, node, nodule, turgescence, turgid.*

s., albuminous. Same as cloudy *s*

s., Calabar. Swellings occurring in infestations by the nematode, *Loa loa*. They are temporary and painless and thought to be the result of temporary sensitization

s., cloudy. Degeneration of tissues marked by cloudy appearance, swelling, and appearance of tiny albuminoid granules in the cells.

s., fugitive. Temporary swellings such as those occurring in infestations of *Loa loa* which appear at one place, persist for two or three days, then disappear possibly to recur at another position.

s., glassy. **SYN:** *amyloid degeneration, pink disease, erythredema, polyneuropathy.* That occurring in amyloid degeneration of tissues

s., white. Swelling seen in tuberculous arthritis, esp. of the knee

Swift's disease (swift). Condition occurring in very young children characterized by irritability and restlessness; redness and swelling of the hands and feet, esp. on the palms and soles, desquamation, a sensation of tingling or burning, loss of appetite, and the appearance of a rash, mainly on the trunk, and loss of muscle tone. **SYN:** *acrodynia.*

Swiss chard. **AV. SERVING:** 100 Gm. **PRO.** 1.4, **FAT** 0.2, **CARBO.** 4.4

switch, foot. In the application of surgical, high-frequency currents where both hands of the operator are needed, the current is started and cut off by a foot switch

s., pole-changing. P.T. A switch by which the polarity of a circuit may be reversed

swoon (swōōn) [M.E. *swounen*, from A.S. *geswōgen*, in a swoon]. 1. A syncope*

or fainting fit. 2. To sink into a fainting fit.

sycoma (sī-kō'mā) [G. *sykon*, fig, + -ōma, tumor]. A large, soft wart. SYN. *condyloma*.

sycomancy (sīk'ō-fān-sī) [G. *sykophantēs*, a false adviser]. PSY Characteristics of one maturely intelligent who has not developed a sense of responsibility and who is more or less dependent upon others.

sycomant (sīk'ō-fānt) [G. *sykophantēs*, a false adviser]. An adult who, though mature intellectually, lacks a sense of responsibility.

sycoform (sī-kō'sī-form) [G. *sykōsis*, figlike disease, + *L. forma*, shape]. Resembling sycoform.

sycois (sī-kō'sīs) [G. *sykōsis*, figlike disease]. Chronic inflammation of hair follicles.

ETIO. *Staphylococcus aureus* and *albus* entering through hair follicles, trauma, debility, etc., as predisposing factors.

SYM: As stated, on hairy regions, and, if severe, may result in alopecia and scarring, characterized by an aggregation of papules and pustules, each of which is pierced by a hair. Pustules show no disposition to rupture but dry to yellow brown crusts, more or less itching and burning. If disease persists may lead to extreme destruction of hair follicles and permanent alopecia.

PROG: Disease is curable under prolonged treatment; relapses prone to occur.

TREATMENT: Local treatment includes topical use of antibiotics. Organism should be cultured and tested to determine agent of choice. Generally systemic treatment is also called for with special attention given to diet, possible foci of infection, allergens, etc. X-ray treatment is sometimes effective.

s. barbae. Sycois of the beard, marked by papules and pustules perforated by hairs, and surrounded by infiltrated skin. SYN. *folliculitis barbae*.

s., hypogin. *Tinea barbae*, *q.v.*: barber's itch, usually due to species of *Trichophyton*.

s. tinea. A form due to infection with ringworm commonly affecting the beard.

s. vulgaris. SYN: *folliculitis barbae*, barber's itch. SEE: *sycois*.

Sydenham's chorea (sīd'ēn-hām). Simple chorea with only mild convulsive movements.

S's cough. C. produced in hysteria by spasm of the respiratory muscles.

syllabic utterance (sīl'āb'ik) [G. *syllabē*, a syllable]. A staccato accentuation of syllables, slowly but separately, observed in multiple sclerosis. SYN: *scanning speech*.

syllable stumbling (sīl'ā-bl) [G. *syllabē*, a syllable]. Hesitating utterance (dysphasia) with difficulty in pronouncing certain syllables.

syllabus (sīl'ā-būs) [G. *syllabos*, a collection]. Abstract of a lecture or outline of a course of study or of a book.

syllapsiology (sīl'lēp-sī-ol'ō-jī) [G. *syllēpsis*, conception, + *logos*, study]. The study of conception and pregnancy.

syllapsis (sīl'ēp'sīs) [G. *syllēpsis*, conception]. Conception; impregnation, or pregnancy.

sylyatic plague. Bubonic plague which is enzootic among wild rodents, esp. in western U. S. The causative organism is transmitted by fleas.

Sylvester's method. Method of artificial respiration by drawing arms of a supine patient out above head, and then bringing them down folded onto the chest, with pressure on the abdomen and ribs to cause expiration.

This and other methods of artificial respiration should not be used for the resuscitation of babies born with asphyxia neonatorum. SEE: *artificial* respiration*.

sylvian aqueduct (sīl'vī-ān). A narrow canal from 3rd to 4th ventricle. SYN: *aqueduct of Sylvius*.

s. artery. Middle cerebral artery in the fissure of Sylvius.

s. fissure. The fissure separating the temporal lobe from the frontal and parietal lobes.

s. line. One on ext. of cranium marking direction of the sylvian fissure.

sym-, syn- [G.] Combining form meaning *with, along, together with, beside*.

symbion, symbiont (sīm'bī-ōn, -ōnt) [G. *syn*, together, + *bios*, life]. SYN *commensal*. An organism which lives with another in a state of symbiosis.

symbiosis (sīm-bī-ō'sīs) [G. *symbiōsis*, a living together]. The living together in close association of two organisms of different species. If neither organism is harmed, such is referred to as *commensalism*; if the association is beneficial to both, it is *mutualism*, if one is harmed and the other benefited, it constitutes *parasitism*.

symblepharon (sīm-blēf'ā-rōn) [G. *syn*, together, + *blepharon*, eyelid]. Adhesion bet conjunctivae of lid and eyeball due to injuries, esp burns from lime, acids, etc.

Also seen in trachoma, pemphigus, and following operations.

SYM Interference with movement of eyeball, conjunctival irritation.

TREATMENT Division of cicatricial bands and keeping raw surfaces separated. Mucous membrane grafts.

symbol (sīm'bōl) [G. *symbolon*, a sign]. 1. A representation of an idea or quality in the form of an object or that which stands for something beside itself.

2. PSY: An object used as an unconscious substitute and which is not connected consciously with the libido, but into which the libido is concentrated.

3. CHEM A mark or letter representing an atom of an element.

SEE Table of Symbols in App Also see symbols of weights and measures used in prescription writing.

SEE Table of Physical Constants of Elements in App and for the symbols of chemical elements.

symbolia. Ability to identify or recognize an object by the sense of touch.

symbolism (sīm'bōl-izm) [" + -ismos, condition]. PSY: 1. Unconscious substitutive expression of subconscious thoughts of sexual significance in terms recognized by the objective consciousness.

2. An abnormal condition in which everything that occurs is interpreted as a symbol of the patient's own thoughts.

symbolization. An unconscious process by which, on the basis of similarity or association, an object or idea comes to represent or stand for, i.e., symbolize, another object or idea.

symplophobia (sīm-bō-lō-fō'bī-ā) [" + *phobos*, fear]. Fear of expressing one's self in words or action that may be interpreted as possessing a symbolic meaning.

Syme's operation (sīm). 1. Amputation of

the foot at the ankle joint with removal of the malleoli. 2. Excision of the tongue. 3. External urethrotomy.

symmel'la. Fusion of limbs.

symmet'ric, **symmetrical** (sím-ét'rik, -rí-kl) [G. *symmetrikos*, measuring with]. 1. Exhibiting correspondence in size and shape of parts. 2. CHEM. Denoting an atomic arrangement in a molecule at equal relative intervals.

s. gangrene. Gangrene affecting corresponding parts simultaneously and similarly. SYN. *Raynaud's disease*, *q.v.*

symmetromania (sím-ét-rò-mā'ní-ā) [G. *symmetria*, from *syn*, with, + *metron*, a measure]. An abnormal impulse to make symmetrical motions with the arms.

symmetry (sím-ét-rí) [G. *symmetria*, from *syn*, with, + *metron*, a measure] Correspondence in shape, size, and relative position of parts on opposite sides of a body.

s. bilateral. That symmetry of an organism (a) whose right and left halves are mirror images of each other, or (b) in which a median longitudinal section divides the organism into equivalent right and left halves.

s. radial. That of an organism whose parts radiate out from a central axis.

sympathectomy (sím-pá-thèk'tò-mí) [G. *sympathētikos*, suffering with, + *ektomē*, excision]. Excision of a portion of the sympathetic division of the autonomic nervous system. It may include a nerve, plexus, ganglion, or a series of ganglia of the sympathetic trunk.

s. chemical. The use of chemicals to destroy part of the sympathetic nerve.

s. periarterial. Removal of sheath of an artery in which are the sympathetic nerve fibers, used in trophic disturbances.

sympathe neuritis (sím-pá-th'et-ò-nù-rí'tis) [" + *neuron*, nerve, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the sympathetic nerve.

sympathetic (sím-pá-thèt'ík) [G. *syn*, with, + *pathos*, suffering] 1. Pert. to sympathetic nervous system, *q.v.* 2. Caused by or pert. to sympathy.

s. irritation. I. of a structure caused by irritation of another related structure.

s. nervous system. A division of the autonomic nervous system.

RS. *nervous system, parasymphatic nervous system, systema*

s. ophthalmia. Inflammation of the uveal tract in one eye due to similar inflammation in the other eye.

s. plexuses. Plexuses formed at intervals by the sympathetic nerves and ganglia.

sympatheticalgia (sím-pá-thèt-í-kal'í-ā) [G. *sympathētikos*, suffering with, + *algos*, pain]. Pain in the cervical sympathetic ganglion.

sympatheticless (sím-pá-thèt'ík-lēs) [" + A.B. *lēas*, without]. Noting absence of the abdominal sympathetic chain.

sympatheticoparalytic (sím-pá-thèt'ík-ò-par-ál-ít'ík) [" + *paralysis*, a loosening at the sides]. Resulting from paralysis of the sympathetic nervous system.

sympatheticopathy (sím-pá-thèt-í-kòp'á-thí) [" + *pathos*, disease]. Any condition resulting from disorder of the sympathetic nervous system.

sympatheticotonia (sím-pá-thèt'ík-ò-tò-ní-ā) [" + *tonos*, tone]. Condition characterized by excessive tone of the sympathetic nervous system with unusually high blood pressure and tendency

to vascular spasm. SYN: *sympathicotonia*.

sympatheticotonic (sím-pá-th-èt'ík-ò-ton'ík) [" + *tonos*, tension]. Marked by increased arterial tone or vasoconstriction due to overaction of the sympathetic nervous system.

sympatheticotripsy (sím-pá-thèt'ík-ò-tríp'sí) [" + *tripsis*, a crushing]. Surgical crushing of the sup. cervical ganglion in treatment of mental diseases.

sympathectomy (sím-pá-th-ís-èk'tò-mí) [G. *sympathētikos*, suffering with, + *ektomē*, excision]. Excision of part of the sympathetic nerve. SYN: *sympathectomy*.

sympathicoblast (sím-pá-th'í-kò-blást) [" + *blastos*, a germ]. A primitive sympathetic nerve cell. SEE: *sympathoblast*.

sympathicoblastoma (sím-pá-th'ík-ò-blás-tò-mā) [" + " + *-ōma*, tumor]. A tumor made up of sympathicoblasts.

sympathicomimetic (sím-pá-th'ík-ò-mím-èt'ík) [G. *sympathētikos*, suffering with, + *mimētikos*, imitating]. Producing effects resembling those resulting from stimulation of the sympathetic nervous system, such as effects following the injection of the hormone epinephrine.

sympathiconneuritis (sím-pá-th'ík-ò-nù-rí'tis) [" + *neuron*, nerve, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the sympathetic nerves.

sympathicotonia (sím-pá-th'ík-ò-tò-ní-ā) [" + *tonos*, tone]. Increased tonus of the sympathetic system with marked tendency to vascular spasm and heightened blood pressure. ORR *vagotonia*.

sympathicotripsy (sím-pá-th'ík-ò-tríp'sí) [" + *tripsis*, a crushing]. Crushing of the sup. cervical ganglion in treatment of mental diseases. SYN: *sympathicotripsy*.

sympathicotropic (sím-pá-th'ík-ò-trop'ík) [" + *tropos*, a turning]. Having a special affinity for the sympathetic nerve.

sympathicus (sím-pá-th'í-kūs) [G. *sympathētikos*, suffering with]. The sympathetic nervous system. SYN: *systema nervorum sympathicum*.

sympathin (sím-pá-th-ín) [G. *syn*, with, + *pathos*, suffering] A neurohumoral substance produced at the endings of postganglionic fibers of the sympathetic nervous system, and responsible for the resulting effects in effector organs. It is produced in all smooth muscle tissue and exists in two forms, *Sympathin E*, the excitator form which initiates contraction of smooth muscle, and *Sympathin I*, the inhibitor form which inhibits smooth muscle contraction. *Sympathin E* is thought to be norepinephrine.

sympathism (sím-pá-th-ízm) [" + " + *-ismos*, condition]. Condition of susceptibility to suggestion. SYN: *suggestibility*.

sympathoblast (sím-pá-th'ò-blást) [" + " + *blastos*, germ]. A primitive cell from which arises a sympathetic ganglion cell.

sympathoblastoma (sím-pá-th'ò-blás-tò-mā) [" + " + " + *-ōma*, tumor]. A malignant tumor made up of sympathetic nerve cells.

sympathobioblastoma (sím-pá-th'ò-glí'ò-blás-tò-mā) [" + " + *glia*, glue, + *blastos*, germ, + *-ōma*, tumor]. A tumor made up primarily of sympathoblasts, with scattered neuroblasts and spongioblasts.

sympathogonia (sím-pá-th'ò-gò-ní-ā) [" + " + *gonē*, seed]. Primitive cells from which sympathetic cells are derived.

sympathogonioma (sím-pá-th'ò-gò-ní-ā-ō-

mā) [“ + “ + “ + -ōma, tumor]. A tumor containing sympathogonia.

sympathoma (sīm-pāth-ō-mā) [G. *syn*, with, + *pathos*, suffering, + -ōma, tumor] A tumor composed of tissue similar to that of the sympathetic nervous system.

sympathomimetic (sīm-pāth-ō-mīm-ēt'kī) [“ + “ + *mimētikos*, imitating] SYN *sympathicomimetic*, *q.v.*

sympathy (sīm-pā-thī) [G. *sympatheia*, from *syn*, with, + *pathos*, suffering]. 1. Relationship bet. 2 organs or parts through which 1 unaffected part is affected or becomes disordered from disease in the other part without actual transmission of morbid cause 2 In Psychol., an affective reaction to, and like that of, another person. It may be *imitative sympathy* in which the reaction is like that of another person as perceived or thought (for example, weeping because another person is weeping), or *reflective sympathy* in which the reaction is like that of another person as his situation is understood 3 Feeling as another feels

sympexion (sīm-pēks'ī-on) [G. *sympēxis*, concretion]. A concretion in the seminal vessels.

sympexis (sīm-pēks'īs) [G. *sympēxis*, concretion]. Term for arrangement of red blood cells in harmony with the laws of surface tension.

sympalangism (sīm-fāl'ān-ljzm) [G. *syn*, together, + *phalangx*, *phalagx*-, *phalanx*]. 1. Ankylosis of joints of the fingers or toes 2. Web-fingered or web-toed condition.

symphyseal (sīm-fiz'ē-āl) [G. *symphysis*, a growth together]. Pert. to symphysis

symphyseotomy (sīm-fiz-ē-ōt'ō-mī) [“ + *tome*, a cutting]. Section of symphysis pubis to enlarge the pelvic diameters during delivery

symphysiotomy (sīm-fiz-ī-ēk'ō-mī) [“ + *ektomē*, excision] Section of the symphysis pubis to facilitate delivery

symphysis (sīm-fiz'ī-ōn) [G. *symphysis*, a growth together]. Most ant point of the alveolar process of the lower jaw

symphysiotomy (sīm-fiz-ī-ēk'ō-mī) [“ + *tome*, a cutting]. Section of the symphysis pubis to facilitate delivery by enlarging the pelvic diameters

symphysis (sīm'fis-īs) (pl *symphyses*) [G. *symphysis*, a growth together] 1 A line of fusion between two bones which are separate in early development, as *s of mandible* 2 A form of synchondrosis in which the bones are separated by disk of fibrocartilage, as in joints between bodies of vertebrae or between pubic bones. SEE: *intervertebral disk*

s. cartilaginosa. A synchondrosis

s. of jaw. An ant., median, vertical ridge upon outer surface of lower jaw representing line of union of its 2 halves.

s. ligamentosa. A syndesmosis

s. mandibulae. SEE: *s. menti*.

s. menti. SYN: *symphysis mandibulae*. The symphysis of the chin or the ridge marking line of union of the two halves of the mandible

s. pubis. The junction of the pubic bones on midline in front; bony eminence under the pubic hair. SEE: *disk*, *interpubic*.

sympodia (sīm-pō'dī-ā) [G. *syn*, together, + *pous*, *pod-*, foot]. Condition in which lower extremities are united.

sympptom (sīmp'tūm) [G. *sympōtōma*, anything that has befallen one]. Any perceptible change in the body or its func-

tions which indicates disease or the kind or phases of disease.

They may be classified as *objective*, *subjective*, *cardinal*, and sometimes as *constitutional*. Another classification considers all symptoms as being subjective, the objective indications being called signs.

Some of the symptoms affecting different parts are the following:

Abdomen*. May be distended, rigid, flat, flabby, adipose, tympanitic, shiny, enlarged, or bulging in certain areas, and certain discolorations, stripings, or markings. Muscles may be tensed and little affected by pressure. May be cold areas, and various sounds may be heard, such as splashing, roarings, and rumblings (*borborygmus*, also known as *intestinal status*). Closely associated with abdominal symptoms is pain. Locate exact area affected, and note nature, time of duration, time when it arises, and any causes that might be responsible.

Emesis is another condition associated with symptoms pert. to the abdominal region. This may be watery, clear, or containing mucus or undigested food, may be stercoraceous, bilious, frothy, profuse, purulent, colored from food or medication, and showing blood (*hematemesis*). It may be sour, or have odor of feces, or garlic, or may be ammoniacal or have odor characteristic of some food or drug. The genital crease may show edema, lesions, discolorations, discharge, malformations, inflammations, infection, or growths.

The patient may complain of abdominal distention, gas, and pain caused by gas, crowding in the region of the heart, and interference with respiration. Heartburn may be present, or gastritis, and regurgitation. Pain may be felt when food enters the stomach, or relieved by eating or shortly after eating. Distention after eating should be noted, or desire to eructate or to expel flatus from the stomach. Colicky pains in the abdomen may be accompanied by pain in the shoulder. Pain at pit of stomach and in lower right quadrant may be indicative of appendicitis. When over lower right ribs or little below, the gallbladder may be suspected.

BACK*. The dorsal side of the body may reveal edema, deformities, irregularities of the spine, discolorations, eruptions, impaired motion, decubitus or any condition affecting the skin.

BREATH*. May have a fecal odor, a sweet odor, or one of wet hay, an odor of fish, or ammonia, urine, blood, or pus. Respiration may be abdominal or thoracic, and show *dyspnea*, *orthopnea*, *apnea*, or it may be normal (*eupnea*).

CHEST*. The chest may show abnormalities and deformities. Coughing may be *whooping*, *hacking*, *crowing*, *hoarse*, *dry*, or *hysterical*. There may or may not be expectoration. A cough may be spasmodic or occur on awakening; during deep sleep it may awaken patient, or it may occur when swallowing food, when in a horizontal position, or when subjected to change of temperatures. If *singultus** is present note when it occurs. Sputum may be *mucoïd*, *yellowish*, *thick*, *tenacious*, *ropy*, *gelatinous*, *dark green*, *offensive in odor*, *copious*, *streaked with bright or dark blood* (hemoptysis), or it may resemble *cheesy lumps*. It may be clear and watery, scanty, or profuse.

Frequency of coughing and clearing throat should be noted. Patient's respirations may be low pitched, *dyspnea* may be present, inability to expand the lungs or complaints of irritation, sticking pains, or catchy pains on inspiration. There may be an accumulation of phlegm in the air passages, or a tickling in throat. Patient may not be able to take deep inspirations, or may be constantly yawning. There may be migrating, knife-like pains in region of heart or throughout chest. "Heart-consciousness" may be present, or a fluttering feeling about the heart, or cardiac pain. Queer sensations, the loud beating of the heart, friction experienced by action of heart, and heaviness in cardiac region are other symptoms.

DEFECATION*. Symptoms to observe are the frequency of defecation; the presence of constipation; hemorrhoids; the nature of the feces, such as formation, as ribbon-shaped, soft, semiformed, hard or scybala, cylindrical, and whether watery, liquid, or semiliquid, the color, whether dark brown, light brown, clay-colored, green, yellowish, black, bloody; and whether henteric, serous, mucous, purulent, tarry, or containing membranous shreds, calculi, or foreign substances. The amount should be noted, as *small*, *medium*, *large*, or *copious*. The odor may be characteristic of various conditions, *sour*, *putrid*, *offensive*, or *fetid*. The nature of the evacuation should be noted, as *natural*, *difficult*, *involuntary*, or *painful*.

DENTITION. Teeth may be irregular, missing, or showing a Hutchinsonian condition, or affected by caries. There may be a partial or complete denture. Dental hygiene may be good or poor. There may be a loosening of teeth, a film over them, or they may show the presence of sordes.*

EARS*: *Tinnitus aurium*, or ringing in the ears, occurs in certain diseases. Pain in ear, about ears, or swelling under either or both should be noted.

NOSE*: May appear *deformed*, *discolored*, *edematous*, or *enlarged*. Nostrils may discharge or show obstruction, may be inability to breathe through one or both. Patient may complain of odors not usually manifested as objective symptoms, or for which there is no known cause.

EYES*. May be staring, or show an excited look, or they may be expressionless. Nystagmus, strabismus, and coma vigil may be indicated. Pupils may be contracted or dilated, or 1 pupil affected. Patient may keep eyes closed constantly, or keep 1 open and the other closed. Eyes may be sunken or protruding. Lacrimation may be present. Eyelids may be edematous, and eyeball soft to the touch. Accommodation may be faulty. Nictating or squinting, or tremor of the eyelids should always be recorded. Blurring of vision is usually associated with other symptoms. Patient may complain of specks dancing before the eyes. These may be red, yellow, green, blue, or black.

GAIT*: May be faltering, unsteady, staggering, weakened, swaying, or movements may be stiff, awkward, or unusual; may be total disability or immobility.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: The face may show an expression of anxiety, a pinched look, or a "drawn" expression. Patient

may have air of apathy, a distorted or a blank look, an emotional expression, a *risus sardonicus*, or sudden lack of all expression.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS: Burning sensations may be complained of in various parts of the body, as in the head, throat, arms, chest, or abdomen. They may or may not be accompanied by tenderness. The complaint may be of feeling too hot or too cold without apparent cause, or of having a general feeling of distress.

Anorexia, nausea upon taking food or at the thought of food, or with no reference to food are significant and should be noted, also when nausea obtains on awakening, when taking fluids, after eating, when changing a position, when taking medication, or in the presence of odors. There always should be an explanation for nausea.

LIMBS*. The symptoms pertain to the skin, of course, apply to skin of the limbs. Note if there are deformities, abnormalities, impaired motion, discolorations, sensitivity, varicosities.

LIPS*. May be *pale*, *dry*, *cyanotic*, *edematous*, *drawn*, *deformed*, out of proportion, motionless and expressionless, *flushed*, *fissured*, or show other lesions or growths.

MOUTH AND GUMS*: May be pale or ulcerated, highly inflamed and red, infected, discolored, edematous, or abnormal. Pyorrhea or edema may be present. Patient may complain of certain tastes, such as bitter, sweet, salty, sour, fishy, or flat tastes, or an absence of taste. Medication may have much to do with temporary disorders of taste.

PAIN*. The exact area affected must be ascertained, and the wording of the patient's complaint of pain must be charted or reported. Note if pain is in nature of a cramp or spasm, if *dull*, *superficial*, or *deep*, *remittent*, *shifting*, *shooting*, *lancinating*, *gnawing*, *fled*, *sharp*, *inflammatory*, or if there is an absence of pain, especially in conditions in which pain usually occurs. Note whether pain is relieved or increased by pressure, by heat, or by cold, or by other causes. When is pain experienced, how often does the same type of pain recur, and does it awaken the patient from sleep, especially at night? Observe the facial expression during an attack of pain and listen carefully to the patient's description.

Headache. The patient may locate the pain around the eyes and nose, in the center of the forehead above the nose, in 1 or both temples accompanied by throbbing, at the top of the head, or at the base of the brain. It may be felt as a tight, bandlike sensation around the head above the eyes, it may be in the center of the forehead above the eyebrow line or in the upper region of the center forehead, or all over the top of the head, or over 1 or both ears, or back of both ears. Pain may be sharp or dull, or shifting and accompanying head noises, or a roaring in the head may be experienced without pain. Vertigo may be present or a sensation of fainting. Pulsations may perhaps be felt in the occiput or in the temporal region. A patient may be very sensitive to light and sound, and headaches may be accompanied by nausea and vomiting, also by chills. Tenderness or soreness may be associated with rigidity.

POSITIONS AND POSTURES*: An inability to lie down, to arise, or to lie on one

side or on the back, or in any special position reveals much to the doctor. Whether lying on the affected or unaffected side is also important to observe. The left leg may be flexed or the right one, or both, or there may be an inclination to lie with the arms above the head.

SKIN*: May appear pale, flushed all over or in spots; may be *cyanotic*, *jaundiced*, *shiny*, *erupted*, *bruised*, or exhibit dermatographia, lesions, growth, or dermatitis, or be *puffy* and *edematous*, *ashy*, *gray*, wet with perspiration, or discolored.

THROAT*: May show abnormalities, discoloration, inflammation, diseased tonsils, and presence of adenoids. Dysphagia and hoarseness, or aphonia and other conditions affecting the voice may be present. A lump in the throat (*globus hystericus*), or a dry, scratchy irritation or fullness or pulsations may be present.

TONGUE*: May be coated, clean, smooth, shiny, dry on top and moist on the sides, or dry all over, may look like raw beef or appear *furry*, *glossy*, *tremulous*, or sharp pointed. It may be *edematous* or abnormal in size, there may be fissures, the papillae may have disappeared, there may be a "*strawberry-tongue*," or it may have various colors.

URINE*: It may be blue, milk, pale, lemon, smoky, brick-colored, clear, amber, straw-colored, orange, or some other color. *Hematuria* may be present. *Polyuria* or *oliguria* may be indicated, or there may be frequent urination of small amounts. The odors may be ammoniacal, aromatic, stercoraceous, or like that of new-mown hay, ripe apples, or violets. There may be retention or suppression, or dribbling, and urination may be painful.

See: Each part or organ in text

s., accessory. A minor symptom, or one not pathognomonic

s., accidental. One incidentally occurring during course of a disease but having no relationship to the disease

s., assident. An accessory symptom, *q v*

s., cardinal. Those pert. to pulse, respiration, and temperature.

s. complex. The entire group of symptoms presenting a clear picture of a disease. **SYN. syndrome.***

s. concomitant. One occurring along with the essential symptoms of a disease

s., constitutional, s., general. One caused by or indicating disease of the whole body.

s., delayed. S appearing sometime after precipitating cause

s., direct. S resulting from direct effects of disease

s., dissociation. Anesthesia to heat, cold, and pain without loss of tactile sensibility. Seen in syringomyelia

s., equivocal. One that may occur in several diseases, hence of doubtful significance

s., focal. One at a specific location

s., general. A constitutional symptom, *q v*

s., indirect. One occurring secondarily as a result of a disease.

s., labyrinthine. One such as tinnitus, vertigo, or nausea indicating a disease or lesion of the inner ear.

s., local. One indicating specifically

the seat of the disease or morbid process

s., negative pathognomonic. One which never occurs in a certain disease or condition, hence its occurrence rules out the existence of that disease.

s., objective. One apparent to the observer. Also called *sign*

s., passive. A static symptom, *q v*

s., pathognomonic. One which unmistakably points out presence of a particular disease

s's., prodromal. Those which indicate an approaching disease. **SYN: prodrome***

s., rational. A subjective symptom, *q v*

s., signal. A symptom which is premonitory of an impending condition such as the aura which precedes an attack of epilepsy or migraine

s., static. One pertaining to the condition of a single organ or structure without reference to remainder of body

s., subjective. One apparent only to the patient

s., sympathetic. A symptom for which there is no specific inciting cause and usually occurring at a point more or less remote from the point of disturbance

s's., withdrawal. Those following sudden withdrawal of a stimulant from an addict, generally excitement and collapse

symptomatic (sɪmp-tō-măt'ik) [G *symp-tōmatikos*, pert to a symptom] Of the nature of or concerning a symptom

symptomatology (sɪmp-tō-mă-tōl'ō-jē) [G. *symp-tōma*, symptom, + *logos*, a study]. 1. Science of symptoms and indications. **SYN semeiology** 2. All of the symptoms of a given disease as a whole

symptomatolytic (sɪmp-tō-măt'ō-līt'ik) [" + *lysis*, destruction]. Causing the removal of symptoms

symptom complex. All of the symptoms of a disease forming together a picture of it. **SYN syndrome.**

symptomolytic (sɪmp-tō-mō-līt'ik) [G. *symp-tōma*, symptom, + *lysis*, destruction] Pert. to the removal of symptoms. **SYN symptomatolytic**

symptosis (sɪmp-tō'sis). Emaciation; wasting away

syn- [G.]. Prefix meaning *joined, together*. **See: prefix con-**

syn'actō'sis. Malformation resulting from the abnormal fusion of parts

synalgia (sɪn-ăl'jē-ă) [G *syn*, with, + *algos*, pain] Referred or reflex pain felt in a part distant from the site of its origin

synalgic (sɪn-ăl'jē-ik) [" + *algos*, pain]. Pert to or characterized by referred pain

synanche (sɪ-nang'ke) **SYN diphtheria.** Severe throat infection

synanastomosis (sɪn'an-as'tō-mō'sis) [" + *anastomōsis*, a connecting mouth]. The connection of several vessels

synanthema (sɪn-ăn-thē'mă) [" + *anthein*, to bloom]. Exanthem made up of several different forms of eruption.

synapse (sɪn'aps) [G. *synapsis*, from *syn*, with, + *aptēin*, to touch] The point of junction in a neural pathway between two neurons where the end arborizations of the axon of one neuron come into close proximity with the cell body or dendrites of another. At this point, where the relationship of the two neurons is one of contact only, the impulse travelling in the first neuron initiates an impulse in the second neuron. Synapses are *polarized*, i.e., the

Impulses pass in one direction only. They are susceptible to fatigue, offer a resistance to the passage of impulses and are markedly susceptible to the effects of oxygen deficiency, anesthetics and other drugs.

synapsis (sin-áp'sis) [G. *synapsis*, from *syn*, with, + *aptain*, to touch]. The process in first maturation division in gametogenesis in which there is conjugation of pairs of homologous chromosomes forming double or bivalent chromosomes. In the resulting mitotic division, the chromosome number is reduced from the diploid to the haploid number. It is at this stage that crossing over occurs.

RS crossing over, meiosis, oogenesis, spermatogenesis

synap'tic. Pertaining to a synapse or synapses

s. field. A field in cerebral cortex, cerebellar cortex and retina where large numbers of contacts between neurons can take place

synaptolemma (sin-áp-tō-lēm'mā) The membrane at a synapse separating two neurons.

synarthrodia (sin-ār-thrō'di-ā) [G. *syn*, with, + *arthron*, joint, + *eidōs*, form]. Type of immovable cartilaginous joint without a joint cavity in which bones are separated by only a connective tissue membrane, a fixed articulation. SYN *synarthrosis*. SEE *joint*.

synarthrodial (sin-ār-thrō'di-āl) [" + " + *eidōs*, form] Pert to an immovable articulation bet bones

synarthrophysis (sin-ār-thrō-fis'sis) [" + *arthrosis*, joint, + *physis*, growth] Progressive ankylosis of joints

synarthrosis (sin'ar-thrō'sis) (pl *synarthroses*) [" + *arthrosis*, joint] A type of joint in which the skeletal elements are united by a continuous, intervening substance (cartilage, fibrous tissue, or bone). Movement is absent or limited and a joint cavity is lacking. It includes the *synchondrosis*, *suture*, and *syndesmosis* types of joints.

synanthus (sin-kān'thus) [G. *syn*, with, + *kānthos*, angle] Adhesion of eyeball to the structures of the orbit

synchilia (sin-kī'li-ā) [" + *cheilos*, lip]. Adhesion or imperforation (*atresia*) of the lips

synchiria (sin-kī'ri-ā) [" + *cheir*, hand]. Disorder of sensibility in which stimulus is referred to the opposite side of the body from that to which it was applied. SYN *allochiria*. RS, *achiria*, *dyschiria*.

synchondrosectomy (sin-kōn-drō-sē-ōt'ō-mī) [" + *chondros*, cartilage, + *tomē*, a cutting] An operation of cutting through the sacroiliac ligaments and closing the arch of the pubes in congenital absence of the ant. wall of the bladder (*exstrophy*).

synchondrosis (sin-kōn-drō'sis) [" + *chondros*, cartilage, + *ōsis*, condition] An immovable joint having the surfaces bet. the bones connected by cartilages.

synchondrotomy (sin-kōn-drōt'ō-mī) [" + " + *tomē*, a cutting]. 1. Division of articulating cartilage. 2. Section of the symphysis pubis to facilitate childbirth. SEE *symphysectomy*

synchronism (sin'krō-nizm) [" + *chronos*, time, + *-ismos*, condition]. Occurrence of acts or events simultaneously.

synchronous (sin'krōn-ūs) [G. *syn*, with, + *chronos*, time]. Occurring simultaneously.

synchysis (sin'kis-is) [G. *synchysis*, from *synchein*, to confound]. Fluid state of vitreous of the eye.

s. scintillans. Bright flashes of light resulting from presence of crystals of cholesterol in vitreous body.

synkinesis (sin-sin-ē'sis) [G. *syn*, with, + *kinesis*, motion]. An involuntary movement produced in association with a voluntary one. Synkinesis, *q.v.*

s. imitative. Occurs on sound side when movement is attempted on paralyzed side.

s. spasmodic. Occurs on hemiplegic side when muscles of opp. side are voluntarily moved.

synciput (sin'sip-ūt) [L.]. Ant upper half of the cranium. SYN *sinciput*.

synclitism (sin'klit-izm) [G. *syngklinein*, to lean together] Parallelism bet. the planes of the fetal head and those of the maternal pelvis

synclonus (sin'klō-nūs) [G. *syn*, with, + *klonōs*, tumult] 1 Clonic contraction of several muscles together. 2 A disease marked by muscular spasms.

s. ballismus. Paralysis agitans.

s. tremens. Generalized tremor.

syncopal (sin'kō-pāl) [G. *sygkope*, fainting] Relating to or marked by syncope

syncope (sin'kō-pē) [G. *sygkopē*, fainting] SYN *fainting*, *swoon* A transient form of unconsciousness, during which the person slumps to the ground resulting from cerebral anoxia

ETIOI. Syncope or fainting may be due to deficient blood flow resulting from: (1) peripheral circulatory failure, (2) cardiac failure or disturbances, or (3) altered quality of the blood as in hyperventilation of hypoglycemia. Predisposing factors include fatigue, prolonged standing, nausea, pain, emotional disturbances, anemia, dehydration, poor ventilation, and many others.

TREATMENT Stimulate the heart action, fresh air, treat underlying cause. If seated, depress head bet knees, compressing abdominal viscera, and stimulating nervous system reflexly as well as the circulation. Remove tight clothing. Apply sudden dash of cold water or cold towel which should be removed immediately. Aromatic spirits of ammonia inhalations for a moment or two, only. Test to see if not too strong. External heat. When recovered, give hot drinks, strong coffee or tea. Keep lying down. Ten to 20 drops of ammonia by mouth in half a glass of water. Call a physician if recovery is not prompt. SEE *unconsciousness*.

s. angiosa. Cardiac spasm due to occlusion of coronary arteries.

s. cardiac. Syncope of cardiac origin as in Adams-Stokes syndrome, aortic stenosis, tachycardia, bradycardia, myocardial infarction, etc.

s. carotid sinus. S. resulting from pressure on, or hypersensitivity of, carotid sinus. May result from turning head to one side or from too tight a collar.

s. hysterical. That resulting from purely psychologic mechanisms

s. laryngeal. Brief unconsciousness following coughing and tickling in the throat. SYN *vertigo*, *laryngeal*.

s. local. Numbness of a part with sudden blanching, as of the fingers; a symptom of Raynaud's disease or of local asphyxia.

s. tussive. SYN *laryngeal epilepsy*. Syncope associated with paroxysms of coughing

s. vasovagal. SYN: *vasodepressor syncope*, *carotid sinus syncope*. S. resulting from fall in blood pressure due

to vasodilation of intramuscular vessels with concomitant, reduced, venous return, or due to slowing of the heart.
syncytial (sîn-sî'tî-âl) [G. *syn-* + *cytium*]. Of the nature of a syncytium.

s. trophoblast. Syntrophoblast, *q. v.*
syncytiolysin (sîn-sî'tî-ol'-î-sîn) [G. *syn-*, with, + *kytos*, cell, + *lysis*, destruction]. A cytolytic that is formed from injections of emulsions of placental tissue.

syncytioma (sîn-sî'tî-ô-mâ) [G. *syn-* + *-ôma*, tumor]. A tumor of the chorion. *SYN* *chorioma*, *deciduoma*.

s. benignum. A mole.

s. malignum. A tumor formed of cells from the syncytium and chorion, occurring frequently after abortion or in the puerperium at site of placenta.

syncytium (sîn-sî'tî-ûm) [G. *syn-*, with, + *kytos*, cell] *SYN* *coenocyte* 1 A multinucleated mass of protoplasm, for example, a striated muscle fiber 2 A group of cells in which the protoplasm of one cell is continuous with that of adjoining cells *EX* *mesenchyme* cells of the embryo

syndactylism (sîn-dâk'tîl-izm) [G. *syn-*, with, + *aktos*, digit, + *ismos*, condition] A fusion of 2 or more toes or fingers

syndectomy (sîn-dêk'tô-mî) [G. *syn-*, with, + *ektomê*, excision]. Excision of a circular strip of the conjunctiva around cornea to relieve *pannus*. *SYN*: *peritomy*.

syndesis (sîn-dê'sis) [G. *syn-*, with, + *desis*, a binding together] 1 Condition of being bound together 2 Surgical fixation or ankylosis of a joint.

syndesmectomy (sîn-dês-mêk'tô-mî) [G. *syn-*, with, + *desmos*, band, + *ektomê*, excision] Excision of a section of a ligament

syndesmectopia (sîn-dês-mêk'tô-pl-â) [G. *syn-*, with, + *desmos*, ligament, + *ektomê*, out of place]. Abnormal position of a ligament.

syndesmitis (sîn-dês-mî'tis) [G. *syn-*, with, + *-itis*, inflammation] 1 Inflammation of a ligament or ligaments. 2 Inflammation of the conjunctiva.

syndesmochorial (sîn-dês'mô-kor'-î-âl) Pertaining to a type of placenta found in ungulates in which there is destruction of surface layer of uterine mucosa thus allowing chorionic villi to come into direct contact with maternal blood vessels

syndesmography (sîn-dês-môg'râ-fl) [G. *syn-*, with, + *graphem*, to write] Treatise on the ligaments

syndesmology (sîn-dês-môl'ô-jî) [G. *syn-*, with, + *logos*, a study]. Study of the ligaments and their disorders

syndesmosa (sîn-dês-mô-mâ) [G. *syn-*, with, + *-ôma*, tumor]. A connective tissue tumor

syndesmopexy (sîn-dês-mô-pêks-î) [G. *syn-*, with, + *pêxis*, fixation]. Joining of 2 ligaments or fixation of a ligament in a new place, used in correction of a dislocation

syndesmoplasty (sîn-dês-mô-plâs-tî) [G. *syn-*, with, + *plassein*, to form]. Plastic surgery on a ligament.

syndesmorrhaphy (sîn-dês-môr'âf-î) [G. *syn-*, with, + *rhaphê*, a seam]. Repair or suture of a ligament

syndesmosis (sîn-dês-mô'sis) (pl *syndesmoses*) [G. *syn-*, with, + *-ôsis*, condition]. Articulation in which the bones are united by ligaments. *EX*: the distal tibio-fibular articulation.

syndesmotomy (sîn-dês-môt'ô-mî) [G. *syn-*, with, + *tomê*, a cutting]. Surgical section of ligaments.

syndrome (sîn'drôm, -drô-mê) [G. *syn-*, with, + *-drômê*, a running together]. A complex of symptoms. For syndromes not

listed, look under noun

s., Adair-Dighton. A familial condition characterized by fragility of bones and blue scleras.

s., Adams-Stokes. Bradycardia and intermittent convulsive seizures with loss of consciousness due to organic obstruction of the bundle of His

s., Adie's. B. characterized by loss of one or more of deep reflexes and tonic state of pupil. Cause unknown.

s., adiposogenital. See *Frohlich's synd.*

s., adrenogenital. B. characterized by puberty praecox in children, over-masculinization in adults, virilism, and hirsutism, due to oversecretion of adrenal cortical hormones *SEE*: *Cushing's syndrome*

s., Angelucci's. Palpitation, excitable temperament and vasomotor disturbance in spring conjunctivitis

s., dumping. Symptom complex which may follow partial gastrectomy. Appears to be related to rapid emptying of gastric pouch. Occurs immediately after eating. Consists of weakness, varying degrees of syncope, nausea, sweating, and palpitation, and, sometimes, diarrhea and sensation of warmth. Lying down usually affords some relief

s., Fröhlich's. Increase in fat, atrophy of the genitals, transition to feminine type due to lesions of the hypophysis.

s., Gradenigo's. External rectus paralysis, temporoparietal pain and suppurative otitis media on same side.

s., of Horner. Contracted pupil, ptosis, enophthalmos and dry, cool face on affected side produced by paralysis of sympathetic

Enrol. Tumors in neck, trauma, apical tuberculosis, tabes, syringomyelia, and neuritis of cervical plexus.

s., Korsakoff's. A psychosis, ordinarily due to chronic alcoholism, with polyneuritis, disorientation, insomnia, muttering delirium, hallucinations, and a bilateral wrist or foot drop.

s., Weber's. Paralysis of hypoglossal nerve on one side and of oculomotor nerve on other with paralysis of limbs due to lesion of a cerebral peduncle

syndromic (sîn-drôm'îk) [G. *syn-*, with, + *dromos*, a running]. Pert. to or occurring as a syndrome

synechia (sîn-ê'ki-â) [G. *synecheia*, continuity]. Adhesion of parts, esp. adhesion of iris to lens and cornea

s., annular. Adhesion of the iris to the lens throughout its entire pupillary margin

s., anterior. Adhesion of iris to cornea.

s., posterior. Adhesion of iris to capsule of lens.

s., total. Adhesion of entire surface of the iris to the lens

synechotomy (sîn-êk-ôt'ô-mî) [G. *syn-*, with, + *tomê*, a cutting]. Division of a synechia or adhesion.

synecology (sîn-ê-kôl'ô-jî) [G. *syn-*, with, + *oikos*, house, + *logos*, a study]. The study of organisms in relation to their environment in group form.

syneresis (sîn-êr-ê's-is) [G. *syn-*, with, + *airesis*, a taking]. Contraction of a gel resulting in its separation from the liquid, as a shrinkage by fibrin and other colloidal gels.

synergetic (sîn-êr-jê'tîk) [G. *syn-*, with, + *ergon*, work]. Exhibiting coöperative action, said of certain muscles; working together. *SYN*: *synergic*.

synergia. The association and correlation

of the activity of synergetic muscle groups.

synergic (sín-ér'jík) ['' + *ergon*, work]. Relating to or exhibiting cooperation, as certain muscles.

synergism (sín-ér-jíz-ím). The harmonious action of two agents such as drugs, or organs such as muscles producing an effect which neither alone could produce, or an effect may result which is greater than the total effects of each agent operating by itself.

synergist (sín-ér-jíst) ['' + *ergon*, work]. 1. A remedy that stimulates the action of another. *SYN adjuvant* 2 A muscle or organ functioning in cooperation with another, as the flexor muscles.

synergy (sín-ér-jí) ['' + *ergon*, work]. Action of 2 or more agents or organs cooperating with each other, cooperation. Combined action, coordinated action.

synesthesia (sín-és-thé-zí-á) ['' + *aisthēsis*, sensation]. 1. A sensation in an area from a stimulus applied to another part. 2. A subjective sensation of another sense than the one being stimulated. *SEE chromatism, phosmism.*

s. al'gica. Painful synesthesia.

synesthesialgia (sín-és-thé-zí-ál'jī-á) ['' + '' + *algos*, pain]. A painful sensation giving rise to a subjective one of different character. *SEE synesthesia.*

synexesis (sín-é-zé'sis) [G. *synizēsis*, a sitting together]. Closure of the pupil.

Syngamus (sín'gá-mús). A genus of nematode worms parasitic in respiratory tract of birds and mammals.

S. laryngeus. Species normally parasitic in ruminants but sometimes accidentally infesting man.

syngamy (sín'gá-mí) [G. *syn*, with, + *gamos*, marriage]. Sexual reproduction, cell union, as of gametes in fertilization.

syngenesious (sín-jé-né'shus) Derived from an individual of the same species, said of tissue transplants.

syngnecism (sín-jíg-nó-íz-m) ['' + *gignōskōn*, to know]. Hypnotism and its results.

syhidrosis (sín'hi-dró'sis). ['' + *hidros*, sweat]. Sweating, esp excessive sweating associated with another condition.

syniæsis (sín-iz-é'sis) ['' + *izēn*, to sit]. A closure of shutting.

s. pupillæ. Closure of the pupil of the eye with loss of vision.

synkaryon (sín-kar'f-ôn) ['' + *karyon*, kernel]. A nucleus resulting from fusion of 2 pronuclei.

synkinesis (sín-ki-né'sis) [G. *syn*, with, + *kínēsis*, motion]. 1 An involuntary movement of a part occurring simultaneously with a movement, either reflex or voluntary, of another part. 2 An involuntary movement in a healthy or normal muscle accompanying an attempted movement of a paralyzed muscle on the opposite side. Called *imitative synkinesis*.

synonym (sín'ô-ním) [G. *syn*, with, + *ónoma*, name]. A word which has the same or very similar meaning as another word.

synophrys (sín-ô-fris). Condition in which the eyebrows are continuous.

synopsia (sín'ôp-sí-á). Condition in which there is congenital fusion of the eyes.

synopsis (sín-ôp'sis). A summary; a general review of the whole.

synoptophore (sín-ôp'tô-for) [G. *syn*, with, + *ops*, opt-, sight, + *phoros*, a bearer]. Apparatus for diagnosing and treating strabismus.

synoptoscope (sín-ôp'tô-skôp) ['' + '' + *skopein*, to examine]. An instrument

for diagnosis and treatment of strabismus. *SYN synoptophore*.

synorchidism, synorchism (sín-or'kíd-izm, -kizm) ['' + *orchis, orchid-*, testicle, + *-ismos*, condition]. Union or partial fusion of the testicles.

synosteoecsis, synostosis (sín'ôs-tê-ô'sis, -tô'sis) [G. *syn*, with, + *osteon*, bone, + *-ôsis*, condition]. 1 Articulation by osseous tissue of adjacent bones. 2. Union of separate bones by osseous tissue.

synostectomy (sín-ôs-tê-ô'tô-mí) [G. *syn*, with, + *osteon*, bone, + *tomē*, a cutting]. Dissection of joints.

synotia (sín-ô'shi-á). The union of or approximation of the ears occurring in embryonic development, usually associated with absence of, or incomplete development of, the lower jaw.

synovectomy (sín-ô-vêk'tô-mí) ['' + L. *ovum*, from G. *ôon*, egg, + G. *ektomē*, excision]. Excision of synovial membrane.

synovia (sín-ô-ví-á) ['' + L. *ovum*, from G. *ôon*, egg]. A colorless, viscid, lubricating fluid of joints, bursae, and tendon sheaths secreted within synovial membranes.

It contains mucin, albumin, fat, and mineral salts. *SEE asynovia.*

synovial (sín-ô-ví-ál) [G. *syn*, with, + L. *ovum*, from G. *ôon*, egg]. Pert to synovia, the joint lubricating fluid.

s. bursa. *SYN bursa mucosa*. A cleft in connective tissue between muscles, tendons, ligaments, and bones lined by a synovial membrane and containing synovia. *SEE bursa.*

s. crypt. Diverticulum of a synovial membrane of a joint.

s. cyst. Accumulation of synovia in a bursa, *s. crypt*, or sac of a synovial hernia, causing a tumor.

s. fluid. Lubricating, clear fluid secreted by the synovial membrane of a joint. *SYN synovia.*

s. folds. *SYN phcae synoviales*. Smooth folds of synovial membrane on inner surface of joint capsule.

s. hernia. Protrusion of a portion of synovial membrane through a tear in the stratum fibrosum of a joint capsule.

s. membrane. One lining the capsule of a joint.

s. sheaths. *SYN vaginae mucosae*. Sheaths which develop in osteofibrous canals through which tendons pass. Each is a double layered tube, the space between the two layers being occupied by synovial fluid.

s. villi. *SYN: haversian fringes*. Slender avascular processes on the free surface of a synovial membrane projecting into the joint cavity.

synovioma (sín'ô-ví-ô'má) [G. *syn*, with, + L. *ovum*, + G. *-ôma*, tumor]. A tumor arising from a synovial membrane.

synovitis (sín-ô-ví'tis) [G. *syn*, with, + L. *ovum*, egg, + G. *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of a synovial membrane.

EXPL: As a result of an aseptic wound, of a subcutaneous injury (contusion or sprain), of the irritation produced by floating cartilage, or of exposure to cold and dampness, simple inflammation may attack the synovial membrane.

SYM: Joint painful, severely so on motion, esp. at night. Swollen, tense; may be fluctuating. At the knee, patella is floated up from condyles, can be readily depressed, to rise again when pressure is taken off. The part is never in full extension, as this produces great

suffering. Local heat raised, but skin, which is very sensitive to pressure only at certain points, is neither thickened nor reddened. After a few days, pain lessens, swelling diminishes as the effusion and extravasated blood are absorbed, the limb takes its natural position and recovery follows.

TREATMENT: Joint placed at rest. Cold may be applied locally by ice bag or coil of rubber tubing or by continuous irrigation, or hot applications may be made; or equal pressure as firm as can be comfortably borne. Affected region enveloped in cotton or wool and a bandage, preferably of rubber, put on. If there is great serous distention or large extravasation of blood into the cavity, aspiration may be required under strict asepsis.

s., chronic. The active congestion largely disappears, but there is an undue amount of fluid in the cavity and the membrane itself is edematous. Later, if disease does not subside, membrane and articular structures become irregularly thickened by plastic exudation and formation of fibrous tissue. Joint is weak, but not esp. painful except on pressure, may not be even then, movements, esp. in extension, are restricted, and generally attended by some grating or creaking. When there is great accumulation of liquid, symptoms are well marked. Fluid, which is straw-colored, somewhat viscid, sometimes flocculent and more or less blood stained, may be drawn off with the hypodermic needle.

TREATMENT Varies with amount of fluid present and according to type of arthritis present. When not of long standing and articular fullness not great, rest and pressure, preferably immobilized with plaster of Paris. When of long standing, with joint much distended, and impaired usefulness, the condition is called hydrarthrosis or hydrops articuli. If above treatment proves useless, aspirate and inject 3% to 5% solution of carbolic acid after inflammation has gone down entirely.

s., dendritic. S. with villous growths developing in the sac.

s., dry. S. without much effusion or no effusion.

s., fungous. Tuberculosis of a joint. **SYN** arthritis fungosa.

s., pannous. Is rarely met with, occurs in tubercular arthritis. The great serous accumulation in the synovial sac will almost certainly be regarded as non-tubercular until after aspiration and examination of the fluid.

s., purulent. S. with purulent effusion within the sac.

s., serous. S. with nonpurulent, copious effusion.

s., sicca. Same as *dry** synovitis.

s., simple. S. with effusion only slightly turbid if not clear.

s., tendinous. Inflammation of a tendon sheath.

s., vaginal. Same as *tendinous** synovitis.

s., vibration. S. resulting from a wound near a joint.

synpneumonic (sîn-nû-môn'ik) [G. *syn*, with, + *pneumonia*, pneumonia]. Concurrent with pneumonia; complicating pneumonia.

synsaxis (sîn-tâks'is) [' + *saxis*, arrangement]. A junction bet. 2 bones. **SYN**: articulation

synthermal (sîn-thêr'mâl) [' + *thermê*, heat]. Having the same temperature.

synthesis (sîn'thês-is) [' + *tithenai*, to place]. **CHEM.** The union of elements to produce compounds; the process of building up; the opposite of analysis or decomposition. In general, the process or processes involved in the formation of a complex substance from simpler elements or compounds as the *synthesis* of proteins from amino acids.

synthetic (sîn-thêt'ik) [G. *synthetikos*, placed together]. Relating to or made by synthesis, artificially prepared.

syntone (sîn'tôn) [G. *syn*, with, + *tonos*, tone]. An individual temperamentally responsive to his environment and its social demands. **SEE** *syntonic*.

syntonic (sîn-tôn'ik) [' + *tonos*, tone]. Pert. to a reaction type in which the subject responds strongly to emotional stimuli in harmony with the situation.

The type is exaggerated in maniclike states and in depressions.

syntonin (sîn'tô-nîn) [' + *tonos*, tense]. An acid albumin, esp. one formed by the action of dilute hydrochloric acid on muscle during gastric digestion.

syntoxoid (sîn-tôks'oyd) [' + *toxikon*, poison, + *eidōs*, form]. A toxoid having the same degree of affinity for an antitoxin as the toxin has.

syntripsis (sîn-trîp'sis) [' + *tripsis*, a crushing]. A comminuted fracture or act causing it.

syntropan (sîn'trô-pân). Registered trademark for a brand of amprotoprine phosphate.

Uses: In spastic disorders of gastrointestinal and genitourinary tracts, also in parkinsonism.

syntrophoblast (sîn-trôf'ô-blâst) The syncytial layer of the trophoblast. **SEE** *trophoblast*, *syncytial*.

synulcic (sîn-ylô'tik) [' + *oulê*, scar] 1. An agent stimulating cicatrization. 2. Promoting cicatrization.

syphilicosis (sîf-il-êl-kô'sis) [syphilis + G. *elkôsis*, ulceration]. Syphilitic ulceration.

syphiliculus (sîf-il-êl'kûs) [syphilis + G. *elkos*, ulcer]. A syphilitic ulcer.

syphilide (sîf'il-id) [Fr.]. Any cutaneous affection of syphilitic origin. **SYN**: *syphiloderm*.

syphilionthus (sîf-il-i-ôn'thûs) [' + G. *ionthos*, eruption]. A copper-colored, branny-scaled syphilide.

syphiliphobia (sîf-il-i-fô'bi-â) [' + G. *phobos*, fear]. Morbid fear of syphilis. **SYN**: *syphilophobia*.

syphilis (sîf'il-is) [origin uncertain; possibly from G. *syn*, with, + *philos*, love, or from *Syphilis*, a shepherd in a poem who had the disease]. **SYN** *lues venerea*, *morbus gallicus*, *poz*. An infectious, chronic, venereal disease characterized by lesions which may involve any organ or tissue. It usually exhibits cutaneous manifestations, relapses are frequent, and it may exist asymptomatic for years.

ETIOLOGY: *Treponema pallidum*, a spirochete, which is transmitted by direct contact between humans, contact with freshly contaminated material, by transfusion of infected blood or plasma, or in utero by passage of organism from mother to fetus. The organism may enter through any broken place in skin or mucous membrane.

PRIMARY STAGE SYM: Initial lesion appears 2 to 4 weeks after inoculation, changing from a small red papule to a small ulcer, to a hard chancre. Usually upon prepuce or vulva. Lymph nodes enlarge about 2 weeks after appearance of lesion.

Almost positive signs of syphilis are inflammation at mouth of Stensen's duct and enlargement of epitrochlear lymphatic glands.

SECONDARY STAGE SYM: Symptoms appear about 6 weeks after appearance of primary lesion, principally in the form of lesions of the skin and mucous membranes. The character of the skin lesions is protean, syphilis often being called the "Great Imitator." Systemic symptoms such as headache, fever, and malaise are common but may be absent. Enlargement and induration of regional lymph nodes occurs. Eruptions of skin, maculae (roseola), syphilide, reddish brown "coppery" spots, continuing for a week or two, recurring possibly later.

TERTIARY STAGE SYM: The heart and blood vessels (cardiovascular syphilis) and the central nervous system (neurosyphilis) are frequently involved. Tabes dorsalis, paresis (general paralysis of the insane), and various types of psychoses may result.

DIAG: Laboratory tests for syphilis are based on three procedures: 1. Dark-field demonstration of spirochetes, useful in early stages. 2. Biopsy. 3. Serologic tests of blood and spinal fluid, designated SRS. These include flocculation tests (Kahn, Eagle, Mazzini, Kline, Hinton), complement-fixation technics (Wassermann test and its modifications). The VDRL (Venereal Disease Research Laboratory) test is a rapid slide flocculation technic.

TREATMENT: Penicillin is the treatment of choice for all types and stages. Should allergic reactions occur, other antibiotics (oxytetracycline, chlortetracycline, or erythromycin) may be substituted. The use of arsenicals, bismuth, and mercurials has been almost completely supplanted by antibiotics; however, they may be employed in late syphilis prior to administration of penicillin.

DOSAGE (American Academy of Dermatology and Syphilology): 1. *Primary, Secondary, Early Latent, or Late Latent Syphilis* 600,000 units procaine penicillin intramuscularly daily for 10 days. 2. *Late (Cardiovascular) Syphilis* 15 cc bismuth subsalicylate intramuscularly weekly for 6 to 12 injections, followed by 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 units penicillin over course of 20 days.

s., cardiovascular. Syphilis involving the heart and great blood vessels, especially the aorta. Saccular aneurysms of the aorta and aortic insufficiency frequently result.

s., congenital. S. present at birth.

s., extragenital. Syphilis in which the primary chancre is located elsewhere than on genital organs.

s. innocuum, s. insensuum. S. not contracted through coition.

s., latent. Phase in which symptoms are absent and the disease can be diagnosed only by serological tests.

s., marital. Syphilis acquired in wedlock.

s., meningovascular. A form of neurosyphilis in which the meninges and vascular structures of the brain and spinal cord are involved. May be localized or general.

s., prenatal. Syphilis transmitted from mother to child; congenital syphilis.

s., venereal. Syphilis acquired through illicit sexual relations.

s., visceral. Syphilis in which visceral organs are involved.

syphilitic (sif-il-lit'ik) [*syphilis*]. Related to, caused by, or affected with syphilis.

s. fever. Rise in temperature in early stage of secondary syphilis.

s. macules. Small red eruptions manifested in secondary syphilis which often cover the entire body.

SYM: Associated with chancre or scar, alopecia, pain in bones, swollen glands, and sore throat.

syphilization (sif-il-i-zā'shūn) [*syphilis*]. 1. Inoculation with *Treponema pallidum* to immunize against syphilis. 2. State resulting from such an inoculation.

syphiloderm, syphiloderma (sif-il-ō-derm, sif'il-ō-der'mā) [*syphilis* + *G. derma*, skin]. A syphilitic cutaneous disorder.

syphilogenesis, syphilogeny (sif'il-ō-jén-ē-sis, sif-il-ō-jén-l) [*syphilis* + *G. genesis*, to produce, — + *genesis*, production]. The development or origin of syphilis.

syphilographer (sif-il-ō-grā-fer) [*syphilis* + *G. graphēin*, to write]. One who writes about syphilis.

syphilography (sif-il-ō-grā-flī) [*syphilis* + *G. graphēin*, to write]. A treatise on syphilis.

syphiloid (sif'il-ōyd) [*syphilis* + *G. eidos*, form]. 1. Resembling syphilis. 2. A disease akin to syphilis.

syphilologist (sif-il-ō-lō-jist) [*syphilis* + *G. logos*, a study]. A specialist in treatment of syphilis.

syphilology (sif-il-ō-lō-jī) [*syphilis* + *G. logos*, a study]. The study of syphilis and its treatment.

syphiloma (sif-il-ō-mā) [*syphilis* + *G. oma*, tumor]. A syphilitic tumor. A gumma.

syphilomania (sif-il-ō-mā-ni-ā) [*syphilis* + *G. mania*, madness]. Morbid fear of syphilis or inference that one is suffering with it. **SYN:** *syphilophobia*.

syphilopathy (sif-il-ō-pā-thī) [*syphilis* + *G. pathos*, disease]. Any syphilitic disorder.

syphilophobia (sif-il-ō-fō-bī-ā) [*syphilis* + *G. phobos*, fear]. Morbid fear of syphilis or delusion of having the disease.

syphilophobic (sif'il-ō-fō-bīk) [*syphilis* + *G. phobos*, fear]. Pert. to or affected with syphilophobia.

syphilophyma (sif'il-ō-fī-mā) [*syphilis* + *G. phyma*, a growth]. 1. Any growth or excrescence due to syphilis. 2. Syphiloma of the epidermis.

syphilopsychosis (sif'il-ō-sī-kō'sis) [*syphilis* + *G. psychē*, soul, + *-osis*, condition]. Any mental disease caused by syphilis.

syphilosis (sif-il-lō'sis) [*syphilis* + *G. -osis*, disease]. Generalized syphilitic disease.

syphilotropic (sif-il-ō-trōp'ik) [*syphilis* + *G. tropos*, a turning]. Especially susceptible to syphilis.

syphilous (sif'il-ūs) [*syphilis*]. Of the nature of or pert. to syphilis. **SYN:** *syphilitic*.

syphilothus (sif-il-ōn'thūs) [*syphilis* + *G. ionthos*, eruption]. The copper-colored patches seen in syphilis.

syringophonie (sir'ig-mō-fō-nī-ā) [*G. syrgmos*, a whistle, + *phōnē*, voice]. 1. A sibilant rāle. 2. A whistling sound in pronunciation of s due to a denture peculiarity.

syrig'mus. A subjective sound such as a hissing or ringing heard in the ears.

syringadenoma (sir-ing-ād-en-ō'mā) [*G. syrgx*, pipe, + *adēn*, gland, + *-ōma*, tumor]. Tumor of a sweat gland.

syringe (sir-'inj', sir-'inj) [G. *syrix*, pipe].
1. Instrument for injecting fluids into cavities or vessel. 2 To wash out or introduce fluid with a syringe.

VARIETIES. Antitoxin, antrum, bladder, cocaine, drainage tube, ear, fountain, hemorrhoidal, hydrocele, hypodermic, lacrimal, Luer's, mucous, nasal, urethral, vesical-suction

syringectomy (sir-in-jék'tō-mī) [G *syrix*, pipe, + *ektomē*, excision]. Removal of the walls of a fistula

syringitis (sir-in-jī'tis) [' + -itis, inflammation]. Inflammation, eustachian tube.

syringobulbia (sir-in-gō-bul'bi-ā) [G. *syrix*, pipe, + *bulbos*, a bulb]. A chronic progressive disease characterized by development of cavities in the medulla oblongata. See *syringomyelia*.

syringocoele (sir-in-gō-sēl) [' + *kōila*, a hollow]. The central canal of the myelon or spinal cord.

syringocystadenoma (sir-in-gō-sis-tad-ēn-ō'mā) [' + *kystis*, a bladder, + *adēn*, gland, + -ōma, tumor]. Adenoma of sweat glands characterized by tiny, hard, papular formations

syringocystoma (sir-in-gō-sis-tō'mā) [' + " + -ōma, tumor]. Cystic tumor having its origin in ducts of the sweat gland

syringoid (sir-ing'ōyd) [' + *eidos*, form]. Fistulous. Resembling a tube

syringoma (sir-in-gō'mā) [' + *ōma*, tumor]. Tumor of the sweat glands

syringomeningocoele (sir-in-gō-men-in-gō-sēl) [' + *meninx*, membrane, + *kēle*, hernia]. Meningocoele which is similar to a syringomyelocoele

syringomyelia (sir-in-gō-mī-ē'lī-ā) [G *syrix*, tube, + *myelos*, marrow]. A chronic progressive disease of the spinal cord characterized by the development of cavities and gliosis of surrounding tissue. Usually begins before age of 30, and is more common among males. Its cause is unknown

SYM. Cavitation occurs in cervical and lumbar regions and soon involves pathways of the cord carrying impulses of pain and temperature sensations, resulting in dissociated sensory loss. Destruction of lateral and anterior gray matter causes muscular atrophy, weakness, and autonomic anomalies

TREATMENT: There is no satisfactory treatment. Sudden enlargement of cavity may warrant surgical intervention with decompression of cavity. Persistent pain may necessitate chordotomy or medullary tractotomy for relief.

syringomyelitis (sir-in-gō-mī-ē-lī'tis) [' + " + -itis, inflammation]. Inflammation coincident with abnormal dilation of the central canal of spinal cord.

syringomyelocoele (sir-in-gō-mī-ēl-ō-sēl) [' + " + *kēlē*, tumor]. A form of spina bifida in which the cavity of the projecting portion communicates with the central canal of the spinal cord.

syringomyelus (sir-in-gō-mī-ēl-ūs) [' + *myelos*, marrow]. Abnormal dilatation of central canal of spinal cord.

syringopontia (sir-in-gō-pōn'shi-ā) [' + *L. pons*, pont-, bridge]. Cavities in the pons Varoli similar to *syringomyelia*.

syringosystrophy (sir-in-gō-sis'trō-flī) [' + *systrophē*, a twist]. Twisting of the oviduct.

syringotome (sir-ing'ō-tōm) [' + *tomē*, a cutting]. Instrument for incision of a fistula.

syringotomy (sir-in-gōt'ō-mī) [G *syrix*, tube, + *tomē*, a cutting]. Operation for cure of fistula by cutting.

syrinx (sir-'inks) [G. *syrix*, pipe]. 1. The eustachian tube. 2 Pathological cavity in the spinal cord or brain. 3. A fistula.

syrup (sir-'up) [*L. syrupus*]. Concentrated solution of sugar in water or aqueous liquid.

They usually do not represent a very high percentage of the active drug. Some are used principally to give a pleasant odor and taste to solutions. There are 18 official syrups

syssarcosis (sis-ar-kō'sis) [G. *syn*, with, + *sarkōsis*, flesh condition]. The union of bones by means of muscles, muscular articulation, as of the *hyoid* and *patella*.

systaltic (sis-tāl'tik) [G *systaltikos*, contracting]. Contracting and dilating; having a systole. **SYN pulsating.**

system (sis'tēm) [G. *systema*, an arrangement]. 1. An organized grouping of related structures. 2 A group of structures or organs related to each other and functioning together in the performance of certain functions, as the digestive system. 3. A group of cells or aggregations of cells which perform a particular function, as the reticulo-endothelial system

s. autonomic nervous. That portion of the peripheral nervous system which innervates all smooth muscle, cardiac muscle, and glands; the activities of which are involuntary. It includes the *craniosacral* (*parasympathetic*) and *thoracolumbar* (*sympathetic*) divisions, each of which provides fibers for most of the visceral structures or organs

s.s., of body. Skeletal, muscular, digestive, circulatory, lymphatic, respiratory, urinary, integumentary, endocrine, nervous, reproductive

s. cardiovascular. The heart and blood vessels (aorta, arteries, arterioles, capillaries, venules, veins, vena cavae)

s. centimeter-gram-second. **ABBR:** cgs. A system of units of length, mass, and time

s. central nervous. The brain and spinal cord.

s. chromaffin. See: *chromaffin system*

s. circulatory. **SYN vascular system.** System concerned with circulation of body fluids. It includes the cardiovascular and lymphatic systems

s. cytochrome. Cytochrome oxidase and three hemochromogen-like pigments (cytochromes a, b, and c), which make molecular oxygen available for the oxidation of hydrogen liberated from cellular metabolites

s. digestive. The alimentary canal (mouth, pharynx, esophagus, stomach, small and large intestines) and accessory glands (salivary glands, liver, pancreas)

s. endocrine. The ductless glands or the glands of internal secretion.

s. enzyme. A group of enzymes essential for the completion of a series of reactions, as the pyruvate oxidation system. See *s. cytochrome*.

s. extrapyramidal motor. That which includes all descending fibers arising in cortical and subcortical motor centers which reach the medulla and spinal cord by pathways other than recognized pyramidal tracts. They are of importance in maintenance of equilibrium and muscle tone

s. genital. The reproductive system

s. genitourinary. That of the genitals and urinary organs.

s. haversian. The structural unit of bone. See: *haversian system*.

s. hematopoietic. The blood-forming

tissues and organs of the body. Includes the bone marrow and lymphatic tissue and organs

s., impulse-conducting. A system of atypical muscle fibers (Purkinje fibers) within the heart which conducts impulses regulating contractions of the atria and ventricles. Includes S-A and A-V nodes and bundle of His.

s., integumentary. The skin and its derivatives (hair, nails, etc.)

s., lymphatic. That concerned with the circulation of lymph. Includes lymph vessels and ducts and lymphatic organs (lymph nodes, tonsils, thymus, spleen)

s., muscular. That which includes all the muscles (smooth, cardiac, striated or skeletal). As generally used, the term refers to the skeletal muscles

s., nervous. That which includes the brain, spinal cord, ganglia, and nerves

s., osseous. The bony structures of the body; the skeleton

s., portal. The hepatic portal vein and all of its branches

s., reproductive. **SYN:** *genital system.* The gonads and their associated structures and ducts

s., reproductive, female. The ovaries, uterine tubes (oviducts), uterus, vagina, and vulva

s., reproductive, male. The testes, efferent ducts, epididymus, ductus deferens, ejaculatory duct and urethra with the *accessory glands* (bulbo-urethral, prostate, seminal vesicles, and penis)

s., respiratory. The air passageways (nasal cavities, pharynx, larynx, trachea, bronchi, bronchioles, alveolar ducts, and alveoli) and the lungs which incorporate the last of the ducts named

s., reticuloendothelial. Collectively, all the phagocytic cells of the body excepting the leukocytes. Includes macrophages, histiocytes, Kupffer's cells of the liver, reticular cells of lymphatic organs, and many others

s., sympathetic nervous. The thoracolumbar or sympathetic division of the autonomic nervous system

s., urinary. The kidneys, ureters, bladder, and urethra

s., urogenital. The urinary and reproductive systems combined

s., vascular. That of the heart, blood vessels, and lymphatics

s., vegetative nervous. The autonomic nervous system, *q.v.*

s., visceral efferent. That which includes all efferent nerve fibers conveying impulses to the visceral organs; the autonomic nervous system, *q.v.*

systema (sis-tēm'ā) [*G. systēma*, an arrangement]. **System.**

s. nervorum sympathicum. **BNA.** The sympathetic nervous system.

systemic (sis-tēm'ik) [*G. systēma*, arrangement]. Pert to a whole body rather than to one of its parts, somatic.

s. circulation. The blood flow from the left ventricle through the aorta and all its branches (arteries) to the capillaries of the tissues and its return to

the heart through veins and the vena cavae which empty into the right atrium

s. death. Death of the body as a whole. **SYN:** *somatic death.*

s. remedies. Remedies which will act on the body as a whole, as a tonic.

systemoid (sis'tēm-moyd) [*G. systēma*, an arrangement, + *eidos*, form] 1 Resembling a system 2 Pert. to tumors made up of several types of tissues

systole (sis'tōl-ē) [*G. systolē*, contraction] That part of the heart cycle in which the heart is in contraction, *i.e.*, the myocardial fibers are tightening and shortening.

RS: *murmur, presystole, diastole.*

s., aborted. A premature cardiac systole. Arterial pressure is increased little if at all because of inadequate filling of ventricles due to shortening of preceding diastole

s., anticipated. One that is aborted because it occurs before the ventricle is filled.

s., arterial. The rebound or recoil of the stretched elastic walls of the arteries following ventricular systole

s., auricular. The contraction of the atria

s. electrical. The total duration of the QRS-T complex in an electrocardiogram. Approximately the same as that of the mechanical systole

s., extra. A premature one occurring in addition to the fundamental rhythm.

s., premature. **SYN** *extra systole* One slightly preceding a normal systole

s., ventricular. Ventricular contraction.

systolic (sis-tōl'ik) [*G. systolē*, contraction]. Pert to the systole.

s. discharge. The amount of blood ejected by the heart at each systole

s. murmur. A cardiac one during systole.

s. pressure. Blood pressure is expressed in terms of the systolic pressure; the greatest force exerted by the heart and the highest degree of resistance put forth by the arterial walls

RS: *blood pressure, diastolic p, pulse p., pulse, systole.*

systolometer (sis-tōl-ōm'ēt-ēr) [*" + me-*tron, a measure]. Device for determining quality and character of cardiac murmurs.

systremma (sis-trēm'ā) [*G. systremma*, a twist]. Cramp in calf of the leg, the muscles assuming form of a hard ball.

syzygial (sīz-lj'ī-āl) [*G. syzygia*, conjunction]. Pert. to a syzygium.

syzygiology (sīz-lj'ī-ōl'ō-jī) [*" + logos*, a study]. Interdependence or interrelationships of the whole as opposed to isolated functions or separate parts.

syzygium (sīz-lj'ī-ūm) [*G. syzygia*, conjunction]. Partial fusion of 2 structures.

syzygy (sīz-lj'ī) [*G. syzygia*, yoke]. Fusion of organs, each remaining distinct.

Szabo's test (sah'bō). A test for hydrochloric acid.

t. Abbr. for *temporal*, and for Latin, *ter*, *three times*.

T. Abbr. for *temperature*, *time*, *tension* (intraocular). **T+** indicates increased tension; **T—**, diminished tension

T₁, T₂, etc. First thoracic vertebra, second thoracic vertebra, etc.

T-bandage. Bandage resembling the letter **T**. See *bandage*.

T-wave. One of the waves or elevations in an electrocardiogram due to ventricular activity

TA. Abbr. for alkaline tuberculin.*

T. A. Abbr. for *toxin-antitoxin*

Ta. Chemical symbol for *tantalum*.

tabacism (tāb'ā-sizm) [*L. tabacum*, tobacco, + *G. -ismos*, condition] Chronic tobacco poisoning. **SYN** *tabacosis*.

tabacosis (tāb-ā-kō'sis) [" + *G. -osis*, condition] Chronic tobacco poisoning, esp. from inhaling tobacco dust

tabacum (tāb-āk'ūm) [*L.*]. Tobacco.

tabagism (tāb'āj-izm) [*L. tabacum*, tobacco, + *G. -ismos*, condition]. Tobacco poisoning. **SYN** *tabacosis*

Tabanidae (tā-bān'ī-dē). A family of insects belonging to the order *Diptera*. It includes the horse flies, gadflies, deer flies, and mango flies, which are blood-sucking insects attacking man and other warm-blooded animals. They are of medical importance in that they serve in the transmission of the filaria worm, *Loa loa* (tularemia, anthrax and other diseases); their bites are extremely painful and heal with difficulty

tabardillo (tāb'ar-dēl'yo) Mexican typhus. **See** *under typhus*

tabatière anatomique (tah-bah-tē-air'ahn-ah-tō-mēk') [*Fr.* anatomical snuffbox]. Depression at back of hand at base of thumb

tabella (tā-bēl'ā) (pl. *tabellae*) [*L. tabella*, tablet] A medicated mass of material formed into a small disk.

RS disk, lozenge, tablet, troche

tabes (tā'bēz) [*L. tabes*, a wasting]. 1. A gradual, progressive wasting in any chronic disease 2 *Tabes dorsalis*, *q.v.*

SYM Postural instability, esp when eyes are closed, and a staggering, wide-based gait are characteristic, hence the name *locomotor ataxia*. Pains and paresthesiae are common, esp "lightning" pains, described as sharp, stabbing, and paroxysmal. Ankle and knee reflexes are diminished or lost. Many symptoms characteristic of syphilis such as pupillary changes, optic atrophy, bladder disturbances, development of trophic ulcers esp on feet, make diagnosis certain

TREATMENT: Antiluetic treatment for which **SEE** *syphilis*. Special measures should be taken to relieve pains which are most troublesome. Rehabilitation measures are often essential for those with disturbed gait

t., cerebral. Chronic degenerative brain disease with physical and mental deterioration. **SYN** *paresis, general*.

t., cervical. T. first affecting the upper extremities.

t., diabetic. Peripheral neuritis, affecting diabetics. May affect spinal cord and simulate *tabes dorsalis*.

t. dorsalis. **SYN:** *locomotor ataxia, tabetic neurosyphilis, syphilitic posterior spinal sclerosis*. A form of neurosyphilis characterized by chronic and usually progressive degeneration of ascending fibers of sensory neurons in posterior columns of spinal cord and usually also involving dorsal roots and ganglia of spinal nerves

t. ergotica. T. resulting from the use of ergot

t., marantic. T. with great emaciation.

t. mesenterica. Emaciation and general disorder of the functions of nutrition due to engorgement and tubercular degeneration of the mesenteric glands.

tabetic (tā-bēt'ik) [*L. tabes*, a wasting]. Pert to or afflicted with *tabes* or *tabes dorsalis*

t. ataxia. Occurs when there are lesions of first order of sensory neurons.

t. crises. Paroxysms of pain or other acute manifestations of episodic character in *tabes dorsalis*

t. foot. Twisted foot in *locomotor ataxia*

tabetiform (tāb-ēt'ī-form) [*L. tabes*, a wasting, + *forma*, shape]. Resembling or characteristic of *tabes*

table (tā'bl) [*L. tabula*, a board] 1. A flat-topped structure, as an operating table 2 A thin, flat plate, as of bone

t's. of skull. Inner and outer condensed layers of the cranial bone separated by diploe (cancellous bony tissue).

t., vitreous. The inner cranial table.

t's. of weights and measures. **SEE:** *weights and measures in Appendix*.

tablespoon (tā'bl-spoon). A large spoon containing about 15 cc or 4 fluidrams. **ASSN:** *tbsp*

tablet (tāb'lēt) [*O Fr. tablette*, from *L. tabula*, a table]. A small, disklike mass of medicinal powder

t., coated. Usually made by coating compressed tablets with sugar, choco-late, etc

t., compressed. Made by forcibly compressing the powdered substances into the desired shape; usually made to contain from 1 to 10 gr of the active drug

They are frequently very hard and sometimes not readily soluble.

t., dispensing. Those that contain a comparatively large amount of the active drug, as 1 gr of strychnine sulfate.

Used by pharmacists and dispensing physicians to avoid the necessity of weighing small amounts of a potent drug in filling prescriptions. There is one official tablet.

t., hypodermic. Usually made as are tablet triturates, frequently containing, in addition, some agents that produce chemical action when water is added, thus causing a rapid disintegration of the mass.

t. triturates. Made by moistening the powder with a volatile liquid, as alcohol, and then molding into shape and allowing the liquid to evaporate.

They seldom contain more than 1 gr. of the active agent. They will usually disintegrate readily and are a very de-

sirable form for administering certain drugs

taboparalysis (ta'bô-pâr-âl'is-Is) [L. *tabes*, a wasting, + *paralysis*, a loosening at the sides]. *Tabes* associated concurrently with general paralysis

taboparesis (ta'bô-pâr-ê'sis, -par'ê-sis) [' + G. *paresis*, relaxation] SYN. *taboparalysis*. General paralysis in combination with *tabes*

tabophobia (tâ'bô-fô'bi-â) [' + G. *phobos*, fear] A morbid fear of being afflicted with *tabes*, a common symptom of neurasthenia

tabular (tâb'û-lar) [L. *tabula*, a table]. 1 Resembling a table. 2. Set up in columns, as a *tabulation*

t. bone. A flat one, or one with two compact bonelike parts with cancellous tissue bet. them

tache (tahsh) [Fr. *spot*]. A colored spot or macule on the skin, as a freckle

t. blanche. A white spot seen on liver in some infectious diseases

t. bleuâtre (blu-âht'r). A blue spot on skin usually due to bite of cutaneous parasites. SYN. *macula caerulea*.

t. cérébrale. The red line which occurs in meningitis and other nervous disorders, when the fingernail is drawn across the skin, *q. v.*

t. motrice. The motor end-plate of a striated muscle fiber

t. noire. A small round or oval ulcer covered by a black scab; the primary lesion of *fievre boutonneuse* and *ricketsial* pox.

tachetic (tâk-êt'ik) [Fr. *tache*, spot]. Marked by purple or reddish blue patches (*taches*)

tachogram (tâk'ô-grâm) [G. *tachos*, swift-ness, + *gramma*, a mark] A graphic tracing of rate of flow of blood current

tachography (tâk-ôg'râ-fi) [' + *graphie*, to write]. The recording of the speed of the blood circulation.

tachy- [G.]. Combining form meaning swift.

tachyxauresis (tâk'ti-awks-ê'sis) Condition in which a part of an organism grows more rapidly than the whole

tachycardia (tâk'ti-kar'di-â) [G. *tachys*, swift, + *kardia*, heart]. Abnormal rapidity of heart action

t. atrial. SEE *auricular fibrillation*
t. atrioventricular. T arising from stimuli in the A-V node characterized by sudden onset and cessation

t. constant. Occurs in some valvular affections, fatty degeneration, compensation failure, pregnancy, nervous disorders, exhaustive diseases, exophthalmic goiter

t. ectopic. T resulting from causes other than disorders in conducting tissue of heart

t. essential. Rapid, persistent heart action due to functional disturbance

t. extrinsic. T caused by factors outside of the heart, as increased metabolism or instability of the nervous system.

t. intrinsic. T caused by infection, as from rheumatism.

t. nodal. T resulting from an increase in rhythmicity of A-V node over the S-A node, often the result of digitalis therapy.

t. paroxysmal. Sudden and abrupt acceleration of cardiac rate, ceasing abruptly.

Due to stimulus of cardiac contraction having its origin at an abnormal point. May go as high as 250 beats per minute. SEE: *arrhythmia*, *bradycardia*.

t. p. atrial. Paroxysmal tachycardia originating in an ectopic or abnormal focus in the atria. Occurs commonly in early childhood or early adulthood and usually in the absence of heart disease. Its cause is unknown

t. p. ventricular. Paroxysmal tachycardia originating in an ectopic or abnormal focus in the ventricles. Occurs most commonly after age 50. Coronary disease or digitalis therapy is common cause

t. reflex. Tachycardia resulting from stimuli outside the heart reflexly accelerating heart rate or depressing vagal tone

t. sinus. Uncomplicated tachycardia when sinus rhythm is faster than 100 beats per minute, as that due to exercise. Causes other than exercise include hyperthermia, thyrotoxicosis, hemorrhage, anoxia, infections, cardiac failure, and certain drugs such as atropine, epinephrine, and nicotine.

TREATMENT. Tachycardia sometimes ceases following procedures which cause vagal stimulation. Among these are pressure on one or both carotid sinuses, pressure on eyeballs, induction of gagging or vomiting, attempted expiration with glottis closed, lying down with feet in air and bending over. If above procedures when employed singly are unsuccessful, two or more combined may produce desirable results.

t. strumosa exophthalmica. Tachycardia occurring as a symptom of exophthalmic goiter

t. ventricular. Rapid contractions of the ventricle, the atrial rhythm remaining unchanged

tachycardiac (tâk-i-kar'di-âk) [' + *kardia*, heart] Pert. to or afflicted with tachycardia

tachylalia (tâk'i-lâ'li-â) [' + *lalein*, to babble] Rapid speech

tachymeter (tâk-im'ê-ter) [' + *metron*, a measure] Instrument for estimating the rapidity of any body in motion

tachyphagia (tâk-i-fâ'ji-â) [' + *phagein*, to eat]. Rapid eating

tachyphasia (tâk'i-fâ'zi-â) [' + *phasis*, speech] Very rapid or voluble speech. SYN: *tachyphrasia*

tachyphrasia (tâk'i-frâ'zi-â) [' + *phrasia*, speech] Excessive volubility or rapidity of speech, as seen in mental disorders. SYN. *tachyphasia*

tachyphrenia (tâk'i-frê'ni-â) [G. *tachys*, swift, + *phrên*, mind]. Abnormally rapid mental activity

tachyphylaxis (tâk'i-flî-âk'sis) [' + *phylaxis*, protection] Rapid immunization to a toxic dose of a substance by previously injecting tiny doses of the same substance.

tachypnea (tâk-ip-nê-â) [' + *pnoia*, breath]. Abnormal rapidity of respiration.

t. nervous. Forty or more respirations per minute

It occurs in hysteria, neurasthenia, etc.

tachypsychia (tâk-i-sî'ki-â) [' + *psychê*, soul]. Rapid action of psychic processes.

tachyrrhythmia (tâk-i-rith'mi-â) [' + *rhythmos*, rhythm]. 1. SYN: *tachycardia*. Rapid heart action. 2. Increase in frequency of brain wave: in electroencephalography up to 12 to 50 per sec.

tachysterol(e) (tâ-kis'tê-rôl). One of the isomers of ergosterol* obtained by irradiation.

tachysystole (tāk't-sis'tō-lē) [G. *tachys*, swift, + *systole*, contraction]. Abnormally rapid systole. See *extrasystole*.

tachytrophism (tāk't-trōf'izm) [' + *trophē*, nourishment, + *-ismos*, condition]. Accelerated metabolism.

tactile (tāk'til) [L. *tactilis*, tangible, from *tangere*, to touch]. Perceptible to the touch.

t. corpuscles. SYN. *Meissner's corpuscle*. Minute elongated bodies enclosing the endings of several afferent nerve fibers and serving as the receptor for slight pressure or touch. They are located in dermal papillae just beneath the epidermis and are most numerous on finger tips, toes, soles, palms, lips, nipples, and tip of tongue.

t. disk. SYN. *Merkel's disk*. Tiny expanded end of a sensory nerve fiber found in epidermis and in epithelial root-sheath of a hair.

t. system. That portion of the nervous system concerned with the sensation of touch. Includes sensory nerve endings (Meissner's corpuscles, Merkel's tactile disks, hair-root endings), afferent nerve fibers, conducting pathways in the cord and brain, and sensory (somesthetic) area of cerebral cortex.

tactometer (tāk-tōm'ēt-ēr) [L. *tactus*, touch, + G. *metron*, a measure]. Instrument for determining acuity of tactile sensiveness.

tactual (tāk-tū-al) [L. *tactus*, touch]. Relating to the sense of touch. SYN. *tactile*.

tactus (tāk'tus) [L. *tactus*]. Touch.

e. eruditus, f. expertus. Sensitive-ness of touch acquired by long practice, as by a diagnostician or surgeon.

taenia (tē'nī-ā) [L. *taenia*, a flat band]. 1. Any bandlike structure. 2. A tapeworm.

t. coli. BNA. One of the three bands of the large intestine into which muscular fibers are collected, i. e., *t. mesocolica* (mesenteric insertion), *t. libera* (opp. mesocolic band), and *t. omentalis* (at place of adhesion of omentum to transverse colon).

t. fimbriae. The folded fringed margin of the fimbria which lies at post end of the fornix. It is attached to the choroid plexus and lies in cavity of inferior cornua of the lateral ventricle.

t. fornix. T. fimbriae, q.v.

t. pontis. SYN. *fila lateralia*. One or two small transverse bands of fiber at rostral border of the pons.

t. semicircularis. SYN. *stria terminalis* (terminal striae) of the thalamus.

t. thalami. Structure separating superior surface from lateral surface of thalamus, its lateral portion containing the stria medullaris.

t. ventriculi quarti. SYN. *hugula*. The thickened line of attachment of the arachnoid to lateral surface of the medulla.

t. ventriculi tertii. SYN. *stria medullaris thalami*. The taenia of the third ventricle.

Taenia (tē'nī-ā). A genus of parasitic flatworms belonging to the class *Cestoda*, phylum *Platyhelminthes*. They are elongated, ribbonlike worms consisting of a scolex, usually armed, and a chain of segments (proglottids). Adults live as intestinal parasites of vertebrates; larvae parasitize both vertebrates and invertebrates which serve as intermediate hosts. SEE: *taeniasis*, *tapeworm*.

T. saginata. SYN. *beef tapeworm*. Tapeworm whose larval stages live in

cattle, the adult living in the intestine of man. Humans acquire it by eating insufficiently cooked beef infested with the encysted larval form (*Cysticercus* or *bladderworm*). Adults may reach a length of 15 to 20 ft. or longer.

T. sollum. SYN. *pork tapeworm*. Tapeworm whose larval stages live in hogs, the adult living in the intestine of man. Humans acquire it by eating insufficiently cooked pork infested with larval form. Infected pork containing the bladder worm (*Cysticercus cellulosae*) is called *measly* pork. The cysticerci may also develop in humans, infection occurring from self-infection with eggs from contaminate hands or by hatching of eggs liberated in the intestine.

taeniicide (tē'nī-ā-sid). An agent which kills tapeworms.

taeniasis (tē'nī-ā-sis). Condition of being infested with tapeworms of the genus *Taenia*. q.v. SEE: *tapeworm*.

taeniform (tē'nī-form). Having the structure of, or resembling a tapeworm.

taenifuge (tē'nī-fūj). An agent which expels tapeworms.

taeniphobia (tē'nī-fō'bī-ā). Morbid fear of becoming infested with tapeworms.

tagliacotian operation (tāl-yā-kō'shān). Plastic operation on the nose in which skin is used from another part of the body. SYN. *rhinoplasty*.

tagma (tāg'mā) [pl. *tagmas*, *tagmata*] [G. *tagma*, a thing arranged]. An aggregate of molecules, protoplasm.

tail (tāl) [AS. *taegel*]. Posterior, long, flexible terminus, as the extremity of the spinal column. SEE: *cauda*.

t. bone. Bone at caudal end of spine. SYN. *coccyx*.

tailor's cramp or spasm (tāl'lor). An occupational neurosis characterized by spasm of the muscles of the arms and hands.

Tail's law (tāt). Exploratory laparotomy should be made in every case of obscure abdominal or pelvic disease which is a threat to health or life.

T's. operation. Repair of a torn perineum. SYN. *perineorrhaphy*.

talaigia (tāl-ā'l'i-ā) [L. *talus*, heel, + G. *algos*, pain]. SYN: *pternaigia*. Pain in the heel or ankle.

talc, talcum (tālk, tālk'um) [L. *talcum*, powder]. Powdered soapstone; a soft, soapy powder, native hydrous magnesium silicate used as a dusting powder and as a filter.

talipes (tāl'i-pēs) [L. *talus*, heel, + *pēs*, foot]. Any of a number of deformities of the foot, esp. those occurring congenitally; a nontraumatic deviation of the foot in the direction of one or the other of the four lines of movement, or of two of these combined.

t. arcuatus. Exaggerated normal arch of the foot. SYN. *i. cavus*.

t. calcaneus (flexion). Heel alone touching the ground, the patient walking on inner side of heel. Often follows infantile paralysis of muscle of tendo Achillis.

t. cavus. Same as *t. arcuatus*.

t. equinus (extension). Form with walking on the toes.

t. percuatus. Excessive plantar curvature.

t. valgus (abduction). Form with everted foot.

t. varus (adduction). With inverted foot.

talipomanus (tāl-ip-ōm'ān-ūs) [L. *talus*, ankle, + *pēs*, foot, + *manus*, hand].

Deformity of the hand in which it is twisted out of shape. SYN: *clubhand*.

taloalcalcanal (tā'lō-kāl-kā'nē-āl) [" + *calcaneum*, heel bone] Pertaining to the talus and calcaneus, bones of the tarsus

talocrural (tā-lō-krū'rāl) [" + *crus*, *crur*, leg]. Pertaining to the talus and leg bones

f. **articulation**. The ankle joint, a ginglymus or hinge joint

talonid (tal'ō-nīd) [M.E. *talon*, from L. *talus*, heel]. The crushing region, the post. part. of a lower molar tooth.

talus (tā'lūs) [L. *talus*, ankle] BNA. The anklebone articulating with the tibia and fibula, and forming the ankle joint

tambour (tam'boor) [Fr. *tambour*, drum]. A shallow, drum-shaped appliance used in transmitting and registering arterial pulsations, blood pressure, respiratory movements, peristaltic contractions and other slight movements

tampon (tam'pon) [Fr. *tampon*, plug]. 1. A plug, usually of lint or cotton, for closing a wound or cavity, to absorb secretions, or to arrest hemorrhage. 2. To plug up a wound or cavity with a tampon, as to stop hemorrhage.

MATERIALS: Aseptic cotton, wool, oakum, gauze, etc.

Mikulicz drain or tampon is a capillary drain on a large scale and consists of a square piece of iodoform gauze of requisite size, placed in a cavity and filled with narrow strips of plain gauze until the necessary degree of compression is secured. Used where there is parenchymatous oozing. Serves as a tampon to arrest bleeding and also acts as a capillary drain.

Rectal tampon made of piece of rubber tubing, size of thumb, 12 in. in length, covered with iodoform gauze. Into this tube is inserted a glass cylinder 3 in. in length, over which the rubber tubing should extend 2 in. An umbrella of iodoform gauze, 12x12 in., is fastened to the tube by tying a silk ligature over it at a point corresponding with the glass cylinder. Strips of sterilized gauze are used in packing the space bet the tube and umbrella or mantle of gauze after the tube has been inserted into rectum.

f. **nasal**. Soft rubber bulb, dilated with compressed air, for plugging nostrils to stop hemorrhage from the nose

tamponade, tamponage (tām-pōn-ād', tām-pōn-āj) [Fr. *tampon*, plug] To use or make use of a tampon

f. **cardiac**. Condition resulting from accumulation of excess fluid in the pericardium. May result from pericarditis or injuries to the heart or great blood vessels, with accumulation of blood

tannic acid (tān'īk). Acid extracted from nutgalls. SYN: *tannin*, *q.v.*

tannin (tān'in). 1. Acid substance found in bark of certain plants and trees or their products, usually from nutgall. Found in coffee and to a greater extent in tea. 2. Any of several substances containing tannin.

ACTION AND USES: Astringent, antidote for various poisons, for burns, and as a hemostatic. It is constipating. It is partly eliminated in the urine as gallic acid.

tap (tāp) 1. [A.S. *taeppa*, tap]. To puncture or to empty of fluid by paracentesis. 2. [O.Fr. *taper*, of imitative origin]. A slight blow.

tapetum (tā-pē'tūm) [L. *tapete*, a carpet].

A layer of fibers from the corpus callosum forming roof and lateral walls of inf and post horns of lateral ventricles of the brain. Fibers pass to temporal and occipital lobes

tapeworm (tāp'worm) [A.S. *taeppa*, a narrow band, + *wurm*, worm]. Any of the species of parasitic worms belonging to the class *Cestoda*, phylum *Platyhelminthes*. A typical tapeworm consists of a *scolex*, with hooks and suckers for attachment, and a series of segments or *proglottids*, which vary in number from a few to several thousand. New proglottids are budded off of the *scolex*, so that a worm is actually a linear colony consisting of *immature*, *mature*, and *ripe* or *gravid* proglottids.

Adults live as endoparasites in the intestine. The terminal ripe proglottids break off and pass out with the feces. Upon disintegration eggs develop into minute six-hooked *oncospheres* which when ingested by proper intermediate host, usually another vertebrate, develop in muscle tissues into an encysted larva known as a *cysticercus* or *bladderworm*. Infestation occurs when uncooked meat containing bladderworms is eaten.

Species of medical importance are: *Diphyllobothrium latum*, *Echinococcus granulosus*, *Hymenolepis nana*, *H. diminuta*, *Taenia saginata*, and *T. solium*, *q.v.*

Also see *cysticercus*, *cysticercosis*, *hydatid*, *parganum*, *taeniasis*

SYM Often absent if numerous, may cause intestinal obstruction. Occasionally mild systemic symptoms may occur from absorption of metabolic wastes. Sometimes there are dyspeptic symptoms

f. **armed**. *Taenia solium*, the pork tapeworm, whose *scolex* possesses a row of hooks about the rostellum.

f. **beef**. *Taenia saginata*, *q.v.*

f. **dog**. *Diphylidium caninum*, *q.v.*

f. **dwarf**. *Hymenolepis nana*, *q.v.*

f. **fish**. *Diphyllobothrium latum*, *q.v.*

f. **mouse**. *Hymenolepis diminuta*, *q.v.*

f. **pork**. *Taenia solium*, *q.v.*

f. **rat**. *Hymenolepis diminuta*.

taphophobia, taphophobia (tāf'ē-fō'bi-ā, -ō-fō'bi-ā) [G. *taphos*, grave, + *phobos*, fear]. Abnormal fear of being buried alive.

tapinocephalic (tāp'in-ō-sēf-āl'īk) [G. *tapinos*, lying low, + *kephalē*, head]. Pert to flatness of top of cranium.

tapinocephaly (tāp'in-ō-sēf-ā-īl) [" + *kephalē*, head]. Flatness of top of the skull.

tapioca (tāp'ī-ō'kā) [Portuguese]. COMP. The starchy substance of the cassava plant; a strictly carbohydrate food.

AV. SERVING 40 Gm. PRO. 0.2, Fat a trace. CARBO. 35.2

ASH. CONST. Ca 0.023, P 0.090, Cl 0.018, S 0.029, Fe 0.0016. FUEL VALUE: 30 Gm. = 100 Cal, 1 lb. = 1520 Cal, 100 Gm. = 333 Cal.

ACTION Fattening. Easy to digest but leaves little residue

TIME FOR DIGESTION: One and two-thirds oz. in 2 3/4 hr.

RS. carbohydrate, starch, sugar.

tapiroid (tā'pīr-oyd) [Spanish *tapir*, tapir, + G. *eidōs*, form]. Resembling a tapir's snout; said of an elongated cervix uteri.

tapotement (tā-pōt-mōn') [Fr.]. Percussion in massage.

It is divided into: (a) *Beating* with the clenched hand; used for sciatica and muscular atrophy. (b) *Clapping*,

performed with the palm of the hand; used to reach superficial nerves. (c) *Hacking*, with the ulnar border of the hand; used principally around a nerve center and upon the muscles. (d) *Punctuation*, with the tips of the fingers; used principally around the heart and upon the head.

The strength of the manipulations is a principal point in the massage treatment, and care must be taken not to bruise the patient. As a rule, begin with moderate pressure, ascertaining from the patient his sensation. White petrolatum or some other oleaginous substance should be used to avoid abrading the skin. *See* *massage*.

tapping (tăp'ing) 1. [O Fr. *taper*, of imitative origin] Percussion in massage. *Syn.* *tapotement*. 2. [A.S. *taeppa*, *tap*] Removal of fluid from a cavity. *Syn.* *paracentesis*. *See* *thoracentesis*.

tarantism (tăr'ăn-tizm) [Italian *Taranto*, *tarantula*, + G. *-ismos*, condition] A nervous affection marked by stupor, melancholy and uncontrollable dancing mania.

Popularly attributed to bite of *tarantula*.

tarantula (tă-răn'tū-lă) A large venomous spider much feared by many people; however, its bite is relatively harmless. *See* *spider bite*.

taraxis (tă-răks'is) Inflammation of the conjunctiva.

Tardieu's echymoses or spots (tar-dyū') Subpleural spots of echymosis following death by strangulation.

target (tar'gēt) [O Fr. *targette*]. 1 PT: The electrode on which cathode rays within an x-ray tube are focused and from which roentgen rays are emitted; usually of a heavy metal such as tungsten. 2 A tiny figure on an ophthalmometer's arm whose image is used to determine the amount of corneal astigmatism. *Syn.* *mire*, *q.v.*

t. cell. An abnormal erythrocyte with rounded central area which stains deeply, surrounded by a lightly staining area which in turn is surrounded by denser cytoplasm at the periphery of the cell, the whole somewhat resembling a target with a bull's eye, found in certain types of anemia and after splenectomy.

t. cell anemia. *Thalassemia*, *q.v.*

t. organ. The organ or structure toward which the effects of a drug, hormone, or therapeutic agent are primarily directed.

Tarnier's sign (tahr-ne-ă') A sign of coming abortion, the disappearance of angle bet upper and lower uterine segments in pregnancy.

tarsadenitis (tar-săd'ē-nī'tis) Inflammation of the tarsal or meibomian glands of eyelid.

tarsal (tar'sāl) [G. *tarsos*, flat of foot, edge of eyelid] 1 Pertaining to the tarsus or supporting plate of the eyelid. 2 Pertaining to the ankle or tarsus.

t. arches. Two branches, sup and inf of the median palpebral artery supplying the eyelid.

t. bones. The seven bones of the ankle.

t. cartilage. *Syn.* *palpebral cartilage*. The dense connective tissue of the tarsus of eyelid. It is not cartilage.

t. glands. *Syn.* *meibomian glands*. Branched alveolar, sebaceous glands embedded in tarsus and opening on margin of eyelid.

t. lacrimal glands. Accessory lacrimal glands located on inner surface of eyelids, esp upper lid.

tarsalgia (tar-să'lji-ă) [G. *tarsos*, flat of the foot, + *algos*, pain] Pain in tarsus or ankle. May be due to flatfoot, shortening of Achilles tendon, or other causes.

tarsalia (tar-să'lī-ă) (sing. *tarsale*) [L.] The tarsal bones.

tarsalis (tar-să'līs) [L.] One of the tarsal muscles. *See* *Table of Muscles in Appendix*.

tarsectomy (tar-sĕk'tō-mī) [G. *tarsos*, flat of the foot, edge of eyelid, + *ektomē*, excision] 1 Excision of tarsus or a tarsal bone. 2 Removal of tarsal plate of an eyelid.

tarsitis (tar-sī'tis) [' + *-itis*, inflammation]. 1 Inflammation of tarsus of the foot. 2 Inflammation of eyelid's border. *Syn.* *blepharitis*.

tars- [G] Combining form meaning the flat of the foot, edge of the eyelid.

tarsocheilo-plasty (tar'sō-kī'lō-plās-tī) [G. *tarsos*, edge of eyelid, flat of the foot, + *cheilos*, lip, + *plassein*, to form]. Plastic surgery of borders of the eyelid.

tarsoclasia, tarsoclasia (tar'sō-kī-lă'sī-ă, tar-sōk'lās-is) [' + *klasis*, a breaking] Surgical fracture of the tarsus for correction of clubfoot.

tarsomalacia (tar'sō-mă-lă'sī-ă) [' + *malakia*, a softening]. Softening of the tarsal cartilages of the eyes.

tarsometatarsal (tar'sō-mēt-ă-tar'sāl) [' + *meta*, between, + *tarsos*, flat of the foot] Pert. to the tarsus and the metatarsus.

tarsophyma (tar'sō-fī-mă) [' + *phyma*, a growth] Any tarsal tumor of the eyelid. *Syn.* *hordoleum*, *ety.*

tarsoplasia, tarsoplasty (tar'sō-plăz-ă, tar'sō-plăs'tī) [' + *plassein*, to form] Plastic surgery of margin of the eyelid. *Syn.* *blepharoplasty*.

tarsoptosis (tars-ōp-tō'sis) [' + *ptōsis*, a drooping] Falling of the tarsus. *Syn.* *flatfoot*.

tarsorrhaphy (tar-sor'ă-fī) [G. *tarsos*, edge of eyelid, flat of the foot, + *rhaphe*, a seam] The operation of uniting the edges of the lids at the outer commissure for the purpose of reducing the width of the palpebral fissure.

tarsotomy (tar-sōt'ō-mī) [' + *tomē*, a cutting]. 1 Incision of tarsal cartilage of an eyelid. 2. Any surgical incision of the tarsus of the foot.

tarsus (tar'sus) (pl. *tarsi*) [G. *tarsos*, a flat structure] 1 The ankle, with its seven bones located between bones of lower leg and metatarsus. It forms the proximal portion of the foot. It consists of the following bones: *calcaneus* (os calcis), *talus* (astragalus), *cuboid* (os cuboideum), *navicular* (scaphoid), and *first, second, and third cuneiform bones*. The talus articulates with the tibia and fibula; the cuboid and cuneiform bones with the metatarsals.

See: foot, skeleton, names of individual bones 2 *Syn.* *tarsal plates* A curved plate of dense white fibrous tissue forming supporting structure of eyelid.

tartar (tar'ter) [G. *tartaron*, dregs]. Calcareous matter deposited upon the teeth.

t., cream of. Potassium bitartrate.

t. emetic. A poisonous, white, crystalline salt, the tartrate of potassium and antimony, used in medicine as a diaphoretic, emetic, expectorant, and counterirritant.

DOSAGE: As expectorant, $\frac{1}{40}$ gr. (0.003 Gm.); as emetic, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. (0.03 Gm.).

POISONING: *SYM* Vomiting severe and sometimes bloody. Abdominal pain, diarrhea, and cramps in legs. Skin is cold and later face becomes cyanotic. Urine suppressed. Delirium and convulsions may occur.

TREATMENT: If stomach is not emptied by vomiting, use stomach tube. Give strong coffee or tea, or a half teaspoonful of tannic or gallic acid in a half glass of water. Follow with soothing drinks, such as white of an egg in water, barley water or milk. Stimulate if collapse is present. Keep patient warm.

tartaric acid (tar-tar'ik). An acid derived from lees of wine and certain plants, occurring in 4 forms. Sometimes used in artificial lemonades or in effervescent drinks and is rarely toxic unless taken in large doses.

tar cells. Certain cells containing altered nuclear material appearing along with L.E. cells in suspensions of leukocytes or bone marrow cells from patients with disseminated lupus erythematosus.

tartrate. A salt of tartaric acid.

taste (tást) [*O* Fr *taster*, to feel, to taste]. 1. To try or perceive by touch of the tongue. 2. A chemical sense dependent upon sense organs on the surface of the tongue when they are in contact with a substance to ascertain its attributes, the nervous impulses being carried to the brain by the lingual (from the anterior two-thirds of the surface) and the glossopharyngeal (from the posterior third) nerves.

Taste sensation is experienced through stimulation of gustatory nerve endings in the tongue. There are 4 fundamental taste sensations. *sweet, bitter, sour, and salt.*

Loss of taste may be due to bilateral disease of chorda tympani nerve and of gustatory fibers of the glossopharyngeal nerve.

RS: *ageusia, agnosia, alliaceous, alitrogeusia, amblygeusia, appetite, caccogeusia, calyculus gustatorius, degustation, dysgeusia, gustation, gustatory, hypergeusia, hypogeusia, oxygeusia, parageusia, pseudogeusia.*

t., after. The persistence of a taste sensation after removal of original stimulus.

t. area. Area in cerebral cortex at lower end of somesthetic area.

t. blindness. Inability to taste certain substances such as phenylthiocarbamide (PTC). May be due to a hereditary factor which is transmitted as a mendelian recessive trait.

t. buds. Sensory end-organs which mediate the sensation of taste. They are oval structures located on surface of tongue, esp sides of circumvallate papillae, on soft palate, epiglottis, and portions of pharynx. Each contains sensory, gustatory (taste) cells and supporting (sustentacular) cells. When stimulated by chemical stimuli, they give rise to sense of taste. *See: taste cells.*

t. cells. *SYN: gustatory cells.* Neuroepithelial cells within a taste bud which serve as receptors for the sense of taste. Each possesses a terminal *taste hair* which projects through the inner *taste pore*.

T. A. T. Abbr. for toxin-antitoxin.

taurocholemia (taw'rô-kô-lê'mî-â) [*G. tauros, a bull, + cholê, bile, + atma, blood*]. Taurocholic acid in the blood.

tauto- [*G.*] A form meaning *the same*.

tautomeral, tautomerie (taw-tôm'er-âl -to-mêr'ik) [*G. tauto, the same, + meros, a part*]. Noting certain neurons which send processes to the white matter on the same side of the spinal cord.

tautomerism (taw-tôm'er-izm) [*" + " + -ismos, condition*]. Phenomenon in which 2 formulae are possible but only one stable substance is obtainable.

tautorotation (taw'tô-rô-tâ'shùn) [*" + L. rotâre, to turn round*]. A change in specific rotation which occurs when a solution of certain sugars stands a while.

taxis (tâk'sis) [*G. taxis, arrangement*]. 1. Manual replacement of displaced structures. 2. The response of an organism to its environment, a turning toward (positive taxis) or away from (negative taxis) a particular stimulus, e.g. *chemotaxis, q.v.*

t., bipolar. Replacing of a retroverted uterus by drawing down the cervix in the vagina and pressing upward through the rectum.

taxonomy (tâks-ôn'ô-mî) [*" + nomos, law*]. Laws and principles of classification of animals and plants.

Tay-Sachs disease. The infantile form of amaurotic family idiocy characterized by a cherry-red macula lutea. It is a disorder of lipid metabolism.

T. b. Abbr. for *tubercle bacillus* and for *tuberculosis*.

Tb. Abbr. for *terbium*.

tblsp. Abbr. for *tablespoon*.

Tc. *SYMS* for *technetium*.

t. d. s. Abbr. meaning *take 3 times a day*.

Te. 1. *SYMS* for *tellurium*. 2. Abbr. for *tetanus*.

tea (tê). 1. An infusion of a medicinal plant. 2. Leaves of plant *Thea chinensis*, from which a beverage is made.

Comp. It contains dextrin, gum, nitrogenous extracts, oxalates, phosphate of potassium, and its active principle, *theine*, a trimethyl xanthine resembling caffeine. Tea also contains tannin, an astringent, the amount in tea being two to three times that in coffee; otherwise, the constituents of tea are practically the same as those of coffee.

t., black. Tea made from leaves which have been fermented before they are dried.

t., green. Tea prepared by heating leaves in open trays.

t., Paraguay. A tea made from the leaves and stems of the *Ilex paraguayensis*. It is a stimulating drink and contains volatile oil, tannin, and caffeine.

TEAB. Abbr. for *tetraethylammonium bromide*.

TEAC. Abbr. for *tetraethylammonium chloride, q.v.*

tear (târ). To separate or pull apart by force.

tears (têrz) [*AS têar*]. 1. The watery saline solution secreted by the lacrimal glands. *q.v.* 2. Hardened lumps or tearlike drops of any gummy or resinous material.

tease (têz) [*A.S. taesan, to pluck*]. To separate a tissue into minute parts with a needle to prepare it for the microscope.

teaspoon. Abbr. *tsp.* A spoon holding approximately 4 ml. (cc.) or 1 fluid dram.

teat (têt) [*M.E. tete, from A.S. tit, teat*]. 1. The nipple of the mammary gland. *SYN: papilla mammitia.* 2. Any protuberance resembling a nipple.

teatulation (têt'ô-lâ'shùn) [*A.S. tit, teat*]. The development of a nipplelike elevation.

technic (tĕk-nĕk') [Fr. from G. *technē*, art]. Details of a procedure or of an operation.

technical (tĕk-nī-kal) [G. *technikos*, skilled]. Requiring technic or special skill.

technician (tĕk-nīsh'ān) [G. *technē*, art]. One skilled in a special art.

t., medical laboratory. A person who has received special training in medical laboratory procedures

techno- [G.]. Combining form meaning art, skill.

technologist (tĕk-nŏl'ō-jist). A technician, esp. who is highly trained

t., medical. A medical technician who is certified by the Registry of Medical Technologists of the American Society of Clinical Pathologists.

tecno- [G.]. Combining form meaning child.

tectocephaly (tĕk-tō-sĕf'āl-i) [L. *tectum*, roof, + G. *kephalē*, head]. Possession of a boat-shaped cranium SYN *scaphocephalism*.

tectonic (tĕk-tŏn'ik) [G. *tektōn*, a builder]. Relating to plastic surgery

tectorial (tĕk-tŏr'i-āl) [L. *tectum*, roof]. Pert. to a roof or covering SYN: *tegmen-tal*.

tectorium (tĕk-tŏr'i-ūm) [L. *tectōrium*, a covering]. 1 Any rooflike structure 2. Corti's membrane. SYN *membrana tectoria*.

tectospinal (tĕk'tō-spī-nāl) [L. *tectum*, roof, + *spina*, thorn] From the tectum mesencephali to the spinal cord.

t. tract. A tract of white fibers of the spinal cord passing from the tectum of midbrain on 1 side, crossing, and going down through the medulla to the spinal cord.

tectum (tĕk'tūm) [L. *tectum*, roof]. 1. Any structure serving as, or resembling, a roof 2. The dorsal portion of the midbrain consisting of the sup. and inf. colliculi (corpora quadrigemina).

t. mesencephali. Roof of the midbrain including the corpora quadrigemina.

teeth (tĕth) (sing. *tooth*) [A.S. *tōth*, tooth]. Hard, bony projections in jaws serving as organs of mastication, there being 32 permanent teeth, 16 in each jaw. They include the following types incisors, canines, (cusplids), premolars (bicusplids), and molars (For numbers of each, see table below)

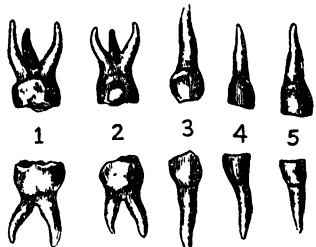
t., anterior. Two canine and four incisors in each jaw.

t., auditory. SYN: *Huschke's a. teeth*. Minute toothlike projections along the free margin of the labium vestibulare of the cochlea.

t., back. All posterior teeth (to the canines) of the molar series.

t., deciduous. Temporary or milk teeth; those comprising the first set which are shed

t., Hutchinson's. Lateral incisors of upper jaw when pegged and central incisors of same jaw having convex sides



TEETH, DECIDUOUS.

1. Second molar. 2. First molar. 3. Canine. 4. Second incisor. 5. First incisor.

and crescentic notches on their cutting edges, noted only on permanent teeth, indicating hereditary syphilis.

t., malacot'ic. Those which are apt to decay, soft in structure and white in color.

t., milk. SYN: *deciduous teeth*. The first set of teeth

t. permanent. Those of the second dentition, replacing the deciduous teeth

t., secondary. The permanent teeth erupting about the 6th year and being complete about the 15th year.

t., sclerotic. Yellowish teeth that are naturally hard and not subject to ready decay.

t., temporary. Those of the first dentition, the milk or deciduous teeth

teething (tĕth'ing) [A.S. *tōth*, tooth]. Eruption of the teeth. SYN: *dentition*.

tegmen (tĕgmĕn) (pl. *tegmina*) [L. *tegmen*, covering]. A structure that covers a part

t. mastoideum. Bony roof of mastoid cells

t. tympani. BNA Roof of tympanum separating middle ear from cranial cavity.

t. ventriculi quarti. The roof of the fourth ventricle

tegmental (tĕgmĕn'tāl) [L. *tegumentum*, covering] Relating to a tegument or tegumentum, covering.

t. field of Forel. Three masses of fibers (fields H. H₁, H₂ located in the ventral thalamus

t. nuclei. Several masses of gray matter lying in tegumentum of midbrain and upper portion of the pons. Include the dorsal, pedunculopontile, reticular, and ventral nuclei.

tegumentum (tĕgmĕn'tūm) [L. *tegumentum*, covering]. 1. A roof or covering. 2. The dorsal portion of cruri cerebri of the midbrain. It contains the red nucleus and nuclei and roots of the oculomotor nerve

tegument (tĕg'mĕnt) [L. *tegumentum*, a covering]. 1. The skin; the covering

TEETH	DECIDUOUS		PERMANENT
	Erupt	Shed	Erupt
Central incisors	7½ mos.	7 yrs.	6-8 yrs.
Lateral incisors	7-9 mos.	8 yrs.	7-9 yrs.
Canines	16-18 mos.	10 yrs.	9-11 yrs.
First premolars			9-10 yrs.
Second premolars			10-12 yrs.
First molars	12-14 mos.	10 yrs.	6-7 yrs.
Second molars	20-24 mos.	12 yrs.	11-13 yrs.
Third molars			17-21 yrs.

of the body. **SYN:** *integument*. 2. A covering structure.

tegumental, tegumentary (tĕg'ū-mĕn'tāl, -tā-rĭ) [L. *tegumentum*, a covering].

Concerning a tegument, covering.
teichopsia (tĕ-kŏp'sī-ā) [G. *teichos*, wall + *opsis*, vision]. Zigzag lines bounding a luminous area appearing in the visual field causing a temporary blindness in that portion of the eye, sometimes accompanying severe sick headaches and mental or physical strain **SYN:** *scotoma*, *scintillating*.

tenodynia (tĕ'nŏ-dĭn'ī-ā) [G. *tenŏn*, tendon, + *odynĕ*, pain]. Pain in the tendons **SYN** *tenodynia*.

tela (tĕ'lā) [L. *tĕla*, web] Any weblike structure.

t. choroïdea. Part of the pia mater covering roof of the 3rd and 4th cerebral ventricles.

t. subcutanea. Subcutaneous connective tissue, superficial fascia.

t. submucosa. The submucosa of the intestine.

telalgia (tĕl-āl'jī-ā) [G. *tĕle*, far away, + *algos*, pain]. Pain felt at a distance from its stimulus **SYN** *pain*, *referred*.

telangiectasia, telangiectasis (tĕl-ān'jī-ĕk-tā'zhī-ā, -ĕk'tā-sis) [G. *telos*, end, + *ageion*, vessel, + *ektasis*, dilatation]. Dilatation of capillaries and sometimes of terminal arteries producing an angioma of maculalike appearance, or hyperemic spot.

It may be as a birthmark, or become apparent in young children. In adults probably due to several causes, such as indigestion, gastritis, gallbladder disease, cirrhosis of the liver, exposure to weather, goiter, tuberculosis, and infections. May occur on thighs, nose, or face.

t. faciei. Acne rosacea, *q v*
t., hereditary hemorrhagic. **SYN:** *Oster-Weber-Rendu disease*. A hereditary disease characterized by thinness of walls of blood vessels of nose, skin, and digestive tract and tendency to hemorrhage.

t. lymphatica. Tumor composed of dilated lymph vessels.

t., spider. A stellate angioma (nevus araneus).

telangiectoma (tĕl-ān-jī-ĕk-tŏ'mā) [" + " + " + -oma, tumor] Angioma from dilatation of capillaries or arterioles. **SYN:** *telangioma*.

telangitis (tĕl-ān-jī'tīs) [" + " + -itis, inflammation]. Inflammation of the capillaries.

telangioma (tĕl'ān-jī-ŏ'mā) [" + " + -oma, tumor] A tumor made up of dilated capillaries or arterioles.

telangiosis (tĕl-ān-jī-ŏ'sis) [" + " + -osis, condition]. Disease of capillary vessels.

tele-, **tel-** [G.] Combining forms meaning at a distance, far off.

telecardiogram (tĕl'ĕ-kar'dī-ŏ-grām) [G. *tĕle*, distant, + *kardia*, heart, + *gramma*, a writing]. A cardiogram which records at a distance from the patient. **SYN:** *teleelectrocardiogram*.

telecardiography (tĕl'ĕ-kar'dī-ŏ-grā-fī) [" + " + *graphiein*, to write]. Process of taking telecardiograms.

telecardiophone (tĕl'ĕ-kar'dī-ŏ-fŏn) [" + " + *phŏnĕ*, voice]. A stethoscope will magnify heart sounds so that they may be heard at a distance from patient.

teleceptive (tĕl-ĕ-sĕp'tiv) [" + L. -*ceptivus*, receiving, from *capere*, to take]. Relating to a teleceptor.

teleceptor (tĕl'ĕ-sĕp-tŏr) [G. *tĕle*, distant, + L. *ceptor*, a receiver] **SYN:** *telecep-*

tor. A distance receptor; a sense organ that responds to stimuli arising some distance from the body. **Ex:** eye, ear, nose.

telekinesis (tĕl'ĕ-sĭn-ĕ'zī-ā) [" + *kinĕsis*, movement]. Apparent automatic movement of an object produced without contact with any stimulus or power.

telecuretherapy (tĕl-ĕ-kū-rī-thĕr'ā-pī) [G. *tĕle*, distant, + *cure* + G. *therapeia*, treatment] Application of radium rays from a distance from a patient.

teledendrite, teledendron (tĕl-ĕ-dĕn'drīt, -dĕn'drŏn) [G. *tĕle*, distant, + *dendron*, a tree] **SYN** *teledendron*. The terminal processes of an axon.

telediastolic (tĕ'lĕ-dī-as-tŏ'lĭk) [G. *telos*, end, + *diastolĕ*, a dilatation]. Concerning the last phase of the diastole.

telegony (tĕl-ĕg'ŏ-nī) [G. *tĕle*, distant, + *gonĕ*, offspring]. An alleged theory that the male sperm from a dam's first sexual contact modifies the blood of the female, thus influencing the offspring resulting from mating with another sire.

This is supposed to be due to the absorption of the male sperm by the mucous tissue of the female's genitals, then entering the lymphatics and blood stream.

teleelectrocardiogram (tĕl'ĕ-lĕk'trŏ-kar'dī-ŏ-grām) [" + *ĕlektron*, amber (electricity), + *kardia*, heart, + *gramma*, a writing]. One taken with a galvanometer attached to the patient by a wire some distance from the instrument. **SYN** *telecardiogram*.

telencephalic (tĕl-ĕn-sĕf-āl'ĭk) [" + *ĕkephalos*, brain]. Pert. to the endbrain (telencephalon).

telencephalon (tĕl-ĕ-sĕf'ā-lŏn) [G. *telos*, end, + *ĕkephalos*, brain]. The embryonic endbrain or ant. division of the prosencephalon from which the cerebral hemispheres, corpora striata, and rhinencephalon develop.

teleo- [G.]. Combining form meaning perfect, complete.

teleology (tĕl-ĕ-lŏ'ŏ-jī) [G. *telos*, end, + *logos*, a study]. The belief that everything has a final purpose.

teleopsis (tĕl-ĕ-ŏp'sī-ā) A visual disorder in which objects perceived in space have excessive depth or close objects appear far away.

teleorganic (tĕl'ĕ-ŏr-gān'ĭk) [" + *organon*, organ] Necessary to organic life **SYN** *vital*.

teleotherapeutics (tĕl'ĕ-ŏ-ther-ā-pū'tĭks) [" + *therapeutikĕ*, treatment]. The use of hypnotic suggestion in the treatment of disease **SYN** *suggestive therapeutics*.

telepathist (tĕl-ĕp'ā-thĭst) [G. *tĕle*, distant, + *pathos*, feeling]. One who claims the ability to read the mind of others.

telepathy (tĕl-ĕp'ā-thī) [" + *pathos*, feeling]. Supposed communication of one mind with another at a distance without any means known to physical or psychological science **SYN:** *transference*, *thought*; *teleesthesia*.

tele-radiography (tĕl'ĕ-rā-dī-ŏ-grā-fī) [G. *tĕle*, distant, + L. *radius*, ray, + G. *graphiein*, to write] Radiography with the tube about 2 meters (6½ ft.) from the body. **SYN:** *teleroentgenography*.

telergy (tĕl'er-jī) [" + *ergon*, work]. 1. Action without conscious exercise of the will. **SYN:** *automatism*. 2. Hypothetical action of one individual's thoughts upon brain of another by transmission of some unknown form of energy.

teleroentgenography (tĕl'ĕ-rĕnt'gĕn-ŏg'rā-fī) [" + *roentgen* + G. *graphiein*, to

write]. Radiography in which the tube is about 2 meters (6½ ft.) from the body. *SYN: teleradiography.*

telesthesia (tél-és-thé-zí-á) [*† + aisthēsis*, sensation] 1 An impression received at a distance without normal operation of organs of sense. 2 Distance perception. *SYN: telepathy.*

telosyphilis (tél-ō-sif'il-is) [*† + syphilis*]. 1 Congenital syphilis without lesions. *SYN: metasypylis.* 2 Any nonsyphilitic condition due to syphilis. *SEE: parasypylitic.*

telesystolic (tél-ō-sis-toi'ik) [G. *telos*, end, + *systolē*, contraction] Pert to the termination of the cardiac systole.

teletherapy (tél-ē-thēr-ā-pl) [G. *tēle*, distant, + *therapeia*, treatment]. Absent treatment; treatment of disease by telepathy*, method of mental healers.

tellurium (tél-ū-rī-ūm) [L. *tellus*, tellur-, earth] *SYMS: Te At wt 127.61, At. no. 52* A nonmetallic element used as an electric rectifier and in coloring glass.

POISONING SYM: Garlic odor of all secretions and excretions. A disagreeable odor to the breath with suppression of perspiration and saliva, resulting in dry skin and mouth. Anorexia, nausea, drowsiness, and weakness often found.

F: A TREATMENT Saline cathartics, increase fluid intake, induce perspiration, otherwise treatment is symptomatic.

teleceptor. Teleceptor, *q.v.*

telodendron (tél-ō-dén-drōn) [G. *telos*, end, + *dendron*, a tree] The more or less diffuse arborizations at the end of an axon or its collaterals.

teleolecithal (tél-ō-lēs'i-thāl) Term applied to an ovum in which the yolk is concentrated at one end.

telelemma (tél-ō-lēm-mā) The membrane covering motor end-plate in a striated muscle fiber.

telophase (tél-ō-fāz) [G. *telos*, end, + *phasis*, a phase]. The final phase or stage of mitosis (karyokinesis) during which reconstruction of the daughter nuclei takes place and the cytoplasm of the cell divides giving rise to two daughter cells.

telosynapsis (tél-ō-sin-āp'sis) End-to-end union of pairs of homologous chromosomes during gametogenesis.

telotism (tél-ō-tizm) [*† + -ismos*, process]. The entire performance of a function, as that of one of the senses.

TEM. Abbr for triethylene melamine. *SEE: nitrogen mustard.*

temperament (tēm-per-ā-mént) [L. *temperamentum*, mixture] Individual peculiarity of physical and mental organization.

temperate (tēm-per-it). Moderate; not excessive.

temperature (tēm-per-ā-tūr) [L. *temperatura*, proportion] 1 Degree of heat of a living body; loosely, body heat above normal. 2 Degree of hotness or coldness of a substance.

(a) Body temperature varies with different organs' areas, and with the time of day. The temperature in the liver may be 105.1° F., while that under the tongue is 98.6° F.; the temperature under the arm at 2 P. M. may be 99.0° F. and at 2 A. M. 96.7° F.; the rectal temperature is likely to be 0.5 to 0.75° above the oral.

One of the mechanisms for raising temperature is muscular work (as in shivering); one for lowering it is sweat-

ing. The interplay of such processes keeps the body temperature constant.

(b) Body temperature may be measured by a clinical thermometer placed in the mouth, rectum, or under the arm. Rectal temperature is usually about 5° F. higher than by mouth; axillary temperature about 5° F. lower.

Body temperature is the result of the balance between heat production and heat loss. 85% of body heat is lost through the skin, the remainder via lungs and through digestive and urinary excretions. Regulation of body temperature is accomplished principally through thermoregulatory centers located in the hypothalamus. Elevation of temperature above normal is designated fever (pyrexia), subnormal temperature is hypothermia.

Respiration, Pulse and Temperature Ratio		
Respirations	Pulsations	Temperature
18	80	99° F.
19 (plus)	88	100° F.
21	96	101° F.
23	104	102° F.
25 (minus)	112	103° F.
27	120	104° F.
28 (minus)	128	105° F.
30	136	106° F.

Temperature Indications

107° F. Generally fatal except in intermittent fever.

106° F. Intense fever.

105° F. High fever, dangerous.

104° F. Severe fever.

102° F. Moderate fever.

101° F. Slight fever.

98.6° F. Normal.

98° F. Subnormal.

96° F. Subnormal.

94° F. Algid collapse.

93° F. Fatal collapse except in cholera.

80-84° F. Fatal.

f., absolute. T measured from absolute zero, —273° C.

f., axillary. Thermometer is placed in apex of axilla with arm pressed closely to side of body. Temperature usually about 1° F. lower than oral temp.

f., body. The t. of the body.

f., critical. The t. below which a gas may be converted to liquid form by pressure.

f., curve. Line indicating the fluctuations of t. for a given period.

f., high. More alarming with wet skin than with dry skin.

f., inverse. Condition in which body temperature is higher in the morning than in the evening.

f., maximum. Bacr: T. above which growth will not take place.

f., mean. The average t. for a stated period in a given locality.

f., minimum. Bacr: T. below which growth will not take place.

f., normal. T. of the body in health, 98.6° F. (37° C.) in man.

f., optimum. T. at which an operation is best carried out, as the culture of a given organism.

f., oral. Thermometer is held for three minutes under patient's tongue with the lips closed. It should not be taken for at least 10 min. after ingestion of hot or cold liquids. It is not advisable for infants, mouth-breathers, comatose patients, or those extremely ill.

t., rectal. The thermometer should be inserted at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. and allowed to remain 3-5 minutes. Do not take following rectal operation or if rectum is diseased. Rectal temperature is more accurate than either oral or axillary temperatures. It averages about 1° F. higher than by mouth.

t., room. T. bet. $65-80^{\circ}$ F.

t. scale. Graduated device marked at regular intervals on a thermometer to register temperature

RS thermometer scale.

t. scale, absolute. One in which absolute zero (-273° C. or -459.4° F.) is taken as zero. This is the point at which gasses theoretically are without volume, molecular motion has ceased, and there is complete absence of heat.

t. senses. The sensations of warmth resulting from raising the temperature of the skin and that of cold aroused by lowering it. The sensation of warmth is mediated by *Ruffini's corpuscles*, that of cold by *end-bulbs of Krause*. These receptors are distributed so as to form cold and warm spots on the skin. There are an estimated 250,000 cold spots, 30,000 warm spots. Afferent impulses from receptors, on reaching the thalamus, may give rise to crude uncritical temperature sensations; on being relayed to the somesthetic area of the cortex they result in discrete and fairly well localized sensations of heat and cold. Adaptation is rapid.

t., subnormal. T. below the normal of 98.6° F.

t., zero. T. at which heat and cold are not felt by a sensory end organ.

Temperature Scale (Approximate)

	Degrees Fahrenheit
Alcohol boils	173.1
Acetic acid melts	62.6
Bacillus coli communis dies in 10 minutes	140.0
Bacillus typhosus dies in 10 minutes	136.4
Bacillus acidilactici dies in 10 minutes	133.0
Bacteria, most die but not all spores	144.0
Blood heat	98.0
Bread, white, bakes at	464.0
whole wheat, bakes at	430.0
graham, bakes at	400.0
diastase most active	140.0
favorable to fermentation	107.6
Butter melts	91.4
Caramel point	350.0
Casein, hardens slightly	214.0
Cream, rises slowly at	50.0
Egg, albumen coagulates, hardens coagulation complete	212.0
dissolved albumen rises	160.0
Fever, in febrile diseases may go as high as	110.0
almost certain death except in intermittent	108.6
generally fatal except in intermittent	107.0
intense	106.0
high (dangerous)	105.0
severe	104.0
moderate	102.0
slight	101.0
Fungus of yeast destroyed	125.0
Germ, Miquel's temperature for destruction of all germs in 1 hour's heating under pressure	221.0
Microorganisms checked	32.0
destroyed but no spores	154.4

Degrees Fahrenheit

Milk boils	213.5
scalded	196.0
pasteurized (for 30 minutes)	143.0
sterilizes	180.0
lactalbumin coagulates	122.0
freezes	31.1
Pneumococcus dies in 10 minutes at	126.5
Rennin enzyme destroyed	140.0
Stearin melts	131.0-140.7
Storage, beef, fresh, lowest	37.0
beef, fresh, highest	39.0
fish	30.0
fish, fresh, best for	25.0
fish, for cold	15.0
fruits, fresh, highest	39.0
fruits, dried, highest	35.0
fruits, bananas, berries, lemons	36.0
fruits, cranberries	34.0
fruits, cantaloupe, watermelon, apples	32.0
fruits, apples, lowest for	31.0
ham and lard	35.0
meats, brined	35.0
mutton and veal, highest	36.0
mutton and veal, lowest	32.0
oysters in tub	35.0
oysters in shell	40.0
pork, highest	33.0
pork, lowest	30.0
poultry, fresh, best	29.0
vegetables, highest	35.0
Water, boils	212.0
simmers	185.0
warm	92-100.0
lowest for hot water	100.0
highest for an emetic	95.0
lowest tepid	95.0
lowest for an emetic	32.0
freezing point	32.0
cold	32-63.0
Yeast, most favorable to growth	84.0
most favorable for development	66.0
life of, suspended	32.0
killed	212.0

See thermometer, thermometry.

temperature, words pert. to: algid, a. stage, algogenic, Baruch's sign, chafage, cold, enthermic, frigid, frigidity, frigorific, hardening, heat, infant, myothermic, pseudocrisis, respiration, temperature scale, "therm-" words

temple (tēm'pl) [O.Fr. from L. *tempora*, pl. of *tempus*, temple]. The region of head in front of ear and over the zygomatic arch.

tempolabile (tēm'pō-lā'b'l) [L. *tempus*, time, + *labilis*, unstable]. Becoming altered spontaneously within a definite time.

temporal (tēm'por-āl) [L. *temporalis*, pert. to time, pert. to temples] 1. Pert. to or limited in time. 2. Relating to the temples

t. bone. A bone on both sides of the skull at its base SYN. *os temporale*. SEE: Arnold's canal, mastoid, petrosa, petrosal, squamous, styloid process.

Composed of squamous, mastoid, and petrous portions, the latter enclosing the organ of hearing.

t. line. One of two lines on lateral surface of frontal and parietal bones which mark upper limit of temporal fossa.

t. lobe. Lobe of cerebrum located laterally and below frontal and occipital lobes. Contains auditory receptive areas.

temporalis (tēm'pō-rā'līs) [L.]. Muscle in temporal fossa which elevates the mandible. SEE: *Muscles*, Table of, in Appendix.

temporo- [L.]. Combining form meaning *temples of the head*.

temporomaxillary (tēm'por-ō-māk'sīl-lā-rī) [L. *tempus*, *tempor-*, temple]. Pert. to the temporal and maxillary bones.

temporooccipital (tēm'por-ō-ōk-sīp'ī-tāl) [' + *occipitalis*, pert. to the occiput]. Pert. to the temporal and occipital bones or their regions.

temporosphenoid (tēm'por-ō-sfē'nōyd) [' + *G. sphēn*, wedge, + *eidos*, form]. Pert. to the temporal and sphenoid bones.

temulence (tēm'ū-lēns) [L. *temulentia*, intoxication]. Drunkenness; intoxication.

tenacious (tē-nā'shūs) [L. *tenax*, *tenac-*, holding]. Adhering to; adhesive; retentive.

tenaculum (tēn-āk'ū-lūm) [L. *tenaculum*, a holder]. Sharp, hooklike, pointed instrument with slender shank for grasping and holding a part, as an artery.

t., abdominal. Longer than others with smaller hook. *Sim's*, *Emmet's*, *Kelly's*, etc.

t., uterine. Heavier and shorter hook used for manipulating uterus.

tenalgia (tēn-āl'jī-ā) [G. *tenōn*, tendon, + *algos*, pain]. Pain in a tendon. SYN: *tenodynia*.

t., crepitans. Inflammation of a tendon sheath which on movement results in a crackling sound SYN: *tendosynovitis crepitans*.

tenderness (tēn'dēr-nēs) [M.E. *tendre*, from L. *tener*, tender]. Sensitiveness to pain upon pressure, usually cutaneous.

tendinitis (tēn-dīn'īt'is) [L. *tendo*, tendon, + *G -itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of a tendon. SYN: *tenonitis*, *i. tenonitis*.

tendinoplasty (tēn'dī-nō-plās'tī) [' + *G. plassem*, to form]. Plastic surgery of tendons SYN: *tenontoplasty*, *tenoplasty*.

tendinosuture (tēn'dīn-ō-sū'tūr) [' + *sutura*, a seam]. The suturing of a divided tendon SYN: *tenorrhaphy*.

tendinous (tēn'dīn-ūs) [L. *tendinōsus*, like a tendon]. Pert. to, composed of, or resembling tendons

t., synovitis. Inflammation of a tendon's synovial sheath.

tendo (tēn'dō) (pl. *tēdīnes*) [L. *tendo*, tendon]. A tendon.

t., Achil'lis. The tendon of the soleus and gastrocnemius muscles inserted into tuberosity of the os calcis. SEE: *leg for illustration*.

t., calca'neus. BNA. Same as *t. Achillis*.

tendolysis (tēn-dōl'ī-sīs) [' + *G. lysis*, a loosening]. The process of freeing a tendon from adhesions.

tendon (tēn'dūn) [L. *tendo*, tendon] Fibrous connective tissue serving for the attachment of muscles to bones and other parts. SYN: *sineu*.

RS: *Achilles' jerk*, *achillobursitis*, *achillotomy*, *aponeurotomy*, *chorda*, *sineu*, "*teno-*" words.

t., Achilles'. The large tendon at lower end of gastrocnemius muscle, inserted into the os calcis

It is the strongest and thickest one in the body.

t., calcaneous. Achilles* tendon.

t., cells. Fibroblasts of white fibrous connective tissue of tendons arranged in parallel rows

t., central. The central portion of the diaphragm consisting of a flat aponeurosis in which fibers of the diaphragm are inserted.

t., reflex. Reflex act in which a muscle contracts when its tendon is percussed.

t., r., patellar. SYN: *patellar reflex*, *knee jerk*. Slight extension of the leg when tendon of quadriceps muscle is tapped immediately below the patella. Patient should be sitting with foot resting on floor but bearing no weight and leg slightly extended at the knee (angle about 120°).

t., spindle. Fusiform nerve ending in a tendon.

t., superior (of Lockwood). Portion of fibrous ring from which sup. oblique muscle of eye originates.

t. of Zinn. Portion of the fibrous ring (*annulus tendineus communis*) from which inf. rectus muscle of eye originates

tendoplasty (tēn'dō-plās'tī) [L. *tendo*, tendon] Reparative surgery of an injured tendon. SYN: *tenoplasty*, *tenontoplasty*

tendosynovitis (tēn'dō-sīn'ō-vīt'is) [' + *syn*, with, + *L. ovum*, egg, + *G -itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of a sheath of a tendon or the tendon. SYN: *tendovaginitis*, *tenontothectis*.

t., crepitans. T. accompanied on movement by a crackling sound

tendotome (tēn'dō-tōm) [' + *G. tomos*, a cutting]. Instrument for severing a tendon. SYN: *tenotome*.

tendotomy (tēn-dōt'ō-mī) [' + *G. tomē*, a cutting]. Division of a tendon. SYN: *tenotomy*.

tendovaginal (tēn'dō-vāj'ī-nāl) [' + *vagina*, sheath]. Relating to a tendon and its sheath.

tendovaginitis (tēn'dō-vāj'īn'īt'is) [' + *G -itis*, inflammation] Inflamed condition of a tendon and its sheath. SYN: *tenontothectis*.

Tenebrio (tē-nē'brī-ō). A genus of beetles including the species of *T. molitor* which serves as intermediate host of the tapeworm *Hymenolepis diminuta*

tenec'tomy. Excision of a lesion of a tendon or tendon sheath; removal of a ganglion or xanthoma.

tenesmic (tēn-ēz'mīk) [G. *tenesmos*, a stretching]. Pert. to or like tenesmus.

tenesmus (tē-nēz'mūs) [G. *tenesmos*, a stretching] Spasmodic contraction of anal or vesical sphincter with pain and persistent desire to empty the bowel or bladder, with involuntary, ineffectual straining efforts.

teni. For words beginning with *teni* not listed here, see *taeni*.

teniasis (tē-nī'ās-is) [' + *G. -iasis*, a condition]. Presence of tapeworms in the body.

tenifuge (tēn'fī-ūj) [' + *jugare*, to put to flight] Causing or that which causes expulsion of tapeworms. SYN *teniafuge*.

ten'nis el'bow. An obscure, insidious, distressing complaint after playing tennis following a period of muscular inactivity of the arm or following a long duration of play.

SYN: *radiohumeral bursitis*, *epicondylitis*.

ETIOL: It may involve inflammation of the radiohumeral bursa or partial avulsion of the common extensor tendon with consequent periositis.

SYM: Pain over lat. epicondyle of humerus radiating to outer side of arm and forearm and aggravated by dorsiflexion and supination of wrist. Weakness of wrist and difficulty in grasping objects.

TREATMENT: In mild cases, immobilization by a splint or adhesive strapping, supplemented by heat or dia-

thermy. In long continued cases, surgical intervention is indicated
teno- [G.]. Combining form meaning tendon.

tenodesis (tên-ôd'e-sîs) [G. *tenôn*, tendon, + *desis*, a binding]. Suturing of the end of a tendon to a point of attachment.

tenodynia (tên-ô-dîn'î-â) ['' + *odynê*, pain]. Pain in a tendon. SYN: *tenalgia*.

tenomyoplasty (tên-ô-mî'ô-plâs'tî) ['' + *mys*, *my-*, muscle, + *plassein*, to form]. Reparative operation upon a tendon and muscle. SYN: *tenotomyoplasty*.

tenomyotomy (tên-ô-mî-ô'tô-mî) ['' + " + *tomê*, a cutting]. Excision of lateral portion of a tendon or muscle.

tenonec'tomy. Excision of a portion of a tendon.

tenonitis (tên-ôn-î'tîs) 1. [G. *tenôn*, tendon, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of a tendon. SYN *tenonitis*. 2. [Tenon + G. *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of Tenon's capsule.

tenonometer (tên-ô-nôm-ô'ter) [G. *teinetein*, to stretch, + *metron*, a measure]. Device for measuring amount of intraocular tension.

Tenon's capsule (tê-non'). A thin connective tissue envelope of the eyeball behind the conjunctiva.

T's. space. One bet the post surface of the eyeball and Tenon's capsule.

tenotitis (tên-ôn-î'tîs) [G. *teinetein*, to stretch, + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of a tendon. SYN: *tendinitis*, *tenositis*.

tenontodynia (tên-ôn-tô-dîn'î-â) ['' + *odynê*, pain]. Pain in a tendon. SYN: *tenalgia*, *tenodynia*.

tenontography (tên-ôn-tog'râ-flî) ['' + *graphein*, to write]. A treatise on the tendons.

tenontology (tên-ôn-tôl-ô-jî) ['' + *logos*, a study]. The study of the tendons.

tenotomyoplasty (tên-ôn-tô-mî'ô-plâs'tî) ['' + *mys*, *my-*, muscle, + *plassein*, to form]. Plastic surgery, including muscle and tendon repair, in treatment of hernia. SYN: *tenomyoplasty*.

tenotomyotomy (tên-ôn-tô-mî-ô'tô-mî) ['' + " + *tomê*, a cutting]. Cutting of the principal tendon of a muscle, with excision of the muscle in part or in whole. SYN: *myotomotomy*.

tenotoplasty (tên-ôn-tô-plâs'tî) [G. *tenôn*, tendon, + *plassein*, to form]. Plastic surgery of defective or injured tendons. SYN: *tenoplasty*.

tenotothecitis (tên-ôn-tô-thê-sî'tîs) ['' + *thêkê*, sheath, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of a tendon and its sheath. SYN: *tendosynovitis*, *tendovaginitis*, *tenosynovitis*.

t. steno'sans. A chronic form of t. with narrowing of the sheath.

tenophyte (tên-ô-ftî) ['' + *phyton*, a growth]. A cartilaginous or osseous growth on a tendon.

tenoplasty (tên-ô-plâs'tî) ['' + *plassein*, to form]. Reparative surgery of tendons. SYN: *tenotomyoplasty*.

tenorrhaphy (tên-ô-râ-flî) ['' + *rhaphe*, a seam]. Suturing of a tendon.

tenositis (tên-ô-sî'tîs) ['' + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of a tendon. SYN: *tenonitis*.

tenostosis (tên-ô-tô'sîs) ['' + *osteon*, bone, + *-osis*, condition]. Conversion of a tendon into bony tissue.

tenosuspension (tên-ô-sus-pen'shun) [G. *tenôn*, tendon, + L. *suspensio*, a hanging under]. Suspension of the humerus by a layer of a tendon to the acromion process.

tenosuture (tên-ô-sû'tûr) ['' + L. *sutura*, a stitch]. Reunion of a divided tendon. SYN: *tenorrhaphy*.

tenosynovectomy (tên-ô-sîn-ô-vêk'tô-mî). Excision of a tendon sheath.

tenosynovitis (tên-ô-sîn-ô-vî'tîs) ['' + *syn*, with, + L. *ovum*, egg, + G. *-itis*, inflammation]. 1. Inflammation of a tendon and its sheath. 2. Inflammation of a tendon sheath.

t. crepitans. Inflammation of a tendon sheath in which a cracking sound is heard on motion.

ETIOLOGY May follow puncture wounds, contusions, and lacerations, or from lymphatic extension from an abrasion. SYN: Pain, finger rigid, excessive tenderness.

Most commonly affects flexor tendons.

TREATMENT Early drainage, rest.

t. hyperplastica. Painless swelling of extensor tendons over the wrist joint.

tenotome (tên-ô-tôm) ['' + *tomos*, a cutting]. Instrument for section of a tendon.

tenotomist (tên-ô-tô-mîst) ['' + *tomos*, a cutting]. Specialist in tenotomy.

tenotomy (tên-ô-tô-mî) ['' + *tomê*, a cutting]. Section of a tendon.

tenovaginitis (tên-ô-vâj-in-î'tîs) [G. *tenôn*, tendon, + L. *vagina*, sheath, + G. *-itis*, inflammation] SYN *tenotothecitis*. Inflammation of a tendon sheath.

tension (tên'shûn) [L. *tensio*, a stretching]. 1. Process or act of stretching; state of being strained or stretched. 2. Pressure, as arterial tension. 3. Expansive force of a gas or vapor. 4. PT. A synonym for voltage, thus high tension would mean high voltage.

Thus, to say that the tension of oxygen in arterial blood is 100 mm. of mercury means that the blood contains as much oxygen as it would absorb if exposed to pure oxygen at a pressure of 100 mm. of mercury long enough to reach equilibrium, or if exposed to a gaseous mixture in which the partial pressure of oxygen was 100 mm. of mercury. This method of expression is very convenient in explaining the direction in which the respiratory gases diffuse within the body.

t. arterial. SYN: *arterial blood pressure*. Tension resulting from the force exerted by the blood on the walls of arteries.

t. of gases. Gas pressure measured in percentages of atmospheric pressure.

When in solution, gases are measured by gas pressure in surrounding medium sufficient to prevent gas from escaping from the solution.

t. headache. Headache caused by sustained tension of muscles of the face, neck, and scalp.

t. intraocular. Internal pressure of liquid within eyeball.

t. intravenous. Force exerted by the blood on the walls of a vein.

t. muscular. That condition of a muscle in which fibers tend to shorten and thus perform work, or liberate heat.

t. premenstrual. Condition occurring periodically usually a week or ten days before menstruation characterized by extreme nervousness and irritability, emotional instability, headaches, and sometimes depression. Usually disappears a few hours after onset of menstrual flow.

t. surface. Molecular property of film on surface of a liquid to resist rupture, the particles tending to pull inward.

f. suture. One used to reduce pull of the edges of a wound.

tensiophone (tên'si-ô-fôn) [L. *tensio*, tension, + G. *phônê*, sound] Device for obtaining blood pressure readings by auscultation and palpation.

tensor (tên'sor) [L. *tensor*, a stretcher]. A muscle making a part tense. SEE. *Muscles*, Table of, in Appendix.

tent (tênt) [O Fr. *tente*, from L. *tenta*, stretched out] 1. To keep open with a tent 2. A portable covering or shelter composed of fabric

f. oxygen. A tent which can be placed over a bed for the administration of oxygen usually to the very sick, restless, and uncooperative patients

tentative (tên'tâ-tiv) [L. *tentativus*, from *tentare*, to try] Noting a diagnosis subject to change because of insufficient data; experimental.

tenth cranial nerve. Nerve supplying most of the abdominal viscera, the heart, lungs, and esophagus SYN. *vagus nerve*, qv SEE: *cranial nerves* in Appendix

tentigo (tên-ti'gô) [L.]. Abnormal sexual desire SYN: *lasciviousness*, *lust*, *nymphomania*, *satyriasis*

tentorial. Pertaining to a tentorium

f. notch. SYN. *foramen ovale* of *Pacchioni* An arched cavity formed by the anterior and inner border of the tentorium cerebelli

f. pressure cone. Projection of a portion of temporal lobe of cerebrum through the incisura of the tentorium due to increased intracranial pressure

tentorium (tên-tô'ri-um) [L. *tentorium*, tent] A tentlike structure or part.

f. cerebelli. BNA. The process of the dura mater bet the cerebrum and cerebellum supporting the occipital lobes

tentum (tên'tum) [L. *tentum*, from *tendere*, to stretch]. The penis

tenuate (tên'û-ât) To make thin

tenuity (tên'û-i-ti) The state or condition of being thin

tenuous (tên'û-ûs) Thin, slender, minute

tephromalacia (têf'rô-mâl-â'si-â) [G. *tephros*, gray, + *malakia*, softening]. Softening of the gray substance of brain or spinal cord

tephromyelitis (têf'rô-mi-êl-i'tis) [“ + *myelos*, marrow, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the gray matter of the spinal cord SYN: *poliomyelitis*.

tephrosis (têf'rô'sis) [“ + *-osis*, condition] Incineration; cremation

tephrylometer (têf-ri-lom-ê-ter) [“ + *ylê*, matter, + *metron*, a measure] Device for measuring the thickness of the cerebral cortex, the gray matter of brain

tepid (têp'id) [L. *tepidus*, lukewarm]. Slightly warm; lukewarm.

f. bath. One about 86° F (30° C)

tepidarium (têp-id-â'ri-um) [L. pert to a warm bath]. A place for a warm bath.

TEPP. Abbr. for *tetraethylpyrophosphate*.

ter- [L.]. Combining form meaning *thrice*.

teramorphous (têr-â-morf'ûs) [G. *teras*, monster, + *morphê*, form] Similar to, or of the nature of a monster

ter'as. A monster. Pl. *terata*

teratic (têr-ât'ik) [G. *teratikos*, monstrous]. Pert. to a monster.

teratism (têr-â-tizm) An anomaly or structural abnormality either inherited or acquired

f. acquired. One resulting from a prenatal environmental influence

f. atresic. One in which natural openings such as the mouth or anus fail to form

f. casemic. One in which a normal union of parts fails to occur.

f. ectogenic. One in which parts are absent or defective

f. ectopic. One in which a part becomes displaced

f. hypergenetic. One in which a part is exceptionally large.

f. symphysic. One in which parts which are normally separate are fused

terato- [G.]. Combining form meaning a *marvel*, *prodigy*, *monster*

teratoblastoma (têr'â-tô-blâs-tô'mâ) [G. *teras*, *terat-*, monster, + *blastos*, germ, + *-oma*, tumor]. A tumor containing embryonic material but which is not representative of all 3 germinal layers. SEE: *teratoma*

teratogenesis (têr-â-tô-gên-ês-is) The development of abnormal structures in an embryo, the development of a monster

teratoid (têr-â-toyd) [G. *teras*, *terat-*, monster, + *eidos*, form]. Resembling a monster.

f. tumor. Tumor of embryonic remains from all of the germinal layers. SYN. *teratoma*.

teratology (têr-ât-ôl'ô-jî) [“ + *logos*, a study]. Branch of science dealing with the study of monsters.

teratoma (têr-â-tô'mâ) [“ + *-oma*, tumor] Congenital tumor containing embryonic elements of all 3 primary germ layers, as hair, teeth, etc SYN. *dermoid*

teratomatous (têr-â-tô'mâ-tus) [“ + *-oma*, tumor]. Pert to or resembling a teratoma

teratophobia (têr'â-tô-fô'bi-â) [“ + *phobos*, fear] Abnormal fear of giving birth to a monster or of being in contact with one

teratosis (têr-â-tô'sis) [“ + *-osis*, condition] A monstrosity

ter'bium. SYMS Tb At wt 158.93, At no. 65 A metal of the rare earths.

tere (tê're) [L. rub] Rub.

terebinthinate (têr'ê-bin'thi-nât) [L. *terebinthus*, turpentine]. Containing or agent containing turpentine

terebrant, terebrating (têr'ê-brant, -brât-ing) [L. *terebrâre*, to bore]. Boring or piercing, said of pain

terebration (têr'ê-brâ'shun) [L. *terebrâre*, to bore]. 1 The act of boring SYN. *trephining*. 2 A boring pain

teres (tê'rêz) [L. *teres*, rounded, polished] 1. Round and smooth, cylindrical 2 A cylindrical muscle

f. major. A muscle that draws the arm down and back

f. minor. A muscle inserted in the great tuberosity of the humerus, which rotates the humerus outward and abducts it

tereti- [L.]. Combining form meaning *round*.

tergo- [L.]. Combining form, *the back*.

tergotin. Vitamin T

tergum (têr'gum) [L.]. The back.

ter in die [L.] Three times a day. ABBR: tid

term (term) [L. *terminus*, a boundary].

1. A limit or boundary. 2. A definite period 3 The normal period of pregnancy, namely nine months

f. birth. One occurring at expected time of delivery, one not premature

terminal (têr'mîn-âl) [L. *terminus*, a boundary] Pert. to or placed at the end

f. arteriole. One with no branches, but which splits into capillaries

f. bars. Minute bars of dense intercellular cement which occupy and bind them together

t. ganglia. Those of the parasympathetic division of the autonomic nervous system that are located in or close to walls or visceral structures such as heart, intestines, etc.; also called *peripheral ganglia*

t. infection. One appearing in the late stage of another disease; often fatal.

t. veins. One of two veins (ant and post) draining portions of the brain and emptying into int. cerebral veins

terminology (ter-mīn-ŏl-ŏ-jī) [*L. terminus*, term., + *G. logos*, word]. The special terms used in any field, as an art or science. **SYN** *nomenclature*.

termitin. Vitamin T.

ternary (ter'nā-rī) [*L. ternarius*, triple]. 1. Threefold; triple, third. 2. Composed of 3 elements.

t. acid. An inorganic acid containing hydrogen and 2 other elements

teroplerin (ter-ŏp'ter-in) Trade name for sodium pteroyl triglutamate solution Used for palliation of certain symptoms of malignancy in treatment adjunctive to x-ray, radium, and surgery

ter-pin hy'drate. USP. White crystalline substance with a turpentine taste made by the interaction of rectified spirits of turpentine, alcohol, and nitric acid

ACTION AND USES As an antiseptic and expectorant

DOSAGE (average) · 4 gr (0.25 Gm.).

terra (tēr'ā) [*L.*] Earth, soil.

t. al'ba. White clay.

t. fullon'ica. Fuller's earth.

terracing (ter'ās-ing) [*OFr terrace*] Surturing in several rows through thick tissues in closing a wound

terramycin (ter'rā-mī-sin) A proprietary name for the oxy derivative of tetracycline An antibiotic biosynthesized by *Streptomyces rimosus* It is a broad spectrum antibiotic effective against both Gram negative and Gram positive bacteria, rickettsias, and some viruses

terror (ter'or) [*L. terror*, fear]. Very great fear

t., night. Nightmare or night terror, esp of children

tertian (ter'shūn) [*L. tertianus*, pert. to the third]. Occurring every 3rd day

t. fever. A malarial fever with paroxysms every other day

t. malaria. Caused by *Plasmodium vivax*, *q.v.* **SEE** *malaria*

tertiary (ter'shi-ā-rī) [*L. tertius*, third]. Third in order or stage

t. alcohol. One containing the trivalent group COH

t. syphills. Third and most advanced stage of syphilis

tertipara (tēr-tip'ā-rā) [*L. tertius*, third, + *parēre*, to bring forth] A woman who has given birth to 3 children

tessellated (tēs'el-ā-tēd) [*L. tessella*, a square]. Composed of little squares.

test (test) [*L. testum*, an earthen vessel]. 1. An examination 2 Method to determine the presence or nature of a substance, or the presence of a disease. 3 A chemical reaction. 4. A reagent or substance used in making a test.

t., acetone. Test for presence of acetone in the urine; made by adding a few drops of sodium nitroprusside to the urine along with strong ammonia water. Presence of acetone causes formation of a magenta ring at outline of contacts

t., Allen-Daisy. Test to determine amount of estrogen content in female blood serum by its reaction on secretions of mice.

t., Aschheim-Zondek. Test for pregnancy by injecting the patient's urine subcutaneously in immature female mice.

t., Binet-Simon. Method of ascertaining the mental capacity of children by asking a series of suitable questions. **SEE** *Binet age*

t., bluret. Test for the presence of proteins or urea

t., Brouha. Test for pregnancy by injecting the urine of the patient into male mice for 8 to 10 days. Positive reaction indicated by hypertrophy and hyperemia of the seminal vesicles

t., Chrobak. Cancer is present if probing an eroded cervix produces bleeding and crumbling of the tissue.

t., Friedman. Test for pregnancy by injecting urine of the patient into unmated mature female rabbits, a positive reaction being indicated by formation of corpora lutea and corpora haemorrhagica

t., Gelle's. Test for ear lesions by employing rubber tubing and a tuning fork

t., Huhner. Aspiration of vagina within an hour after coitus, to investigate sperm activity

t., Kahn's. Precipitation test for syphilis

t. paper. Paper used in making tests, as litmus paper

t., pregnancy. Test to determine pregnancy.

t., Rubin. Test for patency of the fallopian tubes by insufflation with carbon dioxide; used to determine cause of sterility

t., Schiller's. Test for cancer of the cervix by painting with iodine solution, since cancer cells do not stain with iodine, they turn white or yellow

t., Schneider's. A pregnancy test using female rabbits

t., Schwabach's. Test for hearing using tuning forks

t. solution. A standard solution used in making a test

t. tube. A plain tube of thin glass, closed at 1 end, used for simple tests.

t., urea balance. Test of the kidney function by measuring intake and output of urea

t., Wassermann. Diagnostic test for syphilis based on principle of fixation of complement.

testectomy (tēs-tēk'tō-mī) [*L. testis*, testicle, + *G. ektomē*, excision]. 1 Removal of a testicle **SYN** *castration* 2 Removal of a corpus quadriginimum

testes (tēs'tēs) (sing. *testis*) [*L.*]. The plural of *testis*, *q.v.*

testicle (tēs'tī-kl) [*L. testiculus*, a little testis]. A testis, *q.v.*

testicular (tēs-tīk'ū-lār) [*L. testiculus*, a little testis]. Relating to a testicle.

testis (tēs'tīs) (pl. *testes*) [*L. testis*, testicle] **SYN** *testicle*. The male gonad. One of two reproductive glands located in the scrotum which produce the male reproductive cells or spermatozoa and the male hormone, *testosterone*

Each is an ovoid body about 4.0 cm long and 2 to 2.5 cm in width and thickness, enclosed within a dense inelastic fibrous *tunica albuginea*. The testis is divided into numerous lobules separated by *sepia*, each lobule containing one to three *seminiferous tubules* within which the spermatozoa arise. The lobules lead to *straight ducts* which join a plexus, the *rete testis*, from which 15-20 *efferent ducts* lead to the *epididymis*. The epididymis leads to the

ductus deferens through which sperm are conveyed to the urethra.

Between the seminiferous tubules are located the *interstitial cells* (cells of Leydig) which are considered to be the source of the male hormone(s).

The testes are suspended from the body by the *spermatic cord*, a structure extending from inguinal ring to testis. It contains the ductus deferens, testicular vessels (spermatic artery, vein, lymph vessels) and nerves.

Hyperfunction (hypergonadism) may cause early maturity, such as dentition, large sexual organs with early functional activity, and growth of hair.

Hypofunction (hypogonadism) is indicated by undeveloped testes, absence of body hair, high-pitched voice, sterility, smooth skin, loss of sex desire, low metabolism, and eunuchoid or eunuch type.

t., abdominal. An undescended testis which remains within body cavity.

t., compression reflex. Contraction of abdominal muscles following moderate compression of testis.

t., descent of. Change in position of the testis from abdominal cavity to scrotum during fetal life.

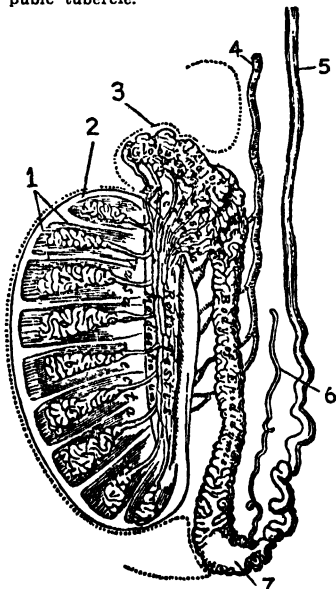
t., displaced. A testis within (abnormally) the inguinal canal, or pelvis.

t., femoral. An inguinal testis which is near or over the femoral ring.

t., inverted. One reversed in the scrotum so that the epididymis attaches to the ant. instead of post. part of gland.

t., perineal. One which is located in the perineal region outside the scrotum.

t., puboscrotal. One located over pubic tubercle.



TESTIS AND EPIDIDYMIS

1. Septa. 2. Tunica albuginea. 3. Tunica vaginalis. 4. Spermatic artery. 5. Ductus deferens. 6. Caudal aberrant ductule. 7. Tail of epididymis.

t., undescended. One or both remain in the inguinal canal or abdominal cavity at birth.

testitis (tēs-l'ītis) [L. *testis*, testicle, + G. *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of a testis. *SYN orchitis*.

testitolecisis (tēs'ti-lōks-i-kō'sis) [' + G. *toxikon*, poison, + *-osis*, condition]. A toxic state sometimes following ligation of the vas deferens.

test meal. A meal usually small and of definite quality and composition, given to aid in chemical analysis of the stomach contents or x-ray diagnosis of the stomach.

testosterone (tēs-lōs'ter-ōn) [L. *testis*, testicle] An androgen isolated from the testes of a number of animals including man and considered to be the principal testicular hormone produced in man. It is a steroid produced by the interstitial cells of Leydig. It has been prepared synthetically by conversion of other sterols, esp. cholesterol.

ACTION. It accelerates growth in tissues upon which it acts and stimulates blood flow. It stimulates and promotes the growth of secondary sexual characters and is essential for normal sexual behavior and the occurrence of erections. It is essential for normal growth and development of the male accessory sexual organs. It is responsible for deepening of the male voice at puberty, greater muscular development in men, development of beard and pubic hair, and distribution of fat in adult men. It also affects many metabolic activities.

tetanic (tē-tān'ik) [G. *tetanikos*, pert to a stretching] 1. Pert to or producing tetanus. 2. Any agent producing tetanic spasms.

t., convulsion. A tonic one with constant muscular contraction.

tetaniform (tē-tan'f-form) [G. *tetanos*, tetanus, + L. *forma*, shape]. Resembling tetanus.

tetanigenous (tēt'ā-nīdj'ā-nūs) Causing tetanus or tetanic spasms.

tetanilla (tēt-ān-ī'l'ā) [L.] 1. Mild form of tetany* without rigidity. 2. Twitchings of a limited group of muscular fibers with clonic paroxysmal contractions.

tetanism (tēt'ān-īzm) [G. *tetanos*, tetanus, + *-ismos*, condition] Persistent muscular hypertonicity resembling tetanus, esp. in infants.

tetanization (tēt-ān-i-jā'shūn) [G. *tetanos*, tetanus] 1. Production of tetanus or tetanic spasms by induction of the disease. 2. Induction of tetanic contractions in a muscle by electrical stimuli.

tetanize (tēt-ān-īz) [G. *tetanos*, tetanus] To induce tonic muscular spasms.

tetanode (tēt'ā-nōd) [+ *-eidos*, form]. 1. Resembling tetanus. *SYN tetanoid*. 2. Noting interval bet. recurrent tonic spasms in tetany.

tetanoid (tēt-ā-nōyd) [' + *eidos*, form] Resembling tetanus. *SYN tetaniform*.

t., paraplegia. Paralysis of lower extremities due to lateral sclerosis of spinal cord. *SYN spastic paraplegia*.

tetanolysin (tēt'ā-nō-l'īsin) A hemolytic component of the toxin produced by *Clostridium tetani*, causative organism of tetanus.

tetanomotor (tēt'ān-o-mō'tor) [' + L. *motor*, a mover]. Appliance for the production of tetanic motor spasms mechanically by shocking a nerve.

tetanophil, *tetanophilic* (tēt'ān-ō-fil, tēt'ān-ō-fil'ik) [' + *philein*, to love]. Possessing an affinity for tetanus toxin.

tetanospasmin (tēt'ā-nō-spās'min). A

component of the toxin produced by tetanus bacillus which is responsible for tetanic convulsions

tetanus (têt'â-nûs) [G. *tetanos*, tetanus].

1. An infectious, acute disease due to the toxin of *Clostridium tetani*, in which there is a state of more or less persistent, painful tonic spasm of some of the voluntary muscles. 2. A state of sustained contraction of a muscle, esp. that induced experimentally.

Usually begins gradually, but may begin suddenly, may be of brief duration or last some weeks. The first sign is stiffness of the jaw and esophageal muscles and some of the muscles of neck. Soon the jaws become rigidly fixed (trismus, or lockjaw), the voice is altered, muscles of the face contract, producing a wild, excited expression, a compound of bitter laughter and crying (risus sardonius). The muscles of back, extremities, and penis become tetanic.

If the patient be bent back in a bow, the condition is termed *opisthotonos*, if he be bent to the side, *pleurothotonos*, if he be bent forward, *emprosthotonos*.

The paroxysms are reflex, and are excited by noise, currents of air, and even irritation of bedclothes. The temperature usually rises and may attain remarkable height (113° F.), and continues to rise for a time after death. The pain is great, patient also suffering from hunger, thirst, and want of sleep. The mind is clear. This disease is usually, but not always, fatal, the patient expiring from asphyxia or exhaustion.

RS. *emprosthotonos*, *lockjaw*, *opisthotonos*, *pleurothotonos*, *posture*, *risus sardonius*.

t., anticus. Form in which the body is bowed forward.

t., antitoxin. An antibody which develops in the blood of man or other animals (horse) as a result of infection by the tetanus organism (*Clostridium tetani*) or inoculation with tetanus toxin or toxoid. 2. A sterile solution of antibody globulins derived from the blood of horses or cattle immunized against tetanus toxin. It is used to produce passive immunity to prevent the development of tetanus and in the treatment of active tetanus. Prophylactic dose is 1500 units injected subcutaneously, for active tetanus, 5000 to 20,000 units injected intravenously or subcutaneously.

t., artificial. Form produced by a drug like strychnine or by mechanical appliance.

t., ascending. Tetanus in which muscle spasms occur first in lower part of body, then spread upward finally involving muscles of head and neck.

t., cephalic. Form due to a wound of the head, esp. one near the eyebrow. It is marked by trismus, facial paralysis on one side, and pronounced dysphagia, resembles rabies, often fatal.

t., cerebral. A form produced by inoculating the brain of animals with tetanus antitoxin, marked by epileptiform convulsions and excitement.

t., chronic. SYN. *delayed tetanus*. 1. A latent infection in a healed wound which is reactivated upon opening the wound. 2. A form of tetanus in which onset and progress of the disease is slower and more prolonged and symptoms less severe.

t., descending. Tetanus in which muscle spasms occur first in head and neck and later are manifested in other muscles of body.

t., dorsalis. Tetanus in which the body is bent backward.

t., extensor. That which affects the extensors especially.

t., head. Kopf tetanus.

t., hydrophobic. Kopf tetanus.

t., idioopathic. That which occurs without any visible lesion.

t., imitative. Hysteria which simulates tetanus.

t., infantum. Tetanus of young infants, due to infection of umbilicus.

t., intermittent. SYN. *tetany*.

t., Kopf. Form due to a wound of the head, esp. one near the eyebrow. It is marked by trismus, facial paralysis on one side, and pronounced dysphagia; resembles rabies, often fatal. Called also *cephalic tetanus*, *head tetanus*, *hydrophobic tetanus*.

t., lateralis. Form in which the body is bent sideways.

t., local. Tetanus characterized by spasticity of a group of muscles near the wound. Trismus (contraction of jaw muscles) is usually absent.

t., neonatorum. Tetanus of very young infants, usually due to infection of navel.

t., paradoxus. Cephalic tetanus in which condition is combined with paralysis of the facial or other cranial nerve.

t., posticus. Same as *t. dorsalis*.

t., postoperative. T. which follows an operation.

t., puerperal. T. which occurs in childbed.

t., rheumatic. Form due to exposure to cold and wet.

t., Ritter's. Tetanic contractions at opening of a constant current which has been passing along a nerve for some time; seen in tetany.

t., toxic. Produced by overdose of nuxvomica or strychnine.

t., toxoid. Tetanus antitoxin modified by treatment with formaldehyde so that its toxicity is greatly reduced but its capacity to promote active immunity has been retained.

t., traumatic. T. which follows wound poisoning.

tetany (têt'â-nî) [G. *tetanos*, tetanus]. A nervous affection, characterized by intermittent tonic spasms, which are usually paroxysmal and involve the extremities; most frequent in the young; frequently associated with pregnancy or lactation.

ETIOLOGY. Tetany is induced by changes in pH and extracellular calcium which increase nervous and muscular excitability. Causative factors are parathyroid deficiency or operative removal of parathyroids in thyroidectomy, alkalosis, vitamin-D deficiency, or alkalosis.

SYM. Characterized by nervousness, irritability and apprehension, numbness and tingling of the extremities, cramps of the various muscles, particularly those of the hands, producing a typical accoucheur type of hand and extreme extension of the feet. Cataract is prone to develop in persons afflicted with tetany. Bilateral tonic spasms in arms and legs, jaws rarely involved. Contractions usually paroxysmal and are attended with pain. Electrocontractility of muscles greatly exaggerated. May be slight edema. Sensation not disturbed; mind clear, fever slight or absent.

SIGNS: Characteristic diagnostic signs are (a) Trousseau's sign, (b) Chvostek's sign, and (c) the peroneal sign, *q.v.*

Prolongation of the isoelectric phase of the ST segment of the ECG is usually indicative of low calcium

Proc: Usually favorable Attacks following thyroidectomy and lavage sometimes fatal.

t., alkalotic. That resulting from respiratory alkalosis as in hyperventilation, or from metabolic alkalosis induced by excessive intake of sodium bicarbonate or excessive loss of chlorides by vomiting, gastric lavage, or suction.

t., duration. Continuous contraction, esp. in degenerated muscles, in response to a continuous electric current

t., epidemic. Syn: *rheumatic tetany* A form of tetany occurring in Europe, esp. in the winter season It is of short duration and seldom fatal.

t., gastric. Severe t from stomach disorders accompanied by tonic, painful spasms of extremities.

t., gutturotetany. Stammering resulting from tetanoid laryngeal spasm

t., hyperventilation. T. caused by continued forced respiration

t., hypocalcemic. Tetany due to low serum calcium and high serum phosphate levels May be due to (a) lack of vitamin D, (b) factors which interfere with calcium absorption, such as steatorrhea or infantile diarrhea, or (c) defective renal excretion of phosphorus

t., latent. That which requires mechanical or electrical stimulation of nerves to show characteristic signs of excitability

t., manifest. When characteristic symptoms such as carpopedal spasm, laryngospasm, and convulsions are present

t., parathyroid. Syn: *hypoparathyroidism* T. resulting from excision of the parathyroid gland or from hyposecretion of the parathyroid gland as a result of disease or disorders of the gland

t., rachitic. That due to hypocalcemia accompanying vitamin D deficiency

t., thyroprival. That resulting from removal of thyroid gland accompanied by removal of parathyroid glands

tetacone (têt'ar-kôn) [G *tetartos*, fourth, + *kônos*, cone]. Fourth or distolingual cusp of an upper molar tooth Syn: *tetartocone*.

tetartanopia, tetartanopsia (têt'ar-tân-ô'-pi-â, -ôp'si-â) ["" + *ôps*, eye, — + *opsis*, vision]. Symmetrical blindness in the same quadrant of each visual field. Syn: *hemianopsia, quadrant*

tetartocone (têt-ar'tô-kôn) ["" + *kônos*, cone]. The distolingual cusp of an upper molar tooth. Syn: *tetacone*.

tethelin (têth'é-lin) [G. *têthêlos*, flourishing]. A substance derived from the ant. lobe of the pituitary having an accelerating effect on growth

tetmil (têt'mil). Ten millimeters, a unit of measurement.

tetra-, tetr- [G.] Combining forms meaning *four*.

tetrabasic (têt'râ-bâ'sik) [G. *tetra*, four, + *basis*, base]. Having 4 replaceable hydrogen atoms, said of an acid or acid salt.

tetrablastic (têt'râ-blâs'tik) ["" + *blastos*, germ]. Having 4 germinal layers, the *ectoderm*, *endoderm*, and 2 *mesodermic* layers.

tetrabromofluorescein (têt'râ-brôm'ô-flû-or-ês'in, -ê-in). A dye, $C_{20}H_2Br_4O_6$, obtained from action of bromine on fluorescein, used as a stain in microscopy. Syn: *eosin*.

tetracaine hydrochloride. A surface, infiltration, and intraspinal anesthetic. **tetrachlorethylene** (têt'râ-klor-êth'il-ên). A clear, colorless liquid with a characteristic odor.

Uses As anthelmintic, resembling in action carbon tetrachloride, but less toxic.

DOSAGE 45 m (3 cc.), followed by saline cathartic.

tetracid (tê-trâs'id) [G. *tetra*, four, + *L. acidus*, sour] 1. Able to react with 4 molecules of a monoacid or 2 of a diacid to form a salt or ester, said of a base or alcohol; term disapproved by some authorities 2 Having 4 hydrogen atoms replaceable by basic atoms or radicals, said of acids 3 An acid containing 4 acid hydrogen atoms

Tetracoccus (têt'râ-kôk'ús) ["" + *kokkos*, berry] Genus of micrococcus arranged in groups of 4 by division into 2 planes

tetracrotic (têt'râ-krô'tik) ["" + *krotos*, a beat]. Noting a pulse or pulse tracing with 4 upward strokes in the descending limb of the wave Syn *catacrotic*.

tetrad (têt'râd) [G. *tetras*, *tetrad-*, number four] 1 A group of 4 things with something in common 2 An element having a valence or combining power of 4 3 A group of 4 similar bodies 4 A group of 4 parts, said of cells produced by division in 2 planes, or of a chromosome in 4 parts in preparation for 2 mitotic divisions in maturation

tetraethylammonium chloride (têt-râ-êth-il-âm-ô'nî-ûm klô'r'id) A quaternary ammonium compound used as a ganglionic blocking agent in diagnosis and treatment of circulatory diseases ABR TEAC

tetraethylpyrophosphate (têt-râ-êth'il-pî-rô-fos'fâ't) ABR TEPP A powerful cholinesterase inhibitor used as an insecticide, poisonous to man Has had some use in treatment of myasthenia gravis

tetragenous (têt-râj'ên-ûs) [G. *tetra*, four, + *gennao*, to produce] Pertaining to organisms, esp. bacteria, which divide into groups of four

tetralogy of Fallot. An anomaly of the heart consisting of pulmonary stenosis, ventricular septal defect, dextroposed aorta which receives blood from both ventricles, and hypertrophy of the right ventricle

tetramastia (têt'râ-mâs'ti-â) [G. *tetra*, four, + *masfos*, breast]. Condition characterized by presence of 4 breasts. Syn: *tetramazia*

tetramazia (têt'râ-mâ'zi-â) ["" + *mazos*, breast] Condition of having 4 breasts Syn *tetramastia*

tetrameric, tetrameros (têt'râ-mêr'ik, têt-râm'êr-ûs) ["" + *meros*, a part]. Having 4 parts, or arranged in groups of 4 parts.

tetranopsia (têt-râ-nôp'si-â) ["" + *an-*, priv + *opsis*, vision]. Obliteration of visual field by one-quarter.

tetraplegia (têt-râ-plê'ij-â) ["" + *plêgê*, a stroke]. Paralysis of both arms and legs.

tetrasomic (têt-râ-sô'mik). Possessing four instead of the usual two of a pair of chromosomes, that is having a chromosome number of $2n + 2$

tetraster (têt-râs'ter) ["" + *astêr*, star]. A figure in which there are 4 asters, instead of more commonly 2; occurring abnormally in mitosis.

tetravalent (têt-râ-vâ'lênt). Syn: *quadrivalent*. Having a valence or combining power of four.

tetter (tět'ēr) [A.S. *teter*]. 1. Any of various vesicular cutaneous diseases, as herpes, ringworm, or eczema. 2. A pimple or blister.

textiform (tēks'tī-form) [L. *textum*, web, + *forma*, shape] Resembling a network, web or mesh

textoblastic (tēks'tō-blās'tik) [L. *textus*, tissue, + G. *blastos*, germ] Forming adult tissue, regenerative, noting cells

textural (tēks'tū-rāl) [L. *textura*, a weaving] Concerning the texture or constitution of a tissue

T fracture. One in which bone splits both longitudinally and transversely.

Th. Chemical symbol for thorium.

thalamie (thāl-ām'ik) [G. *thalamos*, chamber]. Pert to the thalamus
f. syndrome. Sensory disturbances and pain in conjunction with mild hemiplegia. SYN: *Dejerine-Roussy syndrome*. Eriol. Optic thalamus lesion

thalamo- [G.]. 1. Combining form meaning chamber, part of brain at which a nerve originates 2. Pert to the thalamus

thalamocele, **thalamocele** (thāl-ām-ō-sēl) [G. *thalamos*, chamber, + *kōila*, a hollow] The 3rd ventricle of the brain.

thalamocortical (thāl-ām-ō-kor'tī-kāl) [+ L. *cortex*, *cortic-*, rind] Pert to the optic thalamus and the cerebral cortex.

thalamolenticular (thāl-ām-ō-lēn-tīk'ū-lar) [+ L. *lenticula*, a small lentil]. Concerning the optic thalamus and the lenticular nucleus.

thalamotomy (thāl-ā-mōt'ō-mī) [G. *thalamos*, chamber, + *tome*, incision]. A psychosurgical procedure for mental illness. A wire electrode is passed down into the thalamus, and a portion about the size of an almond is coagulated. Said to produce fewer unpleasant personality changes than *lobotomy*, *q.v.*

thalamus (thāl-ā-mūs) [pl. *thalami*] [G. *thalamos*, chamber] BNA. The largest subdivision of the diencephalon on either side, consisting chiefly of an ovoid, gray nuclear mass in the lateral wall of the 3rd ventricle.

Each consists of a number of *nuclei* (anterior, medial, lateral, and ventral), the *medial* and *lateral geniculate bodies* and the *pulvinar*.

FUNCTIONS All sensory impulses with the exception of olfactory impulses, are received by the thalamus. These are associated and synthesized and then relayed, through thalamocortical radiations, to specific cortical areas. Impulses are also received from the cortex hypothalamus, and corpus striatum and relayed to visceral and somatic effectors. The thalamus is also the center for appreciation of primitive, uncritical sensations of pain, crude touch, and temperature.

f. opticus. Same as *thalamus*.
thalassanemia (thā-lās'-ā-nē'mī-ā). SYN: *Cooley's anemia*, *Mediterranean anemia*, *familial microcytic anemia*, *thalassemia*. A hereditary disorder characterized by a severe microcytic, hypochromic anemia, and the presence of increased numbers of reticulocytes, target cells, and stippled cells. It occurs in two forms, major and minor.

thalasophobia (thāl-ās'-ō-fō-bī-ā) [G. *thalassa*, sea, + *phobos*, fear]. Abnormal fear of the sea.

thalasotherapy (thāl-ās'-ō-ther-ā-pl) [+ *therapeia*, treatment]. Treatment of disease by living at the seaside, by sea bathing, sea voyages, or sea air.

thallinization (thāl-lēn-ī-zā'shūn) [G. *thal-*

los, a young shoot] Treatment with doses of thalline or its salts.

thallium (thāl'ī-um) [L. from G. *thallos*, a young shoot]. A rare, lustrous, white metal. Symb. Tl. At. wt. 204.39.

thamuria (thā-mū'rī-ā) [G. *thamus*, often, + *ouron*, urine]. Abnormally frequent urination. SYN: *pollakiuria*.

thanato- [G.]. Combining form meaning death

thanatobiological (thān'ā-tō-bī-ō-lōj'ik-āl) [G. *thanatos*, death, + *bios*, life, + *logos*, study]. Relating to the processes of life and death.

thanatognomonic (thān'āt-ōg-nō-mōn'ik) [+ *gnōmonikos*, knowing] Indicative of the approach of death

thanatoid (thān'ā-toyd) [+ *eidōs*, form] Resembling death

thanatology (thān'ā-toī-ō-jī) [+ *logos*, science] The science of death

thanatomania (thān'ā-tō-mā'nī-ā) [+ *mania*, madness] Condition of homicidal or suicidal mania

thanatometer (thān'ā-tōm'ēt-ēr) [+ *metron*, a measure] Instrument for determining occurrence of death by internal temperature

thanatophobia (thān'ā-tō-fō-bī-ā) [+ *phobos*, fear] Morbid fear of death.

thanatopsis, **thanatopsy** (thān'ā-top'sī-ā, thān'āt-ōp'sī) [+ *opsis*, view]. Examination of a dead body to determine cause of death. SYN: *autopsy*, *necropsy*.

thanatos (thān'ā-tōs). The death instinct. In psychoanalysis. All the instinctive tendencies leading to senescence and death.

thaumato- [G.]. Combining form meaning wonder, marvel

thealism (thē'ā-īzm) [L. *thea*, tea, + G. *-ismos*, condition] Chronic poisoning from excess of tea drinking. SYN: *theism*, *theism*.

thebalsm (thē'bā-īzm) [G. *Thebai*, Thebes (opium of)] Condition produced by opium

Thebesius' foramina (thē-bē'zī-ūs). Orifices of the Thebesius' veins, opening into the right auricle of the heart.

T's. valve. An endocardial fold at entrance of the coronary sinus into right auricle.

T's. veins. Venules conveying blood from the myocardium to the auricles or ventricles.

theca (thē'kā) [G. *thēkē*, a box]. A sheath of investing membrane.

f. cell tumor. Thecoma, *q.v.*

f. cor'dis. Pericardium, which sheathes the heart.

f. follicull. Outer wall of a graafian follicle. It consists of an inner vascular layer, the *theca interna*, and outer fibrous layer, the *theca externa*.

thecal (thē'kāl) [G. *thēkē*, a box] Pert to a sheath.

thecitis (thē-sī'tis) [+ *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the sheath of a tendon.

theco- [G.]. Combining form meaning sheath, case, receptacle

thecodont (thē'kō-dont) [G. *thēkē*, box, + *odont-*, tooth]. Having teeth which are inserted in sockets

theco'ma. A tumor of the ovary usually occurring during or following the menopause. Only rarely is it malignant. Also called *theca-cell tumor* or *theca-lutein-cell tumor*.

thecostegnosia, **thecostegnosis** (thē'kō-stēg-nō'sī-ā, -nō'sis) [+ *stegnōsis*, a narrowing]. Constriction of a tendon sheath.

theelin (thē'lin) [G. *thēlys*, female]. Proprietary name for estrone, an estrogenic substance obtained from pregnancy urine and also synthesized from cholesterol. **SX:** *estrone*.

SYN: *estrin, estrone, female sex hormone, folliculin, progyon*.

USES. Chiefly in menopausal disturbances, functional amenorrhea, and delayed puberty.

DOSAGE. 0.1-10 mg. (1000-10,000 international units).

theioli (thē'li) [G. *thēlys*, female]. **SYN:** *estriol*. An estrus-exciting hormone similar to but more active than theelin, found in urine of pregnant women.

theine (thē'en) Caffeine, *q.v.*

thelalgia (thē-lāl'jī-ā) [G. *thēlē*, nipple, + *algos*, pain]. Pain in the nipples.

thelasis (thē-lās'is). The act of sucking.

Thelazia (thē-lā'zī-ā) A genus of nematodes which inhabits the conjunctival sac and lacrimal ducts of various species of vertebrates. They occasionally are found in man.

thelaxiasis (thē-lā'zī-ā-sis) Condition of being infested by worms of the genus *Thelazia*.

theloplasty (thēl'ē-plās'tī) [+ *plassein*, to form]. Plastic surgery of the nipple.

thelerethism (thēl-ēr-ē-thizm) [+ *erethisma*, stimulation]. Erection of the nipple.

thelitis (thē-lī'tis) [+ *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the nipples.

thelium (thē-lī-ūm) [L. from G. *thēlē*, nipple]. 1 A papilla. 2 A nipple. 3 A cellular layer.

theloncus. A tumor of a nipple.

thelophlebostemma (thē-lō-flēb'ō-stēm-mā) A dark or venous circle of veins about the nipple.

thelorrhagia (thē-lor-rā'gī-ā) Hemorrhage from a nipple.

thelothism (thē-lō-thizm). Erection of a nipple brought about by contraction of smooth muscle fibers. **SEE.** *thelerethism*.

thenad (thē'nād) [G. *thenar*, palm, + *L. ad*, toward]. Toward the palm or thenar eminence.

thenal (thē'nāl) [G. *thenar*, palm]. Pert. to the palm or thenar prominence.

†. aspect. Outer side of the palm.

†. eminence. Ball of the thumb. **SYN:** *thenar*.

thenar (thē'nar) [G. *thenar*, palm]. 1. Palm of hand or sole of foot. 2. Fleshy eminence at base of thumb. 3. Concerning the palm.

†. cleft. **SYN.** *thenar space*. A fascial cleft of the palm overlying volar surface of adductor pollicis muscle.

†. eminence. One at the base of the thumb.

†. fascia. A thin membrane covering the short muscles of the thumb.

†. muscles. Abductor and flexor muscles of the thumb.

theobromine (thē-ō-brō'mēn) [+ *brōma*, food]. A white powder obtained from *Theobroma cacao*.

ACTION AND USES. Similar to caffeine, less stimulating to cerebral centers.

DOSAGE. 5-8 gr. (0.3-0.5 Gm.)

†. with sodium salicylate. **USP.** Diuretin. Combination of sodium salicylate and theobromine.

ACTION AND USES. Same as theobromine but more soluble.

DOSAGE. 5-10 gr. (0.3-0.6 Gm.).

thecalcin (thē-ō-kāl'sin) [+ *L. calx*, lime]. A double salt or mixture of calcium theobromine and calcium salicylate.

ACTION AND USES: Same as theobromine.

DOSAGE: 7-15 gr. (0.5-1 Gm.).

theomania (thē-ō-mā'nī-ā) [G. *theos*, god, + *mania*, madness]. Religious insanity, esp. that in which patient thinks he is the Deity or is inspired.

theophobia (thē-ō-fō'bī-ā) [+ *phobos*, fear]. Abnormal fear of the wrath of God.

theophylline (thē-ō-fīl'ēn, -in) [L. *thea*, tea, + G. *phylon*, plant]. **USP.** A white crystalline powder with action resembling caffeine and theobromine.

theory. A supposition or an assumption based on certain evidence or observations but lacking scientific proof. When a theory becomes generally accepted and firmly established, it then becomes a *doctrine* or *principle*.

theotherapy (thē-ō-thēr'a-pī) [G. *theos*, god, + *therapeia*, treatment]. Treatment of disease by spiritual and religious methods.

therapeutic (thēr-ā-pū'tik) [G. *therapeutikos*, treating]. 1 Pert to results obtained from treatment. 2 Having medicinal or healing properties. 3 A healing agent.

†. carbons. **PT.** Carbon electrodes cored or filled with various materials. When burning they emit radiation of various intensities and qualities of ultraviolet, visual, and infrared energy.

†. exercise. Scientific supervision of bodily movements for curative purposes. **SEE.** *exercise*.

therapeutics (thēr-ā-pū'tiks) [G. *therapeutikē*, treatment]. That branch of medicine concerned with the application of remedies and the treatment of disease. **SYN.** *therapy, q.v.*

†. suggestive. Treatment of a condition by using hypnotic suggestion.

therapeutist (thēr-ā-pū'tist) [G. *therapeuēn*, to treat medically]. One who practices therapeutics.

therapia sterilisans magna (thēr-ā-pī-ā stē-lī'i-sāns mäg'nā) [L. Ehrlich's method of administering chemical agent which will destroy in 1 large dose all the parasites in the body of a patient without causing serious injury to the patient].

therapy (thēr-ā-pī) [G. *therapeia*, treatment]. Treatment of a disease or pathological condition.

†. light. Treatment with radiation from the visible spectrum.

†. maggot. Use of maggots in suppurating wounds of bones and soft tissues to remove necrotic areas.

†. mental. The use of suggestion in the treatment of disease.

†. nonspecific. Use of injections of foreign proteins, bacterial vaccines, etc., in treatment of infection to stimulate general cellular activity. **SEE.** *therapy, specific*.

†. opsonic. Use of bacterial vaccines to elevate the opsonic index of the blood.

†. physical. Use of physical agents in the treatment of disease, as massage, heat, hydrotherapy, radiation, electricity, and exercise.

†. serum. Use of injections of blood serum from immunized animals or persons in the treatment of disease. **SYN:** *serotherapy*.

†. specific. Administration of a remedy acting directly against the cause of a disease, as arsphenamine or mercury for syphilis, or quinine for malaria.

- t., spiritual.** The application of spiritual knowledge in the treatment of disease. **See:** *spiritual therapy*
- t., substitution.** Use of glandular extracts to balance the deficiency of secretion of a gland.
- t., vaccine.** Injection of bacteria or their products to produce active immunization against a disease. **SYN:** *therapy, opsonic*
- t., zone.** Mechanical manipulation or stimulation of an area in the same longitudinal zone as disorder causing distress.
- therm** (therm) [G. *thermē*, heat] A small calory, the amt. of heat required to raise 1 Gm of water 1° C
- thermacogenesis** (thēr'mā-kō-jēn'ēs-īs) [' + *genesis*, production]. Production of an increase of body temperature by drug therapy
- thermaerotherapy** (thēr'mā'er-ō-ther'ā-pli) [' + *aēr*, air, + *therapeia*, treatment]. Therapeutic application of hot air.
- thermal** (ther'māl) [G. *thermē*, heat] Pert. to heat
- t., capacity.** Heat necessary to raise any body from 0° to 1° C
- t., death point.** Degree of heat that will kill a fluid culture in 10 minutes.
- t., radiation.** Heat radiation
- t., sense.** Capacity for recognition of heat. **SYN:** *thermesesthesia*
- thermalgia** (thēr'māl-jī-ā) [' + *algos*, pain]. Neuralgia accompanied by intense burning sensation, pain, redness, and sweating of the area involved. **SYN:** *causalgia*
- thermanalgia** (thēr'mān-āl-jē'zī-ā) [' + *an-*, priv. + *algēsis*, pain]. Inability to experience reaction to heat because of cerebral lesion
- thermanesthesia** (thēr'mān-ēs-thē'zī-ā) [' + *an-*, priv. + *aisthēsis*, sensation]. Inability to recognize sensations of heat and cold, insensibility to heat changes. It sometimes occurs in syringomyelia. **SYN:** *thermoanesthesia*
- thermatology** (thēr-mā-tō'lō-jī) [' + *logos*, science]. The study of heat in treatment of disease
- thermometer** (thēr-mēl-ōm'ēt-ēr) [' + *electric* + *G metron*, a measure]. An electric thermometer used to indicate temperature changes too slight to be measured on an ordinary thermometer
- thermesesthesia** (thēr-mēs-thē'zī-ā) [' + *aisthēsis*, sensation]. Sensitiveness to heat, temperature sense. **SYN:** *thermoesthesia*
- thermesesthesiometer** (thēr'mēs-thē-zī-ōm'-ēt-ēr) [G. *thermē*, heat, + *aisthēsis*, sensation, + *metron*, a measure]. Device for determining sensibility to heat.
- thermohypesthesia** (thēr-m-hī-pēs-thē'zī-ā) [' + *hypo*, under, + *aisthēsis*, sensation]. Lessened sensibility of the temperature sense. **SYN:** *thermohypesthesia*
- thermic** (thēr'mik) [G. *thermē*, heat]. Pert. to heat
- t., fever.** Sunstroke, collapse and high cutaneous temperature after long exposure to the sun. **SYN:** *insolation, sriasis*
- t., sense.** The temperature sense; ability to react to heat stimuli. **SYN:** *thermesesthesia, thermoesthesia*
- thermo** [G.]. Combining form meaning *hot, heat*.
- thermoalgia** (thēr'mō-āl-jē'zī-ā) [G. *thermē*, heat, + *algēsis*, pain]. Condition in which pain is caused by application of moderate heat. **SYN:** *thermalgia*.

- thermoanalgia** (thēr'mō-āl-jē'zī-ā) [' + *an-*, priv. + *algēsis*, pain]. Loss of heat sensation. **SYN:** *thermalgia*
- thermoanesthesia** (thēr'mō-ān-ēs-thē'zī-ā) [' + *an-*, priv. + *aisthēsis*, sensation]. 1. Inability to distinguish bet. heat and cold. 2. Insensibility to heat or temperature changes.
- thermobiosis** (thēr'mō-bī-ō'sis) [' + *biōsis*, a living]. Ability to withstand high temperature
- thermobiotic** (thēr'mō-bī-ō'tik) [' + *bios*, life]. Able to exist at high temperature.
- thermocauterectomy** (thēr'mō-kaw-tēr-ēk'tō-mī) [' + *kautērion*, branding iron, + *ektomē*, excision]. Excision by thermocautery
- thermocautery** (thēr'mō-kaw'tēr-i) [' + *kautērion*, branding iron]. 1. Cautery by application of heat 2. Cauterizing iron. **See:** *actual cautery*
- thermoagulation** (thēr'mō-kō-āg-ū-lā'shun) [G. *thermē*, heat, + *L coagulare*, to clot]. The use of high frequency currents to produce coagulation in checking growths.
- thermocouple** (thēr'mō-kūp-ēl) [' + *L copula*, a bond]. Device for measuring slight temperature changes. **SYN:** *thermopile*
- thermoduric** (thēr'mō-dūr'ik) [' + *L durus*, resistant, hard]. Able to live in high temperatures. **See:** *thermophilic*
- thermoesthesia** (thēr'mō-ēs-thē'zī-ā) [' + *aisthēsis*, sensation]. Ability to recognize temperature differences. **SYN:** *thermesesthesia*
- thermoexcitatory** (thēr'mō-ēk-sī'tō-rī) [G. *thermē*, heat, + *L excitare*, to irritate]. Exciting the production of heat in the body
- thermogenesis** (thēr'mō-jēn'ēs-sīs) [' + *genesis*, production]. The production of heat, esp. in the body
- thermograph** (thēr'mō-grāf) [' + *graphēin*, to write]. Device for registering variations of heat
- thermohyperalgia** (thēr'mō-hī'pēr-āl-gē'zī-ā) [' + *hyper*, above, + *algēsis*, pain]. Unbearable pain upon the application of heat.
- thermohyperesthesia** (thēr'mō-hī'pēr-ēs-thē'zī-ā) [G. *thermē*, heat, + *hyper*, above, + *aisthēsis*, sensation]. Exceptional sensitiveness to heat
- thermohypesthesia** (thēr'mō-hī'pēs-thē'zī-ā) [' + *hypo*, under, + *aisthēsis*, sensation]. Diminished perception of heat
- thermo-inhibitory** (thēr'mō-in-hīb'tō-rī) [' + *L inhibere*, to restrain]. Arresting or impeding the generation of bodily heat
- thermolabile** (thēr'mō-lā'bīl) [' + *labilis*, unstable]. Destroyed or changed easily by heat; unstable. **See:** *heat, heat, latent*
- thermolysis** (thēr'mō-līs-īs) [' + *lysis*, destruction]. 1 Loss of heat from the body, as by evaporation 2 Chemical decomposition by heat
- thermometer** (thēr'mōm'ē-tēr) [G. *thermē*, heat, + *metron*, a measure]. An instrument for registering heat or cold.
- t., air or gas.** One filled with air or gas, the expansion of which registers high temperatures
- t., alcohol.** One containing alcohol.
- t., Celsius.** Centigrade
- t., centigrade.** Temperature of boiling water at sea level 100° and freezing point 0°, with 100° bet. Generally used in Latin America and in Europe, and in scientific work.

t., clinical. One for measuring temperature of body and in which the mercury remains stationary at registration point until shaken down.

t., differential. One recording slight variations

t., Fahrenheit. Boiling point 212°, freezing point 32°. Used in English-speaking countries and in Holland

t., mercury. Used in some parts of Germany and in Russia. Zero is same as 0° C or same as 32° F, having 80° instead of 100 like the Centigrade t. See: *comparative tables.*

t. scale. Graduated device on a thermometer to register the temperature.

Comparative Thermometric Scale

	Centi- grade	Fahren- heit	Reau- mur
Boiling point of water ..	100°	212°	80°
	90°	194°	72°
	80°	176°	64°
	70°	158°	56°
	60°	140°	48°
	50°	122°	40°
	40°	104°	32°
	30°	86°	24°
	20°	68°	16°
	10°	50°	8°
Freezing point of water	0°	32°	0°
	-10°	14°	-8°
	-20°	-4°	-16°

CONVERSION *F* to Centigrade: Subtract 32 and multiply by 5/9. *C.* to Fahrenheit: Multiply by 9/5 and add 32.

To convert *R.* into *F.* multiply by 9, divide by 4, and add 32

There are 3 major scales, Centigrade, Fahrenheit, and Reaumur in use. The Celsius, no longer used, was the reverse of the Centigrade, zero being its boiling point. The absolute scale, used for only very low temperatures, based on absolute

zero, the point at which the form of motion constituting heat ceases, -459.4° F. See: *temperature scale, absolute.*

t., self-registering. One recording variations of temperature

t., spirit. One filled with alcohol instead of mercury for registering low temperatures.

t., surface. One for showing temperature of the body's surface.

t., wet and dry bulb. A device for determining relative humidity consisting of two thermometers, the bulb of one being kept saturated with water vapor. The difference in temperatures between the two is dependent upon relative humidity

thermometric (thēr'mō-mēt'rik) [*G. thermē, heat, + metron, a measure*]. Pert. to heat measurement or a thermometer.

thermometry (thēr-mōm'ēt-ri) [*G. thermē, heat, + metron, a measure*]. Measurement of temperature

t., clinical. Temperature of body in a state of health ranges between 96.6° and 100° F. During a 24 hr. period, a person's body temperature may vary 0.5° to 2.0° F. It is highest in late afternoon, lowest during sleep in early hours of the morning

Slightly increased by eating, exercising and external heat; reduced about 1½° during sleep. In disease the temperature of body deviates several degrees above and below the average of health. When it moves upwards it is far less dangerous than when it moves downward, particularly in children. Even in adults 1° below the standard of health represents more danger than 2½° above, and 2° below more than 4° above, and so on

In facial erysipelas, acute meningitis, pneumonia, scarlatina, typhus, smallpox, and intermittent fever it sometimes rises as high as 106° or 107° F. In other febrile diseases rarely reaches 104° F. Temperature may reach height

Thermometric Equivalents

C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F
0	32	27	80.6	54	129.2	81	177.8
1	33.8	28	82.4	55	131	82	179.6
2	35.6	29	84.2	56	132.8	83	181.4
3	37.4	30	86.0	57	134.6	84	183.2
4	39.2	31	87.8	58	136.4	85	185.0
5	41	32	89.6	59	138.2	86	186.8
6	42.8	33	91.4	60	140	87	188.6
7	44.6	34	93.2	61	141.8	88	190.4
8	46.4	35	95	62	143.6	89	192.2
9	48.2	36	96.8	63	145.4	90	194
10	50	37	98.6	64	147.2	91	195.8
11	51.8	38	100.4	65	149	92	197.6
12	53.6	39	102.2	66	150.8	93	199.4
13	55.4	40	104	67	152.6	94	201.2
14	57.2	41	105.8	68	154.4	95	203
15	59	42	107.6	69	156.2	96	204.8
16	60.8	43	109.4	70	158	97	206.6
17	62.6	44	111.2	71	159.8	98	208.4
18	64.4	45	113	72	161.6	99	210.2
19	66.2	46	114.8	73	163.4	100	212
20	68	47	116.6	74	165.2		
21	69.8	48	118.4	75	167		
22	71.6	49	120.2	76	168.8		
23	73.4	50	122	77	170.6		
24	75.2	51	123.8	78	172.4		
25	77	52	125.6	79	174.2		
26	78.8	53	127.4	80	176		

of 110° F., as seen in sunstroke, and patient recovers.

The lowest extreme of temperature is sometimes found in cold stage of cholera, when temperature may be very low (90°-85° F.) for several days. Subnormal temperatures below 98° F. are observed in the following conditions.

During convalescence from certain febrile conditions, after pneumonia and typhoid fever, temperature may remain subnormal for several days. In collapse: This may result from shock, from hemorrhage, from action of some tonic agent, from simple heart failure in course of disease or from rupture of a viscus, as the bowel in typhoid, the lung in phthisis or stomach in perforating ulcer. In certain chronic diseases, esp. diabetes, cancer, chronic cardiac, cerebral, and spinal diseases.

In general, for every degree of the thermometer, the pulse rises 10 beats per minute, but rise of temperature to 99.5° F. gives more evidence of disease than rising of pulse from 70 to 90 beats per minute. A decrease of heat in the morning is favorable, an increase from night to morning the reverse. If temperature remains above normal after general symptoms denote convalescence, patient is in danger of a relapse or the supervention of some other disease. The range of the increase of heat in different febrile diseases extends to 110° F. and as a rule the amount of increase is a criterion of the intensity of the disease.

Artificial fever induced through diathermy, continuous hot bath, or malarial injections now utilized in some diseases, as general paresis, chronic arthritis, and some forms of asthma.

thermoneurosis (thêrm'-mô-nû-rô'sis) [G. *thermê*, heat, + *neuron*, nerve, + *-ôsis*, condition]. Elevation of body temperature in hysteria and other nervous conditions.

thermopenetration (thêrm'-mô-pên-ê-trâ-shûn) [+ L. *penetrâre*, to penetrate]. Application of heat to the deeper tissues of the body by diathermy.

thermoperiodicity (thêrm'-ô-pêr-i-ô-dis'-i-ti) Condition in which an organism grows better when exposed to alternating high and low temperatures.

thermophagy (thêrm'-ô-fâ-gi) Swallowing extremely hot foods.

thermophilic (thêrm'-mô-fîl'ik) [+ *philein*, to love]. Preferring or thriving best under high temperature, said of bacteria.

thermophobia (thêrm'-mô-fô-bî-â) [+ *phobos*, fear]. Abnormal fear of heat.

thermophore (thêrm'-mô-fôr) [+ *phoros*, a bearer]. Apparatus for applying heat to a part, consisting of water heater and tubes conveying water to a coil and returning to heater, or salts which produce heat when moistened.

thermophyllie (thêrm'-mô-fîl'ik) [+ *phyllakê*, guard]. Resistant to destruction by heat, noting certain bacteria.

thermopile (thêrm'-mô-pîl) [G. *thermê*, heat, + L. *pila*, pile]. PT. A thermoelectric battery used in measuring small variations in the degree of heat.

It consists of a number of dissimilar metallic plates connected together in which, under the influence of heat, an electric current is produced.

thermoplegia (thêrm'-mô-plê'ji-â) [+ *plêgê*, a stroke]. Heatstroke, sunstroke. Syn: *insolation*, *siriasis*.

thermopolypnea (thêrm'-mô-pôl-ip-ne-â) [+ *polys*, many, + *pnoia*, breath]. Quickened breathing caused by high fever or great heat.

thermoradiotherapy (thêrm'-mô-râ-di-ô-thêr-â-pi) [+ L. *radius*, ray, + G. *therapeia*, treatment]. Application of heat to deep tissues by diathermy. Syn: *thermopenetration*.

thermoreceptor (thêrm'-ô-rê-sêpt'or). A sensory receptor which is stimulated by a rise of body temperature.

thermoregulatory (thêrm'-ô-rêg'û-lâ-tôr-i). Pertaining to the regulation of temperature, especially body temperature.

centers. Centers in the hypothalamus which regulate heat production and heat loss, especially the latter, so that a normal body temperature is maintained. They are influenced by nervous impulses from cutaneous receptors and by the temperature of the blood flowing through them.

thermoresistant (thêrm'-mô-rê-zîs-tânt) [+ L. *resistentia*, resistance]. Able to resist high temperature, but not develop in it, noting bacteria.

thermostabile (thêrm'-mô-stâ-bl) [+ L. *stabilis*, stationary]. Not changed or destroyed by heat.

thermostat (thêrm'-mô-stât) [G. *thermê*, heat, + *statos*, standing]. An automatic device for regulating the temperature.

thermosteresis (thêrm'-mô-stê-rê-sîs) [+ *sterêsis*, deprivation]. The deprivation or loss of heat.

thermosystaltic (thêrm'-mô-sîs-tâl'tik) [+ *systellein*, to contract]. Pert to contraction of the muscles under stimulus of heat.

thermotactic, thermotaxic (thêrm'-mô-tâk'-tik, -tâks'ik) [+ *taktikos*, regulating, — + *taxis*, order]. Relating to regulation of the bodily temperature.

thermotaxis (thêrm'-mô-tâks'is) [+ *taxis*, arrangement]. 1 Regulation of bodily temperature. 2 Reaction of organisms or of protoplasm in the living body to heat. 3. Syn: *thermometropism*. The movement of certain organisms or cells toward (positive thermotaxis) or away from (negative thermotaxis) heat.

thermotherapeutics (thêrm'-mô-thêr-â-pi-tiks) [+ *therapeutikê*, treatment]. Use of heat in treatment of disease. Syn: *thermotherapy*.

thermotherapy (thêrm'-mô-thêr-â-pi) [G. *thermê*, heat, + *therapeia*, treatment]. PT. The therapeutic application of heat. Heat may be applied locally by radiant heating devices which give off infrared rays and by conductive heating which utilizes hot water bottles, paraffin baths, hot packs, etc. or the temperature of the body may be increased (hyperthermia, *q v*) by artificial fever induced by raising environmental temperature or preventing heat loss from the body. See: *heat*.

thermotolerant (thêrm'-mô-tôl'êr-ânt) [G. *thermê*, heat, + L. *tolerâre*, to tolerate]. Able to live normally in high temperature.

thermotoxin (thêrm'-mô-tôks'in) [+ *toxikon*, poison]. A poison formed in the tissues by excessive heat.

thermotropism (thêrm'-ô-trô'pîsm). Thermotaxis, *q v*.

thesis (thê'sis) [G. *thesis*, proposition]. An essay on a given subject offered by a candidate for a collegiate degree.

thiamin(e). Syn: *vitamin B*. A white, crystalline compound (C₁₂H₁₇N₄O₄S), occurring naturally and also produced synthetically. It is widely distributed in

various animal and plant foods, dry yeast and wheat germ being the richest natural resources. It occurs in the outer layers of seeds and in nuts, legumes, and most vegetables, and in some meats (pork, muscle, livers, hearts, and kidneys).

FUNCTION: It is essential for the normal metabolism of carbohydrates, and fats. It acts as a coenzyme of carboxylases in the carboxylation of pyruvic acid, hence is essential for the liberation of energy and disposal of pyruvic acid.

EFFECTS OF DEFICIENCY: Moderate deficiency results in impaired functioning of nervous, circulatory, digestive, and endocrine systems. Neurasthenia, neurologic disorders, cardiac, and gastrointestinal symptoms may result. Loss of appetite, fatigue, muscle tenderness, and increased irritability are symptoms. Severe and prolonged deficiency results in beriberi.

DAILY REQUIREMENTS: 1.5 to 3 mg depending on activity and carbohydrate intake.

Thiersch's graft or method (têrsh) A method of skin grafting using epidermis and a portion of the dermis.

thigh (thi) [A.S. *thioh*, thigh]. The proximal portion of the lower extremity, the portion lying between the hip joint and the knee. **See:** *hip*, *pectineus*, *sartorius*.

t. bone. The femur.

t. joint. The hip joint. **SYN** *articulatio coxae*.

thigmesthesia (thîg-mēs-thê'zî-ă) [G. *thigma*, touch, + *aisthēsis*, sensation]. The sense of touch.

thigmotaxis (thîg'mō-tāks'is) [“+ *taxis*, arrangement]. Arrangement in which some cells are attracted by contact with solids. **SYN** *thigmotropism*.

thigmotropism (thîg-mōt'rō-plîzm) [“+ *tropos*, a turning, + *-ismos*, condition]. The attraction exerted by contact with solids over certain cells. **SYN** *thigmotaxis*.

thio- [G.] Prefix denoting presence of sulfur replacing oxygen.

thiogenic (thî'ō-jên'îk) [G. *theion*, sulfur, + *gennān*, to produce]. Able to convert hydrogen sulfide into higher sulfur compounds, said of bacteria in the water of some mineral springs.

thionine (thî'ō-nên) [G. *theion*, sulfur, + *neos*, new]. Crystalline sulfur-containing compound found in ergot and blood.

Structurally identified as thiolhistidine. It plays an important part in the blood in nutritional processes.

thiopectic, thiopexic (thî'ō-pêk'tîk, -pêks'îk) [“+ *pêxis*, fixation]. Pert. to the fixation of sulfur.

thiopexy (thî'ō-pêks-i) [“+ *pêxis*, fixation]. The fixation of sulfur.

thiophil, thiophilic (thî'ō-fîl, thî'ō-fîl'îk) [“+ *philein*, to love]. Thriving in the presence of sulfur or its compounds, as some bacteria.

thiouracil (thî'ō-ū'rā-sîl). An antithyroid drug used in treatment of hyperthyroidism, thyrotoxicosis, and thyroiditis.

DOSAGE: 0.4 Gm daily in divided doses. After symptoms are controlled and basal metabolic rate is within normal range, dosage should be reduced to 0.1 or 0.2 Gm. daily.

thiourea (thî'ō-ū-rē-ă) [“+ *urea*]. Colorless crystalline compound of urea in which sulfur replaces the oxygen.

third cranial nerve. Oculomotor nerve. **See:** *Appendix*.

t. intention. Healing of a wound by filling with granulations. **See:** *resolution*.

t. ventricle. Third ventricle of the brain, a narrow cavity bet. the 2 optic thalami. **SYN** *ventriculus tertius*.

thirst. 1 Desire for fluid, esp for water.

This may obtain in fevers and certain other maladies, or it may be entirely lacking in some conditions. The nurse should note whether the intake of fluids allays the patient's thirst. 2. The sensation resulting from the lack of or the need of water. Thirst may result from drying of mucous membranes, especially those of the pharynx or from reduced salivary secretion. It also results from general dehydration as may occur following hemorrhage, profuse sweating, vomiting, or excessive renal functioning as in diabetes.

RS. *adipsia*, *adipsous*, *adipsy*, *anadipsia*, *apopsia*, *taste*.

t., absence of. *Adipsia*, *apopsia*.

t., excessive. *Polydipsia*.

t., morbid. *Dipsosis*.

Thiry's fistula (tê'rê). An artificial fistula in a dog's intestines for obtaining intestinal juice for experimental purposes.

Thomsen's disease (tôm'sên). **SYN** *myotonia congenita*, *q.v.* Also called *myotonia atrophica*, *myotonia dystrophica*.

thoracalgia (thô-rāk-ăl'jî-ă) [G. *thōraz*, *thōrak*-, chest, + *algos*, pain]. Pain in the chest wall. **SYN** *pleurodynia*.

thoracotomy (thô-rāk-sêk'tō-mî) [“+ *ektomē*, excision]. Incision of the chest wall with resection of a portion of rib.

thoracentesis (thô'rās-ên-tê'sis) [“+ *kentēsis*, a puncture]. Tapping through the chest wall for removal of fluids. **SYN:** *pleurocentesis*, *q.v.*

NP Have patient well supported. Watch for signs of collapse during and following treatment.

thoracic (thôr-ăs'îk) [G. *thōraz*, *thōrak*-, chest]. Pert. to the chest or thorax.

t. cavity. The space lying above the diaphragm and enclosed within the walls of the thorax, the space occupied by the thoracic viscera. It includes the *pleural cavities* occupied by the lungs and the *mediastinum*, the space between the lungs occupied by the heart lying within the pericardium, the thoracic aorta, pulmonary artery and veins, vena cavae, thymus gland, lymph nodes, trachea, bronchi, and thoracic duct. It is separated from the abdominal cavity by the diaphragm.

t. duct. The main lymph duct of the body having its origin at the *cisterna chyli* on the abdomen. It passes upward through the diaphragm into the thorax, continuing upward alongside aorta and esophagus to the neck where it turns to the left and enters the left subclavian vein near its junction with the left internal jugular vein. It receives lymph from all parts of the body except right side of head, neck, and thorax and right upper extremity.

t. limbs. Upper extremities.

RS *lacteals*, *lymphatic*, *lymphatic system*, *chyle*, *cisterna chyli*.

thoraco- [G.]. Combining form meaning *chest*, *chest wall*.

thoracobronchotomy (thô'rāk-ō-brôn-kōt'-ō-mî) [G. *thōraz*, *thōrak*-, chest, + *brogchos*, windpipe, + *tomē*, a cutting]. Incision through the thoracic wall into the bronchus.

thoracocautery (thô'rāk-ō-kaw'têr-i) [“+ *kautērion*, branding iron]. The use of cautery in breaking up pulmonary adhesions to collapse the lung.

thoracoceloschisis (thō'rāk-ō-sē-lōs'kī-sīs) [*' + koīta*, belly, + *schisis*, a fissure]. Congenital fissure of the thoracic and abdominal cavities.

thoracocentesis (thō'rāk-ō-sēn-tē'sīs) [*' + kentēsis*, a puncture]. Tapping of the thorax *SYN* *thoracentesis*.

thoracocyllosis (thō'rāk-ō-sīl-ō'sīs) [*' + kyllōsis*, crippling]. Deformity of the chest.

thoracocyrstosis (thō'rāk-ō-sīr-tō'sīs) [*' + kyrōsis*, curvature]. Excessive curvature of the chest.

thoracodynia (thō'rāk-ō-dīn'ī-ā) [*' + odyne*, pain]. Pain in the thorax.

thoracogastroschisis (thō'rāk-ō-gās-trōs'kīs-is) [*G thōraz*, *thorak-*, chest, + *gaster*, belly, + *schisis*, a cleft]. Congenital fissure of abdomen and thorax.

thoracolumbar (thō'rāk-ō-lūm'bar) [*' + L. lumbus*, loin]. Pert. to the thoracic and lumbar parts of the spine, noting their ganglia and the fibers of the sympathetic nervous system.

thoracolysis (thō'rāk-ō-līs-is) [*G thōraz*, *thorak-*, chest, + *lysis*, loosening]. *SYN*: *pneumonolysis*. The freeing of a lung which is attached to the chest wall.

thoracometry (thō'rāk-ō-mē'trī) The measurement of the thorax.

thoracomyodynia (thō'rāk-ō-mī'ō-dīn'ī-ā) [*' + mys*, *my-*, muscle, + *odyne*, pain]. Pain in chest muscles.

thoracopathy (thō'rāk-ōp'āth-ī) [*' + pathos*, disease]. Any disease of the thorax, thoracic organs, or tissues.

thoracoplasty (thō'rāk-ō-plās'tī, thō-rāk-kō-plās'tī) [*G thōraz*, *thorak-*, chest, + *plassein*, to form]. A plastic operation upon the thorax; removal of portions of the ribs in stages to collapse diseased areas of the lung *See* *empyema*.

thoracopneumoplasty (thō'rāk-ō-nū'mō-plās'tī) [*' + pneumon*, lung, + *plassein*, to form]. Plastic surgery involving the chest and lung.

thoracoschisis (thō-rāk-kōs'kī-sīs) [*' + schisis*, a cleft]. Congenital fissure of the chest wall.

thoracoscope (thō-rāk-ō-skōp-, rāk'ō-skōp) [*' + skopein*, to examine]. 1 An instrument used in auscultation to convey the sounds of the chest to the ear *SYN* *stethoscope*. 2 Instrument for inspecting the thoracic cavity which has an electric light and is inserted through an intercostal space.

thoracoscopy (thō'rāk-kōs'kō-plī) [*' + skopein*, to examine]. Diagnostic examination of the pleural cavity with an endoscope.

thoracostenosis (thō'rāk-ō-stēn-ō'sīs) [*' + stenōsis*, a contraction]. Narrowness of the thorax. *SYN* *waspswaist*.

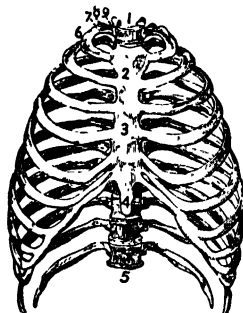
thoracostomy (thō-rāk-ōs'tō-mī) [*' + stoma*, mouth]. Resection of chest wall to allow room for enlarged heart or for drainage.

thoracotomy (thō'rāk-ōt'ō-mī) [*G thōraz*, *thorak-*, chest, + *tomē*, a cutting]. Surgical incision of the chest wall.

thorax (thō'rāks) (pl *thoraces* or *thoraxes*) [*G thōraz*]. That part of the body bet the base of the neck superiorly and the diaphragm inferiorly. *SYN*: *chest*.

The surface of the thorax is divided into regions as follows:

ANTERIOR SURFACE *Supraclavicular*, above the clavicles; *suprasternal*, above the sternum; *clavicular*, over the clavicles; *sternal*, over the sternum; *mammmary*, the space bet. the 3rd and 6th



THE SKELETAL THORAX

1. First thoracic vertebra. 2. Manubrium. 3. Gladiolus. 4. Xiphoid process. 5. Last thoracic vertebra. 6. First rib.

ribs on either side, *inframammary*, below the mamma and above the lower border of the 12th rib on either side.

POSTERIOR SURFACE *Scapular*, over the scapulae; *interscapular*, bet the scapulae; *infrascapular*, below the scapulae.

ON SIDES *Axillary*, above the 6th rib. *RS. acromiothoracis, choloheomothorax*, "thorac-" words.

f. Amazon. A chest with only 1 breast. **f. barrel-shaped**. A malformed chest rounded like a barrel seen in pulmonary emphysema.

f. fusiform. A chest deformed by long continued tight lacing.

f. paralyticus. The long, flat chest of patients with constitutional viscerop-tosis.

f. Peyrot's. A chest that has an obliquely oval, deformed shape, seen in large pleural effusions.

f. pigeon. One in which the sternum and ribs anteriorly form a prominent edge or ridge resembling the breastbone of a pigeon.

Thorazine (thōr-ā'zēn) A proprietary name for chlorpromazine hydrochloride. It is a central nervous system depressant and employed as a sedative and antiemetic. It potentiates the effects of sedatives and general anesthetics and is of value in quelling severely excited psychiatric patients.

thorium (thō'rī-ūm). *SYMS*: Th. A metallic element occurring in combination At wt. 232.05, at no. 90.

It is antiseptic and radioactive, and it produces mesothorium, radiothorium, and thorium emanation upon disintegration.

Thornwaldt's disease (torn'vahl't). Inflammation of crypt of the pharyngeal tonsil with formation of a pus-containing cyst and nasopharyngeal stenosis.

thoron (thō'rōn) A gaseous, radioactive element; an emanation or transformation product of thorium.

threadworm. 1 Common name applied to any member of the phylum *Nemathelminthes* a roundworm. 2 A human parasitic roundworm, *Strongyloides stercoralis*, q v.

three-day fever. *SYN*: *pappataci fever*, *sandfly fever*. A viral disease transmitted by the sandfly, *Phlebotomus papatasi*. It resembles dengue but is less severe.

thremmatology (thrēm-ā-tōl'ō-jī) [*G*.

thremma, nursling, + *logos*, science]. Science of breeding according to the laws of heredity and variation

threonine (thrē'ō-nīn). Alpha-amino-beta-hydroxybutyric acid. One of the essential amino acids.

threpsology (thrēp-sōl'ō-jī) [G. *threpsis*, nutrition, + *logos*, study]. Science of nutrition

threshold (thrēsh'ōld) [A.S. *therscwold*].

1 Point at which a psychological or physiological effect begins to be produced. 2 A measure of the sensitivity of an organ or function which is obtained by finding the lowest value of the appropriate stimulus that will give the response.

t., absolute. The stimulus of least intensity that will give rise to a sensation or a response

t., auditory. Minimum audible sound. **t. of consciousness.** Psy Point at which a stimulus is hardly perceived

t., differential. The lowest limit at which two stimuli can be differentiated from each other

t., erythema. Stage in which e. of the skin due to radiation just begins.

t., ketosis. The lower limit at which ketone bodies (acetoacetic acid, hydroxybutyric acid, and acetone), upon their accumulation in the blood, are excreted by the kidney. Such indicates that ketone bodies are being produced faster by the liver than the body can oxidize them

t., renal. The concentration at which a substance in the blood normally not excreted by the kidney begins to appear in the urine. The renal threshold for glucose is 160-180 mg per 100 ml. **See:** *threshold*

t., sensory. The minimal stimulus for any sensory receptor which will give rise to a sensation

t., stimulus. SYN: *liminal stimulus*, *rheobase*. The least or minimal stimulus that will give rise to a sensation or bring about a response such as a muscle contraction

t. substance. A substance present in the blood which serves a useful function which on being filtered through glomeruli of the kidney is reabsorbed by the tubules up to a certain limit, that being the upper limit of the concentration of the substance in "normal" plasma. *High-threshold substances* are those which are entirely or almost entirely reabsorbed. *Ex:* *glucose*, *chlorides*; *low-threshold substances* are those which are reabsorbed in limited quantities; *Ex:* *urea*, *phosphates*, *no-threshold substances* are those excreted in their entirety; *Ex:* *creatinine sulfates*

thrill (thrīl) [M.E. *thriellen*, to pierce]. 1. Abnormal tremor accompanying a vascular or cardiac murmur felt on palpation. SYN: *tremulus*. 2. A tingling or shivering sensation of tremulous excitement, as from pain, pleasure, or horror.

t., aneurysmal. One felt on palpation of an aneurysm.

t., aortic. One heard over aortic aperture in lesions of valves

t., arterial. One heard over an artery. **t., diastolic.** One felt over the heart during diastole of the ventricle.

t., hydatid. Peculiar tremor felt on palpation of a hydatid cyst.

t., presystolic. One sometimes felt over apex of the heart preceding ventricular contraction.

throat (thrōt) [A.S. *throta*]. 1. The pharynx and the fauces. 2. Cavity from arch of palate to glottis and sup. open-

ing of the esophagus. 3. The front of the neck. 4. Any narrow orifice

t., sore. SYN: *odynophagia*, *pharyngitis*, *tonsillitis*. Inflammation of tonsils, larynx, or pharynx

FOREIGN BODIES IN. The symptoms depend somewhat on the location and size of the foreign body, and vary from simple discomfort to distressing coughing, difficulty in breathing, retching and cyanosis, and, if not relieved, suffocation resulting in unconsciousness.

TREATMENT. If not causing serious distress, the patient should lie down with the head lower than the body. The common practice of a sudden slap on the back often helps to dislodge bodies in the trachea or throat, and in youngsters is esp efficacious when the child is inverted. If this does not succeed, it is possible to introduce a finger through the mouth into the throat, possibly to the larynx, and so dislodge the foreign body. It has been possible in this way to dislodge a bean from the larynx of an unconscious child.

Summon a physician immediately. Make sure to tell him the nature of the case so that he may bring the proper instruments, as it may be necessary for him to open the trachea. Cathartics and enemas are of no value whatever, and may be dangerous

throb (thrōb) [M.E. *throbben*, of imitative origin]. 1 A beat or pulsation, as of the heart. 2 To pulsate

throbbing (thrōb'ing) [M.E. *throbben*, of imitative origin] Pulsation, a beating; rhythmic movement

Throckmorton's reflex (thrōk'mor'tūn) Extension of great toe and flexion of others when dorsum of foot is percussed in metatarsophalangeal region

throe (thrō) [A.S. *thrauw*, suffering]. A severe pain or pang, esp. one in childbirth.

thrombasthenia (thrōm-bās-thē'nī-ā) [“ + *asthenia*, weakness] Deficiency of the blood platelets

thrombectomy (thrōm-bēk'tō-mī) [“ + *ektomē*, excision]. Excision of a thrombus

thrombi. Plural of thrombus

thrombin (thrōm'bīn) [G. *thrombus*, a clot] 1 An enzyme formed in shed-blood from prothrombin which reacts with soluble *fibrinogen* converting it to *fibrin* which forms the basis of a blood clot. **See:** *coagulation*

thrombinogen. SYN: *prothrombin*, *serozyne*, *thrombogen*, *proserozyne*. A factor in the blood essential for clotting; the precursor of thrombin, *q.v.*

thrombo- [G.]. Combining form meaning clot of blood, curd of milk, lump, piece, pert to a thrombus

thromboanglitis (thrōm-bō-ān-jī'tīs) [G. *thrombos*, clot, + *angeion*, vessel, + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of inner coat of a blood vessel with clot formation. **See:** *thrombosis*

t. obliterans. Obliteration by thrombi of the larger veins and arteries of a limb, resulting in gangrene. SYN: *Buerger's disease*.

SYM. Occlusion; thrombosis; excruciating pain in leg or foot, worse at night; cyanotic, clammy cold extremity; diminished sense of heat and cold; gangrene of toes or foot may set in.

thromboarteritis (thrōm-bō-ar-tē-rī'tīs) [“ + *arteria*, artery, + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of an artery in connection with thrombosis.

thromboplast (thrōm'bō-blāst) [“ + *blas-*

tos, a germ]. A small basophilic cell, said to be the mother cell of the blood platelet.

thromboclasia (thrōm-bōk'lās-sis) [+ *klasis*, a breaking]. The breaking up of a thrombus. SYN: *thrombolysis*.

thromboclastic (thrōm-bō-klās'tik) [+ *klasis*, a breaking]. Pert to or producing the dissolution of a thrombus. SYN: *thrombolytic*.

thrombocyst, **thrombocystis** (thrōm'bō-sist, -sis'tis) [+ *kystis*, a sac]. A membranous sac enveloping a thrombus.

thrombocyte (thrōm'bō-sīt) [G *thrombos*, a clot, + *kytos*, cell]. One of the pale disks found in normal blood, 200,000 to 400,000 per c.mm., which aid in coagulation. SYN: *platelet*.

They are much smaller than the corpuscles. SEE: *blood*, *erythrocyte*, *leukocyte*.

thrombocytocrit (thrōm'bō-sī-tō-krit) [+ *kytos*, cell, + *krinein*, to separate]. Device for estimating the platelet content of the blood.

thrombocytolysis (thrōm'bō-sī-tō'lī-sis) [+ *lysis*, dissolution]. Dissolution of thrombocytes.

thrombocytopenia (thrōm'bō-sī-tō-pē-ni-ā) [+ *penia*, lack]. Abnormal decrease in number of the blood platelets. SYN: *thrombopenia*.

thrombocytopoiesis (thrōm'bō-sī-tō-poy-ē-sis) [+ *poiesis*, production]. The development of blood platelets.

thrombocytosis (thrōm'bō-sī-tō'sis) Increase in number of thrombocytes.

thromboembolism (thrōm'bō-ēm'bō-lizm) An embolism, the blocking of a blood vessel by a thrombus which has become detached from its site of formation.

thromboendocarditis. Formation of a clot on inflamed surface of a heart valve.

thrombogen (thrōm'bō-jēn) + *gennan*, to produce]. A substance believed to be present in blood plasma which is the precursor of thrombin. SYN: *prothrombin*.

thrombogenesis (thrōm'bō-jēn'ēs-is) [G. *thrombos*, a clot, + *genesis*, production]. The formation of a blood clot.

thrombogenic (thrōm'bō-jēn'ik) [+ *gennan*, to produce]. Producing or tending to produce a clot.

thromboid (thrōm'bōyd) [+ *eidōs*, form]. Resembling a thrombus or clot.

thrombokinese (thrōm'bō-kin'ās) [G. *thrombos*, a clot, + *kinēsis*, motion]. SYN: *thromboplastin*, *q.v.*

thrombokinesis (thrōm'bō-kin-ē'sis) [+ *kinēsis*, motion]. The coagulation of the blood.

thrombolympfangitis (thrōm'bō-līm-fān-jī'tis) [+ *L. lymphā*, lymph, + *G. aggeion*, vessel, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of a lymphatic vessel due to obstruction by thrombus formation.

thrombolysis (thrōm-bōlī-sis) [+ *lysis*, destruction]. The breaking up of a thrombus. SYN: *thromboclasia*.

thrombolytic (thrōm'bō-lī'tik) [G. *thrombos*, clot, + *lysis*, dissolution]. Pert to or causing the breaking up of a thrombus.

thrombopathy (thrōm-bōp'āth-i) [+ *pathos*, disease]. A defect in the coagulation apparatus of the blood. SYN: *hemophilia*, *q.v.*

thrombopenia (thrōm-bō-pē-ni-ā) [+ *penia*, lack]. Lessening of the number of blood platelets.

thrombophilia (thrōm-bō-fīlī-ā) [+ *philein*, to love]. A tendency to the occurrence of clot formation.

thrombophlebitis (thrōm'bō-flē-bī'tis) [G. *thrombos*, a clot, + *phleps*, phleb-vein, + *-itis*, inflammation]. SYN: *phlebitis*, *thrombophlebitis*, *milk leg*, *phlegmasia alba dolens*, *venous thrombosis*.

NP: Immobilize the affected limb, elevate it and support with a pillow. The weight of bedclothes should be removed by supporting them on a cradle. Fomentations may be ordered. All applications should be kept in place by a many-tailed bandage made so movement of the limb is prevented in changing dressings. Limb should be kept from pressure and well wrapped to keep it warm. It should be inspected daily to see that skin is in good condition. Light diet to keep blood pressure low. No alcohol or red meats. Constipation and straining at stool must be avoided. No excitement. Keep patient in bed for at least 6 days to 6 weeks. Limb may have to be bandaged from toes to thigh to keep down swelling.

TREATMENT: Absolute rest to avoid the greatest danger, which is an embolus. Leg elevated so hip and knee are in flexion and heat is applied. Patient must not get up until the temperature has been normal for at least a week, if there have been infarcts, for about 2 weeks.

thromboplastic (thrōm'bō-plās'tik) [G. *thrombos*, clot, + *plassein*, to form]. Pert to or causing acceleration of clot formation in the blood.

thromboplastin (thrōm'bō-plās'tin) [+ *plassein*, to form]. A substance found in the tissues which accelerates clotting of the blood.

thrombopoiesis (thrōm'bō-poy-ē'sis) [+ *poiesis*, production]. The formation of blood platelets.

thrombosed (thrōm'bōzd) [G. *thrombos*, a clot]. 1. Coagulated; clotted. 2. Denoting a vessel containing a thrombus.

thrombosin (thrōm'bō'sin) [G. *thrombos*, clot]. A substance derived from the cleavage of fibrinogen which can be converted into fibrin.

thrombosinuitis (thrōm'bō-sī-nūs-ī'tis) [+ *L. sinus*, cavity, + *G. -itis*, inflammation]. Thrombus formation of a dural sinus.

thrombosis (thrōm'bō'sis) [G. *thrombos*, clot, + *-osis*, condition]. The formation of a blood clot or thrombus.

RS: *embolus*, "*thromb-*" words, *angina pectoris*.

It is a solid aggregation formed in circulating blood and such changes constitute *thrombosis*. When a thrombus is detached from its original site and found in another part, it is called a *thrombotic embolus*. The simpler forms of *thrombi* do not contain clotted blood.

ETIOI: Trauma, esp. following an operation and parturition; cardiac and vascular disorders, obesity, heredity, increasing age, an excess of erythrocytes and of platelets, an overproduction of fibrinogen, and sepsis are predisposing causes.

SYM: *Lungs*: Obstruction of smaller vessels in the lungs causes an infarct manifested by sudden pain in the side of the chest, similar to pleurisy; also the spitting of blood, a pleural friction rub, and signs of consolidation. *Kidneys*: Blood appears in the urine, and small hemorrhagic spots in the skin. *Spleen*: Pain is felt in the left upper abdomen. *Extremities*: If a large artery in one of the extremities, such as the

Symptoms	Coronary Thrombosis	Angina Pectoris
Onset Character of pain Duration of attack Patient Blood pressure Pulse Vomiting Treatment	At rest Continuous Hours or days Often restless Falls Sometimes irregular Common Morphia Amyl nitrite has no effect	With effort Paroxysmal Seconds or minutes Remains still Rises Regular Uncommon Amyl nitrite Morphia

brachial, is suddenly obstructed, the part becomes cold, pale, bluish, and the pulse disappears below the obstructed site. Gangrene of the digits or of the whole limb may ensue. Same symptoms may apply to embolisms, *q v*.

NP: In thrombosis of a limb rest in bed is essential. Blood pressure must be kept low to prevent movement of a portion of the clot, so patient must remain very quiet. He must not be permitted to move himself, not even the upper portion of his body. Elevate the affected limb on a pillow and steady it with sandbags. Cotton or wool may be wrapped about the limb and held in place by a many-tailed bandage, extending from groin to foot. Any application to the limb must be kept in place by a similar bandage.

If limb is badly swollen watch for pressure sores. Guard against burning with hot water bottle or electric pad. Remember excitement causes a rise in blood pressure and it may dislodge the clot irrespective of body movement. Straining at stool must be avoided, so the bowels should be kept open. No stimulants should be given, although very weak tea or coffee may be taken. All drinks should be cool. From 6 days to several weeks bedrest may be necessary depending on condition of patient.

Anticoagulant therapy necessary. When a thrombus or embolus is large, surgical removal may be necessary.

t., atrophic. T. resulting from malnutrition.

t., cardiac. Thrombosis of the heart.

t., coagulation. T. due to coagulation of fibrin in a blood vessel.

t., compression. T. due to compression bet a thrombus and the heart.

t., coronary. T. of the coronary arteries. A common cause of myocardial infarction.

Sym. Sudden onset of severe and prolonged substernal oppression and pain, the pain arising over the precordium and being referred to the upper and middle sternum and often radiating to the left and sometimes right arm and into the neck. Blood pressure usually falls, pulse becomes rapid, fever and leukocytosis usually observed within 24 hrs. Erythrocyte sedimentation rate becomes elevated and electrocardiographic changes occur.

Treatment: Complete physical and mental rest for first 2-3 weeks. Special nursing care is desirable. Prompt and complete relief from pain by use of morphine sulfate; oxygen administration sometimes necessary. Vasopressor drugs to elevate blood pressure; digitalis when there is evidence of congestive heart failure; treatment of cardiac arrhythmias, esp. tachycardia; anticoagulants.

DIET: Low protein and carbohydrate intake of approx 1000 cal. Fluids to produce urinary output of 1500 cc daily. Restrict salt intake to 2 gm.

POSSIBLE COMPLICATIONS: Shock; acute pulmonary edema, paroxysmal ventricular tachycardia, congestive heart failure.

t., dilatation. T. due to dilatation of a vein.

t., embolic. T. due to an embolus obstructing a vessel.

t., infective. T. due to bacterial infection.

t., marasmic. T. due to wasting diseases of infancy and old age.

t., placental. Thrombi in the placenta and veins of the uterus.

t., plate. Thrombus formed from an accumulation of blood platelets.

t., puerperal. Coagulation in veins following labor.

t., sinus. T. of a venous sinus.

LATERAL ETIOLOG. Associated with middle ear disease. **Sym.** Sudden rise of temperature with remission, chills, prostration, sweats, headache, mental symptoms, dullness or delirium, high leukocyte count.

CAVERNOUS: Sinus structures involved, edema and venous stasis in and about the eye.

t., traumatic. T. due to a wound or injury of a part.

t., venous. T. of a vein.

thrombostasis (thrōm-bōs'tā-sis) [*G. thrombos, clot, + stasis, a checking*]. Stasis of blood in a part causing or due to formation of thrombus.

thrombotic (thrōm-bōt'ik) [*G. thrombos, clot*]. Related to, caused by, or of the nature of, a thrombus.

thrombus (thrōm'būs) [*G. thrombos*]. A blood clot obstructing a blood vessel or a cavity of the heart.

Heparin,* an anticoagulant, injected intravenously, is being used in prevention and treatment of this condition.

t., annular. One whose circumference is attached to the walls of a vessel, an opening still remaining in the center.

t., anemortem. A clot formed before death in heart or large vessels.

t., ball. A round clot in the heart, esp. in the auricles.

t., hyaline. One having a glassy appearance usually occurring in smaller blood vessels.

t., Laennec's. A globular thrombus which forms in the heart, usually in cases of fatty degeneration.

t., lateral. A mural one, *q v*.

t., milk. A curdled milk tumor in the female breast due to obstruction in a lactiferous duct.

t., mural. **Syn:** lateral *t.*, parietal *t.* One attached to the wall of a vessel or the heart.

t., obstructing. One completely occluding the lumen of a vessel.

- f., progressive.** One which increases in size.
- f., stratified.** *SYN. fibrolaminar.* One composed of layers
- f., white.** *SYN: antemortem thrombus, q.v.*
- through drainage.** (thŕŭ). Drainage by passing a perforated tube into cavity to be drained and flushing cavity by injection of fluids
- f. illumination.** Passage of light through the walls of an organ or cavity, for medical examination. *SYN. transillumination*
- thrush** (thŕŭsh) [Dutch *troske*, rotten wood]. Mycotic infection of mouth or throat, esp in infants and young children, characterized by formation of white patches, ulcer formation, and frequently fever and gastrointestinal inflammation. *SYN. aphtha, sprue, stomatitis, q.v.*
- Etiol. *Candida* (*Monilia*) *albicans***
- thrypsis** (thŕip'sis) [G. *thrypsis*, a breaking in pieces]. A comminuted fracture
- thulium** (thŭl'ŭm) A rare metallic element found in combination with minerals. *SYMS Tm At wt 168.94, at no 69*
- thumb** (thŭm) [AS *thŭma*, thumb] The short, thick, first finger on radial side of the hand, having but 2 phalanges and greater freedom of movement than other fingers. *SYN pollex*
- thylacitis** (thī'lā-sī'tis) [G. *thylax*, pouch, + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of the sebaceous glands of the skin
- thymectomy** (thī-mēk'tō-mī) [G. *thymos*, thymus, + *-ektomē*, excision] Surgical removal of the thymus gland
- thymelocsis** (thī-mēl-kō'sis) ["" + *elkōsis*, ulceration]. Ulceration of the thymus gland
- thymergastic reaction** (thī-mēr-gās'tik) [G. *thymos*, mind, + *ergasia*, work]. Name for psychic disorders most equivalent to manic-depressive or affect psychosis *
- thymic** (thī'mik) [G. *thymos*, thymus] Relating to the thymus gland.
- f. acid.** 1. Acid obtained by heating nucleic acid of thymus gland with water. 2. Thymol, *q.v.*
- f. asthma.** Spasmodic closing of the glottis followed by a pronounced inspiration. *SYN: laryngismus stridulus.*
- f. death.** Sudden death in status lymphaticus and thymic asthma.
- f. stridor.** T. asthma
- thymion** (thīm'ŭn) [G. *thymion*, wart]. A wart.
- thymitis** (thī-mī'tis) [G. *thymos*, thymus, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the thymus gland.
- thymo-** [G.]. Combining form meaning thymus.
- thymocyte** (thī'mō-sīt) [G. *thymos*, thymus, + *kytos*, cell]. A lymphocyte having origin in the thymus gland.
- thymokesis** (thī'mō-kē'sis) [G. *thymos*, thymus]. Abnormal enlargement and persistence of the thymus in the adult.
- thymol** (thī'mōl) [G. *thymos*, thyme, + L. *oleum*, oil]. USP White crystals obtained from oil of thyme.
- ACTION AND USES:** Antiseptic and anthelmintic.
- Dosage** Antiseptic, 2 gr. (0.12 Gm.). Anthelmintic, 30 gr. (2 Gm.), div. into 3 doses.
- f. iodide.** USP. A reddish-brown powder.
- USES:** As a substitute for iodoform, as a dusting powder in various skin diseases.

thymolysis (thī-mōl'ŭ-sis) [G. *thymos*, thymus, + *lysis*, dissolution]. Dissolution of thymus tissue.

thymolytic (thī'mō-līt'ik) ["" + *lysis*, dissolution] Destructive to thymus tissue.

thymoma (thī'mō'mā) ["" + *-ōma*, tumor]. A tumor originating in epithelial tissues of the thymus gland

thymopexy (thī'mō-pēks'ŭ). Fixation of an enlarged thymus in a new position

thymotonic (thī'mō-tōks'ik) ["" + *tonikon*, poison] Poisonous to thymus tissue

thymus (thī'mŭs) [G. *thymos*]. An unpaired organ located in the mediastinal cavity anterior to and above the heart. It consists of two flattened symmetrical lobes each enclosed in a capsule, from which trabeculae extend into the gland dividing each lobe into many lobules, each consisting of a *cortex* and *medulla*. The cortex is composed of dense lymphoid tissue containing many cells (thymocytes) closely packed together. The *medulla* also contains thymocytes but they are less numerous. It also contains characteristic *thymic* (Hassall's) *corpuscles*

At birth the thymus weighs 12 to 15 Gm. Growth is rapid during the first two years, then slow, attaining a weight of about 40 Gm at puberty, after which it begins to undergo involution during which it decreases in size and the thymic tissue is replaced with adipose and connective tissue

FUNCTIONS: Other than the possible production of lymphocytes, it has no known function. Its removal produces no significant effects

PATH: Sometimes it is much larger than it should be and is then known as enlarged or persistent thymus. Children having these enlarged structures are particularly susceptible to infections and anesthetics, and are liable to sudden death under the latter. This condition is readily cured by the x-ray

See status thymicolymphaticus, thymic asthma

f., accessory. A lobule isolated from the mass of the thymus gland.

f. persists hyperplastica. A thymus persisting into adulthood, sometimes hypertrophying.

thymusectomy (thī'mŭs-ēk'tō-mī) [G. *thymos*, thymus, + *-ektomē*, excision] Surgical excision of the thymus.

thyreoplasia congenita. Defective functioning of the thyroid gland due to abnormal development

thyro-, thyreo- [G.] Combining forms meaning *oblong, shield, thyroid*.

thyroadenitis (thī'rō-ād-en-ŭ'tis) [G. *thyreos*, shield, + *adēn*, gland, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of thyroid gland

thyroaplasia (thī'rō-ā-plā'zŭ-ā) ["" + *a-*, priv + *plasis*, a molding] Imperfect development of the thyroid gland.

thyroarytenoid (thī'rō-ā-rit'en-oyd) ["" + *arytainā*, pitcher, + *eidos*, form]. Relating to the thyroid and arytenoid cartilages.

thyrocardiac (thī'rō-kar'di-āk) ["" + *kardia*, heart]. 1. Pert. to the heart and thyroid gland 2. A person suffering from thyroid disease complicated by heart disorder.

thyrocele (thī'rō-sēl) ["" + *kēlē*, mass]. Enlarged condition of the thyroid gland. *SYN: goiter.*

thyrochondrotomy (thī'rō-kōn-drōt'ō-mī) ["" + *chondros*, cartilage, + *tōmē*, a cutting]. Surgical incision of thyroid cartilage. *SYN: laryngotomy.*

thyrocricotomy (thi-rō-kri-kot'ō-mī) [G. *thyreos*, shield, + *krikos*, ring, + *tomē*, a cutting]. Tracheotomy; division of the cricothyroid membrane.

thyroepiglottic (thi-rō-ēp-i-glōt'ik) ["" + *epi*, upon, + *glōtīs*, glottis]. Relating to the thyroid and epiglottis

t. muscle. Muscle arising on inner surface of thyroid cartilage. It extends upward and backward and is inserted on epiglottis. It depresses the epiglottis.

thyroepiglottideus (thi-rō-ēp'i-glōt'id-ē-us) ["" + "" + *glōtīs*, glottis]. Muscle in the thyroid cartilage that depresses the epiglottis

thyroglobulin (thi-rō-glōb'ū-līn) [G. *thyreos*, shield, + *L. globulus*, a tiny sphere]. SYN: *iodothyroglobulin*. An iodine-containing protein secreted by the thyroid gland and stored within its colloid substance

thyroglossal. Pertaining to the thyroid gland and the tongue

t. duct. A duct which in the embryo connects the thyroid diverticulum with the tongue. It eventually disappears, its point of origin being indicated as a pit, the *foramen cecum*. It sometimes persists as an anomaly

thyrohyoid (thi-rō-hi'oid) ["" + *hypoēidēs*, U-shaped]. Rel. to thyroid cartilage and hyoid bone. SYN *hyothyroid*.

thyroid (thi'roid) [G. *thyreos*, shield, + *eidos*, form] 1. Thyroid extract, *q. v.* 2. A gland of internal secretion in the neck, ant. to and partially surrounding the thyroid cartilage and upper rings of the trachea. SEE *t. gland* 3. Muscle which depresses hyoid bone or elevates thyroid cartilage if hyoid bone is fixed. SEE: *Table of Muscles in Appendix*

t. axis. SYN *thyrocervical trunk*. A short thick branch of the subclavian artery. Its branches are the *inf. thyroïd*, *suprascapular* and *transverse cervical* which supply the thyroid gland and neck region

t. cachexia. Exophthalmic goiter.

t. cartilage. The principal cartilage of the larynx consisting of two broad lamina united anteriorly to form a V-shaped structure. It forms a subcutaneous projection, the *laryngeal prominence* or *Adam's apple*.

t. crisis. SEE: *thyroid storm*.

t. extract. USP. The dried thyroid glands of the ox or sheep.

ACTION AND USES: Used in cases of deficient action of the gland.

ADMINISTRATION: Tablet form by mouth. A large dose may be given for full effect, followed by maintenance dosage. It is more desirable, however, to begin with a small dose and gradually increase until desired effect is produced. It does not exercise its maximum effect for about 10 days. As it has this cumulative effect dosage should not be increased too rapidly. Thyroid may be necessary all through a patient's life.

t. gland. A gland of internal secretion located in the base of the neck on both sides of the lower part of the larynx and upper part of trachea.

It consists of two *lateral lobes* connected by an *isthmus*. Sometimes a third *medial* or *pyramidal lobe* extends upward from the isthmus. Histologically it consists of a large number of closed vesicles called *follicles* which contain a homogeneous substance called *colloid* which contains the active principles secreted by the gland.

RS: *endocrine gland, hormone hyperthyroidism, hypothyroidism, iodine,*

struma, thyroazine, thyrotrophic hormone.

t. storm. SYN: *thyroid crisis*. Fulminating increase in all the signs and symptoms of thyrotoxicosis.

t. therapy. Thyroid ext. treatment.

thyroidectomized (thi-roy-dēk'tō-mīzd) [G. *thyreos*, shield, + *eidos*, form, + *-ektomē*, excision]. With the thyroid gland removed.

thyroidectomy (thi-royd-ēk'tō-mī) ["" + *-ektomē*, excision]. Excision of the thyroid gland

Posr. NP. Patient in sitting position as soon as recovered from anesthesia, head and arms well supported. Watch for edema. Steam inhalations sometimes ordered. Give absolute mental and physical rest as much as possible

thyroiditis (thi'roy-dī'tis) [G. *thyreos*, shield, + *eidos*, form, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the thyroid gland. SEE: *Riedel's struma*

t., giant cell. Thyroiditis characterized by presence of giant cells, round-cell infiltration, fibrosis, and destruction of follicles

thyroidization (thi'roy-dī-zā'shūn) [G. *thyreos*, shield, + *eidos*, form] Thyroid extract therapy.

thyroidotomy (thi-royd-ōt'ō-mī) ["" + *tomē*, a cutting]. Incision of thyroid gland.

thyroidotoxin. A substance which is toxic for cells of the thyroid gland

thyrolytic (thi-rō-lī'tik) ["" + *lysis*, dissolution]. Causing destruction of thyroid tissue.

thyroparathyroidectomy (thi-rō-par-ā-thi-roy-dēk'tō-mī) ["" + *para*, beside, + *thyreos*, shield, + *eidos*, form, + *ektomē*, excision]. Surgical removal of the thyroid and parathyroid glands.

thyropenia (thi-rō-pē-nī-ā) ["" + *penia*, lack] Defective thyroid secretion with no clinical symptoms.

thyroprival (thi-rō-pri'vāl) ["" + *L. privus*, lacking]. Pert. to a condition resulting from loss of function or removal of the thyroid gland.

thyroptosis (thi-rōp-tō'sis) ["" + *ptōsis*, a dropping]. Downward displacement of a goitrous thyroid into the thorax.

thyrosis (thi-rō'sis) ["" + *-ōsis*, condition] Any condition due to abnormal thyroid action

thyrotherapy (thi-rō-ther-ā-pī) ["" + *therapeia*, treatment] Treatment with thyroid gland extracts.

thyrotome (thi-rō-tōm) ["" + *tomos*, a piece] Knife for cutting the thyroid cartilage.

thyrotomy (thi-rōt'ō-mī) ["" + *tomē*, a cutting]. 1. The splitting of the thyroid cartilage anteriorly in midline in order to expose laryngeal structures. SYN: *laryngofissure*. 2. Surgery on the thyroid gland

thyrotoxic (thi-rō-tōks'ik) [G. *thyreos*, shield, + *toxikon*, poison]. Pert. to, affected by, or marked by toxic activity of the thyroid gland

thyrotoxicosis (thi-rō-tōks-i-kō'sis) ["" + *-ōsis*, condition]. The condition of intoxication due to excessive thyroid secretion. SYN. *exophthalmic goiter, q. v.*

SYM: Rapid heart action, tremors, elevated basal metabolism, enlarged gland, exophthalmos, nervous symptoms, and loss of weight.

thyrotropic (thi-rō-trōp'ik) [G. *thyreos*, shield, + *trōpē*, a turning]. That which has an affinity for or stimulates the thyroid gland.

t. hormone. ABBR: TTH. The thyroid-stimulating hormone secreted by the ant. lobe of hypophysis. Also called *thyroid-stimulating hormone*. ABBR: TSH

thyrotropin (thi-rot'ró-pin). The thyrotropic hormone, *q v*

thyroxin (thi-róks'in) [*G thyreos, shield*]. Proprietary name for the active principle of the thyroid gland, one of the constituent amino acids of thyroglobulin. Used in the treatment of thyroid deficiency

thyroxine (thi-róks'en) [*G thyreos, shield*] 3 5 3 5-Tetraiodothyronine, an amino acid obtained from the thyroid gland considered to be the principal thyroid hormone. Used in the treatment of hypothyroidism

t.-binding protein. ABBR: TBP. The globin protein responsible for binding the greater part of thyroxine in the plasma

Ti. Chemical symbol for titanium

tibia (tib'í-á) [*L. tibia, shinbone*]. The inner and larger bone of the leg bet. the knee and ankle articulating with the femur above and with the talus below. Also called shin bone

t., Lannelongue's. A syphilitic tibia.

t., saber-shaped. A deformity of the tibia due to gummatous periostitis (syphilitic) in which it curves outward.

tibialis (tib-í-á'lis) [*L*] One of 2 muscles of the calf of the leg

tibiadductor reflex (tib'í-á-d-duk'tor) [*L. tibia, shinbone, + adducere, to lead to*]. Lateral or crossed adduction of leg when tibia is percussed on its inner side.

tibiofemoral (tib'í-á-fem'ó-rál) [' + *femur, femor-, thigh*]. Relating to the tibia and femur

tibiobular (tib'í-á-tib'ú-lar) [' + *fibula, buckle*] Relating to the tibia and fibula.

tibiotalar (tib'í-á-tar'sál) [' + *G tarsos, flat of the foot*]. Relating to the tibia and tarsus

tic (tik) [*Fr.*]. A spasmodic muscular contraction, most commonly involving the face, head, neck, or shoulder muscles. *SYN. habit spasm.*

The spasms may be tonic* or clonic.* The movement appears purposeful, is often repeated, involuntary, can be inhibited for a short time, only to burst forth with increased severity.

Etiol. Certain of these cases are due to structure changes, many psychogenic, the expression of frustration, and its correlated muscular tension. The former group most commonly encountered in patients who have suffered from lethargic encephalitis. *SEE: tiqueur.*

t., convulsive. Facial muscle spasm.

t., douloureux (doo-loo-ru') Degeneration of or pressure on the trigeminal nerve, resulting in neuralgia of that nerve. *RS. neuralgia.* The pain is excruciating. Usually occurs after forty. Pain is paroxysmal, radiating from angle of the jaw along one of the involved branches. If the first branch, a shocklike pain is felt along the eye and back over the forehead. If it is the middle fiber, the upper lip, nose, and cheek under the eye are affected. If it is the third branch, pain is in the lower lip and outer border of tongue on affected side. Pain is momentary but returns again and again.

t., facis. Same as *convulsive tic*.

t., habit. Habitual repetition of a grimace or muscular action.

t., rotatoire. Spasmodic torticollis in which head and neck are forcibly ro-

tated or turned from one side to the other.

t., spasmodic. Tonic contractions and paralysis of muscles of one or both sides of the face.

tick (tik) [*M.E. tike*]. Any of the numerous bloodsucking arachnids of the order Acarida. Ixodidae is the hard tick family and Argas the soft. They transmit specific diseases to man and lower animals.

t. fever. 1. Any infectious disease transmitted by the bite of a tick. 2. African relapsing fever. 3. Specifically, an acute infectious disease transmitted by the bite of a wood tick in the Rocky Mountain region. *SYN: Rocky Mountain spotted fever, spotted fever.*

Etiol. A bacillary microorganism (*Dermacentrozeus rickettsi*) transmitted by a tick.

SYN. Incubation period: From the bite to the first symptom, 5-7 days. Onset may be gradual or sudden, but generally for a period of 1 or more days; if so, it is preceded by weakness, chilly sensations and then a definite chill.

Other symptoms are headache in front and back of head, or both, more or less bloodshot eyes with sensitivity to light, eyeballs sore to touch, white coated tongue with red edges, deep, dusky flush on face, pain in muscles, bones, and joints; backache, esp in lower portion; bronchial cough; nosebleed; constipation, and marked weakness. The skin becomes spotted bet the 3rd and 5th day after onset. The spots resemble those of measles but differ in distribution. In Rocky Mountain spotted fever spots are apt to be concentrated on the wrist, ankles, and feet, instep, soles, and outer margin of the foot from the small toe, posteriorly. The trunk is usually free from spots. The spots appear to disappear on pressure but later become hemorrhagic, changing to a rust color due to disintegration.

tickle (tik'l) [*origin uncertain*]. 1. Peculiar sensation caused by titillation or touching, esp in certain regions, resulting in reflex muscular movements, laughter, or hysteria. 2 To arouse such a sensation by touching a surface lightly.

tickling (tik'ling) [*origin uncertain*] Gentle stimulation of a sensitive surface and its reflex effect, such as involuntary laughter, etc. *SYN: titillation.*

t. i. d. (*L ter in die*). Three times a day.

tidal (tí'dál). Periodically rising and falling, increasing and decreasing

t. air. That which is inhaled and exhaled during normal quiet breathing. *SEE: air, respiration.*

t. drainage. The drainage of a paralyzed bladder by use of an automatic irrigation apparatus.

tide [*A.S. tid, time*]. Alternate rise and fall; a space of time

t., acid. A temporary increase in acidity of urine due to increased secretion of alkaline substances into the duodenum

t., alkaline. Temporary decrease in acidity of urine following awakening and after meals. The former results from hyperpnea in which excess CO₂ is eliminated; the latter results from increase of base in the blood following the secretion of HCl into gastric juice.

tigretier (té-grét-á-á') [*Fr.*]. A dancing mania or form of tarantism due to bite of a poisonous spider occurring in Tigré, Abyssinia.

tigroid (tí'groyd) [*G. tigroidés, spotted*] Striped, spotted, or marked like a tiger.

t. bodies. SYN: *Nissl bodies*. Masses of chromophil substance present in the cell bodies of neurons

Higrolysis (hig'ró-lý-sis). SYN: *chromatolysis*. Dissolution and disappearance of chromophil substance of a nerve cell. May occur following injury to an axon (retrograde degeneration) or subsequent to direct injury to a nerve cell.

tilmus (tíl'mús) [G. *tilmos*, a plucking]. Delirious picking at the bedclothes by the patient. SYN: *carphology*

timbre (tím'ber, tahn'br) [Fr a bell to be struck with a hammer]. Resonance quality of a sound by which it is distinguished, other than pitch or intensity, depending upon the number and character of vibrating body's overtones

time (tím) [A.S. *tíma*, time] Interval between beginning and ending, measured duration. AGE.

t., bleeding. Time required for bleeding from a small wound to cease. Usually tested by puncturing lobe of ear. Normal time, 1-3 min

t., clot retraction. Time required following withdrawal of blood for a clot to completely contract and express the serum entrapped within the fibrin net. Normal time, about 1 hour. Clot retraction is dependent upon number of platelets

t., coagulation. Time required for clotting to occur after removal of blood from the body. Average time, 5-8 min

t., prothrombin. That needed for oxalated plasma to clot, measured in seconds, after adding thromboplastin and recalcifying

t., reaction. Period bet application of a stimulus and the response

t., thermal death. Time required to kill all microorganisms at a certain temperature.

tin (tín) [A.S.] SYMS: Sn. At wt 118.70, at no. 50 A metallic element, used in medicine

Poisoning. Tin in tinned or soldered containers in the past has occasionally been responsible for poisoning. This is exceedingly rare and for practical purposes need not be considered

SYM. Metallic taste, gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting, cramping, and diarrhea

F. A TREATMENT. Wash out stomach and administer bland or soothing drinks

tinctorial (tínk-tó'ri-al) [L. *tinctorius*, dyeing] Relating to staining or color

tincture (tínk'túr) [L. *tinctura*, a dyeing] Diluted alcoholic solutions of non-volatile substances (tincture of iodine being an exception), 10% being standard strength for powerful drugs and 20% for weaker ones.

The name of any fluid contained in the tincture other than alcohol is added to the name of the tincture.

They are the most commonly used class of preparations. They usually contain tannic acid, so, in most instances, cannot be employed with agents that are incompatible with that drug. Those tinctures that contain much resinous matter or oils will precipitate with water. Some examples are tinctures of ginger, benzoin, *gualac*, etc. Tinctures of the most potent drugs usually represent 10% of the crude drug, as tinctures of opium, *digitalis*, *aconite*, etc. Where more than a fluidram of a 10% tincture would have to be taken to get a dose of the drug, the tincture is usually made to represent 20%, or more, of the agent. The majority of tinctures can be put

roughly into 2 groups; those the dose of which is about 10 minims and those of fluid dram doses. Forty are official

t. iodine. **POISONING.** This commonly used antiseptic is sometimes taken by mouth

DOSE: 1½ m (0.1 cc)

SYM. Very strong irritation of mouth, esophagus, and stomach. Stains membranes dark brown or black. Pain intense, and leads to early vomiting and purging; extreme thirst, often collapse.

TREATMENT: Give large amounts of water, milk and starchy paste; gruels, as boiled rice or arrowroot.

tinea (tín'é-á) [L. *tinea*, worm]. Any fungus skin disease, esp ringworm, occurring in various parts of the body, name indicating the part affected, as *t. barbae*, *t. corporis*, etc. A dermatomycosis, *qv*

SYM. Superficial or deep types. Superficial is marked by scaling, slight itching, reddish or grayish patches, dry, brittle hair which is easily extracted with hair shaft. Deep type is characterized by flat, reddish, kerionlike tumors, the surface studded with dead or broken hairs or by gaping follicular orifices. Nodules may be broken down in center, discharging pus, etc., through dilated follicular openings.

TREATMENT: Griseofulvin, *qv* for all types of tinea. Vaccines. Parasiticides for general body surface. That attacking palms and soles is resistant. Fuchsin paint, salicylic and sulfur mixture, avoid soap and water. In tinea cruris, iodine in carbon tetrachloride, salicylic and benzoic acids, iodine. In ringworm of crotch, soothing remedies, antipruritic powders, followed by antiseptics (sod hyposulfite, carbolyzed resorcin, iodine, mercuric chloride, formalin), then soothing lotions. In long-standing cases, chrysarobin. Ringworm of scalp is most resistant to treatment. X-rays, total depilation, prevention of new foci, and eradication of those existing, maintaining an aseptic condition of scalp.

t. barbae. A fungus skin disease of the bearded portions of neck and face. SYN: *barber's itch*.

t. capitis. A fungus skin disease of the scalp; ringworm of the scalp

t. circinata. On the body—red, slight, elevated, scaly patches, which on examination reveal minute vesicles or papules. New patches spring from the periphery while central portion clears up. Often considerable itching.

t. corporis. A fungus skin disease of the body

t. cruris. A fungus skin disease of surfaces of contact in the scrotal, crural, anal, and genital areas

t. favosa. An infectious disease of skin, typically on scalp, due to a specific fungus; characterized by peculiar saucer-shaped, sulfur yellow crusts

t. nodosa. Sheathlike, nodular masses in hair of beard and mustache from growth of an unknown fungus. They surround the hairs, which become brittle, and hair may be penetrated by fungus and thus split.

t. pedis. A fungus skin disease of the foot; ringworm of the foot. SYN: *dermatophytosis*; *athlete's foot*.

t. trichophytina. Local infectious disease of skin, produced by the trichophyton fungus. The organism grows in the horny epithelium. The lesions vary according to part of body attacked, and

whether the hairs are involved. **SYN:** ringworm.

f. versicolor. A chronic disease excited by a vegetable parasite, the *Microporon furfur*.

tinnitus (tín-tí-tus) [L. *tinnitus*, a jingling].

A ringing or tinkling sound that is purely subjective.

f. aurium. Ringing, tinkling, buzzing, or other sounds in the ear.

Found in conditions of ext., middle, or inner ear.

ETIOI. Impacted cerumen, myringitis, otitis media, labyrinthitis, Meniere's symptom complex, otosclerosis, hysteria, etc. Also follows overdosage of drugs such as quinine.

f. cerebri. Noises in the head.

f., telephone. Tinnitus resulting from excessive use of the telephone.

tintometer (tín-tóm-é-ter) [L. *tinctus*, a dyeing, + G. *metron*, a measure]. A scale of different shades of color to determine by comparison the intensity of color of the blood or other fluid.

tintometric (tín-tó-mét-rik) [+ G. *metron*, a measure]. Relating to tintometry.

tintometry (tín-tóm-é-trí) [+ G. *metron*, a measure]. Estimation of a color by comparison with a scale of colors.

-tion. O.E. and L. suffix forming abstract names.

-tious. O.E. suffix forming adjective.

tiqueur (tê-kur') [Fr.]. One afflicted with a tic.

tire (tír) [A.S. *tyrian*, to tire]. 1 Exhaustion, fatigue. 2 To exhaust or fatigue. 3 To become fatigued.

tirefond (têr-fon') [Fr.]. Appliance like a corkscrew for raising depressed portions of bone or for removing foreign bodies.

tires (tírz) Condition marked by constipation, vomiting, muscular tremors, and pain. **SYN:** milk sickness, trembles.

tissue (tish'ú) [O. Fr. *tissu* from L. *texere*, to weave]. A group or collection of similar cells and their intercellular substance which act together in the performance of a particular function. The primary tissues are (a) epithelial, (b) connective, (c) muscular, and (d) nervous.

f., adipose. **SYN:** fat. Areolar tissue containing aggregations of densely packed fat cells.

f., areolar. A form of loose connective tissue consisting of interlacing collagenous and elastic fibers embedded in a semifluid matrix together with fibroblasts, histiocytes, mast cells, plasma cells, and other cellular elements. It is widely distributed forming the interstitial tissue of most organs, the membranes surrounding blood vessels and nerves, and constituting the principal portion of fascia.

f., cartilage. **SEE:** cartilage.

f., chondroid. Embryonic cartilage.

f., chromaffin. Tissues containing cells which give the chromaffin reaction. Found in the adrenal medulla. **SEE:** chromaffin system.

f., chromophil. Those tissues which give a chromophil reaction; found in the medulla and sympathetic ganglia.

f., connective. T which supports and connects other tissues and parts.

The cells of connective tissue are comparatively few in number, the bulk of the tissue consisting of intercellular substance or *matrix*, the nature of which gives each type of connective tissue its particular properties. Connective tissues are highly vascular with the exception of cartilage. *Connective tissue*

proper includes the following types: (a) mucous, (b) fibrous (areolar, white fibrous, yellow fibrous or elastic), (c) reticular, and (d) adipose. *Dense connective tissue* includes cartilage and bone (osseous tissue).

f., elastic. A form of connective tissue in which yellow elastic fibers predominate. Found in certain ligaments, and the walls of blood vessels, esp the larger arteries.

f., embryonic. **SEE:** tissue, mucous.

f., epithelial. **SYN:** epithelium. A form of tissue composed of cells arranged in a continuous sheet consisting of one or several layers. It forms epidermis of skin, covers surfaces of organs, lines cavities and canals, forms tubes and ducts and secreting portions of glands.

f., erectile. Spongy tissue, the spaces of which fill with blood, causing it to harden and expand. Found in the penis, clitoris, and nipples.

f., fibrous. Connective tissue consisting principally of fibers. Includes three types (1) areolar or loose connective, (2) white fibrous, and (3) yellow fibrous or elastic. **SEE:** specific types listed.

f., interstitial. Connective t. forming a network with the cellular elements of an organ.

f., mucous. Jelly-like tissue from which connective tissue is derived.

f., muscular (voluntary). Striped or striated tissue principally connected with the bony framework. In animals it is known as "lean meat" or "flesh." It is a cross-striated, muscular tissue, the fibers like a long cylinder with flattened sides and conical ends, enveloped in a delicate sheath, the *sarcolemma* (*involuntary*). Smooth or unstriated, or nonstriated, not under control of the will. Principally found in walls of hollow organs, tubes, arteries, and veins.

f., osseous or bone. Connective tissue with intercellular substance impregnated with phosphate and carbonate of calcium—the mineral substances being 2/3 of the bone's weight.

f., reticular or retiform. A type of connective tissue consisting of delicate fibers forming interlacing networks. Fibers stain selectively with silver stains and are called argyrophil fibers.

It supports lymph nodes and is found in muscular tissue and in bone marrow, the spleen, liver, lungs, kidneys, and mucous membranes of the gastrointestinal tract.

f., subcutaneous. Areolar tissue beneath the corium and becoming part of it.

f., s. adipose. Adipose tissue within subcutaneous tissue.

f., white fibrous. Connective t. with white, inelastic fibers, forming tendons, ligaments, and resistant membranes.

f., w. nervous. Nervous tissue of medullated nerve fibers.

f., yellow elastic. Same as *elastic tissue*.

titanium (tí-tá-ní-úm) [L.]. A metallic element found in combination in minerals. **SYN:** Ti.

titer (tí-ter) [Fr. *titre*]. Standard of strength per volume of volumetric test solution.

f. of a serum. Amount of specific antibody in an antiserum, or strength of a serum.

titillation (tít-il-á-sh'ùn) [L. *titillatio*, a tickling]. 1 Act of tickling, as in the throat. 2 State of being tickled. 3 Sensation produced by tickling.

titration (tĭ-trā'shŭn) [Fr. *titre*, a standard] 1. Determining strength of a solution by use of solutions of known strength 2. Determination of quantity of antibody in an antiserum

titre. SEE: *titer*

titrimetric (tĭ'trĭ-mĕt'rik) [" + G *metron*, a measure] Employing the process of titration

titubation (tĭt-ŭ-bā'shŭn) [L. *titubatio*, a staggering] A staggering fall, seen in diseases of the cerebellum

t., **lingual**. Stuttering, stammering.

Tl. Symb of thallium

Tm. 1. Chem. symbol for thulium 2. Symbol for maximal tubular excretory capacity.

Tn. 1. Symb. of normal intraocular tension 2. Chem symbol for thoron

T.O. Abbr for original or old tuberculin. Also abbr O.T.

toadskin. Condition characterized by excessive dryness, wrinkling, and scaling of skin sometimes seen in vitamin deficiencies

toadstool (tōd'stool) Any of various fungi with an umbrella-shaped cap, popularly a poisonous mushroom

POISONING: **SYM** Usually come on from 1 to 14 hours after ingestion, characterized by marked abdominal pain, vomiting and intense diarrhea associated with blood and mucus. Profound weakness comes early and remains. Sometimes perspiration and lacrimation present and occasionally nervous symptoms

F. A. TREATMENT: Empty stomach and bowels promptly and completely with gastric lavage and quick acting cathartic and enemata. Atropine is esp. helpful and may be given by any route. Fluid and sodium chloride intake should be increased to point of tolerance. Coffee, tea, and milk are helpful. Charcoal may be given early if available. Treat for shock.

tobacco (tō-bāk'ō) [Spanish *tabaco*]. Dried leaves of *Nicotiana tabacum* and other species.

It is a narcotic containing *nicotine*, *pyridine*, *picoline*, and *collidin*. SEE: *nicotine*

Widely used in forms of cigars, cigarettes, pipe tobacco, snuff, and chewing. During its combustion, various products are given off, the most important being *nicotine*, *q. v.*

t., **heart**. Disturbance of function of heart from use of tobacco.

t., **Indian**. *Lobelia*.

tocodynamometer (tō'kō-dī-nām-ōm'ē-ter) [G. *tokos*, birth, + *dynamis*, power, + *metron*, a measure]. Device for estimating expulsive force of uterine contractions in childbirth.

tocogeny (tō-kōg'ē-nĭ) [" + *gonē*, seed]. Parental generation as opposed to abiogenesis.

tocograph (tōk'ō-graf) [" + *graphein*, to write]. A device for estimating and recording the force of uterine contractions.

tocology (tō-kōl'ō-jĭ) [" + *logos*, science]. Science of parturition and obstetrics.

tocomania (tō'kō-mā'nĭ-ā) [" + *mania*, madness]. Puerperal insanity.

tocometer (tō-kōm'ēt-ēr) [" + *metron*, a measure]. Device for estimating expulsive force of the uterus in labor. SYN: *tocodynamometer*.

tocopherol (tō-kōph'ēr-ōl). One of three substances collectively referred to as vitamin E, *q. v.*

tocophobia (tō'kō-fō'bĭ-ā) [" + *phobos*, fear]. Abnormal fear of childbirth.

tocus (tō'kūs) [L. from G. *tokos*, birth]. Parturition; childbirth

toe (tō) [A.S. *tā*] A digit of the foot.

RS' *acroataxia*, *acrodynia*, *bunion*, *camptodactylia*, *clavus*, *dactyl*, *dactylus*, *digit*, *gout*, *hallex*, *hallus*, *metatarsus*.

t., **claw**. Hammer toe, *q. v.*

t., **clonus**. Contraction of the big toe in sudden extension of the first phalanx.

t., **dislocations of**. These are treated essentially same as dislocations of the fingers, *q. v.*

t., **drop**. Inability to lift the toes. DISEASES: Thromboangitis obliterans, gangrene, deformities, rashes, bromidrosis

t., **fanning of**. Spreading of toes, esp. when sole is stroked

t., **hammer**. SEE: *hammer toe*.

t., **Morton's**. Metatarsalgia, *q. v.*

t., **pigeon**. Walking with the toes turned inward

t., **reflex**. When great toe is strongly flexed all muscles below knee become tense.

toilet (toy'lĕt) [Fr. *toilette*, a little cloth]. Cleansing of a wound after operation or of an obstetrical patient.

toko- [G.] Combining form meaning birth.

tolerance (tōl'ēr-āns) [L. *tolerantia*, tolerance] Capacity for enduring a poison, or a food or drug which may be harmful if taken in excess, power of resistance to such, or point at which such resistance ends, amount of a drug or food which may be so tolerated

t., **glucose**. The ability of the body to absorb and utilize glucose. SEE: *glucose tolerance test*.

t., **test**. Master's exercise tolerance test for circulatory efficiency consists in ascending and descending 2 steps a variable number of times and in a given period. Blood pressure and pulse readings are estimated for age and weight.

tol'erant. Capable of enduring or withstanding drugs without experiencing ill-effects

-tome [G.] Combining form meaning a cutting, a cutting instrument.

tomomania (tō'mō-mā'nĭ-ā) [G. *tomē*, a cutting, + *mania*, madness]. 1. Tendency of a surgeon to resort to unnecessary surgical operations. 2. Abnormal desire to be operated upon

tomotocia (tō'mō-tō'sĭ-ā) [" + *tokos*, birth]. Cesarean section delivery by incising the uterus.

tonaphasia (tō-nā-fā'zhĭ-ā) [L. *tonus*, from G. *tonos*, a stretching, + *a-*, priv. + *phasis*, speech]. Inability to remember a tune due to cerebral lesion. SYN: *amusia*, *vocal*.

tone (tōn) [L. *tonus*, from G. *tonos*, a stretching] 1. PHYS: That state of a body or any of its organs or parts in which the functions are healthy and performed with due vigor 2. Normal tension or responsiveness to stimuli, as of arteries or muscles, seen particularly in involuntary muscle (such as the sphincter of the urinary bladder). 3. A musical or vocal sound.

t., **deafness**. Inability to detect differences in musical sounds. SYN: *amusia*.

t., **muscular**. Condition in which a muscle is in a steady state of contraction; the ability of a muscle to resist a force for a considerable period of time without change in length

tongue (tūng) [A.S. *tunge*]. A freely-movable muscular organ lying in the

floor of the mouth. Its surface is covered with mucous membrane.

ANAT: It consists of a *body* and *root* and is attached by muscles to the hyoid bone below, the mandible in front, the styloid process behind, and the palate above, and by mucous membrane, to the floor of the mouth, the lateral walls of the pharynx, and the epiglottis. A median fold, the *frenulum linguae*, connects the tongue to the floor of the mouth. Its surface of the tongue bears numerous papillae of three types, *filiform*, *fungiform*, and *vallate*. *Taste buds* are present on the surfaces of many of the papillae, esp the vallate papillae. *Mucous* and *serous glands* (lingual glands) are present, their ducts opening on the surface. Lymphoid tissue comprising the *lingual tonsils* is present in the post third of the tongue. A median fibrous *septum* extends the entire length of the tongue.

RS. Words beginning with *glosso-*; *macrogllosia*, *microgllosia lingual*.

FUNCTIONS: Manipulation of food in mastication and deglutition, speech production, taste.

ARTERIES: Lingual, ext maxillary, and ascending pharyngeal.

MUSCLES: *Extrinsic muscles* include *genioglossus*, *hypoglossus*, and *styloglossus*. *Intrinsic muscles* consist of four groups: superior, inferior, transverse, and vertical *lingualis muscles*.

NERVES: Lingual nerve (containing fibers from trigeminal and facial nerves), glossopharyngeal, vagus, and hypoglossal.

PAIS: Occurs in local lesions, fissures, glossitis, malignancies, and pernicious anemia.

PROTRUSION: This occurs with very sick patients, as in advanced typhoid fever and toxemia. The tongue is tremulous in early typhoid and in meningitis. In chorea it is thrust out suddenly and at once withdrawn. If it is protruded very slowly or if left exposed after being shown, it is a sign of great exhaustion, congestion, or other pressure on the brain.

SCARS: These may be the result of injury or bulbar palsy causing ulceration and resulting in scars.

SHARP-POINTED T: Observed in irritation and inflammation of the brain, smoker's tongue, leukoplakia.

SPASM: Occurs in multiple sclerosis, general paresis, melancholia, and in stuttering.

TREMBLING. With tongue immobile, indicates torpor of brain.

TREMORS: Noted in asthenia, alcoholism, bulbar palsy, Graves' disorder, and in hemiplegia. It is turned toward the paralyzed side if face is affected. If turned toward the unaffected side, it denotes lesion of the medulla.

TREMULOUS: In all acute diseases of evil import, but no particular significance in chronic nervous disorders.

COLOR OF TONGUE: *Black coating:* Glossophytia; may be due to stain or presence of microphytes. In dysentery, indicates exhaustion, mortification, death. In jaundice, denotes organic disease of liver. In smallpox, is unfavorable sign.

Bluish: Denotes impeded circulation. Interference with respiration. Heart disease, asthma, cyanosis.

Dark-brown: Malignant fever, Addison's disease.

Gray-coated and flabby t: With an oval bare spot in center, which is red

and glossy, sometimes seen in children; indicative of gastrointestinal catarrh.

Lead colored: Found in cholera and mortification of lungs and stomach, with thrush, it denotes death.

Pale: Indicates severe anemia; the tongue appears smaller than normal.

Red: Redness along center indicates intestinal irritation. An early sign in typhoid fever. If glassy, very unfavorable.

Red, cracked t: Points to kidney trouble.

Bright red t: Indicates inflammation of gastric or intestinal mucous membrane, glossitis, stomatitis.

Clean, red t: With papillae prominent, or a white-coated tongue with papillae projecting through the fur, indicates scarlatina.

Red tip and edges, or having red, dry streak in center typical of typhoid and gastric fever.

Scarlet t: Acute in inflammation usually of the stomach, if red along edges and tip.

Strawberry t: White fur through which project bright red and prominent papillae. Seen in early stage of scarlet fever.

White coating: This denotes gastric derangement.

Yellow, with thick fur covering the tongue indicates biliary derangement.

SIZE: *Macrogllosia*, or large tongue, is generally congenital, or may result from inflammation of lymphatics, Ludwig's angina, glossitis, actinomycosis, acromegaly, myxedema. If localized, may be due to gumma, carcinoma, foot and mouth disease, and local trauma.

Microgllosia, small tongue, atrophy due to hemorrhage, in anemia, emaciation, convalescence from typhoid. These conditions are temporary.

POSITION AND CONDITIONS: If thick and flabby, showing imprints of the teeth, indicates gastric and nervous irritation. *Thrust to one side* indicates hemiplegia if continually held in this position.

t., beefy. Occurs in chronic inflammation of the bowels, liver, or mucous surfaces.

t., bifid. One with a cleft at its anterior end; a forked tongue.

t., black, hairy. SYN. *hyperkeratosis linguae*, *lingua nigra*, *lingua villosa nigra*. Condition in which tongue possesses a brown, furlike area on its dorsum. The area is composed of hypertrophied filiform papillae pigment, and possibly microorganisms. Sometimes results from excessive use of oxygen-liberating mouthwashes or antibiotic therapy.

t., burning. *Glossopyrosis*.

t., clearing of. If it clears slowly, commencing at tip and edges, leaving natural appearance, permanent recovery may be expected. If fur comes off in patches, leaving smooth, red surface, recovery will be slow. If fur disappears rapidly, leaving glassy, cracked surface, it is unfavorable.

t., cleft. A bifid or trifid tongue, q.v.

t., coated. One covered with layer of whitish or yellowish material consisting of desquamated epithelium, bacteria, food debris, etc. Usually indicative of a digestive disturbance. If darkly coated, it may indicate a fungus infection.

t., deviation of. Marked turning of tongue from the midline when protruded.

Indicative of lesions of the hypoglossal nerve.

f., dry. One that is dry and shriveled, usually indicative of a dehydration. May also be the result of mouth breathing.

f., fern-leaf. One possessing a prominent central furrow and lateral branches

f., flmy. One possessing symmetrical whitish patches

f., fissured. *SYN:* *furrowed tongue*, *lingua plicata* One bearing deep furrows in its epithelium May be normal Causes obscure. If deep and inflamed, may be due to syphilitic infection, or dissecting glossitis, a broken tooth, chronic dysentery, hepatic disease, or diabetes mellitus.

f., forked. *SEE* *t., bifid.*

f., furred. Coated tongue on which surface epithelium appears as a coat of white fur Seen in nearly all fevers

Brown fur: Nervous prostration, putrefaction; a bad indication; deeper the color the worse the omen. If dry with fissures, condition is grave Circumscribed furring often indicates local disturbance, as from a jagged tooth, or from tonsillitis.

Heavy fur: Great disturbance; serious trouble.

Light fur: If moist, simple irritation of stomach.

Unilateral furring: May result from disturbed innervation, as in condition affecting the 2nd and 3rd branches of the 5th nerve. Has been noted in neuralgia of those branches and in fractures of the skull involving the foramen rotundum

Yellow fur: Liver derangement

f., geographic. One possessing white, raised areas resembling mountain ranges on a relief map. Areas consist of heaped-up epithelium surrounding areas of atrophy

f., hairy. One possessing fine elongated papillae

f., magenta. One magenta-colored seen in cases of riboflavin deficiency.

f., parrot. A dry shriveled tongue, seen in typhus

f., smoker's. *SYN* *leukoplakia* Condition characterized by white, opaque patches of thickened epithelium later thickening and becoming fissured

f., smooth. One resulting from atrophy of papillae Characteristic of many conditions such as anemia, gastrointestinal disorders, etc

f., strawberry. Tongue which first has a white coat except at tip and along edges, with enlarged papillae standing out distinctly against white surface Later white coat disappears leaving a bright red surface. Characteristic of scarlet fever

f., trifid. One in which anterior end is divided into three parts

tongue tie (*tūng'tī*). This is a congenital shortening of the frenum.

SYM: Interference in sucking and in articulation.

TREATMENT: Surgical.

tongue, words pert. to: circumvallate papillae, cleft, frenulum, "gloss-" words, hypoglossal, lingua, macroglossia, microglossia, ranula, strawberry, sublingual, s. gland.

tonic (*tōn'ik*) [*G. tonikos*, pert. to tone]. 1. Pert. to or characterized by tension or contraction, esp muscular tension. 2. Restoring tone. 3. A medicine that increases strength and tone.

They are subdivided according to ac-

tion, as *cardiac*, *general*, etc. *Ex:* *iron*, *arsenic*, *digitalis*.

f. spasm. A persistent, involuntary, firm or violent muscular contraction. *SEE:* *clonic*.

tonicity (*tō-nis'tī-tī*) [*G. tonos*, tone]. 1. Property of possessing tone, esp. muscular tone. 2. State of normal tension or partial contraction of muscle fibers while at rest. *SYN* *tone*

tonisator (*tō'nī-sa'tor*). Instrument giving both the interrupted galvanic and faradic current with a sinusoidal wave superimposed.

tonoclonic (*tōn'o-klōn'ik*) [*G. tonos*, tone, + *klonos*, tumult] Both tonic and clonic, said of muscular spasms.

tonograph (*tōn'ō-grāf*) [*+* + *graphein*, to write] Device for recording blood pressure

tonometer (*tōn-ōm'ē-ter*) [*+* + *metron*, a measure]. Instrument for measuring the intraocular tension or blood pressure The tonometer reading for normal limits of intraocular pressure is 13 to 22

tonometry (*tōn-ōm'ē-trī*) [*+* + *metron*, a measure] The measurement of tension of a part, as intraocular tension.

tonophant (*tōn'ō-fānt*) [*+* + *phainem*, to show]. Device for visualizing sound waves

tonoplast (*tōn'ō-plāst*) [*+* + *plastos*, a thing formed] An intracellular body. *SYN.* *vacuole*

tonoscope (*tōn'ō-skōp*) [*+* + *skopein*, to examine] A device for examining interior of the skull or brain by means of sound

tonsil (*tōn'sil*) [*L. tonsilla*, almond] 1 A mass of lymphatic tissue located in depressions of the mucous membrane of fauces and pharynx. *SEE.* *lingual*, *palatine*, and *pharyngeal tonsil* 2 A rounded mass on inferior surface of cerebellum lying lateral to the uvula

FUNCTION: Acts as filter to protect body from invasion of bacteria, and aids in the formation of white cells. Their only known function is the formation of lymphocytes

f., cerebellar. One of a pair of cerebellar lobules on either side of the uvula* projecting from inf. surface of cerebellum.

f., faucial. Same as *tonsil*, (def 1).

f., lingual. A mass of lymphoid tissue located in root of tongue

f., Luschka's. Same as *pharyngeal t.*

f., pharyngeal. Lymphoid tissue on post. sup. wall of pharynx *SEE* *adenoid*.

f., nasal. Lymphoid tissue on the nasal septum.

f., palatine. A mass of lymphoid tissue which lies in *tonsillar fossa* on each side of oral pharynx between glossopalatine and pharyngopalatine arches The free surface of each tonsil is covered with stratified squamous epithelium which forms deep indentations or *crypts* extending into substance of tonsil The lateral surface of each tonsil is invested by a firm fibrous capsule. Efferent lymph vessels convey lymph from the tonsil. No afferent vessels are present.

f., tubal. Lymphatic tissue present in mucous membrane of auditory tube near its opening into pharynx.

tonsillar (*tōn'sī-lar*) [*L. tonsilla*, almond]. Pert. to a tonsil, esp. the faucial or palatine t.

f. crypt. A deep indentation into pharyngeal surface of a tonsil. It is lined with stratified epithelium.

f. fossa. A depression between the glossopalatine and pharyngopalatine arches in which the palatine tonsil is situated.

f. ring. SYN *Waldeyer's ring*. The almost complete ring of tonsillar tissue encircling the pharynx. Includes the palatine, lingual and pharyngeal tonsils.

f., sinus. Space lying between plica triangularis and anterior surface of palatine tonsil.

tonsillectomy (tôn-sil-èk'tô-mî) [' + G. *ektómê*, excision] Surgical removal of the tonsils.

OPER. NP Patient is placed in dorsal position with head extended and covered with a sterile sheet up to neck in usual manner, over sterile sheet, at neck, place a sterile towel.

Immediately following operation patient is turned on side or face down, so that vomitus or blood is not inhaled, and ice compress is placed around throat. It is important for nurse to test suction apparatus before operation. Cold water should be flushed through the suction tip into bottle after operation to prevent stoppage through clotting of blood.

tonsillitis (tôn-sil-'tîs) [L. *tonsilla*, almond, + G. *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of a tonsil, esp the faucial tonsil.

f., acute. SYN *scarlet fever*, *scarlatina*, *epidemic sore throat*, *septic sore throat*. Inflammation of the lymphatic tissue of the pharynx, esp the palatine or faucial tonsils. May occur sporadically or in epidemic form.

Error. Usually caused by group A hemolytic streptococci.

Sym. Onset is sudden usually accompanied by chills. Temperature may reach 105° F. Malaise, headache, pains and aches in back and extremities. Pain in tonsils, esp when swallowing. Tonsils appear enlarged, red, and yellowish exudate projects from crypts.

Proc. Usually self-limited but serious complications may occur such as sinusitis, otitis media, mastoiditis, or peritonsillar abscess.

TREATMENT: (General) Bedrest, liquid diet, antipyretics, hot saline or 30% glucose gargles or throat irrigations. (Specific) Procaine penicillin or tetracycline drugs.

tonsillolith (tôn-sil-ô-lîth) [L. *tonsilla*, almond, + G. *lithos*, stone]. A concretion within a tonsil. SYN *amygdalolith*.

tonsilloscopy (tôn-sil-ôs'kô-pî) [' + G. *skôpeîn*, to examine]. Inspection of the tonsils.

tonsillectomy (tôn-sil-èk'tô-mî) [' + G. *tómê*, a cutting] Excision of the tonsils. See: *amygdalotomy*.

tonus (tô'nûs) [L. from G. *tonos*, tone]. That partial, steady contraction of muscle which determines tonicity or firmness. SYN: *tone*, *tonicity*.

tooth (tooth) (pl. *teeth*) [A.S. *tôth*]. One of the conical hard structures in the upper and lower jaws used for mastication.

A tooth consists of a *crown* or portion above gum, a *root*, portion embedded in socket (alveolus) of jaw bones, and *neck* or *cervix*, constricted region between crown and root which is covered by the *gum* or *gingiva*. The major portion of a tooth consists of *dentin*, an ivorylike substance harder than bone, which surrounds the *pulp cavity*. A layer of *enamel* covers the crown and *cementum* covers the dentin of the root.

A *periodontal membrane* surrounds the root and holds the tooth firmly in its socket. The pulp cavity contains *dental pulp* which consists of connective tissue, capillaries, lymph vessels and nerve endings. SEE *dentition*, *teeth*, words beginning with *odonto-*.

toothache. SYN: *odontalgia*, *odontodynia*. Pain in a tooth or the region about a tooth.

topagnosis. Loss of ability to localize tactile sensations.

topectomy (tô-pèkt'ô-mî) A modified form of frontal lobotomy in which small incisions are made through the thalamofrontal tracts. A psychosurgical procedure used in the treatment of certain mental diseases.

topesthesia (to-pes-thè'zî-à) [G. *topos*, place, + *aisthêsis*, sensation] Ability through tactile sense to determine any part that is touched.

tophaceous (tô-fâ'shûs) [L. *tophaceus*, sandy]. 1. Relating to a tophus. 2. Sandy, gritty.

tophus (tô'fûs) (pl. *tophi*) [L. *tophus*, porous stone] 1. Deposit of sodium bicarbonate in tissues near a joint in gout. 2. A salivary calculus. 3. Tartar on the teeth.

tophyperidrosis (tôi'T-pêr'T-drô'sîs) [G. *topos*, place, + *hyper*, above, + *idrôsis*, perspiration]. Excessive sweating in local areas.

top'ical [G. *topos*, place]. Pert to a definite area, local.

topoalgia (tô-pô-âl'jî-à) [' + *algos*, pain]. Localized pain, common in neurasthenia following emotional upsets.

topoanesthesia (tô'pô-ân-ès-thè'zî-à) [' + *an-*, priv + *aisthêsis*, sensation]. Loss of ability to recognize the location of a tactile sensation.

topognosis, **topognosis** (tô-pôg-nô'sî-à-sîs) [' + *gnosis*, knowledge] Recognition of the location of a tactile sensation. SYN: *topesthesia*.

topographic (tô-pô-gráf'îk) [' + *graphem*, to write]. Pert to description of special regions.

f. anatomy. SYN: *regional anatomy*. A study of all the structures and their relationships in a given region, for example, the axilla.

topography (tô-pôgr'fî) [' + *graphein*, to write]. Description of a part of the body.

toponarcosis (tô'pô-nar-kô'sîs) [' + *narkôsis*, stupor] Local anesthesia.

toponeurosis (tô'pô-nû-rô'sîs) [G. *topos*, place, + *neuron*, nerve, + *-ôsis*, condition]. Neurosis of a limited area.

topophobia (tô-pô-fô'bî-à) [' + *phobos*, fear]. A fear of psychoneurotic origin in relation to a particular locality.

topothermesthesiometer (top'ô-ther-mèsthè-zhî-ôm'è-ter) [' + *thermê*, heat, + *aisthêsis*, sensation]. Device for measuring local temperature sense.

torantil (tô-rân'tîl). A biologically standardized histamine destroying enzyme, obtained from the mucosa of the small intestines and kidneys of hogs.

Uses: In hay fever, some forms of dermatitis, serum sickness, and allergic conditions.

Dosage: Varies according to the condition, from 10 to 20 units 3 times a day.

tormen (tor'mên) (pl. *tormina*) [L. *tormen*, a twisting]. Gripping pain in the bowels.

tormina (tor'mîn-â) (sing. *tormen*) [L. twistings]. Intestinal colic with gripping pains.

torose, torous (tôr'ôs, -rûs) [L. *torosus*, full of muscle]. Knobby or bulging, tubercular.

torpent (tor'pént) [L. *torpens*, numbing]. 1. Medicine which modifies irritation. 2. Not capable of active functioning; dormant.

torpid (tor'pid) [L. *torpidus*, numb]. Not acting vigorously; sluggish.

torpidity (tor-'pid-'i-ti) [L. *torpidus*, numb]. Sluggishness; inactivity.

torpor (tor'por) [L. *torpor*, numbness]. Abnormal inactivity; dormancy, numbness; apathy.

t. intestinum. Constipation.

t. peristalticus. Atonic constipation.

t. retinae. Reduced sensitivity of retina to light stimuli.

torsion (tor'shûn) [L. *torsio*, a twisting].

1. Act of twisting or condition of being twisted. 2. Rotation of the vertical meridians of the eye.

torsive (tor'siv) [L. *torsio*, a twisting]. Twisted, as in a spiral.

torso (tor'sô) [Italian]. The trunk of the body.

torocclusion (tor-sôk-lû'zhun) [“ + L. *occlusio*, a shutting out]. 1. Acupressure in combination with torsion to stop a bleeding vessel. 2. Malocclusion characterized by rotation of a tooth on its long axis.

torticollis (tor-tik-ôl'is) [L. *tortus*, twisted, + *collum*, neck]. Stiff neck caused by spasmodic contraction of neck muscles drawing the head to one side with chin pointing to the other side. Congenital or acquired. SYN *wryneck*.

ETIOLOGY. Result of scars, disease of cervical vertebrae, adenitis, tonsillitis, rheumatism, enlarged cervical glands, retropharyngeal abscess, cerebellar tumors. It may be spasmodic (clonic) or permanent (tonic). The latter type may be due to Pott's disease.

The muscles affected are principally those supplied by the spinal accessory nerve.

t. fixed. Abnormal position of head due to organic shortening of the muscles.

t., intermittent. Same as *spasmodic t.*

t., ocular. T. from inequality in sight of the two eyes.

t., rheumatic. Same as *symptomatic t.*

t., spasmodic. T. with recurrent but transient contractions of muscles of neck and esp. of the sternocleidomastoid.

t., spurious. T. from caries of the cervical vertebrae.

t., symptomatic. Rheumatic stiff neck.

torripelvis (tor-'ti-pêl'vis) [L. *tortus*, twisted, + *pelvis*, basin]. Muscular contractions distorting the spine and hip. SYN *dystonia musculorum deformans*.

toruloid (tor'û-loyd) [L. *torulus*, a little bulge, + G. *eidos*, form]. EACR: Beaded, noting an aggregate of colonies like those seen in the budding of yeast.

torulosis (tor-û-lô'sis) [Torula + G. -ôsis, condition]. Infestation with *Torula* or yeast cells.

torulus (tor'û-lûs) [L. *torulus*, a little elevation]. A very small elevation. SYN: *papilla*.

t. fac'illis. A tactile cutaneous elevation on palms and soles.

torutilin. Vitamin T.

touch (tûtsh) [O.Fr. *touchier*]. 1. To perceive by the tactile sense; to feel with the hands, to palpate. 2. The sense by which pressure on the skin or mucosa is perceived; the tactile sense. 3. Examination with the hand. SYN: *palpation*. Various disorders may disturb or impair the tactile sense or the ability to

feel normally. There are a number of words pert. to sensation and its modifications, a few of the more important ones being listed as follows. *algia*, *anesthesia*, *dysesthesia*, *dyminia*, *esthesia*, *esthesioneurosis*, *hyperesthesia*, *paresthesia*.

t., abdominal. Palpation of the abdomen.

t., after. Persistence of the sensation of touch after contact with stimulus has ceased.

t., double. Vaginal and rectal examination made at same time.

t., rectal. Digital exploration of the rectum.

t., vaginal. Digital exploration of the vagina.

t., vesical. Digital exploration of the bladder.

touch, words pert. to: amblyaphia, anaphia, anaptic, astereognosis, atopognosis, delire du toucher, dysaphia, hallucinations, haphophobia, haptic, polyesthesia, stereognosis, tactile.

tour de maître (toor'deh mã'tr) [Fr. the master's turn]. A method of introducing a catheter or sound into the male bladder or into the uterus.

Tourette's disease (too-rét'). Convulsive tic, with echolalia and coprolalia, associated with motor incoordination. Also called *Gilles de la Tourette's disease*.

Tournay's sign (toor-nâ'). Dilatation of the pupil of the eye on unusually strong lateral fixation.

tourniquet (tür-nî-két) [Fr. a turning]. Any constrictor used on an extremity to make pressure over an artery and to control bleeding, also used to distend veins for aspiration or intravenous injections.

Tourniquets are made more effective by placing a firm object such as a padded stone or a padded piece of wood over an artery to concentrate pressure at that point. A figure-of-eight knot pulled tight is also an excellent method for making firm such an object.

Tourniquet should never be left in place too long. Ordinarily, it should be released from 12 to 18 minutes to determine whether bleeding has ceased. If it has, leave tourniquet loosely in place so that it may be retightened if necessary. If not retightened at once.

Arterial hemorrhage. Apply bet the wound and the heart, close to the wound, placing a hard pad over point of pressure. Should be discontinued not later than 1 hour and a tight bandage substituted under the loosened tourniquet.

Venous hemorrhage: Place below bleeding point, but close to the wound. The tourniquet should remain in place with periodic momentary loosening until released by a physician.

The tourniquet should remain in place until released by a physician.

t. test. Test for determining the ability of capillaries to withstand increased pressure.

Touton cells (toot'ôn). Giant multinucleated cells found in lesions of xanthomatosis.

tow (tô) [A.S. *tow*, a weaving]. Coarse fibers of flax, used for surgical dressings.

towelette (tow-êl-ê't') [M.E. *towele*, towel]. A small towel for surgical or obstetrical use.

toweling, towelling (tow'êl-ing) [M.E. *towele*, a towel]. Friction with a coarse towel.

toxalbumin (tôks'âl-bû'mîn) [G. *toxikon*, poison, + L. *albumen*, white of egg]. A poisonous albumin or protein.

toxicalbumose (tòks-ál'bû-môs) [+ L. *albumen*, white of egg]. A poisonous albumose

toxinamin (tòks'am-in) [+ *amine*]. One of a class of injurious substances said to be present in grain food, which are harmful unless counteracted by vitamins.

toxanemia (tòks'-á-né'mí-á) [G. *toxikon*, poison, + *an-*, priv + *aima*, blood]. Toxemia, *q.v.*

toxemia (tòks-é'mí-á) [G. *toxikon*, poison, + *aima*, blood]. Distribution throughout body of poisonous products of bacteria growing in a focal or local site, thus producing generalized symptoms

SYM Constitutional disturbances, rigors, increased temperature, diarrhea, vomiting, pulse and respiration quickened or depressed, prostration

In *tetanus*, the nervous system is esp. affected, in *diphtheria*, nerves and muscles

f. eclamptogenic. Toxemia of pregnancy, *q.v.* Also see *eclampsia*

f. of pregnancy. Series of conditions affecting women in pregnancy

ETIOI. Disordered metabolism causing circulating toxins which are unknown

FORMS Simple vomiting, pernicious vomiting (hyperemesis gravidarum), acute yellow atrophy of the liver, nephritic toxemia, low reserve kidney, preeclampsia, and eclampsia

toxenzyme (tòks-én'zim) [G. *toxikon*, poison, + *en*, in, + *zyme*, leaven]. A poisonous enzyme

toxic (tòks'ík) [G. *toxikon*, poison]. Pert. to, resembling or caused by poison *SYN.* *poisonous*

f. erythema. Redness of skin or a rash resulting from toxic agents such as drugs

f. unit. Smallest dose of a toxin fatal to a guinea pig of standard weight in 3-4 days. Also, smallest amount of scarlet fever toxin necessary to produce a positive skin test reaction in a susceptible person

toxicant (tòks'in-kánt) [G. *toxikon*, poison]. 1. Poisonous; toxic 2. Any poison

toxicide (tòks'í-síd) [+ L. *cidus*, from *caedere*, to kill] 1. Destructive to toxins 2. A chemical antidote for poisons.

toxicity (tòks-is'í-tí) [G. *toxikon*, poison]. 1. Poisonous 2. The extent, quality, or degree of being poisonous

toxico- [G.]. Combining form meaning *poison*

toxicoderma (tòks'í-kò-der'má) [G. *toxikon*, poison, + *derma*, skin] Any skin disease resulting from a poison

toxicodermatitis (tòks'í-kò-derm-á-tí-tis) Inflammation of the skin due to a poison.

toxicodermatosis (tòks'í-kò-derm-á-tò-sis) Toxicoderma, *q.v.*

toxigenic (tòks-ík-ò-jén'ík) [+ *gennan*, to produce]. Caused by, or producing, a poison

toxikoid (tòks'í-koyd) [+ *eidos*, resemblance] Of the nature of a poison.

toxicologist (tòks-í-kòl'ò-jíst). A specialist in the field of poisons or toxins.

toxicology (tòks-í-kòl'ò-jí) [+ *logos*, science]. The science of poisons, their nature, effects, and antidotes

toxicomania (tòks'í-kò-má-ní-á) [+ *mania*, madness]. Abnormal craving for narcotics, intoxicants, or poisons.

toxipathic (tòks'í-kò-pát'ík) [+ *pathos*, disease]. Pert. to, any condition caused by a poison.

toxipathy (tòks'í-kop'á-thí) [G. *toxikon*, poison, + *pathos*, disease]. Any disease caused by a poison

toxicophobia (tòks'ík-ò-fò'bí-á) [+ *phobos*, fear]. Abnormal fear of being poisoned by any medium, food, gas, water, drugs, etc.

toxicosis (tòks'í-kò'sis) [+ *-osis*, condition]. A diseased condition resulting from poisoning *SYN.* *toxicopathy*

f., endogen'ic. Disease due to poisons generated within the body. *SYN.* *auto-intoxication*

f., exogen'ic. Any disease resulting from a poison not generated in the body.

f., retentive. T from retained products which normally are excreted as formed

toxidermitis (tòks'í-der-mí'tis) [G. *toxikon*, poison, + *derma*, skin, + *-itis*, inflammation] Any inflammatory skin disease due to poisoning *SYN.* *toxicodermatitis*

toxiciferous (tòks-í-fér'üs) [+ L. *ferre*, to carry] Containing a poison *SYN.* *poisonous*

toxigenic (tòks'í-jén'ík) [+ *gennan*, to produce]. Producing toxins or poisons

toxigenicity (tòks'í-jén-is'í-tí). The virulence of a toxin-producing pathogenic organism

toxigenomic (tòks-íg-nóm'ík) [+ *gnomikos*, knowing] Having the toxic action peculiar to a poison

toxin (tòks'in) [G. *toxikon*, poison]. A poisonous substance of animal or plant origin which is capable of inducing antibody (antitoxin) formation when injected into animals or humans.

RS. antibody, antitoxin, bacteria, phytotoxin, toxoid

f. bacterial. T. produced by bacteria. Includes exotoxins which diffuse from bacterial cells into surrounding medium, and endotoxins which are liberated only when bacterial cell is destroyed *SEE* bacteria, toxin production (page B-3)

f., extracellular. Same as exotoxin

f., intracellular. Same as endotoxin

toxin-antitoxin (tòks'in-án'tí-tòks'in) [G. *toxikon*, poison, + *anti*, against, + *toxikon*] Diphtheria toxin with its antitoxin in a nearly neutral mixture, the diphtheria toxin being about 85% neutralized.

Used for immunization against diphtheria. Also known as *T. A. T. mixture*.

toxinenia (tòks'in-é'mí-á) [+ *aima*, blood] Blood poisoning. *SYN.* *toxemia*.

toxoinfection (tòks-in-fék'shún) [+ L. *infectio*, a putting into]. Infection caused by toxins or other poisons.

toxincide (tòks-in'ís-íd) [+ L. *cidus*, from *caedere*, to kill]. That which is destructive to toxins.

toxinosia (tòks-in-ò'sis) [+ *-osis*, condition]. Disease due to a toxin.

toxipathy (tòks-íp'á-thí) [+ *pathos*, disease]. Any disease due to poison.

toxiphobia (tòks'í-fò'bí-á) [+ *phobos*, fear]. Abnormal fear of being poisoned.

toxifabellae (tòks-í-táb-él'è) [G. *toxikon*, poison, + L. *tabella*, tablet] Poisonous tablets. Usually designated by having an angular shape or by having the word "poison" or the "skull and crossbones design" stamped upon them.

toxitherapy (tòks'í-ther-á-pí) [+ *therapeia*, treatment]. Use of toxins in treatment of disease.

toxitubercullid (tòks-í-tù-bér'kü-líd). A skin lesion resulting from action of toxin of tuberculosis organism.

toxocalexin (tòks'ò-ál-éks'in) [+ *alexin*,

to ward off]. An alexin which counteracts bacterial toxins.

toxogenin (tòks'òj'én-lín) [+ *gennan*, to produce, hypothetical substance in the blood caused by injection of antigens, innocuous in itself, but causing anaphylaxis upon addition of fresh antigen]

toxoid (tòks'oyd) [+ *eidós*, form]. A toxin treated so as to destroy its toxicity, but still capable of inducing formation of antibodies on injection. SEE: *Ehrlich's side-chain theory*

t., alum-precipitated. T of diphtheria or tetanus precipitated with potash-alum

t., diphtheria. Diphtheria toxin detoxified by formaldehyde treatment.

toxicocithin (tòks-ò-lés'í-thín) A compound of lecithin with a toxin such as snake venom

toxolysin (tòks-òl'í-sín) [+ *lysis*, dissolution] Substance destroying toxins. SYN: *antitoxin, toxicide*

toxomucin (tòks-ò-mú'sín) [+ L *mucus*, mucus] Specific toxic albuminoid from cultures of tubercle bacilli

toxon, toxone (tòks'ón, -ón) [G *toxikon*, poison] A bacterial toxin with lessened activity, producing paralysis and delayed death

toxonoid (tòks-ò-noyd) [+ *eidós*, form]. A nontoxic substance with a weak affinity for antitoxin

toxosis (tòks-ò-nò'sís) [+ -*osis*, condition] A disease caused by poisoning. SYN: *toxocosis, toxinosis*

toxopeptone (tòks-ò-pép'tón) [+ *pepton*, digesting] A protein derivative produced by action of a toxin on peptones

toxopexic (tòks-ò-péks'ík) [+ *péxis*, fixation] Pert to the neutralization of a toxin

toxophil(e) (tòks-ò-fil, -fil) [+ *philein*, to love] Having a special affinity for toxins, said of cells in haptophore groups.

toxophore (tòks-ò-fór) [G *toxikon*, poison, + *phoros*, a bearer] That portion of a toxin which gives to a toxin its poisonous qualities. SEE: *Ehrlich's side-chain theory*

toxophore group (tòks-ò-fór) [+ *phoros*, a bearer]. Poison-bearing group of a toxin. SEE: *Ehrlich's side-chain theory*.

toxophylaxin (tòks-ò-fi-láks'ín) [+ *phylaxis*, protection] A defensive protein that neutralizes bacterial poisons. SYN: *toxicophylaxin*.

Toxoplasma (tòks-ò-plás'má). A genus of protozoa of undetermined relationship. T. *gondii*. The causative agent of toxoplasmosis. *q v*

toxoplasmosis (tòks-ò-plás-mò'sís) A disease due to infection with *toxoplasma gondii*

toxozoin (tòks-ò-sò'zín) [+ *sözoin*, to save] A normal defensive protein that neutralizes bacterial poisons. SEE: *sozin*

TPI test. Abbr for *Treponema pallidum* immobilizing test (for syphilis).

TPN. Abbr for *triphosphopyridine nucleotide*

t.p.r. Abbr for *temperature, pulse, and respiration*.

tr. Abbr for L *tinctura*, tincture

trabecula (trá-bék'ú-lá) (pl *trabeculae*) [L. *trabecula*, a little beam]. Fibrous cord of connective tissue, serving as supporting fiber by forming septum extending into an organ from its wall or capsule.

t. carnea. BNA. Thick muscular tissue bands attached to inner walls of the ventricles of the heart

trabs, trabs cerebri (trábs ser'é-brí) [L. *trabs*, a beam]. Arched band of white

fibers connecting the cerebral hemispheres. SYN: *corpus callosum*.

trace (trás) [Fr *tracer*, from L *tractus*, a drawing]. 1. A very small quantity. 2. A mark

t. elements. Organic elements normally found in minute traces in foods and tissues, such as fluorine, copper, manganese, zinc, cobalt, nickel, aluminum, silicon, bromine, and other physiologically rare minerals

t., primitive. Pale white streak in germinal area indicating beginning of development of the blastoderm. SYN: *primitive streak*

tracer. A radioactive isotope, capable of being incorporated into compounds which when introduced into the body "tags" a specific portion of the molecule so that its course may be traced. Used in absorption and excretion studies, for determination of intermediary products of metabolism, and determination of distribution of various substances in the body. Radioactive carbon (C^{14}), calcium (Ca^{45}) and iodine (I^{131}) are some of tracers used

trachea (trá-ké-á) (pl. *tracheae*) [G *tracheia*, rough] A cylindrical cartilaginous tube, $\frac{4}{8}$ inches long, from the larynx to the bronchial tubes. SYN: *windpipe*

It extends from the sixth cervical to the fifth dorsal vertebra. Here it divides into 2 bronchi, 1 for each lung. It is lined with mucous membrane. Its inner surface is lined with ciliated epithelium

tracheaectasy (trá-ké-á-ék'tá-sí) [G *tracheia*, rough + *ektasis*, dilatation] Dilatation of the trachea

tracheal (trá-ké-ál) [G *tracheia*, rough]. Pertaining to the trachea

t. tugging. Pulsation of the larynx or downward pull of the trachea, symptomatic of thoracic aneurysm

trachealgia (trá-ké-ál'j-á) [+ *algos*, pain]. Pain in the trachea

trachealis (trá-ké-á'lis) [L]. A muscle composed of smooth muscle fibers which extends between the ends of the tracheal rings. Its contraction reduces the size of the lumen.

tracheitis (trá-ké-í'tis) [G. *tracheia*, rough + -*itis*, inflammation]. An inflammation of the trachea

It may be acute or chronic and may be associated with bronchitis and laryngitis.

NP: It is necessary to keep patient in bed, as the condition may spread and give rise to bronchial complications. As the middle aged are more apt to be afflicted, cardiac strain from constant coughing and loss of sleep must be avoided. Inflammation of the chest must be guarded against. Pulse and temperature must be carefully checked and recorded. Camphorated oil may be rubbed on the chest, which is then covered with warm wool. Lemonade should be within reach of the patient as constant small sips will help relieve irritation from coughing. Diet should be light

trachelagra (trá-kél-ágrá) [G. *trachēlos*, neck + *agra*, seizure] Rheumatic condition of neck muscles resulting in torticollis.

trachelectompezy (trá-kél-ék-tóm"o-peks'í) [+ *ektome*, a cutting out + *péxis*, fixation] Fixation of uterine neck with partial excision.

trachelectomy (trá-kél-ék'tò-mí) [+ *ektomē*, excision]. Amputation of the cervix uteri.

tracheleomatoma (trā'kē-lō-mā-tō'mā) [" + *haima*, blood + *-ōma*, tumor]. A hematoma situated on the neck.

trachelism, trachelismus (trā'ke-līzm, trā'ke-līz'mūs) [" + *-ismos*, condition]. Backward spasm of the neck, sometimes preceding an epileptic attack.

trachelitis (trā'kē-lī'tis) [" + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of mucous membrane of the cervix uteri. *SYN.* *cervicitis*.

tracheo- [G.] Combining form, meaning neck.

trachelobregmatic (trā'kē-lō-brēg-māt'ik) [G. *trachelos*, neck, + *bregma*, front of the head]. Pert. to the neck and the bregma.

trachelocystitis (trā'kē-lō-sis-tī'tis) [" + *kystis*, bladder, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of neck of bladder.

trachelodynia (trā'kē-lō-dī'nī-ā) [" + *odynē*, pain]. Pain in the neck.

trachelokyphosis (trā'kē-lō-ki-fō'sis). Excessive anterior curvature of cervical portion of spine. Pott's disease.

trachelology (trā'ke-lō-lō-jī) [" + *logos*, study]. Scientific study of the neck, its diseases and injuries.

trachelomastoid (trā'ke-lō-mās'toyd) [G. *trachēlos*, neck, + *mastos*, breast, + *-eidos*, form]. *SYN.* *longissimus capitis*. A muscle of the neck. *SEE* *Muscles*, Table of, in Appendix.

trachelomyitis (trā'ke-lō-mī-fī'tis) [" + *mys*, *my-*, muscle, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of muscles of neck.

trachelepezy (trā'kel-ō-pēk'sī) [" + *pezyis*, fixation]. Surgical fixation of the cervix uteri to an adjacent part.

tracheloplasty (trā'kel-ō-plas'tī) [G. *trachēlos*, neck, + *plassein*, to form]. Plastic surgery of the cervix uteri.

trachelorrhaphy (trā'kel-or-ā-fī) [" + *raphē*, seam]. Suturing of a torn cervix uteri.

trachelos (tra'ke-lōs) [G. *trachēlos*, neck]. Neck.

trachelotomy (trā'kel-ōt'ō-mī) [" + *tomē*, a cutting]. Incision of the cervix of the uterus.

tracheo- [G.] Combining form meaning trachea, windpipe.

tracheoaoerocoele (trā'kē-ō-er-ō-sē) [G. *tracheia*, rough, + *aer*, air, + *kēlē*, hernia]. Hernia or cyst of trachea containing air.

tracheobronchoscopy (trā'kē-ō-brōng-kōs-kō-plī) [" + *brōngchos*, tube, + *skopein*, to examine]. Inspection of the trachea and bronchi through a bronchoscope.

tracheocele (trā'ke-o-sē) [" + *kēlē*, hernia]. 1. Protrusion of mucous membrane through the wall of the trachea. 2. Enlargement of the thyroid gland. *SYN.* *goiter*.

tracheoesophageal (trā'kē-ō-fō-so-faj'ē-āl, -ō-sōf-ā-jē-āl) [" + *oisophagos*, esophagus]. Pert. to the trachea and esophagus.

tracheolaryngotomy (trā'kē-ō-lār-in-gōt'ō-mī) [" + *larynx*, larynx, + *tomē*, a cutting]. Incision into larynx and trachea.

tracheopathia, tracheopathy (trā'kē-ō-pāth'i-a, -op'ā-thī) [" + *pathos*, disease]. Diseased condition of the trachea.

tracheopharyngeal (trā'kē-ō-far-in'jē-āl) [" + *pharynx*, pharynx]. Pert. to both the trachea and pharynx.

tracheophonnesia (trā'kē-ō-fōn-ēzhī-ā) [G. *tracheia*, rough, + *phōnēsis*, a sounding]. Cardiac auscultation at the sternal notch.

tracheophony (trā'kē-ōf'ō-nī) [" + *phōnē*,

a sound]. Sound heard over the trachea in auscultation.

tracheoplasty (trā'kē-ō-plās-tī) [" + *plassein*, to form]. Plastic operation on the trachea.

tracheopyrosis (trā'kē-ō-pī-ō'sis) [" + *pyron*, pus, + *-ōsis*, condition]. Trachelitis with suppuration.

tracheorrhagia (trā'kē-or-ā-jī-ā) [" + *rhēgnūnai*, to burst forth]. Tracheal hemorrhage.

tracheoschisis (trā'kē-ōs'kī-sīs) [" + *schisis*, a cleft]. Fissure of the trachea.

tracheoscopy (trā'kē-ōs'kō-plī) [" + *skopein*, to examine]. Inspection of interior of trachea, by means of reflected light.

tracheostenosis (trā'kē-ō-sten-ō'sis) [" + *stenōsis*, a narrowing]. Contraction or narrowing of lumen of the trachea.

tracheotome (trā'kē-ō-tōm) [G. *tracheia*, rough, + *tomē*, a cutting]. Instrument used in opening of trachea.

tracheotomy (trā'kē-ōt'ō-mī) [" + *tomē*, a cutting]. Operation of cutting into the trachea usually for insertion of tube to overcome tracheal obstruction.

NP. Temperature of tracheotomy room must be not less than 80° F and atmosphere should be saturated with steam. The outer tube should not be removed by nurse, but inner one should be removed every hour or oftener if so directed by physician. The movable or inner tube should be washed in a solution of salt water (1 dram of salt to quart of water) or boric acid and swabbed out with a sterilized cotton mop. Before replacing inner tube, the tube remaining in trachea should also be cleaned to remove mucus that collects in and around tube. Never leave patient alone. *SEE* *diphtheria*.

f. tube. T. to insert into opening made in tracheotomy.

trachitis (trā'kī'tis) [G. *trachela*, rough, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the trachea. *SYN.* *tracheitis*.

trachoma (trā'kō'mā) [G. *trachōma*, roughness]. A chronic contagious form of conjunctivitis, noted by hypertrophy of conjunctiva, formation of follicles with subsequent cicatricial changes. *SYN.* *conjunctivitis*, *granular*, *ophthalmia*, *Egyptian*.

ETIOL. A virus which is readily transmitted especially in early stages of disease. Transmission is by direct contact with trachomatous material or indirectly through contaminated articles such as towels, handkerchiefs, etc.

COMPLICATIONS: Pannus, ptoxis, corneal ulcers.

Sequelae: Trichiasis, entropion, ectropion, symblepharon, corneal opacities, staphyloma, blindness.

TREATMENT: Oral and topical sulfonamide treatment or systemic administration of antibiotics. Surgery may be necessary when lid deformities occur.

f., brawny. T. with general lymphoid infiltration without granulation of the conjunctiva.

f., deformans. Vulvitis with cicatricial contractions.

f., diffuse. T. with large granulations.

trachychromatic (trā'kī-kro-mat'ik) [G. *trachys*, rough, + *chrōma*, color]. Pert. to a nucleus with very deeply staining chromatin.

trachyphonia (trā'kī-fō-nī-ā) [" + *phōnē*, voice]. Roughness of the voice.

tract (trākt) [L. *tractus*, a track]. 1. A course or pathway. 2. A group or bundle of nerve fibers within the spinal cord or brain which constitutes an anatom-

- ical and functional unit. SEE: *fasciculus* 3. A group of organs or parts forming a continuous pathway
- t., afferent.** An ascending tract, *q.v.*
- t., alimentary.** The canal or passage from the mouth to the anus
- t., ascending.** Afferent white fibers in spinal cord
- t., descending.** Efferent fibers in the spinal cord
- t., digestive.** SEE: *alimentary tract*.
- t., genitourinary.** The genital and urinary pathways
- t., motor.** Descending pathway conveying motor impulses from brain to lower portions of spinal cord
- t., olfactory.** A narrow white band extending from olfactory bulb to anterior perforated substance of brain
- t., optic.** A band of fibers extending from optic chiasma to lateral geniculate body of thalamus. Some fibers of the tract continue on to midbrain and hypothalamus
- t., pyramidal.** Any of columns of motor fibers in the spinal cord which are continuations of pyramids in the medulla
- t., respiratory.** The respiratory organs in continuity
- t., rubrospinal.** A descending tract of fibers arising from cell bodies located in red nucleus of midbrain. Fibers terminate in gray matter of spinal cord
- t., sensory.** Any tract of fibers conducting sensation to the brain
- t., supraopticohypophyseal.** A tract consisting of fibers arising from cell bodies located in supraoptic and paraventricular nuclei of hypothalamus and terminating in post. lobe of hypophysis. They convey the hormones vasopressin and oxytocin from cells of origin in hypothalamic nuclei to the hypophysis where they are stored
- t., urinary.** The urinary passageway from kidney to the outside. Includes the pelvis of kidney, ureter, bladder, and urethra.
- traction** (trāk'shūn) [L. *tractio*, a drawing] Process of drawing or pulling
- t., axis.** Traction in line with the long axis of a course through which a body (fetus) is to be drawn
- t., elastic.** Traction exerted by elastic devices such as rubber bands
- t., head.** Traction applied to the head as in the treatment of injuries to cervical vertebrae
- t., weight.** Traction exerted by means of weights
- tractotomy** (trāk-tōt'ō-mī) Surgical section of a fiber tract of the central nervous system. Sometimes resorted to for relief of intractable pain
- tractus** (trāk'tūs) (pl. *tractūs*) [L., a tract] A tract or path
- tragacanth** (trag'ā-kānth) [G. *tragacantha*, a goat thorn] USP The dried gummy exudation from a plant grown in Asia, used in the form of mucilage as a greaseless lubricant, and as an application for chapped skin
- tragal** (trā'gāl) [G. *tragos*, goat]. Relating to the tragus.
- tragi.** Plural of *tragus*, *q.v.*
- t., lamina.** The cartilage of the tragus.
- tragicus** (trāj'ik-ūs) [L.]. Muscle on the outer surface of the tragus. SEE: *Muscles*, Table of, in Appendix
- tragomachalia** (trag'ō-mās-kāl'i-ā) [G. *tragos*, goat, + *machale*, axilla]. Odorous perspiration (bromidrosis) of the axilla.
- tragophonia, tragophony** (trāg'ō-fō'nī-ā, -ōf'ō-nī) [' + *phōnē*, voice]. A bleating sound heard in auscultation at level of fluid in hydrothorax. SYN: *egophony*.
- tragopodia** (trāg'ō-pō'dī-ā) [' + *pous*, pod-, foot]. Knock-knee
- tragus** (trā'gūs) [G. *tragos*, goat]. 1 Carthaginuous tongue-like projection in front of the ext. meatus of the ear. 2 One of the hairs at the entrance of the ext. auditory meatus.
- trait.** A distinguishing feature; a characteristic or property of an individual
- t., acquired.** One that is not inherited, one resulting from effects of environment.
- t., inherited.** One due to hereditary determiners or genes transmitted through germ cells
- trajector** (tra-jēk'tor) [L. *trajectus*, thrown across] Device for determining approximate location of a bullet in a wound
- trance** (trāns) [L. *transitus*, a passing over] A sleeplike state, as in deep hypnosis, appearing also in hysteria and in some spiritualistic mediums, with limited sensory and motor contact with the ordinary surroundings, and with subsequent amnesia of what has occurred during the state
- t., coma.** Hypnotic lethargy.
- t., death.** Trance simulating death.
- t., induced.** Hypnotic or somnambulist
- t., somnambulist.** T. with anesthesia, or catalepsy, or paralysis induced by hypnotism
- tranquiliizer.** A drug that acts on the emotional state of overactive and severely disturbed patients so that the patients become amenable to further treatment and rehabilitation. Among the drugs in use are chlorpromazine (Thorazine), reserpine (Serpasil), meprobamate (Miltown, Equanil), promazine (Sparine), hydroxyzine (Atarax), azacyclonal (Frenquel)
- Side effects, particularly from chlorpromazine and reserpine, have included jaundice, Parkinson's disease, nausea, rashes, and in some surprising instances severe mental depression. The U S Public Health Service has warned of "a significant incidence of severe depression, with suicidal tendencies in some instances," in persons under heavy reserpine dosage
- trans-** [L.]. Prefix meaning *across*, *over*, *beyond*, *through*
- transamidation.** The transfer of an amidine group from one amino acid to another
- transaminase.** An enzyme that catalyzes transamination
- transamination** (trāns'am-i-nā'shūn). The transfer of an amino group from one compound to another or the transposition of an amino group within a single compound
- transanimation** (trāns'ān-i-mā'shūn) [L. *trans*, across, + *anima*, breath]. Resuscitation of a stillborn infant.
- transaudient** (trāns'aw'dī-ent) [' + *audire*, to hear]. Permeable to sound waves.
- transcalent** (trāns-kāl'ent) [' + *calere*, to be hot]. Permeable to heat rays. SYN: *diathermanous*.
- transcapillary** (trāns'kāp'il-lā-ri). Across the endothelial wall of a capillary.
- t. exchange.** The passage of substances between blood and tissue (interstitial) fluid
- transduction** (trāns-dūk'shūn). A phenomenon causing genetic change in bac-

teria in which DNA is carried from one bacterium to another by bacteriophage. *See transformation*

transection (trân-sék'shün) [“ + *sectio*, a cutting]. A cutting made across a long axis, a cross section.

transfer, transference (trans'fer, trans'fer'ens) [L. *trans*, across, + *ferre*, to bear] 1. *Psy.* Transmission of any affect from one idea to another, or from one object or person to another, unconscious identifications being the activating motive. 2. State in which the symptoms of one area are transmitted to a similar area on the other side, as in hysteria.

t. neuroses. Compulsion neuroses and hysteria

t. situation. The emotional state of a patient existing bet him and his physician during psychoanalysis.

Either affection or distrust is transferred by the patient to the physician, although such feelings are not related to reality.

t., thought. Transference of one's thoughts to another. *SYN:* *telepathy*.

transfix (trâns-flîks') [L. *trans*, across, + *figere*, to fix]. To pierce through or impale with a sharp instrument

transfixion (trâns-flîk'shün) [L. *trans*, across, + *figere*, to fix] Maneuver in performing an amputation in which a knife is passed into the soft parts and cutting is from within outward

transforation (trâns'for-â'shün) [“ + *forare*, to pierce]. The perforation of the fetal skull at the base in craniotomy.

transforator (trâns'fo-râ-tor) [“ + *forare*, to pierce]. Instrument for perforating fetal skull.

transformation (trâns'for-mâ'shün) [“ + *formatio*, a forming]. 1 Change of shape or form. *SYN:* *metamorphosis* 2. Change of one tissue into another 3. Degeneration. 4. A type of mutation occurring in bacteria which can be induced at will. It results from DNA penetrating the host cell and becoming incorporated into the genotype of host

transformer (trâns-form'er) [L. *trans*, across, + *formare*, to form]. PT: A stationary induction apparatus to change electrical energy at one voltage and current to electrical energy at another voltage and current through the medium of magnetic energy, without mechanical motion

transfusion (trâns-fû-zhün) [L. *trans*, across, + *fuso*, a pouring] 1 Injection of the blood of one person into the blood vessels of another. *SEE blood transfusion*

2 Injection of saline or other solutions into a vein for a therapeutic purpose *SEE: donor*.

t., direct. Transfer of blood directly from one person to another.

t., indirect. T. of blood from a vessel to the patient.

t., intermediate. Direct transfusion, *q v*

t., replacement. Procedure in treatment of erythroblastosis fetalis of the newborn in which major portion of total blood volume is withdrawn in small amounts at a time and replaced with Rh-negative blood.

t., subcutaneous. Infusion of saline solution or other fluid beneath the skin.

t., venous. T. direct from a vein of a donor into a vein of patient.

transiliac (trâns-îl'î-âk) [L. *trans*, across, + *iliacus*, pert. to a haunch bone]. Extending bet. the 2 ilia.

transillumination (trâns'îl-lû'mî-nâ'shün) [L. *trans*, across, + *illuminare*, to enlighten] Inspection of a cavity or organ by passing a light through its walls

When pus or lesion or degeneration is present, the reflection of light is diminished or absent

transition (trânz-î'shün) [L. *transitio*, a going across] Passage from one state or position to another, or from one part to another part *SEE transitional*

transitional (trânz-îsh'un-âi) [L. *transitio*, a going across]. Marked by or relating to a transition

t. douche. One using alternately hot and cold water

t. tumor. A benign one which, if it recurs after removal, may become malignant

transitionals (trânz-îsh'un-âis) [L. *transitio*, a going across] Mononuclear leukocytes, characterized by their large size, often 3 times as large as a red cell

Commonly slightly irregular and found in from 2 to 4% of a normal differential The nucleus is oval, lobulated or a horseshoe, and stains an even dirty blue color Protoplasm likewise stained a dirty blue tint It has neutrophilic granules which take a lilac shade.

translucent (trâns-lû'sent) [L. *trans*, across, + *lucens*, shining] Not transparent but permitting passage of light.

transmethylation. Process in the metabolism of amino acids in which a methyl group is transferred from one compound to another, for example the conversion in the body of homocysteine to methionine In this case the methyl group is furnished by choline or betaine

transmigration (trâns'mî-grâ'shün) [L. *trans*, across, + *migratio*, migration] Wandering across or through, especially the passage of white blood cells through capillary membranes into the tissues

t., external. Transfer of an ovum from an ovary to an opp tube through the pelvic cavity

t., internal. Transfer of an ovum through the uterus to the opposite oviduct

transmissible (trâns-mîs'î-bl) [L. *transmissio*, a sending across]. Capable of being carried from one person to another, as an infectious disease

transmission (trâns-mîsh'ün) [L. *transmissio*, a sending across]. Transfer of anything, as a disease or hereditary characteristics

t., biological. Condition in which organism transmitting causative agent of disease plays an essential role in the life history of a parasite or germ.

t., duplex. Passage of impulses through a nerve trunk in both directions

t., mechanical. The passive transfer of causative agents of disease, esp by arthropods. May be *indirect*, as when flies pick up organisms from excreta of a man or animals and deposit them on food, or *direct*, as when they pick up organisms from body of a diseased individual and directly inoculate them into body of another individual by bites or through open sores

t., neuromyal. The transmission of excitation from a motor neuron to a muscle fiber at a neuromyal (myoneural) junction

t., placental. The transmission of substances in the mother's blood to the blood of the fetus by way of the placenta

t., synaptic. The mechanism by which an impulse in one neuron gives rise to an impulse in another neuron.

t., transovarial. The transmission of causative agents of disease to offspring following invasion of ovary and infection of eggs. Occurs in ticks and mites.

transmutation (tráns-mú-tá'shùn) [L. *transmutatio*, a changing across]. A transformation or change, as of one species into another.

transonance (tráns-ó'náns). Transmission of sounds through an organ, as heart sounds through the lungs and chest wall.

transparent (tráns-pár'ént) [L. *trans*, across, + *parere*, to appear]. 1. Transmitting light rays so that objects are visible through the substance. 2. Per-vious to radiant energy. **See.** *clearing agent*.

transpirable (tráns-pí-rá-bl) [' + *spirare*, to exhale]. Permitting excretion through the skin or membranes, as perspiration.

transpiration (tráns-pí-rá'shùn) [' + *spiratio*, exhalation]. 1. Act of exhaling water, gas, or vapor through the skin or a membrane. **See.** *perspiration*. 2. Substance exhaled.

t., cutaneous. Giving off sweat from pores of the skin. **See.** *perspiration*.

t., pulmonary. Escape of watery vapor from the blood to the air in the lungs.

transplantation (tráns-plán-tá'shùn) [' + *plantare*, to plant]. The taking of a portion of living tissue from its normal position in the body or from the body of another person and uniting it with like tissue in another place, to lessen defect or remedy deformity or injury. **See.** *autotransplantation, graft*.

t., autoplasmic. Transplantation of tissue from one part to another part of the same body.

t., hetero. The transplantation of an organ or tissue from one individual to another of a different species.

t., heteroplasmic. The transplantation of a part from one individual to another individual of the same or a closely related species.

t., heterotopic. One in which transplant is placed in a different location in host than it had in donor.

t., homo. Transplantation of tissue from one individual of the same species to another.

t., homoplasmic. An autoplasmic transplant, *q v*.

t., homotopic. One in which transplant occupies same location in host that it had in donor.

t., of cornea. Keratoplasty, *q v*.

t., tenoplastic. Transplantation of tissue between individuals belonging to different genera.

transportation of the injured. ONE-MAN CARRIES. Carrying in arms. Patient is picked up in both arms as a child.

One-arm assist. Patient's arm is placed about neck of bearer and bearer's arms are placed about waist, thus assisting patient to walk.

Chair carry. **See.** *chair stretcher*.

Chair stretcher. Any ordinary firm chair should be tested. Patient is placed seated upon it tilted back. One bearer grasps back of the chair and the other the legs of the chair (either the front or rear, depending on the construction of the chair). Both bearers face in the same direction. Patient's head rests either on chest or back of the head bearer. Turn 2 chairs to the ground; overlap the backs and tie or wire them together, using the legs as handles.

Double loop. A sheet is rolled on its long axis, tied and placed over the shoulder of both bearers. Patient sits on the long loop and rests his back against a

short upper loop with the bearers supporting him. The weight is thus distributed on shoulders of both bearers.

Fireman's drag. Patient's wrists are crossed and tied with tie, belt, etc. Bearer kneels astride patient, places his head under patient's wrists and walks on all fours dragging patient beneath him.

Fireman's lift. Bearer grasps patient's left wrist with right arm, places patient's head under left armpit drawing patient's body over his left shoulder. Left arm should encircle both thighs, then lift patient. Patient's wrist is transferred to bearer's left hand, thus leaving 1 hand free to remove obstacles or to open doors, etc.

Four-handed basket seat. Each bearer grasps his own wrist and then grasps partner's free wrist. Patient sits upon this support.

Pack-strap carry. Patient lies on bearer's back. Patient's right arm is brought over bearer's right shoulder and held by his left hand. Left arm is brought over left shoulder and held by his right hand. Patient is thus carried on the back with arms resembling pack straps.

Pickaback carry. This is the pack strap carry only bearer supports patient's knees in flexed position. This leaves patient practically in a sitting position astride bearer's back.

Ring carry. A cravat or folded towel is rolled and tied to form a small ring. Bearer grasps this ring and allows patient to sit upon it. One free arm is used to support patient.

Saddle-back carry. Bearer places arm under patient's armpit around his back and grasps it around armpit. Patient's body is across bearer's back. Rescuer's free arm grasps both thighs, allowing patient to rest across patient's back as a saddle.

Shirt-tail carry. Bearer grasps patient's coat, blouse, or shirt tail, twists it to make a handle and brings it over his shoulder thus carrying patient back to back.

Six- or eight-man carry. This is done as the 3-man carry except 3 or 4 bearers are on each side of patient, thus dividing weight more uniformly.

Three-handed basket seat. Bearer grasps his own wrist, partner grasps the other wrist and leaves 1 arm free for supporting patient.

Three- or four-man carry. The little carry used by emergency squads. Three men kneel on one side of patient, place their hands under him and lift him up. The head bearer supports head and shoulders, center bearer lifts waist and hips, and third bearer lifts both lower extremities. If a fourth man is available, he should help steady patient while he is being lifted.

Triangular or greater arm sling, or branchiocervical sling. Place triangle on chest with 1 end over the sound shoulder, the point at elbow of affected side. Fold the base. Flex injured arm outside of triangle above the horizontal. Carry other end upward outside of arm back over shoulder of affected side. Tie to side of neck with square knot. Bring point anteriorly around back of elbow and fasten to ascending base or tie forming a cup at elbow. (In this bandage the weight is taken from entire length of forearm.)

Two-handed seat. Bearers kneel on either side of patient. Each passes 1

arm around back (under armpits) and other arm under knees and lifts him carefully. Patient is in a sitting position.

Wheel chair, improvised *Fastening casters to ordinary chair* Tie on a broom handle or similar stick for foot-rest by placing chair legs on parallel boards and fastening roller skates, wheels, etc.

Fastening as rocker to roller skates Remove legs from an old chair and fasten to frame of a baby carriage, or play wagon

f. by vehicle. Ambulances are desirable if available and usually contain appropriate stretchers. When not obtainable, stretchers may be made with poles, chairs or ladders. *See stretchers.* When entering or leaving an airplane one must remember that patient must be tied to the stretcher

f. by automobile. This is difficult. One bearer should be in the car and 1 or 2 outside to assist patient. A small chair-stretcher can sometimes be used with advantage. A door or ladder slung across the open windows or from front to rear seats may be used. The large rear seat can be used, a stretcher being placed diagonally and supported at 1 end by the seat and the other end on a box or folded blankets.

transposition (trāns-pō'zī-shūn) [L. *trans*, across, + *positio*, a placing]. 1. A transfer of position from one spot to another. *See: metathesis.* 2. Displacement of an organ, esp. a viscus, to the opposite side. 3. Transplantation of a flap of tissue without severing it entirely from its original position until it has united in the new position

transsegmental (trāns'seg-mēn-tāl) [" + *segmentum*, a cutting]. Extending across or beyond a segment as of a limb.

transseptal (trāns-sēptāl) [" + *saeptum*, septum]. Across a septum

transtemporal (trāns-tēm'pōrāl) [" + *temporalis*, pert. to a temple]. Crossing the temporal or the cerebrum

transthalamic (trāns'thāl-am'ik) [" + *thalamus*, chamber]. Passing across the optic thalamus

transthermia (trāns-thēr'mī-ā) [" + *thermē*, heat]. Production of heat in the deep tissues by electric currents. *Syn: diathermy, medical, thermopenetration.*

transthoracic (trāns-thō-rās'ik) [" + *thorax*, chest]. Across the thorax

transthoracotomy (trāns'thō-rāk-ōt'ō-mī) [L. *trans*, across, + *thorax*, chest, + *tomē*, a cutting]. The operation of incising across the thorax

transubstantiation (trāns-sūb-stān'shī-ā-shūn). The process of replacing one tissue by another

transudate (trāns'ō-dāt). [L. *trans*, across, + *sudare*, to sweat]. The fluid which passes through the pores of a membrane, especially that which passes through capillary walls. *See: exudate.*

transudation (trāns'ū-dā'shun) [" + *sudatio*, a sweating]. Oozing of a fluid through pores or interstices, as of a membrane

transurethral (trāns'ū-rē'thrāl) [" + *ourethra*, urethra]. Pert. to an operation performed through the urethra.

transvaginal (trāns-vā'jīn-āl) [" + *vagina*, sheath]. Through the vagina.

transversalis. Transverse to or at right angles to the long axis of the body.

f. fascia. A thin membrane forming the peritoneal surface of the transverse muscle and its aponeurosis.

transverse (trāns-vēr's) [L. *transversus*, turned across]. Lying across, crosswise.

f. foramen. Canal in each transverse process of a cervical vertebra for the arteries and veins

transversectomy (trāns-vēr'sēk'tō-mī) [" + *G ektomē*, excision]. Excision of a transverse vertebral process

transversospinalis (trāns-vēr'sō-spi-nāl'is) [L. *transversus*, turned across, + *spina*, thorn]. Semispinalis capitis, s. cervicis. *See: Muscles, Table of, in Appendix.*

transversus (trāns-vēr'sūs) [L. turned across]. 1. Any of several small muscles. *See: Muscles, Table of, in Appendix.* 2. Lying across the long axis of a part or organ

transvestism, transvestitism (trāns-vēst'izm, -i-tizm) [L. *trans*, across, + *vestitus*, clothed, + *G. -ismos*, condition]. A sexual perversion in which men prefer to dress as women, or women dress as men. *Syn: euryism, qv*

trapezium (trā-pē'zī-um) [G. *trapezion*, a little table]. *Syn: greater multangular bone, os trapezium.* The first bone in the distal row of carpal bones. It lies between navicular and 1st metacarpal bones

trapezius (trā-pē'zī-ūs) [G. *trapezion*, a little table]. A flat, triangular muscle covering posterior surface of neck and shoulder. *See: Muscles, Table of, in Appendix.*

trapezoid (trāp'ē-zoyd) [G. *trapezoidēs*, table-shaped]. A plane four-sided figure having two sides parallel

f. body. *Syn: corpus trapezoideum.* A bundle of transverse fibers in the ventral portion of tegmentum of pons

f. bone. *See: lesser multangular bone.* The second bone in the distal row of carpal bones. It lies between the greater multangular and capitate

f. ligament. The lateral portion of the coraco-clavicular ligament

Trapp-Hässel formula (trāp-hā'sér). To estimate the grains of solids in urine, multiply last 2 figures of the sp gr by 233, which gives the solids in 1000 cc.

tras'entin. Spasmolytic agent similar to atropine, but lacking its undesirable properties.

trauma (traw'mā) (pl. *traumata* or *traumas*) [G. *trauma*, wound]. An injury or a wound

f., psychic. A painful, emotional experience, which may cause a neurosis.

traumatic (traw-māt'ik) [G. *trauma*, wound]. 1. Caused by or relating to an injury. 2. Causing the healing of wounds. 3. A drug promoting healing

f. fever. One following an injury. **f. psychosis.** One resulting from physical injuries or emotional shock

traumatim (traw-māt-in) [G. *trauma*, wound]. Plant substance which helps the healing of injured tissues.

traumatism (traw'mā-tizm) [" + *-ismos*, condition]. 1. Morbid condition of system due to an injury or wound. 2. Incorrectly, a trauma.

traumatology (traw-mā-tōl'ō-jī) [" + *logos*, science]. The science of wounds and their care.

traumatopnea (traw'mā-tōp-nēā) [" + *noie*, breath]. Passage of air in and out of a wound in the chest wall

treatment (trā'tment) [M.S. *trēten*, to handle]. 1. Medical, surgical or psychiatric management of a patient. 2. Any specific procedure used for the cure or the amelioration of a disease or pathological condition. *See: therapy.*

f., active. Treatment directed specifically toward cure of a disease.

t., after. That employed during convalescence following an operation or an illness.

t., causal. Treatment directed toward removal of the cause of the disease.

t., conservative. 1 The withholding of administration of medicine or utilization of operative procedures until such procedures are clearly indicated 2 In surgical cases, the preservation of the organ or part if at all possible with the least possible mutilation

t., dietetic. Treatment based on regulation of diet

t., electric shock. Electroshock therapy, shock therapy, *q.v.*

t., empiric. One based on observation and experience rather than having a scientific basis.

t., expectant. Relief of symptoms as they arise

t., hypoglycemic shock. Insulin shock therapy, shock therapy, *q.v.*

t., palliative. One designed for the relief of symptoms of the disease rather than curing the disease

t., paralysis. A serious and sometimes fatal complication following the administration of antirabic vaccine.

t., preventive, prophylactic. T. directed to prevention of disease

t., rational. One based on scientific principles.

t., shock. Shock therapy, *q.v.*

t., specific. T. directed to the cause of a disease

t., starvation. Treatment employed in which food is withheld as in cases of bacillary dysentery, following hemorrhage, etc 2 The treatment of diabetes in which there are days of fasting followed by a restricted and carefully controlled diet

t., supportive. Special measures employed to supplement specific therapy

t., surgical. T. by means of operation.

t., symptomatic. Treatment directed toward constitutional symptoms such as pyrexia, shock, and pain

tree. In anatomy, a treelike structure

t., bronchial. The right or left bronchus with its branches and their terminal arborizations

Tre'mato'da. A class of flatworms commonly called *flukes* belonging to the phylum Platyhelminthes It includes two orders, (1) the *Monogenea*, which are external or semi-external parasites having direct development with no asexual multiplication, and (2) the *Digenea*, internal parasites with asexual generation in its life cycle The *Digenea* usually require two or more hosts, the hosts alternating **SEE** *fluke*

trematode (trêm'â-tôd) [G *trematôdes*, full of holes]. A fluke, a parasitic flatworm belonging to the class *Trematoda*. **SEE** *fluke, cercaria*.

trematodiasis (trêm'â-tô-dî'â-sis). Infestation with a trematode.

tremble. 1. An involuntary quivering or shaking 2 To shiver, quiver, or shake.

trembles. **SYN:** *milk sickness* A condition resulting from ingestion of plants such as snakeroot containing *tremato* Common in domestic animals and may occur in humans as a result of ingesting the plants or more commonly from drinking milk or eating the meat of poisoned animals Symptoms are weakness, anorexia, nausea and vomiting, prostration, and possibly death

tremetol (trêm'ê-tôl). A poisonous substance occurring in snakeroot, rayless goldenrod, and other plants which causes trembles in animals or man. **SEE:** *trembles*.

tremogram (trêm'ô-grâm) [L. *tremere*, to shake, + G. *gramma*, a mark]. Graphic representation made by a tremograph.

tremograph (trêm'ô-gráf) 1 + *graphein*, to write]. Device for recording tremors.

tremolabile (trêm'ô-lâ-b'l) 1 + *labilis*, unsteady]. Easily destroyed or inactivated by shaking, said of a ferment.

tremophobia (trêm'ô-fô-bî-â) 1 + G *phobos*, fear]. Abnormal fear of trembling.

tremor (trêm'ôr, trêm'ôr) 1 *trémō*, a shaking]. 1 A quivering, esp continuous quivering of a convulsive nature 2 An involuntary movement of a part or parts of the body resulting from alternate contractions of opposing muscles Tremors may be classified as *involuntary*, *static*, *dynamic*, *kinetic*, *hereditary*, and *hysterical* Pathologic tremors are independent of the will The trembling may be fine or coarse, rapid or slow, may appear on movement (intention tremor) or improve when the part is employed Often due to organic disease, trembling may express an emotion (e.g., fear).

TREATMENT: Varies with underlying cause **SEE** *subcultur*

t., alcoholic. The visible t exhibited by alcoholics

t., coarse. One in which oscillations are relatively slow (6 or 7 per second).

t., continuous. One that resembles tremors of paralysis agitans

t., fibrillary. One caused by consecutive contractions of separate muscular fibrillae, rather than of a muscle or muscles

t., fine. A rapid tremor, one that oscillates 8 to 10 times per second

t., forced. T continuing after voluntary motion has ceased

t., hysterical. A fine rapid tremor occurring in hysteria May be limited to one extremity or generalized

t., intention. T when voluntary motion is attempted

t., intermittent. One common to paralyzed muscles in hemiplegia when attempting voluntary movement

t., muscular. Slight oscillating muscular contractions in rhythmical order

t., physiologic. A transient tremor occurring in normal individuals, resulting from excessive physical exertion, excitement, hunger, fatigue, or other causes

t., rest. One present when the involved part is at rest but absent or diminished when active movements are attempted

t., senile. A tremor occurring in old age

t., static. **SYN** *rest tremor* One present when muscles involved are at rest

t., volitional. Trembling of limbs or of body when making a voluntary effort Seen in multiple sclerosis and other nervous diseases **SEE** *intention tremor*

t., wing-beating. Tremor in which there are rapid, violent movements of upper extremity resembling the flapping of the wings of a bird

tremulous (trêm'û-lûs) [L. *tremulâre*, to tremble]. Trembling or shaking

trench fever. **SYN:** *Wolhynian fever.* A rickettsial disease occurring in central Europe caused by *Rickettsia wolhynica* transmitted by the body louse.

trench foot. A condition resembling frostbite affecting feet of soldiers who are obliged to stand in cold water for long periods of time.

trench mouth. Infection of tonsils and

floor of the mouth with Vincent's bacillus, characterized by inflammation, ulceration, and painful swelling. **SYN:** ulceromembranous angina, Vincent's angina, *q v*

trend, psychiatric. Benign or malignant emotional interests and urges, revealed by postures, gestures, actions, speech

Trendelenburg position (trén-dél'én-burg). The bed or table is raised from the foot, greatly elevating the knees, the legs projecting on an extended leg rest

In this position the abdominal organs are pushed up toward the chest by gravity. The legs are elevated at an angle of 45°. The head is lower than the hips and legs. The foot of the bed may be elevated by resting upon blocks or pins

This position is assumed in some abdominal surgery, in case of shock, or low blood pressure. In surgical cases, the legs and feet hang over the end of the table.

trepán (tré-pán') [G *trypanon*, a borer].

1. To perforate the skull with a trepan to relieve brain from pressure 2. An instrument resembling a carpenter's bit for incision of the skull **SYN:** *trepheine*.

trepination (tréf-in-á'shún) [Fr. *tréphine*, a bore] Process of cutting out a piece of bone with the trephine.

trepheine (tré-fín') [Fr. *tréphine*, a bore]. 1. To perforate with a trephine 2 A cylindrical saw for cutting circular piece of bone out of skull **SYN:** *trepán*

trepheining. The process of cutting bone with a trephine 2 The removal of a piece of cornea for the relief of glaucoma

trepheon (tréf'ón) [G *trephein*, to nourish] Hypothetical growth-promoting substance in the blood serum, used by cells as food material

trepidant (trép'i-dánt) [L *trepidans*, trembling]. Marked by tremor

trepidation (trép-i-dá'shún) [L *trepidatio*, a trembling]. 1. Fear, anxiety. 2 Trembling movement, esp when involuntary.

Treponema (trép-ó-né'má) [G *trepein*, to turn, + *néma*, thread] A genus of spirochetes, parasitic in man, with undulating or rigid bodies. The belong to the family Treponemataceae.

T. carateum. The causative agent of pinta, an infectious disease of the skin

T. pallidum. Causative organism of syphilis **SYN:** *Spirochaeta pallida*.

T. pertenue. Causative organisms of yaws (frambesia).

Treponemataceae. A family of spiral organisms belonging to the order Spiro-

chaetales. Includes the genera *Borrelia*, *Leptospira*, and *Treponema*.

treponemiasis (trép'ó-né-mí-á-sis) [G *trepein*, to turn, + *néma*, thread, + *iasis*, infection]. Infestation with *Treponema*.

treponemicidal (trép'ó-né-mí-sí-dál) ["" + *L cidus*, from *caedere*, to kill]. Destructive to *Treponema*

trepopnea (trép-óp'né-á). Difficult breathing when one is in a certain recumbent position

tréppe (trép'eh) [Ger *treppe*, staircase]. Increase in height of contractions when the heart or a muscle is stimulated rapidly at regular intervals. **SYN:** staircase phenomenon, *q v*

trésis (tré'sís) [G. *trésis*, perforation]. Perforation.

tri- [G.] Combining form meaning *three*.

triad (trí-ád) [G *trias*, three]. 1. Any three things having something in common 2 A trivalent element 3 Trivalent **t.**, *Hutchinson's*. Notched teeth, interstitial keratitis, and eighth-nerve deafness due to meningeal involvement; a syndrome characteristic of prenatal syphilis

triakaldekaphobia (trí'ák-i-dék-á-fó-bí-á) ["" + *kai*, and, + *deka*, ten, + *phobos*, fear] Superstition regarding the number 13.

triangle (trí-áng-l) [L *trīs*, three, + *angulus*, angle, *triangulum*] A figure or area formed by 3 angles and 3 sides

t., *anal*. **SYN:** *rectal triangle*. Triangle with base between the two ischial tuberosities and apex at coccyx.

t., *anterior, of the neck*. The space bounded by the middle line of the neck, the ant border of the sternocleidomastoid, and a line running along the lower border of the mandible and continued to the mastoid process of the occipital bone

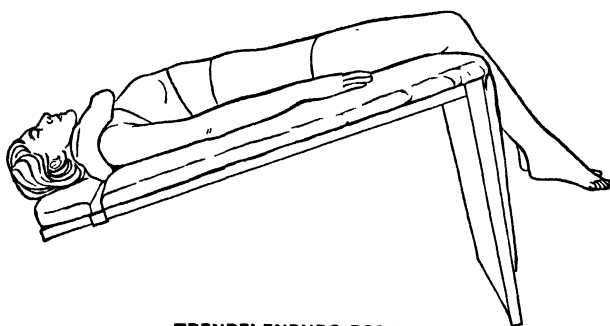
t., *carotid, inferior*. The space bounded by the middle line of the neck, the sternomastoid and the ant. belly of the omohyoid muscle

t., *carotid, superior*. The space bounded by the ant belly of the omohyoid muscle, the post belly of the digastric and the sternomastoid.

t., *cephalic*. A *t* on the anteroposterior plane of the skull formed by lines joining the occiput and forehead and chin, and 1 uniting the 2 latter.

t., *facial*. A *t* bounded by lines uniting the basion and the alveolar and nasal points, and 1 uniting the 2 latter.

t., *femoral*. *T* on the inner part of the thigh, bounded by the sartorius and



TRENDELENBURG POSITION.
Shoulder braces on table prevent patient from slipping.

adductor longus muscle, and above by inguinal ligament.

t., frontal. A t. bounded by the maximum frontal diameter and lines joining its extremities and the glabella.

t., Hesselbach's. The interval in the groin bounded by Poupert's ligament, edge of rectus muscle, and deep epigastric artery

t., inferior occipital. Of Welcker, a t. having the bimaistoid diameter for its base and the infion for its apex.

t., inguinal. See *femoral t.*

t., Lesser's. Space bounded below by ant and posterior bellies of the digastric muscle and above by the hypogastric nerve

t., lumbocostoabdominal. The space bounded in front by the obliquus abdominis externus, above by the lower border of the serratus posticus inferior and the point of the 12th rib, behind by the outer edge of the erector spinae, and below by the obliquus abdominis internus

t., muscular. See *inferior carotid t.*

t., mylohyoid. The triangular space formed by the mylohyoid muscle and the 2 bellies of the digastric muscle.

t., occipital, of the neck. The space bounded by the sternocleidomastoid, the trapezius, and the omohyoid.

t., omoclavicular. See *subclavian t.*

t., omohyoid. See *superior carotid t.*

t., of Petit. The space above the hipbone, bet. the ext oblique muscle, the latissimus dorsi, and int oblique muscle.

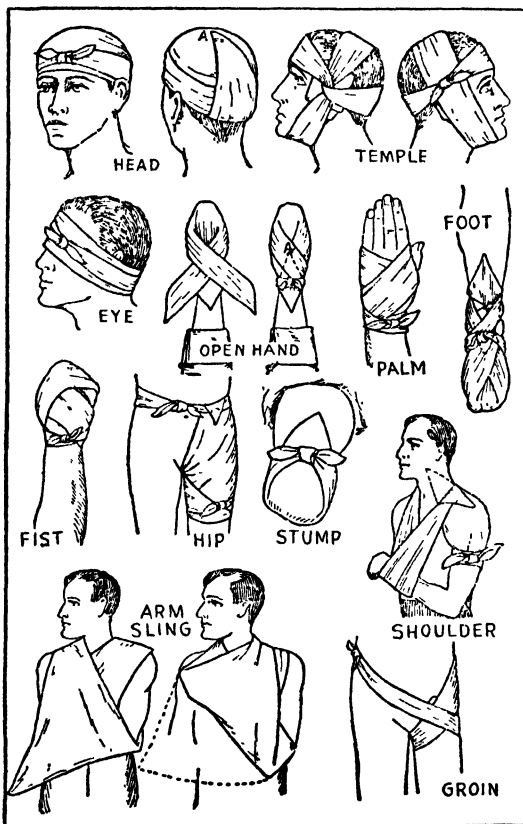
t., posterior cervical; t., posterior, of the neck. The space bounded by the upper border of the clavicle, the posterior border of the sternocleidomastoid muscle, and the anterior border of the trapezius muscle

t., pubourethral. A triangular space in the perineum, bounded externally by the ischiocavernosus muscle, internally by the bulbocavernosus muscle, and posteriorly by the transversus perinei muscle.

t., Scarpa's. Femoral triangle, *q v.*

t., subclavian. A space bounded by the post belly of the omohyoid, the upper border of the clavicle, and the post. margin of the sternocleidomastoid.

t., submaxillary. The space between the lower border of the inf maxilla, the parotid gland, and the mastoid proc-



TRIANGULAR BANDAGES.

ears of the temporal bone above, the post. belly of the digastric and the stylohyoid below, and the middle line of the neck in front.

t., supraclavicular. SEE *subclavian t.*

t., suprameatal. Triangle slightly above and behind ext. auditory meatus. It is bounded above by root of zygoma and anteriorly by post. wall of ext. auditory meatus.

t., urogenital. Triangle with base formed by line between the two ischial tuberosities and its apex just below symphysis pubis.

t., vesical. The trigone, *qv*

triangular. Having three sides, shaped like a triangle.

t. ligament. One of two ligaments, right and left, connecting posterior portions of right and left lobes of liver with corresponding portions of diaphragm.

t. nucleus (of Schwalbe). SYN *medial nucleus*. The chief or dorsal nucleus of the vestibular division of the eighth cranial nerve. Located in pons occupying most of area acoustica of rhomboid fossa.

triangular bandage. One folded diagonally. When folded the several thicknesses afford some support.

triangularis (tri-äng-ü-lä-ris) [L.] A muscle of the chin. SEE *Muscles, Table of, in Appendix*.

Triatoma (tri-ät'ö-mä). A genus of blood-sucking bugs belonging to the order Hemiptera, family Reduviidae. Commonly called cone-nosed bugs or assassin bugs. It includes the species *T. brasiliensis*, *T. dimidiata*, *T. infestans*, *T. protracta*, *T. recurva*, *T. rubida* and others. They are house-infesting pests and some species especially *T. infestans* serve to transmit *Trypanosoma cruzi*, causative agent of Chagas' disease.

tribade (trib'äd). A woman, usually one with an enlarged clitoris, who plays the part of a male in homosexual practices.

tribadism (trib'äd-izm) [G. *tribein*, to rub, + *-ismos*, condition]. A form of perversion in which women seek sexual gratification from one of their own sex.

tribasilar (tri-bäs'il-ar). Having three bases.

t. synostosis. Condition resulting from premature fusion of three skull bones, the occipital, sphenoid, and temporal. Results in arrested cerebral development and mental deficiency.

tribromoethanol (tri-brö-mö-eth'an-öl). USP for *avertin*.

triceps (tri'sēps) [L. *trēs*, three, + *caput*, head]. A muscle arising by 3 heads with a single insertion. SEE *Muscles, Table of, in Appendix*.

t. reflex. Sharp extension of forearm resulting from tapping of triceps tendon while arm is held loosely in bent position.

Tricercomonas (tri'sēr-cöm'ö-näs). SEE: *Enteromonas*.

trichangiectasia, trichangiectasis (trik'än-jī-ēk-tä'zī-ä, -ēk'tä-sis) [G. *thrix*, trich-, hair, + *ageion*, vessel, + *ektasis*, dilatation]. Dilatation of capillaries. SYN: *telangiectasia*.

trichatrophia (trik-ä-trö'fi-ä). Brittleness of hair resulting from atrophy of root of hair.

trichauxe, trichauxis (trik-aw'k'sē, -sis) [+ *auzē*, increase]. Excessive growth of hair. SYN *hypertrichosis*.

trichi-, tricho- [G.]. Combining forms meaning *hair*.

trichiasis (trik-iās-is) [G. *trichiasis*, hair condition]. Inversion of eyelashes so that they rub against the cornea, causing a continual irritation of the eyeball. SYN. Photophobia, lacrimation, and feeling of foreign body in eye.

TREATMENT. Epilation, electrolysis and operation, such as correcting the underlying entropion with which this condition is usually associated.

Trichina (trik-i'nä) [G. *trichinos*, of hair]. A nematoid, parasitic worm usually found in the intestinal tract of certain lower animals and man.

Trichinella (trik-i-nē'lä) [G. *trichinos*, of hair]. A genus of nematode worms belonging to the suborder Trichurata. They are parasitic in humans, hogs, rats, and many other mammals.

T. spiralis. The species of *Trichinella* which commonly infests man causing trichinosis. Infection occurs when raw or improperly cooked meat containing cysts is eaten. Larvae encyst in the



UPPER EXTREMITY (POSTERIOR VIEW)
SHOWING TRICEPS BRACHII MUSCLE

duodenum and invade mucosa of small intestine becoming adults in 5 to 7 days. After fertilization, each female deposits 1000 to 2000 living larvae which enter blood or lymph vessels and are circulated to various parts of the body where they encyst in striated muscle. SEE: *trichinosis*

trichinellosis (trik-i-nēl-lō'sis) [+ -ōsis, condition]. Disease caused by *Trichinella spiralis*. SYN: *trichinosis*, *q.v.*

trichinization (trik'in-i-zā'shūn) [G *trichinos*, of hair] Infestation with trichinae.

trichinophobia (trik-in-ō-fō'bī-ā) [+ -phobos, fear] Abnormal fear of developing trichiniasis.

trichinosis (trik-in-ō'sis) [G *trichinos*, of hair, + -ōsis, condition] Disease caused by the ingestion of *Trichina spiralis* into the system through eating raw or insufficiently cooked pork.

SYM Sometimes lacking. When large numbers have been ingested, gastrointestinal symptoms develop in a few days. These are pain, nausea, vomiting and serous diarrhea.

IN From 1 to 2 weeks muscular symptoms develop, muscles become swollen, firm, extremely painful, movement is inhibited, and dyspnea results from involvement of respiratory muscles. Edema, esp. of face, is a prominent symptom. Profuse sweating sometimes observed and high fever commonly present. Blood shows an eosinophilia.

PROG. Depends on number of worms ingested. Majority recover.

TREATMENT There is no specific therapy. If it is known that infected meat is eaten, purgatives may be effective in early stages of the disease, but this is seldom the case. In later stages after worms have involved muscles, muscle pains should be relieved by analgesics. Treatment is in general symptomatic and supportive to enable patient to survive the acute toxemia following invasion of muscles. After encystment the only symptom is vague muscular pains which may persist for weeks.

trichinous (trik'in-ūs) [G *trichinos*, of hair] Infested with trichinae.

trichitis (trik-i'tis) [G *thrīx*, *trich-*, hair, + -itis, inflammation] Inflammation of hair bulbs.

trichlorethylene (trī'klor-ēth'il-ēn) A colorless liquid (CHCl CCl₂). Trade name Trilene. An analgesic and anesthetic.

CAUTION Must be kept away from open flame. May cause watery eyes and other unpleasant symptoms.

trichobacteria (trik'ō-bāk-tē'ri-ā) [G *thrīx*, *trich-*, hair, + *baktērion* rod] 1. Filamentous bacteria. 2. Bacteria possessing flagella.

trichobezoar (trik'ō-bēzō-ar) [+ Persian *bezoar*] A hair ball or concretion in the intestine or stomach.

trichocardia (trik-ō-kar'dī-ā) [+ *kardia*, heart] Pericardial inflammation with elevations resembling hair. SYN: *cor hirsutum*, hairy heart, shaggy pericardium.

trichocephalasis (trik'ō-sēf-āl-i'ā-sis) [+ *kephalē*, head] Infestation with *Trichocephalus*.

Trichocephalus (trik-ō-sēf-āl-ūs) [+ *kephalē*, head] A genus of parasitic worms infesting the colon.

trichoclasia, **trichoclasia** (trik'ō-klā'zī-ā, -ōk'lās-is) [+ *klasis*, a breaking] Brittleness of the hair. SYN: *trichorrhexis*.

trichocryptosis (trik'ō-krip-tō'sis) [+ *kryptos*, concealed] Any disease of the hair follicles.

trichoepithelioma (trik'ō-ēp'i-thē-lī-ō'mā) [G *thrīx*, *trich-*, hair, + *epi*, upon, + *thēlē*, nipple, + -ōma, tumor] A benign skin tumor originating in the hair follicles.

trichoesthesia (trik'ō-ēs-thē-zī-ā) [+ *aisthēsis*, sensation] 1. Sensation felt when a hair is touched. 2. A paresthesia causing a sensation of the presence of a hair on a mucous membrane or on the skin.

trichoesthesiometer (trik'ō-ēs-thē-zī-ōm-ē-ter) [+ *metron*, a measure] Device for testing sensibility of the scalp by means of the hair.

trichogen (trik'ō-jēn) [+ *gennan*, to produce] An agent stimulating growth of hair.

trichogenous (trik'ō-jēn-ūs) [+ *gennan*, to produce] Promoting hair growth.

trichoglossia (trik-ō-glōs-sī-ā) [+ *glōssa*, tongue] Hairy condition of the tongue.

trichoid (trik'ōyd) [+ *eidos*, resemblance] Hairlike.

trichokyptomania (trik'ō-kīp'tō-mā'nī-ā) [G *thrīx*, *trich-*, hair, + *kyptos*, crooked, + *mania*, madness] Abnormal desire to break off the hair or beard with the fingernail. SYN: *trichorrhexomania*.

trichology (trik-ōl'ō-jī) [+ *logos*, a study] Study of the hair and its care and treatment.

trichoma (trik-ō'mā) [G *trichōma*, hairiness] 1. Inversion of 1 or more eyelashes. SYN: *entropion*. 2. Matted, verminous, encrusted state of the hair. SYN: *plica polonica*.

trichomatosis (trik-ō-mā-tō'sis) [+ -ōsis, condition] Entangled, matted hair due to fungous disease of scalp and want of cleanliness. SYN: *plica polonica*.

trichomatous (trik-ō-mā-tūs) [G *trichōma*, hairiness] Of the nature of, or affected with trichoma.

Trichomonas (trik-ōm'ō-nās) [G *thrīx*, *trich-*, hair, + *monas*, unit] Genus of flagellate parasitic protozoa.

T. hominis. Species in human intestines sometimes causing diarrhea and bacillary dysentery.

T. vaginalis. Vaginitis caused by a species of *T.* in secretions of the vagina, sometimes found in the male urethra. SEE: *colpitis*.

trichomoniasis (trik'ō-mō-nī-ās-is) [+ *-iasis*, infection] Infestation with a parasite of genus *Trichomonas*.

trichomycosis (trik-ō-mī-kō'sis) [+ *mykēs*, fungus, + -ōsis, condition] Any disease of the hair due to a fungus.

t. axillaris. SYN: *trichomycosis nodosa*, *q.v.* An affection of the axillary region and sometimes pubic hairs caused by *Nocardia tenuis*.

nodosus. Disease marked by nodule formations on the hair shafts. SYN: *pedra*.

trichonosis, **trichonosis** (trik-ō-nō'sis, -ōn'ō-sus) [+ *nosos*, disease] Any diseased condition of the hair.

trichopathophobia (trik'ō-pāth-ō-fō'bī-ā) [+ *pathos*, disease, + *phobos*, fear] Morbid fear of hair on the face experienced by women, or any abnormal anxiety regarding hair.

trichopathy (trik-ōp'āth-i) [+ *pathos*, disease] Any disease of the hair.

trichophagia, **trichophagy** (trik-ō-fā'i-jī-ā, -ōf-ā-jī) [+ *phagēin*, to eat] The habit of swallowing hair.

trichophobia (trik-ō-fō'bī-ā) [G *thrīx*, *trich-*, hair, + *phobos*, fear] Abnormal dread of hair or of touching it.

trichophytic (trik'-ô-fit'ik) [+ phyton, growth]. 1. Relating to Trichophyton. 2. Promoting hair growth.

trichophytid (trik'-ô-fit'id) A skin disorder considered to be an allergic reaction to fungi of the genus *Trichophyton*.

trichophytin (trik'-ô-fit'in) An extract prepared from fungi of the genus *Trichophyton*. Used as an antigen for skin tests and for the treatment of certain trichophytid infections.

trichophytobezoar (trik'-ô-fit'-ô-bê-zôr) A hair ball found in stomach or intestine composed of hair, vegetable fibers, and miscellaneous debris.

Trichophyton (trik'-ô-fit'-ôn). [G *thrîx*, *trich-*, hair, + *phyton*, growth] A genus of parasitic fungi which lives in or on the skin or its appendages (hair and nails) and is the cause of various dermatomycoses and ringworm infections. Species which produce spores arranged in rows on the outside of the hair are designated *ectothrix*, if spores are within the hair, *endothrix*.

T. gypsum. Causative agent of tinea favosa, *q.v.*

T. schoenleinii. Causative agent of favus of the scalp.

T. tonsurans. Causative agent of favus or ringworm of the scalp. SEE *tinea capitis*.

T. violaceum. Causative agent of barber's itch (*tinea barbae*, *q.v.*)

trichophytosis (trik'-ô-fit-tô'sis) [+ " + -ôsis, condition] Infestation with trichophyton fungi; mostly in children.

f. barbae. Tinea barbae, *q.v.*

f. capitis. Tinea capitis, *q.v.*

f. corporis. Tinea corporis, *q.v.*

f. cruris. Tinea cruris, *q.v.*

f. pedis. Tinea pedis, *q.v.*

trichophytosis (trik'-ôp-tl'-ô'sis) [+ *pti-*on, feather, + -ôsis, condition]. 1. The splitting of hairs at their ends, giving them a featherlike appearance. 2. Disease of hair marked by development of nodules along the hair shaft at which point it splits off. SYN *trichorrhexis nodosa*.

trichorrhea (trik'-or-ê-â) [+ *rhoia*, a flow] Rapid falling of the hair.

trichorrhexis (trik'-ô-rêks'is) [+ *rhêxis*, a breaking] Condition in which the hair splits. SYN *fragilitas crinium*, *trichoschisis*.

f. nodo'sa. Longitudinal splitting of hair at nodules formed on the shaft. SYN: *clastothrix*, *trichoclasia*.

trichorhexomania (trik'-ô-rêks'-ô-mâ-ni-â) [+ " + *mania*, madness] The abnormal habit of breaking off the hair with the fingernails.

trichoschisis (tri-kôs'kis-is) [G. *thrîx*, *trich-*, hair, + *schisis*, a fissure]. Splitting of the hairs.

trichoscopy (trik'-ôs'kô-pî) [+ *skopein*, to examine]. Inspection of the hair.

trichosis (tri-kô'sis) [+ -ôsis, condition]. Any disease of the hair or its abnormal growth or development in an abnormal place.

f. decolor. Any abnormal coloring or lack of coloring of the hair. SYN: *canities*.

f. seto'sa. Coarse hair.

Trichosporon (tri-kôs-pô-rên) [G *thrîx*, *trich-*, hair, + *spora*, a seed] A genus of fungi which grows on hair causing piedra.

T. beigellii. The causative agent of white piedra, *q.v.*

trichosporosis (trik'-ô-spô-rô'sis) [+ " + -ôsis, condition]. Infestation of the hair with *Trichosporon*.

trichosyphilis, trichosyphilosis (trik'-ô-sif'-i-lis, -sif'-il'-ô'sis) [+ *syphilis* + -ôsis, condition] Any hair disease arising from a syphilitic condition.

Trichothecium (trik'-ô-thê-si-ûm) [+ *thêkê*, a box]. A genus of mold fungi causing disease of the hair.

T. ro'seum. A species of mold fungus found in certain cases of inflammation of the eardrum (mycomyringitis).

trichotillomania (tri-kôt-tl'-ô-mâ-ni-â) [G. *thrîx*, *trich-*, hair, + *tillēn*, to pull, + *mania*, madness] The unnatural impulse to pull out one's own hair.

trichotomy (tri-kôt'-ô-mî) [G *tricha*, threefold, + *tomē*, a cutting]. Division into three parts.

trichotoxin (trik'-ô-tôks'in) [G *thrîx*, *trich-*, hair, + *toxikon*, poison] An antibody or cytotoxin which destroys ciliated epithelial cells.

trichotrophy (tri-kôt'-rô-fi) [+ *trophē*, nourishment] Nutrition of the hair.

trichroic (tri-krô'ik) [G *treis*, three, + *chroa*, color] Presenting 3 different colors from 3 different aspects.

trichroism (tri'krô-izm) [+ " + -ismos, condition] Quality of showing a different color from each of 3 positions.

trichromatic (tri'krô-mât'ik) [+ *chroma*, color] Relating to or able to see the 3 primary colors, noting normal color vision.

trichromic (tri-krô'mik) [+ *chrōma*, color]. Pert to normal color vision or ability to see the 3 primary colors. SYN: *trichromatic*.

trichuriasis (trik'-û-rî-â-sis) [G *thrîx*, *trich-*, hair, + *oura*, tail] Presence of worms of genus *Trichuris* in the colon, or in the ileum. SYN: *trichocephalasis*.

Trichuris (tri-kû'ris) [+ *oura*, tail]. A genus of *Tricaturia*.

T. trichuria. The whipworm. SYN: *Trichocephalus dispar*.

tricipital (tri-sip'i-tâl) [L *trēs*, *tria*, three, + *caput*, head]. Three-headed, as the triceps muscle.

tricornic, tricornute (tri-kor'nik, -nüt) [+ *cornu*, horn]. Having 3 horns or cornua.

tricrotic (tri-krôt'ik) [G *treis*, three, + *krotos*, a beat] Condition in which three accentuated waves or notches occur on a sphygmograph tracing from one beat of the pulse.

tricrotism (tri'krôt-izm) [+ " + -ismos, condition] Condition of being tricrotic.

tricuspid (tri-kûs'pid) [L *tres*, *tria*, three, + *cusps*, a point]. 1. Pert to the tricuspid valve. 2. Having 3 points or cusps. 3. A tooth having 3 cusps.

f. area. Lower portion of body of sternum where sounds of right atrioventricular orifice are best heard.

f. murmur. One caused by stenosis of the tricuspid valve or by its incompetency.

f. orifice. Right atrioventricular cardiac aperture.

f. tooth. One with a crown having three cusps.

f. valve. Right atrioventricular valve. SYN: *valvula tricuspidalis*.

trident, tridentate (tri'dên't, tri-dên'tât) [L *trēs*, *tria*, three, + *dens*, *dent-*, tooth]. Having three prongs.

tridermic (tri-dêr'mik) [G *treis*, three, + *derma*, skin]. Developed from the ectoderm, endoderm, and mesoderm.

tridermoma (tri'dêr-mô'mâ) [+ " + -ôma, tumor]. A teratoid growth containing all three germ layers.

trielcon (tri-êl'kôn) [+ *elkein*, to draw].

Instrument with 3 branches for removing foreign substances from wounds.

triethylene melamine. Commonly abbr. *TEM*. One of the nitrogen mustard compounds. SEE *nitrogen mustard*.

trifacial (tri-fā'shāl) [L. *trēs*, *tria*, three, + *facialis*, facial]. Pert. to the 5th pair of cranial nerves. SYN *trigeminal*.

† **neuralgia.** N. of 1 of the branches of the 5th cranial nerve, often severe. SYN. *tic douloureux*.

trifid (tri'fid) [L. *trifidus*, split thrice]. Split into 3; having 3 clefts.

trigastric (tri-gāst'rik). Having three bellies, as certain muscles

trigeminal (tri-jēm'in-āl) [L. *trēs*, *tria*, three, + *geminus*, twin]. Pert. to the trigeminal or 5th cranial nerve

† **cough.** A reflex cough from irritation of the trigeminal nerve terminations in respiratory upper passages

† **nerve.** SYN: *nervus trigeminus*. The fifth cranial nerve, a large mixed nerve arising superficially from the side of the pons near its superior border. It is attached to the brain stem by two roots: a large sensory root and a small motor root. The sensory root bears an enlargement, the *semilunar Gasserian ganglion*, from which three large branches arise. These are (1) *ophthalmic*, purely sensory, from skin of upper part of head, mucous membranes of nasal cavity and sinuses, cornea and conjunctiva; (2) *maxillary*, purely sensory, from dura mater, gums and teeth of upper jaw, upper lip, and orbit; (3) *mandibular*, the largest division containing sensory fibers from tongue, gums and teeth of lower jaw, skin of cheek, lower jaw, and lip, and motor fibers supplying principally muscles of mastication

† **neuralgia.** Facial neuralgia. SYN: *tic douloureux*

† **pulse.** One with longer or shorter interval after each 3 beats because the 3rd beat is an extra systole. SYN *pulsus trigeminus*.

trigeminus (tri-jēm'in-nūs) [L. *trēs*, *tria*, three, + *geminus*, twin]. SYN: *trigeminal nerve*, *q.v.* The fifth cranial nerve. SEE: *Table of Cranial Nerves in Appendix*

trigeminy (tri-jēm'in-nī). Occurring in threes, especially three pulse beats in rapid succession.

trigenic (tri-jēm'ik). In genetics, condition in which three instead of two alleles are present such as occurs in trisomic or triploid individuals.

trigger. To initiate or start with suddenness

† **action.** A physiologic process or a pathologic change initiated by a sudden stimulus.

† **finger.** State in which flexion or extension is arrested temporarily, but finally completed with a jerk

† **material.** SEE: *trigger substance*.

† **substance.** A chemical substance which initiates a functional activity.

† **zone.** 1. An area which when stimulated will initiate an attack of neuralgia. 2. An area of cerebral cortex which when stimulated produces abnormal reactions similar to those in acquired epilepsy. Also called *epileptogenic zone*

trigonal (tri-gō-nāl) [G. *trigōnon*, a three-cornered figure]. Triangular; pert. to a trigone.

trigone (tri-gōn) [G. *trigōnon*, a three-cornered figure]. A triangular space, esp. one at the base of the bladder. SYN: *trigonom*.

trigonid (tri-gō'nid). The first three cusps of a lower molar tooth.

trigonitis (tri-gō-nīt'is) ["" + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of trigone of bladder confined to its mucous membrane.

trigonocephalic (tri'gō-nō-sef-āl'ik) ["" + *kephalē*, head]. Having a head shaped like a triangle.

trigonom (tri-gō'nūm) [L. from G. *trigōnon*, a three-cornered figure]. Any triangular area. SYN *trigone*

trihybrid (tri-hī'brid). In genetics, the offspring of a cross between two individuals differing in three unit characters

trilabe (tri'lāb) [G. *treis*, three, + *labē*, a handle]. Three-pronged forceps for removing foreign substances from the bladder. SEE *lithotrite*

trill (trill) [Italian *trillare*, probably imitative]. A tremulous sound, esp. in vocal music, made by vibration of 1 speech organ against another

trimanual (tri-mān'ū-āl) [L. *trēs*, *tria*, three, + *manualis*, by hand]. Performed with three hands, as an obstetrical maneuver.

trimensual (tri-mēn'shū-āl) ["" + *mensualis*, monthly]. Occurring quarterly or every 3 months

trimorphous (tri-mor'fūs) [G. *treis*, three, + *morphē*, form]. 1 Having three different forms as the larva, pupa, and adult of certain insects. 2 Having three different forms of crystals

trinitrophenol (tri-nī-trō-fē'nōl). USP. Picric acid, a yellow crystalline powder, explosive when heated

ACTION AND USES. An astringent and antiseptic. Used chiefly in the treatment of burns as a saturated solution

triorchid, **triorchis** (tri-or'kid, -kīs) [G. *treis*, three, + *orchis*, testicle]. One having 3 testicles

triorchidism (tri-or'kid-izm) ["" + "" + *-ismos*, condition]. The condition of having 3 testicles.

tri'ose. A monosaccharide having three carbon atoms in its molecule

tripara (trip-ā-rā) [L. *trēs*, *tria*, three, + *parēre*, to bear]. A woman who has had 3 children in separate pregnancies. SYN: *tertipara*. Designated *Para III*

tripeptid(e) (tri-pēp'tid) [G. *treis*, three, + *peptōn*, digested]. Product of combination of 3 amino acids formed during proteolytic digestion

triphalangia (tri-fā-lan'jī-ā) ["" + *phalagx*, phalanx]. Deformity marked by presence of 3 phalanges in a thumb or great toe.

triphasic (tri-fā'sik) ["" + *phasis*, phase]. Consisting of 3 phases or stages, said of electric currents.

Tripier's amputation (trip-ē-ā'). Amputation of a foot with part of the calcaneus removed.

triple. Consisting of three; threefold; treble

† **response.** The three reactions of the skin to injury consisting of: (1) A red reaction along line of injury; (2) A red area (flare or erythema) about injury; (3) An elevated area (welt or wheal) resulting from localized edema.

triplegia (tri-plē'jī-ā) [G. *treis*, three, + *plēgē*, stroke]. Hemiplegia with paralysis of 1 limb on the other side of the body.

triplet (trip'lēt) [L. *triplicis*, threefold]. 1. One of 3 persons born of the same mother from 1 pregnancy. SEE: *Hellin's law*. 2. A combination of 3 of a kind.

triplex (trí'pléks, tríp'léks) [L. *três*, *tria*, three, + *plexus*, folded]. Triple; three-fold

triploblastic (tríp-lò-blást'ík) Consisting of three germ layers. ectoderm, entoderm, and mesoderm

triplokoría (tríp-lò-kor'í-ä) Possessing three pupillary openings in one eye

triplopia (tríp-lò-plí-ä) [G. *triploos*, triple, + *opsis*, vision]. Condition in which 3 images are visioned of the same object.

triquetral (tri-kwét'rál). Triangular, the triquetral bone. *q v*

f. bone. SYN *os triquetrum*, *cuneiform bone* 1 The third carpal bone in the proximal row, enumerated from radial side 2 Any wormian bone

triquetrous (tri-kwét'rúts) [L. *triquetrus*, triangular] Triangular

f. bone. 1 A wormian bone. 2 The Cuneiform bone of the carpus

trisaccharide (trí-sák'ká-rid) A carbohydrate which upon hydrolysis yields three molecules of simple sugars (monosaccharides)

trismoid (tríz'moyd) [G. *trismos*, trismus, + *eidos*, form]. 1 Of the nature of trismus. 2 A form of trismus nascentium, once thought to be due to pressure on occiput during delivery.

trismus (tríz'mús) [G. *trismos*, grating]. 1 Tonic contraction of the muscles of mastication May occur in mouth infections, encephalitis, inflammation of salivary glands, and tetanus 2 Old term for tetanus (lockjaw)

trisomic (trí-sóm'ík). In genetics, an individual possessing 2n plus 1 chromosomes, that is, one with three chromosomes of a given kind with two only of each of the remaining chromosomes of the haploid

trisplanchnic (trí-splánk'ník) [G. *treis*, three, + *splanchna*, visceral]. Pert to the 3 visceral cavities, the skull, thorax, and abdomen.

f. nervous system. Sympathetic nervous system

tristichia (trí-stíkhí-ä) [" + *stichos*, row]. The presence of 3 rows of eyelashes

tristimania (trís-tím-ä'ní-ä) [L. *tristis*, sad, + *mania*, madness]. Melancholia

trisulcate (trí-súl'kät) [L. *tres*, *tria*, three, + *sulcus*, groove] Having 3 grooves or furrows.

tritanopia (trí-tán-ò-plí-ä) [G. *tritos*, third, + *an-*, priv + *opsis*, vision]. Color blindness in which blue and yellow appear gray

triticeous (trít-ísh'ús) [L. *triticeus*, of wheat] Shaped like a grain of wheat.

f. cartilage, f. nodule. A cartilaginous nodule in the thyrohyoid ligament

tritium (trísh'í-úm) [L.] The mass 3 isotope of hydrogen; triple-weight hydrogen.

trifotoxin (trí'tò-tòks'ín) [G. *tritos*, third, + *toxikon*, poison]. A toxin, according to Ehrlich, which is the 3rd or lowest in order of toxicity.

triturable (trít'ú-rä-bl) [L. *triturare*, to pulverize] Susceptible of being powdered

triturate (trít'ú-rät) [L. *triturare*, to pulverize] 1. To reduce to a fine powder by rubbing 2. A finely divided substance made by rubbing

trituration (trít-ú-rä'shün) [L. *trituratío*, a rubbing to powder]. Powdered preparation containing 10% of the active drug and 90% of sugar of milk. None is official. The act of reducing to a powder.

trivalent (trí-vä'lént, trív'ä-l'ént) [L. *três*, *tria*, three, + *valens*, powerful]. Com-

bining with or replacing 3 hydrogen atoms.

trocar (trò'kar) [Fr. *troisquarts*, three-quarters]. Instrument with a triangular tip used for aspiration or removal of fluids from cavities.

troch. Abbr for *trochiscus*

trochanter (trò-kán'tér) [G. *trochantêr*, a runner]. Either of the 2 bony processes below the neck of the femur.

f. greater. SYN *trochanter major*, *q v*

f. lesser. SYN *trochanter minor*, *q v*

f. major. BNA A thick process at upper end of the femur projecting upward externally to union of neck and shaft

f. minor. BNA A conical tuberosity upon inner and post surface of upper end of femur, at junction of shaft and neck

f. tertius. The gluteal ridge of the femur when it is unusually prominent

f. third. SYN *trochanter tertius*, *q v*

trochanterian, trochanteric (trò'kán-tè'r-i-än, trò-kán-tè'r'ík) [G. *trochantêr*, a runner] Relating to a trochanter.

troche (trò'kè) [G. *troché*, a round object] Solid, discoid, or cylindrical mass consisting chiefly of medicinal powder, sugar, and mucilage ABBR *troch.*

They are intended to be used by placing them in the mouth and allowing them to remain until, through slow solution or disintegration, their purpose of mild medication is effected SYN: *lozenge*

trochlea (tròk'lè-ä) (pl. *trochleae*) [L. *trochlea*, pulley] 1 A structure having the function of a pulley; a ring or hook through which a tendon or muscle projects 2 The articular smooth surface of a bone upon which glides another bone.

trochlear. Pertaining to, or of the nature of a pulley

f. fovea. A depression on orbital plate of frontal bone for attachment of cartilaginous pulley of sup. oblique muscle

f. nerve. SYN *nerve trochlearis*, 4th cranial nerve A small mixed nerve making its exit from dorsal surface of midbrain It contains efferent motor fibers to sup oblique muscle of eye and afferent sensory fibers conveying proprioceptive impulses from the same muscle SEE *Table of Cranial Nerves in Appendix*

trochlearis (trò-kì-ä'rís) [L.] Sup oblique muscle of the eye. SEE *Muscles, Table of, in Appendix*

trochocardia (trò'kò-kar'dí-ä) [G. *trochos*, a wheel, + *kardia*, heart] Rotary displacement of the heart on its axis

trochocephalia, trochocephaly (trò'kò-sè-fä'í-ä, -sèf'ä-í) [" + *kephalê*, head]. Roundheadedness, a deformity due to premature union of frontal and parietal bones.

trochoid (trò'koyd) [G. *trochos*, a wheel, + *eidos*, resemblance] Rotating or revolving, noting an articulation resembling a pivot or pulley.

f. joint. A pivot joint, *q v*

trochoides (trò-koydéz) [G. *trochoeidês*, wheellike]. A pivot or rotary joint.

Troglotrematidae (tròg'lò-trè-mát'í-dè). A family of flukes which includes *Paragonimus* (human lung fluke) and *Troglotrema* (SYN: *Nanophyetus*), the fluke associated with salmon poisoning in dogs

Trombicula (tròm-bìk'ü-lä). A genus of mites belonging to the Trombiculidae.

he larvae called redbugs or chiggers re annoying pests causing an irritating dermatitis. They may serve as vectors of various diseases.

T. akamushi. Species of mite transmitting causative agent of scrub typhus. **mbidiosis, trombidiosis** (tröm-bi-dī-ä-s, -bīd-i-ō'sis). Infestation with the *rombidium irritans*.

mmer's test (tröm'er). Test for sugar in the urine.

nomania (tröm'ō-mā-nī-ä) [G *tromos*, trembling, + *mania*, madness]. Derium tremens

sh, tropho- [G] Combining forms meaning nourishment.

shedema, trophoedema (trö-fē-dē'mä) 3 *trophē*, nourishment, + *oidēma*, a swelling. Localized edema due to congenital hypoplasia of lymphatic vessels resulting secondarily from obstruction to lymph flow by external pressure or to repeated low grade infection. Also called *Milroy's disease* or *hereditary ophedema*.

shic (tröf'ik) [G *trophē*, nourishment]. concerned with nourishment.

Applied particularly to a type of efferent nerves believed to control the growth and nourishment of the parts they innervate. *Syn: autotrophic*.

shoblast (tröf'ō-bläst) [G *trophē*, nourishment, + *blastos*, germ] *Syn: uphetoederm*. The outermost layer of the developing blastocyst (blastodermic vesicle) of a mammal. It differentiates into two layers, the *cytotrophoblast* and *introphloplast*, the latter coming into ultimate relationship with the uterine endometrium with which it establishes nutrient relationships.

shoblastoma (tröf'ō-bläs-tō'mä) [" + *-ōma*, tumor] A neoplasm due to excessive proliferation of chorionic epithelium. *Syn: chorioepithelioma*.

shoderm (tröf'ō-derm) [G *trophē*, nourishment, + *derma*, skin] Term applied to the trophoblast and its underlying layer of mesoderm. It is homologous to the serosa of birds, reptiles, and lower mammals.

shology (trö-föl'ō-jī) [" + *logos*, a science] The science of nutrition.

shoneurosis (tröf'ō-nū-rō'sis) [" + *neuron*, nerve, + *-osis*, condition]. Any ophic disorder due to defective function of the nerves concerned with nutrition of the part.

t., disseminated. Thickening and hardening of the skin. *Syn: sclerema, leioderma*.

t., facial. Progressive facial atrophy. **t., muscular.** Muscular changes in connection with nervous disorders.

shoneurotic (tröf'ō-nū-rō'tik) [" + *neuron*, nerve]. Relating to a trophopurosis.

shonosis (tröf'ō-nō'sis) [" + *nosos*, disease]. Any disease of metabolism or nutrition, or condition resulting from them.

phonucleus (tröf'ō-nū-klē-üs) [G. *ophē*, nourishment, + *L. nucleus*, kernel] Protozoan nucleus concerned with vegetative functions in metabolism and reproduction. *Syn: macronucleus*.

shopathia, trophopathy (tröf'ō-path-ä, tröf-op-ä-thī) [" + *pathos*, disease]. Any disorder of the nutrition. 2. A ophic disease.

shotaxis (tröf'ō-täks'is) [" + *taxis*, arrangement]. The adaptation or selectivity and repulsion to nutrients by organic cells. *Syn: trophotropism*.

shotherapy (tröf'ō-ther-ä-plī) [" +

therapeia, treatment]. The therapeutic use of foods. *Syn: dietotherapy*.

trophotonos (tröf'ō-tōn-ōs) [" + *tonos*, tension]. A rigid state of contractile tissue resulting from trophic disorder.

trophotropism (tröf'ō-t'rō-pizm) [G. *trophē*, nourishment, + *tropē*, a turning, + *-ismos*, condition] Attraction and repulsion of cells to nutritive substances. *Syn: trophotaxis*.

trophozoite (tröf'ō-zōit) [" + *zōon*, animal] A sporozoan nourished by its host during its growth stage.

tropical (tröp'l-käl) [G *tropikos*, turning] Pert to the tropics.

t. anemia. A, or merely pallor without blood changes, in northerners traveling in the tropics.

t. lichen. Prickly heat, acute inflammation of the sweat glands.

tropin. A substance present in blood serum which stimulates the engulfment of foreign organisms by phagocytic cells. *Syn: bacteriotropin*.

tropism (tröp'izm) [G *tropē*, a turn, + *-ismos*, condition] *Syn: taxis* 1 Reaction of living organisms involuntarily toward or away from light, darkness, heat, cold, or other stimuli. 2 The involuntary response of an organism as a bending, turning, or movement toward (positive tropism) or away from (negative tropism) an external stimulus. *Syn: chemotropism, phototropism, galvanotropism*.

-tropism. Combining form meaning a response to or a turning towards an external stimulus.

tropometer (tröp-om'ē-ter) [G. *tropē*, a turn, + *metron*, a measure]. 1. Device for measuring the rotation of the eyeballs. 2. Instrument for measuring torsion in long bones.

Trousseau's disease (trū-sō'). 1. Generalized hypertrophy of lymphatic glands. 2. Gastric vertigo.

T's. sign. Muscular spasm resulting from pressure applied to nerves and vessels of the upper arm. It is indicative of latent tetany. Also occurs in osteomalacia.

T's. spots. Streaking of the skin with the fingernail, seen in meningitis and other cerebral diseases. *Syn: meningitic streak*.

T's. symptom. Spasmodic muscular contractions indicative of tetany, on pressing the principle vessel and nerve of the limb.

troy weight (trōi) A system of weighing gold, silver, precious metals, and jewels, and in making philosophical experiments. 5,760 gr equal 1 lb.

24 grains (gr) equal ... 1 pennyweight
20 pennyweights equal ... 1 ounce (oz)
12 oz equal ... 1 pound (lb)

See Appendix for apothecaries, avoirdupois and household measures, and metric system.

TRU. Abbr. for turbidity reducing unit.

true (trū) [AS *trēowe*, faithful]. Not false, real, genuine.

t. pelvis. Portion below the iliopectineal line.

t. ribs. The 7 upper ones on each side with cartilages articulating directly with the sternum. *Syn: costa vera. Sx: ribs*.

truncal (trung'käl) [L. *truncus*, trunk]. Relating to the trunk.

truncate (trung'kät) [L. *truncare*, to cut off]. 1. Having a square end as if it were cut off, lacking an apex. 2. To cut off; to amputate.

trunk (trûnk) [L. *truncus*, trunk]. 1. The body exclusive of the head and limbs. SYN: *torso*. 2. Main stem of a lymphatic, nerve, or blood vessel.

truss (trîs) [O Fr. *frousser*, to bundle]. Device for holding a hernia in its place.

truth serum. A preparation of hyoscine or other drugs which inhibit the nervous system causing the patient to divulge incriminating facts.

trypanocide, trypanocidal (trîp-ân-ô-sîd, trîp-ân-ô-sî-dâil) [G. *trypanon*, a borer, + *L. cidus*, from *caedere*, to kill]. 1. Destructive to trypanosomes. 2. An agent which kills trypanosomes. SYN: *trypanosomicide*.

trypanolysis (trîp-an-ôl'i-sîs) [+ *lysis*, dissolution]. The dissolution of trypanosomes.

Trypanoplasma (trî'pân-ô-plâz'mâ) [+ *plasma*, a thing formed]. A genus of protozoan parasites resembling trypanosomes.

Trypanosoma (trî'pân-ô-sô-mâ) [G. *trypanon*, a borer, + *sôma*, a body]. A genus of parasitic, flagellate protozoa found in the blood of many vertebrates including man. They are transmitted by insect vectors.

T. brucei. The causative agent of trypanosomiasis in horses and other domestic animals. Nonpathogenic in man.

T. cruzi. The causative agent of American trypanosomiasis in many animals and specifically Chagas' disease in humans. It is transmitted by blood-sucking insects (triatomids) belonging to the family Reduviidae.

T. gambiense. The causative agent of African sleeping sickness. It is transmitted by the tsetse fly.

T. rhodensiense. An organism parasitic in wild game and domestic animals of portions of Africa. May cause East-African sleeping sickness in humans.

trypanosomal (trî-pân-ô-sô-mâl) [+ *sôma*, body]. Pert. to trypanosomata.

trypanosome (trî'pân-ô-sôm) Any protozoan belonging to the genus *Trypanosoma*.

† fever. Sleeping sickness.

trypanosomiasis (trî-pân-ô-sô-mî-â-sîs) [G. *trypanon*, a borer, + *sôma*, body, + *-iasis*, infection]. Any of the several diseases occurring in man and domestic animals caused by a species of *Trypanosoma*. SEE *sleeping sickness*.

†, African. African sleeping sickness, caused by *Trypanosoma gambiense*, q.v.

†, American. Trypanosomiasis in the western hemisphere. In man, Chagas' disease is caused by *Trypanosoma cruzi* transmitted by blood-sucking triatomids.

trypanosomid(e) (trî-pan-ô-sô-mîd) [+ *sôma*, body]. A skin eruption in any disease caused by a trypanosome.

trypanamide (trîp-ars-â-mîd, -mîd). An arsenic compound containing about 25% arsenic.

USGS: Chiefly in neurosyphilis and sleeping sickness.

DOSAGE: 15-45 gr. (1-3 Gm.) intravenously preferably.

trypsis (trîp-ê-sîs) [G. *trypsîs*, a boring]. An incision of the skull to reduce pressure by removing a disk of bone. SYN: *trephining*.

trypsin (trîp'sîn) [G. *tripsis*, a rubbing]. A proteolytic enzyme formed in the intestine from the action of enterokinase of the intestinal juice (succus entericus) on *trypsinogen* secreted by the pancreas and present in pancreatic juice. It catalyzes the hydrolysis of peptide

bonds in partly digested proteins and some native proteins, the final products being amino acids and various polypeptides. SEE: *chymotrypsin*, *digestion*, *enzyme*, *pancreas*.

trypsinized (trîp'sî-nîz'd) [G. *tripsis*, a rubbing]. Subjected to action of trypsin, thus having antitryptic power abolished.

trypsinogen (trîp-sîn-ô-jên) [+ *gennan*, to produce]. The proenzyme, or inactive form of trypsin found in pancreatic juice, believed to be activated when mixed in the intestine with the enterokinase of the *succus entericus*.

tryptic (trîp'tîk) [G. *tripsis*, a rubbing]. Relating to trypsin.

tryptolysis (trîp-tôl'i-sîs) [G. *tripsis*, a rubbing]. The hydrolysis of proteins or their derivatives by trypsin.

tryptolemia (trîp-tô-né-mî-â) [+ *aima*, blood]. Tryptones in the blood.

tryptophan(e) (trîp-tô-fân). An amino acid in proteins needed for tissue repair and growth; a product of tryptic digestion.

tryptophanuria (trîp-tô-fâ-nûr'i-â) [*tryptophan* + *G. ouron*, urine]. Tryptophan in the urine.

T.S. Abbr. for *test solution*; *triple strength*.

tsetse fly (tset'sê) [South African]. One of several species of blood-sucking flies belonging to the genus *Glossina*, order Diptera, confined to Africa south of the Sahara Desert. They are important transmitters of trypanosomes, the causative agents of African sleeping sickness in man, and nagana and other diseases of cattle and game animals. SEE: *Trypanosoma*, *trypanosomiasis*.

TSH. Abbr. for *thyroid-stimulating hormone*. SEE: *TTH*.

tsip. Abbr. for *teaspoon*.

tsutsugamushi disease (soot'soo-gâ-moosh'i) Scrub typhus, q.v.

TTH. Abbr. for *thyrotrophic hormone*, q.v.

T. U. Abbr. for *toxic unit*.

tub (tûb) [Middle Dutch *tubbel*]. 1. A receptacle for bathing. 2. The use of the cold bath. 3. To treat by using a cold bath.

tubal (tû'bâl) [L. *tuba*, tube]. Pert. to a tube, esp. the fallopian tube.

†, nephritis. Inflammation of kidney tubules.

†, pregnancy. Pregnancy in one of the oviducts.

tubertorsion (tû'bâ-tor'shûn) [+ *torsio*, a twisting]. The twisting of an oviduct.

tube (tûb) [L. *tuba*, a tube]. A long, hollow, cylindrical structure.

†, cathode-ray. A vacuum tube with a thin window at the end opposite the cathode to allow the cathode rays to pass outside. More generally, any discharge tube in which the vacuum is fairly high.

†, Coolidge. A kind of hot cathode tube, which is so highly exhausted that the residual gas plays no part in the production of the cathode stream, and which is regulated by variable heating of the cathode filament.

†, Crookes. One with an exhausted vacuum, used in obtaining roentgen rays.

†, drainage. A glass or rubber tube which, when inserted into a cavity, drains away its fluid contents.

†, electric. Hollow glass or metal receptacles wired for electricity.

†, esophageal. Same as *stomach t.*

†, eustachian. The tube passing from the throat to the middle ear.

†, fallopian. One of 2 oviducts.

t., hot-cathode. A vacuum tube in which the cathode is electrically heated to incandescence and in which the supply of electrons depends on the temperature of the cathode.

t., h.-c. roentgen-ray. A vacuum roentgen-ray tube in which the electron stream is supplied by a heated cathode. The cathode stream may be regulated by varying the current through the cathode filament.

t., intubation. A tube for passing into the larynx to facilitate breathing

t., Leonard. SEE cathode-ray tube

t., oscillator vacuum. Method of producing alternating current. Current produced by this is a continuous sine wave current in contradistinction to the damped harmonic wave of spark gap diathermy machine

t., stomach. A rubber tube, 16 in in length, for introducing food or other fluid into the stomach

t., tracheotomy. A tube for inserting into the trachea

tuber (tû'ber) (pl. *tubers, tubera*) [L. *tuber*, a swelling] A swelling or enlargement.

tubercle (tû'ber-kl) [L. *tuberculum*, a little swelling] 1 A small rounded elevation or eminence on a bone 2 A small nodule, esp. a circumscribed solid elevation of the skin or mucous membrane 3 The characteristic lesion resulting from infection by tubercle bacilli It consists typically of three parts: a central giant cell, a midzone of epithelioid cells, and a peripheral zone of nonspecific structure SEE *tuberculosis*

t., adductor. That part of femur to which is attached the tendon of the adductor magnus

t., bacillus. Organism causing tuberculosis

t., deltoid. One in clavicle for attachment of deltoid muscle

t., genial. One on either side of lower jawbone

t., genital. The fetal structure that becomes the clitoris, or the penis

t., lacrimal. One on upper jawbone.

t., laminated. The cerebellar nodule.

t., Lisfranc's. T for scalenus anticus muscle on the 1st rib

t., miliary. A small tubercle resembling a millet seed, the lesion of tuberculosis

t., zygomatic. One on the zygoma at junction of ant root

tubercular (tû-ber'kû-lar) [L. *tuberculum*, a little swelling] 1 Relating to or marked by nodules. 2 Incorrectly pert. to tuberculosis 3 Person with tuberculosis SEE *torose*.

tuberculate, tuberculated (tû-ber'kû-lât, -lât'ed) [L. *tuberculum*, a small swelling]. Covered with nodules SYN: *tubercular*

tuberculation (tû-ber'kû-lâ-shûn) [L. *tuberculum*, a little swelling]. The formation of tubercles

tuberculid(e) (tû-ber'kû-lîd, -lîd) [L. *tuberculum*, a small nodule] A tuberculous cutaneous eruption due to toxins of tuberculosis

t., follicular. That characterized by presence of groups of follicular lesions, esp on trunk

t., papulonecrotic. Form characterized by symmetrically distributed bluish papules, esp on extremities. These undergo central necrosis and, on healing, leave deep scars.

tuberculigenous (tû-ber'kû-lîj'ên-ûs) [" +

G. gennan, to produce]. Causing or predisposing to tuberculosis

tuberculin (tû-bêr'kû-lîn) [L. *tuberculum*, a little swelling]. A soluble cell substance prepared from the tubercle bacillus, usually the human type, which is used to determine the presence of a tuberculosis infection. SEE: *tuberculin test* It has also been used as a therapeutic agent but results are questionable Among the types of tuberculin used are (1) Koch's original or old tuberculin (ABBR OT or TO); (2) new tuberculin (ABBR TR—tuberculin residuum); (3) synthetic medium old tuberculin trichloroacetic acid precipitated (ABBR SOTT), now known as PPD (purified protein derivative); (4) bacillary emulsion tuberculin (ABBR BE)

t. test. A test to determine the presence of a tuberculous infection based on positive reaction of subject to tuberculin Tests commonly used are: *Mantoux test*, injection intradermally of tuberculin, *von Pirquet test*, rubbing tuberculin on scarified skin; and *Vollmer "patch" test*, the application to skin of a piece of gauze impregnated with dried tuberculin In all three tests a local inflammatory reaction is observed in infected persons after 48-96 hours Tests do not reveal whether infection is active or inactive

tuberculoderma (tû-ber'kû-lô-der'mâ) [" + *G. derma*, skin] A tuberculous lesion of the skin SYN *tuberculide*

tuberculoïd (tû-ber'kû-lô-fî'broyd) [" + *fibra*, fiber + *G. eidos*, form]. Denoting fibroid degeneration of tubercles.

tuberculoïfrosis (tû-ber'kû-lô-fî-brô'sis) [" + " + *G. -ôsis*, condition] 1 Chronic pulmonary inflammation with formation of fibrous tissue 2 Interstitial pneumonia

tuberculoid (tû-ber'kû-loyd) [" + *G. eidos*, resemblance]. Resembling tuberculosis or a tubercle

tuberculoidin (tû-ber'kû-loyd'în) [" + *G. eidos*, form] A form of tuberculin treated with alcohol

tuberculoï (tû-ber'kû-lol) [L. *tuberculum*, a little swelling] Tuberculin which is free from secondary products.

tuberculoma (tû-ber'kû-lô-mâ) [" + *G. -ôma*, tumor] 1 A tuberculous abscess. 2 Any tuberculous neoplasm

tuberculumucin (tû-ber'kû-lô-mû'sîn) [" + *mucus*, mucus] A mucinlike substance prepared from old cultures of tubercle bacilli

tuberculophobia (tû-ber'kû-lô-fô'bî-â) [" + *G. phobos*, fear] An abnormal fear of becoming affected with tuberculosis.

tuberculoïpro'tein. A protein derived from tubercle bacilli

tuberculosis (tû-bêr'kû-lô'sis) [L. *tuberculum*, a little swelling, + *G. -ôsis*, disease] An infectious disease caused by the tubercle bacillus, *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, and characterized pathologically by inflammatory infiltrations, formation of tubercles, caseation, necrosis, abscesses, fibrosis, and calcification

It most commonly affects the respiratory system but other parts of the body such as gastrointestinal and genitourinary tracts, bones, joints, nervous system, lymph nodes, and skin may become infected Fish, amphibians, birds, and mammals (cattle) are subject to the disease, three types of the tubercle bacillus existing, namely *human*, *bovine* and *avian* Man may become infected by any of the three types but in the U. S. the human type predominates. Infec-

tion is usually acquired from contact with an infected person or an infected cow or through drinking contaminated milk.

Tuberculosis may occur in an acute generalized form or in a chronic localized form. In man, the primary infection usually consists of a localized lesion and regional adenitis, these constituting the *primary complex*. From this state, lesions may heal by fibrosis and calcification and the disease exist in an arrested or inactive stage. Reactivation or exacerbation of the disease or reinfection gives rise to the chronic progressive form.

TREATMENT Sanatorium care is recommended for active cases, however, recent developments in chemotherapy have greatly altered time-honored views. In advanced cases, bed rest, adequate well-balanced diet, relief from emotional tension, collapse therapy (pneumoperitoneum, pneumothorax, phrenicectomy) and, in some cases, surgery (thoracoplasty) may be required. Among chemotherapeutic drugs, three are widely used: streptomycin, para-aminosalicylic acid (PAS), and isoniazid. Symptomatic treatment is necessary for cough, hemoptysis, chest pain, and other symptoms. *RS tuberculin, tuberculin test, tubercle* (def 3), *tubercle bacillus, Mycobacterium*.

tuberculous (tū-ber'kū-lūs) [L. *tuberculum*, a little swelling] Relating to or affected with tuberculosis, or conditions marked by infiltration of a specific tubercle, as opposed to the term tubercular, referring to nonspecific tubercle.

tuberculum (tū-ber'kū-lūm) (pl. *tubercula*) [L., a little swelling]. A small knot or nodule, a tubercle.

t. acus'Heum. Dorsal nucleus of the cochlear nerve.

t. majus humeri. BNA. Larger tuberosity of the humerus at upper end of its lateral surface giving attachment to infraspinatus, supraspinatus, and teres minor muscles.

t. minus humeri. BNA. The projection at proximal end of humerus' ant surface giving attachment to subscapularis muscle.

tuberin (tu'ber-in) [L. *tuber*, a swelling]. A simple protein; a globulin in potatoes.

tuberositas (tū-ber-ōs'it-ās) (pl. *tuberositates*) [L. a nodule]. A projection, nodule, or prominence.

tuberosity (tū-ber-ōs'tī-tī) [L. *tuberositas*, tuberosity]. 1. An elevated round process of a bone. 2. A tubercle or nodule.

tubo- [L.]. Combining form meaning *tube*.

tuboabdominal (tū'bō-āb-dōm'nāl) [L. *tuba*, tube, + *abdominalis*, pert to the abdomen]. Pert to the fallopian tubes and the abdomen.

t. pregnancy. Ectopic gestation with embryo partly in tube and partly in the abdominal cavity.

tuboligamentus (tū'bō-līg-ā-mēn'tūs) [' + *ligamentum*, a band]. Pert. to the fallopian tube and broad ligament of the uterus.

tuboovarian (tū'bō-ō-vā'rī-ān) [' + *ovarium*, egg holder]. Pert. to the fallopian tube and the ovary.

tuboovariectomy (tū'bō-ō-vā-rī-ōt-ō-mī) [' + *ectomy*, a cutting]. Excision of ovaries and oviducts. **Syn:** *salpingo-oöthectomy*.

tuboperitoneal (tū'bō-pēr-i-tō-nē'āl) [' + *G. peritoneum*, peritoneum]. Relating to the oviduct and peritoneum.

tuberrhea (tū-bor-rē'ā) [' + *G. rhoia*, a

flow]. Discharge from the eustachian tube.

tubotympanal (tū'bō-tīm'pā-nāl) [' + *G. tympanon*, a drum]. Relating to the tympanum of the ear and the eustachian tube.

tubouterine (tū'bō-u'tēr-in) [' + *uterinus*, pert to the uterus]. Relating to the oviduct and the uterus.

tubular (tū'bū-lar) [L. *tubularis*, like a tube]. Relating to or having the form of a tube or tubule.

t. excretory capacity, maximum.

Abbr. Tm. The difference between the amount of a substance that is filtered and that appearing in urine per minute. Tm gives valuable information concerning glomerular and tubular activity.

tubule (tū'būl) [L. *tubulus*, a tubule]. A small tube or canal.

t., collecting. T. in renal medulla which is part of the discharging tubule.

t., excretory. The uriniferous tubules in medullary portion of kidneys.

t., junctional. Short part of a uriniferous t. connecting with a collecting t.

t's., seminal. Epithelial lined tubes (1/150-1/200 in diam) forming the major portion of the testis.

t., uriniferous. Minute canals forming the glandular substance of the kidney, originating in Bowman's capsules and emptying into pelvis of kidney.

tubuloalveolar. Consisting of tubes and alveoli.

t. gland. **Syn:** *tubuloacinar gland*. Branched, compound glands in which some of the terminal secreting portions are tubular, others alveolar (acinar), for example, salivary glands.

tubulodermoid (tū'bū-lō-der'moyd) [L. *tubulus*, tubule, + *G. derma*, skin, + *eidos*, form]. A dermoid tumor due to the persistent embryonic tubular structure.

tubulus (tū'bū-lūs) (pl. *tubuli*) [L. a tubule]. A tubule, a small tube.

tuff. A small clump, cluster, or coiled mass.

t., enamel. Abnormal structure formed in development of enamel consisting of poorly calcified twisted rods.

tug'ging. A dragging or pulling.

t., tracheal. An indication of thoracic aneurysm.

Sym. A sense of downward pulling of larynx with cardiac systole when thyroid cartilage is gently raised bet. the finger and thumb.

tularemia (too-lār-ē-mī-ā) [Tulare, part of California where disease was first discovered, + *G. aima*, blood]. Deer fly fever transmitted to man from rodents and rabbits bitten by a blood-sucking insect infected with *Pasteurella tularensis* or by direct contact.

Sym. Three days after infection headache, chilliness, vomiting, aching pains, and fever. Site of infection develops into an ulcer. Glands at elbow or in armpit become enlarged, tender, and painful; later may develop into an abscess. Sweating, loss of weight, and debility.

tumbu fly. Species of African fly belonging to the genus *Cordylobia*. Their larvae develop in the skin of wild and domesticated animals, and man is frequently attacked.

tumefacient (tū-mē-fā'shēnt) [L. *tumefaciens*, producing swelling]. Producing or tending to produce swelling; swollen.

tumefaction (tū'mē-fāk'shūn) [L. *tumefactio*, a swelling]. 1. A swelling. 2. Act of swelling or the state of being swollen.

entia (tū-mén'shl-ä). Swelling.
f., vasomotor. Irregular swellings in
 over extremities associated with vaso-
 motor disturbances

essence (tū-més'ëns). 1. Condition of
 sing swollen or tumid. 2 A swelling.
vid. Swollen.

or (tū'mor) [L. *tumor*, a swelling].
yn neoplasm 1. A swelling or enlarge-
 ment. 2. An autonomous, new growth
 tissue forming an abnormal mass
 high performs no physiologic func-
 tion. It is with few exceptions of un-
 known cause, noninflammatory, and de-
 velops independent of, and unrestrained
 normal laws of growth and morpho-
 nesis. SEE *cancer*

TYPES OF TUMORS *Myeloid Sarcoma*,
iant Celled S Consist of elements
 rmed chiefly of protoplasm containing
 or more nuclei, up to 20 or even 50;
 lth a varying number of round, spindle,
 mixed cells Vary in consistency from
 at of jelly to that of muscle More
 equently occurs on lower jaw, femur,
 id tibia

Round Celled Sarcoma Usually soft,
 iscular, rapidly growing, become large,
 id early give rise to metastatic de-
 sists in distant parts and in viscera.
 occur in peritoneum, bone, lymphatic
 ancy, subcutaneous tissue, testicle, eye,
 vary, uterus, lung, kidneys, though
 ay occur wherever fibrous tissue exists.
Ghoma Grows from the connective
 ssue of nerve centers and its basic sub-
 stance resembles that structure. Occurs
 retina and brain

Melanotic Sarcoma In which cells
 ay be either of round or spindle vary-
 y. Is the most malignant form

Spindle-cell Sarcoma Cells vary much
 size, from small oat-shaped cells to
 eatly elongated bodies with long, fine,
 pering extremities Chiefly in bones
Endothelioma Attack, in different
 rms, the testicle, pia mater, pleura,
 id peritoneum.

**Acinous or Spheroidal-celled Carci-
 oma** (1) Hard, spheroidal-celled (scir-
 us or chronic c) SEE *scirrhous* (2)
 ft, spheroidal celled (encephaloid, or
 ute c), resembles brain tissue in ap-
 arance and consistency. Occurs in
 sticle, liver, bladder, kidney, ovary,
 ndus oculi, more rarely in the breast.
Colloid Carcinoma Really one of pre-
 ding varieties which has undergone
 uoid degeneration, and so distended
 c alveoli they may be seen by naked
 c. Occurs in stomach, intestine, omen-
 m, ovary

Epithelial Carcinoma (1) The squa-
 uous-celled epitheliomata which always
 ring from skin or mucous membranes,
 their glands, esp at junctions of
 acous and cutaneous surfaces. Are
 t encapsulated Commence as wart-
 e growth, flattened tubercle, or fis-
 re, ulceration in all these forms set-
 ing in early (2) Cylindrical or col-
 inar-celled. Less common form of
 reinoma. Originates from either the
 lindrical surface epithelium of a mu-
 us membrane, or of its glands, closely
 itating these structures in micro-
 pic appearance. These growths form
 ured, infiltrating masses in the
 ils of organs attacked, producing con-
 siderable stenosis of lumen of hollow
 cers; as rectum and small intestinal
 struction Occur in uterus and intes-
 tal tract. (3) Tumors composed of
 iblastic, hypoblastic, and mesoblastic
 ments.

Warty or Villous Growth (*Papil-
 lomata*). Resemble in their structure
 hypertrophied papillae of skin—or mu-
 cosal membrane. These include con-
 dylomata and mucous tubercles. Occur
 about anus and genitals, or in mouth
 and throat. Warts and warty growths
 on skin of hands and genitalia, and
 mucous surface of larynx. Villous
 growths, bladder, rectum, and larynx.

Teratoma Tumors containing bone,
 hair, teeth, etc., situated in ovaries or
 testicles

tumorañ (tū'mor-äf-in) [L. *tumor*, a
 swelling, + *affinis*, related]. Having an
 affinity for tumor cells. SYN: *oncotropic*.

tumultus (tū-mūltus) [L.] Over or dis-
 turbed action

t. cordis. Irregular heart action with
 palpitation

t. sermoñis. Extreme stuttering due
 to pathologic cause

tuna fish (tū'nä). Pro 26 6 Fat 11.4 FUEL
 VALUE: 100 Gm. equal 208 Cal

Tunga. A genus of fleas commonly called
 chiggers It belongs to the family Tun-
 gidae, order Siphonaptera

T. penetrans. SYN: *chigger*, *chigoe*,
tigger, *sand flea* A small flea common
 in tropical regions which infests man,
 cats, dogs, rats, pigs, and other animals
 They produce a severe local inflamma-
 tion frequently liable to secondary in-
 fection

tunic (tū'ník) [L. *tunica*, a sheath]. An
 investing membrane

tunica (tū'ní-kä) (pl. *tunicæ*) [L. *tunica*,
 a sheath]. An enveloping or covering
 membrane.

t. adventitia. BNA Outer coat of
 an artery or any tubular structure.

t. albuginea. The white fibrous coat
 of the eye, testicle, ovary, or spleen

t. externa. Outer coat of an artery

t. interna. SEE *t. intima*

t. intima. Lining coat of an artery

t. media. Middle muscular coat of
 an artery.

t. propria. BNA Deep portion of the
 corium containing blood vessels, nerves,
 glands, and hair follicles

t. vaginalis. Serous lining of the
 testicles.

tun'nel. A narrow channel or passageway.

t. anemia. A disease due to ankylo-
 tomat, and resembling idiopathic anemia

t. disease. 1 Calsson disease, q v. 2.
 Ancylostomiasis, q v

t., inner. SYN *tunnel of Corti* Tri-
 angular canal lying between the inner
 and outer pillars of Corti in the organ
 of Corti of inner ear

turbid. Cloudy, not clear SEE: *turbidity*

turbidimeter (tūr-bí-dím'ë-ter) [L. *tur-
 bidus*, disturbed, + *G. metron*, a meas-
 ure] Device for estimating degree of
 turbidity of a fluid.

turbidimetry (tūr-bí-dím'ë-trí) [“ + *G.
 metron*, a measure]. Estimation of the
 turbidity of a liquid.

turbidity (tūr-bí-dí'tí) [L. *turbiditas*, tur-
 bidity] 1. Bact' Quality of not having
 translucent appearance of liquid due to
 growth of microorganisms 2. Having
 flaky or granular particles suspended in
 a clear liquid giving it a cloudy ap-
 pearance. SEE *clarificant*

turbinateid (tūr'bí-nä't'ëd) [L. *turbo*, tur-
 bin-, a whirl]. Top- or cone-shaped

t. bones. SYN: *conchæ*. SEE: *con-
 chæ*, *nasal*

turbineotomy (tūr-bín-ëkt'ö-mí) [“ + *G.
 ektomë*, excision]. Excision of a tur-
 binated bone

turbintome (tūr-bín'ö-töm) [“ + *G.*

tomē, a cutting]. Instrument for excision of a turbinated bone

turbinotomy (tūr-bin-ōt'ō-mī) [“ + *G tomē*, incision] Surgical incision of a turbinated bone.

Turck's bundle. A pathway of descending projection fibers from cerebral cortex

turgescence (tur-jēs'ēns) [L *turgescens*, swelling]. Swelling or enlargement of a part

turgescit (tur-jēs'ēt) [L *turgescens*, swelling]. Swelling, inflated

turgid (tur'jīd) [L *turgidus*, swollen]. Swollen, bloated

turgor (tur'gor) [L *turgor*, a swelling] 1 Normal tension in a cell. 2. Distention, swelling

t. vifa'lis. Normal fullness of the capillaries and blood vessels.

tur'key. AV SERVING 230 Gm. Pro 48.5, Fat 52.7, Carbo 0.0.

VITAMINS A— to +, B+.

FUEL VALUE 100 Gm equal 294 Cal

turning (turn'ing) [A.S. *turnian*, to turn]. Process of manually changing position of fetus in utero to permit normal delivery. *SYN.* *version*.

turnip (yellow and tops or greens) *COMP.* Their carbohydrates are in the form of sugar but no starch

(Second set of figures for *greens*)

AV. SERVING 120-100 Gm. Pro 1.6-2.9, Fat 0.2-0.4, Carbo 7.3-5.4

VITAMINS A— to +, A+++.

B both +, C both +, +.

ASH CONST. Ca 0.064-0.347, Mg 0.017-0.028, K 0.338-0.307, Na 0.056-0.082, P 0.046-0.049, Cl 0.041-0.168, S 0.065-0.069, Fe 0.005-0.

A base-forming food, alkaline potentiality, 2.7 cc per 100 Gm, 6.8 cc per 100 Cal

ACTION. Slightly stimulating and flatulent

TIME FOR DIGESTION: Boiled, 4 hr

turpentine (turp'en-tin) [*G terebinthos*, turpentine tree] Oleoresin obtained from the pine tree

A mixture of terpenes and other hydrocarbons obtained from pine trees used externally in liniments and counter irritants, by mouth as an anthelmintic. The source of oil of turpentine or "spirits of turpentine"

ACTION AND USES. Antiseptic, anthelmintic, and diuretic

DOSAGE. Internally, of the rectified oil, 5 minims (0.3 cc).

POISONING. May occur from inhalation.

SYM. Warm or burning sensation in the gullet and stomach, followed by cramping, vomiting, and diarrhea. Pulse and respiration become weak, slow, and irregular, irritation of urinary tract and central nervous system resembling alcoholic intoxication.

F. A *TREATMENT*. Gastric lavage, soothing drinks, and stimulants. Increase fluid intake

turunda (tu-run'dā) [L]. 1. A surgical tent, drain, or tampon. 2. A suppository.

tussal (tūs'āl) [L *tussis*, cough]. Relating to a cough. *SYN.* *tussive*.

tussis (tūs'is) [L *tussis*, a cough] A cough, as bronchial tussis, senile tussis, etc.

t. convuls'va. Pertussis* or whooping cough.

t. stomacha'lis. Reflex cough from irritation of the mucosa of the stomach.

tussive (tūs'iv) [L *tussis*, cough]. Relating to a cough. *SYN.* *tussal*.

twelfth cranial nerve. One of a pair of cranial nerves distributing to the base of the tongue. *SEE* *hypoglossal nerve*, and *Table of Nerves in Appendix*

twilight sleep (twīlīt slēp). A state of partial anesthesia and hypococonsciousness in which pain sense has been greatly reduced by the injection of morphine and scopolamine

Patient responds to pain, but afterward memory of pain is dulled or effaced, as following childbirth. *SEE*: *labor*.

t. state. *PSY.* One in which consciousness is disordered, making possible actions subsequently forgotten

Evidenced in hysteria, epilepsy, and dementia precox

twin (twīn) [A.S. *twinn*]. One of 2 children developed within the uterus at the same time from the same impregnation. *SEE* *Hellin's law*

RS *enzygotic*. *fetus papyraceous*

t's., biovular. Dizygotic twins, *q.v.*

t's., conjoined. Twins which are united. *SEE* *Siamese twins*

t's., dizygotic. Those from 2 separate ova fertilized at the same time

t's., fraternal. *Dizygotic twins, q.v.*

t's., identical. Twins which develop from a single fertilized ovum. Twins of this type have the same genetic makeup, consequently are of the same sex and resemble each other strikingly in physical, physiological, and mental traits. They develop within a common chorionic sac and have a common placenta. Each usually develops its own amnion and umbilical cord. They may result from (a) development of two inner cell masses within a blastocyst, (b) development of two embryonic axes on a single blastoderm, or (c) the division of a single embryonic axis into two centers.

t's., interlocked. Twins in which the neck of one becomes interlocked with the head of the other making delivery impossible

t's., monozygotic. Those developing from a single fertilized ovum. These give rise to *identical twins, q.v.* Also called *monochorionic, uniovular*, or *similar twins*

t., parasitic. The smaller of a pair of conjoined twins when there is a marked disparity in size

t's., Siamese. Symmetrical conjoined twins. *SEE* *Siamese twins*

t's., true. Monozygotic twins.

t's., uniovular. Those developing from a single ovum

twinge (twīnj) [A.S. *twengan*, to pinch]. A sudden, keen pain

twitch (twīch) [M.E. *twicchen*]. 1. A simple, quick, spasmodic contraction of a muscle. 2. To jerk convulsively. *SEE* *myokymia, myopalmus*.

two-four-six enema. An enema with a double portion of the ingredients of the one-two-three enema, often given for flatulence as well as evacuation

tylion (tī'lī-on) [G *tylion*, knot]. Point at middle of ant edge of the optic groove

tyloma (tī-lō'mā) [G *tylos*, knot, + *-ōma*, tumor] A callosity

tylosis (tī-lō'sis) [“ + *-ōsis*, condition]. 1. A callosity. *SYN.* *tyloma*. 2. Formation of a callus

tympanal (tīm'pān-āl) [G *typanon*, drum]. Relating to the tympanum. *SYN.* *tympanic*.

tympanectomy (tīm-pān-ēk'tō-mī) [“ + *ektomē*, excision]. Excision of the tympanic membrane.

tympanic (tīm-pān'ik) [G. *tympānon*, drum]. 1. Pert. to the tympanum. 2. Resonant.

f. membrane. SYN: *drum membrane*. Membrane serving as the lateral wall of the tympanic cavity and separating it from the ext. acoustic meatus SEE *tympanum*.

tympanism (tīm-pān-lzm) [G. *tympānon*, drum, + *-ismos*, condition] Abdominal inflation from gas SYN *tympanites*

tympanites (tīm-pān-i'tēz) [G. *tympānitēs*, distention]. Gaseous distention of the abdomen

tympanitic (tīm-pān-it'ik) [G. *tympānitēs*, distention]. 1. Pert. to or characterized by tympanites 2. Resonant SYN *tympanic*.

f. resonance. A sound produced by percussion over an air- or gas-filled cavity.

tympanitis (tīm-pān-i'tis) [G. *tympānon*, drum, + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of the middle ear SYN *otitis media*.

tympano- [G.] Combining form meaning *cardium, tympanum* of the ear

tympanomastoiditis (tīm-pān-ō-mās-toy-dit'is) [" + *mastos*, breast, + *eidos*, form, + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of the tympanum and mastoid cells

tympanosis (tīm-pā-nō'sis). Tympanites, *q v*

tympanotomy (tīm-pān-ō'tō-mī) [" + *tomē*, a cutting] Incision of the membrana tympani SYN *myringotomy*

tympanous (tīm-pān-ūs) [G. *tympānon*, a drum] Marked by abdominal distention with gas

tympanum (tīm-pān-ūm) [G. *tympānon*]. SYN *cavum tympani*, *ear drum*. The middle ear or tympanic cavity SEE *ear*, *middle*.

f. antrum. The space by which the epytympanic recess of the tympanic cavity proper communicates with the mastoid cells.

f. cavity. The cavity of the middle ear SEE *tympanum*

tympany (tīm-pā-nī) [G. *tympānon*, drum]. 1. Abdominal distention with gas. 2. Tympanic resonance on percussion

It is a clear hollow note like that of a drum having no vesicular quality It indicates a pathologic condition of the lung or of a cavity.

type (tip) [G. *typos*, type] The general character of a person, a disease, or substance.

RS: *Aztec*, *koinotropic*, *sexual psychopathy*, *syntonic*.

f., asthenic. One who is slender with a long chest that is flat and who has poor muscular development

f., pyknic. One with a rounded body, thick shoulders, large chest, short neck, and broad head.

f., vagotonic. One with deficient adrenal stimulus, slow pulse, low blood pressure, and high sugar tolerance.

f., vesanic. Functional insanity due to no evident external cause

typhlatonia, **typhlatony** (tif-lā-tō'nī-ā, -lāt'ō-nī) [G. *typhon*, cecum, + *tonos*, tone] Deficient motor activity of the cecum.

typhlectasis (tif-lēk'tā-sis) [" + *ektasis*, dilatation]. Cecal distention.

typhlectomy (tif-lēk'tō-mī) [" + *ektomē*, excision]. Excision of the cecum. SYN: *cecectomy*.

typhlenteritis (tif-lēn-ter-i'tis) [" + *enteron*, intestine, + *-itis*, inflammation].

Inflammation of the cecum. SYN: *typhlitis*

typhlitis (tif-l'i'tis) [" + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of the cecum.

Clinically cannot be distinguished from appendicitis. Treatment similar

typhlodiliditis (tif'lō-dik-il-dī'tis) [" + *diklis*, door, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the ileocecal valve

typhloempyema (tif'lō-ēm-pl-ē'mā) [" + *en*, in, + *pyon*, pus, + *ama*, blood]. An abdominal abscess following typhlitis.

typhloenteritis (tif'lō-ēn-ter-i'tis) [G. *typhon*, cecum, + *enteron*, intestine, + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of the cecum. SYN *typhlenteritis*, *typhlitis*.

typhlolexia (tif'lō-lēks'i-ā) [G. *typhlos*, blind, + *lexis*, speech] Inability to recognize written words SYN *word blindness*

typholithiasis (tif'lō-il-thī'ā-sis) Formation of a concretion in the cecum

typhology (tif-lō'j-ī) [" + *logos*, study]. Study of blindness, its causes and effects.

typhlopezy (tif'lō-pēks'i) [G. *typhon*, cecum, + *peōsis*, fixation] Suturing of a movable cecum to the abdominal wall.

typhlosis (tif-lō'sis) [G. *typhlos*, blind, + *-osis*, condition] Blindness

typhlospasm (tif'lō-spāsm) Spasm of the cecum

typhlostensis (tif-lō-stēn-ō'sis) [G. *typhon*, cecum, + *stenōsis*, a narrowing]. Stenosis or stricture of the cecum.

typhlostomy (tif-lōs'tō-mī) [" + *stoma*, opening] Establishment of a permanent cecal fistula

typhlotomy (tif-lōt'ō-mī) [" + *tomē*, a cutting] Incision of the cecum

typhloureterostomy (tif'lō-ū-rē'ter-ōs'tō-mī) [" + *ourētēr*, ureter, + *stoma*, opening] Implantation of a ureter in the cecum.

typho- [G.] Combining form *pert* to fever, *typhoid*.

typhobacillosis (tif'fō-bās-il-ō'sis) [G. *typhos*, stupor, + *L bacillus*, little stick, + *G. -osis*, condition]. Poisoning due to toxins produced by the *Bacillus typhosus*.

typhohemia (tif'fō-hē'mī-ā) [" + *haima*, blood] Degeneration of the blood due to presence of bacilli.

typhoid (tif'foid) [G. *typhos*, stupor, + *eidos*, form] Resembling typhus.

f. fever. An acute, infectious disease characterized by definite lesions in Peyer's patches, mesenteric glands, and spleen accompanied by fever, headache, and abdominal symptoms

ETIOLOGIC Causative organism *Salmonella typhi* (*Eberthella typhosa*), a gram-negative, motile, bacillus Common in early adult life and esp prevalent during fall and early winter It may be transmitted by infected water or milk supplies Well water in country districts sometimes contaminated through the soil from outhouses Human carriers, particularly when food handlers, may be responsible for spread of infection Body discharges from active or convalescent cases may be the means of infecting others.

INCUBATION Two to 3 weeks.
SYM Early: Headache, general weakness, indefinite pains, nosebleed; constipation may occur

Within a few days to a week the temperature may reach a maximum of 104° to 105° F and during this time, or up to the 10th day, rose spots can usually be seen, particularly on the abdomen, though they may be observed on the chest and back. They disappear on

pressure and usually come out in crops during a period of several days. Abdominal tenderness develops and with it, generally, distention.

During following weeks fever is characterized by marked daily remissions, evening temperature being from 1° to 3° F higher than the morning. In the young, the temperature often rises very abruptly. When the diurnal remissions are slight, a protracted case is forecast. As defervescence advances, the temperature becomes more irregular. Remissions are more decided and not infrequently a higher temperature is recorded in the morning. Hurried respiration, slight cough, and bronchial râles are common. Pulse is usually slow in comparison with the temperature, and is dicrotic. Heart sounds often feeble, expression dull and heavy, cheeks somewhat flushed, conjunctivae clear, pupils dilated. Tongue tremulous, at first red at tip and edges, and covered posteriorly with a whitish fur.

In severe cases, tongue becomes dry, brown and fissured, and sordes collect on teeth. Gastric symptoms not common, but obstinate. Vomiting sometimes develops and becomes a serious complication. Abdomen tympanitic, tenderness on palpation, esp. in iliac fossa. Diarrhea generally present, though not a constant symptom. Discharges vary from 3 to 6 or more a day, thin, offensive, yellowish. Stupor, muttering, delirium, twitching of the tendons, carphologia, and coma vigil may be present. Urine usually shows albumin. Retention common.

White blood count demonstrates a leukopenia. Convalescence marked by anemia, falling of hair, often desquamation. The patient gives evidence of having suffered from a protracted illness that has produced general enfeeblement of mind and body.

VARIETIES *Abortive* Abrupt onset with severe symptoms, but convalescence follows within a few days.

Mild form: Moderate fever with marked remissions, diarrhea slight, nervous symptoms often absent, rash usually present and often abundant.

Ambulatory type Symptoms mild and often disregarded by patient, who refuses to go to bed. However, grave symptoms may suddenly develop and even death from intestinal perforation may follow.

Typhoid of children Rash often absent, fever rises abruptly, cerebral symptoms may be sufficiently marked to suggest meningitis.

RELAPSES These are common in typhoid. There may be a complete repetition of all symptoms experienced during primary attack, but they are usually of shorter duration.

RECURRESCENCE This is a sudden, temporary elevation of temperature occurring during convalescence, and is not associated with a return of other symptoms. It may be due to constipation, excitement, or irritating food.

COMPLICATIONS Pneumonia, peritonitis, parotitis, deafness, myocarditis, nephritis. Bedsores may also come under this classification. An abrupt fall of several degrees in temperature is suggestive of intestinal hemorrhage or perforation. Hemorrhage takes place in from 3 to 5% of all cases and usually occurs during 3rd or 4th week. Hemorrhage is a fatal complication in from 30 to 40%. Intes-

tinal perforation most common during the 2nd or 3rd week, and is said to occur in from 5 to 6% of cases. More frequent in males than in females.

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS Paratyphoid, pneumonia, dysentery, meningitis, smallpox, appendicitis. Diagnostic points of value will be the presence of a leukopenia, the Widal test, blood culture and examination of feces for presence of causative organism.

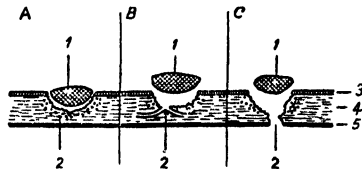
PROGNOSIS Should always be guarded, no matter how mild the case appears to be. Fatality rate varies in different epidemics. In private practice, it may be less than 5%, in hospital practice it sometimes exceeds 10%. Hemorrhages in any form, together with excessive diarrhea, are unfavorable omens.

PROPHYLAXIS Safeguards adopted for the supply of drinking water in large cities and the more or less general pasteurization of milk are probably chief factors in the great reduction of typhoid fever in well-governed communities. Active immunization is a factor in reduction of mortality. Individual immunity can ordinarily be established by means of 3 injections of antityphoid vaccine given at weekly intervals.

TREATMENT OF THE ACTIVE CASE General care, isolation of patient, and disinfection of all discharges are of primary importance. Those caring for the typhoid patient should be immunized against the disease. All precautions applicable to such infections must be adopted. Articles in contact with the patient must be sterilized or disinfected before being handled by other persons than the immediate attendant. It is necessary to guard against development of bedsores. Since delirium is not infrequent, patient may require constant watching to prevent his leaving the bed, which might result in fatal consequences. The mouth should be kept as clean as possible to prevent development of sordes.

Specific Treatment Chloramphenicol (Chloromycetin) is the drug of choice. It greatly shortens the febrile period and toxicity is markedly reduced, especially if adrenalcortical therapy is used in conjunction with it. Tetracycline drugs are also effective.

Diet In the early stages, diet may be largely liquid, including plenty of water and milk given in from 2 to 4 pints in the 24-hour period. This is usually best administered in small quantities at intervals of 2 to 3 hours, and the addition of lime water in preparations of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of lime water to each 2 oz. of milk is



TYPHOID ULCERS.

A. In Peyer's patch. 1. Slough in ulcer. 2. Lymphoid tissue. B. Erosion of blood vessel, with separation of slough, causing hemorrhage. 1. Slough separated. 2. Eroded artery. C. Perforation of ulcer through peritoneum. 1. Slough separated. 2. Peritoneal perforation. 3. Mucous membrane. 4. Muscle layer. 5. Peritoneum.

advisable. Koumiss or buttermilk may be acceptable to the patient.

The starvation diet, which was once so common in the treatment of typhoid fever, is seldom followed in the present day. Nevertheless, it is often well to be cautious during onset of the disease, gradually adding to the patient's nourishment until it is found that he may be placed on a soft diet without danger. When this can be done, a great loss of weight, which used to be so common in typhoid fever patients, may be, to a large extent, avoided.

Ice bags and cold sponging are little used at the present time. On the other hand, sponging with tepid water, or with alcohol, is sometimes used when the temperature has reached unusual heights. In case of severe hemorrhage or intestinal perforation, nothing short of surgical interference offers any possibility of saving the patient's life.

NP The objectives are: (a) To support the patient's strength, (b) to lessen toxemia, and (c) to prevent complications.

Quiet is essential, visitors, excitement, and noise are not conducive to quiet or peace of mind. Bright lights, heavy bed-clothing, and everything that might irritate the patient should be avoided. An airy, well-ventilated room is essential. The bed must be comfortable and protection provided in case of incontinence. If the patient becomes emaciated an air bed may be necessary.

Position of patient. Usually he lies on one side with knees drawn up, so if sores are apt to develop the knees should be wrapped in wool to prevent chafing when together. Extra pillows are permissible if desired by the patient. The patient should make no muscular effort while the bed is being made.

Care of the mouth. Frequent soft swabs and bland lotions should be used, as sordes gather on the teeth and the mouth is dry, brown, and fissured. Keeping the mouth moist cannot be over-emphasized.

Care of the skin. A morning and night cleansing bath should be given. In the meantime, tepid sponging will remove perspiration, and help maintain the function of the skin and also assist in elimination. As the secretion of the skin carries infection, water used for bathing should be disposed of and the basin disinfected. The patient's hands should be kept scrupulously clean to prevent them from being contaminated with excreta. Ointment should be used to protect the skin in cases of incontinence. At regular intervals washing with hot water is necessary if ointment has been used, to prevent the pores from becoming filled up.

Headache and backache. A severe frontal headache may last from 10 to 14 days from inception of the fever. The light should be shaded and cold compresses applied. The legs and back should be supported with pillows.

Restlessness. This may induce sleeplessness. A change of position, a sponge bath; taking off a cover if the patient is hot, or adding one if cold, washing the face, and brushing the hair will do much to rest the patient.

Urine. This should be measured and tested daily for albumin. Watch for sign of retention due to atony of the

bladder's muscular wall in the latter weeks of illness.

Stools. Inspection for presence of undigested food, for blood, and flatus is very important. Frequency should be noted. Four or five movements per day is normal in diarrhea, but 8 to 12 indicate complications. Constipation is not unusual with these patients and a simple enema may be ordered, but it should be small, with temperature not more than 98° F, and given with a catheter, allowing the fluid to run very gently. When complicated by hemorrhages, and frequent stools, the patient may be too exhausted to use a bedpan, in which case the excreta should be received on pads.

Abdominal distention. This may become a dangerous complication, in any event it is distressing. Water may be given but not sweetened lemonade, and the diet may have to be reduced to prevent excessive fermentation. Change of the patient's position may relieve the flatus.

Bathing. Baths, their nature, and frequency should be left to the discretion of the physician, otherwise routine care, such as cleansing and sponge baths, may be used unless contraindicated.

Delirium. This is usually of the low muttering type, and the patient stares with a fixed gaze upon the ceiling and plucks on the bedclothing. Utensils and other articles should not be left within his reach and he must not be left alone.

Charting. A 4-hour chart should be kept of temperature, pulse, and respiration, although the pulse should be taken much more frequently than this. In the 3rd week, the temperature should be taken every 2 hours. A sudden drop in temperature indicates hemorrhage.

Disinfection. The usual methods of disinfection should be observed in handling all excreta and secretions, linens, and utensils. Disinfection for the nurse is also very important.

f. state. Condition in many diseases marked by profound prostration and other symptoms like those of typhus or typhoid fever.

f. vaccine. A vaccine containing not less than one billion killed typhoid bacilli. It is usually combined with killed paratyphoid A and paratyphoid B bacilli to form a triple vaccine usually designated TAB.

f., walking. Typhus fever with mild general constitutional symptoms the patient being able to be up and to walk. Syn. *ambulatory typhoid*.

typhoidal (tī-fōi'dāl) [G. *typhos*, stupor, + *eidos*, resemblance]. Resembling typhoid.

typholysin (tī-fōi'ī-sīn) [+ *lysis*, dissolution] A lysin destructive to typhoid bacilli.

typhomalarial (tī'fō-mā-lā'ri-āl) [+ Italian *malaria*, bad air] Having symptoms of both typhoid and malarial fever.

typhomania (tī-fō-mā-nī-ā) [+ *mania*, madness] Muttering delirium characteristic of typhoid fever and typhus.

typhopneumonia (tī'fō-nū-mō'nī-ā) [+ *pneumonia*, inflammation of lungs]. 1. Pneumonia occurring in typhoid fever. 2. Pneumonia with typhoid symptoms.

typhous (tī'fūs) [G. *typhos*, stupor]. Pert to typhus fever.

typhus, typhus fever (tī'fūs) [G. *typhos*, stupor] One of a group of acute, infectious diseases characterized by great prostration, severe headache, general-

ized maculopapular rash, sustained high fever, and usually progressive neurologic involvement, ending in a crisis in 10 to 14 days

Three diseases are included in the group *epidemic (louse-borne) typhus*, *Brill-Zinsser disease (recrudescence typhus)*, and *murine (flea-borne) typhus*. Although clinically and pathologically similar, they differ in intensity of symptoms, severity, and mortality rate.

Epidemic typhus is particularly prevalent amid unsanitary conditions. It often develops on shipboard, in army camps, and where living conditions are unfavorable and congestion is marked. The disease is rare in the United States, infection being found principally at the seaboard as a result of imported cases.

INCUBATION: Ten to 14 days

SYM. Onset sudden. Severe headache, pain in back and limbs, extreme prostration. Fever rises rapidly, often reaching 104° to 105° F. in from 2 to 3 days. Remains high for about 10 days, when it falls by crisis. Pulse rapid, weak, often dirotic. Tongue tremulous, may be covered with whitish fur, in severe cases becomes black and rolled up like a ball in back of mouth. Face dusky, conjunctivae injected, pupil contracted, headache, stupor, delirium, subsultus tendinum, carphologia

From 4th to 5th day, bluish spots appear over body, esp on abdomen. These are petechial in character and do not disappear on pressure. The extent of eruption is indicative of severity of attack. Sometimes there is a diffuse, dark red, subcuticular mottling. Bowels are constipated, urine is scanty, high-colored, and often albuminous

COMPLICATIONS. Bronchopneumonia more frequent than lobar, hypostatic congestion of lungs, nephritis, and parotid abscess

DIFFERENTIAL DIAG. Typhoid fever, hemorrhagic smallpox, Henoch's purpura, epidemic meningitis of fulminating type, and ulcerative endocarditis may have to be considered

PROC. Mortality often high. Disease esp severe in advanced years and in alcoholics. Fatality rate 12% to 20%

TREATMENT. *Preventive.* Absolute cleanliness, sterilization of clothing, and the use of apparel to prevent infestation of the body louse. The delousing camps, so common during the late war, were examples of the precautions necessary to prevent its spread. Patient must be isolated. Absolute rest necessary, and a liquid diet. *Specific.* Broad-spectrum antibiotics, such as the tetracyclines and chloramphenicol, give excellent results. PABA (para-aminobenzoic acid) is also useful. Sulfonamides are contraindicated, and penicillin has no antirickettsial effect.

t., endemic. Murine typhus, *q.v.*

t., epidemic (louse-borne). *SYN:* *fall fever, war fever, camp fever, Fleck typhus, European typhus, classic typhus, historic typhus.* An infectious disease caused by *Rickettsia prowazeki* and transmitted by the human body louse (*Pediculus humanus corporis*)

t., flea-borne. Murine typhus, *q.v.*

t., Mexican. *SYN:* *tabardillo* A louse-borne epidemic typhus present in certain portions of Mexico.

t., mite-borne. Tsutsugamushi disease or scrub typhus

t., murine. *SYN:* *endemic, rat, flea-borne, urban, or shop typhus* A disease caused by *Rickettsia mooseri* and occurring in nature as a mild infection of rats and transmitted from rat to rat by the rat-louse or flea. Humans may acquire it by being bitten by infected rat-fleas or ingesting food contaminated by rat-urine or flea-feces

t., rat. Murine typhus

t., recrudescence. *SYN:* *Brill's disease, Brill-Zinsser disease* A recurrence or recrudescence of a preceding attack of epidemic typhus after initial attack

t., rural. Scrub typhus, *q.v.*

t., scrub. *SYN:* *mite-borne or rural typhus, Japanese river fever, Tsutsugamushi disease* A self-limited febrile disease of two weeks' duration caused by *Rickettsia tsutsugamushi* and transmitted by two species of mites (chiggers) of the genus *Thrombicula*. Occurs principally in Pacific-Asiatic area.

t., shop. Murine typhus

t., urban. Epidemic typhus, *q.v.*

typical (tīp'i-kāl) [G *typikos*, pert. to type] Having the characteristics of, pert to, or conforming to, a type or condition or group

typing. The determination of the specific blood group to which an individual belongs or the specific type or subdivision of a species to which certain bacteria (*e.g.* *Salmonella* or *Diplococcus pneumoniae*) belong *SYN:* blood transfusion

typo- [G]. Combining form meaning a type

tyroscope (tīpō-skōp) [“ + *skopein*, to examine] Device to aid patients with amblyopia and cataract in reading

tyramine (tī-rām'in) Intermediate product in the conversion of tyrosine to epinephrine

tyrannism (tīr'ān-izm) [G *tyrannos*, tyrant, + *-ismos*, condition] Abnormal tendency to exercise cruelty. *SYN:* *sadism, q.v.*

ty reflex (tī) Sudden reflex grasping of mother's body by infant when startled

tyremesis (tī-rēm'ē-sis) [G *tyros*, cheese, + *emesis*, vomiting] Infant vomiting of curdy or cheesy substances.

tyrogenous (tī-rōi'n-us) [“ + *gennan*, to produce] Having origin in cheese or produced by it.

Tyroglyphus (tī-rōg'lī-fūs). A genus of sarcoptoid mites commonly known as *cheese mites*. They infest cheese and dried vegetable food products and occasionally infest man causing a pruritus. Contains species causing *grocer's itch, vanilla m.* and *copra itch*

tyroid (tī'royd) [“ + *eidos*, form]. Caseous; cheesy.

tyromatosis (tī-rō-mā-tō'sis) [“ + *-osis*, condition] Cheesy degeneration *SYN:* *caseation*

tyrosinase (tī-rō'sin-ās) [G. *tyros*, cheese]. A ferment that acts on tyrosine.

tyrosine (tī-rō'sin) An amino acid present in many proteins, esp. casein. It serves as a precursor of epinephrine, thyroxine, and melanin. Two vitamins, ascorbic acid and folic acid, are essential for its metabolism

tyrosinosis (tī-rō'sin-ō'sis). Condition resulting from faulty metabolism of tyrosine, whereby its oxidation products appear in the urine.

tyrosinuria (tī-rō-sin-ū'ri-ā) [“ + *ouron*, urine] Tyrosine in the urine.

tyrosis (tī-rō'sis) [“ + *-osis*, condition]. 1 Curdling of milk 2 Vomiting of cheesy substance by infants. SYN *tyremesis* * 3 Cheesy degeneration. SYN: *tyromatosis*.

tyrothricin (tī-rō-thrī'sin) An antibiotic isolated from a soil bacteria, *Bacillus brevis*. It contains *gramicidin* and *tyrocidin*, both of which are effective against Gram-positive bacteria. Applied topically as an ointment or cream.

tyrotoxism (tī-rō-tōks'izm) [“ + “ + *-ismos*, condition] Poisoning produced by a milk product or by cheese.

Tyrrel's fascia (tīr'ēl) An ill-defined fibromuscular layer from the middle aponeurosis of the perineum, behind the prostate gland. SYN *rectovesical fascia*.

Tyson's glands (tī'sūn) SYN *preputial glands*. Modified sebaceous glands located on neck of penis and inner surface of prepuce. They secrete *smegma*. *q v*.

U. 1. Chem. symbol of *uranium*. 2. Abbr. for *unit*.

uarthritis (û'ar-thrî'tis) [G *arthron*, joint, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Gout supposed to result from excess of uric acid. **Syn** *arthritis urica*

uaterium (wâ-tê'ri-um). A medical preparation to be used in the ear

uberous (û'bêr-ûs) [L *uber*, udder] Productive, fruitful, fertile

uberty (û'bêr-tî) [L *uber*, udder] Fruitfulness, fertility.

UBI. Abbr for *ultraviolet blood irradiation*

Uffelmann's test (oof'el-mahn) Test for determination of lactic acid in gastric juice.

Uhlenhuth's test (oo'len-hoot) **Syn** *biologic test*, *Bordet's test*, *serum test*, *precipitin reaction*, *precipitin test* A test for blood, meat, etc Substance tested for is used as an antigen and injected into a rabbit Serum of rabbit is then added to saline solution of suspected material Solution becomes cloudy if suspected substance is of the same nature as antigen

Uthoff's sign (oot'hof) The nystagmus which occurs in multiple disseminated sclerosis

ulagangacsis (û-lâg'â-nâk'tê-sis) [G *oulon*, gum, + *agangkêsis*, irritation]. Disagreeable sensations or irritation in or about the gums

ulalgia (û-lâ'lji-â) [G *oulon*, gum, + *algos*, pain] Pain in the gums

ulatrophia (û'lât-rô'fi-â). Shrinking of gums, recession of the gums

ulcer (ul'ser) [L *ulcus*, *ulcer*, ulcer] An open lesion upon the skin or mucous membrane of the body, with loss of substance, accompanied by formation of pus.

Simple ulcers may result from trauma, caustics, or intense heat or cold. They may accompany varicose veins in the aged

In syphilis, they are deep seated, having an offensive secretion, in epithelioma, they appear late in life with a single center and a thickened, infiltrated edge with a scanty, bloody secretion, in lupus vulgaris, they appear early in life, but they are superficial

RS *abscession*, *anabrosis*, *anthracosis*, *aphtha*, *argona*, *carcinocosis*, *carcinomelcosis*, *chalarosis*, *dieresis*, *duodenal u.*, *helicoad*, *peptic*, *phagedena*, *rodent u.*, *slough*, *stomach*, *vomicoe*

u., *amputating*. One which destroys tissue to the bone by encircling the part.

u., *atonic*. A chronic ulcer

u., *calloous*. A chronic u. with indurated, elevated edges and no granulations, which does not heal

u., *duodenal*. An ulcer on the mucosa of the duodenum, due to the action of the gastric juice.

u., *erethistic*. One with an inflamed, red, painful surface

u., *follicular*. A tiny ulcer having its origin in a lymph follicle and affecting a mucous membrane

u., *fungous*. One in which the granulations protrude above edges of wound and bleed easily

u., *gastric*. **See**: *peptic u.*

u., *healthy*. An u. which tends toward healing, its surface being soft and smooth with tiny red granulations

u., *indolent*. Nearly painless u. usually found on leg, characterized by indurated and elevated edge, and nongranulating base

u., *peptic*. An ulcer of the mucosa of the duodenum or stomach

TREATMENT Protein diet; colloidal aluminum hydroxide relieves pain promptly and ulcer heals rapidly **See**: *peptic ulcer*

u., *perforating*. An ulcer which permeates the entire thickness of the part, as the foot.

u., *phagedenic*. An ulcer which sloughs particles, spreading rapidly and disintegrating the tissues

u., *rodent*. A deeply infiltrating ulcer which slowly eats away the bones and soft tissues, commonly affects the upper part of the face

u., *round*. **See**: *peptic ulcer*

u., *serpiginous*. A creeping ulcer which heals in 1 part and extends to another.

u., *simple*. A local ulcer with no severe inflammation or pain.

u., *specific*. An ulcer caused by a specific disease, as syphilis or lupus

u., *stercoral*. 1 Ulcer caused by pressure from impacted feces 2 Ulcer through which feces escapes.

ulcerate (ûl'sêr-ât) [L *ulcerâre*, to ulcerate] To produce or become affected with an ulcer

ulcerated (ûl'sêr-â'têd) [L *ulcerâre*, to ulcerate] Of the nature of an ulcer or affected with one

u., *sore throat*. Putrid sore throat, a gangrenous inflammation

u., *tooth*. Suppuration of the alveolar periosteum with ulceration of gum surrounding the decaying root of a tooth

ulceration (ûl'sêr-â'shûn) [L *ulcerâre*, to ulcerate] Suppuration taking place on a free surface, as on the skin or on a mucous membrane

A termination of inflammation.

ulcerative (ûl'sêr-â-tiv) [L *ulcerâre*, to form ulcers] Pert. to or causing ulceration

u., *scrofuloderma*. Tubercular scrofuloderma

ulceromembranous (ûl'sêr-ô-mêm-brân-ûs) ["" + *membrana*, membrane] Pert to ulceration and formation of a fibrous pseudomembrane.

u., *tonsillitis*. Tonsillitis that ulcerates and develops a membranous film.

ulcerous (ûl'sêr-ûs) [L *ulcerâre*, to ulcerate]. Pert. to or affected with an ulcer.

ulcus (ûl'kûs) (pl. *ulcera*) [L] Ulcer.

u., *cancro'sum*. 1. Cancerous ulcer which eats away the tissues **Syn**: *rodent ulcer*. 2. Same as *u. durum*.

u., *cruris*. Indolent ulcer of the leg **u. durum**. Lesion of syphilis. **Syn**: *chancre*

u., *induratum*. A chancre, *q.v.*

u., *molle*. Chancroid or soft chancre, *q.v.*

u., *tuberculo'sum*. Tuberculosis of the skin. **Syn**: *lupus*.

ulectomy (û-lêk'tô-mî) 1. [G. *oulê*, scar, + *ektomê*, excision] Excision of scar tissue, esp. in secondary iridectomy. 2. [G. *oulon*, gum] Removal of gum tissue, as in pyorrhea alveolaris. SYN: *gingivectomy*.

ulegyria (û-lê-gî-ri-â) Condition in which gyri of the cerebral cortex are abnormal due to scar tissue from injuries usually occurring in early development.

ulemorrhagia (û-lê-mor-â'ji-â) [G. *oulon*; gum, + *haimorrhagia*, bleeding] Bleeding from the gums.

ulerythema (û-lêr-i-thê-mâ) [G. *oulê*, scar, + *erythêma*, redness] An erythematous disorder with atrophic scar formation. SEE: *lupus erythematosus*.

u. centrifugum. *Lupus erythematosus*.
u. ophryogenes. Folliculitis of eyebrows.

SYM: Falling out of hair and scarring.
u. sycoisiforme. Keloid sycois.

ulctic (û-lê'tîk) [G. *oulon*, gum]. Pert. to the gums.

uletomy (û-lê'tô-mî) [G. *oulê*, scar, + *tomê*, a cutting] Incision of a scar to relieve tension. SYN: *cicatricotomy*.

uliginous (û-lî'î'n-ûs) [L. *uliginosus*, wet]. Muddy, slimy.

ulitis (û-lî'tis) [G. *oulon*, gum, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the gums.

u. interstitial. Inflammation of connective tissue of gums about the necks of the teeth.

ulna (û'nâ) [L. *ulna*, elbow] The inner and larger bone of the forearm, bet the wrist and the elbow, on the side opposite that of the thumb.

It articulates with the head of the radius and humerus above and with the radius below.

RS: coronoid process, cubital, cubitus, olecranon process.

ulnad (û'l'nad) [' + *ad*, toward]. In the direction of the ulna.

ulnar (û'l'nar) [L. *ulna*, elbow] 1. Relating to the ulna, or to nerve or artery named from it. 2. Cuneiform carpal bone. SYN: *ulnare*.

ulnocarpal (û'l'nô-kar'pâl) [L. *ulna*, elbow, + G. *karpós*, wrist] Relating to the carpus and ulna, or to the ulnar side of the wrist.

ulnoradial (û'l'nô-râ'dî-âl) [' + *radius*, spoke of a wheel] Relating to the ulna and radius, as their ligaments and articulations.

ulocace (û-lôk'â-sê) [G. *oulon*, gum, + *kakê*, badness]. Ulcerative inflammation of the gums.

ulocarcinoma (û-lô-kar-sîn-ô'mâ) [' + *karkinos*, cancer, + *-ôma*, tumor] Carcinoma of the gums.

uloglossitis (û'lô-glos-i'tis) [' + *glossa*, tongue, + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of the gums and tongue.

uloid (û'loyd) [G. *oulê*, scar, + *eidós*, resemblance] 1. Scarlike. 2. A scarlike lesion caused by subcutaneous degeneration.

u. cicatrix. Same as *uloid*, 2.

uloncus (û-lôn'kûs) [G. *oulon*, gum, + *ogkos*, mass] Swelling or tumor of the gums. SEE: *epulis*.

ulorrhagia (û-lor-â'ji-â) [' + *-rrhagia*, bleeding]. Bleeding from the gums.

ulorrhea (û-lor-rê-â) [' + *rhoia*, a flow]. Slow bleeding from the gums.

ulosis (û-lô'sis) [G. *oulê*, scar, + *-ôsis*, condition]. Formation of scar tissue. SYN: *cicatrization*.

ulotic (û-lô'tîk) [G. *oulê*, scar]. Causing cicatrization. SYN: *cicatricial*.

ulotomy (û-lô'tô-mî) 1. [' + *tomê*, a cutting] The cutting of scar tissue to relieve deformity or tension. 2. [G. *oulon*, gum]. Incision of the gums.

ulotrichous (û-lô'trik-ûs) [G. *oulos*, woolly, + *thrix*, *trich-*, hair]. Having short, woolly hair, as a negro.

ulotropsis (û'lô-trop'sis) [G. *oulon*, gum, + *tropsis*, nutrition] Revitalization of the gums by massage.

ulter (û'l'têks). A bifocal glass in which the near section is ground with the spherical curve.

ultimate (û'l'im-ât) [L. *ultimus*, last]. Final or last.

ultimobranchial bodies (ûl-tî-mô-brân'gkê-âl) Two embryonic pharyngeal pouches usually considered as rudimentary fifth pouches. They become separated from the pharynx and incorporated into substance of the thyroid gland where they lose their identity. Also called: *post-branchial bodies*, *lateral thyroids*.

ultra- [L.]. Prefix meaning *beyond*, *excess*.
ultrabrachycephalic (ûl'trà-brâk'î-sê-fâl'îk) [L. *ultra*, beyond, + G. *brachys*, short, + *kephalê*, head] Having a cephalic index of 90 or over.

ultracentrifuge (ûl'trà-sên'tri-fûzh). A high speed centrifuge with rotational speeds up to or exceeding 70,000 rpm and producing a G-field of up to 500,000 times gravity. Used in the study of proteins, viruses, etc.

ultrafilter (ûl'trà-flî'têr). A filter by which colloidal particles may be separated from their dispersion medium or from crystalloids.

ultrafiltration (ûl'trà-flî-trâ'shûn) [' + *filtrum*, a filter] Filtration of a colloidal substance in which the dispersed particles, but not the liquid, are held back.

ultraligation (ûl'trà-lî-gâ'shûn) [' + *ligare*, to bind] Ligation of a blood vessel beyond the origin of a branch.

ultramicrobe (ûl'trà-mî'krôb) [' + G. *mikros*, tiny, + *bios*, life] A microorganism too small to be visible by the ordinary microscope.

ultramicroscope (ûl'trà-mî'krô-skôp) [' + *skopein*, to examine]. Microscope by which objects invisible through an ordinary microscope may be seen by means of powerful side illumination. A dark-field microscope, *q. v.*

ultramicroscopy (ûl'trà-mî'krôskô-pî) [' + *skopein*, to examine] The use of the ultramicroscope for scientific purposes.

ultrasonic (ûl'trà-sôn'îk) SYN: *supersonic*. Pertaining to sounds of frequencies above 20,000 cycles per second which are inaudible to the human ear.

ultrasonics (ûl'trà-sôn'îks) SYN: *supersonics*. Sounds with frequencies between 20,000 and 500,000,000 cycles per sec. Biological effects may result depending on intensity of beams. *Heating effects* are produced by beams of low intensity, *paralytic effects* by those of moderate intensity, and *lethal effects* by those of high intensity. The lethal action of ultrasonics is primarily the result, either directly or indirectly, of cavitation. Ultrasonics are utilized clinically for therapeutic and diagnostic purposes. They are of value in the treatment of pain syndromes.

ultraviolet (ûl'trà-vî'ô-lêt) [' + *violet*]. Beyond the visible spectrum at its violet end, said of rays. SEE: *infrared rays*.

u. rays. Invisible rays emitted by very hot bodies and ionized gases with wave lengths between 3900 Å° and 1800 Å°. From a therapeutic standpoint,

physiological effects include (a) erythema production, (b) pigmentation of skin, (c) antitrichitic effect through production of vitamin D (d) bactericidal effects, and (e) various effects on metabolism. In clinical practice, dosage is measured in terms of *minimum erythral dose* (Abbr: MED).

u. therapy. Treatment with ultraviolet radiation. See *heliotherapy*, *light therapy*.

ultravirus (ül'trá-ví'rús) [*ul* + *virus*, poison] A virus which is filtrable but which can be demonstrated by inoculation test. See: *virus filtrable*.

umbilical (üm-bil'i-käl) [L. *umbilicus*, navel] Pert to the umbilicus.

u. cord. The attachment connecting the fetus with the placenta, artificially severed at birth of the child.

It leaves a depression on the abdomen of the child called the navel or *umbilicus*,* where the cord was attached to the fetus. It contains 2 arteries and 1 vein protected by Wharton's jelly, through which the embryo receives from the mother its blood supply and nourishment.

Cord should not be cut or tied until umbilical vessels have ceased pulsating. This gives the infant a better red blood cell count. See *Wharton's jelly*.

u. fissure. Portion of hepatic longitudinal fissure in which the umbilical vein is lodged.

u. hernia. A hernia in the region of the umbilicus.

u. souffle. A hissing sound said to arise from the u. cord.

u. vesicle. That part of the embryonic yolk sac leading from the umbilicus.

umbilicate (üm-bil'i-kät) [L. *umbilicatus*, dimpled]. Pert to or shaped like the navel, noting a bacterial colony with a central depression resembling an umbilicus.

umbilication (üm-bil-i-kä'shün) [L. *umbilicatus*, dimpled] 1 A depression resembling a navel. 2 Formation at apex of a pustule or vesicle of a pit or depression.

umbilicus (üm-bl'i-küs, -bil'i-küs) (pl. umbilici) [L. a pit] A depressed point in the middle of the abdomen, the scar which marks the former attachment of the umbilical cord to the fetus.

RS: *angiolysis*; *funic*, *f. souffle*; *funiculus*; *fumis*; *hydromphalus*, *mesogastrium*; navel, "omphal-" words, umbilical cord; *varicocomphalus*, *Wharton's jelly*.

umbo (üm'bó) [L. boss]. Projecting center of a round surface.

u. of tympanic membrane. The central depressed portion of concavity on lateral surface of tympanic membrane. It marks the point where the handle (manubrium of malleolus) is attached to inner surface.

umbrascopy (üm-bräs'kô-pl) [L. *umbra*, shadow, + *G skopem*, to view] Use of shadows in refraction of the eye or use of roentgen rays. SYN: *skiascopy*.

un- [A.S.]. Prefix meaning back, reversal, annulment of, not.

uncia (ün'si-ä) [L. *uncia*, the twelfth part of a whole]. An ounce, or an inch.

unciform (ün'si-form) [L. *uncus*, hook, + *forma*, shape] Hook-shaped.

u. bone. Hook-shaped bone on ulnar side of distal row of the carpus. SYN: *os hamatum*.

u. fasciculus. Bundle of fibers connecting frontal cerebral lobes with the temporosphenoid ones.

u. process. 1 Long, thin lamina of bone from orbital plate of the ethmoid articulating with the inf turbinate. 2 Hook at ant end of hippocampal gyrus. 3 Hooked end of unciform bone.

Uncinaria (ün-sin-ä'ri-ä) [L. *uncus*, a hook] Former term applied to a genus of hookworms which included species now in the genera *Necator* and *Ancylostoma*.

uncinariasis (ün-si-na-ri-ä-sis) [L. *uncus*, hook] Hookworm disease. SYN: *ankylostomiasis*, *q.v.*

u. of skin. Vesicular dermatitis generally of the feet from invasion by the *Uncinaria duodenale*.

uncinate (ün'sin-ät) [L. *uncinatus*, hooked] Hook-shaped; hooked.

u. bundle of Russell. SYN: *fastiglobulbar tract*. Fiber arising in fastigial sup cerebellar peduncle and pass inferiorly to vestibular nuclei and reticular formation by which impulses are carried to muscles, esp those of neck and body.

u. convolution. SEE: *u. gyrus*.

u. epilepsy. Form of c. occurring in disease of uncinate area of the temporal lobe.

u. fasciculus. Bundle of fibers connecting orbital gyri of frontal lobe with rostral portion of temporal lobe. They curve sharply as they pass over lateral fissure of cerebrum.

u. fits. Episodic attacks characterized by olfactory and gustatory hallucinations, usually disagreeable, a sense of unreality, and sometimes convulsions and temporary loss of senses of taste and smell. Associated with lesions of uncinate gyrus.

u. gyrus. SYN: *uncinate convolution*, *uncus*. A gyrus of the temporal lobe consisting of recurved rostral portion of hippocampal gyrus.

unconditioned reflex. An inborn or natural reflex, one not dependent upon previous experience or training.

unconscious (ün-kön'shüs) [A.S. *un*, not, + L. *conscious*, conscious], 1. Insensible; lacking in awareness of the environment. 2. State in which a person experiences no sensory impressions and has no subjective experiences. SEE: *unconsciousness*. 3. Psy. That part of our personality consisting of a complex of feelings and drives of which we are unaware and which are not available to our consciousness.

unconsciousness (ün-kön'shüs-nës) [A.S. *un*, not, + L. *conscious*, aware]. State of being insensible or without conscious experiences.

Unconsciousness physiologically occurs in *sleep*, pathologically it may occur temporarily as in *syncope* (fainting) or be prolonged and vary in depth from *stupor* (semiconsciousness) to *coma* (profound unconsciousness).

CAUSES. Alcohol, barbiturate and bromide intoxication; brain tumor, cerebral accident (hemorrhage, thrombosis, embolism), concussion, cardiac decompensation, carbon monoxide poisoning, diabetes, epilepsy, eclampsia, fracture of skull, heat stroke, hemorrhage (esp subarachnoid), hypertensive encephalopathy, meningitis, neurosyphilis, opium poisoning, pneumonia, subdural hematoma, severe infections, uremia.

SYM. Patient unable to swallow, eyes do not react, insensible to surroundings. The cause varies considerably.

If face is flushed, or if hemorrhage is present or suspected, do not lower head and do not give stimulants. In all

other instances, it is desirable to lower head and shoulders, loosen clothing and keep patient warm. Turn head to one side to prevent vomit, if any, from being drawn into lungs. Loosen clothing. Fresh air and, if necessary, artificial respiration. Look for fractures, paralysis. Test pulse, respiration, odor of breath, condition of skin and pupils of eyes. Make a diagnosis prior to further treatment.

TO MOVE AN UNCONSCIOUS PATIENT FROM STRETCHER TO BED. *Method 1* 1 Fold draw sheet in half lengthwise and place it across center of stretcher, pleating the excess and tucking the ends under for about 6 in. before patient is put on stretcher. 2 When patient is on stretcher this sheet should be under the buttocks. 3 Place stretcher parallel with bed and as close as you can get it. Get 3 other people to help you. 4 Have one person at patient's head, one at feet, one at side, and one at far side of bed. The ones at the sides take firm hold of the ends of the draw sheet and all 4 lift together, the person at the far side pulling the draw sheet toward her.

Method 2 1 This takes 3 people. 2 Place stretcher at right angles to the foot of the bed. Patient's head at end nearest bed. 3 Standing side by side the 3 people put their arms under patient, lift him, and swing him around onto the bed.

unconsciousness, words pert. to: aochlesia, aphrenia, aphronia, apoplexy, apopsychia, asphyctic, asphyxial, asphyxiation, catalepsy, collapse, coma, fainting, gas, shock, sleep, stupor, syncope, trance, twilight sleep.

uncoupling hypophysis. Hypophysis to explain action of thyroid hormone by assuming that it acts to uncouple electron transfer from oxidative phosphorylation.

unction (ûnk'shûn) [L *unctio*, ointment] 1 The application of an ointment. 2 Substance used for anointing. *Syn:* *unguent*.

unctuous (ûnk'chû-ûs) [L *unctus*, an ointment] 1 Oily, greasy.

uncus (ûnk'ûs) [L *uncus*, hook] 1 Any structure that is hook-shaped. 2 Hooked ant. end of hippocampal gyrus.

undernutrition. 1 A deficiency in one or more of the essential dietary constituents. 2 As generally used, a state of nutritional deficiency principally in calories and protein.

Syn: Loss of body weight, representing at first mostly loss of body fat, then loss of protein manifested by atrophy of muscles, weakness, hypothermia, bradycardia, lowered BMR, edema, psychoneuroses.

under toe (ûn'dê-tô) [A.S. *under*, beneath, + *tê*, toe]. Condition of displacement of the great toe underneath the others.

underweight. Condition in which body weight is at least 10% less than average weight for persons of the same age, sex, height, and body build.

undifferentiation (ûn-dîf-êr-ên-shî-â'shûn) [A.S. *un*, not, + L *differens*, bearing apart]. Alteration in cell character to a more embryonic type or toward a malignant state. *Syn:* *anaplasia*.

undine (ûn'dîn). A small glass flask used for irrigating the conjunctiva and in removal of a cataract.

undinism (ûn'dîn-izm). Awakening of the libido by running water, as by urination or at sight of urine.

undulant (ûn'dû-lânt) [L *undulatus*, wavy] Rising and falling like waves, or moving like them.

u. fever. *Syn:* *brucellosis*, *Malta fever*. An infectious disease characterized by fever which rises to 104° or 105° F. in the evening and drops gradually to normal in the morning. Other symptoms are weakness, sweats, chills, anorexia, general malaise, and nervous symptoms. Caused by one of three species of *Brucella* affecting animals. *Br. abortus*, cattle, hogs; *Br. suis*, (hogs), and *Br. melitensis* (goats).

undulate (ûn'dû-lât) [L *undulatus*, wavy]. Wavy; having a wavy border with shallow sinuses, said of bacterial colonies.

undulation (ûn'dû-lâ'shûn) [L *undulatus*, wavy] A continuous wavelike motion or pulsation.

u., jugular. A venous pulse.

u., respiratory. Fluctuations in blood pressure due to respiratory movements.

ung. [L] Abbr. of *unguentum*, ointment.

unequal (ûng'wâl) [L *unequis*, nail] Pert. to or resembling the nails. *Syn:* *unequal*.

u. phalanx. Terminal phalanx of each finger and toe.

u. tuberosity. Spatula-shaped extremity of the terminal phalanx which supports the nails of fingers and toes.

unguent (ûng'gwênt) [L *unguentum*, ointment] A lubricant or salve for sores, burns, etc. *Syn:* *ointment*.

unguentum (ûn-gwênt'ûm) [L *unguentum*, ointment] 1 Fatty, soft, solid preparation intended to be applied to the skin by inunction. Sixteen ointments are official.

2 Simple ointment. *Syn:* *ointment*, *q v*.

ungues (ûng'gwêz) (sing *unguis*) [L]. The nails. *See:* *unguis*.

unguis (ûng'gwîs) (pl *ungues*) [L *unguis*, nail] 1 A finger- or toenail. *Syn:* *onyx*. 2 The lacrimal bone. 3 Pus mass in cornea. 4 A white prominence on floor of the lateral ventricle's post horn. *Syn:* *hippocampus minor*.

u. incarnatus. An ingrowing nail, esp. a toenail.

ungula (ûng'û-lâ) [L *ungula*, claw] Instrument for removal of dead fetus.

uni- [L] Combining form meaning *one*.

unicellular (û'nî-sêl'û-lar) [L *unus*, one, + *cellula*, a little box]. Having only 1 cell.

unicorn (û'nî-korn) [' + *cornû*, horn]. Having a single cornu or horn.

u. uterus. A uterus with but 1 horn perfectly formed.

unicornous (û'nî-kor'nûs) [' + *cornû*, horn]. Having but 1 horn or cornu.

unigravida (û'nî-grâvî-dâ) [' + *gravida*, pregnant] Woman who is pregnant for the first time.

unilateral (û'nî-lât'êr-al) [L *unus*, one, + *latus*, later-, side]. Affecting or occurring on only one side.

unilocular (û'nî-lôk'û-lar) [' + *loculus*, a little place]. Having but one cavity.

uninuclear, uninucleate (û'nî-nû'klê-ar, -ât, -â-têd) [' + *nucleus*, a kernel]. Having only one nucleus.

unilocular (û'nî-ok'û-lar) [' + *oculus*, eye]. Pert. to or having only one eye.

union (ûn'yûn) [L *unio*, oneness, union].

1 Act of joining. 2 or more things into 1 part, or state of being so united. 2. Growing together of severed or broken parts, as of bones or lips of a wound. *See:* *healing*.

u. of granulations. A healing by third°

intention with wound filling up with granulations.

u., non-. Failure to unite, as a fractured bone.

u., secondary. A healing by second* intention with adhesion of granulating surfaces

u., vicious. Union of ends of a broken bone in such a way as to cause deformity.

unioval (û'nî-ô'vål) [L *unus*, one, + *ovum*, egg] Developed from 1 ovum, as identical twins

unipara (û-nîp'â-râ) [' + *parere*, to bring forth]. A woman who has had only 1 child.

uniparous (û-nîp'â-rûs) [' + *parere*, to bring forth] 1 Having produced but 1 child. 2 Giving birth to 1 offspring at a time

unipolar (û'nî-pô'lar) [L *unus*, one, + *polus*, pole] 1 Having or pertaining to one pole 2 Having a single process as a *unipolar neuron*

unit (û'nî) [L *unus*, one]. 1. One of anything. 2 A determined amount adopted as a standard of measurement

u., Allen Doisy. Sex. unit, mouse; unit, rat.

u., amboceptor. The smallest amount of amboceptor required in the presence of which a given quantity of red blood corpuscles will be dissolved by an excess of complement

u., Angstrom. An internationally adopted unit of measurement of wave length, 1/10,000,000 of a millimeter, or 1/254,000,000 of an inch

u., antigen. Smallest quantity of antigen required to fix 1 unit of complement, preventing hemolysis

u., antitoxic. The amt. of antitoxin needed to neutralize 100 times the least fatal dose of standard toxin that will kill a guinea pig weighing 250 Gm

u., British thermal. The amt. of heat necessary to raise 1 pound of water at 39° F. one degree.

u., candlepower. See: *light unit*.

u. of capacity. Capacity of a condenser which gives a difference of potential of 1 volt when charged with 1 coulomb *Syn curie, farad*

u., cat. The amount of a drug per kg of weight of animal just sufficient to kill a cat when injected intravenously slowly and continuously

u., complement. Smallest quantity of complement required for hemolysis of a given amount of red blood corpuscles with 1 amboceptor unit present

u., electrical. See *ampere, ohm, volt, watt, etc.*

u., Hampson. An x-ray unit of measurement, 1/4 the erythema dose

u., hemolytic. The amount of inactivated immune serum which causes complete hemolysis of 1 cc of a 5% emulsion of washed red blood corpuscles, in the presence of complement

u., Holzknacht. An x-ray unit of measurement, 1/5 the erythema dose. *Abbr: H.*

u., immunizing. See *antitoxic unit*.

u., international, of vitamin A. The vitamin activity of 0.0008 mg of the international standard carotene

u., i., of vitamin B. The vitamin activity of 10 mg of the international standard absorption product

u., i., of vitamin C. The vitamin activity of 0.05 mg of the international standard levo-ascorbic acid

u., i., of vitamin D. The vitamin activity of 1 mg. of the international

standard solution of irradiated ergosterol (0.025 mg. crystalline vitamin D)

u., Kienbock. Measurement of x-ray dosage, 1/10 the erythema dose

u., light. A foot-candle, or the amount of light 1 ft. from a standard candle

u., Mache. Unit of measurement of radium emanation. *Abbr: M u*

u., mouse. Least amount of estrus-producing hormone which induces, in a spayed mouse, a characteristic desquamation of the vaginal epithelium

u., physical. See *coulomb, erg, dyne, household measures, metric system, apothecaries' s, avoirdupois s, troy weight*.

u., radiation. See: *unit, Angstrom, unit, Mache*.

u., raf. Greatest dilution of an estrus-producing hormone which will cause desquamation and cornification of vaginal epithelium during 1st day, if given to a mature spayed rat in 3 injections, 1 every 4 hours

u., toxic. 1 Lowest dose of diphtheria toxin which in 3-4 days will kill a guinea pig weighing 250 Gm 2 The amount of scarlet fever toxin that gives a positive reaction in susceptible persons when injected intradermally or no reaction in immune individuals

u., X-radiation. The international unit is the quantity of X-radiation which, when the secondary electrons are fully utilized, and the wall effect of the chamber is avoided, produces in 1 cc. of atmospheric air at 0° C and 76 cm mercury pressure, such degree of conductivity that 1 electrostatic unit of charge is measured at saturation current Designated by the small letter "r."

u., x-ray. See *Kienbock u*

unitarian (û-nî-tâ'ri-an) [L. *unitarius*]

Composed of a single unit

u. theory. That of Bordet that assumes only 1 alexin or complement in the serum of an animal, despite the fact that the alexins in different species differ

unitary (û'nî-tâ'ri) [L *unitarius*]. Relating to a unit *Syn unitarian*

uniterminal (û'nî-ter'mî-nål) [L *unus*, one, + *terminus*, end] Having only 1 terminal *Syn monoterminial*.

univalent (û'nî-vâ'lent, u-nîv'â-lént) [' + *valens*, to be powerful]. 1. Possessing the power of combining or replacing 1 atom of hydrogen 2 Single, noting a chromosome which lacks or falls to unite with a synaptic mate

universal (û'nî-ver'sål) [L. *universalis*, combined into one whole]. General.

u. antidote. 2 parts powdered charcoal; 1 part tannic acid; 1 part magnesium oxide Give 1 heaping teaspoonful in warm water and repeat as necessary Use in cases of poisoning where specific antidote is unknown or unavailable

u. donor. A person belonging to blood group O whose blood as a rule may be transfused without danger of untoward reactions into persons belonging to any of the other blood groups

u. recipient. A person belonging to blood group AB, whose serum will not agglutinate the cells of any blood group

unofficial (ûn-ôf-îsh'ål) [A.S. *un*, not, + L. *officialis*, doing work]. Not listed by the pharmacopoeia or National Formulary, with reference to drugs.

unorganized (ûn-or'gân-îzd) [' + L. *organizare*, to form a structure] 1. Not organized into an organic structure. 2. Without the characteristics of a living organism; inorganic.

unsaturated (ûn-săt'û-rât'êd) [' + L. *saturare*, to saturate]. 1. Capable of dissolving or absorbing to a greater degree. 2. Not combined to the greatest possible extent.

u. compound. An organic compound having double or triple bonds between the carbon atoms.

unsex (ûn-sêks') [AS *un*, not, + L. *sexus*, sex]. To castrate, to spay or excise the ovaries.

unstriated (ûn-strî'ât-êd) [' + *striatus*, striped]. Unstriated, as smooth muscle fiber.

unwell (ûn-wêl') [' + *well*]. 1. Sick, ill; indisposed. 2. Menstruating.

upsiloid (ûp'sî-loyd) [G *upsilon*, letter U, + *eidos*, form]. Shaped like the letter U or V.

urachal (û-râ-kâl') [G *ourachos*, fetal urinary canal]. Relating to the urachus.
urachus (û-râ-kus') [G *ourachos*, fetal urinary canal]. An epitheloid cord surrounded by fibrous tissue extending from apex of bladder to umbilicus. In the embryo it is continuous with the allantoic stalk, postnatally it forms the middle umbilical ligament (of the bladder).

u., patent. Condition in which urachus remains as a hollow tube connecting vertex of bladder with umbilicus resulting in an umbilical urinary fistula.

uracrasia (û-râ-krâ'sî-â) [G *ouron*, urine, + *akrasia*, incontinence]. 1. A disordered condition of urine. 2. Inability to retain the urine. Syn *enuresis*.

uracratia (û-râ-krâ'sî-â) [G *ouron*, urine, + *akratia*, incontinence]. Incontinence of the urine. Syn *enuresis*.

uragogue (û-râ-gog') [' + *agogos*, leading]. Increasing the secretion of urine. Syn *diuretic*.

uranalysis (û-rân-â'lis-ls) [G *ouron*, urine, + *ana*, apart, + *lysis*, a loosening]. Urinalysis, *q v*.

uranisconitis (û-rân-ls'kon-i'tis) [G *ouraniskos*, palate, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the palate.

uraniscoplasty (û-rân-ls'kô-plâs'tî) [' + *plassein*, to form]. Operation for repair of cleft palate. Syn *uranoplasty*, *uranorrhaphy*.

uranisorrhaphy (û-rân-ls'kor-râ'fi) [' + *rhaphe*, a seam]. Operation for suturing of a cleft palate. Syn *uraniscoplasty*.

uraniscus (û-rân-ls'kûs) [G *ouraniskos*, palate]. Palate, or roof of mouth.

uranism (û-rân-lzm) [G. *ouranos*, heaven, + *-ismos*, condition]. Unnatural sex relations bet. males. Syn *urningism*, *q v*.

uranist (û-rân-lst) [G. *ouranos*, heaven]. A male homosexual. Syn. *urning*.

uranium (û-rân'li-um) [G. *ouranos*, sky]. Sym. U. Primary radioactive element, the parent of radium and other radioelements. At wt 238.07, at no 92.

uranoplasty (û-rân-ô-plâs'tî) [G. *ouranos*, palate, + *plassein*, to form]. Operation for cleft palate. Syn *uraniscoplasty*.

uranoplegia (û-rân-nô-plê'gi-â) [G. *ouranos*, vault, + *plêgê*, stroke]. Paralysis of muscles of the soft palate.

uranorrhaphy (û-rân-or-râ'fi) [' + *rhaphe*, a seam]. Operation for suture of a cleft palate. Syn *uranisorrhaphy*.

uranoschisis (û-rân-ôs'kis-ls) [' + *schisis*, a fissure]. Cleft palate.

uranostaphyloplasty (û-rân-ô-stâf'il-ô-plâs'tî) [' + *staphylê*, uvula, + *plassein*, to form]. Operation for correction of a defect of the soft and hard palates.

uranostaphylorrhaphy (û-rân-ô-stâf-il-or-â'fi) [' + " + *rhaphe*, a seam]. Operation for repair of cleft of hard and soft palates.

uraroma (û-râ-rô'mâ) [G *ouron*, urine, + *aroma*, spice]. Aromatic, spicy odor of the urine.

urase. Urease, *q v*.

urate (û-rât') [G *ouron*, urine]. Combination of uric acid with a base, a salt of uric acid.

Urates in urine insignificant unless excessive. Urates can be dispersed by boiling the urine. See *anturatic*.

uratemia (û-râ-tê'mî-â) [' + *aima*, blood]. Urates, esp. sodium urate, in the blood.

uraturia (û-râ-tû-rî-â) [G *ouron*, urine]. Excess of urates in the urine. Syn: *lithuria*.

urceiform (ûr-se'i-form) [L. *urceus*, pitcher, + *forma*, shape]. Pitcher shaped.
urea (û-rê-â) [G *ouron*, urine]. The diamide of carbonic acid, a crystalline solid having the formula $\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$, found in blood, lymph, and urine.

It is formed principally in the liver from ammonia derived from amino acids by deamination. It may also be formed directly from arginine.

It is the chief nitrogenous constituent of urine and final product of protein metabolism in the body, and carrying off 85% of the nitrogen excreted.

It is without odor and is colorless, appearing as white prismatic crystals, and forming salts with acids. Its excess is one of the causes of *uremia*, *q v*. The amount excreted per day varies from 20-70 Gm., or about an ounce (32 Gm.) on the average. The amount of excreted urea is less on a low protein diet. From 8 to 10 Gm. per day may be excreted on a low protein diet of 50 Gm. per day.

USES As a diuretic.

DOSEAGE 8-60 gr (0.5-4.0 Gm.).

INCOMPATIBILITIES Chloral hydrate, lead acetate.

INCREASED UREA Observed in (a) fevers and loss of weight, (b) in increased protein intake, (c) following a large intake of water or beer, (d) during and after parturition.

DECREASED UREA Observed in (a) reduced elimination, (b) low protein intake, (c) pregnancy, (d) gain in weight.

U. CONCENTRATION TEST Performed for estimating renal efficiency.

It depends upon fact that when healthy kidneys are presented with an extra amount of urea in blood, they will excrete an equal amount of urea into urine.

Method. The patient urinates, and is then given a solution of 15 Gm of urea in 2 or 3 oz of water to drink. After 1 hr patient urinates again, and also after the 2nd hr. The 2 specimens are then tested for the amount of urea, which should rise above 2%.

u. clearance. The number of cc of plasma which contain urea eliminated in one min. of renal activity. Normally about 75.

u. frost. White flaky deposits of urea seen on skin in cases of advanced *uremia*.

u. nitrogen. Abbr. *BUN*. The nitrogen of urea as distinguished from nitrogen in blood proteins.

ureagenetic (û-rê-â-jên-êt'ik) [urea + G. *genesis*, production]. Pert. to or producing urea.

ureal (û-rê-â'l) [urea from G. *ouron*, urine]. Relating to or containing urea.

ureameter (û-rê-âm'et-er) [urea + G. *metron*, a measure]. Device for deter-

mining amount of urea in urine. **SYN:** *ureometer*

ureametry (û-rê-âm-ê't-rî) [urea + *G. metron*, a measure]. Determination of amt of urea in urine.

ureapoeisis (û-rê-â-poy-ê'sîs) [urea + *G. poeisis*, formation] Formation of urea. **SYN** *ureopoeisis*

urease (û-rê-âs) [urea, from *G. ouron*, urine] An enzyme which accelerates hydrolysis of urea into ammonium carbonate and hippuric acid into glycocholic and benzoic acid

It is found in alkaline fermentation of urine, produced by many microorganisms, and is also found in seeds, as the soybean

It is used in determining the amount of urea in blood or in urine

ureccchysis (û-rêk'sîs) [*G. ouron*, urine, + *ekchysis*, pouring out] Effusion of urine into areolar tissue

uredema (û-re-dê'mâ) [" + *oidema*, a swelling] Urine in the subcutaneous tissues distending them

uredo (û-rê-dô) [*L. uredo*, a blight] 1. Burning sensation in the skin 2. Skin disorder marked by smooth, white elevations which itch severely **SYN** *hives*, *urticaria*, *q.v.*

ureide (û-rê-id) [urea from *G. ouron*, urine] Any compound of urea in which acid radicals have taken the place of 1 or more of its hydrogen atoms

urelcosis (û-rêl-kô'sîs) [" + *elkôsis*, ulceration]. Ulceration of the urinary tract

uremia (û-rê-mî-â) [*G. ouron*, urine, + *aima*, blood] Toxic condition associated with renal insufficiency and the retention in the blood of nitrogenous substances normally excreted by the kidney. **SEE** *azotemia*

Ureol Result of disturbed kidney metabolism seen in nephritis and due to suppression or deficient secretion of urine from any cause

SYM: Nausea, vomiting, headache, dizziness, dimness of vision, coma or convulsions, urinous odor of breath, and perspiration Stupor, stertorous respiration No change in pupillary reaction; dry skin, hard, rapid pulse, elevated blood pressure, scanty urine containing casts and albumin There is a reduction of urea, and presence of tube casts in uremic coma **SEE** *coma*, *uremic*

u., extrarenal. Uremia, prerenal, *q.v.* **u., prerenal.** Uremia occurring not as a result of primary renal disease but due to other conditions such as disturbances in circulation, fluid balance, or metabolism arising in other parts of the body Also called *prerenal azotemia*

uremic (û-rê-mîk) [*G. ouron*, urine, + *aima*, blood] Pert to or caused by uremia.

uremide (û-rê-mîd) [" + *aima*, blood]. The skin lesions of uric acid poisoning

uremigenic (û-rê-mî-jên'îk) [" + *gennan*, to produce] Caused by uremia or producing it

ureometer (û-rê-ôm-ê't-êr) [*G. ouron*, urine, + *metron*, a measure] Appliance used to determine the amt. of urea in urine. **SYN.** *ureameter*.

ureometry (û-rê-ôm-ê't-rî) [" + *metron*, a measure]. Estimation of amt. of urea in urine.

ureopoeisis (û-rê-ô-poy-ê'sîs) [" + *poeisis*, formation]. Formation of urea. **SYN:** *ureopoeisis*

urerythrin (û-rêr'î-thrîn) [" + *erythros*, red]. A red pigment in the urine in

rheumatic and certain other fevers. **SYN** *uroerythrin*

uresiæsthesia, uresiæsthesia (û-rê'sî-ê's-thê-zî-â, -sîs) [*G. ourêsis*, urination, + *aisthêsis*, sensation] The normal inclination to void urine

uresis (û-rê'sîs) [*G. ourêsis*, urination]. The excretion of urine **SYN:** *urination*.

ureter (û-rê-ter, û-rê'têr) [*G. ourêtêr*, ureter] One of 2 tubes carrying urine from the kidneys to the bladder, beginning with the pelvis of the kidney, and emptying into the base of the bladder

Each ureter averages about 11 inches in length and about ¼ in in diameter Its wall consists of three layers the mucous, muscular, and fibrous coats

RS *autonephrectomy, kidney, urelcolysis, "uret-" words.*

ureteralgia (û-rê-ter-âl'î-â) [*G. ourêtêr*, ureter, + *algos*, pain] Pain in the ureter

uretercystoscope (û-rê'têr-sîs'tô-skôp) [" + *kystis*, bladder, + *skopein*, to examine] A cystoscope combined with a ureteral catheter

ureterectasis (û-rê'têr-êk'tâ'sîs) [" + *ektasis*, dilatation] Dilatation of the ureter

ureterectomy (û-rê'têr-êk'tô-mî) [" + *ektomê*, excision] Excision of a ureter

ureteritis (û-rê'têr-î'tîs) [" + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of the ureters

ureterocele (û-rê'têr-ô-sêl) [*G. ourêtêr*, ureter, + *kêlê*, hernia] Cystlike dilatation of ureter near its opening into the bladder usually due to congenital stenosis of ureteral orifice

ureterocolostomy (û-rê'têr-ô-kô-lôs'tô-mî) [" + *kôlon*, colon, + *stoma*, passage] The implantation of the ureter into the colon

ureterocystoneostomy (û-rê'têr-ô-sîs'tô-ô-s'tô-mî) [*G. ourêtêr*, ureter, + *kystis*, bladder, + *neos*, new, + *stoma*, passage] Ureteroneocystostomy

ureterocystostomy (û-rê'têr-ô-sîs'tô-s'tô-mî) [" + *kystis*, bladder, + *stoma*, passage] Ureteroneocystostomy

ureterodialysis (û-rê'têr-ô-dî-âl'î-sîs) [" + *dialysis*, a separation]. Rupture of a ureter **SYN:** *ureterolysis*

ureteroenterostomy (û-rê'têr-ô-ên-ter-ô-s'tô-mî) [" + *enteron*, intestine, + *stoma*, passage]. Formation of a passage bet. a ureter and the intestine.

ureterography (û-rê'têr-ôg'râ-fî) [" + *graphein*, to write]. X-ray photography of the ureter after injection of some opaque substance into the ureter

ureterohydronephrosis (û-rê'têr-ô-hî'drô-nê-frô'sîs) [" + *ydor*, water, + *nehros*, kidney, + *osis*] Dilatation of ureter and pelvis of kidney resulting from an obstruction, either mechanical or of an inflammatory nature, in the urinary tract.

ureterolith (û-rê'têr-ô-lîth) [" + *lithos*, stone]. A stone or calculus in the ureter.

ureterolithiasis (û-rê'têr-ô-lîth-î-âs-îs) [" + *-iasis*, condition] Development of a calculus in the ureter.

ureterolithotomy (û-rê'têr-ô-lîth-ô-tô-mî) [" + *-tô-mê*, a cutting]. Surgical incision for removal of a calculus from ureter.

ureterolysis (û-rê'têr-ô-lî-sîs) [*G. ourêtêr*, ureter, + *lysis*, loosening]. 1. Rupture of the ureter **SYN:** *ureterodialysis*. 2. Paralysis of the ureter. 3. The process of loosening adhesions around the ureter.

ureteroneocystostomy (û-rê"ter-ô-nê"ô-sis-tô-tô-mî) [" + *neos*, new, + *kystis*, bladder, + *stoma*, passage] Surgical formation of a new passage bet a ureter and the bladder. **Syn:** *ureterocystoneostomy*, *ureterocystostomy*.

ureteroneopyelostomy (û-rê"ter-ô-nê"ô-pî-ê-lôs-tô-mî) [" + " + *pyelos*, pelvis, + *stoma*, passage] Excision of a portion of the ureter with attachment of the severed end of the lower portion to a new aperture in the renal pelvis. **Syn:** *ureteropyclonostomy*.

ureteronephrectomy (û-rê"ter-o-nef-rêk-tô-mî) [" + *nephros*, kidney, + *ektomê*, excision]. Removal of a kidney and its ureter.

ureteropathy (û-rê-ter-ôp'â-thî) [" + *pathos*, disease]. Any diseased condition of the ureter.

ureterophlegma (û-rê"ter-ô-flêg'mâ) [" + *phlegma*, phlegm] Mucous accumulation in the ureter.

ureteroplasty (û-rê"ter-ô-plâs'tî) [" + *plassein*, to form] Plastic surgery of the ureter.

ureteroproctostomy (û-rê"ter-ô-prôk-tôs-tô-mî) [G *ourêter*, ureter, + *prôktos*, anus, + *stoma*, passage] Formation of a passage from the ureter to the anus.

ureteropyelitis (û-rê"ter-ô-pî-êl-i'tis) [" + *pyelos*, pelvis, + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of the pelvis of the kidney and a ureter.

ureteropyeloneostomy (û-rê"ter-ô-pî-êl-ô-nê-ôs-tô-mî) [" + " + *neos*, new, + *stoma*, passage] Ureteroneopyelostomy.

ureteropyelonephritis (û-rê"ter-o-pî-êl-ô-nef-rî'tis) [" + " + *nephros*, kidney, + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of the renal pelvis and the ureter.

ureteropyeloplasty (û-rê"ter-ô-pî-êl-o-plâs'tî) [" + " + *plassein*, to mold]. Plastic surgery of the ureter and renal pelvis.

ureteropyosis (û-rê"ter-ô-pî-ô'sis) [" + *pyon*, pus, + *-ôsis*, condition] Suppurative inflammation within a ureter.

ureterorrhagia (û-rê"ter-or-râ'jî-â) [" + *-rrhagia*, from *rhégnumai*, to burst forth] Hemorrhage from the ureter.

ureterorrhaphy (û-rê"ter-or-râ-fî) [G *ourêter*, ureter, + *rhaphê*, a seam] Suture of the ureter, as for fistula.

uretersigmoidostomy (û-rê"ter-ô-sîg-moyd-ôs-tô-mî) [" + *sigma*, letter S, + *eidos*, shape, + *stoma*, passage] Surgical implantation of the ureter into the sigmoid flexure.

ureterostenosis (û-rê"ter-ô-stên-ô'sis) [" + *stenôsis*, a narrowing] Stricture of a ureter.

ureterostomy (û-rê"ter-ôs-tô-mî) [" + *stoma*, passage] Formation of a permanent fistula for drainage of a ureter.

ureterotomy (û-rê"ter-ôt-ô-mî) [" + *tomê*, a cutting]. Incision or surgery of the ureter.

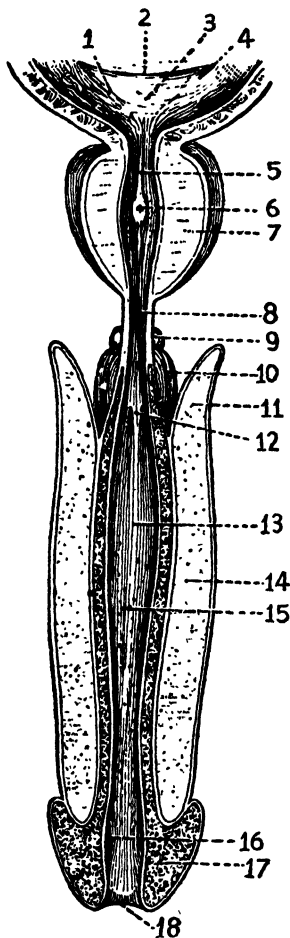
ureteroureterostomy (û-rê"ter-ô-û-rê"ter-ôs-tô-mî) [G *ourêter*, ureter, + *ourêter*, ureter, + *stoma*, passage]. 1. Formation of a connection from 1 ureter to the other. 2. Reestablishment of a passage bet. the ends of a divided ureter.

ureterovaginal (û-rê"ter-ô-vâj'i-nâl) [" + *L. vagina*, sheath]. Relating to a ureter and the vagina, noting a fistula connecting them.

ureterovesical (û-rê"ter-ô-vês'i-kâl) [" + *L. vesica*, bladder]. Pert. to a connection bet. the ureter and the bladder.

ureterovesicostomy (û-rê"ter-ô-vês'i-kôs-tô-mî) [" + " + G *stoma*, passage]. Reimplantation of a ureter into the bladder.

urethra (û-rê'thrâ) [G. *ourêthra*, urethra]. A canal for the discharge of urine extending from the bladder to the outside. In the female its orifice lies in the vestibule between vagina and clitoris; in the male, the urethra trans-



URETHRA, INTERIOR OF MALE, SHOWING THE FLOOR

1 Bell's muscle 2. Interurethric ridge 3. Internal trigone. 4. Left ureteric opening. 5. Crest. 6. Opening of utricle. 7. Prostate gland in section (surrounding prostatic portion of urethra) 8. Membranous portion of urethra) 9. Bulbourethral gland of left side. 10. Left half of bulb of urethra. 11. Left crus penis. 12. Openings of ducts of bulbourethral glands. 13. Spongy portion of urethra. 14. Left corpus cavernosum 15. Urethral glands and lacunae 16. Fossa navicularis urethrae 17. Left half of glans penis. 18. Orifice of urethra.

verses the penis opening at the tip of the glans penis. In the male it carries semen as well as urine.

Its inner lining, the *mucosa*, is thrown into folds and contains openings of *lacunae* into which *glands* of *Littre* open. Surrounding the *mucosa* is a *lamina propria* containing many elastic fibers and blood vessels, outside of which is an indefinite muscular layer.

u. muliebris. BNA The female urethra.

u. virilis. BNA The male urethra.
urethra, words pert. to: *aerourethroscopy*, *anaspadias*, *ankylourethra*, *atreturethria*; *blennurethria*, *bulb*, *bulbourethral glands*, *Carcassonne's ligament*; *corpus spongiosum*, *gleet*, *habenula urethralis*, *hypospadias*, *meatus urinarius*, *Skene's glands*, *urelcosis*, "urethr-" words

urethral (û-rê-thrål) [G *ourêthra*, *urethra*] Relating to the urethra

urethralgia (û-rê-thrål'jî-â) [G *ourêthra*, *urethra*, + *algos*, pain]. Urethral pain; pain in the urethra

urethralesia (û-rê-thrål-trê-zî-â) [" + *atrêsis*, imperforation] Occlusion, or imperforation of the urethra

urethrectomy (û-rê-thrêk'tô-mî) [" + *ektomê*, excision] Surgical excision of the urethra or part of it

urethrophraxis (û-rê-thrêm-frâk'sîs) [" + *emphraxis*, obstruction] Urethral obstruction. SYN *urethrophraxis*.

urethreurynter (û-rê-thrû-rînt'er) [" + *eurynein*, to dilate]. Appliance for dilating the urethra

urethrisms, **urethrisms** (û-rê-thrîzm, û-rê-thrîzm'ûs) [" + *-ismos*, condition] Irritability or spasm of the urethra

urethritis (û-rê-thrî'tîs) [G *ourêthra*, *urethra*, + *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of the urethra

u., anterior. Inflammation of that portion of the urethra ant to the ant. layer of the triangular ligament

u., gonococcal. U caused by gonococcus.

u., posterior. Inflammation of membranous and prostatic portions of the urethra

u., simple. Catarrhal inflammation of the urethra. SYN *blennorrhœa*

u., specific. Urethritis occurring in gonorrhœa

urethro- [G.]. Combining form meaning *urethra*.

urethrocele (û-rê-thrô-sêl) [G *ourêthra*, *urethra*, + *kêlê*, hernia] 1 Pouchlike protrusion of the urethral wall in the female 2 Thickening of connective tissue around the urethra in the female

urethrocystitis (û-rê-thrô-sîs-tî'tîs) [" + *kystis*, bladder, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of urethra and bladder

urethrography (û-rê-thrôgr'fî) [" + *graphein*, to write]. X-ray photography of the urethra, after the injection of an opaque medium

urethrometer (û-rê-thrôm'et-er) [" + *metron*, a measure]. Instrument for measuring diameter of urethra or lumen of a stricture.

urethropenile (û-rê-thrô-pênîl) [" + *L. penis*, penis] Relating to the urethra and penis

urethropenineal (û-rê-thrô-pênî-nê-âl) [" + *perinaion*, perineum]. Relating to the urethra and perineum

urethropenineoscrotal (û-rê-thrô-pênî-nê-ôskrô'tâl) [" + " + *L. scrotum*, pouch]. Relating to the urethra, perineum, and scrotum.

urethrophraxis (û-rê-thrô-frâk'sîs) [G. *ourêthra*, *urethra*, + *phrassein*, to obstruct]. Urethral obstruction. SYN: *urethremphraxis*.

urethrophyma (û-rê-thrô-fî'mâ) [" + *phyma*, growth]. A neoplasm in the urethra.

urethroplasty (û-rê-thrô-plâs'tîl) [" + *plassein*, to mold]. Reporative surgery of the urethra.

urethrorrectal (û-rê-thrô-rêk'tâl) [" + *L. rectus*, straight] Relating to the urethra and the rectum

urethrorrhagia (û-rê-thrô-râ'jî-â) [" + *-rrhagia*, from *rhegnamai*, to burst forth]. Hemorrhage from urethra

urethrorrhaphy (û-rê-thrô-râ'fî) [" + *rhapê*, a seam] Suture of the urethra, as a urethral fistula

urethrorrhea (û-rê-thrô-rê-â) [" + *rhoia*, a flow]. Morbid discharge from the urethra

u. ex libidine. The discharge of normal glandular secretions resulting from sexual stimulation, esp that preceding sexual intercourse

urethroscope (û-rê-thîô-skôp) [G *ourêthra*, *urethra*, + *skopein*, to examine]. Device for examining interior of urethra

urethroscopic (û-rê-thrô-skôp'îk) [" + *skopein*, to examine] Relating to the urethroscope or urethroscopy

urethroscopy (û-rê-thrôskô'pî) [" + *skopein*, to examine] An examination of the mucous membrane of the urethra with a urethroscope

urethrospasm (û-rê-thrô-spâzm) [" + *spasmos*, a spasm]. Spasmodic stricture of the urethra

urethrostaxis (û-rê-thrô-stâks'îs) [" + *staxis*, a dropping] Oozing of blood from the urethral mucous membrane

urethrostenosis (û-rê-thrô-stên-ô'sîs) [" + *stenosis*, a narrowing]. Stricture of the urethra

urethrostomy (û-rê-thrôskô'tô-mî) [" + *stoma*, opening] Formation of a permanent fistula opening into the urethra by perineal section and fixation of membranous urethra in perineum.

urethrotome (û-rê-thîô-tôm) [G *ourêthra*, *urethra*, + *tome*, a cutting]. An instrument for incision of urethral stricture.

urethrotomy (û-rê-thîô-tô'mî) [" + *tomê*, a cutting] Incision of a urethral stricture

urethrovaginal (û-rê-thrô-vâj'î-nâl) [" + *L. vagina*, sheath]. Pert. to the urethra and vagina

uriginin (ûr'jîn-in). A proprietary mixture of 2 glucosides derived from squill

Uses. As a cardiac stimulant similar to digitalis.

DOSEAGE: From 1-3 mg. per day, depending on the severity

urhydrosis (ûr-î-drô'sîs) Condition in which urinary urea, uric acid occurs in excess in sweat

uric (û'rik) [G. *ouron*, urine]. Of or pert. to urine.

u. acid. $\text{C}_5\text{H}_4\text{N}_2\text{O}_6$, a crystalline acid, occurring as an end-product of purine metabolism. It is formed from purine bases derived from nucleoproteins.

It is a common constituent of urinary and renal calculi, and gouty concretions

Output: Bet. 0.5 and 1 Gm. per day on ordinary mixed diet. Uric acid must be excreted, as it cannot be destroyed within the body.

INCREASED ELIMINATION: Observed in: (1) ingestion of proteins; (2) gout; (3) leukemia; (4) acute articular rheumatism; (5) after exercise, and (6) the ingestion of nitrogenous foods.

DECREASED ELIMINATION: Observed in (a) Nephritis; (b) chlorosis; (c) lead poisoning, (d) protein-free diet.

u. a., endogenous. Uric acid derived from purines undergoing metabolism from the nucleoprotein of body tissues.

u. a., exogenous. Uric acid derived from those purines from food made up of free purines and nucleoproteins.

SEE: *urate, uraturia.*

uricacidemia (û"rik-äs-id-ê-mi-ä) [G. *ouron*, urine, + *L. acidus*, sour, + *G. aima*, blood]. Excess uric acid in the blood

uricaciduria (û"rik-äs-id-û"ri-ä) [û" + " + *G. ouron*, urine] Excessive amount of uric acid in the urine

uricase (û"ri-käz) [G. *ouron*, urine, + *ase*, enzyme] A hydrolytic enzyme capable of changing uric acid into allantoin.

uricemia (û"ri-sê-mi-ä) [G. *ouron*, urine, + *aima*, blood] SYN *uricacidemia* Excess uric acid in the blood

uricoccolia (û"rik-ô-kô"li-ä) [û" + *cholê*, bile] Uric acid in the bile.

uricolysis (u-rik-ô"lis-ls) [û" + *lysis*, dissolution] The decomposition of uric acid

uricolytic (û"rik-ô-lit"ik) [û" + *lysis*, dissolution] Decomposing uric acid

u. index. The amt of uric acid converted into allantoin

uricometer (û"rik-ôm-ê-têr) [û" + *metron*, a measure] Apparatus for quantitative estimation of uric acid in the urine

uricopoiesis (û"rik-ô-poy-ê"sis) [û" + *poiê-sis*, formation] The development of uric acid

uricosuria (û"rik-ô-sû"ri-ä). The excretion of uric acid or urates in the urine

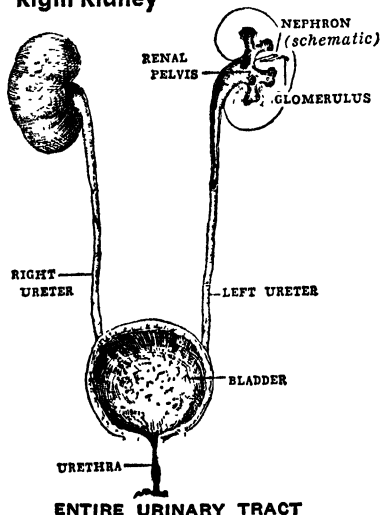
uricorydase (û"rik-oks-i-däs) [G. *ouron*, urine, + *oxys*, sharp, + *ase*, enzyme]. An enzyme capable of oxidizing uric acid

uridrosis (û"rid-rô"sis) [G. *ouron*, urine, + *idrôsis*, a sweating]. The presence of urea in the sweat.

Left Kidney

(cut open)

Right Kidney



Evaporation may show white scales, the crystals of urinary solids.

u. crystallina. White powder of uric acid deposited on the skin.

uristhesis (û-re-êsh-thê'sis) [û" + *aisthê-sis*, sensation]. Normal desire to void urine.

urina (û"ri-nä) [L] Urine.

u. cibi. Urine voided after a full meal.

u. cruenta. Bloody urine

u. galactodes. Urine of a milky color.

u. hysterica. Watery, pale urine following hysteria.

u. lumentosa. Cloudy urine

u. potus. U. voided after drinking.

u. sanguinis. U. on arising in morning uninfluenced by food or drink.

urinal (û"ri-näl) [L. *urina*, urine] 1. A vessel for the urine 2. A toilet for the male consisting of a vessel attached to a wall

urinalysis (û-rin-äl"lis-ls) [L. *urina*, urine, + *G. ana*, apart, + *lysis*, a loosening]. Analysis of the urine

urinary (û"ri-n-ä"ri) [L. *urina*, urine]. Pert. to secreting, or containing urine

u. bladder. Receptacle for urine before it is voided. SEE *bladder*

u. calculi. Concretions formed in the urinary passages. They contain urates, calcium, oxalate, calcium carbonate, phosphates, and cystine

u. casts. Casts of kidney tubules passed in the urine.

u. organs. The structures concerned with the secretion and excretion of urinary products, consisting of the 2 kidneys, 2 ureters, the bladder, and the urethra

u. pigments. Urochrome, urobilin, uroerythrin, and hematoporphyrin

u. reflex. Desire to void resulting from accumulation of urine in bladder.

u. sediments. Substances found in standing urine, i. e., water, phosphates, uric acid, calcium oxalate, calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate, magnesium and ammonium phosphate, more rarely, cystine, tyrosine, xanthine, hippuric acid, hematin.

u. stammering. Temporary interruptions in voiding urine.

u. stuttering. Same as *u. stammering*.

u. system. Kidneys, ureters, bladder, and urethra

urinate (û"ri-n-ät) [L. *urinäre*, to discharge urine] To discharge the urine

urination (û-rin-ä"shün) [L. *urinatio*, a discharging of urine]. The act of voiding urine. SYN: *uresis*.

Although this act is somewhat under voluntary control, it is accomplished chiefly by the action of involuntary muscles. The musculus sphincter vesicae relaxes, while the general musculature of the wall of the urinary bladder contracts to force out its contents.

INCREASED FREQUENCY: Seen in polyuria, nervous excitement, irritation of bladder, urethra, or urinary meatus, disease of spinal cord; enlarged prostate in male; pregnancy in female, beer drinking; interstitial nephritis; diabetes; phimosis, adenoids, and intestinal worms in children.

DECREASED FREQUENCY: After sweating, diarrhea, or bleeding, in anuria, oliguria, uremia, brain disease, drug poisoning, coma, and parenchymatous nephritis. SEE: *urine*.

urination, words pert. to: aconuresis, acraturessis, anisuria, bacilluria, bladder, bradyuria, catheterization, chaudi-pisse, diuresis, diuretic, dysuria, enure-

sis, kidney, melanuria, micturate, micturition, nocturia, nycturia, oliguria, polyuria, strangury, uracratia, urea, "uret-" words, uric acid, "urin-" words, void

urine (ŭ'rin) [L. *urina*, from G. *ouron*, urine] The fluid secreted from the blood by the kidneys, stored in the bladder, and discharged, usually voluntarily, by the urethra

It is conveyed to the bladder by 2 ureters from the kidneys. In health, urine is of amber color, slightly acid reaction (about 30%), and it has a peculiar odor, with a bitter, saline taste, frequently depositing a precipitate of phosphates when fresh, but esp on standing, and having a specific gravity that varies bet 1.001 and 1.026

The greater the amt excreted, the lower is the specific gravity. The normal amt of nonprotein nitrogen is from 25-35 mg per 100 cc of blood.

The daily output is equally variable, being adapted to the amt. of water taken in, and to the amt lost by evaporation from the respiratory and cutaneous surfaces

Constituents of Urine

Urine consists of water (95%) and solids (5%). Solids amount to 40-50 gm per liter and include the following (figures are grams per liter):

Organic substances: urea (23), hippuric acid (0.6), uric acid (0.6), creatine (1.5), other solids (2.0) **Inorganic substances:** sodium chloride (9), potassium chloride (2.5), sulfuric acid (1.8), phosphoric acid (1.8), ammonia (0.6) calcium (0.2), magnesium (0.2). In addition to the above, many other substances may be present depending on diet and state of health of the individual. Among substances indicating pathologic states are albumin, glucose, ketone bodies, blood, pus, casts, and bacteria

Normal Amount Voided and Specific Gravity

Time	cc.	Specific Gravity
8-10 A. M.	153	1.016
10-12 A. M.	156	1.019
12-2 P. M.	194	1.012
2-4 P. M.	260	1.014
4-6 P. M.	114	1.020
6-8 P. M.	238	1.010
8-9 A. M.	375	1.020
	1490	

Diagnosis

COLOR OF URINE. Normal urine is amber color. Its color is imparted by urobilin,* a pigment mainly derived from bilirubin* in the bile. This pigment is found in more than normal quantities in fever, and it may be indicative of blood destruction. The effect of food and medication must be considered before concluding that the color of the urine reflects a pathological condition.

Black: Melanuria. Malignant pigmented tumor, melanotic cancer or carbolic acid poisoning.

Bile-colored: Seen in jaundice.

Blue: This may result from methylene blue or the presence of indigo.

Colorless urine: This is known as achromaturia.

Milky urine: May be due to chyluria, lipuria, or pus.

Orange-red urine: It may indicate the presence of pyridine dyes

Pale urine: This indicates an excess of water. It is found in conditions causing polyuria

Red or reddish color: This may be due to the presence of blood in the urine, hematuria, to senna or rhubarb, which may color the urine either brown or orange.

CONDITION OF URINE **Acid urine** It shows white or pinkish sediment, and may be found in tuberculosis of the kidneys, acidosis, and pyelonephritis.

Alkaline urine. This shows a white sediment.

Bacteria in urine. It appears cloudy. **Bloody urine.** It shows a smoky sediment, and is reddish-brown.

Pus in urine. This is mucoid and shows a white sediment. It is found in cystitis, severe vomiting, and obstructive gastric ulcers

ODOR OF URINE: **Ammoniacal** This may result from decomposition products.

Aromatic urine This is the odor of a normal urine

Fecal odor This is due to fistulous communication bet the intestinal and urinary tracts

Fishy odor: Cystitis

New-mown hay odor: Indicative of diabetes

Overripe apple odor: Indicative of acetoneuria, or the presence of acetone bodies in the urine.

Violet odor. This may be caused by turpentine.

URINARY PRODUCTS IN DISEASE: **Albumin.** Due to nephritis and inflammation of mucous membrane of any portion of the urinary apparatus

Acetone. Its presence represents the by-products of excessive fat metabolism excreted by the kidneys and known as ketonuria.

Animal parasites: Rare, found as result of contamination

Bacteria They have no significance in the absence of pus cells

Bile Bile in the urine indicates retention due to obstruction of flow above the duodenum.

Blood: Indicates hemorrhagic nephritis, calculi, congestion of a kidney, renal carcinoma, tuberculosis of kidney, chronic infections, and certain drugs

Casts These indicate renal disease. A few hyaline casts in the aged denote slight damage to the kidneys. Casts are found in large numbers in nephritis. The less acute the disease, the finer are the granular casts.

Crystals Acid urine produces crystals, calcium oxalate, and urates, alkaline urine, ammonium biurate and phosphates. Crystals have little significance, excepting leucine and tyrosine crystals which indicate yellow atrophy of the liver, or phosphorus poisoning, or other serious liver damage.

Cylindroids They have no special significance

Diacetic acid: Indicates deficient carbohydrate metabolism of an advanced stage. It is preceded by the presence of acetone

Epithelial cells (squamous) If in large numbers from urinary bladder and ureters they indicate inflammation of these parts, **renal epithelial cells of kidney:** Serious damage to the same

Fat droplets: Indicate fatty degeneration of kidneys and lipemia.

Froth around standing urine indicates presence of bile

Indican: It has small significance but is seen in intestinal putrefaction and constipation

Lipoids, double refractile: Epstein's lipoidal nephrosis

Mucus: If visible and in quantity, urethritis is indicated. No special significance in women if the quantity is small.

Mucous threads: Mucoid, ribbonlike structures of no great significance

Pus cells: Their presence may be normal if not many. If accompanied by red cells, they indicate inflammation.

Red blood cells: Stones or inflammation of kidney or urinary tract. No significance during menstruation of women.

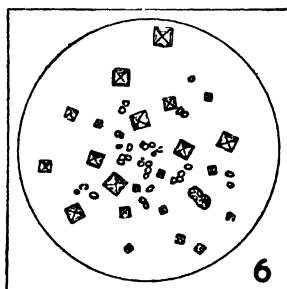
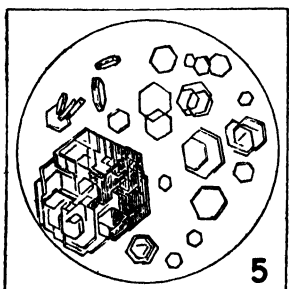
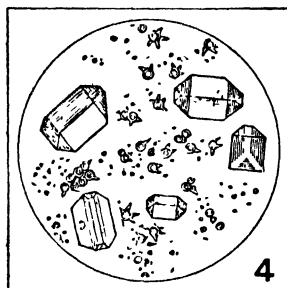
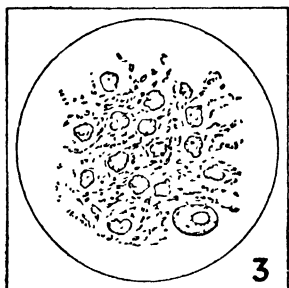
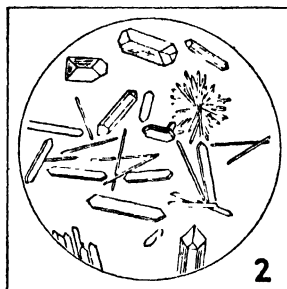
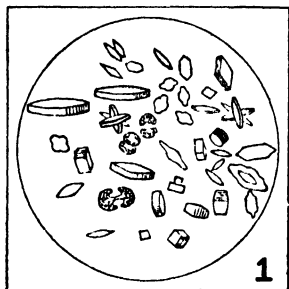
Sediment: Pinkish due to excess of urates, white, caused by phosphates.

Sugar (glucose): Denotes faulty carbohydrate metabolism as seen in diabetes mellitus

Urea * This is the principal end product of protein metabolism.

Yeasts and molds: Result of contamination. SEE: urinary conditions.

Excretion: Increased in Fevers, esp. if weight is lost, after pregnancy, during parturition, after the intake of large



URINARY CONSTITUENTS

1. Various forms of uric acid crystals. 2. Crystals of hippuric acid. 3. Mucus deposited from urine. 4. Urinary sediment of triple phosphates (large, prismatic crystals) and urate of ammonium, from urine which had undergone alkaline fermentation. 5. Crystals of cystine. 6. Crystals of calcium oxalate.

quantities of liquid and after protein intake.

Diminished in: Pregnancy, convalescence with gain in weight, in disease of the liver, and in low protein intake.

URINARY CONDITIONS. *Difficult urine.* Found in urethral stricture, enlarged prostate, atony and impairment of the bladder's muscular power, and in gonorrhea and other inflammatory conditions involving the urethra, bladder, or lower ureter.

Diminished u. (oliguria) Valvular disease of heart, degeneration of cardiac muscles. Scanty in all fevers, accompanies acute and chronic and parenchymatous nephritis, obstruction of return venous circulation of kidney thrombosis of renal vein or inf. vena cava, loss of fluids through hemorrhages, vomiting or diarrhea, obstruction or pressure upon ureter, lead poisoning, hysteria, or melancholia.

Frequent u. Excess of urea (azoturia) or of uric acid and urates (lithuria).

Reflex of renal calculus in ureter; pyelitis. May precede attack of ague, accompany angina pectoris or prove a symptom of sunstroke.

Incontinence. SYN *Enuresis.* *q v.* Inability to retain urine (a) Paralysis or relaxation of sphincters or (b) contraction of longitudinal muscular layer of bladder. Paralysis of both a and b, retention, incontinence and dribbling are results. All forms of coma, shock, sunstroke and some forms of insanity, typhoid, typhus. Injuries to spinal cord and tumors of same and lesions, transverse myelitis, spinal meningitis, locomotor ataxia, paralysis. Reflex excitability of nervous system. Local irritation. Cystitis, phimosis, vesical calculus, meatus contracted, ascarides, diabetic or too concentrated urine. Relaxation of vesical sphincters. Hydrocyanic acid poisoning.

Increased u. (polyuria) May be indicative of chronic interstitial nephritis, diabetes (mellitus or insipidus), amyloid

Significance of Changes in Urine

Normal	Abnormal	Significance
1000-1500 cc. (96% H ₂ O)		Depends upon water and fluid foods consumed, exercise, temperature, kidney function, etc
	High (polyuria)	Diabetes mellitus, diabetes insipidus, nervous diseases, certain types of chronic nephritis (kidney disorder), diuretics (drugs as caffeine, calomel, digitalis, causing increased urinary excretion)
	Low (oliguria)	Acute nephritis, heart disease, fevers, eclampsia, diarrhea, vomiting
	None (anuria)	Uremia (urinary substances in blood), acute nephritis, metal poisoning, <i>e g</i> , due to bichloride of mercury.

Color

Normal	Abnormal	Significance
Yellow to amber		Depends upon concentration of pigment (urochrome).
	Pale	Diabetes insipidus, granular kidney, due to a very dilute urine.
	Milky	Fat globules, pus corpuscles in genitourinary infections
	Reddish	Blood pigments, drugs, or food pigments.
	Greenish	Bile pigment, associated with jaundice.
	Brown-black	Poisoning (mercury, lead, phenol), hemorrhages.

Transparency

Normal	Abnormal	Significance
Clear		No significance.
Cloudy on standing		Precipitation of mucin from urinary tract. Not pathological.
Turbid		Precipitation of calcium phosphate. Not pathological.
	Milky	Presence of fat globules. Pathological.
	Turbid	Presence of pus as result of inflammation of urinary tract. Pathological.

Odor

Normal	Abnormal	Significance
Faintly aromatic		No significance.
	Pleasant (sweet)	Acetone, associated with diabetes mellitus.
	Unpleasant	Decomposition or ingestion of certain drugs or foods.

Specific Gravity

Normal	Abnormal	Significance
1.015 to 1.025 sp. gr.		Ordinarily, sp. gr. inversely proportional to volume
	Low	Dilution, if volume is large, otherwise nephritis
	High	Concentrated if volume is small, otherwise if volume is large and light colored, diabetes mellitus Acute nephritis.

Acidity

Normal	Abnormal	Significance
Acid (slight)		Diet of acid-forming foods (meats, eggs, prunes, wheat, etc.) overbalancing the base-forming foods (vegetables and fruits)
	High acidity	Acidosis, diabetes mellitus, many pathological disorders (fevers, starvation).
	Alkaline	Putrefying bacteria change urea into ammonium carbonate. Infection or ingestion of alkaline compounds.

Urine: Examination of¹

Table Giving the More Important Characters of the Urine
in Some of the Commoner Diseases

	Names of Diseases	Condition of Urine
I.	Gastric Catarrh	Quantity normal, high colored, sp. gr. often raised; acid. Urates, oxalates, or phosphates may be deposited
II.	Jaundice	Urine greenish-brown in color, frothy, acid reaction, contains bile. Quantity and sp. gr. usually normal
III.	Heart and Lung Disease	Urine often diminished, dark in color, acid, high sp. gr. Urates deposited, albumin often present.
IV.	Fevers, General and Special	Quantity nearly always diminished, high colored, usually acid, high sp. gr., turbid; urates. May be albumin, blood and tube casts. Urea usually increased in amount.
V.	Diabetes Mellitus	Quantity increased, pale, usually acid, sweet odor; high sp. gr. Sugar in greater or less quantity. Sometimes diacetic acid and (or) acetone amount of urea usually increased
VI.	Acute Nephritis	Quantity diminished. Urine may be suppressed. Sp. gr. at first raised and lowered. Albumin; sometimes blood, tube casts, sometimes urates, urea diminished
VII.	Chronic Nephritis	Urine increased in quantity, pale; sp. gr. low. Albumin in small amount, or absent, no blood, a few tube casts.
VIII.	Chronic Cystitis	Quantity not usually altered, turbid, often alkaline and offensive. Mucus and pus (muco-pus) often present
IX.	Acute Gout	Quantity usually diminished, high colored; sp. gr. raised. Abundant deposit of urates.

¹ From *Faber's Nurses Encyclopedia*.

disease of kidney; reabsorption of effusions, functional disease of nervous system, as hysteria, neurasthenia, migraine, etc. Persistent in bulbar, cerebellar and spinal tumors, locomotor ataxia and meningitis.

Obstructive u. Result of occlusion of one or both ureters.

Painful urination. Dysuria * Vesical tenesmus. There is a persistent desire to urinate.

Residual u. That remaining in bladder after urination. Usually indicative of a pathologic condition such as prostatic disease, cystocele, etc.

Retention of u. SYN *ischuria* Inability to urinate. Almost same diseases and injuries of cord producing incontinence. All forms of coma, typhoid, in peritonitis and hysteria, atony, prostatic enlargement; urethral stricture, urethritis, cystitis or tumors of bladder or calculus in urethra.

Strangury. Painful and spasmodic. May be indicative of cystitis, neuralgia, tuberculosis, cancer or ulceration of bladder, urethritis, urethral stricture, hypertrophied, cancerous or inflamed prostate, prolapsus uteri, pelvic peritonitis and abscess, metritis, cancer of cervix, dysmenorrhea, vesical tenesmus. Pain and burning often caused by the concentrated or acid urine. May be a symptom of acute nephritis.

Suppression of u. Failure of kidneys to secrete urine. May be complete (*anuria*) or partial (*oliguria*). Failure of kidneys to secrete the urine or failure to reach the bladder if secreted may be found in acute nephritis or congestion, renal abscess, last stages of chronic nephritis. Inhalation of ether, lead, phosphorus, cantharides or turpentine poisoning, may occur in connection with Asiatic cholera, cholera infantum or cholera morbus, gastrointestinal perforations, shock or collapse. Typhoid or yellow fever, pernicious malaria, acute yellow atrophy of liver, hysteria.

SEDIMENT. How to OBTAIN. The examination should be made quickly after urine is voided by centrifuging for 3 minutes, or by placing some urine in a glass with a conical base, allowing organic matter to settle by gravity. If sediment from a 24-hour specimen is to be examined, entire urine should be shaken vigorously before portions are placed in either the centrifuge tube or the sediment glass.

urine, words pert. to: acathecetic, acetone; a bodies, a, tests for, acetonuria; achromaturia, acidaminuria, acromaturia; adrenaturia, albiduria; albinuria, albuminaturia, albuminorrhea; albuminuria, albumosuria; alkalimuria, alkaluric; alkaptone, alkaptoneuria; allantoinuria, allantoinuria, alloxuria, Almen's test; aminosuria; ammoniuria; amylosuria; amylyria, anisuria; antidiuresis; antidiuretic, anuresis, anuria; arabinosuria; ardor urinae, azoturia, baruria; Bence-Jones albumose; Benedict's test, bilirubinuria, bladder, urinary, b, stammering; b percussion, biennuria, blood, test for; brick dust, calculuria; carbohydraturia; carbouluria; carbonuria; cast; ceramuria; cerebrosuria; chlorides, test for, chloriduria; chloruremia, chloruria; cholerythrin; choleluria; choluria; chondroituria; chromaturia; chyluria; clasp threads; diacetic acid test; epithelium; erythruria; Esbach's method; galactosuria; galacturia; glucose; glycosuria; Haines formula; Heller's test; hemoglobinuria;

hippuria; hyaline casts, hydruria; incontinence, ischuria; lumentous; ketonuria; ketosis; kidney, lactosuria; lipuria; lithuria; litmus, melanuria, mucus; myosinuria; oliguresis, oxaluria, pentosuria; polydruiria; pus; pyuria, residual, residuum, retention, Rothera's test; secretion; tyrosinuria; uraturia; urea; urechysis; uredema, uremia; ureter; uric acid; urinalysis, "uro-" words

urinemia (û-rîn-ê-mî-â) [L. *urina*, urine, + G. *aima*, blood] Contamination of the blood with urinary constituents
SYN *uremia*, *q v*

uriniferous (û-rîn-if-êr-ûs) [+ *ferre*, to bear] Carrying urine

u. tubules. Small tubes of the kidneys for passage of kidney products.

uriniparous (û-rîn-ip-âr-ûs) [+ *parere* to bear] Producing or secreting urine

urinogenital (û-rîn-ô-jên-it-âl) [+ *genitalia*, genitals] Pert to the genital and urinary organs SYN *urogenital*.

urinogenous (û-rîn-ô-jên-ûs) [+ G. *gennan*, to produce]. 1 Producing urine

2 Originating in urine SYN *urogenous*.

urinoglucometer (û-rîn-ô-glû-kôs-ôm-ê-têr) [+ G. *glukus*, sweet, + *metron*, a measure] Apparatus for estimating amt. of glucose in the urine.

urinology (û-rîn-ô-lô-jî) [+ G. *logos*, study] Scientific study of the urine.
SYN *urology*

urinoma (û-rîn-ô-mâ) [L. *urina*, urine, + G. *omo*, mass.] A cyst containing urine.

urinometer (û-rîn-ôm-êr-êr) [+ G. *metron*, a measure] Device for determining urine's specific gravity.

urinometry (û-rîn-ôm-êr-îr) [+ G. *metron*, a measure] Determination of specific gravity of the urine.

urinophil (û-rîn-ô-fîl) [+ G. *philein*, to love] Capable of existing in the urine.

urinopsy (û-rîn-ôs-kô-plî) [+ G. *skopein*, to examine] Examination of the urine.

urinoose, urinous (û-rîn-ôs, û-rîn-ûs) [L. *urina*, urine]. Having the characteristics of, or containing urine.

urisolvent (û-rî-sôl-vênt) [+ *solvens*, dissolving] Dissolving uric acid or causing it to be dissolved.

urning (oorn'ing) [Ger.] One exhibiting and conscious of sexual inversion. SYN: *homosexual, uranist* SEX: *urningism*

urningism, urnism (oorn'ing-izm, oorn'izm) [Ger.] Perversion in which sexual desire is only for one of the same sex. SYN. *lesbianism, sapphism, tribadism, amor lesbicus, homosexuality, q v*

Lesbianism is a term applied only to the female sex. The opposite sex has no interest for urnings, but seems to inhibit the normal sexual act. Sexual hyperesthesia and paraesthesia are often present. Passionate love and dedication of the object of affection are common. Such perversion may be congenital, but in many instances it is the result of acquired habits. SEX: *urnanism*.

uro- [G.]. Combining form meaning pert. to urine.

uroacidimeter (û-rô-âs-i-dim-ê-têr) [G. *ouron*, urine, + L. *acidus*, sour, + G. *metron*, a measure] An apparatus for measuring the degree of acidity of the urine

urobilin (û-rô-bîl'in) [G. *ouron*, urine, + L. *bilis*, bile] A brown pigment formed by the oxidation of urobilinogen, a decomposition product of bilirubin. Urobilin may be formed in stools or in urine after exposure to air.

u. jaundice. J. said to be result of urobilin in the blood.

urobilinemia (û'rô-bî'lîn-ê'mî-â) [" + " + *G. ama*, blood]. Urobilin in blood.

urobilinicterus (û'rô-bî-lîn-îk'tér-us) [" + " + *G. ikteros*, jaundice]. Jaundice resulting from urobilinemia. *SYN.* *urobilin jaundice*

urobilinogen (û'rô-bî-lîn-ô-jên) [" + " + *G. gennan*, to produce]. A chromogen in urine which gives rise to urobilin on oxidation

urobilinogenemia (û'rô-bî'lîn-ô-jên-ê'mî-â) [" + " + " + *ama*, blood]. Urobilinogen in the blood

urobilinuria (û'rô-bî'lîn-û-rî-â) [" + " + *G. ouron*, urine]. Excess of urobilin in the urine

urocele (û'rô-sêl) [*G. ouron*, urine, + *kelê*, hernia]. Effusion of urine into the scrotum.

urocheras (û-rôk-êr-âs) [" + *cheras*, gravel]. Sand in the urine *SYN.* *urop-sammus*

urochesia (û'rô-kê'zî-â) [" + *chezin*, to defecate] A discharge of urine through the anus

urochrome (û'rô-kî-ôm) [" + *chrôma*, color] A yellow coloring matter in urine, assumed to be closely related to urobilin, which probably gives urine its color

uroclepsia (û-rô-klep'sî-â) [" + *kleptem*, to steal] Involuntary and unconscious discharge of urine

uroclepsia (û-rô-klep'sî-â) [" + *kleptem*, judge] A diagnosis by inspection of the urine

urocrisis (û'rô-kris-is) [" + *krisis*, crisis]. 1. Change (generally favorable) which supervenes in the crisis of a disease accompanied by copious urination 2 A crisis marked by excessive urination 3 Pain in bladder in locomotor ataxia

urocyanogen (û'rô-sî-ân-ô-jên) [" + *kyano*, blue, + *gennan*, to produce]. A blue pigment in urine, esp. in cholera patients.

urocyanosis (û'rô-sî-ân-ô'sis) [*G. ouron*, urine, + *kyano*, blue, + *-osis*, condition] *SYN.* *indicanuria* Blue discoloration of the urine May be due to presence of indigo blue from oxidation of indican, or from ingestion of drugs such as methylene blue

uroedema (û'rô-ê-dê-mâ) [" + *oidema*, a swelling] Extravasation of urine distending the tissues. *SYN:* *uredema*

uroerythrin (û'rô-er'îth-rîn) [*G. ouron*, + *erythros*, red]. A reddish pigment sometimes present in urine *SYN* *ur-erythrin*.

uroflavin (û'rô-flâv'in) *SYN:* *aquaflavin* A fluorescent substance present in most urine samples It is a degradation product of riboflavin

urofusin (û'rô-fûs'in) A reddish-brown pigment sometimes found in samples of urine, esp. in cases of porphyria

urofusohematia (û'rô-fûs'kô-hêm-ât-in) [" + *L. fuscus*, brown, + *G. haima*, blood] A red-brown pigment in urine in some diseases

urogastrone (û'rô-gâs'trôn). A hormone-like substance present in urine which has an inhibitory effect on gastric secretion

urogenital (û'rô-jên'tî-tål) [*G. ouron*, + *L. genitalia*, genitals]. *SYN* *urinogenital*. Pertaining to the urinary and reproductive organs.

urogenous (û-rô-jên-ûs) [" + *gennan*, to produce]. *SYN.* *urinogenous* 1 Producing urine 2 Originating in urine.

uroglauin (û'rô-glâw'in) [" + *glaukos*, green]. Indigo blue, a pigment sometimes occurring in the urine, assumed to be

result of chromogen oxidation, as in *scarlatina*.

urogram (û'rô-grâm) [" + *gramma*, a mark] An x-ray photograph of any part of the urinary tract.

urography (û-rô-grâ-fî) [*G. ouron*, urine, + *graphein*, to write]. Roentgenography of any part of the urinary tract, after introduction of an opaque medium

urogravimeter (û'rô-grâv-im-êt-êr) [" + *L. gravis*, heavy, + *G. metron*, a measure]. Apparatus for estimating sp. gr. of urine. *SYN.* *urinometer*

urohematin (û'rô-hêm-ât-in) [" + *haima*, hemat-, blood]. Pigment in urine, considered as identical with hematin,* which alters color of urine in proportion to degree of oxidation.

urohematonephrosis (û-rô-hêm-â-tô-nê-frô'sis) Pathological condition of kidney in which pelvis is distended with blood and urine

urohematoporphyrin (û'rô-hêm-ât-ô-por-fîr-in) [" + " + *porphyrin*, purple]. Iron-free hematin in urine when hemolysis occurs

urokinetic (û'rô-kî-nê'tîk). Resulting reflexly from stimulation of the urinary organs

urologia (û-rô-lâg-nî-â). Sexual excitation resulting from seeing urine or watching a person urinating.

urolith (û-rô-lîth) [" + *lithos*, stone]. A concretion in the urine

urolithiasis (û'rô-lîth-i-âs-is) [" + " + *iasis*, condition]. Formation of urinary calculi *See calculus, renal*.

urolithology (û'rô-lîth-ôl-ô-jî) [" + " + *logos*, a study]. Science dealing with urinary calculi

urologic (û-rô-lôj'îk) [*G. ouron*, urine, + *logos*, study] Pert to urology.

urologist (û-rô-lô-jîst) [" + *logos*, a study] One who specializes in the practice of urology

urology (û-rô-lô-jî) [" + *logos*, a study] The science dealing with the urine and diseases of the urogenital organs

urolutein (û'rô-lû'te-in) [" + *L. luteus*, yellow]. A yellow pigment seen in the urine

uromelanin (û-rô-mêl-ân-in) A black pigment occurring in urine resulting from the decomposition of urochrome

urometer (û-rôm-êt-êr) [" + *metron*, a measure] Instrument for determining specific gravity of urine. *SYN:* *urinometer*

uronus (û-rôn-kûs) [" + *ogkos*, a mass]. A swelling or cyst containing urine

uronephrosis (û'rô-nêf-ô'sis) [*G. ouron*, urine, + *nephros*, kidney, + *-osis*, condition]. Dilatation of renal structures from obstruction of urinary flow Distention of renal pelvis and tubules with urine *SYN* *hydronephrosis*

uronology (û-rôn-ôl-ô-jî) [" + *logos*, a study] The science of urine and genitourinary diseases *SYN:* *urology*

uronometry (û'rôn-ôn-kôm-ê-trî) [" + *ogkos*, mass, + *metron*, a measure]. Measurement of amt of urine voided in 24 hours

uronophile (û-rôn-ô-fîl) [" + *philein*, to love] Developing best in a culture containing urine, noting a microorganism.

uropathy (û-rôp-â-thî) [" + *pathos*, disease] Any disease affecting the urinary tract.

u., obstructive. Any disease resulting from obstruction of the urinary tract.

uropenia (û-rô-pê-nî-â) [" + *penia*, a lack]. Lack of urinary secretion.

urophan (û-rô-fân). A substance which when taken into the body appears unchanged in the urine

urophanic (û-rô-fân'ik) [+ *phainein*, to appear]. Appearing in the urine

urophein, **urophaein** (û-rô-fê'in) [G *ouron*, urine, + *phaios*, gray] Gray pigment in urine said to cause its characteristic odor.

urophosphometer (û-rô-fôs-fôm'ê-têr) [+ *L phosphus*, phosphorus] Device for estimating amt. of phosphorus in the urine.

uropiania (û-rô-plâ'nî-â) [+ *planê*, a wandering]. Condition in which urine is present or discharged from parts other than the urinary organs

uropoiesis (û-rô-poy-ê'sis) [+ *poiêsis*, production]. Secretion of urine by the kidneys

uropoietic (û-rô-poy-ê't-ik) [+ *poiein*, to form]. Concerned in the formation of urine, or uropoiesis

uroporphyrin (û-rô-por'fr-in). A reddish pigment present in the urine and feces in cases of porphyria. May also be present in other conditions such as carcinomatosis, Hodgkin's disease, systemic infections, liver disease, or other disorders

uropsamus (û-rô-sâm'ûs) [+ *psammos*, sand] Gravel in urine.

uroptysis (û-rôp'tis-is) [+ *ptysis*, a spitting] Urination through the mouth

uropycnephrosis (û-rô-pî-ô-nêf-rô'sis) [G. *ouron*, urine, + *pyon*, pus, + *nephros*, kidney, + *-osis*, condition] Urine and pus in the renal pelvis

uropyureter (û-rô-pî-ô-û-rê'têr) [+ *ourêter*, ureter] Mass of urine and pus in the ureter

urorosin (û-rô-rô-zê-in) [+ *L roseus*, rosy]. A rose-colored pigment in urine, which is increased in certain diseases. SYN *urorrhodin*

urorrhagia (û-rô-râ'ji-â) [+ *-rrhagia*, a flowing]. Excessive secretion of urine. SYN *polyuria*

urorrhea (û-rô-rê'â) [+ *rhoia*, a flow]. Involuntary flow of urine. SYN *enuresis*

urorrhodin (û-rô-rô'dîn) [+ *rhodon*, rose]. A rose-colored pigment in the urine. SYN *urorosin*, *q.v.*

urorrhodinogen (û-rô-rô-dîn'ô-jên) [+ *gennan*, to produce]. A chromogen of the urine which, when decomposed, forms urorrhodin

uro Rubin (û-rô-rû'bîn) [G *ouron*, urine, + *L ruber*, red]. A red pigment obtained from urine, by treatment with hydrochloric acid

uro Rubrohematin (û-rô-rû'brô-hêm'â-tîn) [+ *ur* + *G haima*, *haimat*-, blood] A reddish pigment occasionally found in the urine in some chronic diseases.

urosacin (û-rô'sa-sîn) [G. *ouron*, urine]. A red pigment in the urine. SYN: *urorrhodin*

uroscrocele (û-rôs'kê-ô-sêl) [G *ouron*, urine, + *oscheon*, scrotum, + *kêlê*, mass] Swelling of scrotum from extravasation of urine into scrotal sac SYN: *urocele*

uroschesis (û-rôs'kê's-is) [+ *schesis*, a holding]. 1. Suppression of urine. 2. Retention of the urine.

uroscopy (û-rôs'kô-pl) [+ *skopein*, to examine] 1. Examination of the urine. 2. Diagnosis by examination of the urine.

uroselectan (û-rô-sê-lêk'tân) [G *ouron*, urine]. A pyridine derivative for intravenous pyclography.

urosemiology (û-rô-sê-mî-ô'lô'ji) [+ *sêmeion*, sign, + *logos*, study]. Exam-

ination of the urine as an aid to diagnosis

urosepsin (û-rô-sêp'sîn) [+ *sêpsis*, putrefaction]. A septic poison formed from decomposition of urine in the tissues.

urosepsis (û-rô-sêp'sis) [+ *sêpsis*, putrefaction] Septic poisoning due to retention and absorption of urinary products in the tissues.

urospectrin (û-rô-spêk'trîn) [+ *L spectrum*, image]. A pigment derived from normal urine seen when shaken with acetic ether

urostealith (û-rô-stê'â-lith) [+ *stear*, fat, + *lithos*, stone] A fatty substance in some urinary calculi

urtica (ur'tik-â) A wheel

urotoxicity (û-rô-tôks-îs'tî-tî) [G *ouron*, urine, + *toxikon*, poison] The toxic character of the urine

uroreter (û-rô-ur'ê-têr, -û-rê'têr) [+ *ourêter*, ureter] Distention of the ureter with urine, due to stricture or obstruction

urous (û-rûs) [G *ouron*, urine] Having the nature of urine

uroxanthin (û-rô-zân'thîn) [+ *xanthos*, yellow] Yellow coloring matter of the urine, an indigo-forming substance

uroxin (û-rôk'sîn) [+ *oxy*, sharp]. A derivative of alloxan *

urticaria (ur-tî-kâr'i-â) [L *urtica*, nettle]. An inflammatory affection, characterized by the eruption of pale, evanescent wheals, which are associated with severe itching. SYN *hives*, *nettle rash* SEE: *allergy*, *angioneurotic edema* (*giant hives*).

Etiol. Contact with an ext irritant, as the nettle rash, physical agents, foods, insect bites, serum sickness, poisons, drugs, neurogenic factors.

Sym. Sudden general eruption of papules or wheals associated with intense itching. Each lesion lasts a few hours, and is succeeded by new ones in other places.

Treatment: *General measures.* Because the skin manifestation is an allergic reaction, identify and remove the antigenic offender if possible. Check diet for common offenders such as wheat, milk, eggs, chocolate and other food allergens. Avoid unnecessary medication as drugs are often causative factors

Specific measures Antihistaminic drugs often give quick relief. Injection of epinephrine (subcutaneous) (0.5 cc. of 1/1000 sol.). Ephedrine may be used. In severe cases ACTH or cortisone used with caution has proved effective. *Locally*, antipruritic lotions and baths are frequently beneficial

u. bullo'sa. Eruption of temporary vesicles with infusion of fluid under the epidermis

u. facti'tia. Wheals following slight irritation of the skin. SYN *autographism*.

u. haemorrhagica. U. with lesions infiltrated with blood.

u. maculo'sa. A chronic form of u with red-colored lesions.

u. mariti'ma. U. due to salt water bathing

u. medicamento'sa. U. due to certain drugs.

u. papulosa. In this form the wheal is followed by a lingering papule which is attended by considerable itching. Most commonly observed in debilitated children. SYN. *lichen urticatus*, *prurigo simplex*.

u. solaris. Urticaria occurring in certain individuals following exposure to sunlight

u. vesiculo'sa. Same as *u. bullosa*

urticarial, urticar'ious (ûr-tîk-â-ri-âl, ûr-tîk-â-ri-ûs) [L. *urtica*, a nettle] Pert. to urticaria

urtication (ûr-tîk-â-shûn) [L. *urtica*, a nettle] 1 Flogging of a part with nettles to induce counterirritation 2 Burning or itching sensation 3 Eruption of itching wheals **SYN** *urticaria*.

U. S. P., U. S. Phar. Abbr. for *United States Pharmacopeia*.

U. S. P. H. S. Abbr. for *United States Public Health Service*

ustilaginism (ûs-tîl-âj'in-izm) [L. *ustularis*, scorched] Poisoning resulting from eating corn infected with smut **SEE** *Ustilago*

Ustilago (us-tîl-â-gô). A moldlike fungus called smuts

ustion (ûs-chûn) [L. *ustio*, a burning]. 1 Cauterization with actual cautery. 2 Incineration

ustulation (us-tû-jâ-shûn) [L. *ustulare*, to scorch] Roasting, parching, or drying of a moist substance.

ustus (ûs'tus) [L.] Burned **SEE** *calcination*.

uta (oo'tâ) American leishmaniasis, *q. v.*
ut. dict. Abbr. for *L ut dictum*, as directed

utend. Abbr. for *L utendus*, to be used
uter-, utero. Combining forms, denoting pertaining to the uterus.

uteralgia (û-têr-âl-jî-â) [L. *uterus*, womb, + *G algos*, pain] Uterine pain.

uterectomy (û-têr-êk'tô-mî) ["" + *G. êktomê*, excision] Removal of uterus through the abdomen or vagina **SYN:** *hysterectomy, q. v.*

uterine (û-têr-in, -in) [L. *uterinus*, pert. to the womb]. Pert. to the uterus

u. bleeding. Bleeding from the uterus. Physiologic bleeding via the vagina occurs in normal menstruation. Abnormal forms include excessive menstrual flow (*hypermenorrhea*, *menorrhagia*) or too frequent menstruation (*polymenorrhea*). Nonmenstrual bleeding is called *metrorrhagia*. *Pseudomenstrual* or *withdrawal bleeding* may occur following estrogenic therapy.

u. cake. The placenta
u. glands. The tubular glands in the endometrium

u. milk. A milky, white substance bet. the gravid uterus and the placental villi.

u. souffle (soof'fl). Vascular sound in the pregnant uterus heard with stethoscope

u. tubes. Small tubes attached to either side of the uterus, and leading from the region of the ovary. **SYN:** *fallopian tubes*

uterismus (û'têr-is-mûs). Painful contractions of the uterus.

uteritis (û-têr-î'tis) [L. *uterus*, womb, + *G. -itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the uterus. **SYN** *metritis*

uteroabdominal (û'têr-ô-âb-dôm-in-âl) ["" + *abdominalis*, pert. to abdomen]. Pert. to both the uterus and abdomen

uterocèle (û-têr-ô-sêl) ["" + *G. kêlê*, hernia] Hernia containing the uterus.

uterocervical (û'têr-ô-sêr-vî-kâl) ["" + *cervix*, neck]. Relating to the uterus and the cervix.

uterocystostomy (û'têr-ô-sis-tôs'tô-mî) ["" + *G. kystis*, bladder, + *stoma*, mouth]. Formation of a passage bet the uterine cervix and the bladder

uterofixation (û'têr-ô-flîks-â-shûn) ["" +

fixatio, a fixing] Fixation of a displaced uterus. **SYN:** *hysteropepy*.

uterogestation (û-têr-ô-jês-tâ-shûn) [L. *uterus*, womb, + *gestatio*, a carrying]. Pregnancy in the uterus, normal pregnancy.

uterography (û'têr-ôg'râ-fî) ["" + *G. graphêin*, to write] Roentgenography of the uterus

uterolith (û'têr-ô-lîth) ["" + *G. lithos*, stone] A uterine concretion

uterologist (û'têr-ô-lô-jîst) ["" + *G. logos*, a study] One who specializes in the practice of gynecology and obstetrics

uterology (û-têr-ô-lô-jî) ["" + *G. logos*, a study] Gynecology combined with obstetrics.

uterometer (û'têr-ôm-êt-êr) ["" + *G. metron*, a measure] Device for measuring the uterus and for determining its position

uteroovarian (û'têr-ô-ô-vâ-rî-ân) [L. *uterus*, womb, + *ovarium*, ovary] Relating to the uterus and ovary

uteropexia, uteropexy (û'têr-ô-pêks'î-â, û'têr-ô-pêks-î) ["" + *G. pexis*, fixation] Fixation of the uterus to the abdominal wall. **SYN** *hysteropepy*

uteroplacental (û'têr-ô-plâ-sen'tâl) ["" + *placenta*, a flat cake]. Relating to the placenta and uterus

uteroplasty (û'têr-ô-plâs'tî) ["" + *G. plassem*, to form] Reparative operation upon the uterus

uterosacral (û'têr-ô-sâ-krâl) ["" + *sacralis*, pert. to the sacrum] Relating to the uterus and sacrum.

uterosalpingography (û'têr-ô-sâl-pîng-ôg'râ-fî) ["" + *G. salpi'x*, tube, + *graphêin*, to write]. Visualization of the interior of the uterus and fallopian tubes by x-ray.

uterosclerosis (û'têr-ô-skî-êr-ô'sis) ["" + *G. sklêrôsis*, a hardening] Uterine sclerosis

uteroscope (û'têr-ô-skôp) [L. *uterus*, womb, + *G. skopein*, to examine] Device for viewing the uterine cavity

uterotome (û'têr-ô-tôm) ["" + *G. tomê*, a cutting] An instrument used for uterotomy **SYN** *hysterotome*.

uterotomy (û-têr-ô-tô-mî) ["" + *G. tomê*, a cutting] Incisions of the uterus

uterotonic (û'têr-ô-tôn'îk) ["" + *G. tonos*, tone] Giving muscular tone to the uterus

uterotractor (û'têr-ô-trâk'tor) ["" + *tractor*, a drawer] An instrument for making traction on the cervix uteri

uterotubal (û'têr-ô-tû-bâl) ["" + *tuba*, tube] Relating to the uterus and the oviducts

uterovaginal (û'têr-ô-vâj'î-nâl) ["" + *vagina*, sheath]. Relating to the uterus and vagina

uterovesical (û'têr-ô-vês'î-kâl) ["" + *vesica*, bladder]. Relating to the uterus and bladder.

uterus (û'têr-ûs) [L. *uterus*, womb]. The organ of gestation **SYN** *womb*

ANAT. A muscular, hollow, pear-shaped structure of the female. It is partly covered by peritoneum, the cavity lined by mucous membrane which is the *endometrium*

The uterus consists of three areas: the *body* or expanded upper portion, the *isthmus* or constricted central area, and the *cervix*, the lowermost cylindrical portion. The rounded portion of the body lying above the openings of the two uterine tubes is the *fundus*.

It is supported in this position by the *pelvic diaphragm*, supplemented by two broad ligaments, two round ligaments,

and two *utero-sacral ligaments*, as well as other lesser ligaments.

The upper part of the body is called the *fundus* and the ends of the fundus to which the tubes are attached are called the *cornual ends*. The cavity of the uterus is triangular in shape, with the base of the triangle in the fundal portion. The canal of the cervix is long and narrow, and is constricted at the upper end by the internal os and at the lower end by the external os.

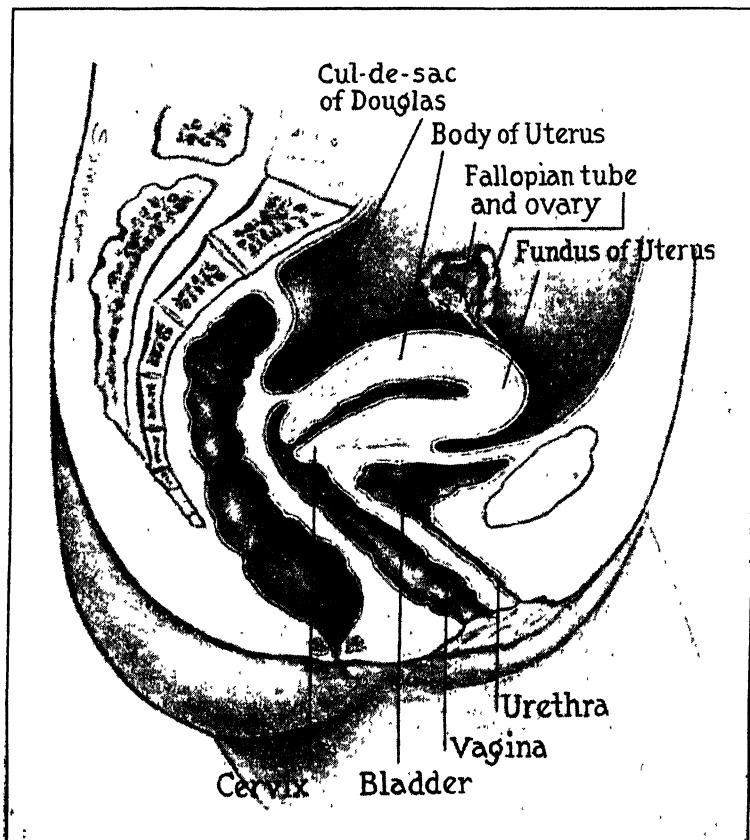
The largest portion of the uterus is made up of musculature which is longitudinal and circular. The outer covering of the uterus is peritoneum with the exception of that part upon which the bladder rests and the vaginal portion of the cervix. The inner lining of the body of the uterus varies in form and histological structure with the period of life in which it is studied, the prepuberty stage, the actively menstruating stage and the menopausal stage each having its own characteristics.

The uterus is situated in the mid-pelvis approximately halfway bet. the

sacrum and the *symphysis pubis*. It is supported in this position by the 2 broad ligaments, the round ligaments, the uterosacral ligaments, and the ligament attached to bladder. The uterus is normally anteфлекed. The blood supply of the uterus is derived from the uterine and ovarian arteries.

POSITIONS *Anteflexion*: Bending forward. *Anteversio*: Forward displacement of fundus towards pubis, while cervix is tilted up towards sacrum. *Retroflexion*: Bending backward, a junction of body and cervix. *Retroversio*: Inclination backward with retention of normal curve, opposed to anteversion.

AUSCULTATION After the 4th month of gestation if uterus contains a living fetus 3 distinct sounds may be heard. *Fetal heart sounds*. Consist of a succession of short, rapid, double pulsation varying in frequency from 120 to 140 per minute. First sound is short, feeble and obscure, while the 2nd, the one usually heard, is loud and distinct, sound like ticking of a watch wrapped in



THE UTERUS AND OTHER FEMALE PELVIC ORGANS.

napkin. Sound is usually transmitted over space of 3 or 4 inches square. Location is determined by position of fetus. Generally, when maximum intensity is on level of, or above umbilicus, a breech presentation; when low down in front on left side, 1st position, low in front on right side, in 2nd position. During labor examinations, if made, should be bet. uterine contractions. In protracted labors is of value in indicating the time for manual or instrumental interference to save life of child.

Sounds Irregularity and feebleness of sound are the most threatening to the life of the child.

Funic souffle A sound usually heard at a point quite remote from the uterine bruit. It is short, blowing in character, and corresponds in pregnancy with the fetal pulsation. Supposed to depend upon obstruction to the transmission of blood through the umbilical arteries, as from twisting or knotting of the funis, or from ext. pressure. Is not a constant or even frequent sound, the conditions of production being rarely met with.

Uterine bruit This sound is single, intermittent and in character a combination of blowing and hissing sounds. Increases in intensity up to the period of labor. Believed to depend upon rapid passage of blood from the arteries into the distended venous sinuses of the uterus. Synchronous with maternal pulse, subject to same variations, and is always heard before the pulsations of the fetal heart, area over which is audible varies, greatest point of intensity in median line a little above pubes.

After 5th month, at latest and inferior borders of uterus, next at fundus. Not a positive proof of pregnancy, as is sometimes heard in uterine and ovarian tumors. Does not prove fetus alive, as it is sometimes heard after its death.

PALPATION During pregnancy. In 3rd month, if walls of abdomen are not too thick, by placing patient upon her back, with head raised and thighs flexed, and pressing points of fingers gently downward and backward above the pubes, a hard, round mass will be found on the median line, rising out of the pelvis. In 2 or 4 weeks later the increase is much more strongly marked. As pregnancy advances, the mass loses more and more of its hardness, and becomes more and more elastic, like a cyst filled with water. In doubtful cases where decided enlargement of abdomen is present, exploration per vaginam becomes of great importance.

"Touch," or really internal palpation, signifies the means by which knowledge is obtained of internal conditions by vaginal or anal examination with the finger. By vaginal touch may be able to diagnose the stage of gestation, stage of parturition, or whether the woman is in that state, the progress of labor, the presentation and position of the child, the position of uterus—tenderness or prolapse of the ovaries, etc. May be practiced with the woman standing, lying on either side, or back. The sensation of the tip of cervix of unimpregnated uterus to the touch is like that imparted to the finger by touching the tip of the nose, firm and cartilaginous, of the impregnated, like that of touching the lips. Feels soft like velvet, but deeper, beyond the softness, is a hardness, as of board.

PERCUSSION Unimpregnated uterus is inaccessible to touch externally, or to percussion. In pregnancy at end of 2nd month a dull sound on percussion just above pubes indicates the enlarging uterus, later, as uterus increases in volume and rises into abdomen, able, by oval tumor felt in hypogastrium and by circumscribed area of dullness corresponding to situation of the tumor, to establish strong presumptive evidence of pregnancy. This presumption becomes strengthened if the area of dullness increases with the regularity proper to gestation. Palpation and percussion, however, are not sufficient to determine whether the enlargement is due to pregnancy or to some morbid deposit in its wall or cavity, as fibrous tumors, etc. After the 5th month both these methods are inf. to auscultation.

U. TUMORS (a) May cause sterility, abortion, or obstruct labor. (b) May become infected or twisted on their attachments. (c) Myomata possible, but not common in young women. (d) Fibroids common beyond 30 and in negro race. (e) Subserous tumors do not affect pregnancy. May bar labor. (f) May disappear following labor. (g) Interstitial and submucous type may interfere with pregnancy and produce abortion.

EFFECTS UPON LABOR (a) Usually have no effects. (b) If low, may cause malpresentation or impossible labor. (c) Labor pains weak and inefficient. (d) Often severe pains and rupture of uterus. (e) Submucous tumors may protrude before or after birth. (f) Placenta may be retained. (g) Tumor may be infected postpartum. (h) Knee-chest position helps patient, if tumor is in pelvis. (i) If in fundus, delivery is through vagina, if not, cesarean section may be needed. (j) Control hemorrhage by packing.

UTERUS, CANCER OF (a) Extremely rare in pregnancy, growth increases with pregnancy. (b) May produce sterility or abortion, hemorrhage, sepsis. (c) Detected by size, intermittent bleeding, purulent discharge, vaginal or Papannicolaou smear, or cervical or endometrial biopsy.

UTERUS, RUPTURE OF, IN PREGNANCY (a) Rare but serious. (b) Etiology weakness of uterine wall, or obstruction. (c) Scars may be cause of weakness of wall. (d) May be spontaneous or traumatic. (e) Child and amniotic sac may be expelled into peritoneal cavity. (f) Spontaneous rupture may occur without warning. (g) Abdominal pains, shock, hemorrhage may occur. (h) Child easily palpated. (i) Active movements of child which cease with death ensuing. (j) Obstruction usually precedes symptoms. (k) Combat shock and hemorrhage; salt solutions, etc.

SUBINVOLUTION The lack of involution of the uterus following childbirth. It is manifested by a large uterus and a continuation of lochia rubra beyond the usual time. The factors in its causation are usually puerperal infection, multiparity, overdistention of the uterus by multiple pregnancy or polyhydramnios, lack of lactation, malposition of the uterus, and retained secundines. Involution is aided by being certain that the placenta is intact at the time of delivery, and the use of ecbolics to cause contraction of the uterus. Reposition of the uterus should be practiced when malposition is discovered.

- u. acollis.** Uterus without a cervix.
- u. arcuatus.** Uterus with a depressed arched fundus.
- u. bicornis.** Uterus in which the fundus is divided into 2 parts
- u. biformis.** Uterus in which the ext os is divided into 2 parts by a septum.
- u. bilocularis.** Uterus in which the cavity is divided into 2 parts by a partition.
- u., bipartite.** Uterus in which body is partially divided by a median septum
- u. cordiformis.** A heart-shaped uterus.
- u. didelphys.** Double uterus
- u. duplex.** A double uterus resulting from failure of union of mullerian ducts
- u., fetal.** One which is retarded in development and possessing an extremely long cervical canal
- u. gravid.** Pregnant uterus
- u. masculinus.** The prostatic utricle, *q v*
- u. parvicollis.** Normal uterus with disproportionately small vaginal portion
- u., prolapse of.** Downward displacement of uterus, the cervix sometimes protruding from the vaginal orifice
- u., pubescent.** An adult uterus which resembles a uterus of a prepuberal female
- u. septus.** SEE *u. bilocularis*
- u. unicornis.** Uterus which possesses only one lateral half and usually having only one uterine tube
- utricle** (û'trîk'l) [L *utriculus*, a little bag]. One of 2 sacs of the membranous labyrinth in the bony vestibule of the inner ear
- The utricle communicates with the semicircular ducts by 5 openings on posterior wall and with the sacculus and endolymphatic duct by an opening on ant wall. On its inner surface is an area of sensory epithelium, the *macula utriculi* containing cells which respond to movement of *otoliths* due to changes in position
- u., prostatic.** SYN' *uterus masculinus* A small blind pouch of the urethra extending into substance of prostate gland. It is a remnant of the embryonic mullerian duct
- u. of the urethra.** The prostatic vesicle of the male
- u. of vestibule.** Vestibular cavity connecting with the semicircular canals
- utricular** (û'trîk'û-lar) [L *utriculus*, a little bag] 1 Pert to the utricle 2. Like a bladder
- utriculitis** (û'trîk'û-lî'tîs) [L *utriculus*, a little bag, + G *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of the utricle, either that of the vestibule or the prostatic utricle
- utriculoplasty** (û'trîk'û-lô-plâs'tî) [' + G *plassein*, to form] Reduction of the uterus by excision of a longitudinal, wedge-shaped section
- utriculosacculus** (û'trîk'û-lô-sâk'û-lar) [' + *sacculus*, a small cavity]. Pert to the utricle and sacculus of the labyrinth
- u. duct.** A duct uniting the utricle and sacculus
- utriculus** (û'trîk'û-lûs) (L. *utriculus*, a little bag). A utricle, *q v*
- u. masculinus.** SEE' *utricle, prostatic*
- u. prostaticus.** SEE: *utricle, prostatic*
- utriform** (û'trî-form) [L. *uter, utri-*, a skin bag, + *forma*, shape]. Having a shape like a bottle
- uvea** (û'vê-â) [L. *uva*, grape]. The 2nd or vascular coat of the eye lying immediately beneath the sclera.
- It consists of iris, ciliary body and choroid, forming pigmented layer
- uveal** (û'vê-lî) [L. *uva*, grape] Pert to the middle coat of the eye, or uvea
- uveitic** (û'vê-lî'tîk) [L. *uva*, grape, + G. *-itis*, inflammation] Marked by or pert. to uveitis
- uveitis** (û'vê-lî'tîs) [' + G. *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of the iris, ciliary body, and choroid, or the entire uvea
- uveoparotitis** (û'vê-lô-pâr-ô-tî'tîs) [' + G. *para*, near, + *ous*, of-, ear, + *-itis*, inflammation]. Parotitis with uveitis
- uveoplasty** (û'vê-lô-plâs'tî) [' + G. *plassein*, to form] Reparative operation or the uvea
- uviofast** (û'vî-ô-fâst) Unaffected by ultraviolet radiation
- uvial** (û'vî-ôl) Glass which is unusually transparent to ultraviolet rays
- u. lamp.** Electric l with uvial glass globe
- uvioleze** (û'vê-ô-lîz) To use ultraviolet rays therapeutically
- uvioresistant** (û'vî-ô-rê-zîs'tânt). Resistant to effects of ultraviolet rays SYN *uviofast*
- uviosensitive** (û'vî-ô-sên-sî-tîv). Sensitive to effects of ultraviolet rays
- uvula** (û'vû-lâ) [L *uvula*, a little grape] Small, soft structure hanging from free edge of soft palate in midline above the root of the tongue. It is composed of muscle, connective tissue and mucous membrane
- RS *cion, cionitis, cionotomy, stapyle*
- u. of cerebellum.** A small lobule of the cerebellum lying on inferior surface of inf. vermis, anterior to the pyramis
- u. fissa.** A cleft uvula
- u. palatine.** SEE *uvula*
- u. vesicae.** BNA A median projection of mucous membrane of urinary bladder located immediately anterior to orifice of urethra
- uvulaptosis** (û'vû-lâp-tô'sîs) [' + G. *ptôsis*, a dropping] A relaxed condition of the uvula SYN *uvuloptosis*
- uvular** (û'vû-lar) [L. *uvula*, little grape] Pert. to the uvula
- uvularis** (û'vû-lâ-rîs) [L] The azygos uvulae muscle SEE' *Muscles, Table of, in Appendix*.
- uvulatome** (û'vû-lâ-tôm) [L *uvula*, little grape, + G. *tomê*, a cutting]. Instrument for removal of uvula
- uvulotomy** (û'vû-lât'ô-mî) [' + G. *tomê*, a cutting] Excision of the uvula.
- uvulitis** (û'vû-lî'tîs) [' + G. *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of the uvula.
- uvuloptosis** (û'vû-lôp-tô'sîs) [' + G. *ptôsis*, a dropping]. Relaxed condition of the palate
- uvulotome** (û'vû-lô-tôm) [' + G. *tome*, a cutting]. Instrument for performing uvulotomy SYN' *uvulatome*.
- uvulotomy** (û'vû-lôt'ô-mî) [' + G. *tomê*, a cutting] Amputation of the uvula



V. Abbr. for vision, visual acuity, *Vibrio*, and for volt SYMS for vanadium.

vaccigenous (vák-sj'én-ús) [L *vaccinus*, pert. to a cow + G *gennao*, to produce] Producing vaccine. SYN *vaccinogenous*

vaccin (vák'sín) [L *vaccinus*, pert. to a cow]. Any substance for inoculation against disease SYN *vaccine*

vaccina (vák-sín-á) [L *vaccinus*, pert. to a cow]. A disease resulting from inoculation with cowpox virus SYN *vaccinia*

Papules form about 3rd day after vaccination which change to umbilicated vesicles and then to pustules. They dry and form scabs which fall about the 21st day SEE *Paschen bodies*

vaccinal (vák'sín-ál) [L *vaccinus*, pert. to a cow]. Relating to vaccine or to vaccination

v. fever. A mild fever that may follow vaccination

vaccinate (vák'sín-át) [L *vaccinus*, pert. to a cow] 1 To inoculate with cowpox vaccine to prevent or mitigate an attack of smallpox 2 To inoculate with any vaccine to produce immunity against disease

vaccination (vák-sín-á'shùn) [L *vaccinus*, pert. to a cow] 1 Inoculation against smallpox 2 Inoculation with any vaccine as a preventive measure

Vaccination against smallpox was introduced by Edward Jenner in 1798

TIME OF PERFORMANCE. In normal infant of good health, about 4th month, unless definite exposure to smallpox is known, when vaccination should be performed regardless of age. It is advisable to undertake vaccination about every 5 years

METHOD Site of selection. Usually, the left arm, just above point of insertion of deltoid. Not advisable to vaccinate on leg, as secondary infections are much more likely to develop. If vaccination is performed on the leg, the outer muscles at the midthird are the proper point for inoculation. The skin should be cleansed with soap and water, then rendered aseptic by sponging with 95% alcohol and allowed to dry. The vaccine lymph is expelled from the capillary tube by means of a small rubber bulb, and a sterile needle is selected for the purpose of abrading the epidermis through the drop of vaccine. This may be readily accomplished by the multiple pressure method which consists of simply tapping the skin repeatedly with end of needle until the epidermis is denuded over an area no longer than the diameter of the shaft of an ordinary match. Cross scratching or vertical scratching with needle is totally unnecessary and often produces a needlessly large scar. Following inoculation, the area involved should be allowed to dry or protected from contact with clothing. Celluloid shields, or any appliance which encircles the arm and causes constriction not only inadvisable, but many times proves to be dangerous, inasmuch as possibilities of secondary infection are promoted by such appliances.

SYM. From the 3rd to the 5th day following inoculation, a papule should develop. This is surrounded by a red areola. By 6th to 7th day, the papule is converted into a pearly vesicle, the center of which becomes depressed. The surrounding tissue may be red and tender with considerable infiltration. From 10th to 12th day the vesicle becomes a pustule, when there may be some swelling and tenderness of the axillary glands, as well as elevation of temperature. From 12th to 25th day, the pustule passes through the stage of desiccation and scab drops off, leaving a pitted scar at its former site. A potent vaccine should always produce a reaction in a susceptible individual. The fact that the vaccination does not take in one who has never been successfully vaccinated, or who has never had smallpox, does not indicate that such an individual is immune.

RS' arm-to-arm v, autovaccination, autoraccine, vaccina, vaccine, variola v., accelerated. SYN *vaccinoid, secondary vaccinia*. That in which the whole course of the reaction is accelerated and shortened. Indicates partial immunity and is designated a "mild take"

v., primary. Vaccinia or "take" with results indicating absence of immunity.

v. rash. One sometimes following vaccination

vaccine (vák'sén) [L *vaccinus*, from *vacca*, a cow] Killed or modified live virus, bacteria, or rickettsiae prepared in suspension for inoculation. Used to prevent or treat certain infectious diseases

Vaccines are of four general classes (1) those containing living attenuated infectious organisms, (2) those containing infectious agents killed by physical or chemical means; (3) those containing soluble toxins of microorganisms, sometimes used as such, but generally forming toxoids, and (4) substances extracted from infectious agents

Examples of the first class are the BGG vaccine for tuberculosis and vaccines for smallpox and yellow fever

Examples of the 2nd class are vaccines used to protect human beings against typhoid fever, rabies, and whooping cough. Vaccines of this class have been prepared for use in preventing several other diseases including pneumonia, cholera, dysentery, undulant fever, and plague, but they are less reliable as preventives against these

In the 3rd class comes toxoid used in the prevention of diphtheria and tetanus.

Examples of the 4th class are capsular polysaccharides extracted from pneumococci

FUNCTION To stimulate the development in the body of specific defensive mechanism which results in more or less permanent protection against a disease. An attack of smallpox or diphtheria, for example, usually leaves the recovered patient permanently immune to those diseases. As a result of infection, the body succeeds in building up its own

defenses, so that a new infection causes no illness. A successful vaccine does same thing without risk of illness.

v., aqueous. V. employing physiological salt solution as the vehicle.

v., autogenous. Bacterial v. taken from the individual to be inoculated.

v., bacterial. Any substance for preventive inoculation, esp. a suspension of bacteria, killed or attenuated, in saline solution used for injection into body to induce development of active immunity to the same organism.

v., BCG. (Calmette - Guérin bacillus). Substance used in prophylactic vaccination of infants against tuberculosis with virulence reduced by repeated cultures on glycerinated ox bile.

v., Castaneda. V. against typhus fever.

v., heterologous. One prepared from organisms obtained from a source other than the person to be inoculated.

v., homologous. An autogenous vaccine, *q v.*

v., humanized. Vaccine obtained from vaccinia vesicles in human beings.

v., killed. One consisting of killed infectious agents.

v., mixed. One prepared from more than one infectious agent.

v., multivalent. A polyvalent vaccine, *q v.*

v., point. A needle or quill coated with vaccine lymph at its tip.

v., polyvalent. V. made from several strains of the same species of bacterium.

v., rabies. Vaccine prepared from fixed virus of rabies, used prophylactically following bite by a rabid animal. *See rabies.*

v., rash. One due to vaccination.

v., Salk. One against poliomyelitis.

v., Sabin. Oral poliomyelitis vaccine.

v., sensitized. V. made more active by treatment of the bacteria with their specific immune serum. *See serobacterin.*

v., smallpox. V. made from lymph of cowpox vesicles obtained from healthy vaccinated bovine animals.

v., stock. Bacterial v. made from same species as that causing the infection, but not autogenous.

v., TAB. A mixture of typhoid, paratyphoid A, and paratyphoid B vaccines.

v., therapy. Treatment of a disease by inoculation with a vaccine specific for that disease.

v., triple. (for typhoid). TAB vaccine.

v., virus. An emulsion containing substance from pustules of vaccinia used for inoculation.

vaccinia (vák-sín'l-á) [L. *vaccinus*, pert. to a cow]. A contagious disease resulting from inoculation with cowpox virus. Papules form about 3rd day after vaccination which change to umbilicated vesicles about the 5th day and then, at end of 1st week, to umbilicated pustules surrounded by red areola. They dry and form scabs, which fall about the 2nd week, leaving a white, pitted depression.

Inoculation with this virus confers upon man more or less immunity against smallpox.

RS' vaccination, variola, varicella.
vacciniform (vák-sín'l-form) [L. *vaccinus*, pert. to a cow, + *forma*, shape]. Of the nature of vaccinia or cowpox.

vacciniola (vák-sín-l-ó'lá) [L. diminutive of *vaccinia*, from *vaccinus*, pert. to a cow]. Secondary general eruption after local eruption from vaccine.

vaccinization (vák'sín-l-zá'shùn) [L. *vac-*

cinus, pert. to a cow]. Vaccination by repeated inoculations until the virus has no effect.

vaccinogenus (vák'sín-ó-jén-ús) [“ + *G. gennan*, to produce]. Producing vaccine or pert. to its production.

vaccinoid (vák'sín-óyd) A mild “take” *See vaccination, accelerated.*

vaccinothepapeutics, vaccinothepary (vák'sín-ó-thér-á-pu'tiks, -thér-á-pl) [“ + *G. therapeutiké*, treatment, + *G. therapeia*, treatment]. Treatment by injection of bacterial vaccines.

vacuolar (vák'ü-ó-lár) Pertaining to or possessing vacuoles.

v., degeneration. Swelling of cells with increase in number and size of vacuoles. Also called *parenchymous, albuminous, or hydropic degeneration, or cloudy swelling.*

vacuolated. Possessing or containing vacuoles.

vacuolation (vák'ü-ó-lá'shùn) [L. *vacuolum*, a tiny empty space]. Formation of vacuoles. *See vacuolization.*

vacuole (vák'ü-ól) [L. *vacuolum*, a tiny empty space]. A clear space in cell protoplasm filled with fluid or air.

v., plasmocrin. A vacuole present in cytoplasm of secretory cell which is filled with crystalloid material.

v., rhagiocrin. A vacuole present in cytoplasm of secretory cell which is filled with colloid material.

vacuolization (vák'ü-ó-liz-á'shùn) [L. *vacuolum*, a tiny space]. *See vacuolation.*

vacuome (vák'ü-óm) The internal reticular apparatus, *q v.*

vacuum (vák'ü-úm) [L. *vacuum*, empty]. A space exhausted of its air content.

v., treatment. Insertion of a limb in a partial vacuum.

v., tube. A vessel of insulating material (usually glass) provided with metal electrodes, which has been so highly evacuated that the residual gas does not affect the current passing bet. metal electrodes projecting from the outside.

vagabond's disease. Discoloration of skin caused by exposure and scratching due to presence of lice. *See pediculosis corporis melanoderma.*

vagal (vâ'gál) [L. *vagus*, wandering]. Pert. to the vagus nerve.

v., attack. A condition of dyspnea, cardiac distress, a fear of impending death, and a sinking sensation assumed to be the result of vasomotor spasm.

v., escape. Condition in which one or more beats of the heart occur even though the vagus nerve is being continuously stimulated. Stimulation of the vagus normally inhibits heart beat.

v., substance. Substance liberated at termination of vagus nerve fibers in the heart. *See acetylcholine.*

v., tone. Condition in which impulses over the vagus nerves exert a continuous inhibitory effect upon the heart.

vagina (vâ-jí'nâ) (pl. *vaginae, vaginas*) [L. *vagina*, sheath]. 1. A sheathlike part. 2. A musculomembranous tube which forms the passageway bet. the uterus and the external orifice.

ANAT. It is divided into 4 walls. 2 lateral, 1 ant., and 1 post. In the uppermost part, the cervix divides the vagina into 4 *forrices*, the 2 lateral, the anterior and the posterior.

The bladder is situated on the ant. wall of the vagina and the rectum is behind the post. wall. In a nulliparous woman all walls approximate each other, making an H shape. The vagina is lined by mucous membrane made up of aqua-

mous epithelium. It is surrounded by fascias which allow for easy distensibility. The blood supply of the vagina is furnished from the inferior vesical, inferior hemorrhoidal, and uterine arteries.

FUNCTION: A passage for the intromission of the penis, the reception of the semen, and for the discharge of the menstrual flow, also, for the delivery of the fruits of pregnancy.

v., bulb of. Small erectile body on each side of the vaginal vestibule. **SYN:** *bulbi vestibuli, Bartholin's glands.*

v. fibrosa tendinis. A fibrous sheath surrounding a tendon which is confined to an osseous groove.

v. masculinus. The prostatic utricle, *q v*

v. mucosa tendinis. A synovial sheath which develops about a tendon.

v., septate. Congenital condition in which the vagina is divided longitudinally into two parts. Division may be partial or complete.

vagina, words pert. to: acrocely, bulbi vestibuli, "colp-" words, Duverney's gland, "elvir-" words, endocervicitis, enterocoele, esthiomene, fistula, fornix, fourchette, gynatresia, hemato-colpometra, hydrocolpos, hymen, kysthoptosis, leukorrhoea, lochiocolpos, pachycolpismus, pachyvagininitis, paravaginal, pronaus, supravaginal, transvaginal, "vagin-" words.

vaginal (vāj'in-āl) [L. *vagina*, sheath]. Pert to the vagina or to any enveloping sheath.

v. hysterectomy. Excision of uterus through vagina.

vaginalectomy (vāj'in-āl-ēk'tō-mī) [" + *G. ektomē*, excision] Excision of the tunica vaginalis. **SYN:** *vaginectomy*.

vaginitis (vāj'in-āl-ī'tis) [L. *vagina*, sheath, + *G. -itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of *tunica vaginalis testis*.

vaginate (vāj'in-āt) [L. *vagina*, sheath]. Sheathed.

vaginectomy (vāj'in-ēk'tō-mī) [L. *vagina*, sheath, + *G. ektomē*, excision] 1 Resection of *tunica vaginalis*. 2 Excision of the vagina or a part of it.

vaginocoline (vāj'in-īk'ō-līn) [" + *colere*, to dwell] Living in the vagina, as microorganisms.

vaginismus (vāj'in-īz'mūs) [L.] Painful spasm of vagina from contraction of the vaginal walls preventing coitus.

It may indicate neurotic aversion to the act. Extraordinary hyperesthesia of nerve supply to mucous membrane of vagina at or near site of the hymen, resulting in spasmodic constriction of sphincter vaginae muscle, preventing coitus. May also be due to local trauma, ulceration, lack of physiological lubrication, vaginitis, menopausal involution, or congenital malformation.

SYM: Extreme sensitiveness. Spasmodic closure of vaginal orifice on slightest touch. In severe cases, sterility.

TREATMENT: Psychotherapy; correction of primary causative factors; education correcting misinformation and fear.

v., mental. V. resulting from repugnance to cohabitation.

v., posterior. V. due to contraction of the levator ani muscle.

vaginitis (vāj'in-ī'tis) [L. *vagina*, sheath, + *G. -itis*, inflammation] 1. Inflammation of a sheath. 2. Inflammation of vagina.

At first acute; unless promptly treated assumes chronic form. Erysipelatous

and erythematous inflammation may cause intensely red, painful, elevated, more or less extensive patches.

v. adhaesiva. Inflammation with mucous membrane exfoliation causing adhesions and partial obliteration of the vaginal lumen.

v., atrophic. **SYN:** *postmenopausal or senile vaginitis*. That following the menopause, whether natural or artificial.

v., diphtheric. V. with membranous exudate.

v., emphysematous. V. with gas in connective tissues.

v., glandular. V. when the follicles alone seem affected, when mucous membrane shows no traces of change and when secretion appears more copious and of a yellowish-white or grayish color.

v., granular. V. with infiltrated cells and enlarged papillae. The most common form of v.

v., papulous. Vagina and neck of womb covered with papulae or follicles more or less developed or resembling fleshy granulations.

v., postmenopausal. Atrophic vaginitis, *q v*. Usually due to insufficient estrogens.

v., pustulous. May result from appearance of pustules in persons affected with pustulous affections of the skin.

v., senile. Atrophic vaginitis, *q v*.

v., testis. Inflammation of the tunica vaginalis of the testis.

v., Trichomonas vaginalis. That associated with, or caused by infection by *Trichomonas vaginalis*, a flagellate protozoan.

v., vesicular. V. from extension of eczema from vulva to the vagina.

SYM: Feeling of heat and burning in vagina and vulva; feeling of aching and sense of weight in perineum; frequent desire to urinate; pain and throbbing in pelvic region of abdomen, profuse leukorrhoea, which may be purulent, offensive and acrid, excoriation of vulva and external adjacent parts. In chronic cases same set of symptoms exist but lesser degree.

vaginoabdominal (vāj'in-ō-āb-dōm'in-āl) [L. *vagina*, sheath, + *abdominalis*, abdominal] Relating to the vagina and abdomen.

vaginocele (vāj'in-ō-sēl) [" + *G. kēlē*, hernia] Vaginal hernia. **SYN:** *colpocoele*.

vaginodynia (vāj'in-ō-dīn'ī-ā) [" + *G.odynē*, pain] Pain in the vagina.

vaginofixation (vāj'in-ō-fīks-ā'shun) [" + *fixatio*, a fixing] 1. Process of rendering the vagina immovable. 2. Attachment of uterus to vaginal peritoneum.

vaginogenic (vāj'in-ō-jēn'īk) [" + *G. genan*, to produce] Developed in the vagina.

vaginography (vāj'in-ōg'rā-fī) [" + *G. graphem*, to write] The taking of x-ray pictures of the vagina.

vaginolabial (vāj'in-ō-lā'bī-āl) [" + *labium*, lip]. Relating to the vagina and the labia. **SYN:** *vaginovulvar, vulbovaginial*.

vaginometer (vāj'in-ōm-ē-tēr) [L. *vagina*, sheath, + *G. metron*, a measure]. Device for measuring the length and expansion of the vagina.

vaginomycosis (vāj'in-ō-mī-kō'sis) [" + *G. mykēs*, fungus, + *-ōsis*, disease]. A fungus infection (mycosis) of the vagina.

vaginoperineal (vāj'in-ō-pēr-ī-nē-āl) [" +

G perinaion, perineum]. Relating to the vagina and perineum.

vaginoperineorrhaphy (vāj'īn-ō-pēr-l-nō-ō-āi-ī) [' + ' + raphē, a sewing]. Repair of a perineal laceration in the vagina. **SYN** colpoperineorrhaphy.

vaginoperineotomy (vāj'īn-ō-pēr-l-nō-ōt'-ō-mī) [' + ' + tomē, a cutting]. Separation of the vagina and perineum.

vaginoperitoneal (vāj'īn-ō-pēr-l-tō-nē-āl) [' + G *peritonaion*, peritoneum]. Relating to the vagina and peritoneum.

vaginopexy (vā-jī'nō-pēk'-sī) [' + G *pēxis*, fixation]. Fixation of the vagina. **SYN** colpoperxy.

vaginoplasty (vā-jī'nō-plās'tī) [L *vagina*, sheath, + G *plassein*, to form]. Reparative surgery on the vagina.

vaginoscope (vāj'īn-ō-skōp) [' + G *skopein*, to examine]. Instrument for inspection of the vagina.

vaginoscopy (vāj-l'n-ōs'kō-pl) [' + G *skopein*, to examine]. Visual examination of the vagina.

vaginotome (vāj'īnō-tōm) [' + G *tomē*, a cutting]. An instrument for making an incision in the vaginal walls.

vaginotomy (vāj-l'n-ōt'-ō-mī) [' + G *tomē*, a cutting]. Incision of vagina.

vaginovesical (vāj'īn-ō-vēs'īk-āl) [' + *vesica*, bladder]. Relating to the vagina and the bladder. **SYN** vesicovaginal.

vaginovulvar (vāj'īn-ō-vul'var) [' + *vulva*, a covering]. Pert. to the vulva and vagina.

vagitus (vā-jī'tūs) [L *vagire*, to squall]. First cry of newly born infant.

v. uterinus. Crying of the fetus before birth when membrane has been ruptured permitting passage of air into the uterus.

v. vaginalis. Cry of a child or infant with head still in the vagina.

vagomimetic (vā'gō-mīm-ē'tīk) [L *vagus*, wandering + G *mimetikos*, imitating]. Resembling action of stimulated vagus nerve.

vagosympathetic (vā'gō-sīm-nā-thēt'īk) [' + G *sympathētikos*, suffering with]. The cervical sympathetic and the vagus nerves considered together.

vagotomy (vā-gōt'-ō-mī) [' + G *tomē*, a cutting]. Section of the vagus nerve.

vagotonia (vā-gō-tōnī-ā) [L *vagus*, wandering, + G *tonos*, tone]. Hyperirritability of vagus nerve resulting in a condition marked by spastic tendency in smooth muscles, fatigue, nervousness, and vasomotor instability.

vagotonic (vā'gō-tōn'īk) [' + G *tonos*, tone]. Pertaining to vagotonia.

vagotropic (vā'gō-trop'īk) [' + G *tropos*, a turning]. Acting upon the vagus nerve.

vagotropism (vā-gōt'rō-plīzm) [' + ' + -ismos, condition]. Affinity for the vagus nerve, as a drug.

vagrant (vā'grānt) [L *vagrans*, from *vagāre*, to wander]. 1. Wandering from place to place, as the leukocytes. 2. A vagabond.

v's. disease. Cutaneous discoloration and irritation caused by filth and body lice. **SYN** *vagabond's disease*.

vagus (vā'gūs) (pl. *vagi*) [L *vagus*, wandering]. The pneumogastric or 10th cranial nerve.

It is a mixed nerve having motor and sensory functions and a wider distribution than any of the cranial nerves.

v. pneumonia. P caused by trauma of the vagus nerve.

v. pulse. A slow pulse caused by the slowing action of the heart due to in-

hibition of the vagus nerve. **SEE**: *vagotomy*, *vagotonia*.

valence, **valency** (vāl'ēns, -lēn-sī) [L *valens*, powerful]. 1 Property of an element or radical combining with or replacing other elements or radicals in definite proportion. 2 Degree of the combining power or replacing power of an element or radical, the hydrogen atom being unit of comparison.

The number indicates how many atoms of hydrogen can unite with 1 atom of another element.

SEE: *artiad*, *atomicity*.

Valentin's ganglion (vāl'ēn-tēn) A small ganglion at junction of mid and post branches of the sup dental plexus.

valeudinarian (vāl-e-tū-dīn-ā'ri-ān) [L *valeudinarius*, pert to ill health]. 1. Sickly, ailing. 2 One subject to frequent illness, or feebleness. **SYN** *invalid*.

valgus (vāl'gūs) [L *valgus*, bowlegged]. 1 A term denoting position meaning bent outward or twisted, applied especially to deformities in which a part is bent outward, as *talipes valgus*, *q v*, *hallux valgus*, *q v*.

valine (vāl'ēn, vāl'ēn). An amino acid derived from protein decomposition $C_6H_{11}NO_2$.

vallate (vāl'āt) [L *vallātus*, walled]. Having a rim around a depression.

v. papilla. A circumvallate papilla; one of a group of papillae forming a V-shaped row on post dorsal surface of tongue.

vallecula (vāl-lēk'ū-lā) [L *vallecula*, a depression]. A depression or crevice.

v. cerebelli. BNA A deep fissure on inf surface of the cerebellum.

v. epiglottica. Depression lying lateral to the median epiglottic fold and separating it from the pharyngo-epiglottic fold.

v. ova'fa. A depression in the liver in which rests the gallbladder.

v. syl'vii. A depression marking beginning of the fissure of Sylvius.

v. un'guis. Fold of skin in which the proximal and lateral edges of the nails are imbedded.

Vallet's mass (vāl-ā'). Mass of ferrous carbonate, containing 36% ferrous carbonate.

USES In simple anemia.
DOSE 3-5 gr (0.2-0.3 Gm).

valley of the cerebellum (vāl'ē). Hollow on inf surface of cerebellum. **SYN** *vallecula cerebelli*.

valium unguis (vāl'ium ung'wis) BNA Fold of skin overlapping the nail.

Valsalva's experiment (vāl-sāl'vā). Attempted forced expiration with glottis closed. Results in reduced venous return and a drop in arterial pressure.

V's. maneuver. V's experiment, *q v*.

V's. sinuses. Three dilations in wall of the aorta behind the flaps of the three aortic semilunar valves.

valvate (vāl'vāt) [L *valva*, valve]. Pert. to or provided with valves. **SYN**: *valvular*.

valve (vāl'v) [L *valva*, a fold]. Any one of various structures for temporarily closing an orifice or passage, or for allowing movement of fluid in 1 direction only.

v., aortic. The semilunar valve preventing regurgitation at the entrance of the aorta to the heart, composed of 3 segments.

v., bicuspid. Valve closing orifice bet. left cardiac atrium and left ventricle.

v., ileocecal. Valve bet ileum and large intestine to prevent regurgitation

of intestinal contents; composed of 2 membranous folds.

v., mitral. Bicuspid valve, *q.v.*

v., pulmonary. Valve composed of 3 cusps separating pulmonary artery and right ventricle

v., pyloric. Prominent circular membranous fold at pyloric orifice of the stomach.

v., semilunar. Valve bet heart and the aorta and valve bet. the heart and the pulmonary artery.

v., tricuspid. Valve bet the right cardiac atrium and right ventricle

v. tube. An electric valve consisting of a vacuum tube having for 1 electrode a hot filament

v. of Varolius. Ileocecal valve, *q.v.*

valvotomy [L *valva*, a fold, + *G. tome*, a cutting] **SYN** *dichotomy* Incision into a valve, esp Houston's valves of the rectum

valvula (vāl'vū-lā) [L *valvula*, a tiny fold] A valve, specifically a small valve

v. bicuspidalis. BNA Valve bet left cardiac atrium and left ventricle.

v. coll. BNA. Valve bet ileum and large intestine.

v. pylori. BNA Prominent mucosal fold at pyloric entrance of the stomach

v. semilunaris. BNA Valve separating heart and aorta and heart and pulmonary artery

v. tricuspidalis. Valve bet the right atrium and right ventricle of the heart

valvulae conniventes (vāl'vū-lē kon-nī-vēn'tēs) [L.] Circular membranous folds projecting into lumen of small intestine, they do not disappear on distention of bowel, and act by retarding passage of the food along the bowel, they also provide a greater absorbing area. **SYN** *phica circularis*

valvular (vāl'vū-lar) [L *valvula*, a small fold]. Relating to or having a valve. **SYN** *valvate*

valvulitis (vāl'vū-lī'tis) ["" + *G. -itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of a valve, especially a cardiac valve. **SYN** *dichiditis*.

valvulotome (vāl'vū-lō-tōm) ["" + *G. tomē*, a cutting]. An instrument for incising a valve

valvulotomy (vāl'vū-lōt'ō-mī) ["" + *G. tomē*, a cutting] Process of cutting through a valve, as a too rigid rectal fold **SYN** *valvotomy*.

vanadium (vān-ā'dī-ūm). A light gray metallic element **SYMB:** V At. wt 50.95, at no 23

van Buren's disease (vān bū'rēn). Induration of the corpora cavernosa.

van den Bergh's test. A direct or indirect test to detect the presence of bilirubin in blood serum in assumed cases of obstructive jaundice or impaired liver functioning.

vanillism (vān-il'iz-m). Irritation of the skin, mucous membranes and conjunctiva sometimes experienced by workers handling vanilla.

van Swieten's solution (vān swē'tēn). Mercuric chloride 1, alcohol 100, distilled water 900.

vapor (vā'por) [L. vapor, smoke]. 1 Gaseous state of any substance. 2 Medicinal substance for administration in form of inhaled vapor.

v. bath. Exposure of body to hot vapor.

v. cabinet. Cabinet in which to give vapor baths.

v. douche. Treatment with a jet of hot vapor

See: *halitus, nebulization.*

vaporium (vā-pō'rī-ūm) [L. *vaporium*]. Apparatus for applying hot or cold or medicated vapors

vaporization (vā'por-i-zā'shūn) [L. *vapor*, smoke]. 1. The conversion of a liquid or solid into vapor 2 Therapeutic use of a vapor. **SYN** *nebulization*

vaporizer (vā'por-iz-ēr) [L. *vapor*, smoke]. Device for converting liquids into a vapor spray.

vaporoie (vā'pō-rōi). 1. An ampule or capsule of glass containing a single dose of a volatile drug for inhalation. 2. Trade name of a glass ampule.

vaporous (vā'por-ūs) [L. *vapor*, smoke]. Consisting of, pert. to, or producing vapors

Vaquez's disease (vā-kā'). Continuous excessive erythrocyte formation by the diseased bone marrow with enlargement of the spleen

V's. nodes. Small painful nodules occurring on tips of fingers in cases of bacterial endocarditis

varicella (var-i-sel'ā) [L. *varicella*, a tiny spot] An acute, highly contagious disease characterized by an eruption that makes its appearance in crops and passes through successive stages of macules, papules, vesicles, and crusts **SYN** *chickenpox*

ETIOI. A virus which resembles the virus of herpes zoster in morphology and antigenic properties. May occur at any age, though far less common in adults than in children. Epidemics most frequent in winter and spring. One attack nearly always confers immunity.

INCUBATION 14 to 21 days

SYM. Onset There may be but slight elevation of temperature, followed within 24 hours by appearance of the eruption after which time temperature usually rises still further. Eruption first appears on back and chest, crops continuing to make their appearance for a period of from 2 to 3 days on an average

Each crop requires about 36 hours to pass through the several stages. Because of this, in the same general locality, macules, papules, vesicles and crusts may be found side by side. Lesions are superficial and rupture very easily

They have a tendency to be avoid and on the chest their distribution is often particularly marked along the course of the intercostal nerves. Some, though possibly few, scars nearly always remain as evidence of a chickenpox attack. The extremities are relatively free as compared with the trunk

COMPLICATIONS Secondary infections, due to scratching, which may result in abscess formation, or at times development of erysipelas or even septicemia. Occasionally lesions in the vicinity of the larynx may cause edema of the glottis and threaten the life of the patient. Encephalitis is a rare complication.

DIFFERENTIAL DIA. Confusion bet. this disease and smallpox is responsible for the chief importance given chickenpox

Impetigo, dermatitis herpetiformis, herpes zoster, and furunculosis may require consideration.

PROG: Always favorable except in a very severe type which is described as varicella gangraenosa. In this variety, gangrene may develop about the site of the lesions.

TREATMENT: Isolation. Restrain the hands in the case of infants or young children in order that the lesions may not be scratched. Use of calamine lotion locally may alleviate irritation. Ordi-

narily, no internal remedies are necessary. The usual duration of the disease is from 2 to 3 weeks. Cases usually classed as contagious until the skin is free of all crusts. Except in those cases suffering from one of the few complications that may occur, a soft diet for the first few days and a general diet later will be found suitable.

v. gangrenosa. V in which necrosis occurs around the vesicles resulting in gangrenous ulceration

v. inoculate. That resulting from vaccination with fluid from vesicles of varicella lesions

varices (var'is-ez) (Sing varix) [L *varix*, dilated veins]. Enlarged twisted veins.

variciform (vâr-is'f-orm) [L *varix*, varic-, a twisted vein, + *forma*, shape]. Resembling a varix. SYN *varicose*.

varicoblepharon (vâr-i-kô-blêf'â-ron) [" + G. *blepharon*, eyelid]. Varicose tumor of the eyelid.

varicocele (vâr-i-kô-sêl) [L *varix*, varic-, a twisted vein, + G. *kêlê*, hernia]. Enlargement of the veins of the spermatic cord (spermatic plexus), occurring in adolescents and young men, most commonly on the left side. SYN *scrotocele*.

SYM. Vessels on affected side of scrotum are full, feeling like a bundle of worms, sometimes purplish in color. Dull ache along the cord. Testis oversensitive, slight dragging sensation in groin, hypochondriacal outlook, defective morale.

TREATMENT: Sexual hygiene. Suspensory. Surgery if insisted upon and to patient's benefit.

v., ovarian. Varicosity of veins of the ovarian or pampiniform plexus of the broad ligament.

v., utero-ovarian. Varicosity of the veins of the ovarian (pampiniform) plexus and uterine plexus of the broad ligament.

varicocelethomy (vâr-i-kô-sê-lêk'tô-mî) [L *varix*, varic-, twisted vein, + G. *kêlê*, hernia, + *ektomê*, excision]. Excision of portion of scrotal sac with ligation of the dilated veins to relieve varicocele.

varicography (vâr-i-kôg'râ-fî) [" + G. *graphein*, to write]. X-ray photography of varicose veins.

varicomphalus (vâr-ik-ôm'fâl-ûs) [" + G. *omphalos*, navel]. Varicose tumor of the navel.

varicophlebitis (vâr'i-kô-flê-bî-tîs) (" + G. *phleps*, *phleb-*, vein, + *-itis*, inflammation). Phlebitis combined with varicose veins.

varicose (vâr'i-kôs). Pert to varices, distended, swollen, noting veins.

v. veins. Enlarged twisted veins most commonly found on leg and thigh.

ETIOLOG. Congenitally defective venous valves, pregnancy, occupations requiring standing positions, and obesity.

SYM. Pain in feet and ankles, swelling, ulcers on skin. Severe bleeding, if a vein is injured.

F. A. TREATMENT: Elevation of extremity and gentle pressure over wound will always stop bleeding. The use of a tourniquet is undesirable. Sterile dressing should be held in place with a firm bandage. Patient should not be permitted to walk for some time.

GENERAL: Rest, elevation of extremity, and use of an external support such as an elastic bandage or stocking. Unna's paste boots recommended for elderly or debilitated persons. Injection of sclerosing solutions may be utilized for small varicosities. High ligation and

removal of vein by stripping may be necessary for major varicosities

RS *circumcysis*, *circodesis*, *circosomphalos*, *circotomy*.

varicosity (vâr-i-kôs'i-tî) [L *varix*, varic-, vein] 1 Condition of being varicose.

2. A swollen, twisted vein. SYN *varix*.

varicotomy (vâr-i-kôt'ô-mî) [" + G. *tomê*, a cutting]. Excision of a varicose vein.

varicula (vâr-ik'û-lâ) [L *varicula*, a tiny dilated vein] A small varix, esp a varicose dilation of the veins of mucous membrane covering ant surface of the eye.

vari'ety. A subdivision of a species

variola (vâr-rô'ô-lâ) [*variola*, a small spot]. An acute contagious disease characterized by a prodromal stage during which the constitutional symptoms are usually severe, and followed by an eruption which passes through the successive stages of macules, papules, vesicles, pustules, and crusts. SYN *smallpox*.

ETIOLOG. Causative agent is a virus, which closely resembles the vaccinia virus. More common during colder seasons. No age exempt. May occur in utero. No preference as to sex. Acquired chiefly by direct contact with patient. May also be spread through the handling of articles contaminated by the patient. Susceptibility practically universal in those unprotected by proper vaccination, or before a first attack of smallpox, although second attacks have been reported.

INCUBATION. Seven to 14 days. Occasionally longer; average time, 10 to 12 days.

SYM. Onset abrupt with chill or chilliness. Headache usually frontal, intense lumbar pains, elevation of temperature, which may rise to 104° or higher, nausea, or more frequently vomiting. Fever remains high until evening of 3rd or morning of 4th day, when it falls sharply, often to normal.

With drop in temperature, the eruption makes its appearance, coming out first as a rule, about the face, and soon afterward on extremities and to lesser extent on trunk. Eruption is of same character in any one general location, in this respect differing markedly from eruption of chickenpox.

About 2nd day of eruption, the macules become papular, and from 3rd to 5th day these papules become vesicles. The vesicles increase in size and from 7th to 8th day, well developed pustules are present, having appearance of being deep-seated and areola may, or may not, be markedly evident.

The fever of suppuration, so commonly referred to, which is generally anticipated at the time pustules develop, is not always present in the discrete type of smallpox. From 8th to 11th day desiccation occurs and by end of 21st day in the average discrete case the skin is likely to be free of crusts. The customary observation that smallpox papules when found on the palmar or plantar surfaces feel like shot underneath the skin is a fact to which too much importance is commonly attached.

Preceding eruption of smallpox, a leukocytosis is not present. However, albuminuria may be noted. It may always be expected that the lesions will predominate on the head and extremities, the trunk being relatively free in the discrete type.

The lesions of smallpox, being deep-seated, do not rupture easily, for two

reasons. First, the smallpox lesion is not single celled, but multilocular. Second, because of a deeper invasion, there is a thicker protective covering. It is because of the first of these reasons that the smallpox lesion does not collapse when pricked by a needle. If properly treated, the majority of discrete cases will show little evidence of the disease some months after recovery.

Pitting is not an inevitable misfortune in all cases, but depends principally on extent to which the true skin is involved. However, though pitting does not occur, marked pigmentation may exist at the sites of the lesions and continue to attract attention for many weeks following recovery from an acute attack.

Prodromal rashes sometimes make their appearance before the true eruption of smallpox, and when present, may be mistaken for either measles or scarlet fever. These rashes, which may develop soon after the onset, bear no significance to the severity of the attack which is to follow. Several other types are described and often classified under one heading—the malignant. Of these, the principal ones are the confluent and the hemorrhagic.

COMPLICATIONS. Abscesses, iritis, conjunctivitis, cervical adenitis, nephritis, and pneumonia are among the more common ones.

PROG. In modified and discrete smallpox, the outcome may be considered favorable in practically all instances. In confluent smallpox, recovery is always doubtful and in the hemorrhagic types, death is almost inevitable.

TREATMENT. *Prophylactic.* Successful vaccination against smallpox is an absolute preventive. However, this should always be repeated in the presence of an epidemic or when knowledge of recent exposure is possessed.

General. Absolute isolation of patient in a cool, well-ventilated room. If there are many lesions on mucous membranes a liquid diet may be essential. In the discrete type, patient need not be limited as to diet, unless there is some contraindication. Plenty of water, fruit juices and vegetables should be given. Milk is often soothing as well as nourishing in those cases in which the throat symptoms are severe. Cathartics or laxatives as indicated.

Closest attention should be given to the eyes. For washing the eyes a saturated boric acid solution and sometimes the addition of some silver salt as well. It is not advisable to use ointments on the skin before desiccation is complete, as such treatment only blocks the surface and increases likelihood of abscess formation.

The itching commonly associated with smallpox is seldom complained of, when present, calamine lotion may be applied. In the confluent type, weak iodine baths, or weak permanganate tubbings are often necessary not merely for cleansing skin but for purpose of acting as a deodorant.

v., black. Same as *hemorrhagic v.*

v., coherent. V. in which pustules are not confluent, but coalesce at edges.

v., confluent. V. in which pustules run together. In confluent smallpox, the onset may be no different than in the discrete variety.

However, as eruption develops, lesions are so numerous that their presentation

may be mistaken for measles. As this eruption progresses, the lesions enlarge until destroyed by breaking down of their walls and so pustular material flows together into small pools.

The temperature does not show the same remission as in the discrete type, the toxemia is much more profound, the throat symptoms are likely to be unusually severe, and swallowing may be practically impossible.

Lesions frequently develop on the conjunctiva, or even on the cornea itself, resulting in the destruction of sight. Death may be due directly to profound toxemia, or to a complicating anemia. Delirium of a violent character is common in these cases, which frequently die between the 7th and 12th day of eruption. Death, however, is not inevitable, and if patient recovers, severe pitting is likely to remain.

v., discrete. V. when pustules are distinct.

v., hemorrhagic. V. with hemorrhage into the vesicles.

In the hemorrhagic type, following customary onset, an extensive eruption of skin may develop, suggestive of scarlet fever. Profuse subconjunctival hemorrhages, profuse hemorrhages from nose and mouth may develop and patient die within 24 to 48 hours with no prior loss of consciousness. In some cases of hemorrhagic smallpox, there may be seen only a few, or sometimes many spots, followed by death within 24 hours of their appearance. In still a 3rd type of the hemorrhagic variety lesions progress in the customary manner until pustular stage is reached, when hemorrhages take place in the lesions. Cases of this kind are not necessarily fatal in comparison with the 2 preceding hemorrhagic varieties mentioned.

v., malignant. A fatal form of hemorrhagic v. q v.

v., modified. Type of the disease commonly called varioloid. Case of modified smallpox seen in patients who have been vaccinated some years previously, but have not retained a complete immunity to the disease.

As a result, the infection is usually mild as to number and character of lesions, though at times the onset is somewhat severe.

variolar (vār'ī-ōl-ar). Pertaining to smallpox.

variolate (vār'tī-ō-lāt) [L. *variola*, a tiny mark]. 1. To vaccinate with smallpox virus. 2. Having lesions like those of smallpox.

variolation, variolization (vār-i-ō-lā'shūn, vār-i-ō-il-zā'shūn) [L. *variola*, a tiny spot]. Inoculation with smallpox.

varioloïd (vār'tī-ō-loïd) [" + G. *eidos*, form]. 1. Resembling smallpox. 2. Pert. to varioloid. 3. A mild but contagious type of smallpox in those who have had smallpox or have been vaccinated.

variolous (vār'tī-ō-lūs) [L. *variola*, a tiny mark]. Relating to smallpox.

varix (vār'iks) [L. *varix*, a dilated twisted vein]. 1. A tortuous dilatation of a vein. **SEX:** varicose veins. 2. Less commonly, dilatation of an artery or lymph vessel.

v., aneurysmal. A direct communication bet. an artery and a varicose vein without an intervening sac.

v., chyle. A varix of a lymphatic vessel which conveys chyle.

v., lymphaticus. Dilatation of lymphatic vessel.

v., turbinal. Permanent dilatation of veins of turbinate bodies.

varolian (vā-rō'li-ān). Relating to the pons Varolii.

v. bend. Ant. extension of hindgut on its ventral surface in the fetus.

varus (vā'rūs) [L. *varus*, bent inward].

1. Turned inward; bowlegged. 2. A condition in which a clubfooted person walks on outer border of the foot. SYN: *talipes varus*.

vas (vās) (pl. *vasa*) [L. *vas*, vessel].

A vessel or duct.

v. aberrans. 1. A narrow tube varying in length from 1½ to 14 inches, occasionally found connected with the lower part of the canal of the epididymis or with the commencement of the vas deferens. 2. Vestige of the biliary ducts sometimes found in the liver.

v. afferens. An afferent vessel of a lymph node.

v. afferens glomeruli. The afferent arteriole which conveys blood to the glomerulus of a renal corpuscle.

v. capillare. BNA A capillary blood vessel.

v. deferens. The excretory duct of the testis, the continuation of the epididymis, terminating at *ductus ejaculatorius* at prostatic urethra. SYN: *ductus deferens*.

RS Ampullitis, cord, spermatic, deferentitis.

v. lymphaticum. BNA One of the vessels carrying the lymph.

v. prominens. BNA Blood vessel on the cochlea's accessory spiral ligament.

v. spirale. A large blood vessel beneath the tunnel of corti in the basilar membrane.

vasa (vā'sā) (sing. *vas*) [L. *vas*, vessel].

v. afferentia. The lymphatic vessels entering a lymph node.

v. bre'via. Branches of the splenic artery going to greater curvature of the stomach.

v. efferentia. 1. Lymphatics which leave a lymph node. 2. Excretory ducts of the testis to the head of the epididymis.

v. prae'via. The blood vessels of the cord presenting before the fetus.

v. rec'ta. 1. Tubules which become straight prior to entering the mediastinum testis. 2. Straight collecting tubules of the kidney.

v. vaso'rum. BNA Tiny blood vessels which are distributed to walls of larger veins and arteries.

v. vortico'sa. Stellate veins of the choroid, carrying blood to the sup. ophthalmic vein.

vasal (vā'sāl) [L. *vas*, vessel]. Relating to a vas or vessel.

vascular (vās'kü-lār) [L. *vasculum*, a small vessel]. Pert. to or composed of blood vessels.

v. reflex. Constriction or dilation of vascular trunk or area resulting from mental or physical irritation.

v. system. The heart, blood vessels, lymphatics and their parts considered collectively.

It includes the pulmonary and portal systems.

v. tuft. One of the vascular processes on the chorion in the fetus at an early stage of development. SYN: *villi*, *chorion*.

v. tumor. One containing dilated blood vessels. SYN: *angioma*, *telangioma*.

vascularization (vās'kü-lā-rī-zā'shūn) [L. *vasculum*, a tiny vessel]. Development of new blood vessels in a structure.

vascularize (vās'kü-lā-rīz) [L. *vasculum*, a tiny vessel]. To become vascular by development of new blood vessels.

vasculitis (vās'kü-lī'tis) [' + *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of a vessel. SYN: *angitis*.

vasculum (vās'kü-lūm) [L. a small vessel]. A tiny vessel.

vasectomy (vās-ék'tō-mī) [L. *vas*, vessel, + *G. ektomē*, excision]. Removal of all or a segment of the vas deferens.

vasifactive (vās-l-fāk'tiv) [' + *facere*, to make]. Forming new vessels. SYN: *vaso-factive*, *vasoformative*.

vasiform (vās'f-form) [' + *forma*, shape]. Resembling a tubular structure or vas. SYN: [L.] Combining form meaning a vessel, as a blood vessel.

vasoconstrictive (vās'ō-kōn-strīk'tiv) [L. *vas*, vessel, + *constrictus*, bound]. Causing constriction of the blood vessels.

vasoconstrictor (vās'ō-kōn-strīk'tor) [' + *constrictor*, a binder]. 1. Causing constriction of blood vessels. 2. That which constricts or narrows the caliber of blood vessels, as a drug or a nerve.

vasodentin(e) (vās'ō-dēn-tēn) [' + *dentinus*, pert. to a tooth]. Modified dentine provided with blood capillaries.

vasodepression (vās'ō-dē-prēsh'ūn) [' + *depressio*, a pushing down]. Vasomotor depression or collapse.

vasodepressor (vās'ō-dē-prēs'sor) [L. *vas*, vessel, + *depressor*, that which pushes down]. 1. Having a depressing influence on the circulation, lowering blood pressure by dilatation of blood vessels. 2. An agent which depresses circulation.

vasodilatation (vās'ō-dī-lā-tā'shūn) [' + *dilatāre*, to widen]. Dilatation of blood vessels, esp. small arteries and arterioles.

v. antidromic. Vasodilatation resulting from stimulation of dorsal root of a spinal nerve.

v. reflex. Formation of a red mark on the skin, which turns white quickly when rubbed firmly by a penholder.

vasodilatān (vās'ō-dī-lā'tin) [L. *vas*, vessel, + *dilatāre*, to widen]. A vasodilator substance said to be present in organic extracts, which depresses nerves and blood vessels. It is similar to or possibly identical with histamine.

vasodilator (vās'ō-dī-lā'tor) [' + *dilatāre*, to widen]. 1. Causing relaxation of the blood vessels. 2. A nerve or drug which dilates the blood vessels.

vaso-epididymostomy (vās'ō-ēp'ī-dīdīmōs'tō-mī) [' + *G. epi*, upon, + *didymos*, testicle, + *stoma*, passage]. Formation of a passage bet. the vas deferens and the epididymis.

vasoexcitor (vās'ō-ēks-sīt'or). Stimulating vasoconstriction.

v. material. Abbr. VEM A pressor principle formed in the kidney which appears in circulation of animals in shock or after prolonged anoxia.

vasofactive (vās'ō-fāk'tiv) [' + *facere*, to make]. Forming new blood vessels. SYN: *vasifactive*, *vasoformative*.

vasoformative (vās'ō-for'mā-tiv) [' + *formāre*, to form]. Forming new blood vessels. SYN: *vasofactive*, *vasifactive*.

vasography (vās'ōgr'fā-fī) [L. *vas*, vessel, + *G. graphem*, to write]. X-ray photography of the blood vessels.

vasohypertonic (vās'ō-hī-pēr-tōn'ik) [' + *G. hyper*, over, + *tonikos*, pert. to tension]. Causing or that which causes constriction of blood vessels. SYN: *vasoconstrictor*.

vasohypotonic (vās'ō-hī-pō-tōn'ik) [' + *G. hypo*, under, + *tonikos*, pert. to ten-

sion]. Relaxing or that which relaxes blood vessels. SYN: *vasodilator*.

vasoinhibitor (väs'ô-in-hîb'tor) [' + *inhibere*, to restrain]. An agent that depresses vasomotor nerve.

vasoinhibitory (väs'ô-in-hîb'tor-i) [' + *inhibere*, to restrain]. Restricting vasomotor activity.

vasoligation (väs'ô-il-gâ'shûn) [' + *ligare*, to bind]. Ligation of a vessel, specifically the vas deferens.

vasomotion (väs'ô-mô'shûn) [' + *motio*, a moving]. Change in caliber of a blood vessel.

vasomotor (väs'ô-mô'tor) [L. *vas*, vessel, + *motor*, a mover]. Pert to the nerves having muscular control of the blood vessel walls.

The circularly arranged fibers of the muscles of arteries and veins can contract or relax, the affected region is accordingly either blanched or flushed. The former effect can commonly be produced by stimulating sympathetic fibers, and is consequently called vasoconstrictor; certain other nerves on stimulation cause vasodilation, examples being the nervus chorda tympani and the nervi erigentes.

A vasomotor reflex is one in which the stimulus, *e g*, a horrifying sight, results in a change in vasomotor stage, *e g*, pallor. SEE *vasoconstrictor*, *vasodilator*.

v. epilepsy. E with vasomotor changes in the skin.

v. nerves. Those which cause either contraction or dilation of blood vessels.

v. spasm. Spasm of smaller arteries.

vasomotor (väs'ô-mô'tor-i) [L. *vas*, vessel, + *motor*, a mover]. Controlling changes in the size of the blood vessels. SYN: *vasomotor*.

vasoneurosis (väs'ô-nû-rô'sis) [' + G. *neuron*, nerve, + *-osis*, condition]. A neurosis affecting blood vessels, a disorder of the vasomotor system. SEE: *angioneurosis*.

vasorchidostomy (väs'ô-or-kîd-ô's'tô-mî) [' + G. *orchis*, orchid-, testicle, + *stoma*, mouth]. Surgical connection of the epididymis to the severed end of the vas deferens.

vasoparesis (väs'ô-pär-ê'sis) [' + G. *paresis*, relaxation]. Partial paralysis or weakness of the vasomotor nerves.

vasopressin (väs'ô-prê'sin). SYN. *antidiuretic hormone* (Abbr. *ADH*), *pitressin*. A hormone formed in supraoptic and paraventricular nuclei of hypothalamus and transported to post. lobe of hypophysis through the hypothalamo-hypophyseal tract. It has an antidiuretic and a pressor effect elevating blood pressure. It also stimulates intestinal peristalsis and causes hyperglycemia. SEE: *oxytocin*.

vasopuncture (väs'ô-pûnk-chûr) [L. *vas*, vessel, + *punctura*, a piercing]. Puncture of the vas deferens.

vasorelaxation (väs'ô-rê-lâks-â'shûn) [' + *relaxare*, to loosen]. Lessening of vascular pressure.

vasorrhaphy (väs-or-â-flî) [' + G. *rhaphe*, a seam]. Surgical suture of the vas deferens.

vasosection (väs'ô-sêk'shûn) [' + *sectio*, a cutting]. Surgical division of the vasa deferentia.

vasosensory (väs'ô-sên'sô-rî) [L. *vas*, vessel, + *sensorius*, pert. to sensation]. A pressoreceptor nerve: the cardio-aortic and sinus nerves.

vasospasm (väs'ô-spâzm) [' + G. *spasmos*, a spasm]. Spasm of any vessel, esp. of a blood vessel. SYN: *angiospasm*, *vasoconstriction*.

vasostimulant (väs'ô-stîm'û-lânt) [' + *stimulare*, to goad]. Exciting vasomotor action.

vasostomy (va-zos'tô-mî) [L. *vas*, vessel, + G. *stoma*, mouth]. Surgical procedure of making an opening into the vas deferens.

vasotomy (väs-ôt'ô-mî) [' + G. *tomê*, a cutting]. Incision of the vas deferens.

vasotonic (väs'ô-tôn'îk) [' + G. *tonikos*, pert to tone]. Pert to the tone of a vessel.

vasotribe (väs'ô-trib) [' + G. *tribein*, to crush]. Pressure forceps used for controlling hemorrhages. SYN: *angiotribe*.

vasotripsy (väs'ô-trîp-sî) [' + G. *tripsis*, a crushing]. Arrest of hemorrhages with a strong forceps by crushing an artery. SYN: *angiotripsy*.

vasotrophic (väs'ô-trôf'îk) [L. *vas*, vessel, + G. *trophê*, nourishment]. Concerned with the nutrition of blood vessels.

vasovesiculectomy (väs'ô-vês-îk-û-lêk'tô-mî) [' + *vesicula*, tiny sac, + G. *ektomê*, excision]. Excision of the vas deferens and seminal vesicles.

vasovesiculitis (väs'ô-vês-îk-û-lî-tîs) [' + *vesicula*, tiny sac, + G. *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the vas deferens and seminal vesicles.

vasus. 1 Great, large, extensive. 2 One of three muscles of the thigh. SEE: *Table of Muscles in App.*

Vater's ampullae (fâh'ter). Dilatation at junction of common bile duct and pancreatic duct, just before they empty into the duodenum.

V.'s corpuscles. Ovoid end organs of nerves supplying the skin. SYN. *pacinian corpuscles*.

V.D. Abbr for venereal disease.

V.D.G. Abbr for venereal disease—gonorrhea.

V.D.H. Abbr. for valvular disease of the heart.

VDM. Abbr for vasodepressor material.

VDRL. Abbr for Venereal Disease Research Laboratories.

V.D.S. Abbr. for venereal disease—syphilis.

veal (vêl) [ME *veel*]. COMP Poor in fat and myosin and inferior to beef. Overburdened with xanthines and nuclein. More or less toxic.

v. cutlet (cooked). AV SERVING. 230 Gm. PRO 22.7, fat 2.7.

ASH. Ca 0.058, Mg 0.118, K 1.694, Na 0.421, P 1.078, Cl 0.378, S 1.146, Fe 0.015. VITAMINS: A— to +, B+.

Fifteen milligrams of iron per 100 Gm. of protein ascribed to meats is too high for veal.

Action: It resists the action of the gastric juice and is less digestible than beef.

Veal (Nutrients)				
	Pro.	Fat	Fuel Value	Calories
Breast	20.3	11.0	100 Gm.	178
Forequarters	20.0	8.0	100 Gm.	151
Hindquarters	20.7	8.3	100 Gm.	156
Side	20.2	8.1	100 Gm.	153

vection (vĕk'shŭn) [L. *vectio*, a carrying]. Carrying of disease germ from the sick to well persons.

v., circumferential. Transference through an intermediate host.

v., radial. Direct transference of disease germs from one individual to another.

vectis (vĕk'tis) [L. *rectis*, pole]. A curved lever for making traction on the presenting part of the fetus.

vector (vĕk'tor) [L. *vector*, a carrier]. An animal, usually an arthropod (insect or tick) which transmits the causative organisms of disease from infected to non-infected individuals, esp. one in which the organism goes through one or more stages in its life cycle.

v., circumferential. One carrying infection from the sick to the well.

vectorial (vĕk-tō'rĭ-āl) [L. *vector*, a carrier]. Relating to a vector.

vegetable (vē'ĕt-ā-bl) [O Fr from L. *vegetus*, active] 1 Pert to, of the nature of, or derived from plants. 2 A herbaceous plant, esp. one cultivated for food. 3 The edible part or parts of plants which are used as food. Such includes the leaves, stems, seeds and seed pods, flowers, roots, tubers, and fruits.

Vegetables play an important dietary role as they (a) are important sources of minerals and vitamins, (b) provide bulk which stimulates intestinal motility, (c) and are sources of energy. Caloric value is generally proportional to water content.

v., green. ACTION: They promote intestinal hygiene.

CONTENTS. Vegetables in general are valuable for their mineral content and for their cellulose. Copper is estimated at 1.2 milligrams per kilo for leafy vegetables, and 0.7 milligram per kilo for nonleafy ones. They are deficient in fat, which should be made up by adding milk, cream, butter in their preparation. **SEE: names of minerals**

NUTRIENTS. Pro 0.83, Fat 0.90, Carbo. ACTION: Vegetables for the most part are base-forming foods. They increase the dissolving of uric acid, and cause diminishing of ammonia content. They stimulate the entire system, esp. the stomach, intestines, kidneys, skin, and generative organs. They are antiscorbutic, prevent scurvy and constipation, aid in the prevention of rheumatism, diabetes, purpura, and anemia, and render the blood and urine alkaline.

The green parts of all vegetables are esp. good for anemia and chlorosis. Fibrous vegetables should be avoided in hyperacidity. Vegetable foods cause fermentation, increasing peristalsis, and they are hurried through the system without proper time for absorption.

CHEMICAL CHANGES. 1. Dry heat changes starch to dextrin. 2. Heat and acid or a ferment change dextrin to dextrose. 3. In germinating grain, starch is changed to dextrin and dextrose. 4. Dextrose in fermentation turns to alcohol and carbon dioxide. 5. Raw starch is not digestible. All starches must be changed to sugars before they can be absorbed in the system. **SEE: sugar, classification of.**

vegetal (vē'ĕt-āl) [L. *trophic* or nutritional, esp. with reference to that part of an ovum which contains the yolk. **SEE: pole, vegetal**

vegetarian (vē'ĕ-tā'rĭ-ān) [L. *vegetabilis*, quickening]. One who eats no animal products, but who lives on vegetables.

vegetarianism (vē'ĕ-tā'rĭ-ān-izm) [“ + G. *-ismos*, condition]. The belief and practice of eating vegetables and fruits, only.

vegetate (vē'ĕ-tāt) 1. To grow luxuriantly with the production of fleshy or warty outgrowths such as a polyp. 2. To lead a passive existence either mentally or physically: to do little more than eat and maintain basic bodily processes.

vegetation (vē'ĕ-tā'shŭn) [L. *vegetatio*, animation]. A morbid luxurious outgrowth on any part, esp. wartlike projections made up of collections of fibrin in which are enmeshed white and red blood cells; sometimes seen on denuded areas of the endocardium covering the valves of the heart.

v., adenoid. Fungus-like masses of lymphoid tissue in nasopharynx.

vegetative (vē'ĕ-tā'tiv) [L. *vegetare*, to animate]. 1 Having the power to grow, as plants. 2 Functioning involuntarily. 3 Quiescent, passive, noting a stage of development.

v. nervous system. The sympathetic* nervous system.

v. pole. Area at end of ovum containing nutritive matter.

vehicle (vē'l-kl) [L. *vehiculum*, that which carries]. A substance, usually inactive therapeutically, used in a medicinal preparation as the agent for carrying the active ingredient, for ex., a syrup in liquid preparations.

veil (vāl) [L. *velum*, a covering]. 1. Any veil-like structure. 2. A piece of the amniotic sac occasionally covering the face of a newborn infant. **SYN: caul.** 3. Slight obscuration of the voice.

v., acquired. Slight imperfection of the voice due to strain or exposure.

v., uterine. Device for covering the cervix uteri to prevent impregnation.

vein (vān) [L. *vena*]. Vessel carrying dark red (unarterated) blood to the heart, except for pulmonary vein.

Veins have 3 coats. They differ from arteries in their larger capacity and greater number, also in their thinner walls, larger and more frequent anastomoses and presence of valves which prevent backward circulation. They consist of 2 sets, *superficial* or *subcutaneous* and the *deep* veins with frequent communications. The former do not usually accompany an artery, as do the latter. The systemic veins consist of 3 groups: Those entering the heart through the (a) *superior vena cava*, (b) those through the *inferior vena cava*, and (c) those through the *coronary sinus*. Blood from the capillary plexuses enter the right auricle of the heart. **SEE: circulation, Table of Veins in Appendix.**

vein, words pert. to: basilic, cava, innominate, intravenous, janitrix, jugular, phlebotomy, phlebitis, phlebogram, phlebotomy, phlegmasia alba dolens, portal, thrombophlebitis, thrombus, “varic-” words, varix, vascular, vasoconstrictor, vasodilator, vasomotor, vasoparesis, vena, vena cava, venesection, venosity, veinlet, venostomy, venule, venous.

veinlet. A small vein or venule.

velamen (vēl-ā'mĕn) (pl. *velamina*) [L. *velamen*, veil]. Any covering membrane.

v. nativum. The skin covering the body.

v. vulvae. Abnormal elongation of the nymphae. **SYN: Hottentot apron.**

velamentous (vēl-ā-mĕn'tŭs) [L. *velamen*, veil]. Expanding like a veil, or sheet.

velamentum (vél-â-mên'tùm) (pl. *velamenta*) [L. *velamentum*, a cover]. A membranous covering.

velar (vél'ar) [L. *velum*, a veil]. Pert. to a veil or veil-like structure.

vellication (vél-ik-â'shùn) [L. *vellicare*, to twitch]. Spasmodic twitching of muscular fibers.

velosynthesis (vél-ô-sín'thês-îs) [L. *velum*, veil, + G. *synthesis*, a placing together]. Suture of a cleft palate, particularly the soft palate. **SYN:** *staphylorrhaphy*

Velpeau's bandage (vél-pô') A bandage for the shoulder. **SEE** *bandage*

V's deformity. D. seen in Colles' fracture in which lower fragment is displaced backward

velum (vè'lùm) [L. *velum*, veil]. Any veil-like structure

v. palatínium. BNA. The soft palate.

VEM. Abbr. for *vasoexcitator material*. *q.v.*

vena (vè'nâ) (pl. *venae*) [L. *vena*, vein]. A vein. **SEE** *Table of Veins in Appendix*.

v. cava, inferior. The principal vein draining lower portion of the body. It is formed by junction of the two common iliac veins and terminates in rt. atrium of the heart. **SEE** *heart*

v. cava, superior. The principal vein draining the upper portion of the body. It is formed by the junction of the rt and left innominate veins and empties into rt atrium of the heart. **SEE** *heart*.

venation. The distribution of veins to an organ or structure

venenation (vèn-è-nâ'shùn) [L. *venenum*, poison] 1 Condition of being poisoned. 2 Act of poisoning

venene (vè-nèn') [L. *venenum*, poison]. Toxic substance in snake venom

veneniferous (vèn-è-níf'ér-üs) [" + *ferre*, to carry] Transmitting or carrying poison

venenific (vèn-è-níf'ik) [" + *facere*, to make] Producing poison

venenous (vèn'en-us) [L. *venenum*, poison]. Poisonous

venepuncture (vèn-è-pùnk'chür) [L. *vena*, vein, + *punctura*, a piercing] Puncture of a vein to withdraw blood or inject a remedy.

venereal (vè-nè'rè-äl) [L. *venereus*, from *Venus*, goddess of love]. Pert. to or resulting from sexual intercourse

v. bubo. Enlarged lymph node in the groin, the result of a venereal disease

v. collar. Mottled condition of the neck seen occasionally in syphilis

v. disease. One acquired ordinarily as a result of sexual intercourse with an individual who is afflicted

The diseases are gonorrhea, syphilis and chancreoid. Vincent's infection of the genitals known as the fourth venereal disease, and the fifth venereal disease, venereal lymphogranuloma

v. sore, v. ulcer. Chancreoid

v. urethritis. Urethritis occurring in gonorrhea

v. wart. Moist reddish elevations on genitals and anus. **SYN** *verruca acuminata, condyloma*.

venereologist (vè-nèr'è-öl'ô-jîst) [L. *venereus*, venereal, + G. *logos*, a study] A doctor who specializes in the treatment of venereal diseases.

venereology (vè-nèr'è-öl'ô-jî) [" + G. *logos*, a study]. The scientific study and treatment of venereal diseases

venereophobia (vè-nèr'è-ô-fô'bî-â) [" + G. *phobos*, fear]. Abnormal fear of venereal disease. **SYN:** *cypridophobia*.

venery (vèn'ér-î) [L. *Venus*, *Vener-*, *Venus*, goddess of love]. Sexual intercourse. **SYN.** *coitus*.

venesection (vèn'-è-sèk'shùn) [L. *vena*, vein, + *sectio*, a cutting] Opening of a vein for withdrawal of blood

venin(e) (vèn'in) [L. *venenum*, poison]. Toxic substance in snake venom

venin-antivenin (vèn'in-ân'ti-vèn'in). Vaccine to counteract snake poison.

veniplex (vèn'i-plèks) [L. *vena*, vein, + *plexus*, a braid] A plexus of veins

venipuncture (vèn'i-pùnk'chür) [" + *punctura*, a piercing] Puncture of a vein for any purpose

venisection (vèn'i-sèk'shùn) [" + *sectio*, a cutting] Opening of a vein for blood abstraction. **SYN** *phlebotomy*

venisuture (vèn'i-sü-chür) [" + *sutura*, a stitch]. Suture of a vein. **SYN:** *phleborrhaphy*

venoatrial (venoauricular) (vè'nô-â'tri-äl, -aw-rik'ü-lär) [L. *vena*, vein, + *atrium*, corridor] Relating to the vena cava and the atrium

venoclysis (vè-nök'li-sîs) [" + G. *klysis*, injection] The continuous injection of medicinal or nutrient fluid intravenously. **SYN** *phlebotoclysis*

venogram (vè'nô-grâm) [" + G. *gramma*, a writing] 1 A roentgenogram of the veins. **SYN** *phlebogram*. 2 A tracing of the venous pulse.

venography (vè-nôg'râ-fî) [" + G. *graphem*, to write]. 1 Roentgenography of veins 2 The making of a tracing of the venous pulse

venom (vèn'ôm) [L. *venenum*, poison]. A poison excreted by some animals, such as insects or snakes, and transmitted by bites or stings

v. snake. The poisonous secretion of the labial glands of certain snakes. Venoms contain proteins, chiefly toxins and enzymes, which are responsible for their toxicity. They are classified as *neurocytolytic*, *hemolytic*, *hemocoagulants*, *proteolytic*, and *cytolytic* on the basis of the effects produced.

ven'omot'or. Pert. to constriction or dilatation of veins.

venomous. Poisonous

v. snake. In the USA, the coral snakes and pit vipers (copperhead, cottonmouth moccasin, and rattlesnakes). **SEE** *snakes, poisonous*

venoperitoneostomy (vè'nô-pèr'i-tô-nè-ôs'-tô-mî) [L. *vena*, vein, + G. *peritoneon*, peritoneum, + *stoma*, passage]. Attachment of the cut end of the saphenous vein into the cavity of the peritoneum.

venopressor (vè'nô-près'sor) [" + *pressor*, that which squeezes] Pert. to venous blood pressure

venosclerosis (vè'nô-skî-lè-rô'sîs) [" + G. *sklêrôsis*, a hardening] Sclerosis of veins. **SYN** *phlebosclerosis*.

venosity (vè-nôs'i-tî) [L. *vena*, vein]. 1. Condition in which there is an excess of venous blood in a part causing venous congestion. 2 Deficient aeration of venous blood.

venostasis (vè-nôs-tâ'sîs) [L. *vena*, vein, + G. *stasis*, a standing]. The trapping of blood in an extremity by compression of veins, a method sometimes employed for reducing the amount of blood in circulation.

venostat (vè'nô-stât) [" + G. *statikos*, standing]. Appliance for performing venous compression.

venothrombotic (vè-nô-thrôm-bôt'ik). Having the property of inducing the formation of thrombi in veins.

venotomy (vē-nōt'ō-mī) [L. *vena*, vein, + G. *tomē*, a cutting]. Incision of a vein.

venous (vē'nūs) [L. *vena*, vein] Pert to the veins or blood passing through them.

v. blood. The dark blood in the veins.

v. hum. Murmur heard upon auscultation over larger veins of the neck.

v. hyperemia. Excess of venous blood in a part. *SYN* *venosity*

v. return. The amount of blood returning to the atria of the heart

v. sinus. A channel which carries venous blood. Important venous sinuses are those of the dura mater draining the brain and those of the spleen

v. sinus of sclera. The canal of Schlemm, *q.v.*

venovenostomy (vē-nō-ve-nōst'ō-mī) [L. *vena*, vein, + *vena*, vein, + G. *stoma*, mouth] Formation of an anastomosis of a vein into a vein.

vent (vēnt) [O. Fr. *fente*, slit]. An opening in any cavity, esp one for excretion.

v., alveolar. An opening between adjacent alveoli of the lung

venter (vēn'ter) [L. *venter*, belly] *SYN.* *belly* 1 The abdomen or belly 2 The cavity of the abdomen 3. The belly of a muscle

ventilation (vēn-tīl-ā'shūn) [L. *ventilāre*, to air] 1 Circulation of air or amt of fresh air in a room and withdrawal of foul air 2 Oxygenation of blood 3. *PHYS.* The amt of air inhaled per day.

This can be estimated by spirometry, multiplying the tidal air by the number of respirations per day. An average figure is 10,000 liters. This must not be confused with the total amt. of oxygen consumed, which is on the average only 490 liters. 2000 cu. ft. of air per hr. are necessary to maintain health

Inspired air contains carbon dioxide, 4.38%, oxygen, 16.02%, and nitrogen, 79%. *SEE* *air, humidity, respiration*

v. coefficient. The amount of air that must be respired for each liter of oxygen absorbed.

v., pulmonary. The inspiration and expiration of air from the lungs

v. rate. *ABBR* *VR* The amount of air breathed in one minute. Also called *respiratory minute volume (RMV)*

ventrad [L. *venter*, belly, + *ad*, toward]. Toward the ventral aspect, opp. to *dorsad*

ventral (vēn'trāl) [L. *ventralis*, pert to the belly] Pertaining to the belly, hence, in quadrupeds, pertaining to the lower or underneath side of the body; in man, pertaining to the anterior portion or the front side of the body.

v. hernia. One through the abdominal wall, esp at points other than the umbilicus and groin

ventricle (vēn'trī-k'l) [L. *ventriculus*, a little belly]. 1 A small cavity. 2 One of 2 lower chambers of the heart, which propel blood into the arteries. The right v. forces it into the pulmonary artery and the lungs; the left, through the aorta. At each beat, each ventricle pumps more than 6 oz. of blood. In a resting adult, at each beat, each ventricle discharges approximately 60 ml. of blood (*stroke volume* or *systolic output*). 3. One of the cavities of the brain.

RS: Arantius', aula, aulata, carnosus columns, heart.

v., aortic. Left v. of the heart.

v. of the larynx. The space bet. the true and false vocal cords.

ventricornu (vēn-trī-kor'nū) [L. *venter*, belly, + *cornu*, horn] The ant ventral horn of gray matter of the spinal cord.

ventricose (vēn'trī-kōs) [L. *ventricōsus*, big-bellied]. 1. Inflated on 1 side. 2. Corpulent.

ventricular (vēn-trīk'ū-lar) [L. *ventriculus*, a little belly] Pert. to a ventricle.

v. folds. The false vocal cords or folds of mucous membrane parallel or above the true vocal cords

v. ligament. A narrow band of fibrous tissue lying within each *ventricular fold*.

v. tertius. Third ventricle of the brain

ventriculin (vēn-trīk'ū-līn). Desiccated, gastric tissue. A proprietary product, given orally for treatment of pernicious (addisonian) anemia

ventriculography (vēn-trīk'ū-lōgrā'fī) [L. *ventriculus*, a little belly, + G. *graphein*, to write] An x-ray process used for localization of cerebral tumors, following the injection of air into the cerebral ventricles

ventriculometry (vēn-trīk'ū-lōm'ē-trī) [" + G. *metron*, a measure] The measurement of the intraventricular cerebral pressure

ventriculolector (vēn-trīk'ū-lō-nēk'tor) [" + *lector*, a joiner] Muscular band connecting atria and ventricles of the heart *SYN* *atrioventricular bundle*

ventriculoscopy (vēn-trīk'ū-lōs'kō-pl) [" + G. *skopein*, to examine] Examination of the ventricles of the brain with an endoscope

ventriculus (vēn-trīk'ū-lūs) [L. a little belly] *BNA* 1 The stomach 2 A ventricle of the brain or heart.

ventricumbent (vēn-trī-kum'bēnt) [L. *venter*, belly, + *cumbere*, to lie]. Lying on the belly. *SYN.* *prone*

ventrifact (vēn'trī-dūkt) [" + *ductus*, leading] To draw toward the abdomen.

ventrimeson (vēn-trī-mēs'ōn) [" + G. *mesos*, middle] The median line on the ventral surface of the body

ventripyramid (vēn'trī-pīrā'mīd) [" + G. *pyramis*, pyramid]. An ant pyramid of the medulla oblongata

ventro-. Combining form denoting the abdomen or ventral (anterior) surface of the body.

ventrocystorrhaphy (vēn'trō-sīs-tōr'ā-fī) [" + G. *kystis*, sac, + *rhaphe*, a seam]. Suture of a cyst to the abdominal wall to permit drainage

ventrofixation (vēn'trō-fīks-ā'shūn) [" + *fixāre*, to fix]. The suture of a displaced viscus to the abdominal wall

ventrohysteropexy (vēn'trō-hīs'tēr-ō-pēks'ī) [" + G. *hystera*, uterus, + *pēxis*, fixation]. Attachment of the uterus to the abdominal wall

ventroscopy (vēn-trōs'kō-pl) [L. *venter*, belly, + G. *skopein*, to examine]. Examination of the abdominal cavity by illumination. *SYN* *celioscopy*.

ventrose (vēn'trōs) [L. *venter*, belly] Having a belly or swelling like one.

ventrosity (vēn'trōs'ī-tī) [L. *venter*, belly]. Having an enlarged belly; corpulence.

ventrosuspension (vēn'trō-sūs-pēn'shūn) [" + *suspensio*, a hanging]. Fixation of displaced uterus to abdominal wall

ventrotomy (vēn-trōt'ō-mī) [" + G. *tomē*, a cutting]. Incision into abdominal cavity. *SYN: celiotomy, laparotomy, q.v.*

ventrovesicofixation (vēn'trō-vēs-ī-kō-fīks-ā'shūn) [" + *vesica*, bladder, + *fixāre*, to fix]. Suture of uterus to abdominal wall and bladder. *SYN: hysterocystopexy.*

venula (vēn'ū-lā) [L. little vein]. Venule.

***venule** (vén'ül) [L. *venula*, little vein]. A veinlet, a tiny vein continuous with a capillary.

venus (vén'ús) [L. *Venus*, goddess of love]. Sexual intercourse. **SYN:** *copulation*.

v.'s collar. Pigmentation around the neck in eruption due to syphilis.

v., crown of. An eruption around the hairline caused by syphilis.

v., mount of. The mons pubis (mons veneris), *q.v.*

verbigeration (vêr-blj-êr-â'shûn) [L. *verbigerâre*, to chatter] Uncontrollable repetition of phrases, absence of coherent thought combined with voluble speech, seen in insanity.

verbomania (vêr'bô-mă'nî-â) [L. *verba*, word, + G. *mania*, madness] The flow of talk in some forms of psychosis.

verdigris (vêr'dig-ris) [O Fr.] 1 Mixture of basic copper acetates. 2 Deposit of copper carbonate upon copper and bronze vessels.

POISONING: TREATMENT Same as for copper sulfate.

verdohemoglobin (vêr'dô-hêm'ô-glôb-in). A greenish pigment occurring as an intermediate product in the formation of bilirubin from hemoglobin.

Verga's ventricle (vêr'gâ) Cleftlike space bet the callosum and fornix of the brain.

vergence (vêrg'êns) [L. *vergere*, to bend] A turning of one eye with reference to the other. May be horizontal (convergence or divergence) or vertical (infravergence or supravergence).

ver'gens. Inclining.

v. deorsum. Inclining downward.

v. sursum. Inclining upward.

Verheyen's stars (fêr-hi-ên) Starlike venous plexuses on surface of the kidney below its capsule.

vermicidal (vêr'mî-sî dâl) [L. *vermis*, worm, + *cidus*, from *caedere*, to kill] Destroying worms parasitic in the intestines.

vermicide (vêr'mî-sîd) [+ *cidus*, from *caedere*, to kill]. 1 Destroying worms. 2. An agent that will kill intestinal worms. **EX:** *santonin, chenopodium oil*.

vermicular (vêr-mîk'û-lâr) [L. *vermicularis*, like a worm]. Resembling a worm.

v. movements. The wormlike movements of peristalsis.

v. pulse. Small, rapid one resulting in wormlike feeling in the fingers.

vermiculation (vêr-mîk'û-lâ'shûn) [L. *vermiculâre*, to wriggle] A wormlike motion, as in the intestines. **SEE** *peristalsis*.

vermiculose, vermiculous (vêr-mîk'û-lôs, vêr-mîk'û-lôs) [L. *vermicularis*, wormlike] 1 Infested with worms or larvae. 2. Wormlike.

vermiform (vêr'mî-form) [L. *vermis*, worm, + *forma*, shape] Contoured like a worm.

v. appendix. A small tube about the size of a goose quill opening into the cecum and closed at its other end. Its inflammation is called *appendicitis*.

vermifugal (vêr-mîf'û-gâl) [+ *fugâre*, to put to flight]. Expelling worms from the intestines.

vermifuge (vêr'mî-fûj) [+ *fugâre*, to put to flight] Agent for expelling intestinal worms. **SEE:** *anthelmintic, vermicide*.

vermin (vêr'mîn) [L. *vermis*, worm]. Parasitic insects and animals, such as mice, lice, bedbugs.

vermination (vêr-mîn-â'shûn) [L. *vermis*, worm]. Vermin or worm infestation.

verminosis (vêr-mîn-ô'sis) [+ G. -ô'sis, condition]. Infestation with vermin.

verminous (vêr'mîn-ûs) [L. *vermis*, worm]. Pert to or infested with worms.

vermiphobia (vêr-mî-tô'fî-â) [+ G. *phobos*, fear] An abnormal fear of being infested with worms.

vermis (vêr'mis) [L. *vermis*, worm]. 1. A worm. 2. Median connecting lobe of the cerebellum.

v. cerebel'li. BNA Same as vermis. 2. **v., inferior.** The anterior inferior portion of the vermis of the cerebellum. Includes the *nodulus, uvula, pyramis*, and *tuber*.

v., superior. The posterior, dorsal portion of the vermis. Includes the *folium, declivus, culmen*, and *central lobule*.

vernal (vêr'nâl) [L. *vernalis*, pert. to spring]. Occurring in or pert. to the spring.

vernix (vêr'nîks) [L.]. Varnish.

v. caseo'sa. A sebaceous deposit covering the fetus due to secretion of skin glands. Most abundant in creases and flexor surfaces. Consists of exfoliations of outer skin layer, lanugo, and secretions of sebaceous glands.

After birth, rub the skin with olive oil and it will disappear. **SEE:** *sebum*.

veronal (vêr'ô-nâl) USP A proprietary brand of barbital, a white crystalline substance.

USES As a hypnotic.

DOSAGE 5 gr (0.3 Gm.).

v. sodium. A brand of soluble barbital.

veronalism (vêr'ô-nâl-izm). Addiction to the use of veronal and the resultant symptoms.

verruca (vêr-rû'kâ) (pl. *verrucae*) [L. *verruca*, wart] Elevation of the skin, small, circumscribed, formed by hypertrophy of the papillae and of various forms according to location. **SYN** *wart*.

ETIOI. Caused by a filtrable virus, but predisposing factors are not known.

FACE. Essentially benign and may disappear spontaneously, particularly in children and young adults. In elderly with longstanding dry seborrhea, lesions may have potential malignancy.

TREATMENT. Removal with sharp spoon curet under local anesthesia, touching base with iodine. If elevated, clip off with sharp scissors and touch with iodine. Negative galvanism, cauterization with zinc chloride, formalin, trichloroacetic acid, liquor potassii, acid nitrate of mercury, freezing with carbon dioxide snow, fulguration and, if multiple, x-ray therapy.

v. acuminata. A pointed reddish moist wart about the genitals and the anus, seen in gonorrhea. **SYN:** *venereal wart*.

Develops near mucocutaneous junctures, forming pointed, tufted, or pedunculated, pinkish or purplish projections of varying lengths and consistence.

Venereal warts should be treated with applications of podophyllum resin followed by removal of the resin by washing with soap and water about 6 hours after application.

v. digitata. Form seen on face and scalp, possibly serving as starting point of cutaneous horns, forming several filiform projections with horny caps closely grouped on a comparatively narrow base which in turn may be separated from skin surface by slightly contracted neck.

v. filiformis. Small threadlike growths on neck and eyelids covered with smooth and apparently normal epidermis.

v. necrogenica. Tuberculosis *verrucosa cutis*, *q.v.*

v. plana. Flat oily wart, pigmented, on backs of old people.

v. plantaris. Warts on the soles of the feet

v. senilis. *V. plana*, *q v.*

v. simplex. *V. vulgaris*, *q v.*

v. vulgaris. Common warts, usually on backs of hands and fingers.

verruciform (vēr'-ū'sī-form) [*L. verruca*, wart, + *forma*, shape] Wartlike.

verrucose, verrucous (vēr'-rū-kōs, vēr'-rū-kūs) [*L. verrucōsus*, wartlike]. Wartlike, with raised portions

verruca peruana (vēr-roo'gā pēr-wān'ā). Bartonellosis, also called Carrion's disease or Oroya fever, *q v*

versicolor (vēr'sī-kul'er) [*L. versicolor*, of changing colors] 1 Having many shades or colors 2 Changeable in color

version (ver'zhūn) [*L. versio*, a turning]. 1 Condition of uterus in which its axis is deflected from the normal position without being bent on itself. See *antiversion*, *lateroversion*, *retroverson*. 2. Process of turning the fetus in the uterus to facilitate delivery

v., cephalic. Turning of fetus so that the head presents

v., pelvic. Manipulation of a cross presentation until it is changed to a pelvic presentation

v., podalic. Manipulation of fetus by the feet so that the breech presents.

v., spontaneous. *V* of fetus by uterine muscular contraction without artificial assistance

vertebra (ver'tē-brā) (pl *vertebrae*) [*L. vertebra*] Any one of the 33 bony segments of the spinal column

The vertebrae are comprised of 7 cervical, 12 thoracic (dorsal), 5 lumbar, 5 sacral, and 4 coccygeal in adults, the five sacral vertebrae fuse to form a single bone, the *sacrum*, and the four rudimentary coccygeal vertebrae fuse to form the *coccyx*

A typical vertebra consists of a ventral *body* and a dorsal or *neural arch*. In the thoracic region the body bears on each side two *costal pits* for reception of the head of a rib. The arch which encloses the *vertebral foramen* is formed of two *roots* or *pedicles* and two *lamina*. The arch bears seven processes: a dorsal *spinous process*, two lateral *transverse processes*, and four *articular processes* (two superior and two inferior). A deep concavity, *inf. vertebral notch*, on the inferior border of the arch transmits a spinal nerve. The successive vertebral foramina lodge the spinal cord

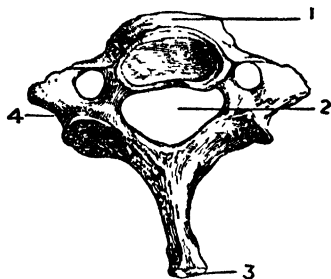
The bodies of successive vertebrae articulate with one another and are separated by *intervertebral disks*, disks of fibrous cartilage enclosing a central mass, the *nucleus pulposus*. The inferior articular processes articulate with the superior articular processes of the next succeeding vertebra in the caudal direction. Several ligaments (superior, spinous, interspinous, ant. and post. longitudinal, and the ligaments flava) hold the vertebrae in position yet permit a limited degree of movement.

RS: *acantha*, *anapophysis*, *anticlinal*, *atlas*, *axis*, *cervical v.*, *lamina*, *spondyle*, *spondylitis*, *spondylotherapy*.

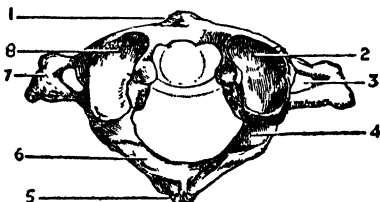
v., basilar. The lowest of the lumbar vertebrae.

v., cervical. The 7 vertebrae of the neck.

v., coccygeal. The rudimentary vertebrae of the coccyx.



CERVICAL VERTEBRA
1. Body. 2 Vertebral foramen. 3 Spinous process. 4. Transverse process.



ATLAS
1 Anterior tubercle 2 Lateral mass. 3. Foramen transversarium. 4 Groove for vertebral artery. 5 Posterior tubercle 6 Posterior arch 7 Transverse process. 8. Superior articular surface.

v., codfish. Abnormal vertebrae seen in cases of osteoporosis in which there are concave deformities of endplates of bodies of vertebrae resulting from pressure from the nucleus pulposus.

v. dentata. The 2nd cervical vertebra.

syn axis.

v., false. One of the segments of the sacrum and the coccyx

v., fixed. False vertebrae, *q v.*

v., flexion. All except the atlas and axis

v., lumbar. The 5 vertebrae bet. the dorsal vertebrae and the sacrum.

v. magnum. The sacrum.

v., odontoid. Same as *v. dentata*.

v., prominens. The 7th cervical vertebra.

v., rotation. The first two cervical vertebrae, the atlas and axis

v., sacral. The 5 fused segments forming the sacrum

v., sternal. The segments of the sternum.

v., thoracic. The 12 vertebrae which connect the ribs and form part of the post. wall of the thorax. *syn. dorsal v.*

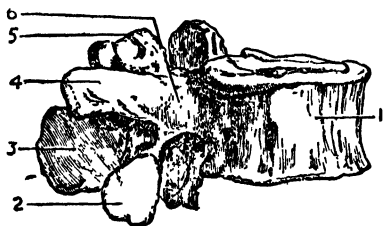
v., true. The vertebrae which remain unfused through life

vertebral (ver'tē-brāl) [*L. vertebra*, vertebra]. Pertaining to a vertebra or the vertebral column

v. arch. The thoracic portion of a vertebra which encloses a vertebral foramen

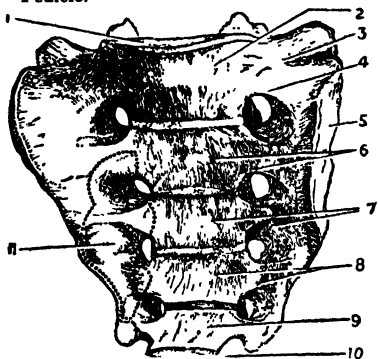
v. canal. Cavity of the spinal (vertebral) column which contains the spinal cord.

v. column. Spinal column.



LUMBAR VERTEBRA

1. Body. 2. Inferior articular process. 3. Spinous process. 4. Transverse process. 5. Superior articular process. 6. Pedicle.



SACRUM

1. Superior articular process. 2. Body of first sacral vertebra. 3. Ala. 4. First anterior sacral foramen. 5. Lateral articular process. 6. Body and foramen of second sacral vertebra. 7. Body and foramen of third sacral vertebra. 8. Body and foramen of fourth sacral vertebra. 9. Body of fifth vertebra. 10. Inferior articular process. 11. Attachment of the piriformis muscle.

v. foramen. 1 The hollow space enclosed by a vertebral arch. 2. A vertebral arterial foramen

v. groove. Groove lying on either side of the spinous processes of the vertebrae

v. notch. Notch on inferior surface of vertebral arch for transmission of a spinal nerve

v. ribs. The lower 2, or floating ribs.

Vertebrata (ver'tē-brāt'ā). A subphylum of the phylum Chordata characterized by possession of segmented backbone or spinal column. They possess an axial notochord at some period of their existence. Includes the following classes: *Agnatha* (cyclostomes). *Chondrichthyes* (cartilaginous fishes). *Osteichthyes* (bony fishes). *Amphibia*, *Reptilia*, *Aves*, and *Mammalia*

vertebrate, vertebrated (ver'tē-brāt, ver'tē-brā-tēd) [L. *vertebra*]. Having or resembling a vertebral column.

vertebrectomy (ver-tē-brēk'tō-mī) [' + G. *ektomē*, excision]. Excision of a vertebra or part of one

vertebrochondral (ver'tē-brō-kōn'drāl) [' + G. *chondros*, cartilage]. Denoting the false ribs (8th, 9th, 10th) connected with a vertebra at 1 end and the costal cartilages at the other.

vertebrocostal (ver'tē-brō-kōst'āl) [' + *costa*, rib]. Pert. to a vertebra and a rib. SYN. *costovertebral*

vertebromammary (ver'tē-brō-mām'mā-rī) [' + *mammarius*, pert. to a breast]. Pert. to the vertebral and mammary areas.

v. diameter. The anteroposterior diameter of the thorax.

vertebrosternal (ver'tē-brō-ster'nāl) [' + G. *sternon*, chest]. Pert. to a vertebra and the sternum.

vertex (ver'tēks) [L. *vertex*, summit]. The top of the head. SYN. *crown*.

v. cordis. Apex of the heart

v. presentation. Presentation in labor of vertex of the fetal skull.

vertical (ver'tīk-āl) [L. *vertex*, *vertic-*, summit]. 1. Pert. to or situated at the vertex. 2. Perpendicular to the plane of the horizon of the earth, upright

verticillate (ver-tīs-īl-āt, -tīs-īl-āt) [L. *verticillus*, a little whirl]. Arranged like the spokes of a wheel or a whorl.

vertiginous (ver-tīj'in-us) [L. *vertigo*, *vertigin-*, a turning round]. Pert. to or afflicted with vertigo

vertigo (ver'tīg-ō, ver-tīj'ō) [L. *vertigo*, a turning round]. Sensation of dizziness, a whirling motion of oneself or of ext. objects

ETIOI. Cerebral anemia or congestion; reflex irritation, as in gastric disturbances, eyestrain, uterine disease, constipation, etc

v., auditory, v., aural. V due to disease of the ear.

v., cerebral. V. due to brain disease.

v., epileptic. V attending an epileptic attack or following it.

v., essential. V. from an unknown cause.

v., gastric. V. from gastric disturbance.

v., hysterical. V. accompanying hysteria.

v., labyrinthine. V due to disease of labyrinth of the ear. SYN. *Ménière's disease*.

v., laryngeal. V accompanying laryngeal spasm.

v., lithemic. V. experienced in gout or lithemia.

v., objective. V. when objects seem appear to be moving when stationary.

v., ocular. V. caused by disease of the eye.

v., organic. V. from a brain lesion.

v., peripheral. V from disturbance distant from the brain

v., subjective. V in which patient seems to be turning or rotating

v., toxic. V. from presence of a toxin in the body.

verumontanitis (ver'ū-mōn-tān-ī'tīs) [L. *verumontānum*, mountainous ridge, + G. *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the verumontanum. SYN. *colliculitis*

verumontanum (ver'ū-mōn-tā'nūm) [L. *verumontānum*, mountainous ridge]. An elevation on the floor of the prostatic portion of the urethra where the seminal ducts enter

vesalianum (vēs-a-lī-ā'nūm). One of the sesamoid bones in the tendon of origin of the gastrocnemius muscle, and another on outer border of foot in the angle bet. the cuboid and fifth metatarsal.

Vesalius, foramen of (vēs-ā-lī-ūs). One in base of the skull transmitting an emissary vein.

v. vein of. Small emissary vein from cavernous sinus passing through foramen of Vesalius and conveying blood to the pterygoid plexus.

vesania (vē-sā-nī-ā) [L.]. Mental derangement without coma or fever. SYN: *insanity*.

Any well-defined psychosis without structural pathology of the functional group.

vesanic (vēs-ān'īk) [L. *vesania*, insanity]. Pertaining to insanity

vesica (vēs-ī-kā) [L. *vesica*, a bladder]. A bladder

v. fellea. BNA. The gallbladder.

v. prostatica. A minute pouch in the prostatic urethra, remnant of müllerian duct. SYN *utricle*, *prostaticus*

v. urinaria. BNA. The urinary bladder.

vesical (vēs'īk-āl) [L. *vesica*, a bladder]. Pert to or shaped like a bladder

v. reflex. Inclination to urinate, caused by moderate bladder distention

vesicant (vēs'īk-ānt) [L. *vesicare*, to blister] 1. Blistering, causing or forming blisters. 2. Agent used to produce blisters. It is much less severe in its effects than escharotics. 3. A blistering gas used in chemical warfare. Among the blistering gases are mustards and Lewisite

Vesicants draw the deeper fluids to the surface in the form of blisters

vesication (vēs-ī-kā'shun) [L. *vesicare*, to blister]. 1. Process of blistering. 2. A blister.

vesicatory (vēs'īk-ā-tōr'ī) [L. *vesicare*, to blister] 1. Causing or pert to blisters. 2. Agent causing blisters. SYN *vesicant*

vesicle (vēs'ī-kl) [L. *vesicula*, a little bladder] 1. A small sac or bladder containing fluid. 2. A blisterlike small elevation on the skin from the size of a pinhead to that of a split pea, containing serous fluid.

Vesicles may be round, transparent, opaque, or dark elevations of the skin, sometimes containing seropurulent or bloody fluid

They are seen in *sudamina* as the result of sweat which cannot escape from the layers of the skin, in *herpes*, mounted on an inflammatory base, having no tendency to rupture but associated with burning pain. In *herpes zoster* they follow the line of the nerve trunks. They are also seen in *dermatitis venenata*, as the result of poison ivy or oak, and accompanied by great itching, in *dermatitis herpetiformis* or *multiformis*, in *impetigo contagiosa*, occurring especially in children in discrete form, flat and umbilicated, filled with straw-color fluid with no tendency to break. They dry up, forming yellow crusts with little itching, also seen in *vesicular eczema*, *milaria* (prickly heat or heat rash), in *chickenpox*, *smallpox*, and in *scabies*

RS: *chitropompholyx*, *herpes*, *milaria*
v., auditory. That portion of the cerebral v. from which the ext. ear is formed

v. blastodermic. Sac developed from the blastoderm

v., cerebral. Expansion of neural embryonic canal from which the brain develops.

v., seminal. One of the 2 membranous, sacculated tubes situated at the base of the bladder, bet it and the rectum, serving as a reservoir for the semen and having a secretion of its own.

v., umbilical. Portion of embryonic yolk sac outside the body cavity.

vesicle [L.]. Combining form meaning bladder.

vesicocele (vēs'īk-ō-sēl) [L. *vesica*, bladder, + *G. kēlē*, hernia]. Hernia of bladder. SYN *cystocele*.

vesicocervical (vēs'īk-ō-ser'vī-kāl) [' + *cervix*, neck]. Relating to the urinary bladder and cervix uteri

vesicoclysis (vēs-īk-ōk'īl-sīz) [' + *G. klysis*, a washing out]. Injection of fluid into the bladder.

vesicofixation (vēs'īk-ō-fīks-ā'shun) [' + *fixatio*, a fixing] Attachment of the uterus to the bladder or the bladder to the abdominal wall

vesicoprostatic (vēs'īk-ō-prōs-tāt'īk) [' + *G. prostatēs*, prostate]. Relating to the bladder and prostate.

vesicopubic (vēs'īk-ō-pū'bīk) [' + *pubis*, pubis]. Pert to the bladder and the os pubis.

vesicospinal (vēs'īk-ō-spī'nāl) [' + *spina*, a thorn] Relating to the urinary bladder and spinal cord

vesicotomy (vēs-ī-kōt'ō-mī) [L. *vesica*, a bladder, + *G. tomē*, a cutting] Incision of the bladder

vesicouterine (vēs'īk-ō-ū'ter-īn) [' + *uterinus*, pert to the womb] Pert to the urinary bladder and the uterus

v. pouch. SYN *uteroesophageal pouch*. Downward extension of the peritoneal cavity located between bladder and uterus

vesicovaginal (vēs'īk-ō-vāj'ī-nāl) [' + *vagina*, a sheath] Pert to the urinary bladder and vagina.

vesicula (vēs-īk'ū-lā) (pl *vesiculac*) [L. *vesicula*, a tiny bladder]. A small bladder, or vesicle.

v. seminales. BNA. Tiny reservoir of semen at base of the bladder. SYN: *vesicle*, *seminal*, *q v*

vesicular (vēs-īk'ū-lar) [L. *vesicula*, a tiny bladder]. Pert to vesicles or small blisters.

v. breathing. Murmur heard in normal breathing

v. eczema. E accompanied by formation of vesicles

v. fellea. The gall bladder.

v. murmur. The normal sound of respiration heard on auscultation. Same as *v. breathing*

v. prostatica. The prostatic utricle.

v. râle. The crepitant râle, a crackling sound heard at end of inspiration.

v. resonance. Percussion sound heard over the normal lung.

v. seminales. The seminal vesicle. SEE: *vesicle*, *seminal*.

vesiculase (vēs-īk'ū-lās) [L. *vesicula*, tiny bladder]. An enzyme in prostatic fluid said to coagulate semen

vesiculation (vēs-īk'ū-lās'shun) [L. *vesicula*, a tiny bladder] Formation of vesicles or state of having or forming them.

vesiculectomy (vēs-īk'ū-lēkt'ō-mī) [' + *G. ektomē*, excision]. Partial or complete excision of a vesicle, particularly a seminal vesicle

vesiculiform (vēs-īk'ū-lī-form) [' + *forma*, shape] Having the shape of a vesicle

vesiculitis (vēs-īk'ū-lī'tīs) [' + *G. -itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of a vesicle, particularly the seminal vesicle.

vesiculocavernosus (vēs-īk'ū-lō-kāv'ēr-nūs) [' + *cavernosis*, hollow]. Vesicular and cavernous.

vesiculogram (vēs-īk'ū-lō-grām) [' + *G. gramma*, a mark]. An x-ray picture of the seminal vesicles.

vesiculography (vēs-īk'ū-lōgrā'fī) [' + *G. graphēin*, to write]. X-ray photography of the seminal vesicles.

vesiculopapular (vēs-īk'ū-lō-pāp'ū-lār) [L. *vesicula*, a tiny bladder, + *papula*, a

pimple]. Composed of vesicles and papules.

vesiculopustular (vēs-īk'ū-lō-pūs'tū-lār) [+ *pustula*, pustule]. Having both vesicles and pustules

vesiculotomy (vēs-īk'ū-lōt'ō-mī) [+ *G. tomē*, a cutting]. Division of a vesicle, as a seminal vesicle

vesiculotympanic (vēs-īk'ū-lō-tīm-pān'īk) [+ *G. tympanon*, drum]. Vesicular and tympanic

vespaius (vēs-pā'jūs). Follicular, suppurative inflammation of the hairy part of the scalp

vessel (vēs'ēl) [O. Fr. from L. *vascellum*, a little vessel]. A tube, duct, or canal to convey the fluids of the body. *Syn.*: *vas*

RS = *anastomose*, *anastomosis*, *angutis*, *angiodystrophia*, *arrosion*, *atresic*, *atretic*, *capreolary*, *capreolate*, *endothelial*, *intima*, *rhegma*, *vas*, *vascular*

v.'s, absorbent. The lacteals, lymphatics and capillaries of the intestines.

v.'s, blood. Arteries, veins, and capillaries

v.'s, chyloferous. V's arising in the villi of the intestinal walls carrying chyle and terminating in the thoracic duct

v.'s, lymphatic. Vessels conveying lymph

v.'s, nutrient. Those supplying interior of the bones.

v., radicular. Branch of a vertebral artery supplying cerebral nerve root

vestibular (vēs-tīb'ū-lār) [L. *vestibulum*, vestibule] Pert. to a vestibule

v. bulbs. Two sacculated collections of veins, lying on either side of the vagina beneath the bulbocavernosus muscle, connected anteriorly by the *pars intermedia*, and through this strip of cavernous tissue communicating with the erectile tissue of the clitoris

Injury during labor may give rise to troublesome bleeding. The vestibular bulbs are the homologues of the male corpus spongiosum. *Ses.* *vestibule*, *Bartholin's glands*, *vagina*

vestibule (vēs-tīb'ūl) [L. *vestibulum*, vestibule] A small space or cavity at the beginning of a canal, such as the aortic v.

v. of ear. The middle part of the inner ear, behind the cochlea, and in front of the semicircular canals, it contains the utricle and sacculus

v. of larynx. The portion of the larynx above the vocal cords

v. of nose. The anterior part of the nostrils containing the vibrissae

v. of vulva. An almond-shaped space bet. the lines of attachment of the labia minora. At the ant. angle the *clitoris* is situated, the post. boundary is the *fourchette*. The vestibule appears approximately 4 or 5 cm long and 2 cm in greatest width when the labia minora are separated. Four major structures open into vestibule. The *urethra* anteriorly, the *vagina* posteriorly, and the two *excretory ducts of the glands of Bartholin*, laterally. The covering membranes are pink in color and constructed of delicate stratified squamous epithelium. Collections of cavernous tissue are disposed beneath the integument. *Ses.* *vestibular bulbs*, *Bartholin's glands*, *vagina*

vestibulitis (vēs-tīb'ū-lī'tīs). A dermatitis of the nasal vestibule; common in diabetics.

vestibulotomy (vēs-tīb'ū-lōt'ō-mī) [L. *vestibulum*, vestibule, + *G. tomē*, a cut-

ting]. Surgical incision into the vestibule of the inner ear

vestibulourethral (vēs-tīb'ū-lō-ū-rē'thrāl) [+ *G. urethra*, urethra] Relating to the vestibule of vulva and urethra

vestibulum (vēs-tīb'ū-lūm) (pl. *vestibula*) [L. *vestibulum*, vestibule] Vestibule

vestige (vēs'tij) [L. *vestigium*, footstep]. A small degenerate or incompletely developed structure which has been more fully developed in the embryo or in a past generation

vestigial (vēs-tij'ī-āl) [L. *vestigium*, a footstep] Of the nature of a vestige

Syn. *rudimentary*

vestigium (vēs-tij'ī-ūm) [L. a footstep]. Vestige

veta (vā'ta). Mountain sickness

veterinarian (vēt-ēr-i-nā'ri-ān). One who practices veterinary medicine

veterinary (vēt-ēr-i-nā'ry). Pertaining to the diseases of animals and their treatment

v. medicine. That which deals with diseases of animals and their treatment

V.H. Abbr. for *viral hepatitis*

viability (vi-ā-bil'ī-tī) [L. *vita*, life, + *habilis*, fit] Ability to live, grow and develop

viable (vi-ā-bl) [L. *vita*, life, + *habilis*, fit]. Capable of living, as a 7 months' fetus

vial (vī'āl) [G. *phialē*, a drinking cup]. A small glass bottle for medicines or chemicals

vibratile (vībrā'tīl) [L. *vibrāre*, to shake]. Adapted to or used in vibratory motion, moving to and fro

Ses. *vibratory*

vibration (vi-brā'shūn) [L. *vibrāre*, to shake] 1 A to and fro movement

Syn. *oscillation*

2 Therapeutic shaking of the body, a form of massage

Consists of a quick motion of the fingers or the hand vertical to the body or use of a mechanical vibrator.

vibrator (vībrā'tor) [L. *vibrator*, a shaker] Device for causing artificial vibration of body or its parts

v., mechanical. Machine driven by hand or motor to give general shake-up of part desired

v., ossicle. Instrument for breaking up aural adhesions

vibratory (vībrā-tō'rī) [L. *vibrator*, a shaker]. Having a vibrating or oscillatory movement

Vibrio (vībr'ī-ō) [L. from *vibrāre*, to shake] A genus of short, rigid, motile bacteria, shaped like an 'S' or a comma, belonging to the *Spirillaceae*. They are small, actively motile, curved rods possessing a single flagellum. They are Gram-negative and non-spore forming

V. cholerae asiatica. The spirillum of Asiatic cholera

V. comma. The causative organism of Asiatic cholera

vibron septique (vē-brē-on'sēp-tēk) [Fr. *septic vibrio*]. Bacillus causing malignant edema *Clostridium septicum*, *q.v.*

vibrissae (vī-bris'sē) (sing. *vibrissa*) [L. *vibrissa*, that which shakes]. Stiff hairs within the nostrils at the ant. nares.

vibrometer (vi-brōm'ēt-ēr) [L. *vibrāre*, to shake, + *G. metron*, a measure]. Device for the treatment of deafness which produces rapid vibrations of the membrana tympani.

vibrotherapeutics (vī'brō-thēr-ā-pū'tīks) [+ *G. therapeutikē*, treatment]. The therapeutic application of vibration.

vicarious (vi-kā'ri-ūs) [L. *vicarius*, substitute]. Taking the place of another; pert.

to assumption of the function of 1 organ by another.

v. menstruation. Menstruation through some other channel than the vagina, as hemorrhage from the nose, from the breast, or eyes, or in form of a leukorrhea at menstrual period

v. respiration. Increased *r* in 1 lung when the other is lessened or abolished.

Vicq d'Azyr's tract (vik da-zēr') *SYN* *mammillothalamic tract* A large myelinated bundle arising in mammillary nuclei and terminating in ant thalamic nuclei

vidian artery (vid'ī-ān). Branch of int. maxillary artery passing through the vidian canal

v. canal. *SYN* *pterygoid canal* A canal in medial pterygoid plate of the sphenoid bone for transmission of pterygoid (vidian) vessels and nerve

v. nerve. A branch from the sphenopalatine ganglion *See* *Nerves, Table of, in Appendix*

vigil (vij'li) [L *vigil*, awake]. Insomnia; wakefulness

v., coma. Condition of muttering delirium in which patient is partially conscious and not completely comatose *See: vigilambulus*

vigilambulus (vij-li-ām'bū-lizm) [L *vigil*, awake, + *ambulare*, to walk, + *G* -ismos, condition]. The secondary state of dual or multiple personality, occurring in a state resembling somnambulism, but not during sleep

According to Charcot, an attack of transformed hysteria producing a primary state in which the subject is normal, and a secondary state, in which vigilambulus takes place, during which all the automatic acts of life continue to take place, but during which the victim assumes a personality entirely unlike the normal personality, each living 2 distinct existences, 1 of them always ignorant of the other, or both ignorant of each other. The secondary state appears to be analogous to hysterical somnambulism.

vigintinormal (vi-jin'ti-nor'māl) [L *viginti*, twenty, + *norma*, rule]. Consisting of one-twentieth of what is normal, as a solution

villi (vil'i) [L *villus*, tuft of hair]. Plural of *villus*.

v., chorionic. Tiny branching processes of surface of chorion which become vascular and help to form the placenta

villiferous (vil-if'ēr-ūs) [' + *ferre*, to bear]. Having villi, or tufts of hair.

villose, villous (vil'ōs, vil'ūs) [L *villus*, tuft of hair] Pert to or furnished with villi or with fine hairlike extensions.

villositis (vil-ōs'ītis) [L *villus*, tuft of hair, + *G* -itis, inflammation]. A bacterial disease causing inflammation of the placental villi.

villus (vil'ūs) (pl. villi) [L *villus*, tuft of hair]. The short filamentous processes found on certain membranous surfaces.

v., chorionic. Tiny vascular projections on the chorionic surface which help to form the placenta *See: chorion*

Vincent's angina (vin'sents ān-jī'nā). Painful ulceromembranous disease of the tonsils and pharynx. *SYN: trench mouth. See: Borrelia vincenti.*

EtioL: Fusiform bacillus.

SYN: Painful swelling of lymphatic nodes, inf. of tonsils extending to floor of mouth. Membranous exudate, later ulceration; fever.

vinculum (vin'kū-lūm) [L *vinculum*, a band]. A uniting band or bundle. *SYN: frenulum, frenum, ligament*

v. fen'dinum. 1 BNA. Tendinous, slender filaments connecting the phalanges with the flexor tendons 2 The ringlike ligament of the ankle or wrist.

vinegar (vin'ē-gār) [ME *vinegre*, from Fr. *vin*, wine, + *aigre*, sour] The product of the fermentation of cider, wine, or beer used as a condiment.

AV SERVING 5 Gm

ASH CONST Ca 0.016, Mg 0.008, K 0.185, P 0.013, Na 0.017, Fe 0.0003 No sodium or chlorine *SYN: acetum* *See: condiment*

vinethene (vin'ēth-ēn). Proprietary general anesthetic, acting rapidly, but of short duration

USES Chiefly in dentistry and minor surgery

vinous (vi'nūs) [L *vinum*, wine]. Containing or of the nature of wine

vinum (vi'nūm) [L *vinum*, wine] Wine

The medicated wines are solutions of medicinal substances in wine They are not often prescribed None are official

vioform (vi'ō-form) A proprietary product (iodochlorhydroxyquin, USP) containing 41% iodine and having antibacterial and antifungal action This is an almost odorless substitute for iodoform

USES In powder form for treatment of eczema (moist), burns, and certain ulcers and as a surgical dusting powder Used in other forms for treatment of eczema and *Trichomonas vaginalis* vaginitis

violence (vi'ō-lēns) [L *violenta*] The use of force or physical compulsion.

It may be expected in *Acute delirious mania* *Epileptics* Especially when planned by 2 or more patients. *Epileptic furor* These cases have no memory of their violent attacks *General paralytices* If their delusions are properly handled, violence may be averted. *Systematized delusional psychosis* Generally they hold in check attacks of violence within the institution, but more apt to yield to such violence outside of the hospital *Schizophrenia* Some cases may become violent

Many attacks of violence may be averted by recognizing warning signs and by knowing the patient.

violet (vi'ō-lēt) [ME *violet*, from L *viola*, violet] One of the colors of the spectrum resembling purple.

v. blindness. Inability to see violet tints *SYN: amianthinops*

viomycin (vi'ō-mi'sin). An antibiotic that exerts a suppressive effect against tubercle bacilli Effective against streptomycin-resistant organisms Not suitable for routine use, since renal irritation, vestibular impairment, and deafness may result.

viosterol (vi'ōs'tēr-ōl). A solution of irradiated ergosterol in vegetable oil.

USES: Same as cod-liver oil

AVERAGE INFANT DOSE 5 drops.

viraginity (vir-āj-in'ī-ti) [L *virāgo*, a manlike woman] Presence in a woman of masculine qualities and sexual tendencies.

viral. Pertaining to or caused by a virus *v. disease.* One which is caused by a virus *See: virus diseases*

virgin (vir'jin) [L *virgo*, a maiden]. 1. A woman (or man) who has had no sexual intercourse. 2. Uncontaminated; fresh; new.

virginal (vir'jin-āl) [L *virgo*, a maid]. Relating to a virgin or to virginity

v. membrane. The membrane occluding the ext. orifice of the vagina. **SYN:** *hymen*.

virginity (vîr-jîn-tî-I) [L *virginitas*, maidenhood]. The state of being a virgin; not having sustained sexual relations with the opposite sex.

viricidal (vî-rî-sî-dâI) [L *virus*, poison, + *cidus*, from *caedere*, to kill]. Destructive to or inhibiting a virus. **SYN:** *virucidal*.

virile (vîr'il) [L *virilis*, masculine]. Having characteristics of a mature male. **SYN:** *masculine*.

v. reflex. 1. Sudden downward movement of penis when the prepuce or gland of a completely relaxed penis is pulled upward. 2. Contraction of bulbocavernosus muscle on percussing dorsum of penis. 3. Contraction of bulbocavernosus muscle resulting from compression of glans penis.

virulence (vîr-îl-ê-s'êns) [L *virilis*, masculine]. The acquisition of masculine characteristics by an aged female.

virilia (vîr-îl'î-â) [L *virilia*, male genitalia]. The male generative organs.

virilism (vîr-îl'î-izm) [L *virilis*, masculine, + *G. -ismos*, condition]. Presence or development of male secondary characteristics in a woman.

v. prosopopiliary. V with growth of hair on face of a woman.

virility (vîr-îl'î-tî) [L *virilitas*, masculinity]. 1. The state of possessing masculine qualities. 2. Normal power of procreation in the male sex.

viripotent (vîr-îp'ô-tênt) [L *vir*, man, + *potens*, able]. 1. Sexually mature, noting male sex. 2. Marriageable, applied only to a female. **SYN:** *nubile*.

virology (vîr-ôl'ô-jî) [L *virus*, poison, + *G. logos*, study]. The phase of biology dealing with viruses and virus diseases.

viros, virus (vî-rôs, vî-rûs) [L *virus*, poison]. Having poisonous qualities or effects. **SYN:** *poisonous*.

virtual (vîr'tû-âl) [L *virtus*, excellence]. Being in effect, but not in fact; potential.

virucidal (vî-rû-sî-dâI) [L *virus*, poison, + *cidus*, from *caedere*, to kill]. Destructive of a virus.

virulence (vîr'û-lêns) [L *virulentia*, a stench]. 1. Relative power possessed by organisms to produce disease. 2. Property of being virulent; venomousness, as of a disease. **SEE:** *attenuation*, *avirulent*.

virulent (vîr'û-lênt) [L *virulentus*, full of poison]. 1. Very poisonous. 2. Infectious, able to overcome the host's defensive mechanism; distinguished from toxic and pathogenic.

viruliferous (vîr-û-lîf'êr-îs) [L *virus*, poison, + *ferre*, to bear]. Conveying or producing a virus.

virus (vî'rûs) [L *virus*, poison]. 1. The specific living morbid principle by which an infectious disease is transmitted. 2. The fluid exudate from vesicles of vaccinia used for vaccination.

v. attenuated. A virus so treated that it is less pathogenic.

v. dehumanized. Vaccine obtained by the inoculation of a heifer with virus from a human being.

v. diseases. Smallpox, chickenpox, measles, mumps, the common cold, poliomyelitis, rabies, epidemic encephalitis, and v. pneumonia.

v. filtrable. A virus causing infectious disease, the essential elements of which are so tiny that they retain infectivity after passing through a filter of the Berkefeld* type.

v. neurotropic. Those that seek out the nerves.

vis (vis) (pl. *vises*) [L *vis*, force]. Force, strength, energy, power.

v. attract'va. Force that attracts.

v. format'va. Energy resulting in development of new tissue.

v. medica'trix natu'rae. The healing power of nature.

viscera (vis'êr-â) (sing. *viscus*) [L *viscus*, *viscer-*, *viscus*]. Internal organs, esp. the abdominal.

RS: *celosomia*, *evisceration*, *splanchnic*.

viscerad (vis'êr-âd) [" + *ad*, toward]. Toward the viscera.

visceral (vis'sêr-âl) [L *viscus*, *viscer-*, *viscus*]. 1. Pert to viscera. 2. Pertaining to or derived from the gill arches of vertebrates.

v. arches. Branchial arches, *q.v.*

v. cavity. Body cavity containing the viscera.

v. clefts. The fissures separating the visceral arches.

v. skeleton. The pelvis, ribs and sternum enclosing the viscera.

visceralgia (vis'êr-âl'jî-â) [L *viscus*, *viscer-*, *viscera*, + *G. algos*, pain]. Neuralgia of any of the viscera.

vis'cero-. Combining form meaning pertaining to the viscera.

viscerogenic (vis'êr-ô-jên'îk) [" + *G. gen-*, to produce]. Originality in the viscera, noting reflexes.

visceroinhibitory (vis'êr-ô-in-hîb'î-tô-rî) [" + *inhibere*, to restrain]. Checking the action of the viscera.

visceromotor (vis'êr-ô-mô'tor) [" + *motor*, a mover]. Conveying motor impulses to the viscera. **SYN:** *visceri-motor*.

v. reflex. Increase in tonus of abdominal muscles resulting from painful stimuli originating in a viscus.

visceroparietal (vis'êr-ô-pâ-rî-ê-tâl) [" + *paries*, *pariet-*, wall]. Relating to the viscera and the abdominal wall.

visceroperitoneal (vis'êr-ô-pêr'î-tô-nê-âl) [L *viscus*, *viscer-*, *viscus*, + *G. peritonator*, peritoneum]. Relating to the abdominal viscera and peritoneum.

visceropleural (vis'êr-ô-plû-râl) [" + *G. pleura*, a side]. Relating to the thoracic viscera and the pleura. **SYN:** *pleuro-visceral*.

visceroptosis (vis'êr-ôp-tô'sîs) [" + *G. ptosis*, a dropping]. Downward displacement of a viscus. **SEE:** *Glénard's disease*.

visceroreceptors. A group of receptors which includes those located in visceral organs. Their stimulation gives rise to poorly localized and ill-defined sensations. In hollow visceral organs they are stimulated principally by excessive contraction or by distention.

viscerosensory (vis'êr-ô-sên'sô-rî) [L *viscus*, *viscer-*, *viscus*, + *sensorius*, sensory]. Pertaining to sensations aroused by stimulation of visceroreceptors.

v. reflex. Pain or tenderness elicited in somatic structures (skin and muscle) due to visceral disorder. **SEE:** *referred pain*.

visceroskeletal (vis'êr-ô-skêl'ê-t-âl) [" + *G. skeleton*, skeleton]. Relating to the visceral skeleton.

viscerosomatic (vis'êr-ô-sô-mât'îk) [" + *G. soma*, body]. Relating to the viscera and the body.

v. reaction. A reaction occurring in muscles of the body-wall as a result of stimulation of visceroreceptors.

viscerotrophic (vîs'êr-ô-trôf'îk) Pertaining to trophic conditions related to or associated with visceral conditions.

visceroisceral reaction (vîs-êr-ô-vîs-êr-âl) A reaction taking place in the viscera as a result of stimulation of visceral receptors. Such reactions are usually below the level of consciousness.

viscid (vîs'id) [L. *viscidus*, sticky]. Adhering, glutinous, sticky.

BACT Said of a growth that follows the needle when it is touched to the culture and withdrawn. The sediment rises in a coherent whirl when the liquid culture is shaken.

viscosity (vîs-id'î-tî) [L. *viscidus*, sticky]. The property of being viscid or sticky. **SYN** *viscosity*.

viscosimeter (vîs-kôs-im'êt-êr) [L. *viscôsus*, sticky, + *G metron*, a measure]. Device for estimating the viscosity of a fluid, esp of blood.

viscosity (vîs-kôs'î-tî) [L. *viscôsus*, sticky]. 1 State of being sticky or gummy. 2 Resistance offered by a fluid to change of form or relative position of its particles due to attraction of molecules to each other.

v., **specific**. The internal friction of a fluid, measured by comparing the rate of flow of the liquid through a tube with that of some standard liquid, or by measuring the resistance to rotating paddles.

viscous (vîs'kûs) [L. *viscôsus*, sticky]. Sticky, gummy, gelatinous.

viscus (vîs'kûs) (pl *viscera*) [L. *viscus*, viscus]. Any internal organ enclosed within a cavity, such as the thorax or abdomen. **SYN** *viscera*.

visile (vîz'îl) [L. *visum*, seeing]. 1 Pert. to vision. 2 Readily recalling what is seen, more than that which is audible or motile.

vision (vîzh'ûn) [L. *visio*, a seeing]. 1 Act of viewing external objects. **SYN** *sight*. 2 Sense by which light and color are apprehended. 3 An imaginary sight.

v., **achromatic**. Complete color blindness.

v., **binocular**. Visual sensation which is produced when the images fall on symmetrical points of each retina.

v., **central**, **v.**, **direct**. Vision with the fovea centralis.

v., **day**. Condition in which patient sees better during the day than at night, found in peripheral lesions of the retina, such as retinitis pigmentosa.

v., **double**. Seeing of one object as two. **SYN** *diplopia*.

v., **field of**. The space within which an object can be seen while the eye remains fixed on some one point.

v., **half**. Blindness in one or both eyes for half of the visual field. **SYN** *hemianopia*.

v., **indirect**, **v.**, **peripheral**. Vision with the retina outside of the macular field.

v., **multiple**. Seeing of one object as two or more. **SYN** *polyopia*.

v., **night**. Condition in which patient sees better after dusk, found in lesions of the macula.

vision, words pert. to: aberration, chromatic, accommodation, aftercataract, afterimage, ambliopia, ambyopia, ametropia, anopia, astigmatic, astigmatism, autophony, amphodiplopia, amplitude of accommodation, anlanthropsy, anopia, anotropia, asthenopia, asthenopia, bifocal, caligatio, caligo, chloropia, chloropsia, chromatopsia, convergence, cyanopia, chromopsia, diplopia, erythropsia, farpoint, farsightedness, field, fogging, gerontopia, glare, halation, hypermetro-

pia, hypometropia, lanthropsia, image, macropsia, metamorphosis, micropsia, mire, monoblepsia, mucae volitantes, myometrium, myope, myopia, nyctalopia, nyetamblyopia, nyctotaphlosis, ocular, oculist, orthophrenia, oxyblepsia, polyopia, second sight, scintillation, scotoma, spintherism, strabismus, vergency, visile, visual, xanthopsia.

visual (vîzh'û-âl) [L. *visio*, a seeing]. 1. Pert. to vision. 2. One whose learning and memorizing processes are largely of a visual nature.

v., **angle**. Angle bet line of sight and the extremities of object seen.

v., **axis**. The line of vision, from object seen through the pupil's center to macula lutea.

v., **cone**. The cone whose vertex is at the eye and whose generating lines touch the boundary of a visible object.

v., **field**. The area within which objects may be seen when the eye is fixed.

v., **line**. The visual axis.

v., **plane**. The plane in which both optic axes lie.

v., **point**. Center of vision.

v., **purple**. A purple pigment in retinal rods. **SYN** *rhodopsin*.

visuoauditory (vîzh'û-ô-aw'dî-tor-î) [L. *visio*, a seeing, + *auditorius*, pert. to hearing]. Relating to sight and hearing, as connecting nerve fibers bet auditory and visual centers.

visuognosis (vîzh-û-ôg-nô'sîs) ["" + *G gnôsis*, knowledge]. The recognition and appreciation of what is seen.

visuometer (vîzh-û-ôm'êt-êr) ["" + *G metron*, a measure]. Device for ascertaining the range of vision.

visuopsychic (vîzh'û-ô-sî'kîk) ["" + *G psychê*, soul]. Both visual and psychic noting cerebral area involved in apprehension of visual sensations.

visuosensory (vîzh'û-ô-sên'sô-rî) ["" + *sensorius*, sensory]. Relating to the recognition of visual impressions.

visus (vî'sus) [L.] Vision.

vi'tagens. 1 Like vitamins. They are substances essential to health, but unlike vitamins, they enter into tissue as structural building units.

vitaglass (vî'tâ-glâs). Window glass containing quartz for transmitting the ultraviolet antirachitic rays of sunlight.

vital (vî'tâl) [L. *vitalis*, pert. to life]. 1. Pert. to or characteristic of life. 2. Contributing to or essential for life.

v., **capacity**. Volume of air that can be expelled following full inspiration.

v., **center**. Respiratory center in medulla.

v., **signs**. Respiration, pulse, and temperature.

v., **statistics**. A record of births, marriages, disease, and deaths in an area.

vitalism (vî'tâl-îzm) [L. *vitalis*, pert. to life, + *G -ismos*, condition]. The opinion that a vital force neither chemical nor mechanical is responsible for bodily functions.

vitalist (vî'tâl-îst) [L. *vitalis*, pert. to life]. One who believes in vitalism.

vitalistic (vî'tâl-îs'tîk) [L. *vitalis*, pert. to life]. Relating to vitalism.

vitality (vî'tâl-tî) [L. *vitalitas*]. 1. Principle of life. 2. Animation, action. **SYN** *strength*. 3. State of being alive.

vitals (vî'tâls) [L. *vita*, life]. Organs of the body, esp. the heart, liver, lungs, and brain, essential to life.

vitamers (vî'tâ-mers). Compounds which differ in structure from vitamins but which exert vitaminlike function.

vitamin (vī'tā-mīn) [L. *vita*, life, + *amine*] Any of a group of accessory organic substances existing in most foods in minute amts. in their natural state, needed in the diet for metabolism, the absence of which results in malnutrition and specific deficiency diseases.

Vitamins are not sources of energy nor do they contribute significantly to the substance of the body, but they are indispensable for normal functions and the maintenance of health. They are effective in minute quantities. They act principally as regulators of metabolic processes and play a role in energy transformations, usually acting as coenzymes in enzymatic systems.

Vitamins are extremely complex chemical substance, but the nature, chemical structure, and composition of most of them are known. Most have been isolated and some have been synthesized. In general, none of the vitamins can be formed in the body but must be obtained preformed from animal or plant sources. Exceptions to the above are the formation of Vitamin A from its precursor, carotene, the formation of vitamin D by the action of ultraviolet light on the skin, and the formation of vitamin K by symbiotic bacteria of the intestines.

Vitamins are unstable being readily destroyed by oxidation; by heat, esp in an alkaline medium, strong acids, light, and aging. SEE *Vitamin Tables in Appendix*.

RS *avitaminosis, deficiency disease.*

v., **antiberiberi**. Thiamine (vitamin B₁)

v., **antidermatitis**. Vitamin B₆

v., **antihemorrhagic**. Vitamin K.

v., **anti-infective**. Vitamin A

v., **antineuritic**. Thiamine (B₁)

v., **antipellagra**. Nicotinamide (pellagra-preventing factor)

v., **antirachitic**. The vitamin D group.

v., **antiscorbutic**. Vitamin C.

v., **antisterility**. Vitamin E

v., **antiulcer**. Vitamin U, *qv*

v., **antixerophthalmic**. Vitamin A.

v., **coagulation**. Vitamin K.

v., **fertility**. Vitamin E

v., **sunshine**. Vitamin D

vitamin A. Syn *vitamin, anti-infective; v., antixerophthalmic, xerophthol*

A fat-soluble vitamin formed in the body from precursors, yellow pigments of plants (alpha, beta, and gamma carotene). It is essential for normal growth and development, the integrity of epithelial tissues, and for normal teeth and bone development. It is stored in the liver. SEE *Vitamin Tables in Appendix*.

ACTION Promotes healthy functioning of nasal cavities, eyes and ears, sinuses, the respiratory and urinary tracts, and of intestinal flora, and resistance to disease, esp anemia and xerophthalmia. * It is associated with and an aid to vit. B in the endocrine and digestive systems, and with vits C and D in the formation of bone and teeth. Its absence causes damage to the digestive glands. Yeast or lipocac necessary for full absorption of Vit. A.

STABILITY Resists boiling for some time if not exposed to oxidation. Quite stable to heat but not to continued high temperatures (above 100° C.). Vit. A is present in most canned fruits and vegetables.

VIT. A DEFICIENCY DISORDERS: Interference with growth, reduced resistance to infections, interference with calcium

metabolism and development of bone, teeth, and cartilage, and with nutrition of cornea; tendency to edema, increase of uric acid, unhealthy tissues and interference with blood building, responsible for deposit of oxalates and phosphates in urinary tract; anemia, development of respiratory infections, interference with intestinal flora, and induces infections of ear and nasal cavities.

VIT. A FOODS Butter, and butter fat in milk and cod liver oil are rich sources, as are yolk of eggs. Green leafy and yellow vegetables and some fruits, prunes, plaeapples, oranges, limes, cantaloupes, liver, kidney and to a much lesser extent, muscle meat, dates, avocados, apples, figs, grapes, and bananas, then heart.

Recommended Daily Allowances for

Vitamin A

International Units	
Man (70 kg); woman (56 kg)	5000
Pregnancy, latter half	6000
Lactation	8000
Children	
Under 1 year	1500
1 to 3 years	2000
4 to 6 years	2500
7 to 9 years	3500
10 to 12 years	4500
12 to 15 years	5000
16 to 20 years	6000

vitamin A₁. Form found in the eye tissues of marine fish

vitamin A₂. A compound found in the livers of fresh-water fish. Similar in properties to vitamin A but with different absorption spectrum in the ultraviolet.

vitamin B complex. A large number of water-soluble vitamins isolated from liver, yeast, and other sources. Among vitamins included are thiamine (B₁), riboflavin (B₂), niacin (nicotinic acid), pyridoxine (B₆), biotin, inositol, p-aminobenzoic acid (PABA), cyanocobalamin (B₁₂), and folic acid.

ACTION Affects growth, appetite, lactation, gastrointestinal, nervous and endocrine systems, aids in marasmus and lymphocytosis, stimulates appetite, reduces sugar content in diabetes, stimulates biliary action, aids in tuberculosis, and is necessary for carbohydrate metabolism.

Only grain-made yeast that is at once dried preserves its potency, containing more vit. B potencies than butter contains vit. A potencies. Advertised fresh yeast does not contain enough in 60 ½ Gm tablets to be of any value. Vit. B is associated more directly with the intestinal tract absorption and growth.

B₁, *thiamine*, for growth and nutrition. B₂, *riboflavin*, for growth and a healthy nervous system. Relieves body swelling in disease. 750-1000 units daily aid gastrointestinal disease. *Nicotinic acid*, accompanied by diet adequate in all nutritional factors, stimulates recovery from pellagra.

Although not destroyed by ordinary cooking, it may be destroyed by excessive heating for 2-4 hours. Soda in cooking aids destruction. Riboflavin and nicotinic acid are more stable than thiamine; are not destroyed by heat or oxidation.

VIT. B DEFICIENCY DISORDERS. Beriberi, pellagra, digestive disturbances, enlargement of liver, reduction of pancreas, affects the thyroid, causes degeneration of sex glands, reduces catalysis of tissues, affects the nervous system, deranges the

endocrines; induces edema, affects the heart, liver, spleen and kidneys, enlarges the adrenals and deranges function of the pituitary and salivary glands, and cause of some disorders in diabetes.

Polyneuritis, gastrointestinal disorders, achlorhydria, anorexia, and failure of lactation have been attributed to deficiency of B₁.

Sources of Vit B Factors Thiamine: Whole grains, wheat embryo, brewer's yeast, legumes, nuts, egg yolk, fruits and vegetables

Riboflavin: Brewer's yeast, liver, meat, especially pork, fish, poultry, eggs, and milk; green vegetables.

Nicotinic Acid: Brewer's yeast, liver, meat, poultry, and green vegetables.

Pyridoxine: Rice, bran, yeast

Folic Acid: Leafy, green vegetables, organ meats, lean beef and veal, wheat cereals.

Stability: Long-continued cooking or high temperature destroys and soda in cooking aids its destruction. Not destroyed by ordinary cooking or heat.

vitamin B₁. Folic acid, q.v.

vitamin B₁. SYN *carminum* A vitamin found in muscle and liver

vitamin B₁. Para-aminobenzoic acid

vitamin B₁. Thiamine, or thiamine hydrochloride Also SEE Table of Vitamins in Appendix

Also called *aneurine*, *antineuritic factor* or *vitamin*, *antiberiberi vitamin*

Recommended Daily Allowances for Vitamin B₁ (Thiamine)

	Mg
Adults	1.5-3.0 (1500-3000 micrograms)
Children	0.6-1.5 (600-1500 micrograms)
Pregnant women ..	1.8-2.3 (1800-2300 micrograms)

vitamin B₂. Riboflavin, q.v. Also called vitamin G, lactoflavin, oboflavin, hepatoflavin, antipellagra factor or vitamin SEE Table of Vitamins in Appendix

vitamin B₂. Also called *chick pellagra factor*

vitamin B₂. Prevents muscular weakness in rats and chicks. Thought to be a mixture of arginine, glycine, and cystine.

vitamin B₂. Necessary for growth in pigeons.

vitamin B₂. Pyridoxine Found in rice, bran, and yeast SYN *antidermatitis v*

vitamin B₂. A factor in rice polishings that prevents digestive disturbances in pigeons. Called *rice polish factor*.

vitamin B₂. Usually not classified as a vitamin.

vitamin B₁₀, B₁₁. Folic acid compounds affecting chicks.

vitamin B₁₂. SYN: *cyanocobalamine*. Also called *LLD factor*, *Lactobacillus lactis* *Dorner factor*, *extrinsic factor*, *antipernicious anemia principle*, *erythrocyte maturation factor* A red, crystalline substance extracted from liver which is essential for the formation of red blood cells Its deficiency results in pernicious anemia and possibly other macrocytic anemias It is used for prophylaxis and treatment of these and other diseases in which there is defective red cell formation.

vitamin B_{12b}. Hydroxycobalamine.

vitamin B_{12c}. Nitrosocobalamine.

vitamin B₁₂. A crystalline compound isolated from human urine. It has high cell-proliferating activity in bone-marrow cultures. The effect upon certain

suspensions of neoplastic cells is inhibitory

vitamin B₁₂. Pangamic acid.

vitamin C. SYN. *cevitamic acid*, *cevitamic acid*, *antiscorbutic factor*, or *vitamin*. Ascorbic acid, a factor necessary for formation of intercellular substance of connective tissue and essential in maintenance of integrity of intercellular cement in many tissues, especially capillary walls Deficiency leads to scurvy. SEE: Table of Vitamins in Appendix.

Stability. Destroyed easily by heat in the presence of oxygen, as in open-kettle boiling. Less affected by heat in an acid medium; otherwise stable.

Necessary for pregnant and nursing women, in certain disturbances of stomach and bowel, diseases of the liver Aids in growth, weight gain, improved appetite, blood-building Essential in infant feeding. Accepted for correction and prevention of scurvy

At least 100 mg per day is the optimum requirement, and this amt given in lead poisoning improves the general health and blood picture with decrease in amt. of lead in urine

Vit. C DEFICIENCY DISORDERS: Scurvy, imperfect prenatal skeletal formation; defective teeth, pyorrhea, anorexia, anemia, undernutrition, injury to bone, cells, and blood vessels

Vit. C Foods Raw cabbage, young carrots, orange juice, lettuce, celery, onions, tomatoes, radishes and small amts in potatoes. Citrus fruits are esp rich in this vitamin Strawberries are about as rich a source as tomatoes, apples, pears, apricots, plums, peaches, and pineapples. Rutabagas are also rich in this vitamin

Recommended Daily Allowances for Vitamin C

	Mg.
Infants	10-50
Children	20-100
Adults	30-100

vitamin conversion tables. For vitamins A, B₁, B₂, and C:

Vitamin A:
1 international unit = 2 Sherman units
= 0.6 microgram
of carotene

Vitamin B₁:
1 international unit = 3 micrograms
= 0.003 mg.
= 2 Sherman units

Vitamin B₂:
1 mg. = 333 Sherman-Bourquin units
= 1000 micrograms

Vitamin C:
1 mg. = 20 international units
= 2 Sherman units

vitamin D. One of several vitamins having antirachitic activity. The *vitamin D* group includes D₂ (calciferol), D₃ (irradiated 7-dehydrocholesterol), D₄ (irradiated 22-dihydroergosterol) and D₅ (irradiated dehydrostosterol). It is essential in calcium and phosphorus metabolism, consequently it is essential for normal development of bones and teeth.

ACTION: Related to utilization of calcium and phosphorus in blood and bone building. It is called the antirachitic vitamin because deficiency of it interferes with calcium and phosphorus utilization, which in turn causes rickets. Exposure to the sun or ultraviolet ray synthesizes this vitamin in the body. Necessary for most efficient absorption of calcium and phosphorus. A specific in treatment of infantile rickets, spasmodic phillia (infantile tetany), and softening

of bone; valuable also in prevention. Important in normal growth and mineralization of skeleton and teeth.

One large dose of 600,000 international units cures convulsions and helps cure rickets.

VIT. D DEFICIENCY DISORDERS. Imperfect skeletal formation, bone diseases, rickets, caries. Its use without vits. A, B and C is harmful and it increases infection if there is a deficiency of vit. A.

VIT. D FOODS. Milk, cod-liver oil, salmon and cod livers, egg yolk, butter fat, ergosterol activated by sunlight or the ultraviolet ray possesses vit. D potency. A teaspoon of cod liver oil is required by the USP to contain at least 312 units of vit. D. and emulsion of cod liver oil is required to contain not less than 50 per cent of cod liver oil, or 156 units of vit. D.

STABILITY. Not affected by oxidation or by heat unless over 100° C. or long-continued cooking.

Recommended Daily Allowances for Vitamin D

	International Units
Infants artificially fed	300-800
Infants breast fed	300-400
Children	300-800
Adults	300-400
Pregnant and lactating women	300-800

VITAMIN E. SYN *antisterility factor* or *vitamin Tocopherol*, a group of three tocopherols (alpha, beta, and gamma) which prevent sterility and muscular dystrophy in experimental animals. It is essential for the development of spermatozoa and in its absence death and resorption of fetuses occur. Its role in human nutrition has not been definitely established.

ACTION. Metabolism of excess fats.

VIT. E DEFICIENCY DISORDERS. Lack of fertility or reproductive powers, habitual abortion, amenorrhea, and uterine hypoplasia, but it is associated therein with vits. A and B. Late maturity, infrequent ovulation.

VIT. E FOODS. It is found in muscle, fat, spleen, heart and pancreas, also in the seeds and leaves of plants, in nuts, yellow beef, oil, wheat-germ and lettuce leaf. It is low in corn and olive oil, flaxseed oil, but higher in cotton oil. SYN: *antisterility v.*

VITAMIN F. A formerly used term for essential fatty acids.

VITAMIN G. Obsolete name for riboflavin, *q v*.

VITAMIN H. Obsolete name for biotin, *q v*.

VITAMIN H'. Para-aminobenzoic acid, q v.

VITAMIN K. An antihemorrhagic factor whose activity is associated with compounds derived from naphthoquinone. Vit. K is from alfalfa; vit. K₁ from fishmeal, vit. K₂ is synthesized as menadione sodium bisulfite USP. Vit. K aids blood coagulation, and is necessary for formation of prothrombin. Its deficiency prolongs blood-clotting time and causes hemorrhages.

ACTION: Practically eliminates prolonged bleeding in operations and in biliary tract of jaundiced patients. Bile salts necessary for its absorption.

VIT. K SOURCES: Found in fats, fishmeal, oats, wheat, rye and alfalfa. Synthesized from coal tar, and is 4 times as potent as the natural. SYN: *antihemorrhagic v.*, *prothrombin factor*.

VITAMIN L. A vitamin found to be necessary for lactation in rats.

VITAMIN LESS. Commercial canning destroys from 50 to 85 per cent of vit. C. in peas,

lima beans, spinach, and asparagus. The wheat embryo is removed from wheat flour in milling. As the wheat embryo is rich in vits. B₁, E, and G, these vitamins are lost by removal. Apple pie and freshly prepared applesauce retain only from 20 to 30 per cent of the vit. C value of the apple. Pickling, salting, curing, or fermenting usually causes complete loss of vit. C. Pasteurization, unless special precautions are observed, causes a loss of from 30 to 60 per cent of vit. C.

VITAMIN M. Obsolete name for folic acid, *q v*.

VITAMIN P. SYN *citrin, permeability factor* or *vitamin A*. A substance associated with Vit. C in citrus fruits which is essential for normal integrity of capillary membranes and normal permeability. Not considered to be a vitamin.

ACTION. Helps prevent scurvy, and is effective in diseases marked by increased capillary permeability. Helps prevent bleeding, prevents black and blue marks following blows.

VIT. P FOODS. Found in lemon and lime juice, grapefruit, oranges and red peppers. SYN *citrin, permeability v*.

VITAMIN P-P. Pellagra-preventing factor, or niacinamide, *q v*.

VITAMIN T. A complex of growth-promoting factors obtained from insects, yeasts, and fungi. Also called *tergotin, termitin, torutulin*.

VITAMIN U. SYN: *cabagin, antulcer vitamin*. A substance thought to be necessary for the growth of chicks and used in therapy of peptic ulcer.

VITAMINOID (vī'tām-in-oyd) [L. *vita*, life, + *amine*, + G. *eidos*, resemblance]. Of the nature of vitamin.

VITAMINOLOGY (vī'tām-in-ōl'ō-jī) [" + G. *logos*, a study]. The science dealing with vitamins.

VITA SEXUALIS (vī'tā sēks-ū-ā'lis) [L. sexual life]. The sex life.

VITELLARY (vīt'ēl-ā-rī) [L. *vitellus*, yolk of an egg]. Pert. to the vitellus. SYN: *vitelline*.

VITELLIN (vī-tēl'in) [L. *vitellus*, yolk of egg]. A protein which can be extracted from egg yolk and contains lecithin. SEE: *nucleoprotein, ovomellin*.

VITELLINE (vī-tēl'ēn) [L. *vitellus*, yolk of egg]. Pert. to the yolk of an egg or the ovum.

v. circulation. The embryonic circulation of blood to the yolk sac via *vitelline arteries* and its return to general circulation through the *vitelline veins*.

v. duct. The narrow duct connecting the yolk sac with the embryonic gut.

v. membrane. 1 The membrane forming the surface layer of an ovum. 2 In a chicken egg, the membrane forming the surface layer of the *vitellus* or *yolk*.

v. veins. SYN: *omphalomesenteric veins*. Two veins conveying blood from the yolk sac.

VITELLORUBIN (vī-tēl'ō-rū'bīn). A red pigment present in yolk of an egg.

VITELLUS (vī-tēl'ūs) [L. *vitellus*, yolk of egg]. 1 The yolk of an ovum especially the yolk of a hen's egg. 2. In older terminology, the entire egg especially when yolk is not clearly differentiated.

VITIATION (vish't-ā'shūn) [L. *vitāre*, to corrupt]. Injury, contamination, impairment of use.

VITILIGO (vīt-il'igō) [L.]. SYN: *leukoderma, leukasmus, leukopathia, piebald skin*. An acquired cutaneous affection characterized by milk-white patches, surrounded by areas of normal pig-

mentation. More common in tropics and in the colored race. Cause unknown.

TREATMENT General treatment includes hygienic and psychotherapeutic measures. There is no specific treatment.

v. capitis. Alopecia areata, *q v*

v. perinevoid. Acquired leukoderma.

vitiligoidea (vīl'i-g-oyd'è-à) [*L. vitiligo*, tetter, + *G. eidos*, appearance] Disease marked by formation of tiny yellow patches or nodules on the skin, as on the eyelids. **SYN:** *xanthoma*.

vitium (vish'i-um) (pl. *vitia*) [*L. vitium*, fault]. A fault, defect, or vice.

v. cordis. An organic heart lesion.

vitreocapsulitis (vī'rē-ō-kāp-sū-lī'tis) [*L. vitreus*, glassy, + *capsula*, capsule, + *G. -itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the vitreous humor. **SYN** *hyalitis*.

vitreous (vī'rē-ūs) [*L. vitreus*, glassy]. 1. Glassy. 2. Pert. to the vitreous body. 3. The vitreous body, *q v*

v. body. A transparent jellylike mass that fills the cavity of the eyeball, enclosed by the hyaloid membrane.

v. chamber. The portion of the cavity of the eyeball behind the lens.

v. degeneration. **SYN** *hyaline degeneration, q v*. Retrogressive change of a part into a translucent shining substance, esp. of a blood vessel wall.

v. humor. The clear, watery fluid filling the interstices of the stroma of the vitreous body.

v. membrane. 1. Inner one of the choroid. 2. **SYN** *hyaline layer*. The innermost layer of the connective tissue sheath surrounding a hair follicle.

v. fable. The inner layer of compact tissue belonging to most of the bones of the cranium.

vitrescence (vī-trēs'ēns) Becoming hard and transparent like glass.

vitriol (vī'rē-ol) [*L. vitriolum*]. A sulfate of any of various metals.

v., blue. Copper sulfate, *q v*

v., green. Ferrous sulfate, *q v*.

v., oil of. Sulfuric acid, *q v*.

v., white. Zinc sulfate, *q v*.

vitro, in. **SEE:** *in vitro*

vitropression (vī'rō-prēsh'ūn) [*L. vitrum*, glass, + *pressio*, a squeezing] Method of temporarily eliminating redness of the skin caused by hyperemia by pressure with a glass slide on the skin for purpose of studying any lesions or discolorations.

Vitus' dance, St. (vī'tūs) A functional nervous disorder causing muscular spasms. **SYN** *chorea, q v*.

vivi- [L.] Combining form meaning *alive*.

vividifusion (vīv-i-dif-ūzhūn) [*L. vivus*, alive, + *diffusio*, a pouring apart]. The process of removing diffusible substances from blood of a living animal by allowing it to flow through a system of collodion tubes immersed in saline solution.

vivification (vīv-i-fī-kā'shūn) [' + *facere*, to make]. 1. Trimming of the surface layer of a wound to aid union of tissues. 2. Transformation of protein food through assimilation into the living matter of cellular organisms.

viviparous (vīv-ip'ār-ūs) [' + *parere*, to bear young]. Developing young within the body, the young being expelled and born alive, the opposite of *oviparous*.

vivisect (vīv-i-sēkt) [' + *sectio*, a cutting]. To dissect a living animal for experimental purposes.

vivisection (vīv-i-sēk'shūn) [*L. vivus*, alive, + *sectio*, a cutting]. Cutting of or

operation upon a living animal for physiological investigation and the study of disease. The operations are usually performed upon an anesthetized animal under conditions similar to those encountered in an operating room of a hospital.

vivisectionist (vīv-i-sēk'shūn-ist) [' + *sectio*, a cutting]. One who practices or believes in vivisection.

vivisector (vīv-is-ēk'tor) [' + *sector*, a cutting]. One who practices vivisection.

Vlemmick's solution (flēm'inks). A solution of sulfured lime.

Uses In various skin diseases.

Dosage Externally diluted with 5 to 10 volumes of water.

vivo, in. **SEE:** *in vivo*

vocal. Pert. to the voice.

v. cords, false. The ventricular folds, *q v*

v. cords, true. The vocal cords, *q v*

v. folds. The thin edges of the vocal lips, each of which encloses the vocal ligament. They form the edges of the rima glottidis, and are concerned with the production of sound.

v. frem'fus. Chest-wall vibration felt on palpation while patient is speaking.

v. ligament. A strong band of elastic tissue lying within vocal fold.

v. lips. Two shelflike projections of lateral walls of the larynx. Their edges bear the vocal folds, *q v*

v. muscle. The inner portion of the thyroarytenoid muscle which lies in vocal lip lateral to and in contact with the vocal ligament.

v. process. That of the arytenoid cartilage to which are attached the vocal cords.

v. resonance. Sound heard in auscultation of lung while patient is speaking.

v. signs. Indication of disease by changes in the voice.

voice (voys) [*L. vox, voc-*, voice]. Sound uttered by human beings, produced by vibration of the vocal cords.

voice, words pert. to: *amphoricity, amphoriloquy, amphorophony, anepia, apisthryia, apisthura, arytenoid, Bac-celli's sign, cacophonia, caverniloquy, heterophonia, hoarseness, mogiphonia, paraphonia, phonation, resonance, rhinolalia, rhinophonia, trachyphonia.*

voices (voys'ēs). Verbal, auditory hallucinations. **SYN:** *phoneme*.

void (voyd) [*O Fr. voider*, to empty]. To evacuate the bowels or bladder.

vol. Abbr. for *volume*

vol%, Abbr. for *volume per cent.*

vola (vō'lā) [*L.*]. The sole of foot or palm of the hand.

v. manus. Palm of hand.

v. pedis. Sole of foot.

volar (vō'lār) [*L. vola*, palm, sole]. Relating to the palm, or sole of foot.

volatile (vō'lā-tīl) [*L. volatilis*, from *volāre*, to fly]. **CHEM:** Easily vaporized or evaporated.

Examples of volatile liquids are ether (boiling point, 34.5° C.) and ethyl chloride (b. p. 12.2° C.).

volatilization (vō'lā-tīl-i-zā'shūn) [*L. volatilis*, from *volāre*, to fly]. Conversion of a solid or liquid into a vapor.

volition (vō-līsh'ūn) [*L. volitio*, will]. The act or power of willing or choosing.

Volkmann's contracture (fōlk'mahn). Degeneration, contracture, and atrophy of a muscle resulting from long-continued interference with normal circulation by bandage or elastics, or from exposure to cold or injury of an artery.

volley (vô'lê) [L. *volare*, to fly]. The simultaneous or nearly simultaneous discharge of a number of nerve impulses from a receptor or a center within the brain or spinal cord

voisella (vôl-sê'l'ă) [L. *voisella*, a tweezer]. Forceps with sharp pointed hooks at end of each blade

volt (vôlt). An electrical unit of pressure, the electromotive force required to produce 1 ampere of current through a resistance of 1 ohm

voltage (vôlt-âj). Electromotive force or difference in potential expressed in volts.

Volvolini's disease (vôl-tô-lê'ne) Primary labyrinthitis in children with symptoms of meningitis, and subsequently a staggering gait and deaf-mutism

volubility [L. *volubilis*, flow of discourse] **PSY** Excessive fluency of speech.

volume. The space occupied by a substance as measured by cubic units

v. index. **ABBR** *V I* The mean volume of an average erythrocyte compared with the mean volume of the normal erythrocyte. Varies from 0.9 to 1.10. Indices below this indicate abnormally small red cells, above, abnormally large ones. The volume index is found by dividing the percentage of red cells into the hematocrit* percentage. **SEE**. *color index*

v., mean corpuscular. The mean volume of an average erythrocyte. Normal values range from 82 to 92 cubic microns

v., minute. The amount of blood discharged from one ventricle in one minute

v., packed cell. **SYN** *hematocrit* The volume of packed erythrocytes in a sample of centrifuged blood. Average volume equals 47% of blood volume in men, 42% in women

v. per cent. **ABBR**: *vol %*. The number of cubic centimeters (cubic milliliters) of a substance (usually O₂ or CO₂) contained in 100 cc (or cu. ml) of another substance, *e g*, blood

v., stroke. The amount of blood discharged by a ventricle in one contraction. Determined by dividing the minute volume by the number of heartbeats occurring in one minute

volumetric (vôl'ü-mê't'rik) [L. *volûmen*, a volume, + *G metron*, a measure]. Pert. to measurement of volume

voluntary (vôl'ün-tä-ri) [L. *voluntas*, will]. Pert. to or under control of the will.

v. muscles. Voluntary muscles are generally attached to the skeleton, are innervated by myelinated nerves coming directly from the brain or spinal cord, and under the microscope are seen to consist of long cylindrical fibers bearing crosswise striations

Voluntary, striped, striated, cross-striated, and skeletal are practically synonymous when applied to muscle

voluptuous (vô-lüp'tü-ûs) [L. *voluptas*, pleasure]. 1. Pert. to, arising from, or provoking consciously or otherwise, sensual desire, usually applied to the female sex. 2. Given to sensualism.

volupty (vôl'üp-tü) [O. Fr. *volupté*, pleasure] Sexual pleasure

volute (vô-lüt') [L. *volutus*, rolled]. Spiral, rolled up. **SYN**: *convoluted*.

volvulus (vôl'vû-lûs) [L. *volvare*, to roll]. A twisting of the bowel upon itself causing obstruction.

ETIOI: Prolapsed mesentery predisposing cause. Usually occurs at sigmoid flexure in men in third or fourth decade

PROG: Mortality is quite high in acute volvulus.

vomer (vô'mer) [L. *vomer*, plowshare]. The plow-shaped bone which forms the lower and post. portion of the nasal septum, articulating with the ethmoid, sphenoid, the 2 palate bones, and 2 sup. maxillary bones

vomerine (vô'mêr-in) [L. *vomer*, plowshare] Pert. to the vomer.

vomeronasal (vô'mêr-ô-näs'äl). Pertaining to the vomer and the nasal bones

v. cartilages. Two narrow strips of cartilage lying along ant. portion of inferior border of septal cartilage of nose.

v. organ [of *Jacobson*]. A small tubular epithelial sac lying on anterior inferior surface of nasal septum. Rudimentary in man

vomica (vôm'ik-ă) [L. *vomica*, ulcer]. 1. A cavity in the lungs, as from suppuration. 2. Sudden and profuse expectoration of putrid, purulent matter.

vomicose (vôm'ik-ôs) [L. *vomica*, ulcer]. Marked by many ulcers; ulcerous; purulent

vomit (vôm'it) [L. *vomere*, to vomit]. 1. Matter ejected from stomach through the mouth. 2. To yield up gastric and intestinal contents through the mouth.

PHYS: The act is usually reflex involving coordinated activity of both voluntary and involuntary muscles. A certain position is assumed, the glottis is closed, the diaphragm and abdominal muscles contract, and the cardiac sphincter of the stomach relaxes while antiperistaltic waves course over the duodenum, stomach and esophagus

RS: *melenâ, nausea, vomiting*.

v., bilious. Bile forced back into the stomach and ejected with vomited matter

v., black. Vomit containing blood acted on by the gastric juice. Seen in worst form of yellow fever

v., coffee-ground. Bloody vomit of gastric malignancy.

vomiting (vôm'it-ing) [L. *vomere*, to vomit]. Ejection through the mouth of the gastric contents. **SYN**: *emesis*.

Emesis may result from. 1. Toxins from ptomaines, drugs, uremia and specific fevers.

2. Centric diseases, as cerebral tumors and meningitis. This form often is unaccompanied by nausea and it does not relieve associated headache

3. Diseases of the stomach, such as ulcer, cancer, dilatation, dyspepsia, etc

4. Reflex from pregnancy, uterine or ovarian disease, irritation of the fauces, worms, biliary colic

5. Intestinal obstruction.

6. Disturbed cerebral circulation, as in swinging, car- and seasickness

7. Nervous affections, as hysteria and migraine.

8. Periodic vomiting may be in itself a neurosis or associated with the gastric crises of locomotor ataxia.

9. Esophageal vomiting results from obstruction, and the vomitus* is alkaline in reaction.

TREATMENT: The doctor may order ice, white of egg in lemon water, milk and lime water in equal parts in teaspoonful doses, champagne, brandy and soda, or effervescent drinks, such as Selditz powder. In severe cases no liquids should be given for 24 hours.

Place small amt. of salt on tongue when nauseated. Fluids in large quantities, esp. ginger ale.

An antihistamine such as dimenhydrinate may be effective.

The intravenous administration of fluid and electrolytes may be required.

In pregnancy: The diet should be dry and high in carbohydrates and water and liquids should be taken only bet. meals and in small quantities. Do not construe this to mean that all pregnant women should be subjected to this regimen, as it is only intended for women subject to emesis.

POSTOPERATIVE: NP. At first sign restrict fluids for ½ hr., then resume in gradually increasing amts. In certain cases (gastric) record *time, color, amt.*, whether *regurgitant* or *projectile*. Save specimen for examination. Wash mouth frequently. Take specimen of urine, if vomiting is persistent. (May be due to acidosis. If so, alkalies and glucose may be given.) Magnesia, ½ oz. with 6-8 oz water; ½ teaspoonful at time may be given. Odor, *ammoniacal, fecal, garlic*, etc., should be charted. Fecal v indicates intestinal obstruction. See *hematemesis*.

Poisons: Emesis may result from taking arsenic, aconite, antimony, barium, colchicum, cantharides, copper, corrosive alkalis, acids, digitalis, iodine, mercury, phenol, phosphorus, veratrum, wood alcohol, food poisons, and zinc.

RS: anabole, *anacatharsis*, *anagoge*, *antemetical cyclic v.*, *emesis*, *emetic*, *hyperemesis*, *tyremesis*, *vomit*, *vomit*.

v., cyclic. Recurring paroxysms of vomiting.

v., dry. Nausea without vomitus.

v., incoercible. Uncontrollable vomiting.

v., pernicious. Severe vomiting of pregnancy.

v. of pregnancy. That of morning sickness.

v., projectile. Ejection of vomitus with great force.

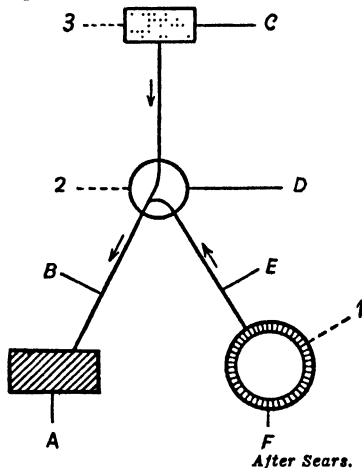


DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING THE MECHANISM OF VOMITING

1. Focal causes act here. 2. Toxic causes act here. 3. Nervous causes act here. A. Diaphragm and abdominal muscles. B. Efferent nerve. C. Higher centers of brain. D. Vomiting center in medulla. E. Afferent nerve. F. Stomach and other abdominal organs.

v., stercoraceous. Vomiting of fecal matter.

vomitio negro (võm'ti-õ nã'grõ) [Sp.] Vomiting containing blood darkened by gastric secretion. SYN *black vomit*.

vomitory (võm'ti-tõ-rî) [L *vomitõrius*, pert. to vomit]. 1. Causing vomiting. 2. An agent inducing emesis. 3. A vessel to receive ejecta.

vomitition (võm'ti-tû-rish'ûn) [L *vomititus*, vomit]. Repeated ineffective efforts to vomit. SYN: *retching*.

vomit (võm'ti-ûs) [L *vomit*, vomit-ing]. 1. Act of ejecting matter from the stomach through the mouth. 2. Material ejected from the stomach by vomiting.

NATURE OF VOMITUS. *Bilious* Green or greenish-yellow, containing bile, appears after frequent and violent vomiting; if early in the act of vomiting, it may be grass-green; a symptom of peritonitis which also precedes fecal vomiting in intestinal obstruction.

Fecal This is indicative of intestinal obstruction, general peritonitis, and abnormal communication bet. the intestines and stomach.

Garlic odor: Denotes phosphorous poisoning.

Hematemesis: The vomiting of blood. If bright and fluid it has not been long in the stomach; otherwise, it has the appearance of coffee-grounds, reddish-brown, or it forms in clots. This may indicate, also, rupture of aneurysms into the stomach or esophagus, or various esophageal veins; gastric ulcer, cirrhosis of liver, enlarged spleen, carcinoma of the stomach. It is not necessarily fatal.

It may result from swallowed blood, straining in vomiting, injuries in the epigastric region (rarely possible). It may occur in vicarious menstruation, gastritis, corrosive poisoning, in the presence of strong alkalies or acids, or it may result from anemia, leukemia, Hodgkin's disease and it is sometimes present in chronic nephritis, scurvy, purpura haemorrhagica, acute yellow atrophy of the liver, and in malarial fevers.

Ammoniacal odor: Indicates uremia. *Profuse:* The ejection of large quantities of frothy fermented material is highly significant of gastric dilatation.

Purulent: This may result from the rupture of an abscess into the esophagus or stomach.

Watery and mucous: From an empty stomach this may denote gastric catarrh. Vomiting of excessive acid gastric juice occurs in migraine, hysteria, locomotor ataxia, gastric ulcer, movable kidney and exophthalmic goiter.

Without nausea, distress, or other phenomena: This may occur in certain neuroses of the stomach, in hysteria, uremia, brain disease, as from a tumor, or as a precursor of apoplexy. The vomitus may be colored by certain fruits, by wine, coffee, cocoa, soups and bile. SEE: *biennemesis*, *cholemesis*.

v. cruentus. Blood vomit.

v. maturinus. The vomiting of morning sickness.

v. niger. Black vomit.

v. marinus. Seasickness.

von Gierke's disease (fõn gër'kë). SYN: *glycogen disease*, *glycogenosis*. Condition in which excessive amounts of glycogen are stored in tissues and body is unable to use it. Results in excessive production of ketones.

von Graefe's sign (fõn grã'fë). Failure of lid to move downward promptly with

eyeball, the lid moving tardily and jerkily; seen in exophthalmic goiter.

von Leube motor test meal (fōn loy'be). Soup, 400 cc.; beef, 200 Gm.; water, 200 cc. If at end of 6 hours a gastric lavage fails to show a residue, the motility of the stomach is normal.

V. L.'s test meal. Clear soup, 200 cc.; beefsteak, 200 Gm. bread, 50 Gm.; water, 200 cc. The stomach contents are expressed in 6 hours. This is a gastric test meal.

Von Pirquet's test (fōn pēr'kâ). A diagnostic test for tuberculosis, in which a little tuberculin is applied to a scarified area of the skin of the arm.

A positive reaction is seen if a red papillary eruption appears at the site of inoculation.

Von Recklinghausen's disease (fōn rēk'ling-how'zēn). 1 Multiple neurofibromatosis occurring on the skin along the course of the nerves, associated with marked cutaneous pigmentation. 2 Generalized fibrocystic disease of the bones. SYN: *molluscum fibrosum*.

Voorhees' bag (voor'ez). An inflatable rubber bag for dilating the cervix uteri to induce labor.

voracious (vō-rā'shūs) [L. *vorāre*, to devour]. Having an insatiable or ravenous appetite.

Voronoff's method (vor'ōn-ōf). Attempt to rejuvenate by transplantation of the testes of a young anthropoid ape into man.

vortex (vor'tēks) (pl. *vortices*) [L. *vortex*, a whirlpool]. A structure having a spiral or whorled appearance.

v., coccygeal. SYN. *vortex coccygeus*. The region over coccyx where lanugo hairs of embryo come to a point.

v. lentis. Lens star, *q.v.*
v. of the heart. Region at apex of heart where muscle fibers of the ventricles make a tight spiral and turn inward.

vortices. Pl. of *vortex*.

v. pilorum. Hair whorls as in arrangement of hairs on the scalp.

vortigose (vor'tik-ēs) [L. *vortex*, *vortice*, a whirlpool]. Whirling or having a whorled arrangement.

v. abscissa. Loss of voice.
v. capitus. Falsetto voice or a voice in the upper register.

v. rauca. A hoarse voice.
v. veins. Four veins (2 sup. and 2 inf.) which receive blood from all parts of the choroid of the eye. They empty into post. ciliary and sup. ophthalmic veins.

vox (vōks) (pl. *voces*) [L. *vox*]. Voice.
v. cholericæ. The suppressed voice of last stages of cholera.

voyeur (voi-ūr') [Fr. one who sees]. One whose erotic stimulus is derived from looking at sexual objects or situations, such as watching others during coitus.

V.R. Abbr. for *vocal resonance, right vision, ventilation rate*.

VRI. Abbr. for *virus respiratory infection*.

V.S. Abbr. for *vesicular sound, vital sign, volumetric solution*.

V & T. Abbr. for *volume and tension* (of the pulse).

vril (vrīl) [L. *virtus*, masculine]. The initial energy with which man is supposed to be endowed from birth and which makes it possible for him to reach full maturity and to reproduce his kind; also applied to all living organisms.

vuometer (vū'ēr-ōm'ēt-ēr) [Fr. *vue*, sight, + G. *metron*, a measure]. Appa-

ratus for measuring distance bet. the eyes.

vulgaris (vūl-gā'ris) [L. *vulgaris*, common.]. Ordinary.

vulnerable (vūl'nēr-ā-bl) [L. *vulnerāre*, to wound]. Easily injured or wounded.

vulnerary (vūl'nēr-ār-ī) [L. *vulnerāre*, to wound]. 1. Pert. to wounds. 2. A remedy used to heal wounds.

vulnerate (vūl'nēr-āt) [L. *vulnerāre*, to wound]. To wound.

vulnus (vūl'nūs) (pl. *vulnera*) [L. *vulnus*, wound]. A wound or injury.

Vulplan-Sherington phenomenon. Contraction of denervated skeletal muscle by stimulating autonomic cholinergic fibers innervating its blood vessels. Also called *pseudomotor phenomenon*.

vulsella, vulsellum (vūl-sēl'ā, vūl-sēl'ūm) [L. *vulsella*, tweezers]. A forceps with a hook on each blade. SYN: *voisella*.

vulva (vūl'vā) (pl. *vulvae*) [L. *vulva*, a covering]. The ext. female genitalia lying beneath the mons veneris consisting of the labia majora, labia minora, clitoris, and vestibule.

v. connivens. Vulva in which the labia majora are in apposition.

v. hians. Vulva in which labia majora are gaping.

vulvar (vūl'var) [L. *vulva*, covering]. Relating to the vulva.

v. leukoplakia. Condition characterized by diffuse or focal, translucent thickening of the vulva. Often gives rise to carcinoma.

vulvectomy (vūl-vēkt'ō-mī) [V. + G. *ektomē*, excision]. Excision of the vulva.

vulvismus (vūl-vīz'mūs) [V. + G. *-ismus*, condition]. Painful spasm of the vagina. SYN: *vaginismus*.

vulvitis (vūl-vīt'is) [L. *vulva*, covering, + G. *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of the vulva.

v., acute nongonorrheal. V. resulting from chafing of opposed lips of vulva or from accumulated sebaceous material around the clitoris.

v., follicular. Inflammation following infection (usually by *Staphylococcus aureus*) of hair follicles of vulva.

v., gangrenous. Necrosis and sloughing of areas of vulva, often a complication of infectious diseases such as diphtheria, scarlatina, typhoid fever.

v., leukoplakic. A chronic atrophic vulvitis. SEE: *kraurosis vulvae*.

v., mycotic. V. caused by various fungi, most commonly by *Candida albicans*.

vulvo- (L.) Combining form meaning *a covering, the vulva*.

vulvocutural (vūl'vō-krū'rāl) [L. *vulva*, covering, + *cuturalis*, pert. to the leg]. Relating to the vulva and the thigh.

vulvopathy (vūl-vōp'ā-thī) [V. + G. *pathos*, disease]. Any disorder of the vulva.

vulvouterine (vūl'vō-ū'tēr-in) [V. + *uterinus*, pert. to the uterus]. Relating to the vulva and uterus.

vulvovaginal (vūl'vō-vā'j'n-āl) [V. + *vagina*, a sheath]. Pert. to the vulva and vagina.

v. glands. Small glands on either side of the vulvar orifice. SEE: *Bartholin's glands*.

vulvovaginitis (vūl'vō-vā'j'n-ī'tis) [V. + G. *-itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of both the vulva and vagina at the same time, or of the vulvovaginal glands.

v., diabetic. Mycotic vulvar infection commonly occurring with diabetes.

W

w. Abbr. for *watt*, a unit of electric energy, *week*, *wife*, *with*. Chemical symbol for *tungsten*.

Wachendorf's membrane (vakh'ën-dörft). 1. A thin vascular membrane occluding the pupil in the fetus. *SYN* *membrana pupillaris*. 2. The outer membrane ensheathing a cell.

wafer (wä'fer) [ME. *wafre*]. 1. A thin sheet of flour paste used to enclose a medicinal dose of powder. 2. A flat vaginal suppository.

Wagstaffe's fracture (wäg'stäff). One with separation of the internal malleolus.

waist (wäst) [ME. *wast*, growth]. Small part of body bet. thorax and hips. *SEE*: *cincture sensation*.

Walcheren fever (vahl'kha-ren). A severe type of malarial fever found in Holland.

Walcher's position (vahl'ker). The patient assumes the dorsal recumbent position with the legs hanging down over the end of the table from just above the knees, the legs fairly well separated.

Used to enlarge the pelvic diameters in delivery.

Wald cycle. The transformations involved in the breakdown and resynthesis of rhodopsin.

Walden's ring. The ring of tonsillar (lymphatic) tissue which encircles the naso- and oropharynx. Consists of the two palatine tonsils, lingual and pharyngeal tonsils.

walking (wauk'ing) [A.S. *wealcen*, to turn]. Act or manner of movement on foot without running, as for exercise.

RS *abasia*, *a. paralytic*, *a. statica*, *akathisia*, *astasia*, *a. abasia*, *atremia*, *basophobia*, *claudication*, *dysbasia*, *gait*, *w. typhoid*. Typhoid fever in which the symptoms are mild so that the patient is ambulatory.

Wallenberg's syndrome. A complex of symptoms resulting from occlusion of posterior inferior cerebellar artery or one of its branches supplying lower portion of brain stem. Dysphagia, muscular weakness or paralysis, impairment of pain and temperature senses, and cerebellar dysfunction are characteristic.

wallerian degeneration (wöl-ër'i-än) Degeneration of a nerve fiber (axon) which has been severed from its cell body. The myelin sheath also degenerates and is transformed into a chain of lipid droplets which stains by the Marchi method, a method utilized in tracing the course of injured nerve fibers. The neurilemma does not degenerate but forms a tube which directs the growth of the regenerating axon.

walleye (wawl'i). 1. Eye in which iris is light-colored or white. 2. Leukoma or dense opacity of cornea. 3. Squint in which both visual axes diverge. *SYN*: *divergent strabismus*.

walnut (wawl'nüt) [A.S. *wealhnnut*, a foreign nut]. Black and English A tree and its nuts of the *Juglans* genus.

AV SERVING: 35 Gm. each. *PRO*: 9.7 and 6.4, *FAT*: 19.7 and 22.5, *CARBO*: 3.5 and 4.1. *VITAMINS*: Eng., A+, B++ for both. Black, C+.

wandering. Moving about; not fixed.

w. abscess. One that burrows and

comes to the surface at a point distant from its origin.

w. cell. A leukocyte which moves about the substance of an organ.

w. kidney, **w. spleen**. Dislocated floating kidney or spleen.

Wangensteen's method (wäng'ën-stën). Technic for relieving postoperative distention, nausea and vomiting and certain cases of mechanical bowel obstruction.

It involves use of an intranasal catheter in combination with a suction siphonage apparatus. *SEE*: *decompression*, *distention*.

Warburg apparatus. A capillary manometer used for determining oxygen consumption and CO₂ production. Widely used in metabolism studies.

ward (ward) [A.S. *weard*, a guarding]. A large room or hall in a hospital.

w. accident. One reserved for accident cases.

w. isolation. One for isolation of those suspected of being affected with an infectious disease.

w. psychopathic. One in a general hospital for temporary reception of mental cases.

Wardrop's disease (war'dröp). Acute inflammation of matrix of the nail in scrofulous children. *SYN* *onychia maligna*.

W.'s operation. Ligation of an artery for aneurysm at a distance beyond the sac.

warehousemen's itch (wår'hows-ménz ítsh). Eczema of hands from touching irritating substances.

war gases. Any chemical substances whether solid, liquid, or vapor, used to produce poisonous or irritant effects. *SEE*: *gases*, *war*.

wart (wort) [A.S. *wearte*]. A circumscribed cutaneous elevation resulting from hypertrophy of the papillae and epidermis. It is caused by a filtrable virus.

RS: *condyloma*, *keratosis seborrheica*, *sycoma*, *venereal*, *verrucose*.

w. fig. *SYN*: *verruca acuminata*, *condyloma acuminatum*, *venereal wart*. A growth of filiform projections usually occurring on genitalia. They are frequently covered with a foul-smelling secretion.

w. planter. One on pressure-bearing areas, esp. sole of foot.

w. seborrheic. Patch of corneous hypertrophy on face of the aged.

w. senile. *SEE*: *seborrheic wart*.

w.'s venereal. Vegetating growths upon skin, esp. on the mucocutaneous juncture of the genitals, having an offensive discharge. *SYN*: *verruca acuminata*.

washerwoman's itch (wash'ër-wüm'än). Eczema of the hands of laundry workers.

wash-leath'er skin. A trophic change in the skin in which silver drawn across it leaves a black mark.

wasp. Term sometimes applied to all insects belonging to the suborder Apocrita, order Hymenoptera (except the Formicidae or ants), but more generally restricted to the superfamilies Scolioidea, Vespoidea, and Specioidea. Members have base of abdomen constricted and females have a piercing ovipositor.

which in many species is modified into a sting. Many are social, living in large colonies. Common representatives are yellow jackets and hornets.

w. sting. The injection of wasp venom into the skin, resulting in a painful wound and sometimes mild systemic reaction. Multiple stings may be dangerous especially to sensitized individuals.

TREATMENT: Apply bicarbonate of soda paste or household ammonia solution locally. If pain is severe, infiltrate area with 2% procaine solution. Severe allergic reaction may require injection of epinephrine.

w. waist. Condition seen in some cases of muscular dystrophy in which atrophy of trunk muscles is pronounced.

wasserhelle cell (vös'ër-hël-ë). A large vacuolated (water-clear) cell, a variant of chief cells, found in the parathyroid gland.

Wassermann-fast (wahs'ër-man). Indicating a positive reaction shown by a Wassermann test which continues after repeated antisyphilitic medication.

W. reaction. Serum complement fixation test as a diagnosis of syphilis.

The results are designated as 1, 2, 3, and 4 plus, the intensity of the reaction usually corresponding to the severity of the infection. The disease may still exist with a negative reaction. Several such reactions would indicate its absence. Several years, after treatment and after last "negative" is obtained, should pass before cure is definitely accepted.

waste (wäst) [L. *vastare*, to devastate]. 1. To shrink in physical bulk or strength, as from disease. 2. Loss by breaking down of bodily tissue. 3. Refuse material no longer useful to an organism.

w. products. Carbon dioxide, organic and inorganic salts, water, dead skin, hair, nails, undigested foods.

w. p.'s, metabolic. Soluble salts in the form of nitrogenous salts (urea) and inorganic salts (sodium chloride), gas in form of carbon dioxide, and liquid in the form of water.

They are excreta, removed by the process of elimination, *q.v.*

wasting (wäst'ing) [L. *vastare*, to devastate]. Enfeebling, causing loss of strength or size, emaciating. *See maramus.*

w. palsy or paralysis. Chronic disease marked by gradual atrophy of muscular tissue with paralysis. *SYN: progressive muscular atrophy.*

water (waw'ter) [A.S. *waeter*]. 1. A solution in water of a volatile substance. 2. The urine. 3. H₂O, hydrogen and oxygen, a tasteless, clear odorless fluid, constituting bet. 75% and 90% of all tissues. It freezes at 32° F. (0° C.) and boils at 212° F. (100° C.).

Water is the principal chemical constituent of the body comprising approx 75%, and is distributed within cells as *intracellular fluid* and outside of the cells as *extracellular fluid*. Water is indispensable for metabolic activities within cells as it is the medium in which chemical reactions can take place. Outside of cells, water is the principal transporting agent of the body. Among the properties of water which are of importance to living organisms are the following:

(a) It is the most *universal solvent*. (b) It is a medium in which acids, bases, and salts *ionize*, and the concentrations of these substances (*electrolytes*) must be regulated very exactly. (c) It possesses a *high specific heat* and has a

high latent heat of vaporization, of importance in regulation and maintenance of a constant body temperature.

(d) It possesses a *high surface tension*.

(e) It is an important *reacting agent* and essential in all *hydrolytic reactions*.

In the body, water is the principal constituent of all body fluids (blood, lymph, tissue fluid), of all secretions (salivary juice, gastric juice, bile, sweat, etc.), and all excretory fluids (urine). Intake of water is determined principally by the sense of thirst. Excessive intake may lead to *water intoxication*, excessive loss to *dehydration*.

w. balance. Condition in which intake of water equals output.

w.-bed. A rubber mattress, filled 3 parts full with warm water (temp 100° F.), must not be too full or it will be hard. Fracture boards are placed across the wire mattress to produce a firm foundation and prevent sagging, it should be refilled every fortnight.

w., bound. Water which in protoplasm is attached to protein molecules thus forming an integral part of protoplasm. It is not available for metabolic processes.

w. font. brain. Disease marked by abnormal increase in cerebral fluid. *SYN: hydrocephalus.*

w. brash. Gastric burning pain with eruptions. *SYN: heartburn.*

w.-cure. Use of water in treatment. *SYN: hydrotherapy.*

w., deionized. Water that has been passed through a substance which removes cations and anions present. Final product is equivalent to distilled water.

w.-hammer pulse. Pulse marked by quick powerful beat, collapsing suddenly. *SYN: Corrigan's pulse, q.v. RS: pulse.*

w., heavy. *SYN: deuterium oxide.*

w. (for) injection. *Aqua pro injectione.* Water for parenteral use that has been distilled and sterilized within 24 hrs or water that has been distilled (sometimes redistilled), sterilized, and placed in sealed containers so that it remains free of pyrogens. *SEE water, pyrogen-free.*

w. intoxication. That resulting from ingestion of large quantities of water or in cases of kidney disorder when urinary secretion is reduced.

SYM: headache, dizziness, vomiting, convulsions, coma, and possibly death.

w. itch. Schistosome dermatitis, *q.v.*

w., pyrogen-free. Water that has been rendered free of fever-producing proteins (bacteria and their metabolic products). *SEE water (for) injection.*

water balance diet. Water content of diet is calculated to individual prescription. The water content of foods as well as beverages is calculated as part of the fluid allowance given in the diet prescription.

water cress (waw'tër krës). *AV SERVING:* 20 Gm Pro. 0.2, Fat. 0.2, Carbo. 0.8. *VITAMINS:* A + + +, B + +, C + + +, G + + to + + +. *ASH CONST:* Ca. 0.187; Mg. 0.034; K. 0.287; Na. 0.099; P. 0.005; Cl. 0.061; S. 0.107; Fe. 0.0019.

watermelon (waw'tër-mël'ôn). *AV SERVING:* 240 Gm Pro 0.9, Fat 0.4, Carbo. 16.0. *VITAMINS:* A +, B +, C + +, G +. *ASH CONST:* Ca. 0.011, Mg. 0.003, K. 0.0073, Na. 0.008, P. 0.003, Cl. 0.008, S. 0.007. A base-forming fruit, alkaline potentiality 2.7 cc. per 100 Gm.; 8.9 cc. per 100 cal. *SEE: cantaloupe, melon.*

waters (waw'ters). Common term for the amniotic fluid surrounding the fetus

w., bag of. Sac enclosing liquor amnii surrounding the fetus. **SYN:** *amniotic sac*.

wave (wāv) [AS *waftan*, to wave]. 1. A disturbance of the equilibrium of a body or medium propagated from point to point with a continuous motion through a closed curve 2. An undulating or vibrating motion 3. An oscillation seen in the recording of an electrocardiogram, electroencephalogram, or other graphic record of physiological activity.

w., A. Alpha wave; rhythm, alpha, *q v*.

w., a. Atrial wave of venous pulse.
w., Berger. Alpha wave; rhythm, alpha, *q v*

w., excitation. The excitatory impulse(s) which originate in the sinoatrial node of the heart and sweep through the musculature of the atria stimulating the atrioventricular node and then continuing through the conductile tissue of the ventricles. They bring about the contraction of the chambers of the heart

w., hertzian. Electromagnetic radiations used in radio and wireless transmission

w., pulse. 1 The pressure wave originated by the systolic discharge of blood into the aorta. It is not due to the passage of the ejected blood but is the result of the impact being transmitted through the arterial walls. Its speed of transmission varies with nature of the arterial wall increasing with age as the arteries become less resilient. Velocity in children about 5 m per sec. in adults, 8 m per sec. In arteriosclerosis, the velocity is higher

w's., sound. Vibrations of a vibrating medium which, upon stimulating sensory receptors of the cochlea, are capable of giving rise to sensations of sound. Velocity: In air 1090 ft per sec at 0° C; in water, approx 4 times faster than in air

w's., Traube-Hering. Slow rhythmical waves appearing in a blood pressure tracing as a result of interference in blood flow to the medulla. They are probably due to alterations in tone of vasomotor center.

wax (wāks) [AS *weax*]. 1. A substance secreted by bees. **SYN:** *cera* 2. Anything having the physical properties of, or resembling beeswax. 3. Earwax. **SYN:** *cerumen*. **SEE:** *ceroplasty*.

waxy (wāks'ī) [AS *weax*, wax]. Resembling or pert to wax.

w. cast. Dense highly refractile urinary cast.

They have clean-cut contours, sometimes irregular curves and notches. Obtained in severe chronic renal disease.

w. degeneration. Amyloid degeneration seen in wasting diseases

weak (wēk) [ME *weik*, from Old Norse *veiker*]. Deficient in strength of body; infirm.

RS: *asthenia*, *atony*, *cardiasthenia*, *enervation*, *ergasthenia*, *fatigue*, *lassitude*, *lipothymia*.

wean (wēn) [AS *wenian*, to accustom]. To accustom to loss of breast milk by substitution of other nourishment.

weaning brash (wēn'ing brāsh). Severe diarrhea sometimes attacking infants just weaned.

webbed (wēbd) [AS *webb*, a fabric]. Having a membrane connecting adjacent structures, as the duck's feet.

w. fingers, w. toes. Two or more toes or fingers connected by a membrane.

Weber-Christian disease (wēb'ēr kris'-chēn). Relapsing, febrile, nodular, non-suppurative panniculitis, a generalized disorder of fat metabolism characterized by recurring episodes of fever and development of crops of subcutaneous fatty nodules

Weber's paralysis (wēb'ēr). Paralysis of oculomotor nerve on one side with contralateral spastic hemiplegia.

ETIOL: Lesion of the *crus cerebri*.

weeping (wēping) [AS *wēpan*, to lament]. 1. Shedding tears. 2. Moist, dripping.

w. eczema. Dermatitis with eruption of vesicles exuding serum.

w. sinew. Circumscribed cystic swelling of a tendon sheath.

Weidel's reaction (vī'dēl). Test for presence of xanthine bodies or uric acid.

Weigert's law (vī'gērt). Loss or destruction of organic elements is usually followed by excessive production during reparative process.

weight (wāt) [AS *gewiht*] 1 The property of matter which causes it to fall to the earth by gravitation 2 Amt of such a tendency.

Weight of the body progressively increases in pathological obesity, and progressively decreases in Addison's disease, cancer, chronic diarrhea, chronic suppurations, diabetes, hysteria, anorexia, fevers, lactation when prolonged, marasmus, obstruction of pylorus or thoracic duct, tuberculosis, ulcer of stomach

Weight and Height Ratio

Lbs.	H.	Lbs.	H.
115	5 ft 0 in	155	5 ft. 8 in
120	5 " 1 "	160	5 " 9 "
125	5 " 2 "	165	5 " 10 "
130	5 " 3 "	170	5 " 11 "
135	5 " 4 "	175	6 " 0 "
140	5 " 5 "	180	6 " 1 "
145	5 " 6 "	185	6 " 2 "
150	5 " 7 "	190	6 " 3 "

w., atomic. W of an atom of an element compared with that of oxygen which is taken as 16; the mean value of the isotopic weights of an element

w., molecular. **ABBR:** *M*. The sum of all the atomic weights of all the elements in one molecule of a compound

weights and measures. **SEE:** *appendix*.

Weill's disease. **SYN:** *jaundice*, *spirochetosis*, *epidemic jaundice*; *leptospirosis icterohaemorrhagica*; *spirochetosis icterohaemorrhagica*

ETIOL: *Leptospira icterohaemorrhagiae*, an organism found in rat urine and feces. Acquired by man through contaminated food or water or by contact of broken skin with rat feces or urine

It is a specific infection accompanied by muscular pains, fever, jaundice, and enlargement of liver and spleen

TREATMENT: Rest in bed, liquid diet, remedies indicated for special manifestations.

Weil-Felix reaction. The agglutination of certain *Proteus* organisms due to the development of *Proteus* antibodies in certain rickettsial diseases. Also called *Weil-Felix test*.

Weir Mitchell's treatment (wēr mīt'shēl). Rest in bed, massage, nourishing diet and isolation for hysteria and neurasthenia.

Welch's bacillus (wêlsh). *Clostridium welchii*, *q v.*, the causative organism of gas gangrene.

wen (wên) [A.S. *wenn*]. A cyst resulting from the retention of secretion in a sebaceous gland. SYN: *steatoma*.

SYM One or more rounded or oval elevations, varying in size from a pea to a large walnut; slowly appears on scalp, face or back, painless, rather soft; contains a yellowish-white caseous mass.

TREATMENT Sac and contents should be carefully dissected out. SEE: *sebaceous gland*.

Werdnig-Hoffmann's disease. Infantile muscular atrophy, considered by some to be identical with amyotonia congenita.

Werthof's disease (ver'hof). Form of progressive purpura marked by hemorrhages from the mucous membranes and severe prostration. SYN *purpura, idiopathic thrombocytopenia*.

SYM Large reduction of blood platelets, spontaneous hemorrhages into and from tissues, enlargement of spleen, marked prostration.

Wernicke's syndrome (ver'nîk-ē). Condition of old age frequently seen, marked by loss of memory and disorientation with confabulation. SYN: *presbyophrenia, q v.*

Westphal-Edinger nucleus. Small group of nerve cells in rostral portion of nucleus of oculomotor nerve. Efferent fibers pass to ciliary ganglion conveying impulses destined for intrinsic muscles of the eye.

Westphal's phenomenon, **W's. sign**. Loss of the knee jerk, the patellar reflex.

wet (wët) [A.S. *wætt*]. Soaked with moisture.

w. brain. Increased amt of cerebrospinal fluid with edema of the meninges, due to alcoholism.

w. cup. A cupping glass used after scarification.

w. dream. Nocturnal seminal emission during a sex dream.

w. nurse. A woman who breast-feeds another's child.

w. pack. A form of bath, given by wrapping patient in hot or cold wet sheets, covered with a blanket, used esp. to reduce fever.

Wharton's duct (hwar'ton). That of the submaxillary gland (2 in. long) opening into the mouth at side of the *frenum linguae*.

W's. jelly. A gelatinous basic substance in the umbilical cord.

wheel (hwêl) [A.S. *hwæle*]. More or less round and evanescent elevation of the skin, white in center with pale red periphery, accompanied by itching.

Seen in urticaria, insect bites, anaphylaxis, angineurotic edema. SYN: *pomphus*.

wheat (hwët) [A.S. *hwætte*]. COMP: NUTRIENTS (entire and cracked): Pro. 13.8 and 11.1, Fat 1.9 and 1.7, Carbo 71.9 and 75.5. VITAMINS: A+, B+++, E+, G+. ASH CONST. (whole): Ca 0.045, Mg 0.133, K 0.473, Na 0.039, P 0.423, Cl 0.068, S 0.181, Fe 0.0050.

An acid-forming food; potential acidity 12 cc. per 100 cal. Wheat flour 9 cc. per 100 Gm.

RS: bread, cereal, crackers, oatmeal, rye.

STRUCTURE OF A GRAIN OF WHEAT: 1. Husk or outer coat. Removed before grinding. 2. Bran coats removed in making white flour contains the mineral substances. 3. Gluten. Contains the fat

and protein. 4. Starch. The center of the kernel.

ACTION. See bread for a comparison of flours made from wheat and other cereals. Boiled whole wheat is a most excellent food. Time required for digestion: Cracked, 2 hours.

WHEAT PREPARATIONS AND PASTES: Macaroni, vermicelli, noodles, etc., are made from flour and water, molded, dried, and slightly baked. They are easy to digest and not over 10% of nitrogen content is lost.

Composition: In macaroni, vermicelli, spaghetti, noodles, the food value is lower than 2 cereals and breads. Their ash is acid and phosphates of soda are too high.

Action: They are easy on intestinal digestion.

whoeeze (hwêz) (M. E. *whesen*, to hiss). A whistling or sighing sound resulting from narrowing of the lumen of a respiratory passageway. Often only noted by use of stethoscope. Occurs in asthma, croup, hay fever, mitral stenosis, and pleural effusion. May result from presence of tumors, foreign obstructions, bronchial spasm, tuberculosis, obstructive emphysema or edema.

whoeezing (hwê'zing) (M. E. *whesen*, to hiss). Production of whistling sounds during difficult breathing such as occurs in asthma, coryza, croup and other respiratory disorders. SEE: *whoeeze*.

whelk (hwêlk) [A.S. *hnylca*, a suppuration]. A wheel, a protuberance on the face, as a nodule or tubercle.

whay (hwä) [A.S. *hwaeg*]. The liquid left after milk has been coagulated by the aid of rennet. It is diuretic, laxative, and mineralizing.

AV. SERVING 325 Gm. Pro. 2.3, Fat 0.7, Carbo 11.4

VITAMIN. G+++

ASH CONST. Ca 0.044, Mg 0.008, K 0.157, Na 0.038, P 0.035, Cl 0.119, S 0.009.

SEE: *buttermilk, milk*.

whiff. 1. A slight gust or puff of air, esp. one conveying an odor. 2. A quick inhalation or exhalation, as of tobacco smoke.

Whipple's disease. Intestinal lipodystrophy, characterized by fatty stools, loss of weight and strength, multiple arthritis, and numerous signs indicating a malabsorption syndrome resembling sprue.

whipworm (hwîp'worm) [named from its shape]. A roundworm often parasitic in the human intestines. SYN: *Trichuris trichiuri*.

whirl (hwîrl) [M. E. *whirlen*]. To revolve rapidly, to feel giddiness.

whirlbone (hwîrl'bôn). 1. The kneecap. SYN: *patella*. 2. The head of the femur.

whisky, whiskey (hwîs'ké). A distilled alcoholic liquor made from grain. SYN: *spiritus frumenti*.

whisper (hwîs'per) [A.S. *hwisprian*]. 1. Speech without voice; a low, sibilant sound. 2. To utter in a low, nonvocal sound.

w., cavernous. Direct transmission of a whisper through a cavity in auscultation.

white (hwît) [A.S. *hwît*]. 1. The achromatic color of highest brilliance. 2. Of the color of milk.

w. cell, w. corpuscle. The leukocyte. SEE: *blood, corpuscle*.

w. gangrene. G. due to local anemia.

w. leg. Phlebitis of femoral vein marked by white swelling of the leg. SYN: *phlegmasia alba dolens, q v.*

w. line. White tendinous attachment of abdominal oblique and transverse muscles. SYN *linea* alba*.

w. precipitate. SYN *mercury, ammoniated*. A white amorphous powder used principally in ointments for external treatment of some skin diseases.

w. matter, w. substance. Any nervous structure composed of white medullated nerve fibers.

w. softening. Stage of softening of any substance in which the affected area has become white and anemic.

w. swelling. Tuberculous arthritis. SEE *gonatocele*.

whites (hwits) A thick, whitish vaginal discharge. SYN *leukorrhea, q.v.*

whitefish. COMP NUTRIIVES E P Pro. 22.9, Fat 6.5. FUEL VALUE: 100 Gm. equals 149 cal.

White's operation (hwit). Castration for relief of enlarged prostate.

whitlow (hwit'lō) [origin uncertain] Suppurative inflammation at the end of a finger or toe. SYN *jelon, panaris, paronychia, q.v.*

It may be deep seated, involving the bone and its periosteum, or superficial, affecting parts of the nail.

whoop (hoop) [O Fr *houper*, to whoop]. The sonorous and convulsive inspiratory crow following a paroxysm of whooping cough.

whooping cough (hoop'ing kawf) An acute infectious disease with recurrent spasms of coughing ending in a whooping inspiration. SYN *pertussis, q.v., hex convulsiva; chin cough.*

whorl (hwurl) [M E *wharle*, whirl of a spindle] 1 Spiral arrangement of cardiac muscular fibers. SYN *vortex* 2 A type of fingerprint in which the central papillary ridges turn through at least 1 complete circle.

whortleberry (hwur'tl-bēr'tl) [A S *horte*, whortleberry] Av. SERVING: 100 Gm. Pro 0.7, Fat 3.0, Carbo 10.3. ASH CONST. (whole) Ca 0.031, Mg 0.021, K 0.261, Na 0.021, P 0.042.

Widal's reaction or test (vê-dal') An agglutination test for typhoid fever.

wild cherry (prunus virginiana). USP. The dried bark of the plant, used principally in the form of the syrup as a vehicle for cough medicine.

will (wîl) [A S. *willa*]. Power of controlling one's actions or emotions.

ES: *acrasia, bulesis, volition, voluntary.*

Willis' cords (wîl'is). Those crossing the sup. longitudinal sinus, transversely.

W., circle of. SYN *circulus arteriosus*. An intercommunicating set of arteries which encircle optic chiasma and hypophysis from which the principal arteries supplying the brain are derived. It receives blood from the two internal carotid arteries and the basilar artery formed by union of the two vertebrals.

Wilson's disease (wîl'sun). A rare disease of degeneration of corpus striatum and cirrhosis of the liver, characterized by tremulous distortion of the muscles (increased by activity), dysarthria, dysphagia, and emotionalism. It is thought to be the result of abnormal copper metabolism.

Winckel's disease (wîn'kêl). A fatal disease of the newborn characterized by profuse hemorrhages, hematuria, jaundice, enlarged spleen, and punctiform hemorrhages upon the skin. Results from entry of colon bacilli through stump of umbilical cord (omphalitis).

window. 1 An aperture for the admission of light or air or both. 2 A small aperture into a cavity, especially that of inner ear. SEE *fenestra*.

w., cochlear. The *fenestra rotunda, q.v.* SYN. round window, *fenestra cochlea*.

w., oval. The *fenestra ovalis, q.v.* Also called *fenestra vestibuli*.

w., round. The *fenestra rotunda, q.v.* Also called *fenestra cochlea*.

w., vestibular. The oval window. SYN *fenestra ovalis, q.v.*

windpipe (wind'pîp). Passage for breath from the larynx to the lungs. SYN: *trachea, q.v.*

wine (wîn) [L *vinum*, wine]. 1 Fermented grape juice or fermented juice of any fruit. 2 Solution of a medicinal substance in wine. SYN *vinum*.

ASH CONST. (average) Ca 0.009, Mg 0.010, K 0.104, Na 0.008, P 0.015, Cl 0.011, S 0.015, Fe 0.0003.

w. glass. A fluid measure of approximately two fluid ounces (60 c.c.)

wing. A structure resembling the wing of a bird, especially the great and small wings of the sphenoid bone, *q.v.* SEE *ala*.

winged scapula. Scapula, winged, *q.v.*

wink (wînk) [A S *wincian*] 1. To close and open the eyelids quickly. 2. Act of closing and opening the eyelids quickly. SEE *mication, nictitation*.

Winslow, foramen of. The epiploic foramen.

W., ligament of. The oblique popliteal ligament located at back of knee.

W., pancreas of. The processus uncinatus of the pancreas.

winter itch. Itching occurring only in the winter. SYN *pruritus hiemalis*.

Wirsung, duct of (vêr'soong). Excretory duct of the pancreas. SYN: *pancreatic duct*.

wisdom tooth (wîz'dôm). The hindmost or last molar tooth on each side of the jaw, which may appear as late as the 25th year.

witches' milk (wîts'h'es). Milk secreted by the newly born infant's breast, stimulated by the lactating hormone circulating in the mother.

Wohlfahrtia (vôl-fahr'tl-â) A genus of flesh flies belonging to the family Sarcophagidae, order Diptera.

W. magnifica. Species found in SE Europe, the larvae causing myiasis.

W. opaca. Species occurring in Canada, a common parasite of wild animals. Human babies may become infested.

W. vigil. Species found in Canada and N. United States.

wolffian body (woolf'fî-ân). An embryonic organ on each side of the vertebral column. SYN *mesonephros*. SEE *archinephron, embryo, paroophoron, parovarium*.

w. cyst. One of the broad ligaments of the uterus.

w. duct. SYN: *mesonephric duct*. Duct in embryo leading from mesonephros to cloaca. From it develop the ductus epididymis, ductus deferens, seminal vesicle, ejaculatory duct, ureter and pelvis of kidney.

w. tubules. SYN: *mesonephric tubules*. One of 30 to 34 tubules which develop within the mesonephros and empty into mesonephric duct. Most are transitional persisting for only a short time. Some persist in adult males as the *efferent ductules* of the testis, others persist only as vestigial structures. SEE: *paradidymis, epoophoron, paroophoron*.

Wolhynian fever. Trench fever, *q v*

womb (woom) [AS *wamb*]. Female organ for protection and nourishment of the fetus. SYN *uterus, q v*.

wood alcohol (wud af'kô-hôl). (CH₃OH) Alcohol obtained by distillation from wood.

It is a poisonous substance and frequently causes loss of sight. SEE *methyly alcohol*.

wood tick. *Dermacentor andersoni*, an important N American species of tick which causes tick-paralysis and transmits causative organisms of Rocky Mountain spotted fever and tularemia.

wool sorter's disease (wool'sor-ter). A pulmonary form of anthrax which develops in those who handle wool contaminated with *Bacillus anthracis*

wound blindness. Inability to comprehend written words; a form of aphasia, *q v* SYN *alexia*

w. salad. The use of words with no apparent meaning attached to them or to their relations one with another; usually found in schizophrenia

work (wurk) [AS *worc*] For definition, SEE *erg* For comparison of various energy units, SEE *calorie, unit*.

worm (werm) [AS *wyrm*] 1 SYN: *helminth* An elongated invertebrate belonging to one of the following phyla

Platyhelminthes (flatworms), Nemathelminthes or Aschelminthes, round- or threadworms; Acanthocephala, spiny-headed worms; and Annelida (Annullata), segmented worms 2 Any small, limbless, creeping animal 3 Median portion of the cerebellum 4 Any wormlike structure

For flatworm, hookworm, pinworm, etc., SEE UNDER: name of worm

w. abscess. A resulting from lodgment of a worm in the body

w. fever. Fever due to irritation caused by worms in the intestinal canal.

wormian bones (wur'mi-ân) Small, irregular bones in the course of the cranial sutures.

worsted test (wus'têd) Matching of the differently colored skeins of worsted yarn to detect color blindness. SYN *Holmgren's test*.

wound (woond) [AS *wund*] Break in the continuity of soft parts from violence or trauma of tissues

TREATMENT Crude cod-liver oil applied to ulcers, wounds, and burns in which there has been a loss of 1 or more layers of the skin, has proved very effective as a healing, sterile, and antiseptic remedy Cellophane* used as a wound dressing is singularly free of infection and doesn't crack. Allantoin is esp useful in nonhealing wounds and ulcers. The applications should be followed with the use of a plaster of Paris bandage to insure rest of the part Toxins are thus rendered harmless, and the growth of bacteria checked Ulcers should first be cleansed before using the oil. Felons and infections of tendons and bedsores may also be treated in this manner Sulfonamide or antibiotic therapy may be instituted as indicated

w. abdominal. Frequently sustained; ordinarily involves structure of abdominal wall

In such instances, it may be treated as ordinary wounds Where a cavity has been opened, and esp. if viscera have been exposed, they should be kept sterile and moist with a sterile normal salt solution prepared by dissolving a teaspoonful of

salt in pint of boiling water, or use the clearest water at hand, because allowing viscera to dry destroys them.

w., bullet. A puncture wound from a bullet Usually there is a small point of entrance, if the bullet left the body a larger point of exit, it is associated with injuries of bone, tendon, blood vessels, etc.

SYM Depend on site, speed, and character of bullet.

F A TREATMENT. Antitetanic serum Antiseptic to wound and dressing. Treat complications and shock

w., cellulitis of. When wounds have been closed without drainage, esp in such cases as appendicitis, local inflammation of the wound may occur.

SYM Elevation of temperature from 4th to 7th day with tenderness. Inspect dressing and chart

TREATMENT Evacuation of the abscess, hot wet dressings

w., contused. A bruise It may be caused by a blunt instrument

The skin need not necessarily be broken, but injury of the tissues under skin, leaving skin unbroken, causes more or less change in the normal musculature The blood vessels underneath skin being ruptured cause discoloration. If extravasated blood becomes encapsulated it is termed *hematoma**; if it is diffused, an *ecchymosis** More or less shock depending on the extent of the contusion

TREATMENT Cold compresses, pressure, and rest of part with elevation When acute stage is over (6 to 24 hours) soapsuds application, massage with camphorated oil exposure to a 60 watt electric light with continued rest and elevation are prescribed Aseptic drainage may be indicated

w., crushing. If bleeding, apply cold cloths, if not, gently mold to proper shape, apply cloth dipped in warm water, and keep warm. If bone is fractured, apply splint

w., fish-hook. Imbedded fish hooks are notably difficult to remove Push the hook through, then cut off barb with an instrument These injuries frequently become infected, so carefully saturate with an antiseptic and cover with a dressing, and observe for several days.

w., gunshot. Penetrating or perforating wound which may contain a foreign body, as a bullet

F A TREATMENT. Should be conservative. Apply antiseptic, sterile dressing; treat hemorrhage If large vessels are torn, antitetanic serum to prevent lockjaw Do not probe

w., incised. A clean-cut wound. Caused by a keen cutting instrument. There are no jagged edges. Any sharp cut in which the tissues are not severed is an incised wound. It may be either an aseptic or infected *w.*, depending on circumstances which caused it.

An aseptic wound, or one occurring under surgical conditions, should heal if conditions are favorable and no contaminations due to pathogenic organisms or foreign material enter into it. During healing process, area of the wound must be kept aseptic. The skin must be cleansed with antiseptic solution and covered securely with sterile dressings, preventing external contact with microorganisms A clean wound should be left alone. The dressings should be changed only often enough to

keep wound clean. There should be no squeezing or pulling of its edges.

w., lacerated. A torn wound.

It provides many avenues for infection. It is not a clean wound. The edges are ragged. May be caused by many kinds of implements, and the implement may be covered with any kind of pathogenic bacteria. These may be of a violent nature causing tetanus, or only a slight abscess. The infiltration of bacteria may cause any stage of a septic condition. In dealing with such wounds, all possibilities should be taken into consideration.

TREATMENT The wound should be cleansed with antiseptic solution and ragged edges trimmed off, if too ragged. Some doctors advise that wet dressings be applied. The patient should be given tetanus antitoxin. The wound should never be sealed. It is well to hold it open with some form of drain from a piece of sterile silk worm gut or a rubber drain.

w., non-penetrating. One in which the surface of skin remains intact.

w., open. Contusion where skin is also broken, such as a gunshot w., incised w., or lacerated w.

w., penetrating. One in which the skin is broken and the agent causing the wound enters, subcutaneous tissue or a deep-lying structure or cavity.

w., perforating. One in which the vulnerating body both enters and emerges from the cavity.

w., poisoned. This may be classed as a lacerated wound, or a punctured wound, depending on tearing of tissue.

The poisoned wound may be caused by a diseased animal, as a snake or a dog, or some of the wild animals, such as the coon or the squirrel.

TREATMENT A poisoned wound should be treated the same as a punctured wound. Cauterize with silver nitrate; wet dressings should be applied. The animal, if possible, should be put under observation for rabies.

w., punctured. One made by sharp-pointed instrument, such as a dagger, an ice pick, or needle. The chief danger is from thrombosis and possible release of emboli. A puncture wound never gives access to int. of wound. Tetanus germs thrive in such a wound, as they live in darkness and progress rapidly without air. Inspect instrument that caused the wound. The puncture should be found and, if possible, squeezed until the blood flows.

TREATMENT Tetanus antitoxin at once and apply moist dressings. If the patient does not respond, the punctured wound should be incised.

w., subcutaneous. Include all which are unaccompanied by break in skin. As contusions.

w., tearing off parts. If completely severed, treat same as lacerated wound. A few drops of carbolic acid should be used in water for washing wounds. Watch for shock. If parts are not completely severed, gently bring into position, apply splints where necessary, and bandage until surgical aid is obtainable. Watch for shock.

w., tunnel. One having a small entrance and exit and of uniform diameter.

W.R. Abbr. for Wassermann reaction.

wrinkle. 1. A crevice, furrow or ridge in the skin. 2. To make creases or fur-

rows as in the skin by habitual frowning.

Wrisberg's cardiac ganglion (vriz'berg)

A small ganglion sometimes found in cardiac plexus to the right of the ligamentum arteriosus.

W's. cartilages. The cuneiform cartilages of the larynx.

W's nerve. The medial brachial cutaneous nerve, a branch of the medial cord of the brachial plexus. 2. The *nervus intermedius (pars intermedia)*, a branch of the facial nerve lying between the motor root and the acoustic nerve.

wrist (rist) [AS]. The joint, or region, lying between the hand and the forearm.

w. bones. The carpus consisting of eight bones. For names. SEE. *ossa carpi* under *skeleton*.

w. clonus. Irregular convulsive movements of the hand due to inability to control the muscles that bend the wrist backward.

w. clonus reflex. Lateral clonic movements of hand occurring when hand is held down at arm's length in extreme extension.

w. drop. Condition in which hand is flexed at wrist and cannot be extended; due to injury of radial nerve or paralysis of extensor muscles of wrist and hand.

NP It may be avoided in fractures by exercising the hands whenever possible and by keeping them at right angles with the adjacent part.

w. joint. Joint formed by the radius and the first row of carpal bones.

writer's cramp. An occupational disability due to excessive writing.

writing. The act of placing characters, letters, or words on a surface, usually paper, for the purpose of communicating ideas.

w., defects of. SEE. *agraphia*.

w., dextrad. Writing that progresses from left to right.

w., mirror. Writing so that letters and words are reversed and appear as in a mirror.

writing hand. Position seen in paralysis agitans marked by contraction of muscle of the hand. The fingers assume the position similar to holding a pen.

wryneck (ri'nēk). Contracted state of 1 or more muscles of the neck, producing an abnormal position of the head. SYN. *lozia*, *torticollis*.

It is occasionally acute, due to cold or trauma; more commonly chronic and is then spastic in character and dependent upon nerve irritation. Has been produced by habitual malposition of the head assumed because of existing ocular defect. May be congenital.

When acute, generally passes away under influence of rest, heat, and time. Chronic may require friction, electricity, or stretching, section or removal of a portion of spinal accessory nerve. May be little benefit from any treatment.

w.s. Abbr. for *water soluble*.

wt. Abbr. for *weight*.

Wuchereria (vōō'kēr-ē'ri-ā). A genus of filarial worms belonging to the superfamily Filarioidea, Class Nematoda. Common in warm regions of the world.

W. bancrofti. SYN. *Filaria bancrofti*. The causative agent of elephantiasis. Adults live in lymph nodes and ducts

of man. Females give birth to sheathed microfilariae which remain in internal organs during the day but at night are in circulating blood where they are sucked up by night-biting mosquitoes in which they continue their development, becoming infective larvae in about two weeks.

W. malayi. Species occurring in SE Asia and largely responsible for lymphangitis and elephantiasis in that region. Closely resembles *W. bancrofti*.

wuchereriosis (vöö'kër-ë-rî'ä-sîs). Syn: *filariasis, elephantiasis, q v* Infestation with filaria worms of the genus *Wuchereria*.

Wunderlich's curve (voon'dër-lik). The fever curve typical of typhoid fever.

w/v. Abbr. for *weight in volume*. It indicates the amount (by weight) of a solid substance dissolved in a measured quantity of liquid. Per cent "weight in volume" expresses number of grams of an active constituent in 100 ml of solution.

w/w. Abbr. for *weight in weight*. It indicates the amount (by weight) of a solid substance dissolved in a known amount (by weight) of liquid. Per cent "weight in weight" expresses the number of grams of an active constituent in 100 grams of solution.



X. 1. Abbr. of *Kienböck's unit* 2 Roman numeral 10. 3 Symb. of *reactance*.

Xe. Chemical symbol for *xenon*.

xanthelasma (zân-thêl'-áz'mă) [*G. xanthos*, yellow, + *elasma*, plate] 1. Yellow. 2. Flat or slightly raised yellowish tumor occurring in elderly persons, found most frequently on the upper and lower lids, esp near the inner canthus SYN *xanthoma*.

xanthelasmoldea (zân-thel'-áz-moy'dê-ă) [" + " + *eidōs*, resemblance] Chronic disease of childhood marked by wheals and followed by brownish-yellow patches. SYN: *urticaria pigmentosa*

xanthellin (zân-thêl'in) An antibiotic isolated from *Bacillus subtilis* in 1951

xanthematin (zân-thêm'-ă-tîn) [" + *haima*, *kamati*-, blood]. A yellow substance derivable from hematin when treated with nitric acid.

xanthemia (zân-thê'mî-ă) [" + *haima*, blood]. Yellow pigment in the blood. SYN: *carotenemia*.

xanthic (zân'thik) [*G. xanthos*, yellow]. 1 Yellow 2 Pert to xanthine

x. calculus. A urinary concretion containing xanthine.

xanthin(e) (zân'thîn, -thên) [*G. xanthos*, yellow]. A nitrogenous extractive contained in muscle tissue, liver, spleen, pancreas, and other organs, and in the urine, formed during the metabolism of nucleoproteins

x. bases. Nitrogenous substances resulting from splitting up of nucleins. SEE: *purine bases*

xanthinuria (zân'thîn-ûrî-ă) [*G. xanthos*, yellow, + *ouron*, urine] Excretion of large amounts of xanthine in the urine

xanthochroia (zân'thō-krō'-ă). Yellowish discoloration of the skin

xanthochromia (zân'thō-krō'-mî-ă) [" + *chroma*, color] Yellow discoloration, as of the skin in patches or of the cerebrospinal fluid, resembling jaundice

xanthochroous (zân-thōk'rō-ūs) [" + *chroa*, color]. Having a yellowish or light complexion

xanthocyanopia, xanthocyanopsia (zân'thō-sî-ân-ô-pî-ă, -ôp'sî-ă) [" + *kyanos* blue, + *opsis*, sight] A form of color blindness in which yellow and blue are distinguishable, but not red and green

xanthocyte (zân'thō'sî-tî) A cell containing yellow pigment

xanthoderma (zân'thō-der'mă) [" + *derma*, skin] Yellowness of the skin SYN: *xanthoplasty*

xanthodont, xanthodontous (zân'thō-dōnt, zân'thō-dōnt'ūs) [" + *odont*, *odont-*, tooth] Having yellow teeth

xanthogranulomatosis (zân'thō-grăn-û-lō'mă-tō'sîs). SYN *Hand-Schüller-Christian disease* A disease characterized by exophthalmos, diabetes insipidus, and defects in membranous bones in which granulation tissue with cells containing cholesterol and its esters appear. It is related to eosinophilic granuloma and Letterer-Siwe disease. All three diseases are characterized by a histiocytic proliferation of unknown etiology

xanthokyanopy (zân'thō-kî-ân-ô-pî) [" + *kyanos*, blue, + *opsis*, sight]. Partial

blindness for color, yellow and blue only being discerned SYN *xanthocyanopia*

xanthoma (zân'thō'mă) [*G. xanthos*, yellow, + *ōma*, tumor]. Flat, slightly elevated, soft, rounded, chamois-covered plaque or nodule, usually on the eyelids

They may occur in patches of yellowish macule on orbital regions, confined to middle life or later, and to the female sex, consisting of a degenerative process involving fibers of the orbicularis muscle

x. diabetorum. Cutaneous disease associated with diabetes mellitus

x. dissemination. Condition characterized by presence of xanthoma throughout body especially on face, in tendon sheaths, and in mucous membranes

x. multiplex. Xanthomas all over the body

x. palpebra'rum. X affecting the eyelids

x. tuberosum. A form which may appear on the neck, shoulders, trunk, or extremities, consisting of small, elastic, and yellowish-colored nodules

xanthomatosis (zân'thō-mă-tō'sîs) [*G. xanthos*, yellow, + *ōma*, tumor] Condition in which there is a deposition of lipid in tissues usually accompanied by hyperlipemia. Cholesterol may accumulate in tumor nodules (xanthoma) or in individual cells especially histiocytes and reticuloendothelial cells Also called *cholesterol lipidosis*

xanthomelanous (zân'thō-mêl'-ân-ūs) [" + *melas*, *melan-*, black]. Having black hair and an olive skin

xanthopathy (zân'thōp'-ă-thî) [" + *pathos*, disease] Yellowish pigmentation of the skin SYN *xanthochromia, xanthoderma*

xanthophane (zân'thō-phân) [" + *phan-*, to appear]. A yellow pigment in the retinal cones.

xanthoplasty (zân'thō-plás'tî) [" + *plasma*, to form]. Yellow color of the skin SYN: *xanthoderma*.

xanthoproteic (zân'thō-prō-te'tik) [" + *prōtos*, first] Derived from or pertaining to xanthoprotein

xanthoprotein (zân'thō-pro'tē-in) [" + *prōtos*, first]. Yellowish substance produced by heating proteids with nitric acid.

xanthopsia (zân'thōp'sî-ă) [*G. xanthos*, yellow, + *opsis*, sight] Condition in which objects appear yellow

xanthopsin (zân'thōp'sîn) [" + *opsis*, sight] Visual yellow, the visual purple produced by light acting on rhodopsin

xanthopsis (zân'thōp'sîs) [" + *opsis*, appearance]. Yellow pigmentation seen in cancers

xanthopsydralia (zân'thōp-sî-dră'shî-ă) [" + *psydral*, pustule] Skin disease marked by the formation of yellow pustules or pimples on the skin

xanthorrhea. Discharge of a yellow, purulent substance from the vagina

xanthosis (zân'thō'sîs) [*G. xanthos*, yellow, + *ōsis*, condition]. A yellowing of the skin seen in carotenemia resulting from ingestion of excessive quantities of carrots, squash, egg yolk and other foods containing carotenoids. Condition usually harmless but it may in-

dicade increase of lipochromes in blood due to other conditions such as hypothyroidism or diabetes.

xanthous (zân'thūs) [G. *xanthos*, yellow]. Yellow.

xanthuria (zân'thū'ri-ā) [+ *ouron*, urine] Excretion of an excess of xanthine in the urine. SYN: *xanthinuria*

X-chromosome. The sex chromosome, of importance in the determination of sex. SEE: *chromosome*, X

Xe. Chemical symbol for xenon

xeno-. Combining form meaning *strange, foreign*

xenogenous (zēn-ōj'ēn-ūs) [G. *zenos*, strange, host, + *gennan*, to produce]. 1 Caused by a foreign body 2 Originating in the host, as a toxin resulting from stimuli applied to cells of the host.

xenology (zē-nōl'ō-gī). The study of parasites and their hosts and their relationships to each other

xenomenia (zēn-ō-me'nī-ā) [G. *zenos*, strange, + *meniaia*, menses.] Menstruation from a part of the body other than the normal one. SYN: *vicarious menstruation*

xenon (ze'non) [G. *zenos*, strange]. A gaseous element in the atmosphere At. wt. 131.30. SYM: Xe

xenophobia (zēn'ō-fō'bī-ā) [G. *zenos*, stranger, + *phobos*, fear] Abnormal reluctance to meeting strangers

xenophonia (zēn'ō-fō'nī-ā) [G. *zenos*, strange, + *phōnē*, voice] Alteration in accent and intonation of a person's voice due to defect of speech

xenophthalmia (zēn-ōi-thāl'mī-ā) [+ *ophthalmia*, inflammation of the eye] Inflammation of the eye caused by a foreign body

Xenopsylla (zēn-ō-sil'lā) A genus of fleas belonging to the family Pulicidae, order Siphonaptera

X. cheopis. The rat flea, but other hosts include man and other animals It is a vector and transmitter of a number of pathogens including *Hymenolepis nana*, the dwarf tapeworm, *Salmonella*, and causative organisms of bubonic and sylvatic plague, and endemic typhus

xeransis (zē-rān'sis) [G. *xēros*, dry] Loss of moisture in tissues or drugs brought about gradually SYN: *siccation*

xerantic (zē-rān'tik). Causing dryness. SYN: *siccant*, *siccative*.

xerasia (zē-rā'sī-ā) [G. *xēros*, dry] Disease of the hair in which there is abnormal dryness, followed by brittleness, and eventually loss

xero- (zē'rō-) [G.] Prefix meaning *dry*.

xerocheilia (zē'rō-kī'lī-ā) [G. *xēros*, dry, + *cheilos*, lip] Dryness of the lips; a type of cheilitis

xeroderma (zē'rō-der'mā) [G. *xēros*, dry, + *derma*, skin] Roughness and dryness of the skin, mild ichthyosis

x. pigmentosum. A rare disease of the skin starting in childhood marked by disseminated pigment discolorations, ulcers, cutaneous and muscular atrophy and death SYN: *Kaposi's disease*

xeroma (zē-rō'mā) [+ *-oma*, mass] An abnormally dry state of the conjunctiva. SYN: *xerophthalmia*

xeromenia (zē-rō-mē'nī-ā) [+ *mēniata*, menses]. The occurrence of the usual disturbances during menses without menstrual flow

xeromycteria (zē-rō-mīk-tē'ri-ā) [+ *myktēr*, nose]. Dryness of the nasal passages.

xeronusus (zē-rōn'ō-sūs) [+ *xosos*, disease]. Dryness of the skin.

xerophagia (zē-rō-fā'jī-ā) [+ *phagēin*, to eat]. The eating of dry food only.

xerophthalmia (zē-rōf-thāl'mī-ā) [G. *xēros*, dry, + *ophthalmos*, eye] Conjunctival dryness with keratinization of epithelium following chronic conjunctivitis and in disease due to deficiency of vitamin A.

xerosis (zē-rō'sis) [G. *xēros*, dry, + *-osis*, condition] 1 Abnormal dryness of skin, mucous membranes, or of the conjunctiva. 2 Normal sclerosis of tissues in the aged SYN: *asteatosis*.

xerostomia (zē-rō-stō'mī-ā) [+ *stoma*, mouth] Dryness of the mouth

It occurs in diabetes, hysteria, paralysis of facial nerve involving chorda tympani, acute infections, some types of neuroses, and is induced by certain drugs such as nicotine and atropine, all arresting salivary secretion. SEE: *ptyalism*

xerotes (zē'rō-tēz) [G. *xērotēs*, dryness]. Dryness of the body, dryness

xerotocia (zē-rō-tō'shī-ā) [G. *xēros*, dry, + *tokos*, birth] Dry labor

xerotic (zē-rōt'ik) [G. *xēros*, dry]. Dry; characterized by dryness

xerotripsis (zē'rō-trip'sis) [+ *tripsis*, a rubbing] Dry friction.

xiphi-, **xipho-** (zīf-, -ō) [G.]. Prefixes pert. to the xiphoid cartilage

xiphisternum (zīf-i-ster'nūm) [G. *xiphos*, sword, + *sternon*, chest]. The pointed process of the lower end of the sternum. SYN: *xiphoid cartilage*

xiphocostal (zīf'ō-kōs'tāl) [+ *L costa*, rib] Relating to the xiphoid cartilage and the ribs

x. ligament. One connecting the xiphoid cartilage to the cartilage of the 8th rib

xiphodynia (zīf-ō-dīn't-ā) [+ *odynē*, pain] Pain in the ensiform cartilage

xiphoid (zīf'oid) [G. *xiphos*, sword, + *eidos*, process]. Sword-shaped, ensiform.

x. process. The lowest portion of the sternum, a sword-shaped cartilaginous process supported by bone

It has no ribs attached to it, but some of the abdominal muscles are attached to it. It ossifies in the aged

xiphoiditis (zīf-oid-yd'ītis) [+ *-itis*, inflammation] Inflammation of the ensiform or xiphoid cartilage

x-ray. 1 Any of the radiations of an extremely short wave length, emitted primarily as result of sudden change in velocity of a moving electric charge and as the result of atomic changes of target due to this impact. SYN: *roentgen ray* 2 A photograph obtained by use of x-rays

x. dermatitis. Cutaneous inflammation due to exposure to x-rays

x. unit. Unit of x-ray dosage equal to 1/10 the erythema dose.

X-substances. Nonspecific, mildly toxic substances extracted from cultures of certain bacteria

xylenin (zī'lē-nīn) [G. *xylon*, wood] A toxic substance extracted by xylene from tubercle bacilli.

xylol- (zī-lō-) [G.]. Prefix pert. to or derived from wood.

xylolose (zī'lōs) [G. *xylon*, wood] Wood sugar, a crystalline, nonfermentable pentose

xyrospasm (zī'rō-spāzm) [G. *xyron*, razor, + *spasmos*, spasm] Occupational neurosis of the fingers seen in barbers.

xysma (zīz'mā) [G. *zysma*, filings]. In diarrhea, flocculent pseudomembranous matter sometimes seen in stools.

Y

Y. Symb. of element *yttrium*.

yaghourt (yah-ghoort'). Yoghurt; yogurt, **yard** [A.S. *gyrd*, a rod] 1 A measure of 3 feet or 36 inches. 2. The penis.

yatren (yât'rén). Commercial brand of chiniofon, *q.v.*

yava skin (yah'va skin). A form of elephantiasis due to the excessive use of kava. **See:** *elephantiasis*.

yaw. **Syn:** *maman pian*. The primary lesion of yaws.

y., mother. The primary lesion of yaws occurring at site of inoculation 3-4 weeks after infection.

yawn [A.S. *gānian*, to yawn]. 1. To open the mouth involuntarily, as in drowsiness or fatigue 2 Involuntary act of gaping, accompanied by attempts at inspiration, excited by drowsiness

yawning (yawn'ing) [A.S. *gānian*, to yawn]. Deep inspiration, gaping induced by drowsiness or fatigue **Syn:** *oscitation*

yaws (yawz) [Cariban] An infectious tropical disease. **Syn.** *frambesia*.

Sym: Febrile disturbances, rheumatism, eruption of tubercles with a caseous crust on hands, feet, face, and external genitals.

Yb. The symb for *ytterbium*.

Y bacillus. A dysentery bacillus (*Shigella flexneri*, Hiss and Russell's Y bacillus).

Y cartilage. The cartilage uniting the 3 pelvic bones at bottom of the acetabulum early in life.

Y-chromosome. One of a pair of sex chromosomes (X and Y) which play a role in the determination of sex. **See:** *chromosome, X*.

yeast (yēst) [A.S. *gist*]. 1. A substance composed of aggregated cells (*Ascomycetes*) of minute unicellular sac fungi. 2. A commercial product composed of meal impregnated with living yeast.

yolk (yelk). Variant of yolk.

yellow (yēl'ō) [A.S. *geolu*] 1. One of the primary colors resembling that of a ripe lemon. 2. Colored yellow, as the skin in disease.

y. body. The corpus luteum, *q.v.*

y. enzyme. **See:** *enzyme, Warburg's yellow*

y. fever. An acute infectious disease characterized by jaundice, epigastric tenderness, vomiting, hemorrhages, and a febrile course consisting of 2 paroxysms.

Etiol: A filtrable virus transmitted by the bite of a female mosquito, *Aedes aegypti*

Period of incubation: 3 to 6 days.

Sym: *Period of invasion (infection):* This stage lasts from 2 to 5 days.

Period of intoxication: This period lasts from 6 to 9 days.

Convalescence: Usually begins after seventh or eighth day and progresses slowly.

Treatment: Water and electrolyte balance should be carefully watched and in cases of persistent vomiting, parenteral fluids containing dextrose and saline should be given.

PROPHYLAXIS: Preventive measures include mosquito control by screening, spraying with DDT, etc. and destruction of breeding areas. Preventative vaccines are available for those who plan to travel, or live in areas where the disease is endemic

Sym: *First Stage* Disease begins with a chill followed by pain in head, back, and limbs. Temperature rises rapidly till it reaches its maximum, 103° to 105° F. Face flushed, conjunctivae injected, pupils small, tongue coated, epigastrium tender, stomach irritable and unretentive, bowels constipated, urine scanty and albuminous. This stage lasts from a few hours to several days.

It is followed by a marked fall in temperature and an improvement in general symptoms. At this time convalescence may begin or patient may pass into second febrile paroxysm

Second Stage: Fever rises to its original height, skin becomes yellow, vomiting persistent, and ejected matter may contain dark blood (black vomit). Hemorrhages sometimes occur from other mucous membranes. Pulse rapid, but not proportionate to the fever. Urine becomes very scanty and contains albumen and casts. Death frequently results from exhaustion or uremia, though recovery may follow the gravest symptoms

DURATION. From a few hours to a week

Prog: Always grave. Mortality, 7 to 10%. In severe epidemics, 20 to 85%.

TREATMENT. Absolute rest; cool, well-ventilated room; liquid diet. Pain in back and limbs may be relieved by hot water bags, high fever by applications of cold. Internal remedies to suit individual cases.

y. softening. A stage of softening of the brain marked by fatty degeneration and yellow discoloration.

y. spot. 1. **Syn:** *macula flava*. Yellowish nodule of ant. end of vocal cord 2. Center of the retina, the point of clearest vision. **Syn** *macula lutea*

y. vision. Condition in which objects seem yellow in color. **Syn:** *xanthopsia*.

yerba (yer'ba) [Sp.]. An herb.

y. maté (mah'tā). Paraguay tea.

Yersin's serum (yer'sin). An antitoxic serum for the plague.

-yl [G.] Suffix signifying, in chemistry, a radical.

-ylene [G.]. Suffix denoting, in chemistry, a bivalent hydrocarbon radical.

Y ligament. A y-shaped band covering the upper and front portions of the hip joint **Syn.** *ligament, iliofemoral, q.v.*

yoghurt, yogurt (yōg'hert) A form of curdled milk common in Bulgaria, curdling being due to the action of *Lactobacillus bulgaricus*. Extensive claims have been made concerning the therapeutic value of yoghurt for various ailments, most of which have not been substantiated **See:** *milk*.

yolk (yōk) [M.E. *yolke*, from A.S. *geolca*]. The contents of the ovum; sometimes only the nutritive portion. **Syn:** *vitel-lus.* See: zona pellucida.*

y. sac. Membranous sac surrounding food yolk in the embryo.

y. stalk. The umbilical duct connecting the yolk sac with the embryo.

Young-Helmholtz theory (yŭng-hĕlm'hŏlts). Belief that color vision depends on 3 different sets of retinal fibers responsible for perception of red, green, and violet.

The loss of either red, green, or violet as color perceptive elements in the retina causes an inability to perceive a primary color or any color of which it forms a part

Young's rule (yŭng). A dose for children is arrived at by adding 12 to the age and dividing the result by the age, making the quotient the denominator of a fraction, the numerator of which is 1.

The proportion of the adult dose to be given the child is represented by the fraction

youth (yŭth) [A S *geoguth*]. Period bet. childhood and maturity.

ypsilliform. Y-shaped

y. s. Abbr. for *yellow spot* of the retina.

ytterbium (i-tur'bi-ŭm). A rare metallic element. SYMS Yb At. wt 173 04, at no. 70.

yttrium (it'ri-ŭm). A metallic element. SYMS: Y. At wt 88 92, at no 39

Yvon's coefficient (ĕ'vŏn) The ratio bet. the amount of urea and phosphates in the urine.

Y's. tests. One for presence of acetanilide and the other for alkaloids in urine.

Z

Z. Abbr. for *Zuckung*, (Ger contraction), standard score (statistics), zero, zone.

2 Symbol for atomic number

Z disk. Intermediate (Ger Zwischen-scheibe) disk SEE: disk

Zaglas' ligament (zah'glahz) The part of the post sacroiliac ligament from post. sup spinous process of ilium to side of sacrum

Zahn's lines or ribs (zahn). Transverse whitish marks on the free surface of a thrombus made by the edges of the lamellae of blood platelets

Zander apparatus (zan'der). Mechanical means for massage and exercise designed by Zander about 1857

Zang's space (zang) One bet the 2 lower tendons of the sternomastoid muscle in the supraclavicular fossa

zaranthan (zar-an'than) [Hebrew]. Scirrhous hardening of the breast

zein (ze'in) [G *zea*, a kind of grain] A protein obtained from maize It is deficient in tryptophane and lysine

Zeiss' gland (zis) One of the sebaceous glands at free edges of eyelids

zelotypia (ze-lô-tip'i-ä) [G *zelos*, zeal, + *typem*, to strike] 1 Morbid or monomaniacal zeal in the interest of any project or cause 2 Insane jealousy.

Zenker's degeneration, zenkerism (zeng'-kêr, -izm) A glassy or waxy, hyaline degeneration of skeletal muscles in acute infectious diseases, esp in typhoid

zeoscope (ze'o-skôp) [G *zein*, to boil, + *skopein*, to view] Device for determining the alcoholic content of a liquid by means of its boiling point

zero (zê'rô) [Italian *zero*, from Arabic *sifr*, a cipher] 1 Figure corresponding to nothing 2 The point from which the graduation of a scale commences

On the centigrade and Réaumur scales the zero (0°) is the temperature of melting ice. On the Fahrenheit it is 32° lower To obtain this fixed point the thermometer is immersed in melting ice, and when the mercury column ceases to fall, the level at which it remains is fixed as 0° on the C and R scales, and as 32° on the F scale SEE *thermometer*.

z. *absolute.* The temperature at which all atoms and molecules cease movement, or at which all gases liquify. Approx 273 2° C or 459 8° F

z. *limes.* SYMS Lo. The greatest amount of toxin which, when mixed with one unit of antitoxin and injected into a guinea pig weighing 250 gms., will cause no local edema

zestocausis (zês'tô-kaw'sis) [G *zestos*, boiling hot, + *kausis*, a burning] Cauterization with heated steam

Ziehl-Neelsen method. One for staining *B. tuberculosis*.

zinc (zînk) [L *zincum*] A bluish-white, crystalline, metallic element SYMS Zn. At wt 65 38, at no 30 Sp gr 7 14. It boils at 907° C It is found as a carbonate and silicate, known as *calamine*, and as a sulfide (*blende*)

z. *acetate.* USP. White, pearly crystals

ACTION AND USES: Astringent and antiseptic Used chiefly in eye solutions, in 1/10 to 5/10%.

z. chlo'ride. USP. White granular powder

ACTION AND USES: Antiseptic, astringent, and escharotic

z. ointment. An ointment consisting of 20% of zinc oxide mixed with petrolatum and white ointment, used in treating skin diseases

z. oxide. USP Very fine white powder

ACTION AND USES: Slightly antiseptic and astringent Used chiefly in the form of ointment, 20%

z. salts. A bluish-white metal used to make various containers and also to "galvanize" iron to prevent rust The most commonly used compounds are zinc oxide as a pigment for paints, in ointments, and in chloride and sulfate which resemble epsom salts and have thus been accidentally administered The salts are used also as a wood preservative, in soldering, and in medicine to neutralize tissue, and in dilute solutions as an astringent and emetic

POISONING SYM Metallic taste with prompt burning of mouth, throat, esophagus, and stomach, violent vomiting, often bloody, increased salivation, painful diarrhea, and coma. If patient recovers, nervous complications are frequent

F *A TREATMENT* Wash out stomach and treat as for sulfuric acid.

z. stearate. USP. Very fine, smooth powder

USES A nonirritating antiseptic and astringent for burns, scalds, abrasions

z. sulfate. USP. White, transparent crystals

ACTION AND USES Externally, astringent and styptic. Internally, as an emetic

DOSAGE As an emetic, 15 gr (1 Gm.).

Zinn's ligament (zîn). Connective tissue giving attachment to the rectus muscles of the eyeball.

Z., zonule of. Suspensory ligament of lens of the eye. SYN *zonula ciliaris*.

zirconium (zîr-kô'nî-ûm). A metallic element found only in combination. SYMS: Zr At wt. 91 22, at. no 40.

Zn. Chemical symb for zinc.

zoanthropy (zô-ân'thrô-pî) [G *zôon*, animal, + *anthropos*, man]. Delusion that one is an animal

zoetic (zô-ët'ik) [G *zôê*, life]. Pert. to life SYN *vital*.

zona (zô'nâ) [L *zona*, a girdle]. 1. A band or girdle. 2 An acute inflammatory disease, characterized by groups of small vesicles mounted on inflammatory bases, associated with neuralgic pain and following the distribution of certain nerve trunks SYN *herpes zoster*.

Commonly depends on a peripheral neuritis. Injury, exposure to cold and damp clothes predispose to it.

z. ciliaris. Ciliary processes taken together SYN *corona ciliaris*.

z. facialis. Herpes zoster of the face.

z. pellicula. Inner, thick, solid, membranous envelope of the ovum. It is pierced by many radiating canals, giving it a striated appearance.

- z. radiata.** See *zona pellucida*.
- zonal** (zō'nāl) [L. *zona*, girdle] Pert. to a zone
- zonary** (zō'nar-i) [L. *zona*, a girdle]. Pert. to or shaped like a zone
- z. placenta.** One arranged in the form of a broad ring around the chorion.
- Zondek-Aschheim test** (zōn'dēk ahsh'him). A test for pregnancy. See *test*, *Aschheim-Zondek*
- zone** (zōn) [L. *zona*, a girdle]. A small zone or belt
- z's., erotogenic.** Areas of the body which when stimulated produce erotic desires. These areas include the *breasts, lips, genital and anal regions, the buttocks*, and sometimes the special senses which excite the libido, such as the smell of certain perfumes
- zonesthesia** (zōn-ēs-thē'zī-ā) [G *zōnē*, girdle, + *aisthēsis*, sensation] A sensation, as of a cord constricting the body. Syn *cincture sensation*
- zonifugal** (zō-nif'ū-gāl) [L. *zona*, a band, + *fugere*, to flee] Passing outward from within any zone or area
- zoning** (zō'ning) [L. *zona*, a band] The occurrence of a stronger fixation of complement in a lesser amount of suspected serum, a phenomenon occasionally observed in diagnosing syphilis by complement fixation method
- zonipetal** (zō-nip'ēt-āl) [L. *zona*, a band, + *petere*, to seek] Passing from without into a zone or area of the body
- zonula** (zōn'ū-lā) [L. *zonula*, a tiny zone] A small zone. Syn *zonule*
- z. ciliaris.** BNA Suspensory ligament of the crystalline lens
- zonular** (zōn'ū-lar) [L. *zonula*, a tiny band]. Pert. to a zonula
- z. cataract.** One with opacity limited to certain layers of the lens
- z. fibers.** Interlacing ones of the zonula ciliaris
- z. spaces.** Those bet. fibers of ligament of the lens.
- zonule** (zōn'ūl) [L. *zonula*, a tiny band]. A small band or area. Syn *zonula*
- z. of Zinn.** Suspensory ligament of the crystalline lens. Syn *zonula ciliaris*.
- zonulitis** (zōn-ū-līt'is) [+ G -*itis*, inflammation]. Inflammation of Zinn's zonule.
- zoödermic** (zō'ō-der'mik) [G *zōon*, animal, + *derma*, skin] Performed with the skin of an animal, said of a method of skin grafting
- zoögenous** (zō-ōj'ēn-ūs) [+ G *gennan*, to produce] Derived or acquired from animals
- zoöglea** (zō'ō-glē'ā) [+ G *gleos*, sticky] A stage in development of certain organisms in which colonies of microbes are embedded in a gelatinous matrix.
- zoo-graft** (zō'ō-grāft) [G *zōon*, animal, + L. *graphium*, a grafting knife] A graft of tissue obtained from an animal
- zoo-grafting** (zō'ō-grāft'ing) [+ L. *graphium*, a grafting knife] Use of animal tissue in grafting on a human body
- zoöid** (zō'oyd) [+ G *eidos*, resemblance]. 1 Resembling an animal 2 A form resembling an animal, an organism produced by fission 3 An animal cell which can move or exist independently
- zoologist** (zō-ōl'ō-jist) A person who specializes in the study of animal life.
- zoölogy** (zō-ōl'ō-jī) [+ G *logos*, a study]. The science of animal life
- zoöparasite** (zō'ō-par'ā-sīt) [+ G *para-sitos*, parasite]. An animal parasite
- zoöpathology** (zō'ō-pāth-ōl'ō-jī) [G *zōon*, animal, + *pathos*, disease, + *logos*, a

study] Science of the diseases of animals.

zoo-phagous (zō-ōf'āg-ūs) [+ *phagein*, to eat] Living upon animal food.

zoo-philia (zō-ōf'il-i-izm) [+ *philein*, to love, + *-ismos*, condition]. Abnormal love of animals

zoo-phobia (zō'ō-fō'bī-ā) [+ *phobos*, fear]. Abnormal fear of animals.

zoo-phyte (zō'ō-fīt) [+ *phyton*, plant]

A plantlike animal; any of numerous invertebrate animals resembling plants in appearance or mode of growth

zoo-plasty (zō'ō-plās-tī) [+ *plassein*, to form] Transplantation of animal tissue to man

zoosmosis (zō'ōz-mō'sis) [+ *ōsmos*, impulsion] Process of passage of living protoplasm into the tissues from blood vessels

zoospore (zō'ō-spōr) [+ *sporos*, seed].

Any spore moving by means of flagella

zootoxin (zō'ō-tōks'in) [+ *toxikon*, poison] Any toxin or poison produced by an animal, as *snake venom*

zoster (zō'ster) [G *zōstēr*, girdle] Acute inflammatory disease with vesicles grouped in the course of cutaneous nerves. Syn *herpes zoster*, *zona*

z. auricularis. Herpes zoster of the ear.

z. ophthalmicus. Herpes affecting the ophthalmic nerve

zosteriform (zōs-ter'ī-form) [+ L *forma*, shape] Resembling herpes zoster. Syn. *zosteroid*.

zosteroid (zōs-ter-oyd) [+ *eidos*, form]. Resembling herpes zoster. Syn. *zosteriform*.

Zr. Chemical symbol for *zirconium*, q.v.

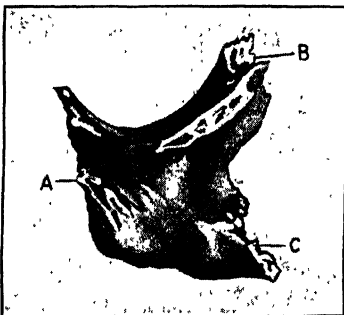
zweiback (zwi'bāk) A kind of bread, baked, then sliced and toasted. Av. serving. 5 Gm. Pro. 0.5, Fat 0.5, Carbo. 3.7

zygapophysis (zī-gāp-ōf'is-is) [+ *apo*, from, + *physis*, growth] One of the articular processes of the neural arch of a vertebra.

zygion (zī'jī-on) [G *zygon*, yoke] Cranio-metrical point on the zygoma at either end of bizygomatic diameter

zygodactyl (zī'gō-dākt'il-i) [+ *dak-tylos*, digit] Fusion of 2 or more fingers or toes. Syn *syndactylism*

zygoma (zī-gō-mā) [G. *zygōma*, cheek-bone]. 1 BNA The long arch that joins zygomatic processes of the temporal and malar bones on the sides of the skull. 2. The malar bone.



ZYGOMA

A. Maxillary process B. Frontal process. C. Zygomatic process.

zygomatic (zī'gō-măt'ĭk) [G. *zygōma*, cheekbone] Pert to the zygoma
z. arch. The formation on each side of the cheeks of the zygomatic process of each malar bone articulating with the zygomatic process of the temporal bone

z. bone. Bone on either side of the face below the eye SYN *malar bone*.

z. process. 1. A thin projection from the temporal bone bounding its squamous portion 2. A part of the malar bone helping to form the zygoma.

z. reflex. Movement of lower jaw toward percussed side when zygoma is percussed

zygomaticoauricularis (zī'gō-măt'ĭk-ō-aw-ĭk'ū-lă'ris) [L.] Muscle which draws the pinna of the ear forward. SEE: *Table of Muscles in Appendix*

zygomaticum (zī'gō-măt'ĭk-ūm) [L.]. The zygomatic bone

zygomaticus (zī'gō-măt'ĭk-ūs) [L.]. A muscle which draws the upper lip upward and outward. SEE: *Table of Muscles in Appendix*

zygomaxillary (zī'gō-măks'ĭl-ar-ĭ) [G. *zygoma*, cheekbone, + L. *maxilla*, jaw] Pert to the cheekbone and upper jaw

z. point. A craniometrical point marked at the lower end of the zygomatic suture

zygote (zī'gôt) [G. *zygōtos*, yoked]. Cell produced by union of 2 gametes. SYN *zygocyte*

zymase (zī'mās) [G. *zymē*, leaven, + *ase*, enzyme]. Any of a group of enzymes* which, in the presence of oxygen, convert certain carbohydrates into carbon dioxide and water or, in absence of oxygen, into alcohol and carbon dioxide or lactic acid

They are found in yeast, bacteria, and higher plants and animals. SEE: *ferment*

zyme (zīm) [G. *zymē*, leaven]. A ferment; a disease-producing ferment, as the morbid principle of a zymotic disease

zymogen (zī'mō-jēn) ['' + *gennan*, to produce] A substance that develops into a chemical ferment or enzyme It exists in an inactive form antecedent to the active enzyme SYN *proenzyme* SEE *pepsinogen*, *trypsinogen*

zymogene (zī'mō-jēn) ['' + *gennan*, to produce] Microbe causing fermentation

zymogenic (zī'mō-jēn'ĭk) ['' + *gennan*, to produce] 1. Causing a fermentation 2. Pert. to or producing a zymogen

zymohydrolysis (zī'mō-hī-drōĭ'ĭ-sīs) ['' + *hydro*, water, + *lysis*, dissolution] Decomposition brought about by a ferment. SYN: *zymosis*, *q.v.*

zymologic (zī'mō-lōj'ĭk) [G. *zymē*, leaven, + *logos*, a study] Relating to zymology
zymologist (zī'mōl'ō-jĭst) ['' + *logos*, a study]. One who specializes in study of ferments.

zymology (zī'mōl'ō-jĭ) ['' + *logos*, a study] The science of fermentation

zymolysis (zī'mōl'ĭ-sīs) ['' + *lysis*, a dissolution] Changes produced by an enzyme, action of enzymes. SYN *fermentation*, *zymosis*, *q.v.*

zymolyte (zī'mō-lit) ['' + *lysis*, dissolution] Substance upon which a ferment acts SYN *substrate*

zymolytic (zī'mō-lit'ĭk) ['' + *lytikos*, dissolved]. Causing fermentation; fermentative.

zymometer (zī'mōm'et-er) [G. *zymē*, leaven, + *metron*, a measure]. Device for measuring fermentation. SYN *zymosimeter*

Zymonema (zī'mō-nē'mā) ['' + *nēma*, thread] A genus of fungi.

zymonemafosis (zī'mō-nē-măt'ō'sīs) ['' + *-ōsis*, condition] Infestation with *Zymonema* SYN *blastomycosis*

zymophore (zī'mō-tōr) ['' + *phoros*, a bearer] Noting the atomic group bearing the ferment

zymophoric, **zymophorous** (zī'mō-for'ĭk, -mōr'or-ūs) ['' + *phoros*, bearing]. Having fermentative properties.

zymophyte (zī'mō-fit) ['' + *phyton*, growth] A microorganism causing fermentation.

zymoplastic (zī'mō-plăst'ĭk) [G. *zymē*, leaven, + *plassein*, to form]. Producing a ferment

zymoscope (zī'mō-skōp) ['' + *skopein*, to examine]. Device for determining zymotic power of yeast

zymose (zī'mōs) ['' + *ose*, sugar] An enzyme that changes a disaccharide into a monosaccharide, such as cane sugar into invert sugar SYN *invertin*

zymosimeter (zī'mōs-ĭm'ēt-ēr) ['' + *metron*, a measure] Device for determining amount of fermentation.

zymosis (zī'mō'sīs) [G. *zymōsis*, fermentation] 1. Fermentation 2. Process by which an infectious disease is supposed to develop 3. An infectious disease.

z. gastrica. Organic acid in the stomach

zymosthenic (zī'mōs-thēn'ĭk) [G. *zymē*, leaven, + *sthenos*, strength] Increasing the power and activity of an enzyme

zymotic (zī'mōt'ĭk) [G. *zymē*, leaven]. Relating to or produced by fermentation.

Z, Z', Z'' Symbol for increasing strengths of contraction.

Appendix

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Units of Measurement

Metric System

Scale	Table	Grams	Grains
Myria	1 Myriagram	= 10,000	= 154,323.5
Kilo	1 Kilogram	= 1,000	= 15,432.35
Hecto	1 Hectogram	= 100	= 1,543.23
Deca	1 Decagram	= 10	= 154.323
Unit	1 Gram	= 1	= 15.432
Deci	1 Decigram	= .1	= 1.5432
Centi	1 Centigram	= .01	= .15432
Milli	1 Milligram	= .001	= .01543

The Arabic numerals are used with the symbol after the quantity, as 10 Gm., or 3 ml., etc. Portions of a measure are always expressed decimally. Grams should always be abbreviated with a capital initial, as Gm. A drop (gtt) of water is sometimes considered equivalent to a minim (m) but should not be used without physician's instructions.

CONVERSION TABLES (for measures most commonly used in the United States)

Lengths	Cm.	Inches	Feet	Yards	Meters
1 centimeter	1 000	0.394	0.0328	0.01094	0 0100
1 inch	2 54	1 000	0 0833	0 0278	0.0254
1 foot	30 48	12.00	1 000	0 333	0 305
1 yard	91 4	36.00	3.000	1 000	0 914
1 meter	100 0	39 4	3.28	1 094	1 000
1 kilometer	100000	39400	3280	1094	1000
1 mile	160903	63360	5280	1760	1609

Volumes	Cc.	Fl. drams	Cu. in.	Fl. oz.	Quarts	Liters
1 cubic centimeter	1 000	0 270	0 0610	0 0338	0 001057	0 001000
1 fluid dram	3 70	1 000	0 226	0 1250	0 00391	0 00370
1 cubic inch	16.39	4.43	1.000	0.554	0 0173	0 01639
1 fluid ounce	29.6	8.00	1.804	1.000	0 03125	0 0296
1 quart	946	255	57.75	32 0	1 000	0 946
1 liter	1000	270	61.0	33.8	1.056	1.000

Weights	Gr.	Gm.	Ap. oz.	Lb.	Kilos
1 grain (gr.)	1.000	0.0648	0.00208	0 0001429	0.0000648
1 gram (Gm.)	15.43	1.000	0.03215	0.002205	0.001000
1 apothecary ounce	480	31.1	1.000	0.06855	0.0311
1 avoirdupois pound	7000	454	14.58	1.000	0.454
1 kilogram	15432	1000	32.15	2.205	1.000

RULES FOR CONVERTING ONE SYSTEM TO ANOTHER

To Convert Grains, Drams, and Ounces into Grams or CC.:

Divide the number of grains by 15.
 Multiply the number of drams by 4.
 Multiply the number of ounces by 30.
 The result = the number of grams or cc.

To Convert from the Metric System

Milligrams to grains: Multiply by 0.0154.
 Grams to grains: Multiply by 15.
 Grams to drams: Multiply by 0.257.
 Grams to ounces: Multiply by 0.0311.

To Convert into Metric Fluid Measures

Minims to cubic millimeters: Multiply by 63.
 Minims to cubic centimeters: Multiply by 0.06.

To Convert Metric Fluid Measures

Cubic millimeters to minims: Divide by 63 (or multiply by 0.016).
 Cubic centimeters to minims: Multiply by 16.
 Cubic centimeters to fluid ounces: Divide by 30 (or multiply by 0.033).
 Liters to pints (U.S.): Multiply by 2.1.
 Liters to pints (Imperial): Multiply by 1.76.

To Convert Centigrade Degrees to Fahrenheit Degrees

Multiply the number of centigrade degrees by 9/5 and add 32 to the result.
Example: 55°C. $\times 9/5 = 99 + 32 = 131^\circ \text{F.}$
 To convert Fahrenheit degrees to centigrade degrees: Subtract 32 from the number of Fahrenheit degrees and multiply the difference by 5/9.
Example: 243° F. $- 32 = 211 \times 5/9 = 117.2^\circ$

TABLES OF DATA

The Arabic numerals are used with the symbol after the quantity, as 10 Gm., or 3 mL, etc. Portions of a measure are always expressed decimally. Grams should always be abbreviated with a capital initial, as Gm. A drop (gtt) of water is sometimes considered equivalent to a minim (m) but should not be used without physician's instructions.

UNITS OF LENGTH

Millimeters	Centimeters	Inches	Feet	Yards	Meters
1 mm. = 1.00	0.100	0.0394	0.00328	0.0011	0.0010
1 cm. = 10.0	1.00	0.394	0.0328	0.0109	0.0100
1 in. = 25.4	2.54	1.00	0.0833	0.0278	0.0254
1 ft. = 304.8	30.48	12.00	1.00	0.333	0.305
1 yd. = 914.	91.4	36.0	3.00	1.000	0.914
1 m. = 1000.	100.	39.4	3.28	1.094	1.00

1 μ = 1 m μ = 1 micron = 0.001 millimeter. One mm. = 1000 μ .

1 km. = 1 kilometer = 1000 meters = 0.6215 mile.

1 mile = 5280 feet = 1.609 kilometers.

UNITS OF VOLUME

Cubic Centimeters	Fluid Drams	Cubic Inches	Fluid Ounces	Quarts	Liters
1 cc. = 1.00	0.270	0.0610	0.0338	0.00106	0.00100
1 fl. \mathfrak{z} = 3.70	1.000	0.226	0.1250	0.00391	0.00370
1 cu. in. = 16.39	4.43	1.000	0.554	0.0173	0.01639
1 fl. \mathfrak{z} = 29.6	8.00	1.804	1.000	0.03125	0.0296
1 qt. = 946.	255.	57.75	32.00	1.000	0.946
1 L. = 1000.	270.	61.0	33.8	1.056	1.000

1 cubic millimeter = 0.001 cubic centimeter, 1 cc. = 1000 cu. mm.

1 gallon = 4 quarts = 8 pints = 3.78 liters.

1 pint = 473 cc.

UNITS OF WEIGHT

Grains	Grams	Apothecary Ounces	Pounds Avoirdupois	Kilograms
1 gr. = 1.000	0.0648	0.00208	0.0001429	0.000065
1 Gm. = 15.43	1.000	0.03215	0.002205	0.001000
1 \mathfrak{z} = 480.	31.1	1.000	0.06855	0.0311
1 lb. = 7000.	454.	14.58	1.000	0.454
1 Kg. = 15432.	1000.	32.15	2.205	1.000

1 γ = 1 gamma = 1 microgram = 0.001 milligram; 1000 γ = 1 mg.

1 mg. = 1 milligram = 0.001 Gm.; 1000 mg. = 1 Gm.

1 grain = 64.8 mg.; 1 mg. = 0.0154 grain.

Weights and Measures

ENGLISH

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT

20 grains = 1 scruple
8 drams = 1 ounce

3 scruples = 1 dram
12 ounces = 1 pound

The ounce and pound in this are the same as in Troy Weight.

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT

27 $\frac{1}{4}$ grains = 1 dram
16 ounces = 1 pound
2000 pounds = 1 short ton
1 oz. Troy = 480 gr
1 lb. Troy = 5760 grains

16 drams = 1 ounce
100 pounds = 1 cwt.
2240 pounds = 1 long ton
1 oz. Avoirdupois = 437 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains
1 lb. Avoirdupois = 7000 grains

CIRCULAR MEASURE

60 seconds = 1 minute
30 degrees = 1 sign

60 minutes = 1 degree
90 degrees = 1 quadrant

4 quadrants = 12 signs, or 360 degrees = circle

CUBIC MEASURE

1728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot
2150 42 cubic inches = 1 standard bushel
1 cubic foot = about four-fifths of a bushel

27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard
231 cubic inches = 1 standard gallon
128 cubic feet = 1 cord (wood)

40 cubic feet = 1 ton

DRY MEASURE

2 pints = 1 quart

8 quarts = 1 peck

4 pecks = 1 bushel

LIQUID MEASURE

4 gills = 1 pint
4 quarts = 1 gallon

31 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons = 1 barrel

Barrels and hogsheads vary in size.

2 pints = 1 quart
2 barrels = 1 hogshead

LONG MEASURE

12 inches = 1 foot
40 rods = 1 furlong

3 feet = 1 yard
8 furlongs = 1 stat. mile

5 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards = 1 rod
3 miles = 1 league

TROY WEIGHT

24 grains = 1 pwt.

20 pwts. = 1 ounce

12 ounces = 1 pound

Used for weighing gold, silver, and jewels.

MEASURES AND WEIGHTS EQUIVALENTS

General Measures Approximate Equivalents 60 gtt. = 1 teaspoonful, = 4 cc or ml. = 60 minims,
= 60 grains. = 1 dram. = $\frac{1}{8}$ ounce

RS: avoirdupois m., apothecaries m., bushel, metric m., Troy weight, unit of measures.

HOUSEHOLD MEASURES AND WEIGHTS

1 teaspoon equals	$\frac{1}{8}$ fl. oz. or 1 dr.
4 teaspoons equal	1 tablespoon
1 dessertspoon equals	$\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz. or $2\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
1 tablespoon equals	$\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz. or 4 dr
4 tablespoons equal	$\frac{1}{2}$ gill or 1 wineglass
16 tablespoons (liquid) equal	1 cup
12 tablespoons (dry) equal	1 cup
1 cup (ordinary) equals	8 fl. oz
1 tumbler or glass equals	8 fl. oz. or $\frac{1}{2}$ pt.
1 wineglass equals	2 fl. oz
16 fl oz equal	1 lb.
4 gills equal	1 lb.
1 pint equals	1 lb

ARTICLES

Butter —1 pint, packed equals	1 lb
piece, size of an egg, equals	2 oz
2 cups, packed, equal	1 lb
1 tablespoon equals	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Chocolate —1 square equals	1 oz.
Coffee — $4\frac{1}{2}$ cups equal	1 lb
Cornmeal — $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups equal	1 lb
Eggs (large)—9 equal	1 lb.
Flour —1 quart equals	1 lb.
4 cups equal	1 lb. or 1 qt
4 tablespoons equal	1 oz.
Graham— $4\frac{1}{2}$ cups equal	1 lb.
entire wheat— $3\frac{1}{4}$ cups equal	1 lb
pastry—4 cups equal	1 lb.
Meat —Fine chopped, 2 cups equal	1 lb.
Oatmeal — $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups equal	1 lb.
Oats , Rolled— $4\frac{1}{4}$ cups equal	1 lb.
Rice — $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups equal	1 lb.
Rye , Meal— $4\frac{1}{4}$ cups equal	1 lb
Sugar , brown— $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups equal	1 lb.
1 quart equals	1 lb. 10 oz.
confectioner's— $3\frac{1}{2}$ cups equal	1 lb.
granulated—2 cups equal	1 lb.
1 quart equals.	1 lb. 9 oz.
powdered— $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups equal	1 lb.
1 quart equals	1 lb. 7 oz.
coffee "A"—1 quart equals	1 lb. 8 oz.
Water —1 pint equals	1 lb.
1 cup equals...	8 oz.

Miscellaneous

UNITS OF TIME

1 σ = 1 sigma = 0.001 second, 1000 σ = 1 second.

UNITS OF TEMPERATURE

Given a temperature on the Fahrenheit scale, to convert it to Centigrade, subtract 32 and multiply by 5/9. Given a temperature on the Centigrade scale, to convert it to Fahrenheit, multiply by 9/5 and add 32.

UNITS OF ENERGY

1 gram-centimeter = 981 ergs.

1 foot-pound = 13,600,000 ergs = 13,800 gram-centimeters.

1 Calorie = 42,600,000 gram-centimeters = 3080 foot-pounds

TABLE OF pH

In trying to understand the following pH table, one need not be concerned about the intricate mathematical *theory* implied in the symbol "pH." If one concerns oneself with the *facts* one will find them simple and satisfying. One need only imagine oneself confronted with three beakers containing (a) a weakly acid solution, (b) pure water, (c) a weakly alkaline solution. If now one is given a fourth, unknown, solution and tests it with litmus paper, phenolphthalein, and other indicators, one finds it possible to place the unknown in one of four places in the series, thus

(1)	Un	Ac	W	—	Al
(2)		Ac	Un	W	—
(3)		Ac	—	W	Un
(4)		Ac	—	W	—

Its position will depend on whether it is (1) strongly acid, (2) weakly acid, (3) weakly alkaline, or (4) strongly alkaline.

Now the pH scale is simply a series of numbers by which one states where a given solution would stand in a series of solutions arranged according to acidity (or alkalinity). At one extreme lies an alkaline solution made by dissolving 4 Gm. of sodium hydroxide in water to make a liter of solution, at the other is a solution containing 3.65 Gm. of hydrogen chloride per liter. Half-way between lies pure water, which is neutral. All other solutions can be arranged on this scale, and their acidity or alkalinity can be stated by giving the numbers that indicate their relative positions.

Tenth-normal HCl	1.00	Litmus is red in this range
Gastric juice	1.4	
Urine	6.0	
Water	7.00	
Blood	7.45	Litmus is blue in this range.
Bile	7.5	
Pancreatic juice	8.5	
Tenth-normal NaOH	13.00	

Thus if one is told that the pH of a certain solution is 5.3, one can tell at once that it falls between gastric juice and urine on the above scale, is moderately acid, and will turn litmus red. The body fluids marked by asterisks above vary rather widely in pH, and typical figures have been used for the sake of definiteness. Urine samples obtained from normal people may have pH's anywhere between 4.8 and 7.5.

PREPARATION OF PERCENTAGE SOLUTIONS

When the metric system is used the preparation of percentage solutions is simple. a 1 per cent solution contains 1 Gm. in 100 cc.; a 0.1 per cent solution contains 0.1 Gm. (or 100 milligrams) per 100 cc.

When the apothecaries' system is used the following are helpful:

4.6 grains to the ounce, or 2.5 drams to 32 ounces; or 3.25 drams to 40 ounces, all make a 1 per cent solution.

To Prepare a Dilute Solution From One Which is Stronger:

E. g. To make 80 per cent alcohol from 95 per cent: Dilute 80 cc. of the 95 per cent alcohol to 95 cc. with distilled water.

Rule: Dilute a volume equal to the per cent desired to a volume equal to the per cent used.

See: *Dosage*, in vocabulary.

Table of Physical Constants of the Elements

Element	Symbol	Valence	Atomic Number	Atomic Weight	Specific Gravity or Density	Melting Point °C	Boiling Point °C
Actinium	Ac		89	227			
Aluminum	Al	3	13	26.98	2.70	658.7	2057.0
Americium	Am	3, 4, 5, 6	95	(243)			
Antimony	Sb	3, 5	51	121.76	6.68	630.0	1635.0±8°
Argon	Ar	0	18	39.944	1.782	-189.2	-185.7
Arsenic	As	3, 5	33	74.91	5.73	500.0*	615.0
Astatine	At	1, 3, 5, 7	85	(211)			
Barium	Ba	2	56	137.36	3.5	850.0	1140.0
Berkelium	Bk	3, 4	97	(249)			
Beryllium	Be	2	4	9.013	1.85	1350.0	1530.0
Bismuth	Bi	3, 5	83	209.00	9.78	271.0	1450.0
Boron	B	3	5	10.82	2.5	2000.0	2550.0*
Bromine	Br	1, 3, 5, 7	35	79.916	3.12	-7.2	58.8
Cadmium	Cd	2	48	112.41	8.65	320.9	778.0
Calcium	Ca	2	20	40.08	1.54	810.0	1439.0±5°
Californium	Cf		98	(249)			
Carbon	C	2, 4	6	12.011	1.88-3.5	3500.0*	4200.0
Cerium	Ce	3, 4	58	140.13	6.90	610.0	1400.0
Cesium	Cs	1	55	132.91	1.87	28.5	670.0
Chlorine	Cl	1, 3, 5, 7	17	35.457	1.56	-101.6	-34.6
Chromium	Cr	2, 3, 6	24	52.01	7.1	1615.0	2200.0
Cobalt	Co	2, 3	27	58.94	8.9	1480.0	2900.0
Columbium	SEE Niobium						
Copper	Cu	1, 2	29	63.54	8.93-8.95	1083.0	2310.0
Curium	Cm	3	96	(245)			
Dysprosium	Dy	3	66	162.51			
Einsteinium	E		99	(254)			
Erbium	Er	3	68	167.27	4.77(?)		
Europium	Eu	2, 3	63	152.0		1100-1200	
Fermium	Fm		100	(252)			
Fluorine	F	1	9	19.00	1.11	-223.0	-187.0
Francium	Fr	1	87	(223)			
Gadolinium	Gd	3	64	157.26			
Gallium	Ga	2, 3	31	69.72	5.91	29.75	2000±150°
Germanium	Ge	4	32	72.60	5.36	958.0	2700 volatilizes
Glucium	SEE Beryllium						
Gold	Au	1, 3	79	197.0	19.32	1063.0	2600.0
Hafnium	Hf	4	72	178.58	13.3	2207.0	3200.0
Helium	He	0	2	4.003	0.177	-272.2	-268.9
Holmium	Ho	3	67	164.94			
Hydrogen	H	1	1	1.0080	0.07	-259.0	-252.8
Indium	In	3	49	114.82	7.28	155.0	1450.0
Iodine	I	1, 3, 5, 7	53	126.91	4.93	113.5	193.0
Iridium	Ir	3, 4	77	192.2	22.42	2440±15° C	4400.0
Iron	Fe	2, 3	26	55.85	7.865	1535.0	3000.0
Krypton	Kr	0	36	83.8	3.708	-157.0	-152.9
Lanthanum	La	3	57	138.92	6.15	885±5° C	1800.0
Lead	Pb	2, 4	82	207.21	11.35	327.5	1620.0
Lithium	Li	1	3	6.94	0.534	186.0	1336.0
Lutecium	Lu	3	71	174.99			
Magnesium	Mg	2	12	24.32	1.74	651.0	1110.0
Manganese	Mn	2, 3, 4, 6, 7	25	54.94	7.2	1260.0	1900.0
Mendelevium	Mv		101	(256)			
Mercury	Hg	1, 2	80	200.61	13.595	-38.89	356.9
Molybdenum	Mo	3, 4, 6	42	95.95	10.2	2620.0	3700.0
Neodymium	Nd	3	60	144.27	6.85	840.0	
Neon	Ne	0	10	20.183	0.9002	-248.67	-245.9
Neptunium	Np	4, 5, 6	93	(237)			
Nickel	Ni	2, 3	28	58.71	8.90	1452.0	2900.0
Niobium	Nb	3, 5	41	92.91			
Niton	SEE Radium						
Nitrogen	N	3, 5	7	14.008	0.808	-209.9	-195.8
Osmium	Os	2, 3, 4, 8	76	190.2	22.48	2700.0	4450.0
Oxygen	O	2	8	16.00	1.14	-218.4	-183.0
Palladium	Pd	2, 4	46	106.7	11.40	1555.0	2200.0
Phosphorus	P	3, 5	15	30.975	1.82-2.20	44.1	280.0
Platinum	Pt	2, 4	78	195.09	21.45	1755.0	4050.0
Plutonium	Pu	3, 4, 5, 6	94	(242)			

The 101 chemical elements known at the present time are included in this table. Some of those recently discovered have been obtained only as unstable isotopes.

Figures enclosed in parentheses represent the mass number of the most stable isotope.

*Element sublimes unless under pressure.

Element	Symbol	Valence	Atomic Number	Atomic Weight	Specific Gravity or Density	Melting Point ° C	Boiling Point ° C
Polonium	Po		84	210			
Potassium	K	1	19	39.100	0.86	62.3	760.0
Praseodymium	Pr	3	59	140.92	6.5	940.0	
Promethium	Pm	3	61	(145)			
Protoactinium	Pa		91	231.0			
Radium	Ra	2	88	226.05	5.0	960.0	1140.0
Radon	Rn	0	86	222.0	9.73	-71.0	-61.8
Rhenium	Re		75	186.22	20.53	3440.0	
Rhodium	Rh	3	45	102.91	12.5	1985 ± 15° C.	2500.0
Rubidium	Rb	1	37	85.48	1.53	38.4	700.0
Ruthenium	Ru	3, 4, 6, 8	44	101.1	12.2	2450.0	4150.0
Samarium	Sm	2, 3	62	150.35	7.7-7.8	1300-1400	
Scandium	Sc	3	21	44.96	2.5 (?)	1200.0	2400.0
Selenium	Se	2, 4, 6	34	78.96	4.47-4.80	217.0	698.0
Silicon	Si	4	14	28.09	2.42	1420.0	2600.0
Silver	Ag	1	47	107.88	10.50	960.5	1950.0
Sodium	Na	1	11	22.991	0.971	97.5	880.0
Strontium	Sr	2	38	87.63	2.6	752.0	1150.0
Sulfur	S	2, 4, 6	16	32.066	1.957, 2.07	112.8, 119.0	444.6
Tantalum	Ta	5	73	180.95	16.6	2850.0	4100.0
Technetium	Tc		43	(99)		2300.0	
Tellurium	Te	2, 4, 6	52	127.61	6.24	452.0	1390.0
Terbium	Tb	3	65	158.93			
Thallium	Tl	1, 3	81	204.39	11.85	303.5	1650.0
Thorium	Th	4	90	232.05	11.2	1845.0	3000.0
Thulium	Tm	3	69	168.94			
Tin	Sn	2, 4	50	118.7	6.55	231.9	2270.0
Titanium	Ti	3, 4	22	47.90	4.5	1800.0	3000.0
Tungsten	W	6	74	183.86	19.3	3370.0	4727.0
Uranium	U	4, 6	92	238.07	18.68	1850.0	
Vanadium	V	3, 5	23	50.95	5.87	1715.0	3400.0
Xenon	Xe	0	54	131.3	3.06	-112.0	-107.1
Ytterbium	Yb	2, 3	70	173.04		1800.0	
Yttrium	Y	3	39	88.92	5.51	1490.0	2500.0
Zinc	Zn	2	30	65.38	7.14	419.4	907.0
Zirconium	Zr	4	40	91.22	6.4	1700.0	2900.0

Physiological Standards, Average Normal

Blood

(Expressed in mg per 100 cc. of whole blood unless otherwise stated)

Acetone bodies, total (as acetone)	..0 5-1 0
Albumin (serum)	4-5 Gm. %.
Amylase (serum or plasma)	70-200 Somogyi units.
Ascorbic acid (reduced)	0 6-2 5.
Bilirubin (serum)	0 1-0 5.
Bleeding time	2-3 minutes
Calcium, total (serum)	9-11.
	4 5-5.5 mEq./l.
Carbon dioxide content	
Arterial	45-55 vol. %.
Venous	50-60 vol. %.
	22-27 mEq./l.
Chlorides (as sodium chloride) (plasma or serum)	450-520
Cholesterol, total (plasma or serum)	140-180
Coagulation time	2-8 minutes
Creatine	3-7.
Creatinine	1-2.
Glucose	70-120.
Hemoglobin	100%
Hydrogen-ion concentration	pH 7.3-7.5.
Icterus index (serum)	4-6 units
Iodine, total	3-13 micrograms %.
Iron, inorganic (serum)	0 005-0.18.
Lactic acid	5-20.
Lipids, total (serum)	400-800.
Magnesium (serum)	1-3
Nitrogen, nonprotein	24-40
Oxygen capacity	16-24 vol. %.
Phosphorus, inorganic (serum)	2 5-4 5.
Platelets	200,000-400,000 per cu. mm.
Potassium (serum)	16-22
Red cells	5,000,000 per cu. mm.
Average diameter	7 1-7 5 microns.
Reticulocytes	Less than 1%.
Sodium (serum)	310-335.
Specific gravity	1 055.
Plasma	1 052-1 063.
Sugar	80-110.
Sulfates, inorganic (as sulfur) (serum)	0 9-1.5.
Urea	20-35.
Urea nitrogen	10-15.
Uric acid	2-4.
Water	77-81%.
White cells	6000-10,000 per cu. mm.
Neutrophil polymorphs	50-70%.
Lymphocytes	20-40%.
Monocytes	2-8%.
Eosinophil polymorphs	1-4%.
Basophil polymorphs	0 5-1%.

Cerebrospinal Fluid

Character	Clear; colorless; no coagulum.
Pressure	100-200 mm. of water.
Specific gravity	1 006-1.008.
Globulin (Pandy test)	Nil.
Total protein	15- 40 mg. per 100 cc.
Sugar	50- 60 mg per 100 cc.
Nonprotein nitrogen	20- 40 mg. per 100 cc.
Chlorides	720-750 mg per 100 cc.
Cells	0-5 (lymphocytes).
Colloidal gold reaction	Negative.

Symbols

m. Minim.	''' Line (1/12 inch); trivalent.
℥. Scruple.	μ. Micron.
℥. Dram.	μμ. Micromicron.
f ℥. Fluid dram.	+ Plus; excess; acid reaction; positive.
℥ Ounce.	- Minus; deficiency, alkaline reaction; negative.
f ℥. Fluid ounce.	± Plus or minus; either positive or negative, indefinite.
O. Pint.	#. Number; following a number; pounds.
lb. Pound.	÷ Divided by.
℞ Recipe; take.	× Multiplied by; magnification.
M. Misce, mix.	= Equals
āā, āā. Of each	> Greater than; from which is derived.
Å, Å. Angstrom unit.	< Less than, derived from.
C'. Complement.	√ Root, square root; radical.
c, c. [L. cum.]. With	√ Square root.
E ₀ . Electroaffinity	√ Cube root.
F ₁ . First filial generation	∞. Infinity.
F ₂ . Second filial generation.	∴ Ratio; "is to"
L+. Limes death.	∴ Equality between ratios; "as."
L ₀ . Limes zero.	*. Birth.
mμ Millimicron, micromillimeter	†. Death.
μg. Microgram	°. Degree.
mEq. Milliequivalent	% Per cent.
mg. Milligram	σ. 1/1000 of a second.
mg. % Milligrams per cent.	π. 3 1416—ratio of circumference of a circle to its diameter.
QO ₂ . Oxygen consumption.	□, ♂. Male.
m-. Meta-	○, ♀. Female
o-. Ortho-	⇌ Denotes a reversible reaction.
p-. Para-	# Number.
ss, ss. [L. semis]. One-half	
' Foot; minute; primary accent; univalent.	
" Inch; second; secondary accent; bivalent.	

Abbreviations, Prefixes, Suffixes

and

Latin and Greek Nomenclature

Principal Medical Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Latin	English Definition
a or āā	ana (Greek)	of each
a. c.	ante cibos	before meals
ad.	ad	to, up to
ad lib.	ad libitum	as desired
alt. dieb.	alternis diebus	every other day
alt. hor.	alternis horis	every other hour
alt. noc.	alternis noctus	every other night
aq.	aqua	water
aq. com.	aqua communis	common water
aq. dest.	aqua destillata	distilled water
aq. tep.	aqua tepida	tepid water
arg.	argentum	silver
av.	(French)	a voidupois
bib.	bibe	drink
b. i. d.	bis in die	twice a day
b. i. n.	bis in noctus	twice a night
c	eum	with
C.	Centigradus	centigrade
C.	congius	gallon
cap.	capsula	capsule
cc.	(French)	cubic centimeter
cg.	(French)	centigram
cm.	(French)	centimeter
comp.	compositus	compound
cong.	congius	gallon
def.	defaecatio	defecation
Dil., dll.	dilue	dilute
dr.	drachma	dram or drams
elix.	(Arabic)	elixir
emp.	emplastrum	a plaster
et	et	and
ext.	extractum	extract
F.		Fahrenheit (proper name)
Fid.	fluidus	fluid
fl. dr.	fluidrachma	fluid dram
fl. oz.	fluidus uncia	fluid ounce
Ft., ft.	flat	let there be made
Gm.	gramme (French)	gram
gr.	granum	grain
Gtt., gtt.	guttae	drops
H.	hora	hour
h.n.	hac nocte	tonight
hor. interm.	horis intermediis	at intermediate hours
h.s.	hora somni	at bedtime or hour of sleep
hypo	Greek under	hypodermically
inf.	infusum	infusion
l.		liter
Lb.	libra	pound
liq.	liquor	liquid; fluid
M.	(French)	meter
m.	minimum	minim
mEq.		miliequivalent
mg.		milligram
mist.	mistura	mixture
ml.		milliliter
mm.	(French)	millimeter
n.b.	nota bene	note well
no.	numero	number
non rep.	non repetatur	don't repeat
noxt.	nocte; noxte	at night
O.	octarius	pint
ol.	oleum	oil
omn. hor.	omni hora	every hour
omn. noct.	omni nocte	every night
os.	os; ora	mouth
oz.	uncia	ounce
p.c.	post cibum	after food; after meals
per.		through or by
pil.	pilula	pill
p.o.	per os	by mouth
p.r.n.	pro re nata	as needed; as desired
pt.	(French; pinte)	pint
pulv.	pulvis	powder
Q.h.	quaque hora	every hour
Q.h.		every two hours

Abbreviation	Latin	English Definition
Q. ³ h.	quater in die	every three hours
q.i.d.	quantum sufficiat	four times a day
Q.s.	quantina	a sufficient quantity
qt.	quartina	quart
quotid.	quotidie	every day
Q.v.	quantum vis	as much as you will
℞	recipe	take
rep.	repatatur	let it be repeated
—	sans	without
s.	signa	mark
S.c.	sub cutis	subcutaneously
Sig.	signetur	let it be marked
Sol.	solutio	solution
solv.	solve	dissolve
s.o.s.	si opus sit	if occasion require, if neces- sary
spt.	spiritus	spirit
sp. gr.	gravitus-heavy	specific gravity
ss.	semis	half
stat.	statim	immediately
syr.	syrupus	syrup
T.	temperatura	temperature
tab.	tabella	tablet
t.i.d.	ter in die	three times a day
t.i.n.	ter in nocte	three times a night
tr., tinct.	tinctura	tincture
ung.	unguentum	ointment
Ur.	urina	urine
vin	vinum	wine
vol. %.		volume per cent
Wt.		weight
w/v.		weight by volume

SEE: Symbols, p. App. 12.

A Glossary of Latin Medical Words

NOTE: Latin words which have become a part of the general medical vocabulary are listed in alphabetical order in the text.

abacus, -i. *m.* Shelf
abdominālis, -e. Abdominal.
abducēns, -ntis. Leading or drawing from (the median line); applied, also, to 6th pair of cranial nerves.
aberrāns, -ntis. Wandering.
abstractum, -i. *n.* Abstract.
accessorius, -a, -um. Accessory.
accidō, -ere, -cidi. Occur; happen.
acer, **ācris**, **ācre**. Sharp, severe.
acervulus, -i. *m.* (Lit., little heap), acervulus
acētābulum, -i. *n.* (Lit., vinegar cup), the bony, cuplike cavity of the hip joint, acetabulum
acētās, -ātis. *m.* Acetate.
acētum, -i. *n.* Vinegar.
acidum, -i. *n.* Acid.
acinus, -i. *m.* A terminal compartment or secreting portion of a gland, acinus.
acusticus, -a, -um. Auditory.
acūtus, -a, -um. Acute.
adeptus, **adipis**. *m.* and *f.* Fat; lard.
adiutor, -ōris. *m.* Helper; assistant.
adiuvō, -āre, -iūvi, -iūtus. Aid; assist.
adsum, -esse, -fui. Be present.
aeger, -gra, -grum. Sick.
aegrōtus, -a, -um. Sick.
āēr, **āeris**. *m.* Air.
aeternus, -a, -um. Eternal.
aether, -is. *m.* Ether.
ala, -ae. *f.* Wing
ālāris, -e. Winglike; alar.
albicans, -ntis. Whitenning; white.
albugineus, -a, -um. White.
albulus, -a, -um. Whitish.
albus, -a, -um. White.
alcoholicus, -a, -um. Alcoholic.
aliquandō. Sometimes.
alius, -a, -ud. Other.
aloina, -ae. *f.* Aloin.
alter, -tera, -terum. Other.
altus, -a, -um. High
alūmen, -inis. *n.* Alum.
alvus, -i. *f.* Belly, or its contents.
amārus, -a, -um. Bitter.
amicus, -i. *m.* Friend
āmissiō, -ōnis. *f.* Loss.
āmissus, -ūs. *m.* Loss.
ammoniūm, -i. *n.* Ammonium.
amygdala, -ae. *f.* Almond
anaestheticus, -a, -um. Producing insensibility; anesthetic.
anastomoticus, -a, -um. Anastomosing.
ānellus, -i. *m.* Ring
angulus, -i. *m.* Angle.
anima, -ae. *f.* Breath, life.
anisum, -i. *n.* Anise.
ānnulāris, -e. Ringlike; annular.
ānnulus, -i. *m.* Ring
anterior, -a, -um. Anterior.
anificus, -a, -um. Foremost.
antidōtum, -i. *n.* Antidote.
antimoniūm, -i. *n.* Antimony.
antimōniālis, -e. Of antimony; antimonial.
antipyreticus, -a, -um. Reducing the temperature; antipyretic
antisepticus, -a, -um. Destroying germ life; antiseptic.
antitrāgus, -i. *m.* A conical eminence opposite the tragus, *q.v.*; antitragus.
antiquus, -a, -um. Ancient.
aperiēns, -ntis. Laying open; laxative; aperient.

appellō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus. Call.
aptō. Aptly.
apud. Near.
aqua, -ae. *f.* Water.
aqueductus, -ūs. *m.* A canal; aqueduct.
aquōsus, -a, -um. Watery.
arbor, -oris. *f.* Tree.
arceō, -ēre, -ui, -tus. Ward off.
arcuātus, -a, -um (arcus, a bow). Curved like a bow.
arcus, -ūs. *m.* A bow; arch.
āreola, -ae. *f.* Small area (especially around the nipple).
argentum, -i. *n.* Silver.
aromaticus, -a, -um. Aromatic.
arsenicum, -i. *n.* Arsenic
arsenis, -itis. *m.* Arsenite.
artēria, -ae. *f.* Artery.
articulāris, -e. Articular.
articulō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus. Articulate.
artus, -ūs. *m.* Joint.
ascendēns, -ntis. Ascending
asepticus, -a, -um. Free from putrefactive matter; aseptic
asper, -a, -um. Rough
astriktus, -a, -um. Bound up.
astūtus, -a, -um. Shrewd, artful.
atropina, -ae. *f.* Active principle of belladonna; atropine.
attollēns, -ntis. Raising up, elevating.
attrāhēns, -ntis. Drawing to or towards.
auditōrius, -a, -um. Auditory.
aurantium, -i. *n.* Orange
auricula, -ae. *f.* (dim., auris). Auricle.
auris, -is. *f.* Ear.
axis, -is. *m.* (Lit., that about which a body turns), 2nd cervical vertebra; axis.
azygos. (Gr.) Without a fellow.
balneum, -i. *n.* Bath.
basilāris, -e. Basilar.
basis, -is. *f.* Base.
bene. Well.
benignus, -a, -um. Mild; benign; not malignant.
berberis, -idis. *f.* Barberry.
bibō, -ere, bibi. Drink
bicarbonās, -ātis. *m.* Bicarbonate.
biceps, -cipitis. Two-headed.
bifidus, -a, -um. Cleft.
billaris, -e. Pert. to or conveying bile; biliary.
binī, -ae, -a. Two each.
bismuthum, -i. *n.* Bismuth.
bitartrās, -ātis. *m.* Bitartrate.
bonus, -a, -um. Good.
borās, -ātis. *m.* Borate.
brachiālis, -e. Of the arm; brachial.
brāchium, -i. *n.* Arm
brevis, -e. Short.
brōmidum, -i. *n.* Bromide.
būbula, -ae. *f.* Beef.
buccinātor, -ōris. *m.* The trumpeter muscle; buccinator.
bulbus, -i. *m.* Bulb
caecus, -a, -um. Blind.
calamus, -i. *m.* Reed.
calcaneum, -i. *n.* The heelbone (os calcis).
calcium, -i. *n.* Calcium
calidus, -a, -um. Hot.
callōsus, -a, -um. Hard, tough.
calor, -ōris. *m.* Heat.
calumba, -ae. *f.* Calumba
calvārium, -i. *n.* The skullcap.
calx, -cis. *f.* Lime.
calyx, -icis. *f.* Cup; calyx.
camphora, -ae. *f.* Camphor.
camphorātus, -a, -um. Camphorated.
canāliculus, -i. *m.* Small duct or canal.

canalis, -is. *m.* Canal.
 caninus, -a, -um. Of a dog, canine.
 canis, -is. *m.* and *f.* Dog.
 cānities, -ēs. *f.* A gray color, hoariness.
 cannabis, -is. *f.* Hemp.
 cantharis, -idis. *f.* Spanish fly.
 canthus, -i. *m.* The corner or angle of the eye.
 capio, -ere, cēpi, captus. Take.
 capitulum, -i. *n.* Dim. (caput), a knob or protuberance of bone received into a concavity of another bone
 capsicum, -i. *n.* Cayenne pepper, capsicum.
 capsula, -ae. *f.* A small box, capsule.
 carbō, -ōnis. *m.* Carbon, coal, charcoal.
 carbonicus, -a, -um. Carbonic.
 carbonās, -ātis. *m.* Carbonate.
 cardamōmum, -i. *n.* Cardamom.
 careō, -ēre, -ui, -itus. Need; want.
 carneus, -a, -um. Fleishy.
 carpus, -i. *m.* Wrist.
 cartilaginōsus, -a, -um. Cartilaginous.
 cartilāgo, -inis. *f.* Cartilage
 caruncula, -ae. *f.* (Dim. carō, flesh), a little piece of flesh, caruncle
 cataplasma, -atis. *n.* Poultice, cataplasm.
 catharticus, -a, -um. Cathartic.
 cauda, -ae. *f.* Tail.
 caudātus, -a, -um. Having a tail; caudate.
 causa, -ae. *f.* Cause
 causō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus. Cause.
 cavernōsus, -a, -um. Hollow, cavernous.
 cavitās, -ātis. *f.* Cavity.
 cavus, -a, -um. Hollow.
 celeriter. Quickly
 centralis, -is. *n.* Central.
 centrum, -i. *n.* Center.
 cephalalgia, -ae. *f.* Headache.
 cēstūm, -i. *n.* Waxed dressing; cerate.
 cerātus, -a, -um. Waxed
 cerevisa, -ae. *f.* Beer.
 certus, -a, -um. Sure, certain.
 cēterus, -a, -um. Other
 charta, -ae. *f.* Medicated paper.
 chartula, -ae. *f.* Small paper (powder).
 chirāta, -ae. *f.* Chirata.
 chirurgia, -ae. *f.* Surgery.
 chirurgus, -i. *m.* Surgeon.
 chīlōral. *n.* Chloral.
 chīlōrās, -ātis. *m.* Chlorate.
 chīlōridum, -i. *n.* Chloride.
 chīlōrōformum, -i. *n.* Chloroform.
 choledochus, -i. *m.* Holding or receiving bile.
 chorda, -ae. *f.* Cord.
 chronicus, -a, -um. Chronic.
 chylum, -i. *m.* Chyle.
 cibus, -i. *m.* Food.
 cicātrōsus, -a, -um. Full of scars, scarred.
 cillāris, -is. *a.* Ciliary.
 cinchōna, -ae. *f.* Cinchona.
 cinchonina, -ae. *f.* Cinchonine.
 cinereus, -a, -um. Ash-colored.
 cinnamōmum, -i. *n.* Cinnamon.
 circulāris, -is. *a.* Circular.
 circulatō, -ōnis. *f.* Circulation.
 circulus, -i. *m.* Circle.
 circum. Around.
 circumdō, -dare, -dedi, -datus. Surround.
 citō. Promptly; quickly.
 citrās, -ātis. *m.* Citrate.
 clārus, -a, -um. Clear, distinguished.
 claudus, -a, -um. Lamē.
 clāvus, -i. *m.* A corn, usually on the toes.
 clūdō, -ere, -clūsi, -sus. Shut; close.
 cochlea, -ae, -ī. *f.* (Lit., snail shell), spiral cavity of the internal ear; cochlea.
 cochleāre, -is. *n.* Spoon.
 codeina, -ae. *f.* An alkaloid of opium; codeine.
 coellacus, -a, -um. Relating to the stomach; celliac.
 colicus, -a, -um. Of or pert. to the colon.
 collaterālis, -is. *a.* Collateral.
 collum, -i. *n.* Neck.

colocynthis, -idis. *f.* Colocynth.
 color, -ōris. *m.* Color.
 cōlum, -i. *n.* Large intestine; colon.
 columna, -ae. *f.* Column
 comes, -itis. *m.* Companion.
 commissūra, -as. *f.* A joining; commissure.
 communicāns, -antis. *a.* Communicating.
 communis, -is. *a.* Common.
 compōnō, -ere, -posui, -positus. Compound.
 conarium, -i. *n.* (From Gr. κώνος, a cone), a synonym for the pineal gland; conarium.
 concha, -ae. *f.* (Lit., a shell), hollow part of the external ear; concha.
 confectiō, -ōnis. *f.* Confection.
 coniūm, -i. *n.* Poison hemlock; coniūm.
 conivēdō, -āre, -nivi, -ntus. Blink; half close.
 conjectūra, -ae. *f.* Guess.
 continēdō, -āre, -tinui, -tentus. Contain.
 contrāhō, -ere, -xi, -ctus. Draw together; contract.
 contusio, -ōnis. *f.* Bruise.
 cōnus, -ūs. *m.* Cone.
 convalescō, -ere, -valui. Recover health.
 cor, cordis. *n.* Heart.
 cornicula, -ae. *f.* Dim. (cornus), little horn.
 cornu, -ūs. *n.* Horn; horn-shaped process.
 corōna, -ae. *f.* Crown.
 coronārius, -a, -um. Encircling like a crown, coronary.
 corpus, -oris. *n.* Body.
 corrosivus, -a, -um. Corrosive.
 corrugātor, -ōris. *m.* A muscle which wrinkles, corrugator
 cortex, -icis. *m.* and *f.* Bark; rind; external layer; cortex.
 costa, -ae. *f.* Rib.
 cranialē, -is. *a.* Cranial.
 crās. *adv.* Tomorrow.
 crassus, -a, -um. Gross; large.
 creasōtum, -i. *n.* Creasote.
 crēber, -bra, -brum. Frequent.
 crēdō, -ere, -credidi, -creditus. Trust; believe.
 crēta, -ae. *f.* Chalk.
 cribriformis, -is. *a.* Sievelike; cribriform.
 cribrōsus, -a, -um. Having holes like a sieve.
 crista, -ae. *f.* Crest; comb of a cock (gallus).
 crūrālis, -is. *a.* Of the leg; crural.
 crūreus, -a, -um. Of the leg.
 crūs, crūris. *n.* The leg.
 crusta, -ae. *f.* Crust.
 cubōba, -ae. *f.* Cubeb.
 cubitum, -i. *n.* Elbow.
 cuboleus, -a, -um. Cubelike; cuboid.
 cum. With.
 cuneiformis, -is. *a.* Wedge-shaped; cuneiform.
 cūra, -ae. *f.* Care.
 cūrō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus. Treat; cure.
 cutis, -is. *f.* Skin.
 decem. Ten.
 deciduus, -a, -um. That falls off.
 decoctum, -i. *n.* Decoction.
 deferēns, -ntis. Bearing away.
 defessus, -a, -um. Tired; wearied.
 deformāns, -ntis. Deforming.
 deformitās, -ātis. *f.* Deformity.
 demonstrō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus. Show; prove.
 dēns, dentis. *m.* Tooth.
 dentātus, -a, -um. Toothed; dentate.
 depressor, -ōris. *m.* That which depresses; depressor.
 descendens, -ntis. Descending.
 dexter, -tra, -trum. Right.
 diabeticus, -a, -um. Diabetic (*subst.*, one having diabetes).
 diabolus, -i. *m.* Devil.
 dicō, -ere, -dixi, -dictus. Say.
 diēs, -is. *m.* Day.
 difficilis, -is. *a.* Difficult.
 digitus, -i. *m.* Finger (digitus pedis, a toe).
 dilator, -ōris. *m.* That which dilates; dilator.

dilutus, -a, -um. Dilute.
 dimidius, -a, -um. Half.
 discipulus, -i, m. A learner; pupil; student.
 diu. For a long time
 diureticus, -a, -um. Diuretic.
 dividō, -ere, -visi, -visus. Divide.
 dō, dare, dedi, datus. Give.
 doctus, -a, -um. Learned.
 dolōr, -ōris, m. Pain.
 dolorōsus, -a, -um. Painful.
 domicilium, -i, n. Abode
 dorsālis, -e. Of the back; dorsal.
 dorsum, -i, n. Back.
 dosis, -is, f. Dose.
 drachma, -ae, f. Dram.
 ductus, -ūs, m. Duct.
 dulcis, -e. Sweet.
 duo, duae, du. Two.
 dūrus, -a, -um. Hard.
 dyspepticus, -a, -um. Dyspeptic (*subst.*, a dyspeptic)
 edō, -ere, -ēdi, -ēsus. Eat.
 efferens, -ntis. Bearing out or away; efferent.
 effervescens, -ntis. Boiling up.
 elegāns, -ntis. Elegant.
 ēluviēs, -ēi, f. Discharge.
 emeticus, -a, -um. Causing vomiting, emetic.
 ēminentia, -ae, f. Eminence.
 emō, -ere, -ēmi, emptus. Buy.
 empiricus, -i, n. Quack, empiric.
 emplastrum, -i, n. Plaster
 ensiformis, -e. Sword-shaped, ensiform.
 eō, ire, ivi, itus. Go.
 epilepsia, -ae, f. Epilepsy
 epiploicus, -a, -um. Relating to the epiploon (omentum)
 equinus, -a, -um. Of a horse; equine
 ergota, -ae, f. Ergot.
 errō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus. Wander; err.
 ēruditus, -a, -um. Learned, educated, erudite.
 et. And.
 et-et. Both-and.
 ethmoidālis, -e. (ἠθμοίος, a sieve), ethmoid.
 etiam. Even.
 eunymus, -i, m. Wahoo; Eunonymus.
 eupatōrium, -i, n. Boneset, eupatorium
 excessus, -ūs, m. Departure
 excidō, -ere, -idi, -isus. Cut out; excise.
 excitō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus. Excite.
 expectatiō, -ōnis, f. Expectation.
 experimentum, -i, n. Experiment.
 expressiō, -ōnis, f. Expression
 exsiccātus, -a, -um. Dried out.
 exsudō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus. Sweat out; exude
 externus, -a, -um. External.
 extractum, -i, n. Extract.
 faciēs, -ēi, f. Face, countenance.
 faciō, -ere, fēci, factus. Make
 falx, -cis, f. Sickle (a sickle-shaped process).
 familia, -ae (or -as), f. Family
 fasciculus, -i, m. A small bundle of fibers.
 febrifuga, -ae, f. Agent that reduces fever, febrifuge.
 febris, -is, f. Fever.
 femina, -ae, f. Woman.
 femoralis, -e. Of the thigh; femoral.
 fenestra, -ae, f. Window; an opening in the wall of the tympanum.
 fersē. Almost
 ferrum, -i, n. Iron.
 fibrilla, -ae, f. Filament; fibril.
 fibrōsus, -a, -um. Fibrous
 fides, -ei, f. Faith; trustworthiness.
 fidus, -a, -um. Faithful; trustworthy.
 filia, -ae, f. Daughter.
 filius, -i, m. Son.
 filix, -icis, f. Fern.
 fimbria, -ae, f. Fringe.
 fimbriātus, -a, -um. Fringed; fimbriated.
 finis, -ire, -ivi, -itus. End; finish.

flos, fleri, factus. Be made.
 fissūra, -ae, f. Cleft; fissure.
 flavus, -a, -um. Yellow.
 flexilia, -e. Flexible.
 flos, floris, m. Flower.
 fluidus, -a, -um. Fluid.
 flūmen, -inis, n. River.
 fluō, -ere, fluxi, fluxus. Flow.
 fluor, -ōris, m. Flux; flow.
 foetidus, -a, -um. Offensive; fetid.
 folium, -i, n. Leaf.
 folliculus, -i, m. A small secretory sac; follicle.
 fons, -ntis, m. Fountain, spring.
 formō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus. Form.
 fornicātus, -a, -um. Arched
 fornix, -icis, m. Arch, vault; fornix.
 fortis, -e. Strong, brave.
 fossa, -ae, f. Ditch, depression, fossa.
 fovea, -ae, f. Small pit, depression.
 fractus, -a, -um. Broken.
 fragilitās, -ātis, f. Brittleness.
 frēnum, -i, n. A bridle, a membranous fold, frenum.
 frigidus, -a, -um. Cold.
 fructus, -ūs, m. Fruit
 frumentum, -i, n. Corn; grain.
 frustum, -i, n. Piece, bit.
 functiō, -ōnis, f. Execution, normal action, function.
 fuscus, -a, -um. Brown.
 fusiformis, -e. Spindle-shaped, fusiform.
 gallus, -i, m. Cock.
 ganglioniformis, -e. Ganglionlike
 gelsemium, -i, n. Gelsemium, yellow jasmine (root)
 gemellus, -a, -um. Paired; twin.
 gena, -ae, f. The cheek
 geniōhyoglossus, -i, m. Muscle attached to chin, hyoid bone and tongue.
 gentiāna, -ae, f. Gentian.
 genu, -ūs, n. Knee
 genus, generis, n. Kind
 germinātivus, -a, -um. Germinative, germinal.
 glabrus, -a, -um. Smooth.
 glaciēs, -ēi, f. Ice
 globus, -i, m. Globe.
 glomerulus, -i, m. Small ball, or tuft of vessels, glomerule.
 glūteus, -a, -um (γλοῦτερός the buttock), of the buttock; gluteal
 glycerinum, -i, n. Glycerin.
 glyceritum, -i, m. Glycerite.
 glycyrrhiza, -ae, f. Licorice
 gracilis, -e. Slender; graceful.
 granulosus, -a, -um. Granular.
 granum, -i, n. Grain.
 gratus, -a, -um. Agreeable, pleasing.
 gubernaculum, -i, n. (Lit., a helm), applied to fetal cord directing descent of testes; gubernaculum.
 gummi. Gum
 gustō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus. Taste.
 gutta, -ae, f. Drop.
 gyrus, -i, m. Circle; ring; convolution (of the brain).
 habēō, -ēre, -uī, -ītus. Have.
 habitō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus. Inhabit.
 hallex, -icis, or hallux, -ucis, f. The great toe.
 harmonia, -ae, f. Harmony, "suture of harmony."
 helix, -icis, f. (ἑλὺξ, a tendril), outer ring of the external ear; helix.
 hemisphericus, -a, -um. Hemispherical.
 hēpar, hepatis, n. (Gr.) Liver.
 herba, -ae, f. Herb.
 heri. Yesterday.
 hiātus, -ūs, m. Opening; aperture.
 hic, haec, hoc. This.
 hilāris, -e. Cheerful.
 hilus, -i, m. Small fissure or depression.

hippocampus, -i. *m.* (Lit., sea horse), applied to 2 convolutions of brain (major and minor); hippocampus.
homo, -inis. *m.* Man.
horribilis, -e. Horrible
hūmānus, -a, -um. Human.
hūmor, -ōris. *m.* Fluid, humor.
hydrargyrum, -i. *n.* Mercury
hydrastis, -is. *f.* Golden seal (root); hydrastis.
hyoideus, -a, -um. Hyoid.
Hyoscyamus, -i. *m.* Henbane, Hyoscyamus.
idem, **eadem**, **idem**. Same.
ignārus, -a, -um. Ignorant.
iliacus, -a, -um. Of or pert to the flanks or ilium; iliac.
ille, **illa**, **illud**. He, she, it.
immobilis, -e. Immovable
immobilitas, -ātis. *f.* Immobility.
impar, -is. Without a mate or fellow
impediō, -ire, -ivi, -itus. Hinder, check; prevent.
imperitus, -a, -um. Unskilled.
impūrus, -a, -um. Impure.
imus, -a, -um. Lowest.
incisūra, -ae. *f.* Groove or notch
Indicus, -a, -um. Indian.
infans, -ntis. *m.* and *f.* Infant.
inflammatiō, -ōnis. *f.* Inflammation.
infraspīnātus, -a, -um. Beneath the spine (of the scapula). Infraspinate.
Infusum, -i. *m.* Infusion
ingressus, -ūs. *m.* Entrance.
innominātus, -a, -um. Unnamed, innominate
intermittō, -ere, -misi, -missus. Intermit
internodiū, -i. *n.* Space between 2 joints, internode.
Internus, -a, -um. Inner
interpositus, -a, -um. Placed between
intertragicus, -a, -um. Between the tragus and antitragus
Intestinum, -i. *n.* Intestine
intumescētia, -ae. *f.* An enlargement; intumescence
inveniō, -ire, -vēni, -ventus. Find, discover.
Inversio, -ōnis. *f.* Inversion.
Iodidum, -i. *n.* Iodide
Ipecacuanha, -ae. *f.* Ipecac.
ipse, **ipsa**, **ipsum**. Himself; herself, itself.
iris, **iridis**. *f.* Iris
is, **ea**, **id**. He, she, it
iter, **itineris**. *n.* Way, passageway
lecur, **jecinoris**. *n.* Liver
Iucundē, *adv.* Happily, pleasantly.
Juglans, **juglandis**. *f.* Walnut.
Jugulāris, -e. Jugular
Jūniperus, -i. *f.* Juniper tree.
juvenis, -is. *m.* and *f.*, *adj.* and *subst.* Young; a youth.
labium, -i. *n.* Lip
lacer, -a, -um. Lacerated, mutilated
lacrima, -ae. *f.* Tear
lacrimalis, -e. Pert to tears, lacrimal
lactās, -ātis. *m.* A salt of lactic acid; lactate.
lactiferus, -a, -um. Milk-bearing, lactiferous.
lacus, -ūs. *m.* Lake; basin, reservoir.
lamella, -ae. *f.* Dim (lamina), layer.
lamina, -ae. *f.* Thin plate, layer
lana, -ae. *f.* Wool
lassus, -a, -um. Weary.
lateralis, -e. Lateral.
lātus, -a, -um. Broad.
laudō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus. Praise.
lavandula, -ae. *f.* Lavender.
lavō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus or **lavi**, **lautus**. Wash.
laxātor, -ōris. *m.* A muscle that loosens; relaxer.
legō, -ere, -lēgi, **lectus**. Bring together; collect.

leniō, -ire, -ivi, -itus. Calm; soothe; assuage.
lenticulāris, -e. Lentil-shaped (double-convex); lenticular
lentus, -a, -um. Sticky.
letifer, -a, -um. Deadly.
levis, -e. Light.
lienālis, -e. Of the spleen.
ligamentōsus, -a, -um. Ligamentous.
ligamentum, -i. *n.* Ligament.
lignum, -i. *n.* Wood
limbus, -i. *n.* Border, band, fringe
limitāns, -ntis. Limiting.
limon, -ōnis. *f.* Lemon.
linea, -ae. *f.* Line.
lingua, -ae. *f.* Tongue.
lingualis, -e. Of the tongue, lingual.
linimentum, -i. *n.* Liniment
linum, -i. *n.* Flax
liquidus, -a, -um. Liquid.
lobulus, -i. *m.* Lobule.
lobus, -i. *m.* Lobe
longitudinālis, -e. Longitudinal.
longus, -a, -um. Long.
lotiō, -ōnis. *f.* Wash; lotion.
lucidus, -a, -um. Clear, transparent
lumbālis, -e. Of the loins, lumbar.
lumbus, -i. *m.* Loin
lunula, -ae. *f.* Small crescent, lunula
lupulina, -ae. *f.* Yellow powder from the scales of the hop, lupulin
luteus, -a, -um. Yellow
luxatiō, -ōnis. *f.* Dislocation.
lymphā, -ae. *f.* Givle, lymph
mācerō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus. Soak, macerate
magister, -tri. *m.* Teacher, master
magnus, -a, -um. Large, great.
māla, -ae. *f.* The cheekbone.
malignus, -a, -um. Malignant
malus, -a, -um. Bad
mandibulum, -i. *n.* A jaw
māne. *n.* Morning
manūbrium, -i. *n.* (Lit., a handle, hilt); upper part of sternum; manubrium
manus, -ūs. *f.* Hand
massa, -ae. *f.* Mass
masticō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus. Chew.
mastoideus, -a, -um. Nipplelike; mastoid.
mater, -tris. *f.* Mother
māteria, -ae. *f.* Materials
māternus, -a, -um. Maternal
matrix, -icis. *f.* Source, origin.
maxilla, -ae. *f.* Jawbone, jaw
meātus, -ūs. *m.* Opening, passage
mediānus, -a, -um. Middle, median
medicāmen, -inis. *n.* Drug.
medicamentārius, -a, -um. Medicated.
medicamentum, -i. *n.* Drug.
medicātus, -a, -um. Medicated.
medicina, -ae. *f.* Medicine.
medicus, -i. *m.* Physician; doctor
medius, -a, -um. Middle
membrāna, -ae. *f.* Membrane.
membrum, -i. *n.* Member.
memoria, -ae. *f.* Memory.
mentha, -ae. *f.* Mint.
mentum, -i. *n.* Chin.
mesentericus, -a, -um. Of the mesentery; mesenteric.
metus, -ūs. *m.* Fear.
miles, -itis. *m.* Soldier.
minerālis, -e. Mineral.
miscēō, -ēre, **miscui**, **mixtus**. Mix.
miser, -a, -um. Poor, wretched.
mistūra, -ae. *f.* Mixture.
mitis, -e. Mild
mitto, -ere, **misi**, **missus**. Send.
mobilis, -e. Movable.
mobilitās, -ātis. *f.* Mobility.
modiolus, -i. *m.* (Lit., a small measure), hollow cone in the cochlea of the ear; modiolus
molāris, -e (**mola**, mill), a term applied to the grinder teeth; molar.
moliō, -ire, -ivi, -itus. Soften; mitigate.

mollis, -e. Soft.
mollitēs, -ēs. *f.* Softness.
mons, -ntis. *m.* Mountain.
montānus, -a, -um. Of a mountain, mountain (*adj.*).
monticulus, -i. *m.* Dim. (*mons*), small eminence.
morbus, -i. *m.* Disease.
mordeō, -ēre, *momordi*, **morsus**. Bite.
moritūrus, -a, -um. About to die
morphina, -ae. *f.* Morphine.
morrhua, -ae. *f.* A genus of fishes, including the cod; cod.
mors, **mortis**. *f.* Death.
morsus, -ūs. *m.* Bite.
mortarium, -i. *n.* Mortar.
mōtor, -ōris. *m.* That which moves; mover.
moveō, -ēre, *mōvi*, **mōtus**. Move.
moz. Presently, soon; directly.
mucilāgō, -inis. *f.* Mucilage.
mucōsus, -a, -um. Mucous.
mulceō, -ere, *mulsi*, **mulsus**. Soothe; allay.
multifidus, -a, -um. Many-clefted.
multus, -a, -um. Much, many.
murāticus, -a, -um. Muratic.
musculus, -i. *m.* Muscle.
mūtātis, -ōnis. *f.* Change.
myristica, -ae. *f.* Nutmeg.
myrtiformis, -ae. Shaped like the myrtle-leaf or berry, myrtiform.
nāris, -is. *f.* Nostril.
nāsus, -i. *m.* Nose.
natō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus. Swim; float.
natūra, -ae. *f.* Nature.
nauta, -ae. *m.* Sailor.
naviculāris, -ae. Boat-shaped, navicular.
neglectus, -a, -um. Neglected.
nēmō, -inis. *m.* and *f.* No one.
nervus, -i. *m.* Nerve.
nescio, -ire, -ivi, -itus. Not know; be ignorant of.
neurilemma, -atis. *n.* Nerve sheath.
nictitāns, -ntis. Winking.
nil. Nothing.
nimium. Too often.
nisi. Unless.
nitrās, -ātis. *m.* Nitrate.
nitricus, -a, -um. Nitric.
nitrosus, -a, -um. Nitrous.
nōmen, -inis. *m.* Name.
nōminō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus. Name.
nōn. Not.
nondum. Not yet.
nōnus, -a, -um. Ninth.
nōsco, -ere, *nōvi*, **nōtus**. Learn; know.
novem. Nine.
novus, -a, -um. New.
nox, **noctis**. *f.* Night.
nucha, -ae. *f.* Nape of neck.
nullus, -a, -um. No; none.
numerus, -i. *m.* Number.
nunc. Now.
obliquus, -a, -um. Oblique.
oblongātus, -a, -um. Oblong.
octō. Eight.
oculus, -i. *m.* Eye.
officina, -ae. *f.* Office.
officinālis, -e. Official.
olcoresina, -ae. *f.* Olcoresin.
oleum, -i. *n.* Oil.
olfactorius, -a, -um. Olfactory.
omentum, -i. *n.* Epiploön; omentum.
omnis, -e. Every; all.
operculum, -i. *n.* (Lit., a cover or lid), applied to a group of convolutions in the cerebrum, between the 2 divisions of the fissure of Sylvius.
ophthalmicus, -a, -um. Of the eye; ophthalmic.
oppōnēs, -ntis. Opposing.
opificus, -a, -um. Optic.
opus, **operis**. *n.* Work.
orbita, -ae. *f.* (orbis, a circle), the cavity which lodges the eye, orbit.
ordō, -inis. *m.* Row.

orificium, -i. *n.* Opening.
orior, -iri, **ortus**. Arise.
ōs, **ōris**. *n.* Mouth.
os, **ossis**. *n.* Bone.
ossiculum, -i. *n.* Small bone.
ostium, -i. *n.* An opening.
ovālis, -e. Egg-shaped; oval.
oxalās, -ātis. *m.* A salt of oxalic acid; oxalate.
oxidum, -i. *n.* Oxide.
palātum, -i. *n.* Palate.
palpēbra, -ae. *f.* Eyelid.
pālus, -ūdis. *f.* Marsh; swamp.
pancreāticus, -a, -um. Pancreatic.
papillāris, -e. Resembling or covered with papillae; papillary.
pār, **paris**. *n.* A pair.
parasiticus, -a, -um. Parasitic.
paries, -iētis. *m.* Wall.
parō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus. Prepare.
pars, **partis**. *f.* Part.
partus, -ūs. *m.* Parturition; childbirth.
parvus, -a, -um. Small.
pater, -tris. *m.* Father.
patheticus, -a, -um. That which moves the passions; a name given to the 4th pair of nerves.
patria, -as. *f.* Fatherland; country.
paucus, -a, -um. Few.
pectinātus, -a, -um. Resembling the teeth of a comb; pectinate.
pectineus, -a, -um. Comblike.
pectiniformis, -e. Comblike.
pectus, **pectoris**. *n.* Breast; bosom.
pellucidus, -a, -um. Transparent.
pensō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus. Weigh.
pepsinum, -i. *n.* Pepsin.
percolō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus. Filter; strain.
perforō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus. Bore through; perforate.
periculōsus, -a, -um. Dangerous.
peritus, -a, -um. Skilled.
peronēus, -a, -um. (*περόνη*, fibula), relating to the fibula; peroneal.
persōna, -ae. *f.* Person.
perspiratōrius, -a, -um. Relating to perspiration; perspiratory.
pēs, **pedis**. *m.* Foot.
petō, -ere, -ivi, -itus. Seek.
petrolātum, -i. *n.* Petrolatum; vaseline.
petrōsus, -a, -um. Rocklike; petrous.
pharmacopoeia, -a. *f.* Pharmacopoeia.
phiala, -ae. *f.* Vial.
philosophus, -i. *m.* Philosopher.
phosphās, -ātis. *m.* A salt of phosphoric acid, phosphate.
phrenicus, -a, -um. Of the diaphragm; phrenic.
physostigma, -atis. *n.* Calabar bean; physostigma.
piger, -gra, -grum. Lazy.
pigmentum, -i. *n.* Pigment.
pilula, -ae. *f.* Pill.
pilus, -i. *m.* Hair.
pinēālis, -e. Resembling a pine cone; pineal.
pinna, -ae. *f.* (Lit., feather), pavilion of the ear; pinna.
piper, **piperis**. *n.* Pepper.
piperitus, -a, -um. Pepper, peppery.
pitillum, -i. *n.* Pestle.
pituitārius, -a, -um. (*pituita*, phlegm or mucus) pituitary (applied to a reddish-gray body occupying the *sella Turcica* of the sphenoid bone, from a former erroneous belief that it discharged mucus into the nostrils).
pūs, -a, -um. Tender.
pix, **picis**. *f.* Pitch.
plantāris, -e. Relating to the sole of the foot; plantar.
plānus, -a, -um. Flat; level; smooth.
plexus, -a, -um. Network; plexus.
plica, -ae. *f.* Fold.

plumbum, -i. *n.* Lead.
 poculum, -i. *n.* Cup.
 pollex, -icis. *f.* The thumb.
 pomum, -i. *n.* Apple.
 pons, pontis. *m.* Bridge.
 poples, poplitis. *m.* Ham of the knee;
 popliteal space.
 poplitæus, -a, -um. Relating to the ham;
 popliteal.
 populus, -i. *m.* People.
 portō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus. Carry.
 portio, -ōnis. *f.* Portion.
 porus, -i. *m.* Channel, canal.
 post. Behind; after.
 postea. Afterward.
 posticus, -a, -um. Hindmost.
 potens, -ntis. Powerful.
 potio, -ōnis. A drink; draught.
 potō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus. Drink.
 potus, -ūs. *m.* Drink.
 praeprō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus. Prepare.
 praepratio, -ōnis. *f.* Preparation.
 praeputium, -i. *n.* Foreskin; prepuce.
 praescribō, -ere, -scripsi, -scriptus. Pre-
 scribe.
 praescriptum, -i. *n.* Prescription.
 praesens, -ntis. Present.
 praestans, -ntis. Excellent.
 pressio, -ōnis. *f.* Pressure.
 primus, -a, -um. First.
 princeps, -ipis. The first, chief, principal.
 privō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus. Deprive.
 prō. For, in behalf of.
 processus, -ūs. *m.* A prominence, process.
 profundus, -a, -um. Deep.
 pronator, -ōris. *m.* A muscle which turns
 the palm of the hand downward; pro-
 nator.
 properō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus. Hasten.
 proprius, -a, -um. One's own, special,
 proper.
 prudens, -ntis. Prudent.
 pterygium, -i. *n.* An eye disease, pte-
 rygium.
 publicus, -a, -um. Public.
 puella, -ae. *f.* Girl.
 pugnō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus. Fight.
 pulcher, -chra, -chrum. Beautiful.
 pulmo, -ōnis. *m.* Lung.
 pulmonalis, -e. Of the lungs; pulmonary.
 pulverō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus. Powder; pul-
 verize.
 pulvis, pulveris. *m.* Powder.
 punctum, -i. *n.* Point.
 puniō, -ire, -ivi, -itus. Punish.
 pupilla, -ae. *f.* Pupil (of eye).
 pupillaris, -e. Pupillary; applied to a deli-
 cate membrane which covers the pupil
 of the eye in the fetus.
 purgativus, -a, -um. Purgative.
 purificatus, -a, -um. Purified.
 purus, -a, -um. Pure.
 pyramidallis, -e. Pyramidal.
 pyramis, -idis. *f.* Pyramid.
 pyriformis, -e. Pear-shaped; pyriform.
 quadratus, -a, -um. Four-sided; square.
 quadriceps, -cipitis. Four-headed.
 quadrigeminus, -a, -um. Fourfold; four.
 quaestio, -ōnis. *f.* Question.
 quam. Than.
 quartus, -a, -um. Fourth.
 quatuor. Four.
 quatuordecim. Fourteen.
 que. And.
 quina, -ae. *f.* Quinine.
 quis, quae, quid. Who; which; what.
 quondam. Formerly.
 quoque. Also.
 quot. How many.
 radiālis, -e. Of the radius; radial.
 radiatus, -a, -um. Radiated.
 radix, -icis. *f.* Root.
 ramus, -i. *m.* Branch.
 rārō. Rarely.

rārus, -a, -um. Rare.
 recens. Recently.
 recipiō, -ere, -cēpi, -ceptus. Take.
 recreō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus. Refresh.
 rectus, -a, -um. Straight.
 reductio, -ōnis. *f.* A bringing back.
 reflexus, -a, -um. Turned back; reflected.
 relevō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus. Relieve.
 remediū, -i. *n.* Remedy.
 removeō, -ēre, -mōvi, -mōtus. Remove.
 remittō, -ēre, -misi, -missus. Send back;
 remit.
 rēn, rēnis. *m.* (usually pl.), kidney.
 renalis, -e. Of the kidney; renal.
 reperio, -ire, -peri, -pertus. Find.
 reprimō, -ēre, -pressi, -pressus. Check;
 repress.
 requiesco, -ēre, -ēvi, -ētus. Rest.
 res, rei. *f.* Thing.
 resina, -ae. *f.* Resin.
 respiratio, -ōnis. *f.* Respiration.
 rēte, -is. *n.* Net.
 reticulāris, -e. Like a net; reticular.
 retrahens, -ntis. Drawing back, retracting.
 rheumatismus, -i. *m.* Rheumatism.
 ricinus, -i. *m.* (Lit., a tick, which the seeds
 resemble), the castor oil plant (*Ricinus
 communis*).
 rima, -ae. *f.* Slit; cleft.
 rogō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus. Ask.
 rosā, -ae. *f.* Rose.
 rostrum, -i. *n.* Beak.
 rotundus, -a, -um. Round.
 ruber, -bra, -brum. Red.
 rubor, -ōris. *m.* Redness.
 ruga, -ae. *f.* A wrinkle, fold.
 rumex, -icis. *m.* and *f.* Sorrel.
 sabulum, -i. *n.* Sand.
 saccharatus, -a, -um. Saccharated.
 saccharum, -i. *n.* Sugar.
 sacciformis, -e. Saclike.
 saccus, -i. *m.* A sack or bag.
 saepe. Often.
 sal, -is. *m.* and *f.* Salt.
 salicinum, -i. *n.* Salicin.
 salicylās, -ātis. *m.* Salicylate.
 salix, -icis. *f.* Willow.
 sanābilis, -e. Curable.
 sanguis, -guinis. *m.* Blood.
 sanitas, -ātis. *f.* Healing.
 sanō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus. Heal; cure.
 sapientia, -ae. *f.* Wisdom.
 sapō, -ōnis. *m.* Soap.
 sartorius, -i. *m.* The tailor's muscle; sar-
 torius.
 scāla, -ae. *f.* Ladder.
 scalenus, -a, -um. Of unequal sides.
 scaphoideus, -a, -um. Boat-shaped; sca-
 phoid.
 schola, -ae. *f.* (Lit., leisure given to learn-
 ing), school.
 scientia, -ae. *f.* Knowledge; science.
 scilla, -ae. *f.* Squill.
 sciō, -ire, -ivi, -itus. Know.
 scribō, -ere, -scripsi, -scriptus. Write.
 scriptorius, -a, -um. Of a writer; writer's.
 secundus, -a, -um. Second.
 sed. But.
 sēdes, -is. *f.* Seat.
 segmentum, -i. *n.* Segment.
 sella, -ae. *f.* Saddle.
 semicircularis, -e. Semicircular.
 semiellipticus, -a, -um. Semielliptical.
 semilunāris, -e. Semilunar.
 semimembranosus, -a, -um. Semimembra-
 nous.
 seminālis, -e. Seminal.
 sēmis, sēmissis. *m.* Half.
 semitendinosus, -a, -um. Semitendinous.
 senectus, -tutis. *f.* Old age.
 senex, senis. *m.* Old man.
 senilitās, -ātis. The feebleness of old age;
 senility.
 sentiō, -ire, -si, -sus. Feel.

septem. Seven.
sequestrum, -i. n. A portion of dead bone; sequestrum.
sermō, -ōnis. m. Conversation.
serrātus, -a, -um. Notched like a saw, serrated.
servus, -i. m. Servant; assistant.
sesamoideus, -a, -um. Like a sesame seed, sesamoid (applied to a bone developed in a tendon).
seu. Whether.
signō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus. Write; direct.
simplex, -icis. Simple.
similō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus. Simulate.
sināpis, -is. f. Mustard.
sitis, -is. f. Thirst.
solitārius, -a, -um. Solitary.
somnificus, -a, -um. Sleep-producing.
somnus, -i. m. Sleep.
sopor, -ōris. m. Deep sleep.
spectrum, -i. n. Image.
spēs, -pei. f. Hope.
sphenodeus, -a, -um. Wedge-shaped, sphenoid.
spina, -ae. f. (A thorn). a process on the surface of a bone, the backbone.
spinālis, -e. Spinal.
spinōsus, -a, -um. Spiny.
spirālis, -e. Spiral.
spiritus, -ūs. m. Spirit.
splēnius, -a, -um. Resembling the spleen; applied to a muscle of the back and neck.
spongiōsus, -a, -um. Spongy.
squamōsus, -a, -um. Scaly, squamous.
stapēdius, -i. m. A muscle acting upon the stapes, stapediū.
stertor, -ōris. m. Snoring.
stomachālis, -e. Stomachic.
stomachus, -i. m. Stomach.
stramonium, -i. n. Jamestown weed, stramonium.
stria, -ae. f. Stripe, stria.
striātus, -a, -um. Striped, striated.
struō, -ēre, -xi, -ctus. Arrange.
strychnina, -ae. f. Strychnine.
subacetās, -ātis. m. Subacetate.
subanconeus, -a, -um. Under the elbow.
subitō. Suddenly.
subitus, -a, -um. Sudden.
sublimis, -e. Deep.
submuriās, -ātis. m. Submuriate.
subnitrās, -ātis. m. Subnitrate.
subscapulāris, -e. Under the scapula; subscapular.
substantia, -ae. f. Substance.
subsultus, -ūs. m. A jumping; a twitching.
succus, -i. m. Juice.
sudor, -ōris. m. Sweat.
sulcus, -i. m. Furrow.
sulphonal. Sulfonal.
sulphās, -ātis. m. Sulfate.
sulphuricus, -a, -um. Sulfuric.
sum, esse, fui. Be.
sūmō, -ēre, -psi, -ptus. Take.
supercilium, -i. n. Eyebrow.
superficialis, -e. Superficial.
superficiēs, -ēi. f. Surface.
supraspinātus, -a, -um. Above the spine (of scapula); supraspinate.
suppositōrium, -i. n. Suppository.
suspensōrium, -i. n. That which suspends.
suspensōrius, -a, -um. Suspensory.
sustentaculum, -i. n. A prop; support.
sutūra, -ae. f. Seam; suture.
sympatheticus, -a, -um. Sympathetic.
sympthōma, -atis. n. Symptom.
synoviālis, -e. Synovial.
tabacum, -i. n. Tobacco.
taenia, -ae. f. A band. **t. semicirculāris.** A layer in the cerebrum; also, a genus of intestinal worms; the tapeworm.
talus, -i. m. The heel.
tam. So.

tapētum, -i. n. (tapēte, carpet, tapestry), a lining membrane; also, the radiating fibers of the corpus *callōsum*.
taraxacum, -i. n. Dandelion (root); taraxacum.
tarsus, -i. m. Ankle.
tartaricus, -a, -um. Tartaric.
tartrās, -ātis. m. Tartrate.
tegō, -āre, -xi, -ctum. Cover; protect.
tectorium, -i. n. A covering.
tectorius, -a, -um. Protecting; covering.
temporalis, -e. Temporal.
tempus, -oris. n. Time.
tenax, -ācis. Holding fast; tenacious.
tendineus, -a, -um. Tendinous.
tendō, -ēre, tetendi, tentus. Stretch; reach.
tendō, -dinis. m. Tendon.
teneō, -ēre, -ui, -tus. Keep; hold.
tener, -a, -um. Delicate, tender.
tensor, -ōris. m. Stretcher, tensor.
tentō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus. Test; try.
tentōrium, -i. n. A tent, covering.
tenuis, -e. Thin; small.
tepidus, -a, -um. Lukewarm.
terebinthina, -ae. f. Turpentine.
teres, -etis. Rounded, smooth.
tergum, -i. n. Back.
terminus, -i. m. End.
tertius, -a, -um. Third.
theobroma, -ātis. n. Cacao (food of the gods).
thoracicus, -a, -um. Thoracic.
thyroideus, -a, -um. Having the shape of an oblong shield, thyroid.
tigilum, -i. n. The specific name of the croton oil plant.
tinctūra, -ae. f. Tincture.
tonicus, -a, -um. Tonic.
tonsilla, -ae. f. Tonsil.
torcular, -āris. n. A wine press.
tracheālis, -e. Tracheal.
tractō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus. Handle.
tragus, -i. m. (τράγος, a goat), small nippie in front of external auditory meatus, so called because sometimes covered with hair, tragus.
transversālis, -e. Transverse.
transversus, -a, -um. Transverse.
trapezoideus, -a, -um. Like a trapezium; trapezoid.
trauma, -atis. n. Injury, wound.
tres, tria. Three.
triangulāris, -e. Triangular.
triceps, -ipitis. Three-headed.
trigeminus, -a, -um. Three-fold.
triginta. Thirty.
trigōnum, -i. n. Triangle.
triquetrus, -a, -um. Three-cornered; triangular.
trochiscus, -i. m. Troche.
tuba, -ae. f. (Trumpet), tube.
tuber, -eris. n. Swelling; protuberance.
tuberculum, -i. n. A protuberance; tubercle.
tubulus, -i. m. Small tube.
tubus, -i. m. Tube.
tunica, -ae. f. Coat; covering.
tussio, -ire, -ivi, -itus. Cough.
tūtāmen, -minis. n. Means of defense; a protection.
tūtō. Safely.
tympānicus, -a, -um. Of the tympanum, tympanic.
ubi. Where.
ulna, -ae. f. Larger bone of forearm; ulna.
ulnāris, -e. Of the ulna; ulnar.
uncia, -ae. f. Ounce.
unciformis, -e. Hooked.
uncinātus, -a, -um. Hooked; uncinate.
unguentum, -i. n. Ointment.
unguis, -is. m. Nail.
ūnus, -a, -um. One.
urbānus, -a, -um. Of the city; urbane.
urina, -ae. f. Urine.

uriniferus, -a, -um. Urine-bearing; uriniferous.
usque. Continuously; constantly.
uterinus, -a, -um. Of the uterus; uterine.
uvilis, -e. Useful.
uvula, -ae, f. Dim. (**uva**, bunch of grapes), a small appendix or tubercle; uvula.
uxor, -ōris, f. Wife.
vaginālis, -e. Sheathlike; vaginal.
valerianās, -ātis, m. Valerianate.
valetūdō, -inis, f. Health.
validus, -a, -um. Strong, sturdy; healthy.
valvula, -ae, f. Valve.
vās, vāsis, n. Vessel.
vasculōsus, -a, -um. Vascular.
vasculum, -i, n. Small vessel.
vastus, -a, -um. Extensive; large.
vegetābilis, -e. Vegetable.
vehiculum, -i, n. Vehicle.
vel. Either.
vēlum, -i, n. Veil.
vēnā, -ae, f. Vein.
vendō, -ēre, vendidī. Sell.
veneficus, -i, m. Poisoner.
venēnum, -i, n. Poison.
venōsus, -a, -um. Venous.
venter, -tris, m. Belly.
ventriculus, -i, m. Dim (**venter**), ventricle.
vērātrum, -i, n. Hellebore; veratrum.
vermiformis, -e. Wormlike.
veru, -ūs, n. A spit (for roasting upon); used only in the term **verumontanum**, a longitudinal ridge in the floor of the male urethra.
verus, -a, -um. True.

vesica, -ae, f. Urinary bladder.
vesicatorium, -i, n. Blister.
vesicula, -ae, f. Vesicle.
vesiculāris, -e. Full of vesicles or cells; vesicular.
vestibulāris, -e. Relating to the vestibule of the ear. vestibular.
vetus, veteris. Old.
vigilō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus. Watch.
viginti. Twenty.
villus, -i, m. Tuft of hair; villus.
vinculum, -i, n. Link; chain.
vinum, -i, n. Wine.
vir, viri, m. Man.
viridis, -e. Green.
vis, vis, pl vires, -ium, f. Force; power.
viscus, -eris, n. Any internal organ of the body.
visiō, -ōnis, f. Vision.
visus, -ūs, m. Vision.
vita, -ae, f. Life.
vitellus, -i, m. Yolk.
vitreus, -a, -um. Resembling glass; vitreous.
vocalis, -e. Vocal.
vocō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus. Call.
vola, -ae, f. Palm of the hand (sole of the foot).
vorticōsus, -a, -um. Resembling an eddy or whirlpool.
vulnerō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus. Wound.
vulnus, vulneris, n. A wound.
vultus, -ūs, m. Countenance.
zincum, -i, n. Zinc.
zingiber, -eris, n. Ginger.
zōna, -ae, f. Zone, belt.
zōnula, -ae, f. Little zone, or belt; zonule.
(See also prescriptions)

English, Latin and Greek Equivalents

acid. Acidum.	drug. Medicamentum.
ague. Febris.	duct. Ductus.
and. Et.	dysentery. Dysenteria.
arm. Brachium. Gr., brachion.	ear. Auris. Gr., ous.
artery. Arteria.	ear. Edo.
attachment. Adhaesio.	egg. Ovum.
back. Tergum; dorsum.	elbow. Cubitum. Gr., agkon.
backbone. Spina.	embryo. Partus immaturus.
backward. Retro.	emission. Emissio.
bath. Balneum.	entrails. Viscera.
beef. Bubula.	epidemic. Epidemus.
belly. Venter; abdomen.	epilepsy. Morbus comitalis; epilepsia.
bend. Flexus.	epileptic. Epilepticus.
bile. Bilis. Gr., chole.	erection. Erectio.
bladder. Vesica.	erotic. Amatorius.
bleed. Fluere.	eunuch. Eunuchus.
blind. Obscurus.	every. Omnis.
blister. Pustulo; vesicatorium.	excrement. Excrementum.
bloat. Tumeo.	excretion. Excrementum; excretio.
blood. Sanguis. Gr., haima, aim.	exhalation. Exhalatio.
blood vessel. Vena.	exhale. Exhalo.
body. Corpus. Gr., soma.	expel. Expello.
boiling (up). Effervescens.	expire. Expiro
bone. Os. Gr., osteon.	external. Externus.
bony. Osseus.	extract. Extractum.
bowels. Intestina; viscera.	eye. Oculus. Gr., ophthalmos.
bow-legged. Valgus.	eyeball. Pupula.
brain. Cerebrum. Gr., egkephalon.	eyebrow. Supercilium.
breach. Ruptura.	eyelid. Palpebra.
breast. Mamma. Gr., mastos.	eyetooth. Dens caninus.
breath. Halitus.	face. Facies.
bubble. Pustula.	faculty. Facultas.
bulb. Bulbus	faint. Collabor.
buttock. Clunis. Gr., gloutos.	fat. Adeps. Gr., lipos.
calcareous. Calci similis.	feature. Lineamentum.
canal. Canalis	febrile. Febriculosus.
cartilage. Cartilago. Gr., chondros	fecundity. Pecunditas.
catarrh. Coryza.	feel. Tactus
cavity. Caverna.	fever. Febris.
change. Mutatio	film. Membranula.
chest. Thorax. Gr., thorax.	filter. Percolo.
chin. Mentum. Gr., geneion.	finger. Digitus. Gr., dactylos.
choke. Strangulo.	fistula. Fistula putris
clavicle. Clavicula.	fit. Accessus
confinement. Puerperium.	flesh. Carnis. Gr., sarx.
congestion. Conglobatio	fluid. Fluidus.
consumption. Phthisis, pulmonaria.	food. Cibus.
convulsion. Convulsio.	foot. Pes, pedis. Gr., pous.
cord. Corda.	forearm. Brachium.
corn. Callus-clavus.	forehead. Fronis.
cornea. Cornu. Gr., keras.	freckle. Lentigo.
costive. Astrictus.	gall. Bilis.
cough. Tussio	gangrene. Gangraena.
countenance. Vultus.	gargle. Gargarizo.
cramp. Spasmus.	gland. Glandula.
crisis. Dies crismus.	gleet. Ichor.
cup. Poculum.	gout. Morbus articularis; (in feet), podagra.
cure. Sano.	grain. Granum.
curvature. Curvatura.	gravel. Calculus.
cuticle. Cuticula.	grinder tooth. Dens maxillaris.
daily. Diurnus.	gullet. Gula
dandruff. Purfures capitis.	gum. Gingiva (of mouth).
day. Dies.	gut. Intestinum.
dead. Mortuus; defunctus.	hair. Capillus. Gr., thrix.
deadly. Lethalis.	half. Dimidius.
deafness. Surditas.	hand. Manus. Gr., cheir.
decompose. Dissolvo.	harelip. Labrum fissum.
dental. Dentalis.	haunch. Clunis.
depression. Depressio.	head. Caput. Gr., kephale.
digestive. Digestorius; pepticus.	head. Sano.
dilute. Dilutus.	healer. Medicus.
discharge. Eluvies; effluens.	healing. Salutaris.
disease. Morbus.	health. Sanitas.
dorsal. Dorsalis.	healthful. Salutaris; saluber.
dose. Potio.	healthy. Sanus.
dram. Drachma.	hear. Audio.
drink. Bibo; potis.	hearing. Auditio; (sense of) auditus.
dropsy. Hydrops; opis.	

heart. Cor. Gr., kardia.	nudity. Nudatio.
heart burning. Redundatio stomachi.	nurse. Nutrix.
heat. Calor; v. a. calefacio.	obesity. Obesitas.
hectic. Hecticus.	ocular. Ocularis.
heel. Calx, talus.	oculist. Ocularis medicus.
hirsute. Hirsutus.	oil. Oleum.
homeopathic. Homeopathicus.	ointment. Unguentum.
hysterics. Hysteria.	operator. Manus curatio.
illness. Morbus.	opiate. Medicamentum somnificum.
incisor. Dens acutus.	optics. Optice.
infant. Infans; puerilis.	orifice. Foramen.
infect. Infectio.	pain. Dolor.
infectious. Contagiosus.	palate. Palatum.
infirm. Infirmus, debilis.	palm. Palma.
inflammation. Inflammatio; (of lungs) inflammationis pulmonaria.	parasite. Parasitus.
injection. Injectio.	part. Pars.
insane. Insanus.	patient. Patiens.
intellect. Intellectus.	pectoral. Pectoralis.
intercourse. Congressus.	pedal. Pedale.
internal. Intestinus.	phlegm. Pituita.
intestine. Intestinum. Gr., enteron.	pill. Pilus.
itch. Scabies.	pimple. Pustula.
itching. Pruritus.	plaster. Emplastrum.
jaw. Maxilla.	poison. Venenum.
joint. Artus. Gr., arthron.	poultice. Cataplasma.
jugular vein. Vena jugularis.	powder. Pulvis.
kidney. Ren. Gr., nephros.	pregnant. Gravid.
knee. Genu. Gr., gonu.	prepare. Paro.
kneecap. Patella.	prescribe. Prescribo.
knuckle. Condylus.	prescription. Prescriptum.
labor. Partus.	puberty. Pubertas.
labyrinth. Labyrinthus.	pubic bone. Os pubis. Gr., pecten.
lacerate. Lacer.	pulverize. Pulvero.
larynx. Guttur.	pupil. Pupilla.
lateral. Lateralis.	purgative. Purgativus.
leech. Sanguisuga.	putrid. Putris.
leg. Tibia.	quinsy. Cynanche, angina.
leprosy. Leprosus.	rash. Exanthema.
ligament. Ligamentum. Gr., syndesmos.	recover. Convalesco.
ligature. Ligatura.	recumbent. Recubans.
limb. Membrum.	recur. Recurro.
lime. Calx.	redness. Rubor.
listen. Ausculto.	remedy. Remedium.
liver. Jecur. Gr., hepar, epar.	respiration. Respiratio.
livid. Lividus.	rheum. Fluxio.
loin. Lumbus. Gr., lapara.	rib. Costa.
looseness. Laxitas.	rigid. Rigidus.
lotion. Lotio.	ringing. Tinnitus.
lukewarm. Tepidus.	rupture. Hernia.
lung. Pulmo. Gr., pneumon.	saliva. Sputum.
lymph. Lympha.	sallow. Salix.
mad. Insanus.	salt. Sal.
malady. Morbus.	salve. Unguentum.
male. Masculinus.	sane. Sanus.
malignant. Malignus.	scab. Scabies.
maternity. Conditio matris.	scalp. Pericranium.
medicine. (Remedy) Medicamentum.	scaly. Squamosus.
medicated. Medicatus.	scar. Cicatrix.
milk. Lac.	sciatica. Ischias.
mind. Animus.	scruple. Scrupulum.
mix. Misceo.	seed. Semen.
mixture. Mistura.	senile. Senilis.
moist. Humidus.	serum. Sanguinis pars equosa.
molar. Dens molaris.	sheath. Vagina.
month. Mensis.	shin. Tibia.
monthly. Menstruus.	shock. Concussio; (of electricity), ictus electricus.
morbid. Morbidus.	short. Brevis.
mouth. Os. Gr., stoma.	shoulder. Humerus. Gr., omos.
mucous. Mucosus.	shoulder blade. Scapula.
muscle. Musculus. Gr., mys.	shudder. Tremor.
mustard. Sinapis.	sick. Aegrotus.
nail. Unguis.	side. Latus.
navel. Umbilicus. Gr., omphalos.	sinew. Nervus.
neck. Cervix; collum. Gr., trachelos.	skeleton. Sceletos.
nerve. Nervus. Gr., neuron.	skin. Cutis. Gr., derma.
nipple. Papilla.	skull. Cranium. Gr., kranion.
no, none. Nullus.	sleep. Somnus.
normal. Normalis.	smallpox. Variola.
nose. Nasus. Gr., rhis, ris.	smell. Odoratus.
nostril. Naris.	soap. Sapo.
not. Non.	socket. Cavum.
nourish. Nutrio.	soft. Mollis.
nourishment. Alimentus.	solid. Solidus.
now. Nunc.	solution. Dilutum.

soporific. Sopor.	tongue. Lingua. Gr., glossa.
sore. Ulcus	tonsil. Tonsilla.
spasm. Spasmus.	tooth. Dens. Gr., odous.
spinal. Dorsalis; spinalis.	troche. Trochiscus.
spine. Spina	tube. Tuba.
spirit. Spiritus.	twin. Geminus.
spittle. Sputum.	twitching. Subsultus.
spleen. Lien.	ulcer. Ulcus.
spoon. Cochleare.	unless. Nisi.
sprain. Luxatio.	urine. Urina.
stomach. Stomachus. Gr., gaster.	uterine. Uterinus
stone. Calculus.	vaccine. Vaccinum
stricture. Stricture.	vagina. Vagina. Gr., kolpos.
sugar. Saccharum.	valve. Valvula.
suture. Sutura.	vein. Vena. Gr., phleps.
swallow. Glutio	vertebra. Vertebra. Gr., spondylos.
sweat. Sudor. Gr., idros.	vessel. Vas.
symptom. Symptoma.	wash. Lavo.
system. Systema	water. Aqua.
tail. Cauda.	wax. Cera
take. Sumo.	waxed dressing. Ceratum.
tapeworm. Taenia.	weary. Lassus
taste. Gustatus.	wet. Humidus.
tear. Lacrima.	windpipe. Arteria aspera.
teeth. Dentes	wine. Vinum
tendon. Tendo. Gr., tenon.	woman. Femina
testicle. Testis Gr., orchis.	womb. Uterus Gr., hystera; ystera.
thigh. Femur	worm. Vermis
throat. Fauces. Gr., pharynx.	wound. Vulnus.
throb. Palpito.	wrist. Carpus Gr., karpos.
thumb. Pollex.	yolk. Luteum.

Latin and Greek Medical Words

LATIN EQUIVALENTS

COLORS

blue. Caeruleus; cyaneus, lividus.
black. Niger, nigra, nigrum.
brown. Fulvus
crimson. Coccum; coccineus.
green. Viridis
gray. Cinereus.
lemon. Citreum.
pink. Rosaceus.
purple. Purpura; purpureus.
red. Ruber.
scarlet. Coccineus.
violet. Violaceus.
white. Albus.
yellow. Flavius, luteus; croceus.

QUALITIES

bitter. Acerbus
chill. Frigusculum.
cold. Frigidus.
dry. Aridus.
dull. Stupidus, hebes
faintness. Languor.
fat. obesus, pinguis.
heat. Calor, ardor, fervor.
short. Brevis.
sour. Acidus.
sweet. Dulcis.
tall. Longus; celsus; procerus.
thick. Densus.
heavy. Gravis; ponderosus.
hot. Calidus, fervens, candens.
light. Levis.
liquid. Liquidus.
moist. Humidus, uvidus.
sharp. Acutus.
thin. Tenuis, macer.
warm. Calidus.
warmth. Calor.
weary. Lassus, languidus; fatigatus.
wet. Humidus.

METALS

gold. Aurum; aureus.
silver. Argentum; argenteus.
copper. Cuprum; cuprinus
iron. Ferrum; ferreus.
tin. Stannum; plumbum album.

TIME

Words expressing periods of time.
afternoon. Post-meridiem
age. Aetas; maturas, adultus; impubis.
autumn. Autumnus
birth. Partus; natales.
breakfast. Prandium.
child. Infans; puer, filius.

day. Dies.
daily. Diurnus.
date. Status dies.
dawn. Prima lux.
death. Mors.
dinner. Cena.
evening. Vesper.
hour. Hora.
infant. Infans
maturity. Maturitas, aetas matura.
meal. Epulae.
midnight. Media nox.
midsummer. Media aestas.
moment. Punctum.
month. Mens
monthly. Menstruus.
morning. Matutinum.
night. Nox, noctis.
noon. Meridies.
old. Antiquus.
puberty. Pubertas
second. Secundum.
spring. Ver, veris.
summer. Aestas
sunrise. Solis ortus.
sunset. Solis occasus.
supper. Cena.
time. Tempus.
winter. Hiems, hiemis.
year. Annus.
young. Parvus; infans.
youth. Adolescentia.

RELATIONSHIP

aunt. Amita; matertera.
brother. Frater.
child. Infans.
cousin. Consobrinus.
father. Pater, paterfamilias.
husband. Maritus.
infant. Infans.
grandfather. Avus.
grandmother. Avia.
granddaughter. Neptis.
grandson. Nepos.
mother. Mater.
nephew. Fratris or sororis filius or sororis nepos.
niece. Fratris or sororis filia.
sister. Soror.
uncle. Patruus; avunculus.
widow. Vidua.
widower. Viduus.
wife. Uxor.

NUMERALS

SEE: Latin Numerals, in Appendix
(Roman Numerals.)

Greek and Latin Singulars and Plurals

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
addendum	addenda	focus	foci
aden	adena	fornix	fornices
adenoma	adenomata	fossa	fossae
ala	alae	glands	glandes
albacans	albacantes	gonad	gonades
amygdala	amygdalae	gonococcus	gonococci
antenna	antennae	gyrus	gyri
antiad	antiades	ilium	ilia
antrum	antra	keratosis	keratoses
apertura	aperturae	labium	labia
apex	apices	lamina	laminae
aponeurosis	aponeuroses	loculus	loculi
appendix	appendices	locus	loci
aqua	aquae	medium	media
arcus	arcus	mucosa	mucosae
ascaris	ascarides	naevus	naevi
ascus	asci	nodus	nodi
atrium	atria	nox	noxa
axis	axes	os	ora
bacillus	bacilli	ovum	ova
bacterium	bacteria	papilla	papillae
bronchus	bronchi	pathema	pathemata
bullae	bullae	pes	pedes
bursa	bursae	petechia	petechiae
cactus	cacti	pilula	pilulae
cadaver	cadavera	polypus	polypi
calcaneum	calcanea	ramus	rami
calculus	calculi	septum	septa
calix	calices	sequestrum	sequestra
cantharis	cantharides	serosa	serosae
canthus	canthi	spasmus	spasmi
cornu	cornua	spectrum	spectra
corpus	corpora	speculum	specula
crisis	crises	sperma	spermata
cuniculus	cuniculi	stoma	stomata
dens	dentes	sudamen	sudamina
diagnosis	diagnoses	sulcus	sulci
diaphoreticus	diaphoretici	tarsus	tarsi
diastema	diastemata	tela	telae
digitus	digiti	tinctura	tincturae
dorsum	dorsi	toxicosis	toxicoses
echolatus	echolati	typha	typhae
enema	enemata	ulcus	ulcera
ensis	enses	varix	varices
epididymis	epididymides	vas	vasa
esthesia	estheses	vesicula	vesiculae
fibroma	fibromata	vis	vires
filix	filices	viscus	viscera
filum	fila	vomica	vomicae
flagellum	flagella	zygoma	zygomata

Numerals, Latin

Cardinals

1.	unus
2.	duo
3.	tres
4.	quattuor
5.	quinque
6.	sex
7.	septem
8.	octo
9.	novem
10.	decem
11.	undecim
12.	duodecim
13.	tredecim
14.	quattuordecim
15.	quindecim
16.	sedecim
17.	septendecim
18.	duodeviginti
19.	undeviginti
20.	viginti
21.	viginti unus, <i>or</i> unus
22.	viginti duo, <i>or</i> duo
23.	viginti tres, <i>or</i> tres
24.	viginti quattuor, <i>or</i> quattuor
25.	viginti quinque, <i>or</i> quinque
26.	viginti sex, <i>or</i> sex
27.	viginti septem, <i>or</i> septem
28.	duodetriginta
29.	undetriginta
30.	triginta
40.	quadrāgintā
50.	quinguentā
60.	sexagintā
70.	septuagintā
80.	octogintā
90.	nonāgintā
100.	centum
101.	centum unus, <i>or</i>
102.	centum et unus
103.	centum duo, <i>or</i>
104.	centum et duo
200.	ducenti
300.	trecenti
400.	quadringenti
500.	quingenti
600.	sescenti, <i>or</i> sexcenti
700.	septingenti
800.	octingenti
900.	nongenti
1,000.	mille
2,000.	duo millia
10,000.	decem millia
100,000.	centum millia

Ordinals

1st	primus
2nd	secundus
3rd	tertius
4th	quartus
5th	quintus
6th	sextus
7th	septimus
8th	octavus
9th	nonus
10th	decimus
11th	undecimus
12th	duodecimus
13th	tertius decimus
14th	quartus decimus
15th	quintus decimus
16th	sextus decimus
17th	septimus decimus
18th	duodevicesimus
19th	undevicesimus
20th	vicesimus
21st	vicesimus primus, <i>or</i>
22nd	vicesimus secundus, <i>or</i>
23rd	vicesimus tertius, <i>or</i>
24th	vicesimus quartus, <i>or</i>
25th	vicesimus quintus, <i>or</i>
26th	vicesimus sextus, <i>or</i>
27th	vicesimus septimus, <i>or</i>
28th	duodetricesimus
29th	undetricesimus
30th	tricesimus
40th	quadragesimus
50th	quingagesimus
60th	sexagesimus
70th	septuagesimus
80th	octogesimus
90th	nonagesimus
100th	centesimus
101st	centesimus primus,
102nd	centesimus et primus,
103rd	centesimus secundus,
104th	centesimus et secundus
200th	ducentessimus
300th	trecentessimus
400th	quadringentesimus
500th	quingentesimus
600th	sescentessimus
700th	septingentesimus
800th	octingentesimus
900th	nongentesimus
1,000th	milliesimus
2,000th	bis milliesimus
10,000th	decies milliesimus
100,000th	centies milliesimus

Prefixes and Suffixes

a-, an- . Negative.	homo, homeo- . Same; similar.
a-, ab-, abs- . Away from.	hydra, hydro- . Relating to water.
ad-, -ad- . Toward.	hyp, hyph, hypo- . Under.
-aemia . Blood.	hyper- . Over, above, beyond.
aer- . Air.	hypo- . Under.
-aesthesia . Sensation	-iasis . Condition, pathological state.
-algia, algia . Suffering; pain.	idio- . Peculiar to the individual or organ.
algi- . Pain.	ileo- . Relating to the ileum.
ali- . Other.	in-, in-, into, not.
amb-, Both, on both sides.	infra- . Beneath
amph-, Around, on both sides.	inter- . Between
ana-, an- . Up.	intra, intro- . Within.
angio- . Relating to blood or lymph vessels.	-ism . Condition; theory.
ante- . Before	iso- . Equal
anti- . Against	-itis . Inflammation
apo- . From, opposed.	-ize . To treat by special method.
-ase . Enzyme	luta- . Near
aut-, auto- . Self	karyo- . Nucleus; nut.
bi, bis- . Twice, double.	kata-, kath- . Down
brachy- . Short.	kerat- . Horn, indicates hardness.
brady- . Slow	kinesi- . Movement.
cac-, caco- . Bad, evil.	-kinesis . Motion.
cat, cata, cath- . Down.	lact- . Milk
-cele . A tumor, a cyst; a hernia.	laparo- . The loin, relating to the loin or abdomen
cent- . Hundred	laryng, laryngo- . The larynx.
cephal- . Relating to a head.	latero- . Side
chrom-, chromo- . Color	lepto- . Small, soft.
-cide . Causing death.	leuco, leuko- . White.
circum- . Around	-lite, -lith . A stone, a calculus.
co, com, con- . Together.	lith- . A stone
contra- . Against.	-logia, -logy . Science of; study of.
cyst-, -cyst . Bag; bladder.	-lysis . Setting free, disintegration.
-cyte . A cell	macro- . Large, long; big.
dacry- . Tears	mal- . Bad, poor; evil
dactyl- . Fingers.	med-, medi- . Middle.
de- . From, not.	mega, megali- . Large, great
deca- . Ten	-megalia or megaly . Large, great; extreme.
deci- . Tenth.	melan-, melano- . Black.
demi- . Half	mes-, meso- . Middle.
denti- . Relating to the teeth.	meta- . Beyond; over, between, change, or transposition.
derma- . The skin.	-meter . Measure.
di- . Double, apart from.	metra, metro- . The uterus.
dia- . Through; between, asunder.	micro- . Small
diplo-, diplo- . Double	mic- . Less, smaller.
dis- . Negative, double; apart; absence of.	mono- . Single.
-dynia . Pain.	multi- . Many.
dys- . Difficult; bad.	my, myo- . Muscle.
ec, ecto- . Out; on the outside.	myel, myelo- . Marrow.
-ectomy . A cutting out.	myxa, myxo- . Mucus.
ef, es, ex, exo- . Out	neo- . New.
-emesis . Vomiting.	neph-, nephra, nephro- . Kidney.
-emia . Blood.	neu, neuro- . Nerve.
en-, in, into.	niter, nitro- . Nitrogen.
endo- . Within.	non-, not- . No
entero- . Relating to the intestine.	nucleo- . A nucleus.
ento- . Within.	ob- . Against.
epi- . Upon.	oculo- . The eye.
-esthesia . Sensation.	-ode, oid . Form, shape, resemblance.
eu-, well.	odont-, A tooth.
ex-, exo- . Out.	-oid . Form; shape; resemblance.
extra- . On the outside; beyond.	oligo- . Few.
fore- . Before; in front of.	-oma . A tumor.
-form . Form.	omo- . Shoulder.
-fuge . To drive away.	ov- . An egg; ovum.
galact, galacto- . Milk.	oophoro- . Ovary.
gaster, gastro- . The stomach; the belly.	opisth- . Backward.
-gene, -genesis, -genetic, -genic . Production; origin, formation	orchid- . Testicle.
glosso- . Relating to the tongue.	ortho- . Straight; normal.
-gog, gogue . To make flow.	os- . A mouth; a bone.
-gram . A tracing, a mark.	-osis . Condition; disease; intensive.
-graphy . A writing; a record.	oste, osteo- . A bone.
hem, hemato- . Relating to the blood.	-ostomosis, ostomy . To furnish with a mouth or an outlet.
hemi- . Half.	-otomy . Cutting.
hepa-, hepar-, hepato- . Liver.	oxy- . Sharp; acid.
hetero- . Other; indicating dissimilarity.	
hole- . All.	

pachy-. Thick.
pan-. All; entire.
para-. Alongside of.
path-, -path-, -pathy. Disease; suffering.
-penia. Lack.
per-. Excessive; through.
peri-. Around.
-phobia. Fear.
-phylaxis. Protection.
-plasm. To mold.
-plastic. Molded, indicates restoration of lost or badly formed features.
-plegia. A stroke.
plur-. More.
pneu-. Relating to the air or lungs.
poly-. Much, many.
post-. After.
pre-. Before.
pro-. Before, in behalf of.
proto-. First.
pseud, pseudo-. False.
psych-. The soul, the mind.
py-, pyo-. Pus.
re-. Back, again.
retro-. Backward.
-rhage, -rhagia. Hemorrhage, flow.
-rhaphy. A suturing or stitching.
-rhea. To flow, indicates discharge.
sacchar-. Sugar.

sacro-. Sacrum.
salping, salpingo-. A tube, relating to a fallopian tube.
sarco-. Flesh.
sclero-. Hard, relating to the sclera.
-sclerosis. Dryness, hardness.
-scopy. To see.
semi-. Half.
-stomosis, stomy. To furnish with a mouth or outlet.
sub-. Under.
super, supra-. Above.
syn-. With; together.
tele-. Distant, far.
tetra-. Four.
thio-. Sulfur.
thyro-. Thyroid gland.
-tomy. Cutting.
trans-. Across.
tri-. Three.
-trophic. Relating to nourishment.
tropho-. Relating to nutrition.
uni-. One.
-uria. Relating to the urine.
urino, uro-. Relating to the urine or urinary organs.
vaso-. A vessel.
venter, ventro-. The abdomen.
xanth-. Yellow.

Anatomy and Physiology

Muscles of the Body with Their Action, Origin, Insertion and Innervation

The muscles in the body number over 650, the totals varying according to the authority, as some list as separate muscles what others regard as portions of adjacent muscles. Most of the muscles occur in pairs; 5 are single muscles.

HEAD AND FACE

- attolens aurem** (at-ôl'enz aw'rēm). SAME AS: *auricularis superior*.
- atrahens aurem** (ât'râ-hēnz aw'rēm). SAME AS: *auricularis anterior*.
- auricularis anterior** (aw-rik''û-lâ'ris an-tê'ri-or). ACTION: Draws pinna of ear forward. ORIGIN: Superficial temporal fascia. INSERTION: Helix of ear anteriorly. INNERVATION: Facial SYN. *atrahens aurem*.
- auricularis posterior** (aw-rik''û-lâ'ris pôs-tê'ri-or). ACTION: Draws pinna of ear backward. ORIGIN: Mastoid process. INSERTION: Root of auricle INNERVATION: Facial SYN: *retrahens aurem*.
- auricularis superior** (aw-rik''û-lâ'ris sù-pê'ri-or). ACTION: Elevates pinna of ear ORIGIN: Galea aponeurotica INSERTION: Upper portion of pinna of ear. INNERVATION: Facial. SYN: *attolens aurem*.
- buccinator** (bûk''sîn-â'tor). ACTION: Compresses cheek, retracts angle of mouth. ORIGIN: Alveolar process of maxilla, pterygomandibular ligament, buccinator ridge of mandible INSERTION: Orbicularis oris. INNERVATION: Facial.
- caninus** (kâ-nî'nûs). SAME AS: *levator anguli oris*
- choroideus** (kô-roy'dê-ûs). SAME AS: *ciliaris*.
- ciliaris** (sîlî-lâ'ris). ACTION: Alters shape of crystalline lens in accommodation. ORIGIN: (1) Meridional Junction of cornea and sclera (2) Circular: Fibers forming a circle close to iris INSERTION: (1) External layers of choroid (2) Ciliary process INNERVATION: Short ciliary.
- compressor naris** (kôm-prēs'or nâ'ris). ACTION: Narrows nostril. ORIGIN: Nasal aponeurosis, superior maxilla above incisive fossa. INSERTION: Aponeurosis of bridge of nose. INNERVATION: Facial.
- corrugator supercillii** (kor'û-gâ-tor sù-pêr-sîl'i-i). ACTION: Draws eyebrows down and in. ORIGIN: Inner end of superciliary arch. INSERTION: Skin above orbital arch INNERVATION: Facial.
- depressor alae nasi** (dê-prēs'or â-lê nâ'sî). SAME AS: *depressor septi*.
- depressor anguli oris** (dê-prēs'or âng'-û-lî ô'ris). ACTION: Depresses angle of mouth. ORIGIN: External oblique line of mandible INSERTION: Angle of mouth. INNERVATION: Facial. SYN: *triangularis*.
- depressor labii inferioris** (dê-prēs'or lâ-bî-lî in-fê'ri-ô'ris). ACTION: Depresses lower lip. ORIGIN: External oblique line of the mandible INSERTION: Lower lip and orbicularis oris. INNERVATION: Facial. SYN: *quadratus labii inferioris*; *quadratus menti*.
- depressor septi** (dê-prēs'or sêp'tî). ACTION: Draws outer wall of nostril downward ORIGIN: Incisive fossa of superior maxillary bone. INSERTION: Septum and ala of nose INNERVATION: Facial SYN. *depressor alae nasi*
- dilatator naris anterior** (dil'â-tâ-tor nâ'ris ân-tê'ri-or). ACTION: Dilates apertures of nostril ORIGIN: Cartilage of ala of nose INSERTION: Border of ala. INNERVATION: Facial
- dilatator naris posterior** (dil'â-tâ-tor nâ'ris pôs-tê'ri-or). ACTION: Dilates apertures of nostril. ORIGIN: Nasal notch of superior maxilla and the sesamoid cartilages. INSERTION: Integument of margin of nostril INNERVATION: Facial.
- epicranius** (êp-i-krâ'nî-ûs). Scalp muscles consisting of occipitofrontalis and temporoparietalis connected by galea aponeurotica.
- frontalis** (frôn-tâ'llis). SEE *occipitofrontalis*
- levator anguli oris** (lê-vâ'tor âng'-û-lî ô'ris). ACTION: Elevates angle of mouth. ORIGIN: Canine fossa of maxilla INSERTION: Angle of mouth and orbicularis oris. INNERVATION: Facial. SYN *caninus*
- levator labii inferioris** (lê-vâ'tor lâ-bî-lî in-fê'ri-ô'ris). SAME AS: *mentalis*
- levator labii superioris** (lê-vâ'tor lâ-bî-lî sù-pê'ri-ô'ris). ACTION: Elevates and extends upper lip. ORIGIN: Lower margin of orbit, malar bone INSERTION: Upper lip INNERVATION: Infraorbital branch of facial
- levator labii superioris alaeque nasi** (lê-vâ'tor lâ-bî-lî sù-pê'ri-ô'ris â-lê'kwê nâ'sî). ACTION: Elevates upper lip, dilates nostril ORIGIN: Nasal process of maxilla INSERTION: Cartilage of ala of nose and upper lip. INNERVATION: Infraorbital branch of facial.
- levator menti** (lê-vâ'tor mên'tî). SAME AS *mentalis*
- levator palpebrae superioris** (lê-vâ'tor pâl'pê-brê sù-pê'ri-ô'ris). ACTION: Raises upper eyelid ORIGIN: Lesser wing of the sphenoid bone. INSERTION: Upper tarsal cartilage. INNERVATION: Oculomotor.
- masseter** (mâ-sê'têr). ACTION: Mastication. ORIGIN: Zygomatic arch and malar process of superior maxilla INSERTION: Angle, ramus, and coronoid process of mandible INNERVATION: Mandibular division of trigeminal.
- mentalis** (mên-tâ'llis). ACTION: Elevates and protrudes lower lip; wrinkles skin of chin. ORIGIN: Incisive fossa of mandible INSERTION: Integument of chin. INNERVATION: Facial. SYN: *levator labii inferioris*; *levator menti*.
- nasalis** (nâ-sâ'llis). Consists of compressor naris and depressor septi.

obliquus oculi inferior (ób-lí'kwús óc'ú-lí in-fé'ri-or) ACTION: Rotates eyeball up and out ORIGIN: Orbital plate of superior maxillary bone. INSERTION: Sclerotic coat at right angles to insertion of rectus externus just below it INNERVATION: Oculomotor

obliquus oculi superior (ób-lí'kwús óc'ú-lí sú-pé'ri-or) ACTION: Rotates eyeball down and out. ORIGIN: Above optic foramen INSERTION: By a tendon through trochlea to the sclerotic coat INNERVATION: Trochlear

occipitalis (ók-síp'í-tá'lis). SEE *occipitofrontalis*

occipitofrontalis (ók-síp'í-tó-frón-tá'lis). Consists of (1) occipitalis and (2) frontalis bellies ACTION: (1) Draws scalp back (2) Draws scalp forward, raises eyebrows ORIGIN: (1) Occipital and temporal bones (2) Procerus, corrugator, and orbicularis oris muscles INSERTION: Galea aponeurotica INNERVATION: Facial

orbicularis oculi (or-bík'ú-lá'ris óc'ú-lí) ACTION: Closes eyelid, wrinkles forehead vertically, compresses lacrimal sac ORIGIN: (1) (*Pars lacrimalis*) Lacrimal bone (2) (*Pars orbitalis*) Frontal processes of maxilla and frontal bone (3) (*Pars palpebralis*) Inner canthus INSERTION: (1) Joins palpebral portion (2) Encircles orbit to orbit (3) Outer canthus INNERVATION: Facial

orbicularis oris (or-bík'ú-lá'ris ó'ris) ACTION: Closes lips ORIGIN: Nasal septum and canine fossa of mandible by accessory fibers. INSERTION: Buccinator and adjacent muscles surrounding mouth. INNERVATION: Facial

orbicularis palpebrarum (or-bík'ú-lá'ris pál-pé-brá'rúm) SAME AS *orbicularis oculi* (*Pars palpebralis*)

orbitalis (or-bí-tá'lis) Circular division of ciliaris

orbitalpalpebralis (or'bí-tó-pál'pé-brá'lis). SAME AS *levator palpebrae superioris*.

procerus (pró-sé'rús) ACTION: Draws skin of forehead down ORIGIN: Bridge of nose INSERTION: Skin over root of nose INNERVATION: Facial SYN *pyramidalis nasi*

pterygoideus lateralis (tér-i-goyd'é-ús lá-tér-ál'is) ACTION: Brings jaw forward, moves jaw from side to side; opens jaws ORIGIN: 1 Outer plate of pterygoid process 2 Great wing of sphenoid and infratemporal ridge INSERTION: Neck of condyle of mandible INNERVATION: Lateral pterygoid from trigeminal n

pterygoideus medialis (tér-i-goyd'é-ús mé-dí-á'lis) ACTION: Closes jaw by raising and advancing it ORIGIN: Pterygoid fossa of sphenoid bone INSERTION: Inner surface of angle of mandible. INNERVATION: Medial pterygoid from trigeminal n

pyramidalis nasi (pí-rám'í-dá'lis ná'sí). SAME AS *procerus*

quadratus labii inferioris (kwád-rá'tús lá-bí-lí in-fé'ri-ó'ris). SAME AS: *depressor labii inferioris*.

quadratus labii superioris (kwád-rá'tús lá-bí-lí sú-pér'í-ó'ris). Composed of levator labii superioris alaeque nasi, levator labii superioris, zygomaticus minor.

quadratus menti (kwád-rá'tús mén'tí). SAME AS *depressor labii inferioris*.

rectus externus or lateralis (rékt'ús éks-ter'nús, lá-tér-á'lis) ACTION: Rotates

eyeball outward. ORIGIN: Margin of sphenoidal fissure and outer margin of optic foramen. INSERTION: Sclerotic coat INNERVATION: Abducent.

rectus inferior (rékt'ús in-fé'ri-or) ACTION: Rotates eyeball downward. ORIGIN: Lower margin of optic foramen. INSERTION: Sclerotic coat. INNERVATION: Oculomotor

rectus internus or medialis (rékt'ús Inter'nús, mé-dí-á'lis) ACTION: Rotates eyeball inward. ORIGIN: Lower margin of optic foramen INSERTION: Sclerotic coat. INNERVATION: Oculomotor.

rectus superior (rékt'ús sú-pé'ri-or) ACTION: Rotates eyeball upward. ORIGIN: Upper margin of optic foramen. INSERTION: Sclerotic coat. INNERVATION: Oculomotor.

retrahens aurem (rèt'rá-héns aw'rém). SAME AS *auricularis posterior*.

risorius (rí-só'ri-ús) (*laughing muscle*) ACTION: Draws angle of mouth outward and compresses cheek ORIGIN: Fascia over masseter muscle INSERTION: Angle of mouth INNERVATION: Facial, buccal branch.

temporalis (tém-pó-rá'lis) ACTION: Closes jaws ORIGIN: Temporal fossa and temporal fascia INSERTION: Coronoid process of lower jaw INNERVATION: Trigeminal, mandibular division SYN: *temporal*

tensor tarsi (tén'sor tar'sí) SAME AS: *Pars lacrimalis of orbicularis oculi muscle*

triangularis (tri-áng'gú-lá'ris). SAME AS: *depressor anguli oris*.

zygomaticus major (zí-gó-mát'í-kús má-jór) ACTION: Draws upper lip backward, upward and outward. ORIGIN: Malar bone, zygomatic arch INSERTION: Angle of mouth INNERVATION: Facial.

zygomaticus minor (zí-gó-mát'í-kús mí-nór) ACTION: Draws the upper lip up and out ORIGIN: Malar bone behind the maxillary arch INSERTION: Angle of mouth, orbicularis oris INNERVATION: Facial.

EAR

antitragicus (an-í-trá'jí-kús). ORIGIN: Anterior part of antitragus INSERTION: Opposite side at larger auricular fissure INNERVATION: Posterior auricular branch of facial

helicis major and minor (hél'í-sís má'jór, mí'nór) ACTION: Tighten the skin of auditory canal ORIGIN: Tuberosity on helix. INSERTION: Rim of helix INNERVATION: Auriculotemporal and posterior auricular

obliquus auriculæ (ób-lí'kwús aw-rik'ú-lé) ORIGIN: Conch of the ear INSERTION: Fossa of antihelix INNERVATION: Posterior auricular branch of facial.

stapedius (stá-pé'dí-ús) ACTION: Depress base of the stapes. ORIGIN: Interior of pyramid INSERTION: Neck of stapes. INNERVATION: Tympanic branch of facial

tensor tympani (tén'sor tím'pán-í) ACTION: To draw the membrana tympani tense. ORIGIN: Temporal tube, eustachian tube and canal. INSERTION: Handle of malleus INNERVATION: Branch of mandibular through otic ganglion.

tragicus (trá'jí-kús). ORIGIN and INSERTION: Outer part of tragus INNERVATION: Temporal branch of facial.

transversus auriculæ (tráns-vér'sús aw-rik'ú-lé) ACTION: Retracts helix ORIGIN: Cranial surface of pinna. INSERTION: Circumference of pinna. INNER-

VATION: Posterior auricular branch of facial.

NECK

amygdaloglossus (ám-ig'ðá-lô-glô's'ús). ACTION: Lifts edge of tongue. ORIGIN: Pharyngeal aponeurosis over tonsil. INSERTION: Continuous with palatoglossus.

azygos uvulae (áz'j-gôs ú'vú-lé). SAME AS: uvulae.

cephalopharyngeus (sê'f-á-lô-fár-in-jé'ús). SAME AS *constrictor pharyngis superior*. **circumflexus palati** (sír-kúm-fleks'ús pâl-á'ti). SAME AS *tensor veli palatini*.

constrictor pharyngis inferior (kôn-strík'tor fár-ing'is in-fér'i-ór). ACTION: Narrows the pharynx, as in swallowing. ORIGIN: Sides of cricoid and thyroid cartilages. INSERTION: Posterior raphe of pharyngeal wall. INNERVATION: Pharyngeal plexus SYN: *inferior constrictor*, *laryngopharyngeus*.

constrictor pharyngis medius (kôn-strík'tor fár-ing'is me'di-ús). ACTION: Narrows pharynx, as in swallowing. ORIGIN: Both cornua of hyoid bone and stylohyoid ligament. INSERTION: Middle of posterior pharyngeal wall. INNERVATION: Pharyngeal plexus SYN: *middle constrictor*, *hyopharyngeus*.

constrictor pharyngis superior (kôn-strík'tor fár-ing'is su-per'i-ór). ACTION: Narrows pharynx, as in swallowing. ORIGIN: Internal pterygoid plate, pterygomandibular ligament, jaw, side of tongue. INSERTION: Posterior pharyngeal wall. INNERVATION: Pharyngeal plexus SYN: *superior constrictor*, *cephalopharyngeus*.

digastricus (dî-gás'tri-kús). Consists of (1) anterior and (2) posterior bellies. ACTION: (1) Draws hyoid bone forward. (2) Draws hyoid bone backward. ORIGIN: (1) Lower border of lower jaw. (2) Mastoid groove of temporal bone. INSERTION: Intermediate tendon between both bellies. INNERVATION: (1) Mylohyoid (2) Facial.

genioglossus (jê-ni'ô-glô's'ús). ACTION: Protrudes and retracts tongue, elevates hyoid. ORIGIN: Mental spine of inferior maxilla. INSERTION: Hyoid and bottom of tongue. INNERVATION: Hypoglossal.

geniohyoglossus (jê-ni'ô-hi'ô-glô's'ús). SAME AS *genioglossus*.

geniohyoideus (jê-ni'ô-hi-oyd'é-ús). ACTION: Elevates and advances hyoid and helps to depress jaw. ORIGIN: Mental spine of inferior maxilla. INSERTION: Hyoid. INNERVATION: Hypoglossal SYN: *geniohyoid muscle*.

glossopalatinus (glô's'ô-pâl-á-ti'nús). ACTION: Elevates back of tongue and constricts fauces. ORIGIN: Undersurface of soft palate. INSERTION: Side of tongue. INNERVATION: Pharyngeal plexus. SYN: *palatoglossus*.

hyoglossus (hi'ô-glô's'ús). ACTION: Depresses side of tongue and retracts tongue. ORIGIN: Cornua and body of hyoid. INSERTION: Side of tongue. INNERVATION: Hypoglossal.

hyopharyngeus (hi'ô-fár-in-jé-ús). SAME AS *constrictor pharyngis medius*.

laryngopharyngeus (lár-in'gô-fár-in-jé-ús). SAME AS *constrictor pharyngis inferior*.

latissimus colli (lât-is'i-mús kô'l'i). SAME AS *platysma*.

levator palati (lê-vá'tor pâl-á'ti). SAME AS: *levator veli palatini*.

levator veli palatini (lê-vá'tor vê'li pâl-á'ti'n'i). ACTION: Elevates soft palate. ORIGIN: Petrous portion of temporal

bone and cartilaginous eustachian tube. INSERTION: Aponeurosis of soft palate.

INNERVATION: Pharyngeal plexus.

lingualis (ling-gwá'lis). ACTION: Elevates sides and center of tongue. ORIGIN: Undersurface of tongue. INSERTION: Edge of tongue. INNERVATION: Hypoglossal.

longus capitis (lông'ús káp'i-tis). ACTION: Flexes head. ORIGIN: Transverse processes of 3rd to 6th cervical vertebrae. INSERTION: Occipital bone, basilar process. INNERVATION: Branches of 1st to 3rd cervical nerves SYN: *rectus capitis anticus major*.

longus cervicis (lông'ús sêr'vi-sis). SAME AS: *longus colli*.

longus colli (lông'ús kô'l'i). Consists of three parts: (1) superior oblique, (2) inferior oblique, and (3) vertical. ACTION: Twists and bends neck forward. ORIGIN: (1) Transverse processes of 3rd to 5th cervical vertebrae. (2) Bodies of 1st to 3rd thoracic vertebrae. (3) Bodies of 3 upper thoracic and 3 lower cervical vertebrae. INSERTION: 1 Anterior tubercle of atlas. 2 Transverse processes of 5th and 6th cervical vertebrae. 3 Bodies of 2nd to 4th cervical vertebrae. INNERVATION: Branches of 2nd to 7th cervical nerves.

mylohyoideus (mî'lô-hi-oyd'é-ús). ACTION: Elevates floor of mouth and hyoid, depresses jaw. ORIGIN: Mylohyoid line of mandible. INSERTION: Body of hyoid and median raphe. INNERVATION: Mylohyoid SYN: *mylohyoid muscle*.

omohyoideus (ô'mô-hi-oyd'é-ús). ACTION: Depresses hyoid. ORIGIN: Upper border of scapula. INSERTION: Hyoid bone. INNERVATION: Upper cervical through ansa hypoglossi SYN: *omohyoid muscle*.

palatoglossus (pâl-á-tô-glô's'ús). SAME AS: *glossopalatinus*.

palatopharyngeus (pâl'á-tô-fár-in-jé-ús). SAME AS *pharyngopalatinus*.

pharyngopalatinus (fár-ing'gô-pâl-á-ti'nús). ACTION: Narrows fauces and shuts off nasopharynx. ORIGIN: Soft palate. INSERTION: Thyroid cartilage and aponeurosis of the pharynx. INNERVATION: Pharyngeal plexus.

platysma (plâ-tiz'mâ). ACTION: Wrinkles skin of neck and chest, depresses jaw and lower lip. ORIGIN: Clavicle, acromion and fascia over deltoid, and pectoralis major. INSERTION: Lower border of mandible, risorius and opposite platysma. INNERVATION: Cervical branch of facial SYN: *latissimus colli*; *tetragonus*.

rectus capitis anterior (rêk'tús káp'i-tis án-fér'i-ór). ACTION: Turns and inclines the head. ORIGIN: Base of atlas. INSERTION: Occipital bone, basilar process. INNERVATION: Between 1st and 2nd cervical.

rectus capitis anticus major (rêk'tús káp'i-tis án-ti'kús má'jor). SAME AS: *longus capitis*.

rectus capitis anticus minor (rêk'tús káp'i-tis án-ti'kús mî'nor). SAME AS: *rectus capitis anterior*.

rectus capitis lateralis (rêk'tús káp'i-tis lâ'têr-á'tis). ACTION: Inclines head laterally and supports it. ORIGIN: Transverse process of atlas. INSERTION: Jugular process of occipital bone. INNERVATION: Between 1st and 2nd cervical nerves.

salpingopharyngeus sâl-plín'gô-fár-in-jé-ús). ACTION: Elevates nasopharynx. ORIGIN: Eustachian tube close to naso-

pharynx. INSERTION: Posterior portion of the pharyngopalatinus. INNERVATION: Pharyngeal plexus.

scalenus anterior (skā-lē'nūs ān-tē'rī-or). ACTION: Elevates 1st rib and flexes neck. ORIGIN: Transverse processes of 3rd to 6th cervical vertebrae INSERTION: Tubercle of 1st rib INNERVATION: Cervical plexus. SYN: *scalenus anticus*.

scalenus medius (skā-lē'nūs mē'dī-ūs). ACTION: Elevates 1st rib and flexes neck. ORIGIN: Transverse processes of 2nd to 6th cervical vertebrae INSERTION: First rib INNERVATION: Cervical plexus.

scalenus posterior (skā-lē'nūs pōs-tē'rī-ōr). ACTION: Elevates 2nd rib and flexes neck. ORIGIN: Transverse processes of 4th to 6th cervical vertebrae. INSERTION: Second rib. INNERVATION: Cervical and brachial plexus. SYN: *scalenus posticus*.

sphenopalpingostaphylinus (sfē'nō-sāl-pīn'gō-stāf-i-lī'nūs). SAME AS: *tensor veli palatini*.

sternocleidomastoides (stēr'nō-klī-dō-mās-toyd'ē-ūs). ACTION: Rotates and depresses head. ORIGIN: By 2 heads, from sternum and clavicle. INSERTION: Mastoid process and outer part of superior curved line of occipital bone. INNERVATION: Spinal accessory. SYN: *sternomastoid muscle*.

sternohyoideus (stēr'nō-hī-oyd'ē-ūs). ACTION: Depresses hyoid bone. ORIGIN: Manubrium sterni and 1st costal cartilage. INSERTION: Body of hyoid bone. INNERVATION: Upper cervical through ansa hypoglossi. SYN: *sternohyoid muscle*.

sternothyroideus (stēr'nō-thī-rē-oyd'ē-ūs). ACTION: Depresses thyroid cartilage. ORIGIN: Sternum and 1st costal cartilage INSERTION: Side of thyroid cartilage. INNERVATION: Upper cervical through ansa hypoglossi. SYN: *sternothyroid muscle*.

styloglossus (stī'lō-glōs'ūs). ACTION: Retracts and elevates tongue. ORIGIN: Styloid process. INSERTION: Side of tongue. INNERVATION: Hypoglossal.

stylohyoideus (stī'lō-hī-oyd'ē-ūs). ACTION: Fixes hyoid, drawing it up and back. ORIGIN: Styloid process. INSERTION: Body of hyoid bone. INNERVATION: Facial. SYN: *stylohyoid muscle*.

stylopharyngeus (stī'lō-fār-in'jē-ūs). ACTION: Elevates and dilates pharynx. ORIGIN: Styloid process INSERTION: Thyroid cartilage and side of pharynx. INNERVATION: Glossopharyngeal.

tensor palati (tēn'sōr pāl-ā'tī). SAME AS: *tensor veli palatini*.

tensor veli palatini (tēn'sōr vē'lī pāl-ā-tī-nī). ACTION: Stretches soft palate. ORIGIN: Spine of sphenoid scaphoid fossa of internal pterygoid process and eustachian tube. INSERTION: Posterior border of hard palate and aponeurosis of soft palate INNERVATION: Otic ganglion, trigeminal nerve. SYN: *tensor palati*, *circumflexus palati*; *sphenopalpingostaphylinus*.

tetragonus (tēt-rā-gō'nūs). SAME AS: *platysma*.

thyreohyoideus (thī-rē-ō-hī-oyd'ē-ūs). ACTION: Depresses hyoid bone, elevates thyroid cartilage if hyoid bone is fixed. ORIGIN: Side of thyroid cartilage INSERTION: Cornu and body of hyoid bone. INNERVATION: Hypoglossal. SYN: *thyrohyoid muscle*.

uvulae (ū'vū-lē). ACTION: Elevates the

uvula. ORIGIN: Posterior nasal spine. INSERTION: Forms large part of uvula. INNERVATION: Pharyngeal plexus.

LARYNX AND EPIGLOTTIS

aryepiglotticus (ar-i-ēp-i-glōt'īk-ūs). ACTION: Closes glottis opening. ORIGIN: Arytenoid cartilage. INSERTION: Epiglottis. INNERVATION: Laryngeal, recurrent.

arytenoideus (ār-i-tē-noyd'ē-ūs). Consists of (1) *arytenoideus obliquus* and (2) *arytenoideus transversus*. ACTION: Closes glottis opening. ORIGIN: Arytenoid cartilage INSERTION: (1) Aryepiglottic fold (2) Crosses between the two cartilages of the obliquus portion. INNERVATION: Laryngeal, recurrent.

cricoarytenoideus lateralis (krī'kō-ār-i-tē-noyd'ē-ūs lāt-ēr-ā'lis). ACTION: Narrows glottis. ORIGIN: Upper border of arch of cricoid cartilage INSERTION: Muscular process of arytenoid cartilage INNERVATION: Laryngeal, recurrent.

cricoarytenoideus posterior (krī'kō-ār-i-tē-noyd'ē-ūs pōs-tē'rī-or). ACTION: Opens glottis ORIGIN: Back of cricoid cartilage INSERTION: Muscular process of arytenoid cartilage. INNERVATION: Laryngeal, recurrent.

cricothyroideus (krī'kō-thī-royd'ē-ūs). ACTION: Tightens vocal cords ORIGIN: Anterior surface of cricoid cartilage. INSERTION: Thyroid cartilage. INNERVATION: Laryngeal, superior. SYN: *cricothyroid*.

thyreoarytenoideus (thī'rē-ō-ār-i-tē-noyd'ē-ūs). ACTION: Relaxes vocal cords ORIGIN: Thyroid cartilage INSERTION: Arytenoid cartilage INNERVATION: Laryngeal, recurrent SYN: *thyroarytenoid*.

thyreoepiglotticus (thī'rē-ō-ēp-i-glōt'īk-ūs). ACTION: Depresses epiglottis ORIGIN: Thyroid cartilage INSERTION: Epiglottis and sacculus laryngis INNERVATION: Laryngeal, recurrent. SYN: *thyroepiglotticus*.

BACK

accessorius (āk'sēs-sō'rī-ūs). SAME AS: *iliocostalis thoracis*.

biventer cervicis (bī-vēn'tēr sēr'vī-sīs). SAME AS *spinalis capitis*.

cervicallis ascendens (sēr-vī-kā'lis ā-sēn'dēns). SAME AS *iliocostalis cervicis*.

complexus (kōm-plēks'ūs). SAME AS: *semispinalis capitis*.

erector spinae (ē-rēk'tor spī'nē). SAME AS *sacrospinalis*.

iliocostalis cervicis (īl'i-ō-kōs-tā'lis sēr'vī-sīs). ACTION: Extends cervicis spine. ORIGIN: Angles of 3rd to 6th ribs. INSERTION: Transverse processes of 4th to 6th cervical vertebrae. INNERVATION: Branches of cervical. SYN: *cervicallis ascendens*.

iliocostalis dorsi (īl'i-ō-kōs-tā'lis dor'sī). SAME AS *iliocostalis thoracis*.

iliocostalis lumborum (īl'i-ō-kōs-tā'lis lūm-bō'rūm). ACTION: Extends lumbar spine. ORIGIN: With *sacrospinalis*. INSERTION: In angles of 5th to 12th ribs. INNERVATION: Branches of dorsal and lumbar SYN: *sacrolumbalis*.

iliocostalis thoracis (īl'i-ō-kōs-tā'lis thō-rās'īs). ACTION: Keeps dorsal spine erect. ORIGIN: Angles of 12th to 7th ribs. INSERTION: Sixth to 1st ribs and 7th cervical vertebra. INNERVATION:

- Branches of dorsal.** SYN: *iliocostalis dorsi*; *accessorius*.
- interspinales** (in'tēr-spi-nā'lēz). A series. ACTION: Support and extend vertebral column. ORIGIN: Undersurface of spine of one vertebra. INSERTION: Spine of vertebra above. INNERVATION: Branches of spinal
- intertransversales** (in-tēr-trāns-vēr-sā'lēz). SAME AS: *intertransversarii*
- intertransversarii** (in'tēr-trāns-vēr-sā'-ri-i). ACTION: Flex vertebral column ORIGIN: Between transverse processes of contiguous vertebrae INNERVATION: Branches of ventral and dorsal divisions of spinal SYN: *intertransversales*
- latissimus dorsi** (lāt-ls't-mūs dōr'si). ACTION: Adducts, extends and rotates arm ORIGIN: Lower thoracic and lumbar vertebrae, sacrum and tip of iliac crest INSERTION: Intertubercular groove of humerus. INNERVATION: Brachial plexus
- levator scapulae** (lē-vā'tor skāp'ū-lē). ACTION: Elevates posterior angle of scapula ORIGIN: Transverse processes of four upper cervical vertebrae INSERTION: Superior edge of scapula INNERVATION: Dorsal scapular from 5th cervical, and branches of 3rd and 4th cervical. SYN: *levator anguli scapulae*.
- longissimus capitis** (lōn-jls't-mūs kāp't-tis). ACTION: Keeps head erect, draws it backward or to one side ORIGIN: Upper thoracic and lower and middle cervical vertebrae INSERTION: Mastoid process. INNERVATION: Branches of cervical. SYN: *trachelomastoid*
- longissimus cervicis** (lōn-jls't-mūs sēr'vi-sis). ACTION: Extends cervical spine. ORIGIN: Upper thoracic vertebrae. INSERTION: Ribs and upper lumbar and thoracic vertebrae INNERVATION: Branches of dorsal divisions of spinal. SYN: *transversalis colli*
- longissimus dorsi** (lōn-jls't-mūs dōr'si). SAME AS *longissimus thoracis*.
- longissimus thoracis** (lōn-jls't-mūs thōr-ā'sis). ACTION: Extends spinal column ORIGIN: Transverse processes of lumbar and dorsal vertebrae INSERTION: Lowest ribs and lumbar and dorsal vertebrae. INNERVATION: Lumbar and dorsal divisions of spinal. SYN: *longissimus dorsi*
- multifidus** (mūl-tif'id-ūs). ACTION: Rotates spinal column ORIGIN: Sacrum, iliac spine, lumbar, cervical, and dorsal vertebrae INSERTION: Laminae and spinous processes of next four vertebrae above INNERVATION: Branches of dorsal divisions of spinal.
- multifidus spinæ** (mūl-tif'id-ūs spī'nē). SAME AS: *multifidus*.
- obliquus capitis inferior** (ōb-il'kwūs kāp'i-tis in-fēr'i-or). ACTION: Rotates head. ORIGIN: Spine of axis. INSERTION: Transverse process of atlas. INNERVATION: Suboccipital.
- obliquus capitis superior** (ōb-il'kwūs kāp'i-tis sū-pēr'i-or). ACTION: Rotates head. ORIGIN: Transverse process of atlas. INSERTION: Occipital bone. INNERVATION: Suboccipital.
- rectus capitis posterior major** (rēk'tūs kāp'i-tis pōs-tēr'i-or mā'jor). ACTION: Rotates and draws head backward. ORIGIN: Spine of axis. INSERTION: Inferior curved line of occipital bone. INNERVATION: Suboccipital. SYN: *rectus capitis posticus major*.
- rectus capitis posterior minor** (rēk'tūs kāp'i-tis pōs-tēr'i-or mī'nor). ACTION: Rotates and draws head backward. ORIGIN: Posterior tubercle of atlas. INSERTION: Inferior curved line of occipital bone INNERVATION: Suboccipital. SYN: *rectus capitis posticus minor*.
- rhomboideus major** (rōm-boy'dē-ūs mā'jor). ACTION: Elevates scapula. ORIGIN: Spinous processes of 2nd to 5th thoracic vertebrae INSERTION: Vertebral border of scapula below spine. INNERVATION: Dorsal scapular from brachial plexus.
- rhomboideus minor** (rōm-boy'dē-ūs mī'nor). ACTION: Retracts and elevates scapula. ORIGIN: Spinous processes of 7th cervical vertebra and 1st thoracic vertebra INSERTION: Border of scapula above spine INNERVATION: Dorsal scapular from brachial plexus
- rotatores** (rō-tā-tō'rēz). ACTION: Extend and rotate the vertebral column ORIGIN: Transverse processes of 2nd to 12th dorsal vertebrae INSERTION: Lamina of next vertebra above INNERVATION: Branches of dorsal divisions of spinal SYN: *rotatores spinæ*.
- rotatores spinæ** (rō-tā-tō'rēz spī'nē). SAME AS: *rotatores*
- sacro-lumbalis** (sā'krō-lūm-bā'lis). SAME AS *iliocostalis lumborum*.
- sacrospinalis** (sā'krō-spi-nā'lis). ACTION: Extends vertebral column ORIGIN: Sacrum, lumbar vertebrae, iliac crest. INSERTION: Iliocostalis and longissimus dorsi INNERVATION: Posterior branches of spinal.
- semispinalis capitis** (sēm't-spi-nā'lis kāp'i-tis). ACTION: Rotates and draws head backward ORIGIN: Transverse processes of upper six or seven thoracic and lower four cervical vertebrae INSERTION: Occipital bone, between inferior and superior curved line INNERVATION: Branches of dorsal divisions of cervical SYN: *complexus*
- semispinalis cervicis** (sēm't-spi-nā'lis sēr'vi-sis). ACTION: Erects cervical spine ORIGIN: Transverse processes of upper five or six thoracic vertebrae. INSERTION: Spines from axis to 5th cervical vertebra INNERVATION: Branches of dorsal divisions of spinal.
- semispinalis colli** (sēm't-spi-nā'lis kōl'i). SAME AS *semispinalis cervicis*
- semispinalis dorsi** (sēm't-spi-nā'lis dōr'si). SAME AS *semispinalis thoracis*.
- semispinalis thoracis** (sēm't-spi-nā'lis thō-rā'sis). ACTION: Erects vertebral column ORIGIN: Transverse processes of 6th to 10th thoracic vertebrae. INSERTION: Spines of upper four thoracic and lower two cervical vertebrae. INNERVATION: Branches of dorsal divisions of spinal SYN: *semispinalis dorsi*.
- serratus posterior inferior** (sēr-ā'tūs pōs-tēr'i-or in-fēr'i-or). ACTION: Draws ribs back and downward ORIGIN: Spines of lower two thoracic and upper two lumbar vertebrae INSERTION: Lower four ribs. INNERVATION: Branches of ventral divisions of 9th to 12th thoracic. SYN: *serratus posticus inferior*.
- serratus posterior superior** (sēr-ā'tūs pōs-tēr'i-or sū-pēr'i-or). ACTION: Elevates the ribs. ORIGIN: Spines of 7th cervical and two upper thoracic vertebrae. INSERTION: Angles of 2nd to 5th ribs. INNERVATION: Branches of ventral divi-

sions of thoracic. SYN: *serratus posticus superior*.

spinalis capitis (spī-nā'lis kăp'ī-tis). ORIGIN: Inconstant, from spines of upper dorsal and lower cervical vertebrae. INSERTION: Blends with the semi-

spinalis cervicis (spī-nā'lis sēr'vi-sis). ACTION: Extends cervical spine ORIGIN: Spines of 5th, 6th, and 7th cervical vertebrae INSERTION: Axis and, occasionally, the two vertebrae below. INNERVATION: Branches of cervical

spinalis thoracis (spī-nā'lis thō-rā'sis). ACTION: Erects spinal column ORIGIN: Spines of first two lumbar and last two thoracic vertebrae INSERTION: Spines of middle and upper thoracic vertebrae INNERVATION: Dorsal branches of spinal SYN: *spinalis dorsis*

spenius capitis (splē'nī-ūs kăp'ī-tis). ACTION: Rotates and extends head ORIGIN: Ligamentum nuchae, 7th cervical and first three thoracic vertebrae INSERTION: Mastoid process and superior curved line of occiput INNERVATION: Branches of dorsal divisions of cervical

spenius cervicis (splē'nī-ūs sēr'vi-sis). ACTION: Rotates and flexes head and neck ORIGIN: Spines of 3rd to 6th thoracic vertebrae INSERTION: Transverse processes of 1st and 2nd cervical vertebrae INNERVATION: Branches of dorsal divisions of cervical. SYN: *spenius colli*.

spenius colli (splē'nī-ūs kōl'i). SAME AS: *spenius cervicis*

supraspinatus (sū-prā-spi-nā'tūs). ACTION: Abducts arm ORIGIN: Supraspinatus fossa INSERTION: Greater tuberosity of humerus INNERVATION: Branches of suprascapular.

suspensorius duodeni (sūs-pēn-sō'ri-ūs dū'ō-dē'nī) Wide, flat band of unstriated muscle attached to the left crus of diaphragm and continuous with the muscular coat of the duodenum at its line of junction with the jejunum

trachelomastoid (tră'kē-lō-mās'toyd). SAME AS: *longissimus capitis*

transversalis colli (trāns'vēr-sā'lis kōl'i). SAME AS: *longissimus cervicis*.

trapezius (tră-pē'zi-ūs) ACTION: Draws head back and to the side, rotates scapula. ORIGIN: Superior curved line of occipital, spinous processes of 7th cervical and all thoracic vertebrae. INSERTION: Clavicle, acromion, base of spine of scapula INNERVATION: Spinal accessory and cervical plexus.

ABDOMEN

cremaster (krē-māst'ēr). ACTION: Raises testicle. ORIGIN: Midportion of inguinal ligament INSERTION: Cremasteric fascia and pubic bone. INNERVATION: Genitofemoral.

obliquus externus abdominis (ōb-lī'kwūs ēks-tēr'nūs āb-dōm'i-nis). ACTION: Contracts abdomen and viscera. ORIGIN: Lower 8 ribs. INSERTION: Iliac crest, Poupart's ligament, linea alba, pubic crest. INNERVATION: Iliohypogastric, ilioinguinal, and branches of intercostal.

obliquus internus abdominis (ōb-lī'kwūs in-tēr'nūs āb-dōm'i-nis). ACTION: Compresses viscera, flexes thorax forward. ORIGIN: Iliac crest, inguinal ligament, lumbar fascia. INSERTION: Few lowest ribs, linea alba, pubic crest. INNERVA-

tion: Iliohypogastric, ilioinguinal, and branches of intercostal.

pyramidalis (pī-rām-i-dā'lis). ACTION: Tightens linea alba. ORIGIN: Pubic crest. INSERTION: Linea alba INNERVATION: Branch of 12th thoracic.

quadratus lumborum (kwād-rā'tūs lūm-bō'rūm) ACTION: Flexes trunk laterally and forward. ORIGIN: Iliac crest, ilio-lumbar ligament, lower lumbar vertebrae. INSERTION: Twelfth rib and the upper lumbar vertebrae INNERVATION: Branches of 1st lumbar and 12th thoracic.

rectus abdominis (rĕk'tūs āb-dōm'i-nis). ACTION: Compresses abdomen ORIGIN: Pubis. INSERTION: Cartilage of 5th to 7th ribs. INNERVATION: Branches of 7th to 12th intercostal

sphincter pylori (sfink'tēr pī-lō'ri). A thickening of middle circular layer of the gastric musculature surrounding the pylorus

transversalis abdominis (trāns'vēr-sā'lis āb-dōm'i-nis). SAME AS: *transversus abdominis*.

transversus abdominis (trāns'vēr'sūs āb-dōm'i-nis). ACTION: Compresses abdomen, flexes thorax ORIGIN: Lumbar fascia, 7th to 12th costal cartilages, inguinal ligament, iliac crest. INSERTION: Xiphoid cartilage, linea alba, pubic crest and iliopectineal line. INNERVATION: Iliohypogastric, ilioinguinal, and branches of intercostal.

PERINEUM

accelerator urinae (āk-sēl-ē-rā'tōr ū-rī-nē). SAME AS: *bulbocavernosus*.

bulbocavernosus (būl-bō-kā-vēr-nō'sūs). ACTION: Constricts bulbous urethra in male; in female constricts urethra. ORIGIN: Central point of perineum and median raphe INSERTION: Undersurface of bulb, spongy and cavernous part of penis, root of clitoris INNERVATION: Perineal branch of pudendal.

coccygeus (kōk-sij'e-us) ACTION: Supports coccyx, closes pelvic outlet ORIGIN: Ischial spine and sacrospinous ligament INSERTION: Coccyx and lowest portion of sacrum INNERVATION: Third and 4th sacral

compressor urethrae (kōm-prēs'ūr ū-rē-thrē) SAME AS: *sphincter urethrae membranacea*

constrictor urethrae (kōn-strīk'tōr ū-rē-thrē). SAME AS: *sphincter urethrae membranacea*.

corrugator cutis ani (kor-ū-gā'tōr kūt'is ā'ni). ACTION: Wrinkles skin of anus. ORIGIN: Submucous tissue, interior of anus INSERTION: Subcutaneous tissue on opposite side of anus. INNERVATION: Sympathetic

depressor urethrae (dē-prēs'ūr ū-rē-thrē). ACTION: Depresses urethra. ORIGIN: Ramus of ischium near the transversus perinei profundus. INSERTION: Fibers of constrictor vaginae

erector clitoridis (ē-rĕk'tōr kli-tō'ri-dīs). SAME AS: *ischiocavernosus*.

erector penis (ē-rĕk'tōr pē'nīs). SAME AS: *ischiocavernosus*.

ischiocavernosus (is'ki-ō-kā-vēr-nō'sūs). ACTION: Maintains erection of penis or clitoris. ORIGIN: Tuberosity of ischium and great sacrosclatic ligament. INSERTION: Corpus cavernosum of clitoris or penis INNERVATION: Perineal branch of pudendal SYN: *erector clitoridis* (in female); *erector penis* (in male).

ischiococcygeus (is'ki-ō-kōk-sij'ē-us). SAME AS: *coccygeus*.

levator ani (lê-vâ'tôr â'nî). ACTION: Supports rectum and pelvic floor, aids in defecation. ORIGIN: Pubis, pelvic fascia, ischial spine. INSERTION: Rectum, coccyx and fibrous raphe of perineum. INNERVATION: Sacral and perineal.

sphincter ani externus (sfink'têr â'nî êks-têr'nûs). ACTION: Closes anus. ORIGIN: Ring of fibers surrounding anus. INSERTION: Coccyx and central point of perineum. INNERVATION: Hemorrhoidal branch of pudendal.

sphincter ani internus (sfink'têr â'nî in-têr'nûs). ACTION: Contracts rectum and anus, but not voluntarily. ORIGIN: Muscular ring of rectal fibers above canal.

sphincter urethrae membranaceae (sfink'têr û-rê'thrê mêm-brâ-nâ'sê-ê). ACTION: Constricts membranous urethra. ORIGIN: Ramus of pubis. INSERTION: Behind and in front of urethra. INNERVATION: Perineal branch of pudendal. SYN: *compressor urethrae*; *constrictor urethrae*.

sphincter vaginae (sfink'têr vâ-jî'nê). SAME AS *bulbocavernosus*.

sphincter vesicae (sfink'têr vês'tî-kê). ACTION: Shuts off internal orifice of urethra. ORIGIN: Near urethra orifice of bladder. INNERVATION: Sacral and hypogastric.

transversus perinei profundus (trâns-vêr'-sûs pêr-î-nê'tî prô-fûn'dûs). ACTION: Assists compressor urethrae. ORIGIN: Ramus of ischium. INSERTION: Central tendon. INNERVATION: Perineal branch of pudendal.

transversus perinei superficialis (trâns-vêr'-sûs pêr-î-nê'tî sù'pêr-fîsh-î-â'llis). ACTION: Tenses central tendon. ORIGIN: Ramus of ischium. INSERTION: Central point of perineum. INNERVATION: Perineal branch of pudendal.

THORAX

diaphragma (dî'â-frâg'mâ). ACTION: Increases chest capacity. ORIGIN: Ensliform cartilage, 7th to 12th ribs, arcuate ligaments and lumbar vertebrae. INSERTION: Central tendon. INNERVATION: Phrenic.

infracostales (în'frâ-kôs-tâ'lêz). SAME AS *subcostales*.

intercostales externus (în'têr-kôs-tâ'lêz êks-têr'nûs). ACTION: Draw ribs together and raise ribs. ORIGIN: Lower border of rib. INSERTION: Upper border of rib below. INNERVATION: Intercostal.

intercostales internus (în'têr-kôs-tâ'lêz in-têr'nûs). ACTION: Draw ribs together and lower ribs. ORIGIN: Lower border of rib. INSERTION: Upper border of rib below. INNERVATION: Intercostal.

levatores costarum (lê-vâ-tô'rêz kôs-tâ-rûm). ACTION: Raise ribs; flex vertebral column. ORIGIN: Transverse processes of 7th cervical and upper eleven thoracic vertebrae. INSERTION: Rib next below. INNERVATION: Branches of intercostal.

subcostales (sûb-kôs-tâ'lêz). ACTION: Draw ribs together and lower ribs. ORIGIN: Inconstant, inner surface of the ribs. INSERTION: Inner surface of one of ribs just below. INNERVATION: Intercostal.

transversus thoracis (trâns-vêr'-sûs thôr-â'-sîs). ACTION: Narrows the chest. ORIGIN: Xiphoid cartilage and sternum. INSERTION: Costal cartilages, 2nd to 6th ribs. INNERVATION: Branches of intercostal.

triangularis sternal (trî'ân-gû-lâ'rîs stêr'-nî). SAME AS: *transversus thoracis*.

SHOULDER

deltoides (dêl-toy'dê-ûs). ACTION: Raises arm and rotates it. ORIGIN: Clavicle, acromion process and spine of scapula. INSERTION: Shaft of humerus. INNERVATION: Axillary (circumflex) from brachial plexus. SYN *deltoid*.

infraspinatus (în'frâ-spi-nâ'tûs). ACTION: Rotates arm back and out. ORIGIN: Infraspinous fossa of scapula. INSERTION: Great tuberosity of humerus. INNERVATION: Suprascapular from brachial plexus.

pectoralis major (pêk-tô-râ'llis mâ'jôr). ACTION: Flexes, adducts and rotates arm. ORIGIN: Sternum, clavicle, and cartilages of 1st to 6th ribs. INSERTION: Bicipital ridge of humerus. INNERVATION: Anterior thoracic from brachial plexus.

pectoralis minor (pêk-tô-râ'llis mî'nôr). ACTION: Draws down scapula and point of shoulder, raises ribs. ORIGIN: Third to 5th ribs. INSERTION: Coracoid process of scapula. INNERVATION: Anterior thoracic from brachial plexus.

serratus anterior (sêr-â-tûs, ân-têr'tôr). ACTION: Elevates ribs, rotates scapula. ORIGIN: Upper 8 or 9 ribs. INSERTION: Angles and vertebral border of scapula. INNERVATION: Long thoracic from brachial plexus.

serratus magnus (sêr-â'tûs mâg'nûs). SAME AS: *serratus anterior*.

subclavius (sûb-klâ'vî-ûs). ACTION: Draws clavicle down and forward or elevates the 1st rib. ORIGIN: First rib and its cartilage. INSERTION: Undersurface of clavicle. INNERVATION: Special nerve with fibers from 5th and 6th cervical.

subscapularis (sûb-skâp-û-lâ'rîs). ACTION: Rotates humerus inward and lowers it. ORIGIN: Subscapular fossa. INSERTION: Lesser tubercle of humerus. INNERVATION: Subscapular.

supraspinatus (sûp-râ-spi-nâ'tûs). ACTION: Abducts and raises arm. ORIGIN: Supraspinous fossa of scapula. INSERTION: Greater tubercle of humerus. INNERVATION: Branches of suprascapular.

teres major (tê'rêz mâ'jôr). ACTION: Rotates arm inward, draws it down and back. ORIGIN: Axillary border of scapula. INSERTION: Lesser tubercle of humerus. INNERVATION: Branch of lower subscapular.

teres minor (tê'rêz mî'nôr). ACTION: Rotates arm outward. ORIGIN: Axillary border of scapula. INSERTION: Greater tubercle of humerus. INNERVATION: Branch of axillary (circumflex).

ARM AND FOREARM

abductor pollicis longus (âb-dûk'tôr pôl'lî-sîs lôn'gûs). ACTION: Abducts thumb and wrist. ORIGIN: Dorsal surface of radius, ulna and interosseous membrane. INSERTION: Base of 1st metacarpal. INNERVATION: Branch of radial.

anconeus (ân-kô'nê-ûs). ACTION: Extends forearm. ORIGIN: Lateral epicondyle of humerus. INSERTION: Olecranon and posterior surface of ulna. INNERVATION: Branch of radial.

biceps brachii (bî'sêps brâ'kî-î). ACTION: Flexes arm and forearm and supinates hand. ORIGIN: 1. Short head from coracoid process 2. Long head from scapula above glenoid fossa. INSERTION:

Bicipital tuberosity of radius. **INNERVATION:** Musculocutaneous.

brachialis (bră'ki-ă'lis). **ACTION:** Flexes forearm. **ORIGIN:** Lower half of anterior surface of humerus. **INSERTION:** Coronoid process of ulna. **INNERVATION:** Musculocutaneous and radial.

brachioradialis (bră'ki-ô-ră'di-ă'lis). **ACTION:** Flexes and supinates forearm. **ORIGIN:** Supracondylar ridge of humerus. **INSERTION:** Styloid process of radius. **INNERVATION:** Branch of radial. **SYN:** *supinator longus*

coracobrachialis (kor-ă-kô-bră'ki-ă'lis). **ACTION:** Raises and adducts arm. **ORIGIN:** Coracoid process of scapula. **INSERTION:** Middle of inner border of humerus. **INNERVATION:** Musculocutaneous

extensor carpi radialis brevis (eks-tên'sôr kar'pi ră'di-ă'lis brê'vis). **ACTION:** Extends and abducts wrist. **ORIGIN:** External condyloid ridge of humerus. **INSERTION:** Base of 3rd metacarpal. **INNERVATION:** Branch of radial

extensor carpi radialis longus (eks-tên'sôr kar'pi ră'di-ă'lis lôn'gûs). **ACTION:** Extends and abducts wrist. **ORIGIN:** External condyloid ridge of humerus. **INSERTION:** Base of 2nd metacarpal. **INNERVATION:** Branch of radial.

extensor carpi ulnaris (eks-tên'sôr kar'pi ûl-nă'ris). **ACTION:** Extends and abducts wrist. **ORIGIN:** Lateral epicondyle of humerus. **INSERTION:** Base of 5th metacarpal. **INNERVATION:** Branch of radial.

extensor digiti quinti proprius (eks-tên'sôr dij'i-ti kwint'i prô'pri-ûs). **SAME AS:** *extensor digiti minimi*.

extensor digitorum communis (eks-tên'sôr dij-i-tô'rûm kôm-mû'nîs). **ACTION:** Extends fingers and wrist. **ORIGIN:** External epicondyle of humerus. **INSERTION:** Second and 3rd phalanges. **INNERVATION:** Branch of radial.

extensor indicis (eks-tên'sôr in'di-sîs). **ACTION:** Extends index finger. **ORIGIN:** Dorsal surface of ulna and interosseous membrane. **INSERTION:** First tendon of extensor digitorum communis. **INNERVATION:** Branch of radial

extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis (eks-tên'sôr ôs'is mêt'ă-kar'pi pô'l'i-sîs). **SAME AS:** *abductor pollicis longus*

extensor digiti minimi (eks-tên'sôr dij-i-ti mîn'im-i). **ACTION:** Extends little finger. **ORIGIN:** External epicondyle of humerus. **INSERTION:** Dorsum of 1st phalanx of little finger. **INNERVATION:** Branch of radial. **SYN:** *extensor digiti quinti proprius*.

extensor pollicis brevis (eks-tên'sôr pô'l'i-sîs brê'vis). **ACTION:** Extends thumb and abducts 1st metacarpal. **ORIGIN:** Dorsal surface of radius. **INSERTION:** Base of 1st phalanx of thumb. **INNERVATION:** Branch of radial.

extensor pollicis longus (eks-tên'sôr pô'l'i-sîs lôn'gûs). **ACTION:** Extends terminal phalanx of thumb and abducts hand. **ORIGIN:** Dorsal surface of ulna. **INSERTION:** Base of 2nd phalanx of thumb. **INNERVATION:** Branch of radial.

extensor primi internodii pollicis (eks-tên'sôr pri'mi in'têr-nô'di-i pô'l'i-sîs). **SAME AS:** *extensor pollicis brevis*.

extensor secundi internodii pollicis (eks-tên'sôr sê-kûn-di in'têr-nô'di-i pô'l'i-sîs). **SAME AS:** *extensor pollicis longus*.

flexor carpi radialis (flêks'or kăr'pi ră'di-ă'lis). **ACTION:** Flexes and abducts wrist. **ORIGIN:** Medial epicondyle of humerus. **INSERTION:** Base of 2nd metacarpal. **INNERVATION:** Branch of median. **SYN:** *radiocarpus*.

flexor carpi ulnaris (flêks'or kăr'pi ûl-nă'ris). Consists of (1) humeral head and (2) ulnar head. **ACTION:** Flexes and adducts wrist. **ORIGIN:** (1) Medial epicondyle of humerus. (2) Olecranon process and posterior border of ulna. **INSERTION:** Pisiform bone and 5th metacarpal. **INNERVATION:** Branch of ulnar.

flexor digitorum profundus (flêks'or dij-i-tô'rûm prô-fûn'dûs). **ACTION:** Flexes the phalanges. **ORIGIN:** Upper three-fourths of shaft of ulna. **INSERTION:** Terminal phalanges of fingers. **INNERVATION:** Branch of ulnar and branch of median.

flexor digitorum sublimis (flêks'or dij-i-tô'rûm sùb-lî'mîs). **SAME AS:** *flexor digitorum superficialis*

flexor digitorum superficialis (flêks'or dij-i-tô'rûm sù'pêr-fish-ê-ă'lis). Consists of three heads: (1) humeral, (2) ulnar and (3) radial. **ACTION:** Flexes middle phalanges and hand. **ORIGIN:** (1) Medial epicondyle of humerus. (2) Medial side of coronoid process. (3) Outer border of radius. **INSERTION:** Second phalanx of each finger. **INNERVATION:** Branches of median. **SYN:** *flexor digitorum sublimis*.

flexor pollicis longus (flêks'or pô'l'i-sîs lôn'gûs). **ACTION:** Flexes thumb. **ORIGIN:** Anterior surface of middle 3rd of radius. **INSERTION:** Terminal phalanx of thumb. **INNERVATION:** Branch of median.

palmaris longus (păl-mă'ris lôn'gûs). **ACTION:** Tightens palmar fascia, flexes wrist. **ORIGIN:** Medial epicondyle of humerus. **INSERTION:** Transverse carpal ligament and palmar fascia. **INNERVATION:** Branch of median

pronator quadratus (prô-nă'tor kwad-ră'tûs). **ACTION:** Pronates forearm. **ORIGIN:** Lower 4th of ulna. **INSERTION:** Lower 4th of radius. **INNERVATION:** Volar interosseous.

pronator teres (prô-nă'tor tê'rêz). Consists of (1) humeral head and (2) ulnar head. **ACTION:** Pronates hand. **ORIGIN:** (1) Medial epicondyle of humerus. (2) Coronoid process of ulna. **INSERTION:** Lateral surface of shaft of radius. **INNERVATION:** Branch of median.

radiocarpus (ră'di-ô-kăr'pûs). **SAME AS:** *flexor carpi radialis*.

subanconeus (sûb-ăn-kô'nê-ûs). **ACTION:** Tightens posterior ligament of elbow. **ORIGIN:** Lower portion of humerus. **INSERTION:** Posterior ligament of elbow joint. **INNERVATION:** Radial

supinator (sû'pî-nă'tor). **ACTION:** Supinates hand. **ORIGIN:** Lateral epicondyle of humerus; oblique line of ulna; elbow joint. **INSERTION:** Outer surface of radius. **INNERVATION:** Branch of radial. **SYN:** *supinator radii brevis*.

supinator longus (sû'pî-nă'tor lôn'gûs). **SAME AS:** *brachioradialis*.

supinator radii brevis (sû'pî-nă'tor ră'di-i brê'vis). **SAME AS:** *supinator*.

triceps brachii (tri'sêps bră'ki-i). Consists of three heads: (1) long, (2)

lateral and (3) medial. ACTION: Extends forearm and arm. ORIGIN: (1) Infraglenoid tubercle of scapula. (2) Posterior surface of humerus below great tubercle. (3) Humerus below radial groove. INSERTION: Olecranon process of ulna. INNERVATION: Branches of radial.

HAND

abductor digiti quinti (ăb-dŭk'tŏr dĭj't-ti kwĭn'ti). ACTION: Abducts little finger. ORIGIN: Pisiform bone and ligaments INSERTION: Inner side of 1st phalanx of little finger. INNERVATION: Ulnar, palmar branch.

abductor minimi digiti (ăb-dŭk'tŏr mĭn'i-mĭ dĭj't-ti). SAME AS: *abductor digiti quinti*.

abductor pollicis brevis (ăb-dŭk'tŏr pŏl'i-sĭs brĕ'vis). ACTION: Abducts thumb. ORIGIN: Ridge of trapezium and transverse carpal ligament INSERTION: Outer side of 1st phalanx of thumb. INNERVATION: Branch of median

abductor pollicis longus (ăb-dŭk'tŏr pŏl'i-sĭs lŏng'gŭs). ACTION: Abducts and assists in extending thumb ORIGIN: Posterior surfaces of radius and ulna. INSERTION: Outer side of base of 1st metacarpal INNERVATION: Branch of radial.

adductor pollicis (ăd-dŭk'tŏr pŏl'i-sĭs). ACTION: Adducts thumb. ORIGIN: Third metacarpal bone INSERTION: Inner side of base of 1st phalanx of thumb. INNERVATION: Ulnar.

flexor brevis minimi digiti (flĕks'ŏr brĕ'vis mĭn'i-mĭ dĭj't-ti). SAME AS *flexor digiti quinti brevis*.

flexor digiti quinti brevis (flĕks'ŏr dĭj't-ti kwĭn'ti brĕ'vis). ACTION: Flexes 1st phalanx of little finger. ORIGIN: Unciform bone INSERTION: First phalanx of little finger. INNERVATION: Branch of ulnar.

flexor pollicis brevis (flĕks'ŏr pŏl'i-sĭs brĕ'vis). ACTION: Flexes 1st phalanx of thumb ORIGIN: Transverse carpal ligament, metacarpal bone INSERTION: Base of 1st phalanx of thumb INNERVATION: Branch of median and of ulnar

interossei dorsales manus (ĭn'tĕr-ŏs'ĕ-i dŏr-să'lĕz mă'nŭs). FOUR. ACTION: Abduct and adduct fingers ORIGIN: Sides of metacarpal bones INSERTION: First phalanges. INNERVATION: Branch of ulnar.

interossei palmares (ĭn'tĕr-ŏs'ĕ-i pălmă'rĕz). SAME AS *interossei volares*

interossei volares (ĭn'tĕr-ŏs'ĕ-i vŏ-lă'rĕz). THREE. ACTION: Adduct index finger, abduct ring and little fingers. ORIGIN: Metacarpal bones laterally INSERTION: Ulnar side of index finger, and radial sides of ring and little fingers. INNERVATION: Branch of ulnar.

lumbricales manus (lŭm-brĭ-kă'lĕz mă'nŭs). FOUR. ACTION: Flex 1st and extend 2nd and 3rd phalanges ORIGIN: Tendon of flexor digitorum profundus. INSERTION: First phalanx and extensor tendon. INNERVATION: Median and ulnar.

opponens digiti quinti (ŏp-pŏ'nĕns dĭj't-ti kwĭn'ti). ACTION: Flexes and adducts little finger. ORIGIN: Unciform bone; transverse carpal ligament INSERTION: Fifth metacarpal bone. INNERVATION: Branch of ulnar.

opponens minimi digiti (ŏp-pŏ'nĕns mĭn'i-mĭ dĭj't-ti). SAME AS: *opponens digiti quinti*.

opponens pollicis (ŏp-pŏ'nĕns pŏl'i-sĭs). ACTION: Flexes and adducts thumb. ORIGIN: Trapezium and transverse carpal ligament. INSERTION: First metacarpal bone INNERVATION: Median.

palmaris brevis (păl-mă'rĭs brĕ'vis). ACTION: Wrinkles skin on inner side of hand. ORIGIN: Central portion of palmar aponeurosis and transverse carpal ligament. INSERTION: Skin of ulnar side of hand. INNERVATION: Branch of ulnar.

HIP, THIGH, LOWER EXTREMITY

adductor brevis (ăd-dŭk'tŏr brĕ'vis). ACTION: Flexes and adducts thigh. ORIGIN: Ramus of pubis INSERTION: Upper portion of linea aspera of femur. INNERVATION: Branch of obturator.

adductor longus (ăd-dŭk'tŏr lŏng'gŭs). ACTION: Adducts and flexes thigh. ORIGIN: Pubic crest and symphysis INSERTION: Middle of linea aspera of femur INNERVATION: Branch of obturator.

adductor magnus (ăd-dŭk'tŏr măg'nŭs). ACTION: Adducts thigh and rotates it outward. ORIGIN: Ramus of ischium and pubis. INSERTION: Linea aspera of femur and medial condyle. INNERVATION: Branch of sciatic and obturator.

articularis genu (ăr-tĭk'ŭ-lă'rĭs jĕ'nŭ). ACTION: Elevates capsule of knee joint. ORIGIN: Lower quarter of anterior surface of femoral shaft. INSERTION: Synovial membrane of knee joint INNERVATION: Branch of femoral. SYN: *subcrureus*.

biceps femoris (bĭ'sĕps fĕm'ŏ-rĭs). ACTION: Flexes knee and rotates it outward ORIGIN: (1) Short head from linea aspera. (2) Long head from ischial tuberosity. INSERTION: Head of fibula; lateral condyle of tibia. INNERVATION: (1) Peroneal, and (2) tibial portions of sciatic.

crureus (krŭ'rĕ-ŭs) SAME AS *vastus intermedius*.

gemellus inferior (jĕ-mĕl'ŭs ĭn-fĕ'rĭ-ŏr). ACTION: Rotates thigh outward. ORIGIN: Ischial tuberosity INSERTION: Greater trochanter INNERVATION: Sacral

gemellus superior (jĕ-mĕl'ŭs sŭ-pĕ'rĭ-ŏr). ACTION: Rotates thigh outward ORIGIN: Spine of ischium INSERTION: Greater trochanter INNERVATION: Sacral plexus.

gluteus maximus (glŭ'tĕ-ŭs măks'i-mŭs). ACTION: Extends and rotates thigh. ORIGIN: Superior curved iliac line and crest, coccyx and sacrum INSERTION: Fascia lata and femur below greater trochanter INNERVATION: Inferior gluteal

gluteus medius (glŭ'tĕ-ŭs mĕ'dĭ-ŭs). ACTION: Abducts and rotates thigh. ORIGIN: Lateral surface of ilium. INSERTION: Greater trochanter. INNERVATION: Branches of superior gluteal.

gluteus minimus (glŭ'tĕ-ŭs mĭn'i-mŭs). ACTION: Abducts and extends thigh ORIGIN: Lateral surface of ilium. INSERTION: Greater trochanter. INNERVATION: Branch of superior gluteal.

gracilis (gră'sĭ-lĭs). ACTION: Flexes and adducts leg; adducts thigh. ORIGIN: Symphysis pubis and pubic arch. INSERTION: Medial surface of shaft of tibia. INNERVATION: Branch of obturator

iliacus (ĭ-lĭ'ă-kŭs). ACTION: Flexes and rotates thigh. ORIGIN: Margin of iliac fossa. INSERTION: Lesser trochanter. INNERVATION: Branches of femoral.

obturator externus (ôb-tû-râ'tôr êks-têr-nûs). ACTION: Rotates thigh outward. ORIGIN: Margin of thyroid foramen and obturator membrane. INSERTION: Digital fossa of greater trochanter. INNERVATION: Branch of obturator

obturator internus (ôb-tû-râ'tôr in-têr-nûs). ACTION: Rotates thigh outward. ORIGIN: Pubes, ischium, obturator foramen. INSERTION: Inner surface of great trochanter. INNERVATION: Sacral plexus

pectineus (pêk-tin'ê-ûs). ACTION: Flexes and adducts thigh. ORIGIN: Pubic spine, iliopectineal line. INSERTION: Pectineal line of femur. INNERVATION: Branch of obturator and femoral.

piriformis (pi-rî-fôr'mîs). ACTION: Abducts and rotates thigh outward. ORIGIN: Margins of anterior sacral foramina and great sacrosclatic notch of ilium. INSERTION: Upper margin of greater trochanter. INNERVATION: Branch of sacral

psaos major (sô'âs mǎ'jor). ACTION: Flexes thigh, adducts and rotates it medially. ORIGIN: Last thoracic and all of the lumbar vertebrae. INSERTION: Lesser trochanter of femur. INNERVATION: Lumbar plexus. SYN: *psaos magnus*

psaos minor (sô'âs mî'nor). ACTION: Tenses iliac fascia. ORIGIN: Twelfth thoracic and 1st lumbar vertebrae. INSERTION: Iliac fascia and iliopectineal tuberosity. INNERVATION: Branch of lumbar. SYN: *psaos parvus*

pyriformis (pi-rî-fôr'mîs). SAME AS: *piriformis*.

quadratus femoris (kwǎd-ra'tûs fêm'ô-rîs). ACTION: Rotates thigh outward. ORIGIN: Ischial tuberosity. INSERTION: Intertrchanteric ridge. INNERVATION: Sciatic

quadriceps extensor femoris (kwǎd'rî-seps êks-tên'sor fêm'ô-rîs). SAME AS: *quadriceps femoris*

quadriceps femoris (kwǎd'rî-sêps fêm'ô-rîs). ACTION: Extends leg. ORIGIN: By four heads, iectus femoris, vastus medialis, vastus lateralis, and vastus intermedius. INSERTION: Patella and tibial tuberosity. INNERVATION: Branches of femoral

rectus femoris (rêk'tûs fêm'ô-rîs). ACTION: Extends leg. ORIGIN: Iliac spine, upper margin of acetabulum. INSERTION: Base of patella. INNERVATION: Femoral

sartorius (sâr-tô'rî-ûs). ACTION: Flexes and rotates thigh and leg. ORIGIN: Anterior superior iliac spine. INSERTION: Tibial tuberosity. INNERVATION: Branches of femoral

semimembranosus (sêm'î-mêm-brǎ-nô'sûs). ACTION: Flexes and rotates leg; extends thigh. ORIGIN: Ischial tuberosity. INSERTION: Medial condyle of tibia. INNERVATION: Tibial portion of sciatic

semitendinosus (sêm'î-tên-dî-nô'sûs). ACTION: Flexes and rotates leg, extends thigh. ORIGIN: Ischial tuberosity. INSERTION: Shaft of tibia below internal tuberosity. INNERVATION: Tibial portion of sciatic

subcrureus (sûb-krû'rê-ûs). SAME AS: *articularis genui*.

tensor fasciae latae (tên'sor fâs'î-ê lâ-tê). ACTION: Flexes and rotates thigh. ORIGIN: Iliac crest, iliac spine, fascia

lata. INSERTION: Iliotibial band of fascia lata. INNERVATION: Branch of superior gluteal

tensor fasciae femoris (tên'sor fâs'î-ê fêm'ô-rîs). SAME AS: *tensor fasciae latae*

vastus lateralis (vâs'tûs lâ-têr-â'llîs). ACTION: Extends knee. ORIGIN: Linea aspera to greater trochanter. INSERTION: Common tendon of quadriceps femoris. INNERVATION: Branches of femoral. SYN: *vastus externus*

vastus intermedius (vâs'tûs in'têr-mê-di-ûs). ORIGIN: Upper part of anterior surface of shaft of femur. INSERTION: Common tendon of quadriceps femoris. INNERVATION: Branches of femoral. SYN: *crucius*

vastus medialis (vâs'tûs mê-dî-â'llîs). ACTION: Extends leg, draws patella in. ORIGIN: Linea aspera of femur. INSERTION: Common tendon of quadriceps femoris. INNERVATION: Branches of femoral. SYN: *vastus internus*

LEG

extensor digitorum longus (êks-tên'sor dij-i-tô'rûm long'gûs). ACTION: Extends toes, flexes foot. ORIGIN: External tuberosity of tibia, body of fibula. INSERTION: Second and 3rd phalanges of toes. INNERVATION: Branches of peroneal

extensor hallucis longus (êks-tên'sor hăl-û-sîs long'gûs). ACTION: Extends great toe; flexes foot. ORIGIN: Front of fibula and interosseous membrane. INSERTION: Terminal phalanx of great toe. INNERVATION: Branch of peroneal

extensor proprius hallucis (êks-tên'sor prô'pri-ûs hăl-u'sîs). SAME AS: *extensor hallucis longus*

flexor digitorum longus (flêks'ôr dij-i-tô'rûm long'gûs). ACTION: Flexes phalanges and extends toes. ORIGIN: Posterior surface of tibia. INSERTION: Terminal phalanges of four lesser toes. INNERVATION: Branch of tibial

flexor hallucis longus (flêks'ôr hăl-û-sîs long'gûs). ACTION: Flexes great toe and extends foot. ORIGIN: Lower portion of shaft of fibula. INSERTION: Distal phalanx of great toe. INNERVATION: Posterior tibial

gastrocnemius (gâs-trôk-nê'mî-ûs). ACTION: Flexes foot and leg. ORIGIN: External and internal femoral condyles. INSERTION: By tendo calcaneus into os calcis. INNERVATION: Branches of tibial

peroneus brevis (pêr-ô-nê'ûs brê'vîs). ACTION: Extends and abducts foot. ORIGIN: Midportion of shaft of fibula. INSERTION: Base of 5th metatarsal bone. INNERVATION: Branch of peroneal

peroneus longus (pêr-ô-nê'ûs long'gûs). ACTION: Extends, abducts and everts foot. ORIGIN: Upper fibula and external condyle of tibia. INSERTION: By tendon to internal cuneiform and 1st metatarsal bone. INNERVATION: Branch of peroneal

peroneus tertius (pêr-ô-nê'ûs têr'shî-ûs). ACTION: Flexes foot. ORIGIN: Lower part of fibula. INSERTION: Fifth metatarsal bone. INNERVATION: Branch of peroneal

plantaris (plân-tǎ'rîs). ACTION: Extends foot. ORIGIN: External supracondylar ridge of femur. INSERTION: Inner border of tendo calcaneus. INNERVATION: Branch of tibial

popliteus (póp'lit-ē'ús). ACTION: Flexes leg, rotates it inward. ORIGIN: External condyle of femur. INSERTION: Posterior surface of tibia. INNERVATION: Branch of tibial

soleus (sō'lē-ús). ACTION: Extends and rotates foot. ORIGIN: Upper shaft of fibula, oblique line of tibia. INSERTION: By tendo calcaneus to os calcis INNERVATION: Tibial

tibialis anterior (tīb-i-ā'lis ān-tē'ri-ōr). ACTION: Elevates and flexes foot ORIGIN: Upper tibia, interosseous membrane and intermuscular septum INSERTION: Internal cuneiform and 1st metatarsal INNERVATION: Branch of peroneal SYN *tibialis anticus*

tibialis posterior (tīb-i-ā'lis pōs-tē'ri-ōr). ACTION: Extends tarsus and inverts foot ORIGIN: Shaft of fibula and tibia INSERTION: Tuberosity of scaphoid, 2nd to 4th metatarsal, internal cuneiform. INNERVATION: Branch of tibial. SYN: *tibialis posticus*.

FOOT

abductor digiti quinti (āb-dūk'tōr dij'i-ti kwīn'ti). ACTION: Abducts the little toe. ORIGIN: Outer tuberosity of calcaneus, plantar fascia and intermuscular septum INSERTION: External side of 1st phalanx of little toe INNERVATION: Lateral plantar.

abductor hallucis (āb-dūk'tōr hāl-ū'sis). ACTION: Abducts great toe ORIGIN: Inner tuberosity of os calcis, plantar fascia. INSERTION: Inner side, 1st phalanx of great toe. INNERVATION: Medial plantar

abductor minimi digiti (āb-dūk'tōr mīn'i-mī dij'i-ti). SAME AS *abductor digiti quinti*.

adductor hallucis (ād-dūk'tōr hāl-ū'sis). ACTION: Adducts great toe ORIGIN: Tarsal terminations of middle metatarsal bones INSERTION: Base of 1st phalanx of great toe INNERVATION: Branch of lateral plantar

adductor obliquus hallucis (ād-dūk'tōr ōb-lī'kwūs hāl-ū'sis). SAME AS *adductor hallucis*.

adductor transversus hallucis (ād-dūk'tōr trāns-vēr'sūs hāl-ū'sis). SAME AS *adductor hallucis*.

extensor digitorum brevis (ēks-tēn'sōr dij-i-tō'rūm brē'vis). ACTION: Extends toes. ORIGIN: Dorsal surface of os calcis INSERTION: To 1st phalanx of great toe and the tendons of extensor digitorum longus. INNERVATION: Branch of peroneal.

flexor accessorius (flēks'ōr āk-sē-sō'ri-ūs). SAME AS *quadratus plantae*

flexor brevis minimi digiti (flēks'ōr brē'vis mīn'i-mī dij'i-ti). SAME AS: *flexor digiti quinti brevis*.

flexor digiti quinti brevis (flēks'ōr dij'i-ti kwīn'ti brē'vis). ACTION: Flexes the little toe. ORIGIN: Base of metatarsal of little toe and sheath of peroneus longus. INSERTION: Outer side of base of 1st phalanx of little toe. INNERVATION: External plantar.

flexor digitorum brevis (flēks'ōr dij-i-tō'rūm brē'vis). ACTION: Flexes toe. ORIGIN: Os calcis and plantar fascia. INSERTION: Second phalanges of lesser toes. INNERVATION: Internal plantar.

flexor hallucis brevis (flēks'ōr hāl-ū'sis brē'vis). ACTION: Flexes great toe. ORIGIN: Internal surface of cuboid and middle and external cuneiform bones INSERTION: Sides of base of 1st phalanx of great toe INNERVATION: Internal and external plantar

interosseus dorsalis pedis (īn'tēr-ōs'ē-ūs dōr-sā'lis pē'dis). Four. ACTION: Adduct 2nd toe, abduct 2nd, 3rd, and 4th toe. ORIGIN: Shafts of adjacent metatarsal bones INSERTION: First phalanges of lesser toes. INNERVATION: External plantar

interosseus plantaris (īn'tēr-ōs'ē-ūs plān-tā'ris). Three. ACTION: Adduct 3 outer toes ORIGIN: Third, 4th, and 5th metatarsal bones INSERTION: First phalanx of corresponding toe INNERVATION: External plantar.

lumbricalis (lum-brī-kā'lis). Four. ACTION: Flex the 1st and extend the 2nd and 3rd phalanges. ORIGIN: Tendons of flexor digitorum longus INSERTION: First phalanx and extensor tendon. INNERVATION: External and internal plantar

pronator pedis (prō-nā'tōr pē'dis). SAME AS *quadratus plantae*.

quadratus plantae (kwād-rā'tūs plān'tē). ACTION: Assists flexing of toes ORIGIN: Inferior surface of os calcis by 2 heads from outer and inner borders INSERTION: Tendons of flexor digitorum longus INNERVATION: Branch of lateral plantar SYN *flexor accessorius*

transversus pedis (trāns-vēr'sus pē'dis). Transverse head of adductor hallucis.

GENERAL

arrectores pilorum (ār-rēk-tō'rēz pī-lō'rūm). ACTION: Elevates hairs of skin. ORIGIN: Papillary layer of skin INSERTION: Hair follicles. INNERVATION: Sympathetic.

Principal Joints

Joints	Variety	Ligaments
Sternoclavicular	Double arthrodial	Capsular, anterior and posterior sternoclavicular, inter- and costoclavicular, articular disk
Acromioclavicular	Arthrodial	Capsular, superior and inferior acromioclavicular; articular disk; coracoclavicular (trapezoid and conoid)
Shoulder	Enarthrodial (ball-and-socket)	Capsular; coracohumeral, glenohumeral; transverse humeral; glenoidal labrum
Elbow	Ginglymus (hinge)	Capsular, ulnar and radial collateral
Radioulnar, proximal	Trochoid (pivot)	Annular
Radioulnar, middle	Trochoid	Oblique, interosseous membrane
Radioulnar, distal	Trochoid	Volar and dorsal radioulnar; articular disk
Wrist	Condyloid	Volar and dorsal radiocarpal, ulnar and radial collateral
Intercarpal		
(1) Carpal bones, proximal row	Arthrodial	Dorsal, volar, interosseous
(2) Carpal bones, distal row	Arthrodial	Dorsal, volar; interosseous
(3) Carpal bones, two rows with each other		
Carpometacarpal	Arthrodial	Volar, dorsal, collateral
Intermetacarpal		Dorsal, volar, interosseous
Metacarpophalangeal	Condyloid	Dorsal, volar, interosseous, transverse metacarpal
Interphalangeal	Ginglymus	Volar, collateral
Hip	Enarthrodial	Volar, collateral
Knee	Condyloid and arthrodial	Capsular; iliofemoral, pubocapsular, ischiofemoral, ligamentum capitis femoris, transverse acetabular
Tibiofibular	Arthrodial	Capsular, ligamentum patellae, oblique and arcuate popliteal, tibial and fibular collateral, anterior and posterior cruciate, medial and lateral menisci, transverse, coronary
Tibiofibular syndesmosis	Arthrodial	Capsular; anterior, posterior
Ankle	Ginglymus	Anterior and posterior tibiofibular; inferior transverse; interosseous
Subtalar	Arthrodial	Capsular, deltoid, anterior and posterior talofibular; calcaneofibular
Talocalcaneonavicular	Arthrodial	Capsular, anterior, posterior, lateral, medial and interosseous talocalcaneal
Calcaneocuboid	Arthrodial	Capsular; dorsal talonavicular
Tarsometatarsal	Arthrodial	Capsular, dorsal calcaneocuboid; bifurcated; long
Intermetatarsal	Arthrodial	plantar, plantar calcaneocuboid
Metatarsophalangeal	Condyloid	Dorsal, plantar; interosseous
Interphalangeal	Ginglymus	Dorsal, plantar; interosseous
Vertebral bodies	Apophysearthrodial	Plantar, collateral
Vertebral arches	Arthrodial	Plantar, collateral
Atlas	Trochoid; arthrodial	Anterior and posterior longitudinal; intervertebral fibrocartilages
Vertebral column with cranium	Condyloid	Capsular, ligamenta flava, supraspinal; ligamentum nuchae; interspinal, intertransverse
Mandible (Jaw)	Ginglymus, arthrodial	Capsular, anterior and posterior atlantoaxial; transverse
Ribs, heads of	Arthrodial	Capsular; anterior and posterior atlanto-occipital membrane; lateral; membrana tectoria; alar; apical odontoid
Ribs, tubercles and necks of	Arthrodial	Capsular; temporomandibular; sphenomandibular, articular disk; stylomandibular
Sterncostal	Arthrodial	Capsular, radiate; intra-articular
Sacroiliac	Amphiarthrodial	Capsular; anterior and posterior costotransverse; neck of rib, tubercle of rib
Sacrum and ischium	Amphiarthrodial	Capsular; radiate and intra-articular sternocostal; costoxiphoid
Sacrocoxygeal	Amphiarthrodial	Anterior and posterior sacroiliac; interosseous. Sacrotuberous; sacrospinous
Pubic	Amphiarthrodial	Anterior, posterior and lateral sacrocoxygeal, interposed fibrocartilage; interarticular
		Superior and arcuate pubic; interpubic fibrocartilaginous lamina.

Table of Nerves

Name	BNA and NA Equivalents*	Origin	Function	Distribution
Abducent Auditory	N abducens N acoustic [BNA] N vestibulocochlears [NA]	Pons Cochlea	Motor Special sense of hearing	Lateral rectus muscle of eye Temporal lobes
Auricular, great	N auricularis magnus [NA]	Second and third cervical through cervical plexus	Sensory	Side of neck; skin of ear and cheek
Auricular, posterior	N auricularis posterior	Facial	Motor	Posterior auricular muscle
Auriculotemporal	N auriculotemporalis	Mandibular div of trigeminal	Sensory	Side of scalp
Buccal	N buccalis	Mandibular div of trigeminal	Sensory	Skin and mucous membrane of cheek
Calcanear, internal	N calcaneus medialis [BNA]	Posterior tibial	Sensory	Sole of foot
Cervical n., superficial (cutaneous cervical n.; transverse n. of neck)	N cutaneus colli [BNA] N transversus colli [NA]	Second and third cervical through cervical plexus	Sensory	Skin of front of neck
Chorda, tympani	N chorda tympani	Facial	Motor	Sublingual and submandibular glands
Ciliary, long	N ciliaries longi	Nasal	Sensory and motor	Cornea, iris and ciliary body
Ciliary, short	N ciliaries breves	Ciliary ganglion	Sensory and motor	Cornea, iris and ciliary body
Circumflex (Axillary)	N axillaris	Posterior cord of brachial plexus	Motor and sensory	Deltoid, teres minor, shoulder joint, and overlying skin
Coccygeal	N. coccygeus	Spinal cord	Motor and sensory	Coccygeus muscle and skin over coccyx
Cochlear (See also Vestibulocochlear n.)	N cochlearis	Auditory.	Special sense of hearing	Cochlea
Coral, anterior. See Femoral n				
Cutaneous, internal	N cutaneus antibrachii medialis [BNA] N cutaneus antibrachii medialis [NA]	Inner cord of brachial plexus	Sensory	Skin of inner aspect of forearm.
Cutaneous, lesser internal (n. of Wrisberg)	N cutaneus brachii med- ialis [NA]	Inner cord of brachial plexus	Sensory	Skin of inner aspect of upper arm
Dental, inferior.	N alveolaris inferior	Mandibular div of trigeminal	Sensory and motor	Teeth of lower jaw, mylohy- oid muscle, and skin of chin.
Dental, superior	N alveolaris superior [BNA]	Maxillary div of trigeminal	Sensory	Upper teeth and gums
Digastric	N digastricus superiores [NA]	Facial.	Motor	Stylohyoid and posterior belly of digastric muscle.

* Unless specifically designated, the nomenclature in this column is the same for BNA and NA.

TABLE OF NERVES—Continued

Name	BNA and NA Equivalents	Origin	Function	Distribution
Facial (7th cranial n.)	N. facialis	Pos.		
Femoral (anterior cranial n.)	N. femoralis	2nd, 2nd, and 4th lumbar	Motor and sensory	Muscles of expression
Frontal	N. frontalis	Ophthalmic div. of trigeminal	Sensory	Skin of forehead
Genitofemoral (genitocrural n.)	N. genitofemoralis	1st and 2nd lumbar	Sensory and motor	Cremaster muscle and skin of scrotum and upper part of thigh
Glossopharyngeal (9th cranial n.)	N. glossopharyngeus	Medulla oblongata.	Motor and sensory	Muscles and mucous membrane of pharynx, larynx, and posterior third of tongue
Gluteal, inferior	N. gluteus inferior	5th lumbar and 1st and 2nd sacral	Motor	Gluteus maximus.
Gluteal, superior	N. gluteus superior	4th and 5th lumbar and 1st sacral	Motor	Gluteus medius and minimus; tensor fasciae latae.
Hypogastric . . .	Ramus cutaneus anterior [BNA] N. hypogastricus [NA] N. hypoglossus	Iliohypogastric	Motor and sensory	Muscles and skin of abdominal wall
Hypoglossal (12th cranial n.)	N. hypoglossus	Hypoglossal nucleus in medulla oblongata	Motor	Intrinsic muscles of tongue.
Iliac	Ramus cutaneus lateralis	Iliohypogastric	Sensory	Skin of gluteal region
Iliohypogastric	N. iliohypogastricus	1st lumbar	Sensory and motor	Muscles and skin of hypogastrium
Iliolumbal	N. ilioingualis	1st lumbar.	Sensory and motor	Muscles of abdominal wall, skin of upper thigh, skin of root of penis and scrotum (in male), and skin of mons pubis and labium majus (in female)
Infraorbital .	N. infraorbitalis	Maxillary div. of trigeminal.	Sensory	Skin of cheek and all upper teeth except molars
Infraorbicular	N. infraorbicularis	Nasociliary.	Sensory	Skin of lower eyelid and root of nose, conjunctiva, and lacrimal sac and caruncle
Intercostal	Nn. intercostales	Thoracic	Sensory and motor	Muscles and skin of back, thorax, and upper abdomen
Intercostobrachial	Nn. intercostobrachiales	2nd intercostal	Sensory	Skin of axilla and medial side of arm
Interosseous, anterior (volar interosseous n.)	N. interosseus volaris [BNA] N. interosseus anterior [NA]	Median.	Motor	Deep flexor and pronator muscles of forearm

TABLE OF NERVES—Continued

Name	BNA and NA Equivalents	Origin	Function	Distribution
Interosseous, posterior	N. interosseus dorsalis (BNA) N. interosseus posterior (NA)	Musculospiral (radial)	Motor and sensory	Muscles and skin of back of forearm and wrist
Lacrimal . .	N. lacrimalis	Ophthalmic div. of trigeminal	Sensory	Lacrimal gland, conjunctiva, and skin of upper eyelid
Laryngeal, inferior	N. laryngeus inferior	Branch of recurrent laryngeal	Motor	Muscles of larynx except cricothyroid
Laryngeal, recurrent	N. recurrens	Vagus	Motor	Muscles of larynx except cricothyroid
Laryngeal, superior	N. laryngeus superior	Vagus	Motor and sensory	Major membrane of larynx, arytenoid, and cricothyroid muscles
Lingual . .	N. lingualis	Mandibular div. of trigeminal	Sensory	Mucous membrane of anterior two-thirds of tongue and floor and outer wall of mouth
Lumbar . .	Nn. lumbales	Spinal cord.	Motor and sensory	Lumbar and front of lower abdomen and thigh to help in forming lumbar and sacral plexuses
Mandibular	N. mandibularis	Trigeminal	Motor and sensory	Teeth, gums, and skin of lower jaw and cheek, muscles of mastication, mucous membrane of anterior two-thirds of tongue
Masseteric Maxillary	N. massetericus N. maxillaris	Mandibular div. of trigeminal	Motor Sensory	Masseter muscle Nasal pharynx, palate, teeth of upper jaw and skin of cheek
Median	N. medianus	Internal and external cords of brachial plexus	Motor and sensory	Pronators and flexors of forearm, two external lumbricals, tenar muscles, skin of palm of first four fingers
Mental	N. mentalis	Inferior dental	Sensory	Skin and mucous membrane of lower lip and chin
Musculocutaneous	N. musculocutaneus	External cord of brachial plexus	Motor and sensory	Flexors of upper arm and skin of external aspect of forearm
Musculospiral See Radial n				

TABLE OF NERVES—Continued

Name	BNA and NA Equivalents	Origin	Function	Distribution
Mylohyoid	N. mylohyodeus	Inferior dental	Motor	Mylohyoid muscle and anterior belly of digastric muscle.
Nasal (nasociliary n.)	N. nasociliary	Ophthalmic div. of trigeminal	Sensory	Ciliary ganglion, iris, conjunctiva, ethmoid cells, mucous membrane and skin of nose.
Nasopalatine	N. nasopalatinus	Meckel's ganglion (sphenopalatine ganglion)	Sensory	Mucous membrane of nose and palate.
Obturator	N. obturatorius	2nd, 3rd, and 4th lumbar through lumbar plexus	Motor and sensory	Adductors of thigh, hip and knee joints, skin of inner aspect of thigh.
Occipital, greater	N. occipitalis major	2nd cervical	Motor and sensory	Muscles of back of neck; skin over occiput.
Occipital, lesser	N. occipitalis minor	2nd and 3rd cervical	Sensory	Skin behind ear and on back of scalp.
Occipital, third	N. occipitalis tertius	3rd cervical	Sensory	Skin of back of head and nape of neck.
Oculomotor (3rd cranial n.)	N. oculomotorius	Floor of aqueduct of Sylvius	Motor	All ocular muscles except lateral rectus and superior oblique.
Olfactory (1st cranial n.)	Nn. olfactorii	Olfactory lobe	Special sense of smell	Nasal mucous membranes in olfactory region.
Ophthalmic	N. ophthalmicus	1st div. of trigeminal	Sensory	Lacrimal gland, conjunctiva, skin of forehead, skin and mucous membrane of nose.
Optic (2nd cranial n.)	N. opticus	Corpora quadrigemina	Special sense of sight	Retina.
Palatine, anterior, middle, and posterior	Nn. palatinum	Meckel's ganglion	Motor	Mucous membrane of palate.
Perineal	N. perinei	Pudendal	Motor and sensory	Muscles and skin of perineum.
Peroneal, common (lateral for lital n.)	N. peroneus communis	Sciatic.	Motor and sensory	Extensor muscles of lower leg and foot and overlying skin.
Phrenic	N. phrenicus	3rd, 4th, and 5th cervical.	Motor and sensory	Diaphragm.
Pneumogastric See Vagus n. Popliteal, deep See Tibial n. Popliteal, lateral. See Peroneal n., common Pterygoid	N. pterygoideus	Mandibular div. of trigeminal	Motor	Lateral and medial pterygoid muscles.
Pterygoid canal, n. of See Vidian n.				

TABLE OF NERVES—Continued

Name	BNA and NA Equivalents	Origin	Function	Distribution
Pudendal	N. pudendus	2nd, 3rd, and 4th sacral.	Sensory	Skin and muscles of perineum and genitalia
Radial (musculospiral n.)	N. radialis	Brachial plexus.	Motor and sensory	Skin of back of entire arm and hand; extensor muscles of entire arm and hand
Sacral	Nn. sacrales	Spinal cord.	Motor and sensory	Muscles and skin of loins and lower extremities.
Saphenous, external or short. See Sural n.	N. saphenus	Femoral.	Sensory	Skin of inner aspect of knee; leg, ankle and dorsum of foot.
Saphenous, internal or long	N. ischiadicus	Sacral plexus.	Motor and sensory	Muscles of calf and back of thigh; skin of lower calf and upper surface of foot.
Sciatic (great sciatic n.)	N. sphenopalatinus [BNA]	Maxillary div. of trigeminal.	Sensory	Meckel's ganglion.
Sphenopalatine	N. accessorius	Floor of 4th ventricle and cervical cord.	Motor	Sternomastoid and trapezius muscles.
Spinal accessory (accessory n.; 11th cranial n.)	N. stapedius	Facial.	Motor	Stapedius muscle.
Stapedial	N. suboccipitalis	Posterior div. of 1st cervical	Motor	Stylohyoid muscle.
Stylohyoid	Nn. subscapulares	Posterior cord of brachial plexus.	Motor	Complexus oblique and rectus muscles of back of neck.
Suboccipital	N. supraclavicularis medialis [BNA]	3rd and 4th cervical	Sensory	Teres major and subscapularis muscles.
Subscapular	N. supraclavicularis medialis [NA]			Skin of fossa below collar bone.
Supraclavicular, intermediate (supraclavicular n., middle; supraclavicular n.)	N. supraclavicularis posterior [BNA]	3rd and 4th cervical	Sensory	Skin of shoulder.
Supraclavicular, lateral (supraclavicular n., posterior; supra-acromial n.)	N. supraclavicularis lateralis [NA]			
Supraclavicular, medial (supraclavicular n., anterior; supraaxillary n.)	N. supraclavicularis anterior [BNA]	3rd and 4th cervical	Sensory	Skin over upper part of thorax.
Supraorbital	N. supraorbitalis	Frontal.	Sensory	Forehead, upper eyelid, scalp, and frontal sinus.

TABLE OF NERVES—Continued

Name	BNA and NA Equivalents	Origin	Function	Distribution
Suprascapular	N. suprascapularis	5th and 6th cervical	Motor	Supraspinatus and infraspinatus muscles and the shoulder joint
Supratrochlear	N. supratrochlearis	Frontal	Sensory	Skin of upper eyelid and root of nose
Sural	N. suralis	Common peroneal and tibial n's	Sensory	Skin of calf and medial side of foot to great toe
Temporal, deep	N. temporalis profundus	Mandibular div. of trigeminal	Motor	Temporal muscle
Thoracic	Nn. thoracales (BNA)	Spinal cord	Motor and sensory	Muscles and skin of thorax
Thoracic, anterior	N. thoracici [NA]	Brachial plexus	Motor	Pectoralis minor and major muscles
Thoracic, long (posterior thoracic n.; external respiratory n. of Bell)	N. thoracalis longus (BNA)	5th, 6th, and 7th cervical	Motor	Serratus anterior muscle.
Tibial	N. thoracicus longus [NA] N. tibialis	Sciatic.	Motor and sensory	Flexor muscles of back of knee joint and calf; skin of lower leg.
Trigeminal (5th cranial n.; trifacial n.)	N. trigeminus	Midbrain and pons	Motor and sensory	Skin of face, tongue, teeth; muscles of mastication.
Trochlear (4th cranial n.; pathetic n.)	N. trochlearis	Floor of aqueduct of Sylvius	Motor	Superior oblique muscle of eye
Tympanic (Jacobson's n.)	N. tympanicus	Glossopharyngeal	Sensory	Tympanum, eustachian tube, and structures of middle ear
Ulnar	N. ulnaris	Medial cord of brachial plexus	Motor and sensory	Muscles and skin of forearm and hand
Vagus (10th cranial n.; pneumogastric n.)	N. vagus	Medulla oblongata	Motor and sensory	Pharynx, larynx, heart, lungs, stomach
Vestibulocochlear (8th cranial n.; acoustic n.; auditory n.).	N. vestibulocochlearis [NA]	Ganglion of Scarpa and ganglion of (orti	Sense of hearing	Internal auditory meatus.
Vidian	N. canalis pterygoidei	Facial	Sensory	Meckel's ganglion (sphenopalatine ganglion)
Zygomatic	N. zygomaticus	Maxillary div. of trigeminal	Sensory	Skin of temple and cheek bone.

Nerve Plexuses of the Sympathetic and Cerebrospinal Systems

aortic (ā-or'tīk) (*abdominal*). ORIGIN Semilunar, lumbar ganglia, renal and solar plexuses LOCATION Sides and front of aorta DISTRIBUTION Inferior mesenteric, spermatic and hypogastric plexus. Filaments to inferior vena cava. (*thoracic*). ORIGIN Thoracic ganglia of sympathetic nerve, cardiac plexus LOCATION Surrounding the thoracic aorta. DISTRIBUTION Solar plexus, aorta

***brachial** (brā'ki-āl). ORIGIN Anterior branches of 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, cervical, and greater part of 1st dorsal nerves LOCATION Lower part of neck to axilla. DISTRIBUTION Sixteen branches of supra-scapular, subscapular, rhomboid, median, ulnar, musculospiral, posterior thoracic, musculothoracic, circumflex, musculocutaneous nerves

cardiac (kār'di-āk) (*great or deep*). ORIGIN Cardiac nerves of cervical ganglion of sympathetic and vagus LOCATION In front of bifurcation of trachea DISTRIBUTION Pulmonary, coronary and cardiac plexuses (*superficial or anterior*). ORIGIN Left superior cardiac nerve, branch of vagus and filaments of deep cardiac plexus LOCATION Beneath arch of aorta. Front of right pulmonary artery. DISTRIBUTION Coronary and pulmonary plexuses

carotid (kār-ōt'id) (*external*). ORIGIN Pharyngeal plexus, superior cardiac nerve and superior cervical ganglion LOCATION Around external carotid artery DISTRIBUTION External carotid artery and its branches (*internal*). ORIGIN Asympathetic plexus LOCATION Surrounding internal carotid artery DISTRIBUTION Tympanic plexus, sphenopalatine ganglion, abducens and oculomotor nerves, the cerebral vessels and the ciliary ganglion.

cavernous (kāv'ēr-nūs). ORIGIN 3rd to 6th cranial nerves and ophthalmic ganglion LOCATION Cavernous sinus DISTRIBUTION Wall of internal carotid artery.

celiac (sē'li-āk). ORIGIN Solar plexus, branches from lesser splanchnic and vagus nerves LOCATION Behind stomach, in front of aorta at level of origin of celiac artery. DISTRIBUTION Coronary, hepatic, pyloric, gastroduodenal, gastroepiploic and splenic plexuses. SYN solar plexus.

***cervical** (ser'vi-kāl). ORIGIN Anterior branches of first 4 cervical nerves. LOCATION Beneath sternocleidomastoid muscle opposite first 4 cervical vertebrae. DISTRIBUTION Cutaneous, muscular and communicating rami

***coccygeal** (kōk-sī'ē-āl). ORIGIN Fourth and 5th sacral and the coccygeal nerves. LOCATION Dorsal surface of coccyx and caudal end of sacrum. DISTRIBUTION. Anococcygeal nerves

cystic (sī'stīk). ORIGIN Hepatic plexus. LOCATION At gallbladder. DISTRIBUTION Gallbladder

esophageal (ē-sō-fāj'ē-āl). ORIGIN Vagus nerve, thoracic sympathetic ganglia. LO-

CATION Around the esophagus. DISTRIBUTION Esophagus

gastric (gās'trīk). ORIGIN Celiac plexus and continuations of esophageal plexuses LOCATION Gastric artery. DISTRIBUTION Abdominal viscera

hemorrhoidal (hēm'ō-roy'dāl). ORIGIN Pelvic and inferior mesenteric plexuses. LOCATION Rectum and sides of rectum. DISTRIBUTION Rectum

hepatic (hē-pāt'ik). ORIGIN Celiac plexus, left vagus, right phrenic. LOCATION Accompanies hepatic artery. DISTRIBUTION Liver

hypogastric (hī'pō-gās'trīk) ORIGIN Aortic plexus and lumbar ganglia. LOCATION Promontory of sacrum DISTRIBUTION Pelvic plexus

***lumbar** (lūm'bar). ORIGIN First 4 lumbar nerves LOCATION Psoas muscle. DISTRIBUTION Iliohypogastric, ilioinguinal, genitocrural, external cutaneous, obturator, accessory, and anterior crural nerves

Meissner's (mīs'nērs). ORIGIN Superior mesenteric plexus (controls secretions of the bowels) LOCATION Submucous coat of small intestines. DISTRIBUTION Intestinal walls

mesenteric (mēs-ēn-tēr'ik) ORIGIN Celiac plexus and left side of aortic plexus LOCATION Surrounding the inferior and superior mesenteric arteries. DISTRIBUTION Descending colon, sigmoid, rectum, intestines

myenteric (mī-ēn-tēr'ik). ORIGIN Sympathetic system (controls peristalsis) LOCATION Between the circular and longitudinal coats of small intestines DISTRIBUTION Intestinal walls

ophthalmic (ōf-thāl'mīk). ORIGIN Internal carotid plexus. LOCATION Around ophthalmic artery and optic nerve. DISTRIBUTION Optic region

pancreatic (pān-kiē-āt'ik) ORIGIN Splenic plexus LOCATION Near pancreas DISTRIBUTION Filaments to pancreas

pancreaticoduodenal (pān-krē-āt'ī-kō-dū'ō-dē'nāl). ORIGIN Hepatic plexus. LOCATION Near head of pancreas DISTRIBUTION Filaments to pancreas and duodenum

pelvic (pēl'vīk). ORIGIN Hypogastric plexus, 2nd to 4th sacral nerves, 1st and 2nd sacral ganglia (pelvic brain) LOCATION Side of rectum and bladder. DISTRIBUTION Viscera of pelvis, pelvic plexus

phrenic (frēn'ik). ORIGIN Solar plexus, semilunar ganglia. LOCATION Accompanies phrenic artery to diaphragm. DISTRIBUTION Diaphragm and suprarenal capsules.

prostatic (prōs-tāt'ik). ORIGIN Hypogastric plexus LOCATION Vesical arteries. DISTRIBUTION Bladder.

pulmonary (pūl'mō-nā'rī). ORIGIN Anterior and posterior pulmonary branches of vagus and sympathetic nerves. LOCATION Root of lungs, front and back. DISTRIBUTION Root of lungs.

pyloric (pī-lor'ik). ORIGIN Hepatic plexus.

* Plexuses of central nervous system

LOCATION: Near pylorus. **DISTRIBUTION:** Filaments to pylorus.

renal (rě'nāl). **ORIGIN:** Solar and aortic plexuses and semilunar ganglia. **LOCATION:** Renal artery. **DISTRIBUTION:** Kidneys, posterior vena cava, spermatic plexus.

***sacral** (sā'krāl) **ORIGIN:** Anterior branch of 4th and 5th lumbar and 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th sacral nerves. **LOCATION:** Front of sacrum on piriformis muscle. **DISTRIBUTION:** Muscular, pudic, superior gluteal, great and small sciatic nerves.

solar (sō'lar) (*epigastric*). **ORIGIN:** Splanchnics and right vagus. **LOCATION:** Back of stomach. **DISTRIBUTION:** Semilunar ganglia, phrenic, suprarenal, renal, spermatic, celiac, superior mesenteric, and aortic plexuses. Called *abdominal brain*. **SYN** *celiac plexus*.

spermatic (spēr-māt'ik) (*ovarian*). **ORIGIN:** Aortic plexus. **LOCATION:** Accompanies spermatic vessels to testes or ovaries. **DISTRIBUTION:** Testes or ovaries.

splenic (splē'nik) **ORIGIN:** Celiac plexus, left semilunar ganglion, right vagus nerve. **LOCATION:** Accompanies splenic artery. **DISTRIBUTION:** Spleen, pancreatic plexus, left gastropiploic plexus.

• Plexuses of central nervous system.

suprarenal (sū-prā-rě'nāl). **ORIGIN:** Diaphragmatic, solar and renal plexuses. **LOCATION:** Around suprarenal capsules. **DISTRIBUTION:** Filaments to medulla of suprarenal capsules.

thyroid (thī'royd) (*inferior*). **ORIGIN:** Middle cervical ganglion. **LOCATION:** Around external carotid and inferior thyroid arteries. **DISTRIBUTION:** Larynx, pharynx, thyroid gland. (*superior*). **ORIGIN:** Superior laryngeal and cardiac nerves. **LOCATION:** Around the thyroid gland. **DISTRIBUTION:** Thyroid region.

uterine (ū'tēr-in). **ORIGIN:** Pelvic plexus. **LOCATION:** Accompanies uterine arteries. **DISTRIBUTION:** Cervix and lower part of uterus.

vaginal (vāj'ī-nāl). **ORIGIN:** Pelvic plexus. **LOCATION:** Vaginal walls. **DISTRIBUTION:** Vagina.

vertebral (vērt'ē-brāl). **ORIGIN:** First part thoracic ganglion, upper cervical nerves. **LOCATION:** Surrounding basilar and vertebral arteries. **DISTRIBUTION:** Vertebral and cerebellar regions.

vesical (vēs'ī-kāl) **ORIGIN:** Pelvic plexus. **LOCATION:** Accompanies vesical arteries. **DISTRIBUTION:** Vesicula seminalis, vas deferens.

A. Cranial Nerves

Ref.	Cranial Nerve Supply to the	No.	Name of Nerve	Div. of Nerve
A 1	CHEEK—Tongue, teeth, ear and muscles of mastication	5th	Trigeminus or Trifacial	2nd
B 1	EYE—Retina	2nd	Optic	3rd
B 2	" Muscles of Orbit (rectus, <i>et al.</i>) and motor filaments to Iris	3rd	Oculomotor	
B 3	" " (Supr. oblique)	4th	Trochlear or Patheticus	
B 4	" Conjunctiva, Lacrimal gland and eyelids	5th-7th	Trigeminus and Facial	1st div. of 5th
B 5	" Muscle of Orbit (external rectus)	6th	Abducent	1st Div Branches of..
C 1	EYE—Eyeball	3rd-5th	Oculomotor and Trigeminus	3rd
C 2	EAR—Tympanum	9th	Glossopharyngeal	
C 3	" External	5th	Facial	
C 4	" Muscles External, also Parotid Gland	7th	Pneumogastric or Vagus	
C 5	" Middle	10th	Glossopharyngeal	
D	" Internal	8th	Auditory	
E	EXPRESSION—(Muscles of face, lips, etc.)	7th	Facial (Great Motor Nerve of Face Muscles)	
F	ESOPHAGUS	10th	Pneumogastric	1st
G 1	FORHEAD—(Eyes and nose)	5th	Trigeminus	2nd
G 2	FACE—Muscles of mastication, ear, cheek, tongue, teeth	5th	Trigeminus	3rd
G 3	" ear, cheek, tongue, taste, teeth.	10th	Pneumogastric	
H 1	HEART	10th	Pneumogastric	Left Pneumogastric..
H 2	INTESTINES	10th	Pneumogastric	
I 1	LIVER	10th	Pneumogastric	
J 1	LARYNX—Voice	11th	Accessory Spinal	2nd
K 1	LUNGS	10th	Pneumogastric	
L 1	NOSE—Smell	1st	Olfactory	1st
M 1	" Mucous membrane	5th	Trigeminus	
M 2	" and lip	7th	Facial	
N 1	PALATE—Muscles	5th	Trigeminus	2. Meckel's Ganglion
N 2	" Hard and soft (gums, tonsils and nose)	10th	Pneumogastric	also Meckel's Ganglion
O 1	PHARYNX	9th	Glossopharyngeal	2nd
O 2	"	11th	Accessory Spinal	
P 1	STOMACH	10th	Pneumogastric	Right Pneumogastric..
P 2	SPLEEN	10th	Pneumogastric	
Q 1	TEETH—Upper (4 incisors, 2 canines, 4 premolars, 6 molars)	5th	Trigeminus	3rd
Q 2	" Lower (4 " " " 4 " " " 6 " ")	9th	Trigeminus	
R 1	TONSILS	9th	Glossopharyngeal	2nd
S 1	TONGUE—(Papillae)	7th	Trigeminus	3rd
T 1	" Muscles	12th	Hypoglossal	
T 2	" Taste	7th	Facial	
T 3	" Muscles	12th	Glossopharyngeal	
T 4	" Circulation and secretion of Sub. Max. glands	7th	Facial	

Ref. Numbers Refer to Parts Supplied

A. CRANIAL NERVES (Continued)

Ref.	Name of Division	Function of Nerve	Principal Arteries
A 1	Superior Maxillary	Sensory ²	Cheek—†Facial
B 1	Inferior	Sensory, Motor and Taste ²	Eye—13 brs from Int Carotid
B 2	. . . . .	Special Sense of Sight	"—†Intraorbital, from Ex. Carotid
B 3	. . . . .	Motor entirely	
B 4	. . . . .	5th Sensor, 2 and 7th Motor ¹	
B 5	Also branches from Sympathetic	Motor entirely	
C 2	Inferior Maxillary	3rd Motor, 5th Sensory and Nutrition ³	
C 3	. . . . .	Motor ⁴	
C 3	Auricular branch	Sensory ²	Ear—Post. Auricular (Br. Ext. Car.)
C 4	. . . . .	Motor ¹	"—Ant. Auricular (Br. Temporal)
C 4	. . . . .	Sensory ³	"—†Auricular, †Posterior and †Ant.
C 5	. . . . .	Sensory ⁴	†Auricular, †Tympanic
D	Esophageal branch	Special Sense of Hearing	†Stylohyoid, Petrosal, †Vidian
D	Ophthalmic	Motor	Int. Auditory
E	Superior Maxillary	Motor and Sensory ³	Face—†Facial
F	Superior Maxillary	Sensory ²	Esophagus—†Esophageal
F	Sup. Laryngeal branch	Motor	(See Head)
G	Gastric branch	Sensory ³	Face—†Facial
H	Laryngeal branch	Sensory, Motor and Taste ²	
I	. . . . .	Motor and Sensory ³	
J	. . . . .	Motor and Sensory ³	
K	. . . . .	Motor and Sensory ³	
K	Pulmonary branch	Motor and Sensory ³	
L	. . . . .	Motor and Sensory ³	
M	Ophthalmic	Special Sense of Smell ¹	Nose—†Lateralis Nasi, †Nasal
M	. . . . .	Sensory ²	Nasal Br. of Ophthalmic
N	Superior Maxillary	Sensory and Motor ¹	Palate—†Dorsalis Linguae (lingual)
N	Pharyngeal branch	Sensory ²	Pharynx—Asc'd †Pharyngeal
O	. . . . .	Sensory and Motor ³	"
O	. . . . .	Sensory and Motor ⁴	"
P	Gastric branch	Motor ⁵	Stomach—*Gastric
P	Gastric branch	Motor and Sensory ³	Spleen—†Spleenic
Q	Superior Maxillary	Motor and Sensory ³	Teeth—†Inf. dental, †Sup. dental,
R	Inferior Maxillary	Sensory ²	"—†Inf. dental, †Sup. dental
R	. . . . .	Sensory ³	Tonsils—†Dorsalis Linguae, †Asc'd Ph.
S	Meckel's Ganglion	Sensory ²	"—†Asc'd Pharyngeal, †Tonsillar (facial)
S	. . . . .	Sensory ³	Tongue—†Lingual (Ext. Carotid)
T	Inf. Maxillary (gustatory branch)	Sensory, Motor and Taste ²	Asc'd †Pharyngeal (Ext. Carotid)
T	. . . . .	Motor	
T	Lingual branch	Sensory, Motor and Spec. Nerve of Taste ⁴	
T	. . . . .	Motor entirely	
T	. . . . .	Motor	
T	Chorda Tympani (†Br. of 7th)	Circulation and Secretion of Tongue	

Ref. Numbers Refer to Parts Supplied

B. The Twelve Pairs of Cranial Nerves

No.	Name	Div.	Branches	Function and Distribution*	Remarks
1	Olfactory . . .		20 . . .	M . . .	Its bulb is a lobe of the Cerebrum
2	Optic		None	B	
3	Oculomotor . . .		Filaments	B1-B5	Great motor nerve of 5 of 7 muscles of eye
4	Trochlear or Patheticus . . .		None	B2	Smallest cranial nerve
5	Trigeminus or Trifacial (Three Twins) Trigeminus or Trifacial (Three Twins) Trigeminus or Trifacial (Three Twins).	1st 2nd 3rd	Ophthalmic Superior Maxillary . . . Inferior Maxillary . . .	B3-B5-F-M1 A-G-N1-R-S1 A1-C2-G1-R1-T	The great Sensory nerve of the head and face
6	Abducent		Filaments	B4	(Leading from)
7	Facial or Portio Dura (Hard Portion)			C1-D-M2-N-F1-F+B3	Great motor nerve of Facial Muscles
8	Auditory or Portio Molle. of 7 (Soft Portion)			C5	
9	Glossopharyngeal			C-C4-O1-S-T2	Tongue and throat nerve
10	Pneumogastric, Vagus or Par Vagus)			C3-E-H-I-J-K-L-O-P-Q	Wandering nerve
11	Accessory Spinal	1 Ext. (2 Int	12 Spinal portion . . Accessory portion	K1-O2	Accessory to the Pneumogastric
12	Hypoglossal			T3	Hypoglossal (Under the tongue)

*To find the Function and Distribution of the Cranial Nerves, reference is given to Table "A" and "B"

B. CRANIAL NERVES (Continued)

No.	Function	Origin	Exit
1	Special Sense Smell	Frontal lobe, optic thalamus deeply and island of Reil, by three roots	Exit by 20 branches through the cribriform plate to the Schneiderian membrane of nose
2	Special Sense Sight	Optic thalamus, corpora geniculata and corpora quadrigemina or optic lobes, which communicate with cerebrium and cerebellum	Through optic foramen to retina
3	Motor	Floor of aqueduct of Sylvius and inner surface of crus cerebri	Sphenoidal fissure to eye muscles
4	Motor of superior oblique muscle of eye	Valve of Vieussens, a thin plate of nervous matter above the fourth ventricle	Sphenoidal fissure to sup oblique muscle of eye
5	Sensory Sensory, Motor, Taste	Superficial origin in side of pons Varoli by two roots Deep origin cerebellum and medulla oblongata and floor of fourth ventricle	1st. Br. sphenoidal fissure and supraorbital foramen 2nd. Br. foramen rotundum and infraorbital foramen
6	Motor of external rectus of eye	Fourth ventricle, deep origin posterior part of medulla oblongata	3rd. Br. foramen ovale and mental foramen
7	Motor	Floor of fourth ventricle	Sphenoidal fissure, between the two heads of the external rectus muscle
8	Special Sense Hearing	Restiform body of 4th ventricle	Internal auditory meatus through aqueductus Fallopi and stylomastoid foramen
9	Mixed, Sensory, Motor, Taste	Medulla oblongata. Deeply from floor of fourth ventricle	Internal auditory meatus through the internal auditory canal
10	Mixed, Sensory and Motor	Medulla oblongata. Deeply from floor of fourth ventricle	Jugular foramen to back of tongue, middle ear, tonsil, pharynx and meninges
11	Motor	Without cavity of cranium, lateral tract of spinal cord as far as the sixth cervical vertebra	Jugular foramen
	Motor	Within the cavity of the cranium, medulla oblongata deeply, near floor of 4th ventricle	Enters cranium through the foramen magnum, uniting with the accessory portion which originates within the cranium and both make their exit through jugular foramen
12	Motor	Medulla oblongata deeply from floor of 4th ventricle	Anterior condyloid foramen

EXPLANATION TABLES A AND B. CRANIAL NERVES

- 1st Pair—Olfactory, Special Sense of Smell.
- 2d " Optic, Special Sense of Sight.
- 3rd " Oculomotor, Great Motor of Eye, supplies five of the seven eye muscles.
- 4th " Trochlear or Patheticus, motor of superior oblique muscle of eye.
- 5th " Trigeminal or Trifacial, great sensory nerve of head and face; divides into three portions, viz.: 1st Ophthalmic Sensory; 2d Supr. Max. Sensory; 3rd Inf. Sensory, Max. Motor and a lingual nerve of the sense of taste.
Most difficult of all the cranial nerves to trace.
- 6th Pair—Abducent, Motor of External Rectus of Eye.
- 7th " Facial or Porto Dura, great motor nerve of face muscles, exclusively motor at its origin, but it subsequently receives fibers from the (5th) Trigeminal, which give it some sensory function.
- §Some anatomists claim that the Chorda Tympani nerve is a branch of the Sympathetic system.
- 8th Pair—Auditory, or Porto Mollis of 7th, Special Sense of Hearing.
- 9th " Glossopharyngeal, in part a special nerve of taste, nerve of sensation, and also contains motor fibers.
- 10th " Pneumogastric, Vagus or Par Vagus. (a mixed nerve) at its origin it is exclusively sensory, but lower down it is also motor and capable of providing both for sensation and motion in organs to which distributed.
- 11th " Accessory Spinal, considered to be exclusively motor, but some authorities claim for it sensory fibers.
Accessory portion joins the vagus, to which it supplies its motor and some of its cardioinhibitory fibers.
Spinal portion supplies the trapezius and sternomastoid muscles.
- 12th " Hypoglossal, exclusively motor.
- *Branches of the aorta. †Branches of branches of the aorta. ‡Branches of branches of branches of branches of the aorta

Table of Arteries¹

Name of Artery	Origin	Distribution	Branches
Acromial	Acromiothoracic.	Deltoid muscle	Acromial, clavicular, pectoral.
Acromiothoracic . . .	Avillary	Side of thorax and part of arm	
Adipose	Capular arteries, small branches of thoracic aorta	Adipose tissue of heart	Anterior and posterior Branches of radial artery Superficial and deep Infraorbital.
Afferent	Interlobular of kidneys.	Glomeruli	
Alar thoracic	Axillary	Arms and tissue of the axilla	
Alveolar	Intra-al maxillary.	Molar and incuspid teeth	
Anastomotic, of the arm	Brachial.	Elbow	
Anastomotic, of the scapic	Scapic.	External rotator muscles of thigh	
Anastomotic, of the thigh	Femoral.	Knee	
Angular	Facial.	Lacrimal sac.	
Aorta . SEE: <i>aorta</i> , in vocabulary			
Appendicular	Ileocolic.	Mesentery of the vermiform appendix	
Articular, middle, of knee	Popliteal.	Crucial ligaments and joint.	Parotid, muscular, stylo mastoid, auricular, and mastoid. Superior thoracic, acromiothoracic, long thoracic, alar thoracic, subscapular, ant. and post circumflex. Into branches of external plantar. Anastomotic magna and interosseous recurrent. Transverse internal auditory, anterior cerebellar, superior cerebellar, posterior cerebral.
Articular, superior, external of knee	Popliteal.	Femur and knee joint.	
Articular, superior, internal	Popliteal	Knee joint	
Ascending	External circumflex.	Gluteal muscles and hip joint.	
Auditory, external	Internal maxillary.	Tympanum	
Auditory, internal	Basilar	Internal ear.	
Auricular	Occipital	Auricle	
Auricular, anterior, inferior	Temporal	Auricle	
Auricular, deep	Internal maxillary	Tympanum and external auditory meatus	
Auricular, left	Left coronary artery	Left auricle, pulmonary artery.	
Auricular, posterior	Fifth branch of external carotid	Back of auricle and part of neck.	Transverse internal auditory, anterior cerebellar, superior cerebellar, posterior cerebral.
Auricular, right	Right coronary artery.	Right auricle, septum, and aorta	
Axillary	Subclavian.	Brachial and seven branches.	
Ax goss (of knee)	Popliteal.	Crucial ligament, knee joint	
Ax goss	External plantar.	Articulations of tarsus	
Ax goss	Internal plantar.	Joints on inner side of foot	
Ax goss (of elbow)	Superior profunda.	Posterior part of elbow joint.	
Ax goss (of shoulder)	Suprascapular.	Shoulder joint.	
Basilar	Right and left vertebral.	Brain.	

¹ From *Appleton's Medical Dictionary*, Courtesy, Appleton Century Company.

TABLE OF ARTERIES—Continued

Name of Artery	Origin	Distribution	Branches
Biapical.....	Anterior circumflex.	Long tendon of biceps and shoulder joint	Superior and inferior profunda, anastomotica magna, nutrient, muscular, radial, and ulnar
Brachial.....	Axillary.	Arm and forearm.	
Brachiocephalic	See <i>Innominate a</i>	Bronchi and lungs.	
Bronchial, inferior ..	Thoracic aorta.	Bronchi.	
Bronchial, superior ..	Arch of aorta.	Muscles and integument of the cheek.	
Buccal	Internal maxillary.	Erectile tissue of the corpus spongiosum.	
Bulb, artery of ...	Internal pudic.	Outer side of foot and heel.	Anastomosing with external mallcolar, external plantar and tarsal arteries.
Calcanean, external	Posterior peroneal.	External plantar muscles	
Calcanean, inferior	External plantar	Inner side of heel and sole	
Calcanean, internal	Posterior tibial and peroneal.	Outer and back surface of os calcis.	
Calcanean, middle	Posterior tibial	External and internal carotid	
Capular	See <i>Suprarenal</i>	Front and back of neck, face, side of head, meninges, middle ear, thyroid, tongue, tonsils	Internal maxillary; superior thyroid, lingual, facial, occipital, posterior auricular, superficial temporal
Carotid, common	Innominate (right), arch of aorta (left).	Brain, nose, orbit, internal ear, and forehead.	Anterior and middle cerebral, ophthalmic, basilar, vertebral, pituitary, gasserian, meningeal communicating, anterior choroid.
Carotid, external	Common carotid.	Lower radius and wrist.	Anterior carpal rete.
Carotid, internal ..	Common carotid.	Corpus	Posterior carpal rete.
Carpal	Radial.	Front part of cecum.	
Carpal ..	Ulnar.	Back part of cecum	
Cecal, anterior ..	Inferior mesenteric.	Esophagus, stomach, duodenum	
Cecal, posterior ..	Posterior mesenteric.	Spleen	
Celiac axis ...	Abdominal aorta	Gallbladder, liver, pancreas, spleen	Gastric, hepatic, splenic.
Cerebellar (three) ...	Basilar and vertebral.	Cerebellum.	Inferior and superior vermiciform and hemispherical.
Cerebral, anterior and middle	Internal carotid.	Cerebrum.	
Cerebral, posterior ..	Basilar.	Cerebrum	
Cervical, ascending ..	Inferior thyroid.	Neck.	Muscular, spinal.
Cervical, deep ..	Superior intercostal.	Neck	Muscular, spinal.
Cervical, superficial ..	Transverse cervical.	Muscles of back of neck.	
Cervical, transverse.....	Thyroid axis.	Posterior cervical and scapular regions	

TABLE OF ARTERIES—Continued

Name of Artery	Origin	Distribution	Branches
Circumflex, anterior	Axillary.	Pectoralis major, biceps, shoulder joint.	Bicipital and pectoral.
Circumflex, posterior	Axillary.	Deltoid, teres minor, triceps, shoulder joint.	Acromial, articular, muscular, nutrient.
Coronary, left	Left anterior sinus of Valsalva.	Heart.	Left auricular, anterior interventricular, left marginal, terminal.
Coronary, right	Right anterior sinus of Valsalva	Heart.	Right auricular, preventricular, right marginal, posterior interventricular, transverse.
Digital	External plantar	Outer side second to fifth toes.	
Digital, palmar	Superficial palmar arch	Sides of fingers.	
Dorsalis pedis	Anterior tibial.	Foot.	
Epigastric	External iliac.	Abdominal wall, femoral ring and cremaster	Tarsal, metatarsal, dorsalis hallucis, communicating.
Facial	External carotid.	Pharynx and face.	Cremasteric, pubic, muscular, and terminal branches.
Femoral	External iliac.	Lower part of abdominal wall, genitals, upper thigh.	Interior palatine, tonsillar, glandular, muscular, submental, mesenteric, buccal, inferior labial, coronary of lips, lateralis nasi, angular.
Gastro	Celiac axis.	Liver, esophagus, stomach.	
Gastrooduodenal	Hepatic.		Cardiac, esophageal, gastric and hepatic.
Gluteal	Internal iliac.	Gluteal muscles.	Gastroepiploic, pancreaticoduodenal, pyloric.
Hepatic	Celiac axis.	Duodenum, liver, pancreas, stomach.	Deep and superficial gluteal.
Iliac, common	Abdominal aorta.	Pertoneum.	Gastrooduodenal, pancreatic, subpyloric, terminal.
Iliac, external	Common iliac.	Lower limb.	Pertoneal, ureteric, external and internal iliac.
Iliac, internal	Common iliac.	Pelvic and generative organs, inner thigh.	Deep epigastric, circumflex, femoral.
Iliac, interior (anterior trunk)	Internal iliac.	Pelvic and generative organs and thigh.	Anterior and posterior trunk.
Iliac, interior (posterior trunk)	Internal iliac.	Muscles of hip and sacrum.	
Innominate	Arch of aorta.	Right side of head and right arm	Vesical, uterine, vaginal, obturator, sciatic, internal pudic, middle hemorrboidal.
Intercostal, superior	Subclavian.	Neck and upper thorax.	Gluteal, ilioumbar and lateral sacral.
Interoscous	Ulnar.	Deep muscles of the forearm.	Right common carotid, right subclavian.
Laryngeal	Superior thyroid.	Muscles and mucous membrane of larynx.	Deep cervical, first intercostal, arteria aberrans.
Lingual	External carotid.	Tongue.	Anterior and posterior interosseous.
Mammary, internal	Subclavian.	Thorax.	
			Hyoid, dorsalis linguae, sublingual, ranine.
			Superior, phrenic, mediastinal, pericardiac,
			lateral, anterior intercostal, perforating,
			lateral intercostal, superior epigastric.

TABLE OF ARTERIES—Continued

Name of Artery	Origin	Distribution	Branches
Maxillary, internal.....	External carotid.	Structures indicated in names of branches.	Middle and small meningeal, inferior dental, deep temporal, tympanic, pterygoid, maxillary, buccal, posterior palatine, vidian, pterygopalatine, sphenopalatine, alveolar, infraorbital.
Mediastinal, anterior.....	Internal mammary.	Superior and anterior mediastinum, thymus gland.	
Meningeal (four).....	Ascending pharyngeal and posterior ethmoid.	Dura mater.	
Mesenteric, inferior.....	Abdominal aorta.	Descending colon, sigmoid flexure, rectum.	Colica sinistra, sigmoid, superior hemorrhoidal.
Mesenteric, superior.....	Abdominal aorta.	Small intestine, colon, cecum, ileum.	Inferior pancreaticoduodenal, colica media, colica dextra, ileocolic, vasa intestinae tenues.
Musculophrenic.....	Internal mammary.	Diaphragm, 5th and 6th intercostal spaces, muscles of abdomen.	Phrenic, anterior intercostals, muscular.
Nasal.....	Ophthalmic.	Lacrimal sac, integuments of nose.	Lacrimal and transverse nasal.
Obturator.....	Internal iliac.	Pelvis and thigh.	Iliac, vesical, pubic, external and internal pelvic.
Occipital.....	External carotid.	Muscles of neck and scalp, meninges.	Muscular, auricular, meningeal, cranial branches, princeps cervicis.
Ophthalmic.....	Internal carotid.	Eye, adjacent structures, part of face.	Lacrimal, supraorbital, central of retina, ciliary, muscular, posterior and anterior ethmoid, palpebral, nasal, frontal.
Palmar arch (deep).....	Radial.	Palm and fingers.	Perforating, palmar interosseous recurrent.
Palmar arch (superficial).....	Ulnar.	Palm and fingers.	Digital, cutaneous, muscular.
Pharyngeal, ascending.....	External carotid.	Pharynx soft palate, tympanum, meninges.	Meningeal, palatine, pharyngeal, prevertebral, tympanic.
Phrenic, superior.....	Internal mammary.	Diaphragm, pericardium pleura.	
Plantar arch.....	External plantar.	Anterior part of foot and toes.	Anastomotic, calcaneal, cutaneous, posterior perforating, plantar arch.
Plantar, external.....	Posterior tibial.	Sole and toes.	Anastomotic, articular, cutaneous, muscular, superficial digital.
Plantar, internal.....	Posterior tibial.	Inner side of foot.	Cutaneous, superior and inferior muscular, superior external and inferior articular, inferior external and inferior articular, tibial.
Popliteal.....	Femoral.	Knee and leg.	External and internal circumflex, three perforating.
Profunda (deep femoral).....	Femoral.	Thigh.	

TABLE OF ARTERIES—Continued

Name of Artery	Origin	Distribution	Branches
Profunda, inferior	Brachial	Triceps, elbow joint	Articular, ascending, cutaneous, muscular, nutrient
Profunda, superior	Brachial	Humerus, muscles and skin of arm	Eustachian, pharyngeal, sphenoid.
Pterygopalatine	Internal maxillary	Pharynx, eustachian tubes, sphenoidal cells	
Pudic, external	Common femoral.	Skin and integument above pubes and external genitalia	
Pudic, internal	Internal iliac, anterior trunk.	Generative organs.	
Pulmonary	Right ventricle.	Lungs.	Inferior hemorhoidal, superficial and transverse, peritoneal muscular, artery of the bulb, of the corpus cavernosum, dorsalis penis.
Pyloric, superior	Hepatic.	Pyloric end of stomach.	Right and left pulmonary.
Radial	Brachial.	Forearm, wrist, hand.	Radial recurrent, muscular, anterior and posterior carpal, superficial, volar, metacarpal, dorsalis pollicis, dorsalis indicis, deep palmar arch.
Renal	Abdominal aorta.	Kidney	Inferior suprarenal, capsular, ureteral.
Scapular, dorsal	Subscapular.	Muscles of infraspinous fossa	Infrascapular
Scapular, posterior	Transverse cervical	Muscles of scapular region.	Supraspinous and infraspinous, muscular, subscapular.
Sciatic	Internal iliac, anterior trunk.	Muscles and viscera of pelvis	Coccygeal, inferior gluteal, muscular, anastomotic, articular cutaneous, vesical, rectal, etc.
Spermatic	Abdominal aorta.	Scrotum and testis	Cremasteric, epididymal, testicular, ureteral.
Sphenopalatine	Internal maxillary.	Pharynx, nose and sphenoid cells	Nasal, pharyngeal, ascending septal, sphenoid.
Spinal, anterior	Vertebral	Spinal cord	
Spinal, lateral	Vertebral	Vertebrae and spinal canal.	
Spinal, posterior	Vertebral	Spine	
Splenic	Celiac axis	Pancreas, great curvature of stomach, spleen	Gastric, left gastroepiploic, splenic branches, small and large pancreatic
Subclavian	{ Right—Innominate } { Left—Arch of aorta. }	Neck, thorax, arms, brain, meninges	Vertebral, internal mammary, superior intercostal, thyroid axis
Subscapular	Axillary.	Subscapularis, teres major, latissimus dorsi, serratus magnus.	Dorsal and infrascapular.
Suprarenal, inferior	Renal.	Suprarenal body	
Suprarenal, middle	Aorta.	Suprarenal bodies	
Suprarenal, superior	Phrenic.	Suprarenal bodies	
Suprascapular	Thyroid axis.	Muscles of shoulder.	Inferior sternomastoid, nutrient, suprasternal, acromial, articular, supraspinous, and infraspinous

TABLE OF ARTERIES—Continued

Name of Artery	Origin	Distribution	Branches
Temporal.....	External carotid	Forehead, parotid gland, masseter muscle, ear	Anterior auricular, middle, anterior and posterior temporal, transverse facial
Thoracic, acromial	Axillary.	Muscles of shoulder, chest and arm	Acromial, clavicular, humeral, pectoral.
Thoracic, alar	Axillary.	Axillary glands	
Thoracic, long	Axillary.	Pectoral muscles, mammary and axillary glands	
Thyroid axis.	Subclavian.	Shoulder, neck, thorax, spine, cord	
Thyroid, inferior.	Thyroid axis.	Esophagus, larynx, muscles of neck	Inferior thyroid, suprascapular, transverse cervical
Thyroid, superior	External carotid	Omohyoid, sternohyoid, sternothyroid, thyroid gland.	Ascending cervical, esophageal, inferior laryngeal, muscular, tracheal
Tibial, anterior.	Popliteal.	Leg	Hyoïd, sternomastoid, superior laryngeal, cricothyroid
Tibial, posterior	Popliteal.	Leg, heel and foot.	Posterior and anterior tibial, recurrent, muscular, internal and external malleolar.
Ulnar	Brachial.	Forearm, wrist and hand.	Communicating, cutaneous, calcaneal, internal and external plantar, malleolar, medullary, muscular, peroneal.
Uterine	Branch of internal iliac	Uterus	Anterior and posterior ulnar, recurrent, common interosseous, muscular, nutrient, carpal, palmar arch
Vertebral	Subclavian.	Neck and cerebrum.	Azygos, cervical, vaginal.
Vesical, inferior.	Internal iliac, anterior trunk	Bladder, prostate, seminal vesicles, vagina.	Anastomotic, lateral spinal, muscular, posterior cerebellar, posterior meningeal, posterior and anterior spinal.
Vesical, superior	Internal iliac, anterior trunk.	Bladder.	
Vidian.. . . .	Internal maxillary.	Roof of pharynx, eustachian tube, tympanum	Deferentia, uretere Eustachian, pharyngeal, tympanic.

Table of Veins

Name	Description	Origin	Distribution
Alveolares superior and inferior (superior and inferior dental veins)	Veins supplying teeth and jaws. Anastomose with pterygoid plexuses.	Capillaries of teeth canals and gums.	Through jaws to structures of teeth. Between surfaces of maxillae below alveolar processes to v. facialis anterior at angle of jaw.
Angularis (angular vein)	Short superficial vein in nasal region.	Union of vv. nasofrontalis, frontalis, and supraorbitalis at root of nose.	From root of nose laterally to below eye
Anonyma (innominate veins)	Paired veins without valves. Flow together to form vena cava superior.	Union of vv. jugularis interna and subclavia.	From sternoclavicular articulation to 1st right costal cartilage where they flow together to form vena cava superior.
Articulares genu (articular veins of knee)	Vein of knee	Tissues of region of knee and m. articularis genu	Tissues of region of knee to v. poplitea.
Articulares mandibulae (articular veins of mandible).	Deep veins of region of jaw, form large plexus lateral to ear. Anastomose with pterygoid plexus.	Plexus surrounding joint of jaw and tissues of external auditory canal region	Region of jaw and adjacent structures diagonally downward to v. facialis posterior.
Auditivae internae (internal auditory)	Paired 2 from each ear. Arise in internal ear, pass through meatus acusticus internus. Drain blood from labyrinth.	From internal ear through meatus acusticus internus to sinus transversus or sinus petrosus inferior	Empty into sinus transversus or sinus petrosus inferior.
Auriculares anteriores (anterior auricular veins)	Small veins of external ear structures.	Capillaries of tissues of external ear.	From tissues of external ear to v. facialis posterior in front of ear
Auricularis posterior (posterior auricular vein)	Superficial vein of posterior skull region.	Capillaries of tissues of posterior portion of skull and mastoid emissarium	From tissues of occipital region behind ear diagonally downward below ear to v. jugularis externa
Axillaris (axillary vein)	Portion of large venous trunk from upper extremity in axillary region. Receives veins from arms and adjacent structures	Union of deep brachial veins at lower margin of m. pectoralis major.	Region of axilla to clavicle.
Azygos (azygos vein)	Single vein draining blood from intercostal spaces, esophagus, bronchi, and mediastinal structures. Anastomoses freely with v. hemiazygos which flows into it	Continuation of v. lumbalis ascendens dextra at diaphragm.	From level of diaphragm up posterior thoracic wall on right of vertebral bodies to v. cava superior.
Basilica (basilic vein)	Large superficial vein on medial and lateral aspect of arm and forearm. Anastomoses freely with v. cephalica.	Dorsum of hand at ulnar end of arcus venosus dorsalis.	Tissues of hand diagonally across back of hand to anterior surface of arm above elbow to upper 3rd of arm to flow into vv. brachiales.
Basivertebrales (basivertebral veins)	Veins of bodies of vertebrae.	Capillaries of vertebral bodies.	From body of each vertebra to venous plexuses of spinal column.
Brachiales (brachial veins)	Two large deep veins of upper arm.	Union of vv. ulnares and radialis at elbow.	From elbow on each side of forearm in deep tissues to unite to form v. axillaris.

Name	Description	Origin	Distribution
Bronchiales anteriores (anterior bronchiole veins)	Veins of bronchi.	Capillaries of bronchi.	From bronchi to anonyma separately or in common with other thoracic viscera
Bronchiales posteriores (posterior bronchial veins)	Veins of posterior bronchial walls.	Capillaries of bronchial walls.	From tissues of bronchi to v. azygos at level of 4th to 8th thoracic vertebrae.
Bulbi urethrae (artery of bulb)	Corresponds to v. bulbi vestibuli in female.	Tissues of bulbus urethrae and muscles in region of trigone.	From tissues above rectum to trigone diagonally lateral to v. pudenda interna
Canaliculi cochleae (vein of cochlear canal)	Vein of inner ear structures.	From capillaries of cochlea.	From cochlea through the canaliculus cochleae to bulbus v. jugularis superiores and jugularis interna.
Cava inferior (inferior vena cava)	Large venous trunk carrying blood from lower extremities, abdomen and trunk to right atrium. Branches from abdominal viscera flow into it.	Union of vv. iliacae communes in front of 4th or 5th lumbar vertebra.	Along posterior abdominal wall through liver and diaphragm diagonally upward in thorax to right atrium.
Cava superior (superior vena cava)	Large single venous trunk without valves, draining blood from upper part of body.	Union of two v. anonyma.	From first right costal cartilage downward to right atrium.
Cephalica (cephalic vein)	Superficial vein of arm and forearm. Anastomoses freely with v. basilica	Dorsum of hand at radial end of arcus venosus dorsalis.	Tissues of hand, arm and forearm. Extends up lateral region of arm and forearm to v. axillaris at level of clavicle.
Cerebri externae and internae (superficial and inferior cerebral or Galen veins)	Have no valves. Collect blood from cerebral tissue.	From superficial tissues of cerebral surface and inferior substance of cerebrum.	From cerebrum through subarachnoid connective tissue of third ventricle to point where they flow together near the interventricular foramen.
Cerebri magna (magnus Galeni)	Large vein formed by union of vv. cerebri internae.	Capillaries of cerebrum.	From region of splenium corporis callosi forward to vena rectus.
Cervicalis profunda (deep cervical vein)	Deep vein of neck. Corresponds to arteria cervicalis profunda.	Plexus vertebralis posterior.	Posterior to v. jugularis interna to level of 7th cervical vertebra where it flows into vertebrales.
Circularis (circular sinus)	A blood channel in the region of the sella turcica.	Border of sella turcica.	Between 2 venae cavernosae.
Circumflexae femoris laterales (lateral circumflex femoral veins)	Veins of deep tissues of lateral aspect of thigh.	Capillaries of muscles in lateral region of thigh.	Laterally between m. rectus femoris and vastus intermedia diagonally upward to v. profunda femoris.
Circumflexae femoris mediales (internal circumflex veins)	Veins of medial and dorsal aspect of thigh and hip. Anastomose with v. glutaea.	Capillaries of tissues of knee joint and muscles of thigh.	From muscles of medial region of thigh upward beneath m. quadratus femoris to v. profunda femoris at its union with v. femoralis.
Circumflexa ilium profunda (deep circumflex iliac vein)	Vein of deep structures in iliac region.	Capillaries of deep muscles of upper portion of thigh and lower portion of abdomen.	From deep tissues from anterior superior spine of ileum along inner surface of pelvic brim to v. iliaca externa.
Circumflexa ilium superficialis (superficial circumflex iliac vein)	Superficial vein in lateral iliac region.	Capillaries of superficial tissues of lateral aspect of region of hip joint.	From superficial tissues from anterior iliac crest diagonally downward to flow into v. femoralis just before it enters external femoral ring.
Colica dextra (right colic vein)	Vein of ascending colon. Usually two.	Capillaries of walls of ascending colon.	From tissues of ascending colon through mesentery to v. mesenterica superior.

Name	Description	Origin	Distribution
<i>Colica media</i> (middle colic vein)	Vein of transverse colon.	Capillaries of walls of transverse colon	From tissues of transverse colon through mesentery to v. mesenterica superior
<i>Colica sinistra</i> (left colic vein)	Vein of descending colon. Anastomoses freely with vv. sigmoideae	Capillaries of wall of descending colon	From tissues of descending colon through mesentery laterally upward to v. mesenterica inferior
<i>Comitans lateralis</i>	Vein of region of knee.	Capillaries of region of knee.	From tissues of leg and knee upward on either side of v. poplitea to flow into it
<i>Comitans medialis</i>	Vein of region of knee	Capillaries of region of knee.	From tissues of knee and leg upward to v. poplitea.
<i>Cordis anteriores</i> (anterior coronary veins)	Small veins of right ventricle	Tissues of right ventricle	From right ventricles near apex upward to flow directly into right atrium
<i>Cordis magna</i> (coronary or great cardiac vein)	Large vein of anterior portion of ventricles	Tissues of ventricles in region of apex	From apex in anterior longitudinal sulcus upward to coronary sulcus left to right atrium through coronary sinus
<i>Cordis media</i> (middle coronary vein)	Large vein of posterior portion of ventricles	Capillaries of ventricles and ventricular septum	From apex of heart along ventricles in longitudinal sulcus upward from apex to right atrium through coronary sinus
<i>Cordis parva</i> (small or rt. cardiac vein)	Small vein of right atrium and ventricle	Capillaries of right auricle and ventricle	From branches in right auricle and ventricle along coronary sulcus to right atrium through coronary sinus
<i>Coronaria ventriculi</i> (coronary vein of stomach)	Vein of stomach. Anastomoses with vv. gastro-epiploica and pylorica	Capillaries of upper portion of stomach	From right or left along lesser curvature of stomach to vv. portae or hepaticae near pylorus
<i>Costoaxillaris</i> (costo-axillary vein)	Vein draining blood from middle portion of first 6th or 7th intercostal spaces	Capillaries of upper intercostal spaces and veins	From middle portion of upper 6 vv. intercostales to v. thoracoepigastrica
<i>Cutaneae abdominis et pectoris</i> (subcutaneous abdominal and thoracic veins)	Veins in subcutaneous tissues of abdomen and thorax wall.	Capillaries of superficial tissues of body wall	Throughout subcutaneous tissue of body wall by anastomoses to veins of neck, axilla and anterior abdominal wall
<i>Cystica</i> (cystic vein)	Vein of gallbladder.	Capillaries of gallbladder.	From tissues of gallbladder downward to v. portae just below its entrance into liver.
<i>Deferentiales</i>	Veins of testes.	Capillaries of testes	From testes along ductus deferens to plexus vesicalis
<i>Digitales communes pedis</i> (common digital veins of foot)	Short veins on back of foot	Union of vv. digitales pedis dorsales and intercapitulares	From base of toes to venous arches of back of foot.
<i>Digitales dorsales propriae</i> (dorsal digital veins of hand)	Superficial veins of back of fingers. Anastomose freely with each other.	Capillaries of superficial tissues of fingers	From tissues of fingers proximally along fingers dorsally to hand, uniting to form vv. digitales volares communes.
<i>Digitales pedis dorsales</i> (dorsal digital veins of foot)	Veins of toes on dorsal surface.	Capillaries of toes	From tissues of toes to vv. digitales communes pedis at base of toes.
<i>Digitales plantares</i> (plantar digital veins)	Veins of toes on plantar surface.	From capillaries of toes	Along plantar surface of toes to foot to become vv. metatarsae plantares
<i>Digitales volares communes</i> (common digital vein of palm)	Superficial veins of palm of hand.	Capillaries of tissues of palm of hand.	From base of fingers to superficial venous arches of palm.

Name	Description	Origin	Distribution
Digitales volantes propriæ (palmar digital veins of hand)	Superficial veins of palmar surface of fingers. Anastomose freely with each other and dorsal veins	Capillaries of superficial tissues of palmar surface of fingers	Tissues of fingers along fingers to dorsal veins by vv. intercapitulates
Diploicæ (diploic veins)	Thin walled tubes in canals between the inner and outer skull surface. They have no valves except at mouth of vessels, form a network through the skull and are variable in distribution. Named from regions they drain	Bony tissue between internal and external skull surfaces	From bones of skull to venæ duræ matres and external veins of skull
Dorsalis penis (dorsal vein of penis)	Large vein of penis along midline of dorsum	Tissue of penis	Along dorsum of penis upward to pelvis between symphysis pubes and urogenital trigon into plexus pudendalis in front of bladder
Dorsales penis cutaneæ (superficial veins of penis)	Small veins of skin of penis	Capillaries of skin of penis	From superficial tissues of penis laterally upward to v. pudendus externa
Ductus venosus	Vein in liver functioning in fetal circulation, connecting v. umbilicalis and v. cava inferior	V. umbilicalis	From v. umbilicalis transversely through liver to v. cava inferior
Duodenales (duodenal veins)	Veins of duodenum	Walls of duodenum	From duodenum by anastomoses to vv. iliocecolicæ, colicæ media, and mesenterica superior
Epigastricæ superiores (superior epigastric veins)	Double veins of upper anterior abdominal wall. Anastomose freely with v. epigastrica inferior	Capillaries of upper anterior abdominal wall	From tissues of anterior abdominal wall along inner surface of m. rectus abdominus upward through diaphragm to form v. mammaria interna with v. musculophrenica
Epigastrica inferior (inferior epigastric vein)	Vein of lower anterior abdominal wall. Tributaries drain blood from paraumbilical veins and superficial tissues of testes	Capillaries of internal surface of lower anterior abdominal wall	From internal surface of lower abdominal wall along m. rectus abdominus, diagonally across abdominal wall to flow into v. ilica externa
Epigastrica superficialis (superficial epigastric veins)	Veins draining blood from superficial regions of lower half of anterior abdominal wall	Superficial tissues of lower portion of anterior abdominal wall	From superficial tissues of abdominal wall, downward with many anastomoses diagonally to v. femoralis just outside entrance to external femoral ring
Facialis anterior (anterior facial)	Superficial vein of face. Corresponds to arteria maxillaris externa. Drains blood from most of smaller superficial facial veins	From union of vv. angularis and nasales externæ at medial angle of eye	Beneath superficial muscles of face. Diagonally across face from nose to angle to jaw where it flows into v. facialis communis
Facialis communis (common facial vein)	Large vein of face beneath platysma	Union of vv. facialis anterior and posterior	From convergence of vv. faciales at angle of jaw to v. jugularis interna at level of hyoid bone
Facialis posterior (posterior facial vein)	Deep vein of face. Branches drain deep structures of face	Union of vv. temporales superficialis and media	From origin in front of ear downward through parotid gland behind ramus of mandible to angle of jaw where it forms v. jugularis interna
Femoralis (femoral vein)	Large vein of thigh.	Continuation of v. poplitea.	From posterior region of knee through m. abductor magna upward beneath m. sartorius across thigh through femoral ring to become v. ilica externa.

Name	Description	Origin	Distribution
Femoropoplitea (femoropopliteal vein)	Small superficial vein of dorsum of thigh and knee. Anastomoses with v. saphena magna.	Capillaries of superficial tissues in posterior region of knee.	From laterodorsal superficial tissues of knee transversely across and above knee through muscles to flow into v. poplitea
Frontalis (frontal veins)	Superficial vein of skull, anastomosing with temporalis.	Capillaries of anterior region of scalp.	Anterior region of scalp down anterior midline diagonally across forehead to left of root of nose where it forms v. angularis.
Gastricae breves (short gastric veins)	Short veins of fundus of stomach, usually 3 to 5	Capillaries of fundus of stomach.	From capillaries of fundus of stomach in gastrosplenic ligament to v. lienalis
Gastroepiploica dextra (right gastroepiploic vein)	Vein of lower portion of stomach.	Capillaries of stomach.	Along lower portion of greater curvature of stomach to unite with v. gastroepiploica sinistra. Flows into v. mesenterica superior.
Gastroepiploica sinistra (left gastroepiploic vein)	Large vein of upper portion of stomach	Capillaries of stomach.	Along greater curvature of stomach between it and spleen, unites with v. gastroepiploica dextra. Flows into v. lienalis.
Glutaea inferior (inferior gluteal vein)	Vein of lower region of hip. Anastomoses freely with v. glutaea superior.	Capillaries, gluteal and adjacent muscles	From tissues of hip through pelvic wall to inner surface, to flow into v. hypogastrica.
Glutaea superior (superior gluteal vein)	Vein of upper region of hip. Anastomoses freely with v. glutaea inferior.	Capillaries of gluteal and adjacent muscles	From tissues of hip through pelvic wall to inner surface to flow into v. hypogastrica.
Haemorrhoidales externae (external hemorrhoidal veins)	A plexus of veins on outer surface of rectum.	From internal plexus of rectum and veins of adjacent structures.	From outer surface of rectum to vv. pudendae internae, hypogastrica and mesenterica inferior by numerous branches
Haemorrhoidales inferiores (inferior hemorrhoidal veins)	Veins of lower region of rectum and anus.	From plexus haemorrhoidalis externus of outer wall of rectum.	From region of anus diagonally lateral beneath m. glutaea to v. pudendae internae.
Haemorrhoidales internae (internal hemorrhoidal veins)	A plexus of veins in submucosa of rectum	Tissues of rectum.	From inner wall of rectum through tissues of rectum by numerous branches to external plexus.
Haemorrhoidales mediae (middle hemorrhoidal veins)	Veins of middle region of plexus haemorrhoidalis externa	Plexus haemorrhoidalis externa and tissues of bladder, prostate and seminal vesicles.	From plexus of outer rectal wall laterally to v. hypogastrica.
Haemorrhoidalis superior (superior hemorrhoidal vein)	Largest vein of region of rectum.	Capillaries of rectum and plexus on lower anterior lateral surface of rectum.	Posterior to rectum upward through mesorectum to flow into v. mesenterica inferior.
Hemiazygos (hemiazygos vein)	Single vein of lower left thoracic wall. Drains blood from intercostal veins. Anastomoses with v. azygos.	Continuation of v. lumbalis ascendens sinistra above diaphragm.	From diaphragm along left of vertebral bodies to v. azygos at 6th to 7th intercostal space.
Hemiazygos accessoria (accessory hemiazygos vein)	Drains blood from intercostal spaces above level of 6th to 7th intercostal space.	Capillaries of upper intercostal spaces.	From upper intercostal spaces along left margin of bodies of vertebrae to level of 6th to 7th intercostal space where it enters v. hemiazygos.
Hepaticae (hepatic veins)	Short, large veins from liver to v. cava inferior. Vary in number from 2 to 4.	Tissues of liver.	From lobes of liver to v. cava inferior, just below inferior surface of diaphragm.

Name	Description	Origin	Distribution
Hypogastrica (internal iliac or hypogastric vein)	Large, short vein draining blood from pelvis.	Convergence of veins of internal pelvic organs and structures.	From posterior pelvic wall upward and anterior to v. iliaca externa at brim of pelvis.
Ileocolica (ileocolic vein)	Vein of mesentery of ascending colon.	Capillaries of intestine in region of union of ileum and colon.	From region of lower portion of ascending colon and ileum through mesentery to unite with vv. colicae dextrae to flow into v. mesenterica superior.
Iliaca communis (common iliac vein)	Large vein draining blood from pelvis and leg. Flow together to form v. cava inferior.	Union of vv. hypogastrica and iliaca externa.	Diagonally across pelvis from lateral region to meet in posterior midline.
Iliaca externa (external iliac vein)	Large vein from leg along anterior portion of rim of true pelvis. A continuation of v. femoralis	V. femoralis, at its entrance into pelvis	From v. femoralis behind inguinal ligament diagonally upward and backward to unite with v. hypogastrica to form v. iliaca communis.
Iliaca interna (see v. hypogastrica)			
Iliolumbalis (iliolumbar vein)	Vein of lower abdominal wall. Anastomoses to form collateral circulation with v. lumbalis ascendens	Capillaries of tissues of body wall in lumbar regions.	From walls of false pelvis diagonally across inner surface of ilium to flow into v. hypogastrica or v. iliaca communis.
Inter capitulares (intercapitular veins)	Veins of hand in tissues between fingers	Veins of fingers and tissues between fingers	Connect between bases of fingers volar and dorsal veins of hand
Intercavernous anterior and posterior (anterior and posterior intercavernous sinuses)	Unpaired blood channels connecting two cavernous sinuses, forming with them the circular sinus.	Layers of dura mater in region of hypophysis.	Anterior is in front and beneath hypophysis. Posterior is behind and beneath hypophysis.
Intercostales (intercostal veins)	Veins of intercostal spaces.	Capillaries of intercostal spaces.	From intercostal spaces to region along lower margin of ribs to vv. mammae interna, azygos and costoxillaris.
Intervertebrales (intervertebral veins)	Veins accompanying spinal nerves. Permit collateral circulation of venous plexuses of spinal cord	From plexuses of spinal column.	Between vertebrae and between internal and external venous plexuses of spinal column.
Jugularis anterior (anterior jugular vein)	Superficial vein of anterior region of neck. Pair anastomose freely with other and adjacent veins.		From chin upon superficial muscles laterally downward across neck to v. jugularis externa or subclavia.
Jugularis externa (external jugular vein)	Large superficial vein in lateral region of neck. Main branches are vv. capitales and jugularis anterior.	From union of facialis posterior and auricularis posterior.	Below ear across sternocleidomastoid muscle beneath platysma down neck to v. subclavia.
Jugularis interna (internal jugular vein)	Largest vein of head and neck. Receives veins from face, neck, thyroid and larynx. With jugularis externa and anterior corresponds to arteria carotis communis.	Arises from capillaries of brain and regions of pharynx and neck, as direct continuation of v. transversus.	From foramen jugulare, where it connects with bulbus v. jugularis superioris downward on lateral wall of pharynx to junction with v. subclavia to form v. anonyma.
Labiales posteriores (labial veins)	Correspond to vv. scrotales posteriores.	Tissues of labia.	From labia to v. pudenda interna.

Name	Description	Origin	Distribution
Labiales (superior and inferior) (superior and inferior labial veins)	Superficial veins of the lips. Anastomose with each other.	Capillaries of lips.	Tissues of lip to facialis anterior.
Lienalis (splenic vein)	Large vein draining blood from spleen and part of stomach.	Capillaries of spleen.	From spleen transversely across abdomen to head of pancreas where it forms v. portae with v. mesenterica.
Lingualis (lingual vein)	Vein of tongue corresponding to arteria lingualis. Anastomoses with vv. pharyngeae and thyroideae superior.	From tongue along lower jaw to facialis. Capillaries of tongue and sublingual regions.	From tongue along lower jaw to vv. facialis or thyroideae superiores.
Lumbales (lumbar veins)	Four or five veins of abdominal walls. Anastomose freely with each other.	Capillaries of walls of abdominal cavity.	From somatic tissues of abdomen posteriorly to v. cava inferior at various levels.
Lumbalis ascendens (ascending lumbar vein)	Vein parallel to v. cava inferior connecting lumbar veins.	Vv. Lumbales.	Along lateral border of spinal column through abdomen flowing into v. iliaca communis and continuing in thorax on right as v. azygos and on left as v. hemiazygos.
Mammaria interna (internal mammary)	Deep vein of chest draining blood from intercostal spaces. Double in the region in transversus covered by m. transversus thoracis and single above it.	Union of vv. epigastricae superiores and musculophrenicae.	Between 7th and 10th ribs, lateral margin of inner aspect of sternum, beneath pleura, behind cartilages of the 1st to 7th rib to v. anonyma dextra at its junction with anonyma sinistra.
Mediana antebrachii (median antebrachial vein)	Superficial vein of forearm running between vv. cephalica and basilica. Anastomoses with them.	Tissues of hand and forearm.	From superficial veins of hand up forearm to v. basilica below elbow.
Mediana cubiti	Short vein of forearm for collateral circulation between vv. basilica and cephalica.	Tissues of forearm.	From v. cephalica below elbow diagonally across forearm to v. basilica at elbow.
Mediastinales anteriores (anterior mediastinal veins)	Veins of mediastinal region. May flow together or flow into veins of other viscera.	Capillaries of mediastinal viscera.	From mediastinal region to v. anonyma.
Mediastinales posteriores (posterior mediastinal veins)	Drain blood from posterior mediastinal structures.	Capillaries of mediastinal structures.	From posterior mediastinal structures to v. azygos at level of 9th to 11th thoracic vertebrae.
Meningeae (meningeal veins)	Multiple veins. Numerous in the dura mater of brain, anastomosing freely with each other. Usually accompany arteries with 2 veins for each artery.	Meninges of brain.	From meninges to sagittalis superior, sinus cavernosus and internal maxillary vein.
Mesenterica inferior (inferior mesenteric vein)	Large vein from mesentery of colon. Receives veins from region of rectum.	Capillaries of colon and rectum.	Through mesentery of colon upward to v. lienalis or v. mesenterica superior.
Mesenterica superior (superior mesenteric vein)	Large vein from small intestine which flows into v. portae.	Capillaries of mesentery of small intestines.	From mesentery of small intestines upward to head of pancreas to unite with v. lienalis to form v. portae.
Metacarpeae dorsales (dorsal metacarpal veins)	Superficial veins of back of hand. Anastomose freely with each other.	Capillaries of hand.	Superficial tissues of hand along metacarpal bones to venous arches of back of hand.

Name	Description	Origin	Distribution
Metacarpæe volares (palmar metacarpal veins)	Deep veins on both sides of hand. Anastomose with each other.	Capillaries of hand.	Deep tissues of palm of hand along metacarpal bone to palmar arches.
Metatarsæe dorsales pedis (dorsal metatarsal veins)	Deep veins of back of foot.	Capillaries of deep structures of foot.	Along metatarsal bones toward ankle, uniting to form vv. tibiales anteriores.
Metatarsæe plantares (plantar metatarsal veins)	Deep veins of solar aspect of foot.	Deep tissues of foot and vv. digitales plantares.	Along metatarsal bones to ankles and plantar venous arches.
Musculophrenicæ (musculophrenic veins)	Veins of thoracic surface of diaphragm and lower thoracic wall.	Capillaries of thoracic surface of diaphragm and lower intercostal veins.	Along thoracic surface of diaphragm upward lateral to sternum to unite with vv. epigastricæ superiores to form v. mammaria interna.
Nasales externæ (external nasal veins)	Superficial veins of lower portion of nose.	Capillaries of lower portion of nose.	From tissue of nose to v. anterior facialis which they enter just below the eye.
Nasofrontalis (nasofrontal vein)	Short vein on each side of bridge of nose.	Capillaries in anterior of orbital cavity and region of frontal bone.	Between vv. supraorbitalis and angularis.
Obturatoria (obturator vein)	Vein draining blood from region of acetabulum and obturator foramen.	Capillaries of region of articulation of femur into pelvis.	Tissues of region of acetabulum and obturator foramen. Diagonally upward through tissues of region to enter pelvis on lateral aspect, diagonally backward and upward across pelvic wall to v. hypogastrica or ilia externa.
Occipitalis (occipital vein)	Superficial vein of occipital region. Anastomoses with posterior vertebral plexus.	Capillaries of occipital region.	From superficial tissue of occipital region, and posterior vertebral plexus downward behind ear to v. jugularis externa below ear.
Oesophageæ (esophageal veins)	Veins of esophagus.	Capillaries of esophagus.	From esophagus to v. azygos at level of 8th to 10th thoracic vertebrae.
Ophthalmica inferior (inferior ophthalmic vein)	Paired veins of floor of orbital cavity. Anastomose with superior ophthalmic veins.	Capillaries of lacrimal sac and eyelids.	From anterior of orbit between medial and inferior wall of orbit to cavernous sinus.
Ophthalmica superior (superior ophthalmic vein)	Paired veins of orbital cavity. Have no valves. Anastomose with facial vein and inferior ophthalmic vein.	Capillaries of region of ethmoid and lacrimal bones, eyelids and ocular bulb.	From medial palpebral commissure of eye to cavernous sinus.
Ovarica (ovarian vein)	Vein of ovary.	Capillaries of ovaries and uterine tube and adjacent structures which form plexus around artery.	From plexus around artery upward from ovary across pelvic brim to become v. spermatica interna.
Palatina (palatine vein)	Deep vein of face corresponding to arteria palatina ascendens.	Capillaries of deep tissues of neck.	Deep tissues along ramus of jaw to v. facialis anterior at angle of jaw.
Palpebrales inferiores (inferior palpebral veins)	Veins of region of lower eyelid.	Capillaries of region of lower eyelid.	From region of lower eyelid to v. facialis anterior.
Palpebrales superiores (superior palpebral veins)	Veins of region of upper eyelid.	Capillaries of region of upper eyelid.	From region of upper eyelid to v. facialis anterior.
Pancreaticæ (pancreatic veins)	Veins of pancreas.	Capillaries of pancreas.	From capillaries of tissues of pancreas by short veins which flow into v. lienalis at intervals.

Name	Description	Origin	Distribution
Pancreaticoduodenalis (pancreaticoduodenal vein)	Vein from duodenum and head of pancreas. Anastomoses freely with gastric veins	Capillaries of duodenum and portions of pancreas.	Along duodenum between it and pancreas, upward to v. mesenterica superior just below its union with v. lienalis.
Parotidea anterior (anterior parotid vein)	Vein of parotid gland.	Capillaries of parotid gland.	From tissues of parotid gland to v. facialis anterior which it enters above angle of jaw.
Parotidea posterior (posterior parotid vein)	Vein of posterior portion of parotid gland.	Capillaries of posterior portion of parotid gland.	Posterior portion of parotid gland, inferior to ear upward to union of v. temporalis superficialis with v. facialis posterior.
Parumbilicales (parumbilical veins)	Small veins in region of umbilicus connecting superficial and deep veins.	Superficial tissues of region of umbilicus	From superficial veins in umbilical region by anastomoses with vv. epigastricae to liver substance
Pericardicae (pericardial veins)	Veins of pericardium.	From capillaries of pericardium.	From pericardium to v. anonyma or to other veins of viscera which empty into it.
Peronaea (peroneal vein)	Deep vein of leg.	Veins of ankle and capillaries of tissues of leg.	From venous plexus in region of heel upward along lateral region of deep tissue to flow into v. tibialis posterior below knee.
Petrosus inferior (inferior petrosal sinus)	Paired blood channels in dura mater in temporal region	Groove between petrous portion of temporal bone and basilar portion of occipital	From petrous portion of temporal bone to superior jugular vein at its bulb.
Petrosus superior (superior petrosal sinus)	Paired blood channels in dura mater in temporal regions.	From region of petrous portion of temporal bone in the attached margin of tentorium cerebelli	Between vena cavernosus and vena transversus.
Pharyngeae (pharyngeal veins)	Veins of pharyngeal region. Vary in number, from the plexus pharyngeus. Anastomose with veins of external ear, deep muscles of pharynx, palate and dura mater.	From plexus on outer pharyngeal surface	From capillaries of pharyngeal region to v. jugularis interna or its adjacent branches at various levels.
Phrenica inferior (inferior phrenic)	Vein of abdominal surface of diaphragm.	Tissues of diaphragm.	Throughout abdominal surface of diaphragm to v. cava superior just below cava hiatus of diaphragm.
Phrenicae superiores (superior phrenic veins)	Paired veins of anterior wall of thorax, corresponding to arteriae pericardiophrenicae.	Capillaries of pericardium.	From diaphragm through thoracic cavity in front of root of lung on pericardium to v. anonyma.
Plantares laterales (lateral plantar veins)	Veins of sole of foot.	Venous arches of sole of foot.	Along lateral margin of sole of foot upward to form vv. tibiales posteriores with vv. plantares mediales.
Plantares mediales (medial plantar veins)	Veins of sole of foot.	Venous arches of sole of foot.	Along medial aspect of sole of foot upward to form vv. tibiales posteriores with vv. plantares laterales.
Poplitea (popliteal vein)	Large vein in posterior region of knee. Has parallel median and lateral concomitants.	Union of vv. tibiales.	From vv. tibiales below knee in middorsal line upward to become femoral vein as it enters m. adductor.
Portae (portal vein)	Collects blood from digestive tract and conveys it to the liver. Terminates in capillary formation in liver	Union of vv. mesenterica superior and lienalis.	From head of pancreas upward posterior to bile ducts to hilum of liver to divide into right and left branch to liver.

Name	Description	Origin	Distribution
Profundae clitoridis (deep veins of clitoris)	Vein of clitoris.	Tissues of clitoris.	From clitoris to v. pudenda interna
Profundae penis (deep veins of penis)	Vein of corpora cavernosa of penis. Branches anastomose freely with each other.	Capillaries of penis.	Above penis in crus penis. Flows into v. dorsalis penis at root of penis.
Profunda femoris (deep femoral vein)	Deep vein of thigh.	Capillaries of muscles of thigh.	From midregion of thigh upward beneath anterior muscles to v. femoralis
Pudendae externae (external pudic veins)	Veins draining blood from superficial regions of medial aspect of upper thigh	Capillaries of superficial tissues of lower abdomen, scrotum or labia	Superficial tissues of lower abdomen and scrotum or labia, transversely across upper region of thigh to v. femoralis.
Pudenda interna (internal pudic vein)	Vein of pelvic floor draining blood from pelvic walls and penis or clitoris.	From anastomoses with v. dorsalis penis or clitoridis below symphysis pubis.	From trigonum urogenitale along pelvic wall backwards and upwards to flow into v. hypogastrica.
Pylorica (pyloric vein)	Small vein of pyloric region of stomach. Anastomoses with other gastric veins	Capillaries of pyloric portion of stomach.	Along lesser curvature of stomach to v. portae near pylorus.
Radialis (radial vein)	Large deep vein on radial side of forearm.	Palmar arches of hand.	Palmar arches of hand along lateral side of forearm in deep tissues to unite with v. ulnaris at elbow to form vv. brachiales.
Rectus (straight sinus)	Single blood channel in layers of dura mater connecting superior and inferior sagittal sinuses.	At point of attachment of falx cerebri to tentorium cerebelli.	Between superior and inferior venous channel at base of skull.
Renales (renal veins)	Veins of kidney. Receive blood from veins of ureter. The v. spermatica interna flows into v. renalis on left.	From capillaries of kidneys by fusion of small vessels near hilum of kidney.	From hilus of kidney transversely across posterior abdominal wall to v. cava inferior.
Rete dorsale manus (dorsal venous rete of hand)	A network of veins on dorsal surface of hand at wrist.	Veins of dorsal surface of hands.	From vv. metacarpeae dorsales, flowing together and multiple anastomoses at wrist, becoming vv. basilica and cephalica.
Rete dorsale pedis (dorsal venous rete of foot)	A network of veins on back of foot at ankle.	Veins of dorsal surface of foot.	From vv. digitales pedis dorsales by multiple anastomoses to network of veins of ankle.
Sacralis lateralis (lateral sacral vein)	Vein of posterior pelvic wall. Forms plexus with v. sacralis media.	Capillaries of tissues of posterior pelvic wall.	From tissues of posterior wall upward laterally on pelvic surface of sacrum to flow into v. hypogastrica or iliaca communis.
Sacralis media (middle sacral vein)	Large vein of posterior pelvic wall. Forms plexus with v. sacralis lateralis.	Capillaries of tissues of posterior wall.	From tissues of pelvic wall in sacral region upward along sacrum in middle line to flow into v. hypogastrica or iliaca communis.
Sagittalis inferior (inferior longitudinal sinus)	Single blood channel between layers of dura mater at the base of the falx cerebri.	From regions of superior dura mater and skull.	Entire length of inferior free margin of falx cerebri.
Sagittalis superior (superior longitudinal sinus)	Single blood channel between layers of dura mater in sagittal plane. Triangular in shape.	Region of falx cerebri and anterior portion of skull cavity.	From crista galli of ethmoid bone along sagittal sulcus of frontal, parietal, and occipital bones into transverse sinus.

Table of Veins

Table of Veins

Name	Description	Origin	Distribution
Saphena magna	Large superficial vein of leg and thigh. Longest in body	Capillaries of superficial tissues of leg and thigh and veins of foot	Along medial aspect of leg from ankle upward across knee and thigh to enter femoral ring to flow into v femoris
Saphena parva (short saphenous vein)	Large superficial vein of back of leg	Superficial veins of foot and capillaries of tissues of leg	From ankle upward in middorsal line to above knee. Flows into v saphena magna
Serotales anteriores (anterior serotal veins)	Superficial veins of anterior region of serotum	Capillaries of superficial tissues of serotum	From anterior of serotum transversely across thigh to v pudenda externa.
Serotales posteriores (posterior serotal veins)	Veins of serotum. Correspond to vv labiales in female.	Capillaries of serotum, posterior portion.	From serotum upward laterally in perineum to pudenda interna in pelvic floor
Sigmoideae (sigmoid veins)	Small veins of region of sigmoid flexure of colon	Capillaries in region of sigmoid flexure	Tissues of sigmoid colon through mesentery to v mesenterica inferior
Spermatica interna (spermatic vein)	Consists of 2 or 3 anastomosing vessels surrounding a spermatica. Receives veins from ureters, peritoneum and kidney capsule	From testicular vein in male and ovarian vein in female	From brim of pelvis upward along post-rior abdominal wall to v cava inferior on right and v renalis on left
Sphenopalatina (sphenopalatine vein)	Vein draining deep structures of face and skull in nasal region	Capillaries of deep nasal regions	From nasal cavity through sphenopalatine foramen to pterygoid plexus in front of ear
Sphenoparietalis (sphenoparietal sinus)	Paired blood channels of dura mater, from sphenoparietal region	Capillaries of anterior temporal vein of diploe, middle meningeal and ophthalmomeningeal vein	Each side of skull, behind coronal suture, to anterior end of sinus cavernosus.
Stylomastoides (stylomastoid vein)	Corresponds to arteria stylomastodeus from middle and inner ear	Capillaries of mastoid region and middle ear structures	From mastoid and middle ear through stylomastoid foramen into facial canal behind ear to v facialis posterior
Subclavia (subclavian vein)	Large venous trunk to upper extremity. A continuation of v axillaris in region of clavicle. Main tributaries are vv transversa scapulae and colli	V axillaris and veins flowing into it from adjacent regions	Beneath clavicle across first rib, to form v anonyma with v jugularis interna.
Submental (submental vein)	Superficial vein of under portion of chin. Anastomoses with v lingualis and palatina	Capillaries of region of chin	From tissues of chin diagonally across chin to flow into v. facialis anterior or facialis communis below angle of jaw.
Supraorbital (supraorbital vein)	Vein of upper portion of orbital cavity.	Capillaries and superficial tissues in region of eye	From superficial tissues of region of eye through supraorbital foramen along lateral wall of orbital cavity to nose where it joins v nasofrontalis
Suprarenalis (suprarenal vein).	Vein of adrenal glands	Capillaries of adrenal glands	From tissues of adrenal glands to v cava inferior on right and vv renales on left.
Temporalis media (median temporal vein)	Superficial vein of lateral portion of skull. Anastomoses with vv temporalis superficialis and supraorbitalis	Lateral superficial plexus of skull.	From lateral superficial tissues of skull transversely downward from level of lateral canthus of eye through temporal muscle to join v. temporalis superficialis in front of ear
Temporalis superficialis (superficial temporal vein)	Vein of superficial tissues of skull. Anastomoses freely with v. frontalis.	Superficial plexus of roof of skull.	Tissues of roof of skull diagonally downward to join vv. temporalis media in front of ear.

Name	Description	Origin	Distribution
Testicularis (testicular vein)	Vein of testes.	Capillaries of testes and epididymis which form close plexus around artery.	From tissues of testes and epididymis and plexus from veins of these organs through inguinal canal to become v. spermatica interna
Thoracalis lateralis (long thoracic vein)	Long vein of lateral and anterior chest wall	Capillaries of muscles in anterior chest and mammary glands	Tissues of anterior chest muscles to v. axillaris with v. transversa colli
Thoracoepigastrica (thoracoepigastric vein)	Superficial vein of trunk to permit collateral circulation between veins of arms and legs and trunk	V. femoralis in inguinal region, and capillaries of superficial tissues of trunk.	Lateral wall of body from v. femoralis to v. thoracalis lateralis in axillary region below its union with v. axillaris.
Thymicae (veins of thymus)	Veins of thymus gland.	From capillaries of thymus gland	From thymus gland to v. anonyma
Thyreodea ima (thyroid ima)	Large, short vein from plexus thyreoidaeus	Plexus of thyroid	From middle portion of plexus thyreoidaeus downward anterior to trachea to v. anonyma sinistra
Thyreodeae inferiores (inferior thyroid veins)	Paired veins from plexus thyreoidaeus. Anastomose freely with thyreodeae superiores	Plexus thyreoidaeus and regions of trachea, esophagus and larynx	From thyroid plexus to v. jugularis interna at junction with subclavia
Thyreodeae superiores (superior thyroid veins)	Two veins from superior portion of thyroid. Receive blood from vv. sternocleidomastoidea and laryngea	Capillaries of thyroid	From tissues of thyroid to v. jugularis interna at level of larynx, or to v. facialis communis
Tibiales anteriores (anterior tibial veins)	Deep veins of anterior aspect of leg.	From union of vv. metatarsae dorsales pedis and capillaries of tissues of leg.	From dorsum of foot upward beneath m. tibialis anterior upward to knee, passing backward to flow into v. poplitea.
Tibiales posteriores (posterior tibial veins)	Deep veins of back of leg	Union of vv. plantares and laterales and mediales in region of heel and capillaries of deep tissues of leg	From ankle upward in median portion of deep tissues of posterior aspect of leg to flow into v. poplitea below knee
Transversa colli (transverse cervical vein)	Drains blood from supraspinous region of scapula and neck	Capillaries of supraspinous region of scapula and neck.	From supraspinous region of scapula diagonally across shoulder to v. axillaris with transversa scapulae
Transversa faciei (transverse facial vein)	Superficial facial vein running directly upon masseter muscle and behind parotid gland	Capillaries of middle portion of face.	From tissues of middle portion of face, transversely across face to v. facialis posterior in front of ear
Transversa scapulae (transverse scapular vein)	Large vein of dorsal surface of scapula.	Capillaries of tissues of dorsal surface of scapula	From tissues of dorsal scapular surface, two trunks on each side of scapular spine across shoulder to v. subclavia
Transversus (lateral sinus)	Paired blood channels between layers of dura mater of base of skull. Cylindrical in shape.	Posterior region of skull cavity.	From internal occipital protuberance medially and inferiorly into internal jugular vein at jugular foramen.
Ulnaris (ulnar vein)	Large deep vein of medial side of forearm.	From palmar arches of hand	From palmar arches of hand upward in deep tissues along ulnar side of forearm to form v. brachialis with v. radialis at elbow.
Umbilicalis (umbilical vein)	Vein carrying arterial blood from placenta to fetus.	Placental tissues.	Along umbilical cord through umbilicus to liver and ductus venosus.

Name	Description	Origin	Distribution
Urethrales (urethral veins)	Veins of corpus cavernosum urethrae.	Capillaries of urethra and adjacent regions	From structures of urethra to plexus pudendalis behind symphysis pubis to v. pudenda interna.
Uterinae (uterine veins)	Veins carrying blood from uterus.	From tissues of uterus through plexus uterovaginalis.	From lateral margin of uterus in plexus uterovaginalis laterally to v. hypogastrica.
Uterovaginales (uterovaginal veins)	Plexus of veins around vagina at lateral margin of uterus.	Tissues of vagina and uterus.	From lower regions of uterus and vagina by multiple anastomoses to plexus pudendalis and v. ovarica
Vertebrales externi anteriores and posteriores (anterior and posterior external vertebral plexuses)	Plexuses on external surfaces of spinal column.	From tissues of vertebrae from vv. intercostales and intervertebrales along anterior and posterior aspects of spinal column. Branches flow into vv. vertebrales interni.	From branches from tissues of spinal column and cord longitudinally in canal.
Vertebrales interni (internal vertebral veins)	Plexuses of veins running within spinal canal, the length of the canal.	Capillaries of vertebrae and tissues of spinal cord.	From foramen magnum. Empty into v. occipitalis and plexus basilaris superiorly and vv. sacrales inferiorly.
Vertebralis (vertebral vein)	Vein draining blood from plexus venosi vertebrales, v. occipitalis, deep muscles of neck and plexus vertebralis externi. Corresponds to cervical portion of arteria vertebralis.	From vena occipitalis and capillaries of veins of spinal canal and deep muscles of neck.	Foramen magnum downward lateral to arteria vertebralis through foramina transversaria of 1st, 6th or 7th cervical vertebra to external jugularis externa.
Vesicales (vesicular veins)	Veins of urinary bladder.	Tissues of bladder and plexus vesicalis	From plexus vesicalis at base of bladder to v. pudenda interna.

Dietetics

Food Tables¹

100 CALORIE PORTION TABLE

Foodstuffs	Weight		P., Gm.	F., Gm.	C., Gm.	Water, Gm.	P., Cal.	F., Cal.	C., Cal.	Vitamins			Minerals		
	Gm.	Oz.								A	B	C	Cal- cium (Ca), Gm.	Phos- phorus (P), Gm.	Iron (Fe), Gm.
Breads, etc.:															
Bread, 1 thick slice	35.3	1.35	3.41	0.23	20.40	14.12	14.1	2.1	83.7	*	++	*	0.009	0.58	0.0008
White, 1 thick slice	27.1	1.31	3.37	0.36	19.75	13.10	13.8	5.6	81.0	+	+	— to +	0.010	0.033	0.00034
Whole wheat, 1 thick slice	39.7	1.40	3.85	0.36	18.83	15.25	15.8	3.4	81.2	++	++	— to +	0.010	0.072	0.00065
Zwieback, 3 pieces	23.2	0.82	2.27	0.30	17.09	1.34	9.3	21.4	70.0	—	— to +	—	0.006	0.026	0.00023
Flour, white, pastry, 3 tbs.	27.7	0.93	3.41	0.30	20.20	3.63	14.0	2.8	82.8	—	++	—	0.009	0.025	0.0007
Flour, whole wheat, 2 3/4 tbs.	27.1	0.95	3.74	0.52	19.50	3.10	15.3	4.1	80.0	+	++	—			
Cereals, dry:															
Cornflakes, 1 1/4 cups	27.1	0.96	1.49	0.41	21.95	3.06	6.1	3.8	90.2	+	++	—	0.005	0.052	0.00055
Cornmeal, 2 1/4 cups	27.1	0.97	2.52	0.52	20.70	3.06	10.1	4.8	84.0	+	++	—	0.006	0.035	0.00022
Cornstarch, 3 tbs.	27.1	0.96	—	—	24.4	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	0.006	0.039	0.0003
Farina, 2 tbs	26.9	0.97	2.85	0.37	20.50	2.72	11.7	3.4	84.0	—	—	—	0.017	0.099	0.00096
Grape-nuts, 3 tbs	26.3	0.95	3.03	0.26	20.30	2.80	12.0	2.0	85.4	—	—	—	0.003	0.027	0.00025
Maccaroni, 1 1/4 cups	27.2	0.96	3.59	0.26	20.55	2.80	14.7	2.3	83.0	—	—	—	0.006	0.039	0.0003
Oatmeal, 2 1/4 tbs.	24.8	0.88	4.00	1.64	16.75	1.81	16.4	15.3	68.7	— to —	++	—	0.003	0.027	0.00025
Puffed rice, 1 1/4 cups	26.2	0.93	2.16	0.07	21.9	8.9	9.1	0.6	90.0	—	++	—	0.011	0.089	0.0012
Rice, raw, 2 tbs	27.8	0.97	2.22	0.08	22.0	3.42	9.1	0.7	90.2	+	++	—	0.006	0.025	0.0004
Shredded wheat, 1 biscuit	26.8	0.95	2.7	0.37	20.78	2.18	11.1	3.5	85.4	+	++	—			
Tapioca, pearl, 2 1/2 tbs.	27.5	0.97	0.11	0.03	24.18	3.14	0.5	0.3	99.2	+	++	—			
Graham crackers, 6 or 7 small	23.3	0.82	2.33	2.19	17.18	1.26	9.6	20.4	70.4	+	++	—			
Soda crackers, 5.	23.5	0.83	2.30	2.14	17.20	1.39	9.4	19.6	70.5	+	++	—			

++ indicates that the food contains the vitamin.

+++ indicates that the food is a good source of the vitamin.

++++ indicates that the food is an excellent source of the vitamin.

* indicates that the food contains no appreciable amount of the vitamin.
e p edible portion a p. as purchased.

¹Boynton, *Cyclopedia of Medicine, Surgery, and Specialties*, F. A. Davis Company.

100 CALORIE PORTION TABLE—Continued

Foodstuffs	Weight		P., Gm.	F., Gm.	C., Gm.	Water, Gm.	P., Cal.	F., Cal.	C., Cal.	Vitamins			Minerals		
	Gm.	Oz.								A	B	C	Cal- cium (Ca), Gm.	Phos- phorus (P), Gm.	Iron (Fe), Gm.
Dairy Products:															
Butter, 1 tbs	12.6	0.45	0.13	10.70	—	1.38	0.5	99.5	—	+++	—	*	0.002	0.092	0.00003
Cheese, American, 1 1/4 in cube	22.0	0.78	6.30	7.85	0.66	6.94	25.0	73.0	2.0	++	*	*	0.204	0.154	0.00028
Cheese, cottage, 3 1/2 tbs	89.0	3.12	18.50	0.89	3.80	64.10	76.0	8.3	15.6	+	*	*			
Cheese, full cream, 1 1/2 in cube	23.0	0.82	5.95	7.85	0.55	7.96	24.2	73.0	2.2	++	*	—			
Cream, "20 per cent," 4 tbs	51.4	1.81	1.28	9.50	2.31	37.74	5.2	88.4	9.5	+++	++	— to +			
Cream, "40 per cent," 2 tbs	25.3	0.90	0.57	10.12	0.76	12.28	2.3	94.2	3.1	+++	++	— to +	0.022	0.017	0.00008
Milk:															
Buttermilk, 1 1/2 cups	275	9.70	9.30	1.29	13.20	250	34	12	54	+	++	— to +	0.289	0.266	0.0007
Condensed, sweetened, 1 1/2 tbs	30	1.06	2.4	2.5	16.2	8.1	10	23	67	+++	++	+	0.177	0.138	0.0003b
Evaporated, unsweetened, 3/4 tbs	59.0	2.08	5.8	5.4	6.3	40.25	24	50	38	+++	++	— to +			
Skim, 1 1/2 cups	255	9.4	9.0	0.75	13.7	231	37	56	17	++	++	— to +	0.311	0.245	0.00064
Whole, scant 3/4 cup	140	4.9	4.6	5.6	7.0	122	18.9	51.7	25.6	+++	++	— to +	0.167	0.129	0.00033
Fats:															
Cottonseed oil, 1 tbs.	10.7	0.5	—	10.7	—	—	—	100	—	— to +	—	—			
Crisco, 1 tbs.	11.3	0.4	—	10.7	—	0.6	—	100	—	— to +	—	—			
Lard, 1 tbs.	11.3	0.4	—	10.7	—	0.6	—	100	—	— to +	—	—			
Oleo, 1 tbs.	12.9	0.42	0.15	10.6	—	0.7	0.6	99.5	—	— to +	—	—			
Fish:															
Haddock, e p., generous serving	135.5	4.8	23.3	0.4	—	111	93.7	3.8	—	— to +	++	*	0.025	0.267	0.0013
Oysters, a p., 3/4 cup	107	7	11.83	2.56	6.52	174	48.7	23.8	26.8	++ to +	++	— to +	0.103	0.305	0.0087
Salmon, canned, 1/2 cup	49.7	1.76	10.82	6.02	—	31.6	44.3	56.0	—	+	*	*	0.011	0.124	0.0006

100 CALORIE PORTION TABLE—Continued

Foodstuffs	Weight		P., Gm.	F., Gm.	C., Gm.	Water, Gm.	P., Cal.	F., Cal.	C., Cal.	Vitamins			Minerals		
	Gm.	Oz.								A	B	C	Cal- cium (Ca), Gm.	Phos- phorus (P), Gm.	Iron (Fe), Gm.
Fruits:															
Apples, fresh, 1 large ...	157	5.6	0.63	0.78	22.1	132	26	73	90.5	+	+	++	0.011	0.019	0.0005
Apricots, dried, 7 halves ...	35.1	1.24	1.65	0.35	21.9	73	63	23	90	++	+	++	0.023	0.041	0.0005
Banana, 1 small ...	99	3.5	1.28	0.6	21.7	74	53	55	89	++	+	++	0.009	0.031	0.0006
Blackberries, canned, 1 cup ...	168	6.0	2.2	1.7	18.3	145	9.0	15.6	75.2				0.029	0.057	0.001
Cantaloupe, e. p., average serving ...	245	8.9	1.47	—	22.8	222	6.4	—	93.4	++	++	++	0.041	0.037	0.0007
Cherries, canned, ½ cup	109	3.9	1.21	0.11	23.1	84	4.3	1.0	94.5	++	++	+	0.030	0.034	0.0004
Chaulmiquia, e. p., 2 cups	211	7.5	0.84	1.26	20.8	188	3.5	11.7	81.4	+	+	+	0.038	0.024	0.0002
Dates, dried, e. p., 1 or 2	28.1	1.0	0.6	0.8	23.6	4	2.5	7.5	90.2	+	++	+	0.018	0.016	0.0005
Eggs, dried, e. p., 1½ or 2	30.8	1.1	1.32	0.1	22.8	5.8	5.4	0.8	93.6				0.050	0.035	0.0009
Grapes, e. p., 1 medium bunch ...	100.5	3.6	1.3	1.6	19.3	77.7	5.4	15.0	79.3	+	++	+	0.019	0.031	0.0003
Grapefruit, ¼ ...	207	7.3	1.7	0.44	21.7	181	6.9	4.1	88.5	+	++	++	0.043	0.041	0.0006
Lemons, e. p., 3 large	221	7.8	2.2	1.5	18.8	197	9.1	14.3	77.0	+	++	++	0.080	0.049	0.0013
Oranges, e. p., 1 large	189	6.7	1.5	0.38	21.8	164	6.2	3.5	89.8	++	++	++	0.085	0.040	0.0004
Peaches, canned, 3 halves	206	7.3	1.4	0.21	22.25	182	5.9	2.0	91.5	++	+	++	0.033	0.049	0.0006
Peaches, fresh, e. p., 2 large.....	239	8.5	1.7	0.24	22.4	213	6.8	2.2	91.8	++	+	+	0.038	0.057	0.0007
Pears, canned, 3 halves...	128	4.5	0.38	0.38	23.1	104	1.6	3.5	94.5	+	+	+	0.019	0.033	0.0004
Pears, fresh, 1 large....	154	5.4	0.92	0.77	21.7	129	3.8	7.2	89	+	+	+	0.023	0.040	0.0005
Pineapple, canned, 1 slice	63.5	2.24	0.25	0.44	23.1	39.2	1.0	4.1	94.9	++	++	++			
Pineapple, fresh, 2 in. slice	227	8.0	0.9	0.7	21.8	201	3.7	6.3	89.5	++	++	++	0.041	0.063	0.0011
Prunes, dried, e. p., 3 or 4	32.4	1.14	0.7	—	23.7	7.2	2.8	—	97.2	++	++	—	0.017	0.034	0.001
Raisins, ¼ cup.....	31.4	1.1	0.72	0.94	21.5	4.6	3.0	8.7	88.1	—	+	—	0.020	0.041	0.0007

100 CALORIE PORTION TABLE—Continued

Foodstuffs	Weight		P., Gm.	F., Gm.	C., Gm.	Water, Gm.	P., Cal.	F., Cal.	C., Cal.	Vitamins			Minerals		
	Gm.	Oz.								A	B	C	Cal- cium (Ca), Gm.	Phos- phorus (P), Gm.	Iron (Fe), Gm.
Fruits (continued):															
Raspberries, black, 1¼ cups	146	5.2	2.5	1.5	18.4	123	10.2	13.6	75.7	•	•	+++			
Rhubarb, e. p., 1 quart	423	15	2.5	3.0	15.3	399	10.4	27.5	62.7	•	•	+	0.190	0.131	0.004
Strawberries, e. p., 1½ cups	252	8.9	2.5	1.5	18.6	227	10.3	14.0	76.2	+	+	+++	0.103	0.070	0.002
Watermelon, e. p., large serving	324	11.4	1.3	0.65	21.7	300	5.3	6.0	89.0	+	+	+	0.035	0.010	
Grape juice, ½ cup	132	4.7	0.52	—	24.2	106	2.1	—	90.0	+	+	+	0.011	0.011	0.00030
Orange juice, 1 cup	233	8.2	—	—	24.4		—	—	100	++	++	+++	0.067	0.037	0.00046
Meat:															
Beef, liver, e. p., average serving	75.1	2.66	15.3	3.4	1.3	53.5	62.8	31.4	5.3	+	+	•	0.009	0.165	0.002
Loin medium fat, e. p., small serving	38.1	1.35	7.05	7.7	—	23.2	28.9	71.2	—	+	+	—	0.004	0.077	0.001
Round medium fat, e. p., small serving	47.8	1.7	9.7	6.5	—	31.2	39.7	60.4	—	+	+	—	0.006	0.104	0.0015
Lamb, leg, e. p., small serving	43	1.5	8.25	7.1	—	27.4	33.8	66	—	—	+	•	0.005	0.089	0.0012
Pork, bacon, medium fat, e. p., 2 or 3 slices cooked	15	0.53	1.48	10.1	—	3.0	6.1	93.7	—	—	+	+	0.003	0.050	0.0007
Ham, fresh, e. p., small serving	30.2	1.06	4.62	8.72	—	15.1	19.0	81.2	—	—	+	+			
Ham, smoked, e. p., boneless, small serving	30.6	1.08	4.56	8.73	—	12.2	18.7	81.2	—	—	+	+			
Sausage, a. p., 1 small	21.4	0.76	2.8	9.4	0.24	8.6	11.4	87.7	1.0	—	+	+			
Veal, outfit, average serving	64.4	2.27	13.1	5.0	—	45.5	53.6	46.1	—	—	+	+	0.008	0.141	0.0019

100 CALORIE PORTION TABLE—Continued

Foodstuffs	Weight		P., Gm.	F., Gm.	C., Gm.	Water, Gm.	P., Cal.	F., Cal.	C., Cal.	Vitamins			Minerals			
	Gm.	Oz.								A	B	C	Cal- cium (Ca), Gm.	Phos- phorus (P), Gm.	Iron (Fe), Gm.	
Miscellaneous:	Eggs, whites . . .	191	6.4	23.5	0.36	—	156	96.5	3.4	—	—	—	*	0.021	0.025	0.0002
	Whole, e. p., 1¼. . .	63	2.2	9.32	6.62	—	42.45	38.2	61.6	—	++	to	*	0.042	0.113	0.0019
	Yolks, 1½	26.6	0.94	4.18	8.87	—	13.15	17.1	32.5	—	++	++	*	0.036	0.139	0.0023
	Gelatin, 3 tbs	27.3	0.93	24.3	0.03	—	—	99.8	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Mayonnaise, 1 tbs.	11.3	0.40	0.14	10.7	0.03	0.6	99.5	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Soup, celery, canned, ¾ cup	182	6.4	3.8	5.1	9.1	161	15.6	47.2	32.3	—	++	++	—	0.065	0.054	—
Soup, tomato, canned, 1 cup	245	8.7	4.4	2.2	13.7	220	18.1	25.1	56.3	—	—	—	—	0.088	0.073	—
Nuts:																
Almonds, e. p., 10 to 15	14.9	0.53	3.14	8.21	2.58	0.72	12.9	77.1	10.5	+	++	+	*	0.036	0.070	0.0008
Peanuts, e. p., 20 to 25	17.7	0.63	4.57	6.85	4.33	1.63	18.8	63.6	17.7	+	++	+	*	0.013	0.071	0.0004
Peanut butter, a. p., 2 tbs	15.9	0.56	4.66	7.40	2.70	1.00	16.1	68.8	11.1	+	++	+	*	—	—	—
Walnuts, e. p., 10 to 15	13.8	0.45	2.80	8.77	2.23	0.35	9.4	81.6	9.1	+	++	+	*	0.012	0.050	0.0003
Poultry:																
Fowl, ½ serving	43.4	1.5	8.37	7.07	—	27.9	34.3	65.7	—	—	to +	+	*	0.005	0.090	0.0012
Sugar:																
Granulated, 1½ tbs., 5 tps	24.4	0.86	—	—	24.4	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vegetables:																
Asparagus, fresh, 20 large stalks	435	15.4	7.85	0.87	14.4	410	32.2	8.1	59.1	++	++	+	*	0.100	0.017	0.0044
Beans, baked, canned, 1½ cups	75	2.7	5.1	1.9	13.1	51.6	21	18	62	+	++	+	*	—	—	—
Beans, dried 2 tbs.	28.2	1.0	6.35	0.51	16.8	3.6	26.1	4.7	69.1	+	++	+	*	0.45	1.33	0.002

100 CALORIE PORTION TABLE—Continued

Foodstuffs	Weight		P., Gm.	F., Gm.	C., Gm.	Water, Gm.	P., Cal.	F., Cal.	C., Cal.	Vitamins			Minerals		
	Gm.	Oz.								A	B	C	Cal- cium (Ca), Gm.	Phos- phorus (P), Gm.	Iron (Fe), Gm.
Vegetables (continued):															
Beans, fresh, string, 2¼ cups	232	8 1	5.4	0.70	17.4	207	22.1	6.5	71.4	++	++	++	0.107	0.121	0.0026
Beans, dried, lima, 2 lbs.	279	9 8	5.65	0.42	18.3	29	20.8	3.8	75.7	++	++	++	0.022	0.056	0.002
Beets, fresh, e. p., 3 to 5 cups	211	7 4	3.4	0.21	20.5	135	13.8	2.0	84	+	+	+	0.556	0.075	0.0012
Cabbage, e. p., 1 small, 5 cups	313	11 2	5.0	0.94	17.4	284	20.4	8.8	71.5	++	++	++	0.141	0.091	0.0034
Carrots, e. p., 5 medium	215	7 6	2.4	0.89	19.7	190	10	8	82	++	++	++	0.120	0.099	0.0013
Cauliflower, a. p., 1 small	312	11	5.6	1.6	15.1	288	23	15	62	++	++	++	0.384	0.190	0.0019
Celery, e. p., 4 to 5 small bunches	540	19	5.6	0.54	19.0	510	24	5	71	+	+	+	0.421	0.199	0.0027
Corn, green, e. p., 1½ cup	100	3 54	2.8	1.2	19.0	75.4	11.5	11.2	75	++	++	+	0.008	0.103	0.0008
Eggplant, ¾	350	12	4.15	1.07	17.8	325	17	10	73	++	++	+	0.039	0.119	0.0018
Lentils, dried, 2½ lbs.	28	1 0	7.2	0.29	16.6	2.4	20.4	2.6	58	++	++	++	0.039	0.123	0.0002
Lettuce, e. p., 2 heads	505	18	6.1	1.5	14.7	479	24.9	14.2	60.3	++	++	++	0.217	0.212	
Mushrooms, e. p., 20 to 25 small	216	7 5	7.6	0.9	14.7	190	31	8	60.2	++	++	++	0.037	0.231	
Onions, e. p., 5 medium	202	7 15	3.23	0.61	20.0	177	13.2	5.6	81.9	++	++	++	0.069	0.091	0.0012
Parsnips, e. p., 2 to 3	151	5 35	2.42	0.76	20.4	125	9.9	7	83.5	++	++	++	0.089	0.115	0.0009
Peas, green, ¾ cup.	97 6	3 45	6.85	0.5	16.5	73	28.2	4.5	67.5	++	++	++	0.027	0.124	0.0017
Potato, boiled, 1 medium	103	3 4	2.6	0.10	21.4	78	10.5	0.89	97.8	++	++	++	0.017	0.058	0.0015
Potato, raw, 1 medium	118	4 16	2.6	0.12	21.7	92	10.6	1.1	89	++	++	++	0.015	0.036	0.0004
Potato, sweet, ½ medium	79 6	2 81	1.43	0.57	21.9	54.9	5.9	5.3	89	++	++	++	0.176	0.133	
Rutabagas, 1½ cups	288	8 1	3.1	0.45	20.2	212	12.7	4.4	83	++	++	++			
Sauerkraut, 1½ cups	363	12 8	6.15	1.83	13.8	322	25.2	17.2	56.6	++	++	++			
Spinach, cooked, 2 cups.	174	6 15	3.7	7.1	4.5	156	15	66.3	13.5	++	++	++			
Spinach, fresh, a. p.	412	14 6	8.7	1.24	13.4	380	35.4	11.5	54.8	++	++	++	0.276	0.280	0.0148

100 CALORIE PORTION TABLE—Continued

Foodstuffs	Weight		P., Gm.	F., Gm.	C., Gm.	Water, Gm.	P., Cal.	F., Cal.	C., Cal.	Vitamins			Minerals		
	Gm.	Oz.								A	B	C	Cal- cium (Ca), Gm.	Phos- phorus (P), Gm.	Iron (Fe), Gm.
Vegetables (continued):															
Squash	211	7.5	3.0	1.1	19.3	186	12.3	9.8	79	++	•	•	0.038	0.061	0.0013
Tomato, canned, a p., 1½ cups	178	6.3	5.2	0.86	17.3	167	21.3	8	70.8	++	++	+++ to +++			
Tomato, fresh, a. p., 5 small	433	15.3	3.9	1.73	16.9	408	16	16.1	69.1	++	++	+++	0.048	0.113	0.0017
Turnip, 2 cups, diced.	245	8.65	3.2	0.48	19.9	220	13	4.5	81.5	— to +	++	++	0.157	0.118	0.0012

CHART OF RECOMMENDED DAILY ALLOWANCES FOR SPECIFIC NUTRIENTS¹

References to Table on Page App. 85

These are tentative allowances toward which to aim in planning practical diets. They can be met by a good diet of natural foods, this will also provide other minerals and vitamins, the requirements for which are less well known.

- * Per Kg.
- ① 1 mg. thiamine = 333 I. U.; 1 mg. ascorbic acid = 20 I. U. (1 I. U. = 1 U. S. P. unit).
 - ② Less may be required if provided as vitamin A; greater if obtained as provitamin carotene.
 - ③ Infant needs increase from month to month. Amounts given are for approx 6-18 mos. Amounts protein and calcium needed are less if from breast milk.
 - ④ Vitamin D undoubtedly necessary for older children and adults. If not available from sunshine, should be provided probably up to minimal amounts recommended for infants.
 - ⑤ Allowances based on middle age for each group (as 2, 5, 8, etc.) and for moderate activity.

¹ Committee on Foods and Nutrition of the National Research Council.

Chart of Recommended Daily Allowances for Specific Nutrients **COMMITTEE ON FOODS AND NUTRITION OF THE NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL**

	Calories	Protein	Calcium	Iron	Vitamin A ②	Thiamine (B ₁) ①	Ascorbic Acid (C) ①	Ribo- flavin	Nicotinic Acid	Vitamin D
		gms.	gms.	mg.	I.U.	mg.	mg.	mg.	mg.	I.U.
Man (70 Kg.)										
Fairly active.....	3000	70	0.8	12	5000	1.8	75	2.7	18	
Very Active	4500					2.3		3.3	23	④
Sedentary	2500					1.5		2.2	15	
Woman (56 Kg.)										
Fairly active.....	2500	60	0.8	12	5000	1.5	70	2.2	15	
Very active.....	3000					1.8		2.7	18	④
Sedentary.....	2100					1.2		1.8	12	
Pregnancy (Latter half).	2500	85	1.5	15	6000	1.8	100	2.5	18	400-800
Lactation	3000	100	2.0	15	8000	2.3	150	3.0	23	400-800
Children to 12 yrs.										
Under 1 year③.....	100*	3-4*	1.0	6	1500	0.4	30	0.6	4	400-800
1 to 3 years.....	1200	40	1.0	7	2000	0.6	35	0.9	6	
4 to 6 years④.....	1600	50	1.0	8	2500	0.8	50	1.2	8	
7 to 9 years.....	2000	60	1.0	10	3500	1.0	60	1.5	10	④
10 to 12 years	2500	70	1.2	12	4500	1.2	75	1.8	12	
Children over 12										
Girls 13 to 15 years	2800	80	1.3	15	5000	1.4	80	2.0	14	④
16 to 20 years. . .	2400	75	1.0	15	5000	1.2	80	1.8	12	
Boys 13 to 15 years. . .	3200	85	1.4	15	5000	1.6	90	2.4	16	④
16 to 20 years.....	3900	100	1.4	15	6000	2.0	100	3.0	20	

See notes on page App. 84.

Vitamin Tables

(Summary of Vitamins Significant in Human Diet)

Vitamin	Chief Functions	Results of Deficiency	Characteristics	Good Sources	Daily Allowances Recommended
VITAMIN A Antixerophthalmia vitamin Provitamin, carotene	Promotes growth Maintains normal infection-resistance of tissues Proper functioning of visual purple	<i>Mild.</i> Retarded growth Respiratory infections of several types Disturbed gastro-intestinal tract Skin dries, shrivels, thickens, sometimes pustule formation Night blindness <i>Severe</i> Xerophthalmia, a characteristic eye disease, and other local infections	Fat soluble Not destroyed by ordinary cooking temperatures Is destroyed by high temperatures when oxygen is present Marked capacity for storage in the liver	Animal fats butter cheese cream egg yolk whole milk. Fish liver oil Liver Vegetables 1 green leafy, esp. escarole, kale, parsley 2 yellow esp. carrots. <i>Artificial</i> Concentrates in several forms Irradiated fish oils.	<i>Adults:</i> 5000 I U. <i>In pregnancy:</i> 6000 I U. <i>In lactation:</i> 8000 I U. <i>Children:</i> 2000 to 5000 I U. <i>Infants:</i> 1500 I U.
THIAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE Vitamin B ₁ Antineuritic vitamin	Important role in carbohydrate metabolism. Promotes tonicity of digestive tract Promotes appetite. Helps maintain healthy nerves	<i>Mild:</i> Loss of appetite Impaired digestion of starches and sugars Colitis Constipation or diarrhea Emaciation. <i>Severe:</i> Nervous disorders of various types. Loss of co-ordinating power of muscles Beriberi Paralysis in man. Polyneuritis in pigeons	Water soluble. Not readily destroyed by ordinary cooking temperature Destroyed by long exposure to heat and oxidation Sensitive to alkali Limited capacity for storage in the body.	Widely distributed in plant and animal tissues but seldom occurs in high concentration, exception in brewer's yeast. Other good sources are: Whole grain cereals Peas, Beans Oranges Glandular—heart, liver, kidney Many vegetables and fruits Nuts. <i>Artificial:</i> Concentrates from yeast Rice polishings Wheat germ.	<i>Adults:</i> 10-1.6 mg. <i>In pregnancy:</i> 1.3 mg. <i>In lactation:</i> 1.7 mg. <i>Children:</i> 0.7 to 1.8 mg. <i>Infants:</i> 0.4 to 0.5 mg.

Vitamin	Chief Functions	Results of Deficiency	Characteristics	Good Sources	Daily Allowances Recommended
RIBOFLAVIN Vitamin B ₂ Vitamin G	Normal growth Prevention of cheilosis	Impaired growth Lassitude and weakness Cheilosis Glossitis	Water soluble Alcohol soluble Not destroyed by heat in cooking unless with alkali. Unstable to light	Eggs Green vegetables Liver Kidney Meat Milk Wheat germ Yeast, dried Enriched foods	<i>Adults:</i> 1 4 to 2 5 mg. <i>In pregnancy:</i> 2 0 mg <i>In lactation:</i> 2 5 mg <i>Children:</i> 1 to 2 mg. <i>Infants:</i> 0 4 to 0 9 mg.
NIACIN Nicotinic acid Nicotinamide Antipellagra vitamin	Normal functioning of gastro-intestinal tract Growth promotion Prevents skin lesions Prevents pellagra	Pellagra Gastro-intestinal disturbances Mental disturbances Black tongue (in dogs)	Water soluble Not destroyed by heat, light, air or alkali	Yeast Glandular meats Fish Legumes Whole grains Enriched foods	<i>Adults:</i> 17 to 21 mg <i>In pregnancy:</i> 15 mg <i>In lactation:</i> 15 mg <i>Children:</i> 8 to 21 mg. <i>Infants:</i> 6 to 7 mg.
VITAMIN B₁₂ Cyanocobalamin	Produces re-nur-sion in pernicious anemia	Anemia.	Soluble in water or alcohol.	Liver Kidney Dairy products.	
VITAMIN C Ascorbic acid Cevitamic acid Antiscorbutic vitamin	Essential for normal growth for nutrition of bone, teeth, gums. Increased resistance to infections. Antiscurvy Promotes healing of wounds	<i>Mild:</i> Lowered vitality, resistance to infections, affects structure of fibrous tissues Joint tenderness Susceptibility to dental caries, pyorrhea and bleeding gums. <i>Severe:</i> Hemorrhage Anemia Scurvy	Soluble in water, glycerine, or alcohol Easily destroyed by oxidation, heat hastens the process Lost in cookery unless container is airtight, more readily affected in alkaline than in acid medium Lost in storage if exposed to air, less lost at low temperature Retained in canning if process excludes air (as commercial canning), in quick freezing process. Stored in the body to a limited extent.	Abundant in most fresh fruits and vegetables, especially citrus fruit and juices, tomato and orange. <i>Artificial:</i> Ascorbic acid Cevitamic acid	<i>Adults:</i> 70 to 75 mg <i>In pregnancy:</i> 100 mg <i>In lactation:</i> 150 mg <i>Children:</i> 35 to 100 mg <i>Infants:</i> 30 mg. The infant diet is likely to be deficient in vitamin C unless orange or tomato juice or other form is added.

Vitamin	Chief Functions	Result of Deficiency	Characteristics	Good Sources	Daily Allowance Recommended
VITAMIN D Irradiated ergosterol Calciferol	Regulates the utilization of calcium and phosphorus in the development of bones and teeth Normalizes blood. Antirachitic. Some authorities think its greatest benefits are in the first 21 years of life.	<i>Mild:</i> Interferes with utilization of calcium and phosphorus in bone and teeth formation. Irritability Weakness <i>Severe:</i> Rickets, may be common in young children Osteomalacia in adults.	Soluble in organic solvents Relatively stable under refrigeration. Stored in liver. Often associated with vitamin A.	Butter Egg yolk Fish liver oils Fish having fat distributed through the flesh, salmon, tuna fish, herring, sardines Liver Oysters Yeast and foods irradiated with ultraviolet light. Formed in the skin by exposure to sunlight. Artificially prepared forms	<i>Adults:</i> None except in pregnancy. <i>In pregnancy:</i> 400 I.U. <i>In lactation:</i> 400 I.U. <i>Children:</i> 400 I.U. <i>Infants:</i> 400 I.U.
VITAMIN E Alpha tocopherol Antisterility vitamin	Normal reproduction in rats Prevention of muscular dystrophy in rats	Sterility in rats Placental failures Muscular atrophy in experimental animals	Fat soluble. Stable to heat.	Lettuce and other green, leafy vegetables	Not known
VITAMIN K Menadione Antihemorrhagic vitamin Blood-coagulation vitamin	Normal clotting of blood Aids in prothrombin production	Anemia Hemorrhage Prolonged coagulation of blood.	Fat soluble. Not destroyed by heat, air or moisture	Alfalfa Green, leafy vegetables. Liver Associated with vitamin C in foods.	Not known except for infants. 1 mcg

Anatomical and Physiological Emergencies

Convulsions

Type	History	Clonic or Tonic	Pulse	Breathing	Color	Muscles	Pupils	Pathology	Treatment
1. Epilepsy.	Previous history of "fits" occurring principally at night. Patient gets an "aura."	Generalized tonic type	Pulse is rapid	Respirations are rapid, deep and stertorous	Blue. Patient may become very cyanotic.	Rigid in tonic and in clonic origin	Pupils are contracted and occur so early of unequal size.	Deficient oxygenation of brain areas. Increased cerebral activity and intracranial pressure. Great accumulation of lactic acid within tissues	Prevent the patient from injuring himself, or from falling face on floor with pillow, etc. Use no stimulant.
2. Eclampsia	Occurs in toxemia of pregnancy in ante partum and post partum stages	Prolonged tonic convulsions are characteristic with the whole body in a state of rigidity. Both tonic and clonic types may occur.	Pulse is rapid and becomes thrifty	Respirations are rapid and shallow	Blue. Patient may become very cyanotic.	Rigidity of the body sets in. Extremities are fixed. General tonic spasm of body may be followed by clonic spasms for approximately 4 minutes	Pupils may be dilated and may be of unequal size	Hypertension. Degeneration of kidney and liver. Rapid gain of weight.	Control convulsions. Give proper antenatal care for toxemia of pregnancy. Control of diet, elimination and prevention of hypertension
3. Apoplexy.	Usually sequel to cerebral hemorrhage. May be result of vascular disease. Occurs usually after age of 40 years	Usually tonic. May be limited to different areas, or to one side of the body.	Pulse is strong and of a bounding quality	Respirations are deep and stertorous	Red. Skin has a florid and flushed appearance.	Spastic in tonic usage with hemiplegia. One side of body shows paralysis. Other is normal.	Pupils are unequal in size	Hemorrhage in intracranial areas. Arteriosclerosis	Keep the patient absolutely quiet with an icecap to head. No stimulants
4. Hysteria.	Usually, onset is not sudden. Is accompanied by laughter and by crying. Scurry may be more prolonged than epileptic.	May be of the stimulation types and take on those of epilepsy. Usually are of the tonic nature.	Pulse is normal. Shows no definite changes unless slightly rapid due to excitement.	Respirations may become rapid	No change in color of skin	Rigidity or relaxed as the victim wishes to demonstrate	Pupils are normal and react to light. Muscles of eye resist when forced opening is attempted.	Patient seldom loses consciousness but not in an area where an injury may follow. Highly reactive to suggestion.	Inhalation of NH ₄ OH. Ice water dashed upon the face. Scurry is over usually when the audience disappears.

CONVULSIONS—Continued

Type	History	Clonic or Tonic	Pulse	Breathing	Color	Muscles	Pupils	Pathology	Treatment
5. Carbro-spinal Meningitis	May be primary condition or may be some complicated disease.	Spasm of Oph-thalmic character (body in arched position). Extremities continually rigid.	Characteristic very slow pulse.	Respirations rare of Cheyne-Stokes nature.	Pupils constricted. Face is flushed with elevated temperature. Skin hot and dry.	Extension and arching of body. Legs and arms are too rigid to return to normal position.	Photophobia or supersensitive to light, with strabismus of simple or complicated forms.	Inflammation of the spinal cord. Ophthalmosis.	Spinal tap. Stereocera. Symptomatic treatment. Keep quiet.
6 Tetanus	After injury—deep wound—tetanus bacillus. Gunshot wound.	Tonic convulsions to coma. Clonic.	Rapid pulse to weak (from the even of battle).	Rapid, labored to irregular.	Clonic convulsions.	Constant rigidity. Cramps may not appear for 24 hrs after symptoms.	Pupils may be unequal. Eyes are fixed.	Tetani unites with cells and nerve fibers to the point of degeneration in brain, and the medulla.	Antitoxin.
7. Catalepsy.	Tendency to hold any position by maintaining flexibility in mobility in definite period. Form of muscular anesthesia in which position of part of body is apparently unknown or inflexible.	Tonic with a prolonged stage of sustained immobility in muscles after muscles are placed.	Pulse is weak but perceptible.	Respirations shallow. Labored.	No definite change in color.	Fixed and rigid. Muscles will maintain any position for an indefinite period.	No dilatation. Eyes stare. Nervousness to light.	Catalepsy manifested from convulsions.	Provide rest. Careful watching of patient to see that nervous effect may come from prolonged fixity.
8. Uremic Convulsions.	Curdton usually accompanied by chronic uremia, nephritis or chronic cardiac conditions. Marked edema noted.	Clonic (mild) to severe forms of muscle jerking.	Pulse rapid weak. Muscles are rigid (tends to inappreciability).	Respirations are slow and stertorous.	Skin is pale dry, scaly and has wax appearance.	Tonic and clonic.	Pupils may be "pin point."	Arterial hypertension. Albuminuria suppression of urine. Visual disturbance. Detached retina.	Measures to reduce high blood pressure. Diaphoretic and diuretic remedies. Bed rest.
9. Diabetic Convulsions	Diabetes mellitus hyperglycemia acidosis.	Clonic and Tonic	Pulse rapid weak to irregular.	Deep breathing, rapid with extreme effort.	Dry skin. Very soft, cyanotic convulsion.	Tonic and clonic.	Eye balls soft. Clonic attacks are frequent.	Generalized convulsions. Kidney congested. Degeneration in islets of Langerhans.	Use of insulin. Dietetic. Care of skin. Bed rest.

Dislocations

Type	History	Pathology	Muscles	Complications	Treatment	Strapping and Support	Differentiation
1. Neck.	Caused by violent twists or fall upon the head or diving into pool.	Bilateral dislocation. Severe spinal cord. Death follows. Nerve injury caused by tension or displacement. Permanent. Torticollis and limited neck motion.	Torticollis. Muscles spastic on uninjured side. Injured side are relaxed.	Swains of cord. Pressure on cord causing predisposal to recurrence of dislocation, permanent torticollis, paralysis death.	Keep patient in recumbent position in hyperextension of the neck. Reduction by leverage and not by manual traction. Keep traction by collar or plaster cast.	Reduction done by leverage. Application of plaster or rigid collar which must be worn until recovery of the ligaments to prevent recurrence.	Unilateral dislocation produces torticollis with head tilted on side and chin tilted away from displaced vertebrae. Reduction aids in complete disappearance of torticollis.
2. Back.	Sudden and violent twisting of the back—thrown from a horse or from lifting too great a load.	Cervical dislocation—Paraplegia may occur. Respiratory failure or ascending myelitis. Dorsal dislocation. Urinary infection.	Affected side relaxed, uninjured side spastic. Muscle spasm holds back in rigidity with severe pain when any movement is made.	Damage to cord. Incomplete paraplegia. Failure to replace results in kyphosis deformity. Weakness and arthritis.	Do not allow patient to sit up or to be turned. Prepare patient for cast and brace. Control the pain. Watch for deformities. Weakness and arthritis.	Treat as for fracture. Transport in prone position on rigid stretcher. Keep the body in hyperextension with cast or brace.	Compression fracture of first lumbar vertebrae is the most common injury of the spine. Decided excursion of the ilium (noted when the back is extended or flexed) is corrected. No crepitus. Discoloration, swelling, and persistent pain in muscle.
3. Shoulder	Avulsion force was from behind—head of the humerus lies just below the coracoid process. Direct force upon the flexed elbow. Head of humerus is placed in front and lower than the axilla.	Rupture of tendon. Injury to circumflex nerve or brachial plexus. Disability. Injury to axillary vessels. Greater tuberosity (coracoid). Acromion processes fractured.	Muscle tension in the biceps muscle. Triceps muscle immobilized, may be slightly rigid.	Chronic arthritis. Cartilage displacement. Complete loss of function. Recurrences if a repeated injury or improper or inadequate mobilization after the first injury.	Kocher method of Replacement 1. Flex elbow to a right angle and against body with elbow against body. Rotate arm outward until forearm points away from body. 2. Keep elbow and arm (lower arm) flexed on a right angle position to the long axis (or horizontal) of the body. 3. Arm is directed obliquely inward and the hand placed on the opposite shoulder so that reduction or replacement is complete. Immobilize by sling. X-ray is necessary.	Kept in sling with elbow against body. Rotate arm outward until forearm points away from body. Repeated recurrence of dislocation of the shoulder may be common.	Dislocation of shoulder is corrected when the hand (unassisted) can be placed upon the opposite shoulder. Repeated recurrence of dislocation of the shoulder may be common.
4. Elbow.	In childhood between ages 8 to 12 years. Child falls upon the outstretched hand. Produces hyperextension of the elbow.	Elbow swollen. Held midway between flexion and extension. Head of radius is felt rotating behind humerus.	Tension in biceps muscle. Muscle ossification at the elbow.	Arthritis in joint. Muscle tissue ossification. Recurrence of dislocation.	Apply splint. Immobilize elbow until replacement can be made. Treat symptomatically.	Supinate the forearm. Make traction forward and downward on the forearm until radius and ulna slip back into position.	The ability to acutely flex the elbow when dislocation is satisfactorily reduced.

DISLOCATIONS—Continued

Type	History	Pathology	Muscles	Complications	Treatment	Strapping and Support	Differentiation
5. Wrist.	Caused by the hyperextended hand or by severe blows upon the dorsal portion of the wrist.	Dislocation of Semilunar bone. Flexion of wrist is blocked by displaced bone. Usually results in a permanently weak wrist.	Muscles of back of hand tense. Usually marked swelling in area of the sprain.	Permanent pain, weakness and limitation of motion. Flexion limited. Displaced bones may have to be removed by surgical methods.	Surgical removal of displaced bone if unable to replace it. Support by splint or strapping.	Apply traction upon hand. Put firm pressure of the thumb upon the displaced bone.	Flexion of the wrist with slight limitations of motion and manifestation of weakness will indicate satisfactory reduction of the wrist.
6. Hand	Most frequent in thumb due to forced hyperextension of the thumb or finger	Head of metacarpal bone is wedged between flexor tendons (may necessitate an operation).	Marked muscle tension	Deformity and permanent disability unless successful reduction is made	If persistent the phalanx or thumb and then flex it. Use adhesive strapping.	Hyperextension of thumb as local pressure is made—thereby re- placement is effected. Very early reduction is necessary.	Displacement of the thumb is the most frequent injury of the hand. Swelling, discoloration, and deformity (without point tenderness) are present
7. Hip.	If posterior by indirect violence upon head of femur. If anterior by violent hyperabduction.	Injury to capsular and surrounding tissues of capsule of the acetabulum.	Posterior dislocation—hip is held rigidly flexed. Adduction, inward rotation and flexion of the thigh. Anterior dislocation—hip is movable in all directions and external rotation. Knee flexed.	Torn tendons and ligaments. Fracture of the neck of femur	1 Symptomatic for discomfort. 2 Spinning—since fracture is frequently a sequel. 3 Shock treatment. 4 Preparation for reduction of the dislocation	Board or rigid splint. Keep limb in slight elevation unless fracture is imminent	Reduction will be complete when flexion with extension and adduction of the thigh are possible.
8. Knee.	After violent fall or force upon knee.	Torn ligaments. Traumatized muscles of patellar and popliteal area. Loss of synovial fluid after rupture of bursa.	Rigid with pain. May include slight to marked swelling. Echinomosis—slight or marked.	Disability and deformity. Permanently suffered knee when synovial fluid is lost.	Splint as for fracture of femur and lower leg. Symptomatic (to relieve discomfort). Treat for shock.	Board or rigid splint. Keep knee and limb in slight elevation unless fracture is present.	The depression adjacent to the patella is diminished and complete flexion of the knee is restored.

DISLOCATIONS—Continued

Type	History	Pathology	Muscles	Complications	Treatment	Strappings and Support	Differentiation
9 Ankle.	From violence of undue weight or twisting upon the knee.	Production of scar tissue and contractures, which produce prolonged restriction of motion. Usually a short period of disability and then satisfactory recovery.	Rigid with pain. May include swelling and discoloration (may be delayed).	Fractures—Minor or Major as determined by accident. Temporary or permanent disability.	Hot and cold compresses. Gentle massage on adjoining area.	Allow no use (fracture may be present). X-ray for fracture. Immobilize the foot on a pillow or a rigid splint.	Satisfactory reduction is made when the ankle can be displaced within a right angle.
10 Foot.	Force of violent nature upon plantar flexor of foot. Misstepping.	May include a compound dislocation of the ankle. Slight to increased amount of trauma and strain upon all soft tissue of foot.	Tense, and including marked swelling and discoloration.	Fracture of ankle. Weakness of midtarsal arch.	Hot and cold applications and reduction of swelling. Slight massage. Watch for ecchymosis.	Pillow splint or rigid splint as for fractures. Watch for swelling and cyanosis in part.	Satisfactory reduction is made when the displaced astragalus (projecting on the back of the foot) has been leveled.
11 Clavicle.	May be due to a heavy blow or fall upon the side of the shoulder.	Posterior dislocation causes pressure on structures at base of neck. Rupture of sternoclavicular ligament.	Muscles are hypertrophied. Results if prolonged.	Increased deformity and insecurity of movement of shoulder. Prolonged disability.	Symptomatic. Slight massage. Adhesive strapping. Sling for four weeks.	In recumbent position with small narrow sand bag between scapulae. Posterior Dislocation—press shoulders backward. Make traction on arm as it is held abducted at right angle—Clavical returns to position.	Complete reduction corrects the deformity at the sternoclavicular joint, no crepitus is present. Stretched ligaments and torn muscles are manifested by swelling, discoloration, and generalized pain. Shoulder has secure movement.
12 Jaw.	The too wide opening of the mouth, for example in yawning, laughing or eating.	Capsule of Glenoid fossa is too loose. Muscles are soft. Tendons and chronic displacement of jaw becomes locked beneath maxillary prominence.	Muscles spastic. Later become flaccid.	Embarrassment in the unexpected occurrence of fractures in muscles. Pre-disposes infection.	Symptomatic treatment. Replacement by pressure on operators thumbs up on molars until normal placement in the mandibular cavity.	Replacement. Jaw bandage (supporting).	Anterior dislocation manifests partly opened and locked jaws with the teeth projecting forward. Complete reduction will restore the jaw for normal occlusion.

Fractures

Type	History	Pathology	Complications	Hemorrhage	Color of Area	Treatment	Transportation
1. Simple	Fall or accident.	A complete fracture with no fragments comminuting.	Pressure on the blood supply Malunion. Osteomyelitis	Subcutaneous or capillary.	Slight to marked increase in edema.	Spint before preparation for transportation. Reduction (depending upon skill of operator).	In spint.
2. Compound	Fall or accident	Injury where either one or both fragments are through the skin.	Infection. Hemorrhage. Shock.	May or may not include hemorrhage.	Slight to marked increase in edema.	Immediate debridement in the field and further treatment if elective.	Cover with sterile dressing. Maintain traction. (Thomas spint.)
3. Greenstick	Fall or accident (In children)	Fracture is incomplete but there is bowing of the bone	Complete fracture. Deformity	Probably no hemorrhage will occur	Discoloration may be slight. If any, it may be marked.	Spint for preparation for transportation. Location of the fracture and place in cast.	Spint.
4. Comminuted	Injury due to crushing blow.	Bone is broken into two or more fragments	Malunion. Unstability. Infection.	Hemorrhage will occur in area of injury	In area of deep wound. Discoloration is delayed.	Spint before transportation. Reposition of fracture and immobilization. Repairs open reduction.	Spint and traction.
5. Impacted	Crushing force causing fracture. Fragments telescoped	One fragment is jammed into another	Deformity. Loss of function. Pain. Osteomyelitis	Hemorrhage will occur in area of injury.	Discoloration according to extent of injury. May be delayed.	Traction must be made after reduction and proper bandage applied. Traction in place.	Spint and traction.
6. Transverse and 7. Spiral	Sudden twisting violence exerted upon extremity	Fracture line across the bone. Fracture through the bone or around it	Malunion. Loss of function. Shock. Infection of bone	Hemorrhage from area of fracture	Same as compound fracture.	According to the site Spint and traction	Traction and immobilization
a. Fracture of Skull	From a fall or blow upon the skull.	In Vertex with little or no intracranial damage. Linear fracture may be overlooked. In Base serious compression in brain. Compression may lead to vital cranial nerves	Paralysis of limbs. Infection. Contusion of brain	Clefs on the skull. Extent and nature determined by location of incision of pressure upon the brain.	Linear Fractures may be slight and not marked. Boiling blood from mouth and ears	Place in dorsal recumbent position. Watch for infection. Allow skull base fractures to bleed. Limit fluids.	Place on rigid stretcher. Keep flat. Keep patient quiet.
b. Fracture of Neck	Diving into pools. Vertebrae. Accidents.	Break extends through body of vertebrae or the laminae.	Death. Paralysis (total or partial).	No hemorrhage noted in the tissues	No change in color of the skin	Keep neck in hyperextension. Place rolled blanket under shoulders. Minor fracture needs traction for 5-6 weeks. Major with cord injury cast or necessary. Rigid immobilization. Improvement for 10-12 months	Patient must not move. Consideration to neck and head hyperextended. Restraint if necessary. Rigid immobilization for rigidity.

FRACTURES—Continued

Type	History	Pathology	Complications	Hemorrhage	Color of Area	Treatment	Transportation
a. Fracture of Neck	Occurs after accident, knife fall and other accidents	Usually crushing body of vertebrae.	Paralysis and shock depending upon the location of the fracture.	No hemorrhage in surrounding tissues.	No change in color of the skin.	Extreme care in preparation and transportation. Rigid support. Place in hyperextension. Rigid stretcher or improvisation.	Place and secure in prone position. Keep patient in hyperextension. Rigid stretcher or improvisation.
d. Fracture of Coccyx	Falling into sitting position.	Fracture may be from region or from tip of coccyx.	Constant pain. Abscesses may develop. Osteomyelitis.	No hemorrhage in surrounding tissues.	No change in color of the skin.	Hot sits bath. Rest in bed. If not cured then operate (coccygectomy).	Carry patient on rigid stretcher. Keep in dorsal recumbent position.
e. Fracture of Pelvis	From a blow or crushing force	Bone impairment. Involvement of sacral ligaments and lacerated muscles	Rupture of bladder and rectum. Deformity and permanent sprain of pelvic joints	Same as in compound fracture. Discoloration may be delayed	Same as in compound fracture. Discoloration may be delayed	Keep in dorsal recumbent position. Keep body extended. Reduction of fragments. Symptomatic treatment	On rigid stretcher in prone position. Keep body extended.
f. Fracture of Femur or Thigh	Epiphyseal separation in endocrine subjects. Trauma. Violence in lower parts.	Bone and nerve injury. Paralysis and permanent disability.	Deformity and shortening of the limb, where an epiphyseal separation is present. Sovereignty of nerves and blood vessels. Paralysis and gangrene	Same as in compound fracture. Discoloration may be delayed.	Same as in fracture of femur.	Spint to leg and body. Keep patient in prone position. Watch for shock.	Use rigid stretcher. Keep patient in prone position until ready for reduction.
g. Fracture of Hip	Usually found in elderly people	Fracture through neck or through trochanter or both	Loss of function. Deformity and shortening.	Hemorrhage, but not in large amounts	Echymosis but it may be delayed	Traction (Russell) Smith Peterson Nail.	Place in Thomas Splint as improved.
h. Fracture of Ankle (Potts Fracture)	From a sudden or forceful wrenching of the foot. Impairment of lower end of tibia and fibula.	Fracture of the lower ends of the fibula and tibia. Foot is displaced outward. Impairment of tibia, vessels, etc., from trauma.	Dislocation and sprains may occur simultaneously.	Same as in compound fracture. Discoloration.	Slight or marked areas of ecchymosis	Immobilize immediately by pillow splint or rigid splint	Keep limb well supported with slight elevation
i. Fracture of Humerus	Result of a twisting force or blow upon upper arm.	Injury to the osseous structures. Trauma and lacerations of tissues, if compound fracture.	Severance of nerves and blood vessels. Temporary deformity.	Slight increased fracture. Discoloration.	Slight or marked areas of discoloration.	Immobilize immediately by splint or sling (weight of arm and shoulder the necessary traction)	Keep arm in sling or splint.
j. Fracture of Forearm and Collar Fracture	Result of a twisting force upon the lower arm or wrist or from a blow or fall exerted upon the arm in preventing the body from falling.	Fracture and displacement of distal end of the radius. Tip of styloid process of ulna broken off. Backward displacement of radius.	Dislocation and sprains may be included. Trauma and swelling of tissues.	Slight increased fracture. Discoloration.	Slight to marked.	Rigid splint, arm support with a sling.	Place in a sling after splinting.

Poisons and Poisoning

Drug or Poison	"Lethal Dose" (Minimal)*	Symptoms of Poisoning	Emergency Measures	Supportive and Follow Up Treatment	Pathology
Acetanilid. Acetone. Amin. Antipyrine.	5-10 gr. 6 cc. 6 drams. 15-30 gr.	1. Skin cold and clammy and temperature subnormal. Cyanosis noted. 2. Weakness, dizziness. 3. Respirations shallow, slow dyspnoic. 4. Heart weaker with collapse and death.	1 Empty stomach by a gastric lavage. 2 Artificial respiration. 3 Oxygen by respiration. 4 Stimulants: Caffein; digitalis ammonia. Antidote—Oxygen.	1. Keep patient in recumbent position. 2. Keep quiet. 3. External heat. 4 Blood transfusion as emergency, or as is necessary.	Affects heat center. Temperature sub-normal. Formation of methemoglobin which depresses the cerebral and medullary centers. Mental sluggishness.
Acids (Corrosive). Acetic. Hydrochloric. Nitric. Picric. Sulfuric.	• 1 dr to 4 dr. 2 drams. 1 dram.	1. Mouth and throat whitish, swollen and burning with pain. 2. Dysphagia, nausea and increased thirst. "Coffee ground" vomitus. 3. Pupils contracted. 4. Severe weakness. 5. Swelling of mouth, pharynx with increased edema and closure. 6. Respirations shallow and labored.	1. Counteragents or use antacids: such as magnesia, milk of magnesia, lime water, soda bicarbonate, soap solution. 2. Demulcents and vegetable oil (if not oil). Albumin: White of egg. Antidote—Alkalies and sodium or potassium carbonate.	1. Keep the patient at rest. Apply external heat. 2 Morphine for discomfort. 3 Atropine for excessive secretion. 4. Avoid the use of alkaline carbonates and marked with liberate CO ₂ and produce more damage. 5 When poisons are corrosive avoid stomach tube treatments. Caustics—use acetic acid with equal parts of water. No emetics—no lavages.	Lips and tongue are soft and corroded. Tissues will tear under gentle manipulation. Ulcers and contractions of the gastroenteric areas.
Acids, Cont'd Boric (Boric Acid).	•	1. Patient complains of headache with nausea, vomiting, diarrhea 2. Skin is cold, clammy, diaphoretic 3. Fine bright red rash. 4. General weakness, cardiac failure and collapse.	Gastric lavage.	Provide therapy for the symptoms as they develop Treat for shock.	Excessive damage to kidney tissues.
Acids, Cont'd Carbolic. Creosol. Creosote. Eucal. Phenol	1 dram to 4 drams. • 1 dram.	1. Mouth and upper respiratory tract are corroded. Dysphagia 2. Coffee ground vomitus. 3. Pulse is rapid, weak, respirations are shallow and labored.	1 Gastric lavage with caution 2. Magnesium or sodium sulfate. 3 Milk, white of egg, soap solution, lime water. Avoid alcohol and glycerine. 4 Artificial respiration to supply oxygen if necessary. Antidote—Sodium or magnesium sulfate as a gastric and instillation.	1. Keep patient quiet and in recumbent position. 2. Apply external heat and keep cold compresses. 3 Treat for shock 4 Morphine for pain 5 Stimulants—Caffein, strychnine. 6 Treat edema with atropine sulfate.	1 Shrunken patches about the mouth. 2. Destruction of lining of gastro-intestinal tract 3. Paralysis of respiratory tract.

* Not determined.

† "Lethal Dose," from *De Re Medicina*, pages 280 to 291, Eli Lilly Co., Indianapolis, Indiana.

POISONS AND POISONING—Continued

Drug or Poison	"Lethal Dose" (Minimal)†	Symptoms of Poisoning	Emergency Measures	Supportive and Follow Up Treatment	Pathology
Acids, Cont'd. Carbonic Acid.	*		1 Artificial respiration 2 Introduction of oxygen by respirator. Antidote—Oxygen	1 Continue giving oxygen. Keep patient in fresh air if weather permits. 2 Treat for shock—external heat and massage of limbs. 3 Stimulants—Caff. am., ammonia.	Overstimulates respiratory center.
Acids, Cont'd. Hydrocyanic (Prussic Acid).	1 grain to 2 grains	1 Poison in smaller amounts. 2 Headache, mental confusion and weakness. Pulse weak, slow and uninterpretable. 3 Respirations forced, labored. 4 Spasms of face and throat. 5 Pupils dilated. Eyes glassy and bulging. Larval amount of poison. Patient has convulsions and death follows due to paralysis of heart and respiratory center.	Rapid team work 1 Empty stomach by lavage immediately with hydrogen peroxide 3% or potassium permanganate 1 to 500 2 Antidote—Hydrogen peroxide 3 Lavage of potassium permanganate. Inhalation of amyl nitrite.	1 Artificial respiration started immediately. 2 Avoid irritant inhalations. 3 Keep patient in recumbent position and apply external heat. Shock treatment. 4 Very careful supervision for recurrence of symptoms. 5 Treatment. Re-ventilation if necessary if patient shows signs of collapse.	Depressant action upon the protoplasm of the cells of the respiratory center. It stains its bright arterial color in the veins.
Acids, Cont'd. Oxalic Acid.	1/4 dram to 3 grains.	1 Severe gastrointestinal irritation and intense pain in upper gastrointestinal tract. Intense thirst and vomiting. 2 Pulse weak, thready. Pupils dilated and opaque. 3 Shivering and cyanosis. 4 Muscles of face twitching. 5 Convulsions, coma and collapse and death.	Avoid lavage. Induce vomiting. Give lime in any form immediately. In ravenous doses of calcium chloride. Antidote—Magnesia or chalk.	1 Keep patient quiet and in recumbent position. 2 Give salts of sodium and avoid potassium since soluble oxalates are formed. 3 Avoid alkalies and alkali carbonates or bicarbonates because soluble poisons will be formed.	Stomach tissues blacken, after extensive necrosis and sloughing. Peritonitis. Pleuritis.
Aconite. Aconitine.	4 grains. 1/10 grain.	1 Tingling sensation in the mouth and upper gastrointestinal tract. 2 With excessive flow of saliva or patient is very restless, dizzy. 3 Pulse is slow, and later irregular, very rapid. 4 Respirations are slow, shallow, irregular. 5 Skin is cold and cyanotic. 6 Pupils contracted and then dilated—eyes staring. 7. Patient is syncope and lies in prostration, coma until death.	1 Wash stomach with tannic acid taken by mouth. 2 No emetics or lavages unless specified. Antidote—Tannic acid or 10 to 30 put in water or charcoal.	1 Keep patient flat in bed. 2 Artificial respiration and oxygen if necessary. 3 External heat to body and ice compresses to head. 4 Give plaster for acute pain in epigastrium. 5 Continue stimulants as directed. 6 Give 5 grains of Mg SO ₄ —to drastic purging. 7. Close observation.	Depresses respiratory center. Respiratory failure.

* Not determined.

† "Lethal Dose," from De Ra Medicina, pages 290 to 291, Eli Lilly Co., Indianapolis, Indiana.

POISONS AND POISONING—Continued

Drug or Poison	"Lethal Dose" (Minimal)†	Symptoms of Poisoning	Emergency Measures	Supportive and Follow Up Treatment	Pathology
Alcohol. Ethyl. Acetic.	3¼ ounces to 7 ounces	Face is red, bloated, lips are swollen. Skin becomes red and bloated. Vents enlarged. Inebriety. Stupor. Tremor. Excitement. Rapid pulse—Systolic blood pressure high. Low rapid respiration. Subnormal temperature. Coma and convulsive seizures.	Antidote—Apoporphine if patient is irritable. Gastric lavage. Stimulating emetic. Hypnotic sprays of ammonia. Coffee enema.	1 "Moderate drinking is the nursery of inebriety." 2. Sobering up patient. Keep the patient in bed. Artificial respiration.	Depression of the respiratory and circulatory system.
Chronic in Delirium Tremens.		Complications are: Gastritis, chronic nephritis; erithema of liver arteriosclerosis; coma of alcoholism differentiated from others by history, absence of paralysis, subnormal temperature, pulse that can be aroused. Onset of liquor.	Carbon dioxide and oxygen to stimulate respiration and hasten elimination of alcoholic products from lungs. Reuse the patient. Caffein and strichnine. Antidote—Apoporphine.	Bed rest after alcohol is removed.	Acute hepatic necrosis leading to lethal effects (after drunken bout).
Alcohol. Methyl.	1 ounce to 2 ounces.	Exhalation accompanied by headache, muscular weakness, nausea, vomiting and abdominal pain. Pupils dilated. Blindness to blindness. Pulse is weak and rapid. Respirations slow and dyspneic, unconsciousness, coma with cyanosis. Death from respiratory paralysis.	Gastric lavage. Alkalies by mouth and intravenously. Oxygen inhalations. Keep the body warm. Treat for shock. Antidote—Sodium bicarbonate.	Bed rest. Treat for shock (external heat). Stimulants as necessary.	Partial to complete blindness (if patient survives poison effect) due to atrophy of the optic nerve.
Aldehydes. Formalin. Formaldehyde.	1 ounce.	Pain in epigastrium, nausea and vomiting, intense anxiety. Pulse: Weak and rapid, coma to collapse.	Gastric lavage. R. Ammon acetate sol. 2 tablespoons, aromatic spirits of ammonia 1 teaspoon, house-hold ammonia (1%) 10 to 20 drops Dilute with cold water. Eggs white—stimulants. Antidote—Ammon. acetate sol 2 tablespoons	Bed rest. Shock treatment. Stimulants as needed.	Irritating to eyes. Destroys outer skin layers.
Alkalies. Potash. Caustic Soda. Ammonia. Lye.	¼ dram to 4 drams.	Severe pain in mouth, difficulty in swallowing, gastro-intestinal symptoms. Shock. Shock symptoms—apprehensive. Pulse is rapid and weak.	Diluted vinegar and lemon juice. Avoid gastric lavage. Give of cold milk and egg white. Stimulants to prevent shock. Antidote—Weak acetic acid.	Morphine as analgesic. Fluids by hypodermoclysis. Use bougies to prevent esophageal stricture. If in eye, wash with boric acid.	Corrosive effect upon tissues of upper respiratory tract. Destroys esophagus; produces stricture.

† "Lethal Dose" from De Re Medicina, Eli Lilly and Co, Indianapolis, Indiana.

† Merck Manual of Therapeutics and Materia Medica, Rahway, New Jersey.

POISONS AND POISONING—Continued

Drug or Poison	"Lethal Dose" (Minimal)†	Symptoms of Poisoning	Emergency Measures	Supportive and Follow Up Treatment	Pathology
Animal poisons Venom.	*	Vary in terms of type, or enake and are of life. On area where bite occurs, edema, discoloration and sloughing of skin. Symptoms of uremia may be delayed.	Keep patient quiet. Tourmiquet applied above the bite. Incision and suction for absorption of venom, from the muscles. Antidote—Aspiration of venom.	Constant watching for areas increasing in swelling. Continue with incision and aspiration of venom.	Poisonous substance. Hemolysis—Causes red blood cells. 2. Stomping of the diaphragm. Neurotoxin—Causes paralysis of vital centers in the brain. Respiratory paralysis produces death.
Anesthetics. Chloroform. Ether.	*	Stertorous to rapid and shallow respirations. Pulse weak, slow and feeble. Skin: Cold, pale and clammy if chloroform; cyanotic if ether. Rapid recovery if chloroform and respiratory failure (pulse is weak and very rapid).	Evacuate stomach (if swallowed). Demulcents and sodium bicarbonate solution. Ammonia by inhalation (if gases were inhaled). Antidote—Demulcents and sodium bicarbonate.	Lower head, pull tongue forward. Stimulants for prostration. Alternate hot and cold water douches upon the face.	Blood pressure is lowered. Respiratory center is depressed. Congestion of lungs, bronchi and kidney. Delayed jaundice and degeneration of the heart.
Antimony.	$\frac{1}{4}$ grain to $\frac{1}{2}$ grains.	Burning heat—constriction in throat. Pain, belching with nausea. Skin: Cold and clammy with rash resembling the lesions of eczema. Suppression of urine, pulse feeble, rapid, irregular to and feeble. Respirations slow and shallow.	Solution of warm tannic acid (strong tea and tannin). Egg white, milk. Magnesium oxide. Antidote—Tannic acid (warm, weak).	Artificial respiration. Stimulants, saline cathartics. Respiratory and circulatory stimulants. External heat for shock.	Inflammation of gastric tract. Destruction of liver and kidneys. Chronic poisoning— inflammation of liver and kidneys.
Arsenic: Acute poisoning and Fowler's solution. "Paris Green." Fowler's solution. Rats.	1 grain to $\frac{1}{2}$ grains	Burning pain in esophagus. Abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Pains around the extremities. Redness of eyes with edema of eyelids, cornea. Supersensitiveness of the extremities to nerve stimulus.	Sodium thioarsenate. Gastric lavage for the complete removal of arsenic (use milk, eggs, olive oil in water (1 to 4)). Ferrous hydroxide and magnesium. Sodium thioarsenate by intravenous or by mouth. Morphine after severe symptoms have subsided. Antidote—Ferrous hydroxide.	Supportive and symptomatic. Keep patient in recumbent position. Flush body with milk. Avoid stimulants—use strychnine, caffeine, etc. Give bismuth, chalk or opium for the severe diarrhea. For paralysis of the extremities—give deep massage by electric vibrator.	Lessens combination of body tissues with oxygen... the patient becomes stouter. The muscles of the extremities. Hence—drop foot and drop hands.

* Not determined.

† "Lethal Dose" from Dr. E. Medicine, Eli Lilly and Co., Indianapolis, Indiana.

POISONS AND POISONING—Continued

Drug or Poison	"Lethal Dose" (Minimal)†	Symptoms of Poisoning	Emergency Measures	Supportive and Follow Up Treatment	Pathology
Atropine, Belladonna, Hyoscyamine, Scopolamine	1 grain.	"Mouth is dry (thirst is intensified). Skin flushed and dry. Headache, dizziness, confusion, delirium, hallucinations, rapid and stereotyped pulse, slow, rapid and stereotyped. Pulse slow to rapid and stereotyped. Headache, dizziness, weakness. Temperature elevation. Cyanosis and cold extremities. Pupils are dilated. In severe cases, skin is cyanotic and patient becomes comatose. Pupils are widely dilated. Delirium to 'belladonna rag'."	Emetics or gastric lavage. Stimulants of strong coffee or strong tea. Artificial respiration except for poisoning by atropine. Artificial respiration if necessary.	Ice cap to head for the delirious case. Watch for coma. Artificial respiration if necessary. Catheterize patient.	Paralysis of respiratory centers. Lessens secretion of all secretory glands (nerve endings of the sympathetic control the secretion of sweat). Blood vessels are dilated (increases the flush or color in the face).
Barbiturates.	15 grains.	"Headache—mental confusion, ataxia; twitching of muscles, stupor, sleep at first, quiet, deepening rapidly into coma, respiration at first slow and quiet, then noisy; moderately dilated pupils, cyanosis, cold extremities. In severe cases, rapid, irregular, and must hyperventilate. Moderate change in size of pupils, occasionally temperature rises; may be skin eruptions. Cyanosis, coma, collapse. Respiration irregular, shallow and in severe cases small and low, regular. Blood pressure low, death from respiratory failure within a few hours exceptional."	Gastric lavage of 2% potassium permanganate solution. gr. 1/10 for spastic muscles. Strychnine gr. 1/8, hypodermic. molybdenum saline. Atidote—Magnesium sulfate.	Oxygen and carbon dioxide inhalations if necessary for coma. Body fluids.	Pulmonary edema. Acidosis. Depression of the respiratory center. Choked bowels. Anxiety neurosis. Cardiac disorders. Speech disturbance.
Barium.	15 grains.	Nausea, vomiting, abdominal cramps, diarrhea, swelling and speech inhibitions. Muscular weakness to paralysis of extremities. Cold sweat, headache, dizziness, convulsions. Pulse weak, becoming weaker. "Blue line on gums not always present."	Lavage with magnesium sulfate solution. Use of emetics. Morphine gr. 1/4 and atropine gr. 1/120 to relieve pain. Atidote—Magnesium or sodium sulfate.	Clear the stomach of all poison by lavages. Treat hypothermally. Keep the patient warm (good treatment).	Paralysis of respiratory center. Overstimulates the heart. Contracts the blood vessels and those muscles in the chamber of the bladder and the intestines.
Benzoin.		See Salvarsan.			

† "Lethal Dose" from Dr. De Medicines, Eli Lilly and Company, Indianapolis, Indiana.

‡ Merck Manual of Therapeutics and Materia Medica.

POISONS AND POISONING—Continued

Drug or Poison	"Lethal Dose" (Minimum)	Symptoms of Poisoning	Emergency Measures	Supportive and Follow Up Treatment	Pathology
Benzol.		See Solvents			
Belladonna		See Atropine.			
Botulism.		See Food Poisoning.			
Bromides.	•	Sudden eruption of reddish blotches over body. Loss of appetite. Constipation. Drowsiness with slow and stammering speech. Vision weak and distant. Mental memory is poor. Slow urination and gait.	Sodium chloride—by enema Cathartics of saline to purge thoroughly Antifolate—Sodium chloride	Continued reduction of bromides from body by perspiration. Force fluids. Warm continuous baths	Acne, eruption, bullae, and pustules. Mucous membranes inflamed, softened and lacerated. Depression of nervous system. Exhaustion and heart failure
Cannabis. American Indian Hemp Marihuana	•	Exhilaration or a pleasurable intoxication to drowsiness and incontinence. The legs are dilated. Pulse is rapid. Respirations slow	Atropine by hypodermic. Amphetamine if necessary. Treat for shock Antidote—Tannic acid	Cold compresses to head. Continue artificial respiration. External heat as is necessary	Opiates stimulate the nervous system to dilate pupils with inability to suppress micturition desire for drink. Stomach and respiratory depressant. Produces heart failure
Cathartics.	¼ ounce.	Burning pain increases to blisters, swelling in tongue, throat and intestines. Vomiting. Diarrhea runs incessantly. Drowsiness runs incessantly. Stomach pain in back with pain in bladder, urethra and strangury. Heart stimulated to depressed. Patient convulsed. First convulsions and convulsive inhalations escape to convulsions and collapse.	Gastric lavage. Dismalents (Vaseline oil). Morphine or Atropine. Treat for shock Antidote—Dismalents.	External heat continuously. Anesthetics if convulsive. Treat conditions of acute asphyxia and cystitis.	Softens and destroys mucosa of gastroenteric areas. Injures kidney tissues. Produces severe gastroenteritis, nephritis, cystitis, urethritis.
Carbon Tetrachloride.		See Solvents			
Chloral Hydrate. Chloralamide	20 grains	Nausea, vomiting and headache with relaxation of muscles. Temperature lowered with cyanosis and cold, clammy extremities. Pulse slower and weak. Respirations slow and irregular. Asphyxia to coma. "Pin point" pupils may become "pin point."	Gastric lavage solution of potassium permanganate. Give every hour to decompose the chloral hydrate in the blood. Purfordin intravenously. Antidote—Tannic acid.	Lavage of stomach or enema. Agitation (or shaking) to arouse the patient).	"Pin point" (mental depression). Very small pupils. Cause of paralysis of the heart, causing death.

• Not determined
† "Lethal Dose" from the De Re Medicina, Eli Lilly and Company, Indianapolis, Indiana.

POISONS AND POISONING—Continued

Drug or Poison	"Lethal Dose" (Minimal)†	Symptoms of Poisoning	Emergency Measures	Supportive and Follow Up Treatment	Pathology
Chloroform.	1 ounce.	Pulse slow and weak. Respirations stertorous, shallow and irregular. Pupils are dilated. Skin cold, clammy and pale. Blood pressure lowers to cardiac failure.	If swallowed—gastric lavage. Lower the head and open mouth (pull tongue forward to allow air passage). Antidote—Artificial respiration.	Douche the face with alternating hot and cold sponges or towels. Artificial respiration.	Paralytic sensations. Produces nephritis, hepatitis. Depresses respiratory center. Heart failure.
Cocaine and its substitutes.	¼ grain to 15 grains.	Stimulation followed by depression. Nausea, vomiting and dizziness. Tremulousness of throat. Loss of ability to swallow. Respirations labored with clonic and tonic convulsions. Pulse slow to rapid. Blood pressure lowers. Patient becomes cyanotic, delirious and comatose. Sudden collapse.	Oxygen—Artificial respiration. Atropine as necessary. Sponges soaked in 1% solution of atropine given. For collapse use caffeine, strychnine. Antidote—Tannic acid.	Ice cap to head. Keep patient quiet (flat on back) to control nervous tension. External heat. Artificial respiration.	Medulla is temporarily stimulated to depressed. Heart muscle is depressed to extent of heart failure.
Codaine.		See Opium.			
Cocaine.	± 2 grains.	Very definite weakness of the legs with stiffness, increased inactivity. Pulse slow, rapid and feeble. Respiration first rapid and deep to slow and labored. Convulsions to coma and paralysis.	Artificial respirations. Potassium iodide grains x preceding gastric lavage. Demulcents. Shock treatment. Antidote—Tannic acid.	Dorsal recumbent position. External heat. Deep massage to lumbar.	Brain meninges and lungs show congestion. Hyperemia of mucous membrane esophagus and stomach.
Copper Sulphate (Blue Vitrol). Strychnine. (Verocaine). Aconitine. Para Green.	5 drams.	Nausea, vomiting and diarrhea accompanied by severe abdominal pain with bloody stools. Pulse weak and soft. Respirations shallow and rapid. Skin cold and clammy. Delirium to unconsciousness. Coma and death.	Solution—Potassium ferri-cyanide (5 grain doses as a gastric lavage). Demulcents. Morphine gr. ¼ for pain. Treat for shock. Antidote—Potassium ferri-cyanide.	Artificial respiration if necessary. Strong coffee. External heat.	Congestion, swelling and softening of mucosa membrane of stomach and bowels. Ulceration of colon. Kidneys are swollen, liver soft and fatty.
Cupressine Sublimite.		See Mercury.			
Cresote.		See Acids, Carbolic.			

† "Lethal Dose" from Dr. Re Medicine, Eli Lilly and Company, Indianapolis, Indiana.

POISONS AND POISONING—Continued

Drug or Poison	"Lethal Dose" (Minimal) ¹	Symptoms of Poisoning	Emergency Measures	Supportive and Follow Up Treatment	Pathology
Croton Oil.	20 gti.	Patient complains of severe abdominal pain—vomiting, diarrhoea, restlessness, prostration, thirst. Respiration shallow and rapid. Burning in mouth, throat and stomach more intense.	Lavage freely with water, milk. Use emetics. Demulcents as desired. Treat for shock. Antidote—Demulcents.	Force fluids. Application of heat to the abdomen. External heat. Shock treatment.	Mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines is swollen, reddened and partially detached.
Cyanide.		Use Hydrocyanic Acid, etc.			
Digitalis.	40 grains.	Headache, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, with abdominal pain and diarrhoea. Excessive muscular weakness. Vision disturbed with halos. Erections of the pupils. Eyeballs protruding. Pulse slow and regular (at rest) pulse changes to rapid and weak (on rising). Skin pale and cold, extremities clammy. Lethargy, delirium and coma.	Gastric lavage of tannic acid. Saline catharsis. Tincture of aconite. Artificial respiration. Treat for shock. Antidote—Tannic acid.	Keep patient flat in bed. Artificial respiration as is needed. Symptomatic treatments. Keep body warm.	Stimulation of the medullary—cardio-inhibitory center slows the heart action, passes into fibrillary contractions and ceases to beat (culminating effect upon the heart).
Ergot.	12 grains	Vomiting, diarrhoea, thirst, tingling in the feet and cramps in extremities. Skin—burning, itching and numbness. Headache, dizziness, muscular spasm, visual disturbance and dilated pupils. Hemorrhage (pregnancy), weakness to convulsions.	Treat for shock. Emetics—gastric lavage purges with castor oil or magnesium sulfate. Also tincture of iodo-calcium and strychnine as stimulants. Antidote—Tannic acid.	Keep patient warm and quiet. Massage extremities. External heat. Treat for shock.	Persistent contraction of small blood vessels (in chronic ergot poisoning). Acute ergot poisoning very rare
Esmerine.		See Physostigmine			
Food Poisoning (Bacillus Botulinus).	*	Symptoms appear 18 to 36 hours after ingestion of food. Headache, dizziness and inhibition of all poison. Purging with magnesium sulfate. Strychnine and digitalis given as stimulants. Antidote—Specific antitoxin (if early).	Emetics and gastric lavage until stomach is emptied of all poison. Purging with magnesium sulfate. Strychnine and digitalis given as stimulants. Antidote—Specific antitoxin (if early).	Preventive treatment (cook all preserved food just before eating). Proper sealing of canned food. Symptomatic treatment. Artificial respiration if necessary.	Acts upon central nervous system. Hemorrhages in the spinal cord and ganglion. Paralysis of muscles of the eyes. Progressive paralysis of muscles of the chest. Cardiac failure.

* Not determined.
¹ "Lethal Dose" from Dr. R. Medicina, Eli Lilly and Company, Indianapolis, Indiana.

POISONS AND POISONING—Continued

Drug or Poison	"Lethal Dose" (Minimal)†	Symptoms of Poisoning	Emergency Measures	Supportive and Follow Up Treatment	Pathology
Food Poisoning, Escherichia Group.	•	Rise in temperature with symptoms as given above.	Gastric lavage. Purging use of magnesium sulfate and castor oil. Antidote—Gastric lavage.	Symptomatic treatments.	May produce an acute appendicitis.
Staphylococcus group.		Symptoms as above. Additional rise in temperature.	Same as above.	Symptomatic treatments.	Death is usually due to cardiac failure.
Gas Carbon Monoxide Illuminating Gas. Automobile Gas. Cyanide Gas.	•	Symptoms vary: 1. Time exposure. 2. Concentration—death immediately. Low concentration — headache (throbbing of temples), dizziness, nausea, vomiting, weakness and stupor. Pulse, weak and stertorous. Skin, weak and irregular. Skin dusky, lips cyanotic or cherry red.	Get patient into fresh air. Artificial respiration. Oxygen inhalations + CO ₂ . Stimulants. Cardiac respiratory. Normal saline infusions. Shock treatment. Antidote—O ₂ gen.	Plentiful supply of O ₂ . Keep patient in open air. Artificial respiration. Transfusion in 1 hour for best effect.	Respiratory paralysis. Lungs, brain and abdominal viscera deeply congested.
Hydrocyanic Acid. Prussic Acid. Cyanides. Fungus Gas. Blister Gas. Mustard Gas. Almonds. Choke Berries.	1 grain to 2 grains.	Large doses immediate death. Smaller doses headache, mental confusion. Pulse slow and not perceptible. Respiration very dyspneic. eyes dilated, pupils be protruding balls, glassy with yellowish-brown odor. Amyxia to convulsions, unconsciousness, coma, paralysis stupor to respiratory failure and death.	Rapid work. Keep patient in fresh air. Artificial respiration immediately. Gastric lavage. Hydrogen peroxide. Give amyl nitrite as inhalation every 2 to 3 min for 15 seconds to 20 seconds. Antidote—Oxygen.	Artificial respiration and oxygen, recumbent position. External heat.	Interference with the oxidative processes within the body. (Inability of cells of body to use the O ₂ necessary for maintenance of life.)
Hyoscyamine. Iodine.	1 dram.	See Atropine. Patient describes burning pain in throat and stomach. Acute gastro-intestinal pain and intense thirst. Vomiting, diarrhea (may be blood streaked), anuria or oliguria. Salivary glands, inflamed. Skin—cold, clammy, cyanotic. Pulse—rapid, feeble. Respirations—dyspneic and shallow. Convulsive manifestations. Twitchings, collapse.	Solution of starch prompt and frequent administration of demulcents—starch, barley water, gruel. Gastric lavage and emetics. Stimulants are necessary. Morphine gr. ¼ for pain. Antidote—Starch solution, or barley water.	Counteract with starch—and emptying stomach of poison. Force fluids. Saline hypodermoclysis. Inclusion of alkalies to antagonize renal suppression and dehydration. Keep patient quiet.	Irritation and swelling within throat, esophagus and stomach. Loss of electrolytes by vomiting, tends to support dehydration and suppression of urine.

• Not determined.

† "Lethal Dose" from De Re Medicina, Eli Lilly and Co, Indianapolis, Indiana.

POISONS AND POISONING—Continued

Drug or Poison	"Lethal Dose" (Minimum)†	Symptoms of Poisoning	Emergency Measures	Supportive and Follow Up Treatment	Pathology
Lead Salts. Lead Acetate. White Lead.	300 grs.	Dryness in throat with burning pain in stomach. Severe pain in abdomen. Muscular twitches, convulsions, paralysis of the limbs. Skin cyanotic (face) and cold. (Blue line on the gums). Delayed severe anemia.	Gastric lavage and emetics. Purgation, morphine, atropine, and digitalis. Demulcents. Milk and egg white. Chloral hydrate for relaxation of muscles during convulsions. Antidote—Magnesium or sodium sulfate.	Keep patient quiet. Flush system of the poisons by large ingestions of water. Treat for shock.	Gastrointestinal inflammation and kidney damage when lead has not been removed early by the gastric lavage. If allowed to remain, the kidneys have become atrophied and contracted.
Mercury. Corrosive Sublimates. Bichloride.	3 grains to 5 grains.	Patient complains of metallic taste in mouth and burning of mouth and throat. Abdominal pain and cramps with nausea, vomiting, and bloody stools. Collapse usually with aluminum. Collapse after severe pain and effect of diarrhea. Pulse Rapid weak. Respirations slow and shallow. Skin cold and clammy. Face is pinched and apprehensive.	Lavage (egg white, milk, flour). Lavage of 3% sodium formaldehyde. Sulfolyate Stimulants (caffene, strychnine, strychnine) for tonic treatment. Antidote—Demulcents.	Rapid treatment. Colonic irritations for colitis. Repeat hypodermic and continue with gastric lavage to release all of poisonous metal. Keep patient warm. Treat for shock.	Ulcerations of gums, mouth and loosening of teeth. Paralysis of extremities. "Hand drop"—"Foot drop" produces a progressive peripheral neuritis. Nerve lesion. Restriction of the myelin.
Mushroom Muscovine.	•	Patient vomits violently, severe diarrhea. Very apprehensive, severe abdominal pain. Pulse weak and slow. Resp labored and shallow. Delirium, stupor and convulsions.	Tincture Belladonna min xx Gastric lavage and emetic. Artificial respiration if necessary. Atropine gr 1/120 Antidote—Tannic acid in lavage.	Evacuation of stomach. Stimulants as necessary. External heat O ₂ as inhalations if necessary.	Stenosis of bronchial tubes. Produces pulmonary edema. Congestion and hemorrhage in stomach and the intestines.
Morphine.	See Opium.	See Opium.			
Nicotine. Black Leaf 40.	1 minna to 4 minna.	"Patient becomes excited is convulsed, tremors, delirium, vomiting and diarrhea to prostration. Skin pale, cold, clammy. Pulse slow to rapid. Respirations rapid and dyspneic. Larger pupils than normal. Tremors. Palpitation of heart. Pupils contracted and then dilated. Headache, vertigo, collapse, coma." From the Merck Manual of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.	Gastric lavage and emetics. Strychnine 1/100 Nitrous Ether 1 tsp to 2 tsp Treat for shock. Antidote—Tannic acid and lavage.	Artificial respiration if necessary. Cold applications to the chest. Symptomatic treatment. Keep patient warm.	Paralysis of respiratory center. Paralysis of the central nervous system.

†Not determined.

†"Lethal Dose" From Dr. R. Medicine, Eli Lilly and Company, Indianapolis, Indiana.

POISONS AND POISONING—Continued

Drug or Poison	"Lethal Dose" (Minimal)†	Symptoms of Poisoning	Emergency Measures	Supportive and Follow Up Treatment	Pathology
Nitrites. Amyl Nitrite. Nitro- glycerine. Syringic Nitric Nitric.	•	Face is flushed then diminished. Intense throbbing of the head. Dizziness and faintness and excessive muscular relaxation and respiratory depression follow. Weakness and rapid. Slower follows the period of excitement.	Stimulants if necessary. Apomorphine chloride gr. 1/10. Alternate hot and cold douches upon the chest. Antidote—Cocaine and respiratory stimulants.	Keep patient in recumbent position.	Paralysis of respiratory and circulatory centers.
Nux Vomica. Opium and Codeine. Heroin. Laudanum. Morphine. Fargore.	3 grains to 4 grains. 1 grain to 2 grains.	See Strychnine. Mental excitement to weakness, sleepiness. Respirations slow and shallow. Pulse rapid and forceful to slower as in comatose condition can be aroused with much difficulty. Pupils dilated and rapid and feeble. Pupils are pinpoint. Skin is pale, cold and clammy with cyanosis. Convulsions to coma and collapse.	Tannic acid and emetics. Atropine sulfate gr. 1/150. Stimulants. Strychnine gr. 1/30-1/20 Caffeine if necessary. Oxygen inhalations. Antidote—Potassium permanganate 5% to 1%.	Keep the patient awake by walking when condition is permissible. Alternate hot and cold douches to the chest for arousing the patient. Hot drinks. Catheterize bladder. Keep the patient warm.	Depresses the nervous system and relaxes the coördinative state in such conditions as tetanus. Produces lung congestion.
Paris Green. Petroleum. Kerosene. Gasoline. Benzene.	•	See Arsenic. Suggestive of mild alcoholic poisoning. Depression, headache, nausea, feeling of constriction in the stomach, extreme thirst. If severe convulsions and sometimes death.	Gastric lavage. Emetic. Remove to fresh air if fumes are inhaled. Remove clothing, if contaminated. Treat with Antidote—Emetics and lavage.	Symptomatic stimulation, oxygen, external heat, artificial respiration.	Small hemorrhages in G. I. tract and lung. Some hemolysis has been found.
Phosphorus. Rat poison. Matches.	1 to 3 grains.	Usually appear after several hours and are more marked at night, which is tumorous in the dark.	Gastric lavage with 3% copper sulfate solution. Potassium permanganate sol. 1-1000 or dilute hydrogen peroxide. Repeat lavage frequently. Magnesium sulfate oil of turpentine: 1 tsp. in 1 pt. water. Antidote—Lavage of stomach with potassium permanganate solution 1%.	Intravenous dextrose and calcium salts will relieve the damage to the heart with phosphine and symptoms of poisoning as cathartics given for several days.	Fatty degeneration of liver, kidney and heart.

• Not determined.

† "Lethal Dose" from Dr. B. Medicine, Eli Lilly and Company, Indianapolis, Indiana.

POISONS AND POISONING—Continued

Drug or Poison	"Lethal Dose" (Minimum) †	Symptoms of Poisoning	Emergency Measures	Supportive and Follow Up Treatment	Pathology
Phenothiazine Cocculin. Eserine. Orical bean.	2 to 3 grains. 6 beans.	Contracted pupils. Salivation and perspiration. Muscular weakness, muscular twitching. Vomiting, pain in stomach, dyspepsia, pulse slow.	Gastric lavage. Atropine 1/40 to 1/60 gr. Meprobem sulfonate intravenously. Antidote—Gastric lavage and atropine sulfate gr. 1/40 to 1/60 gr. (as antagonist).	Keep body warm. Stimulate with strychnine, digitalis and ammonia.	Lungs distended and edematous. Hyperemia of brain. Mucous membranes of tongue, pharynx, stomach, lower portion of trachea swollen.
Picrotoxin. Cocculin. Ladueu.	•	Weakness, confusion, increased salivation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea, drowsiness, cold, profuse diaphoresis and unconsciousness.	Gastric lavage. ametics chloroform. Intravenous barbiturates to control convulsions.	Symptomatic stimulation, artificial respiration. Inhalations of CO ₂ and O ₂ . Hot mustard baths.	No characteristic lesions have been found in man.
Pilocarpine. Jaborandi.	2 grains.	Great weakness, profuse salivation, diaphoresis, and lacrimation. Twitchings of muscles starting at lower extremities and moving upwards. Contracted pupils. Danger symptoms, slow, irregular, weak pulse, rapid, difficult breathing accompanied by rales.	Lavage, tannic acid. Heart stimulants, caffeine. Antidote—Tannic acid, atropine as antagonist.	External heat to body. Artificial respiration.	Increase secretion of secretory glands, except breasts, liver and kidneys, edema of lungs. Excreted rapidly within 24 hours by kidneys.
Potassium.		See Food Poisoning.			
Silver Salts, Lunar. Mercuric. Nitrite.	30 grains.	Pain in throat and stomach. Bloody stools. Vertigo disturbance, respiration and coma.	Gastric lavage or emetic with large quantities of table salt and water. Antidote—Sodium chloride.	Eggs and milk for demulcent effect. Morphine, stimulants if necessary.	Deposits of metallic silver under the skin in chronic poisoning, white stains, turning dark on exposure on lips, mouth and nostrils. Gastric and intestinal tract. Gastrointestinal inflammation present.
Solvent. Benzol. Tolu. Xylol.	•	In mild cases resuscitate early alcohol, stimulants. In severe cases, great delirium followed by loss of consciousness, convulsions and death.	Remove patient to fresh air, if possible. If ingested, gastric lavage with warm water; artificial respirations O ₂ + CO ₂ . Inhalations. Antidote—Artificial respiration and O ₂ .	Recumbent posture, stimulate with caffeine, liver extract parenterally. Frequent blood counts.	Leukocytes destroyed. Damages to bone marrow. Paralysis of respiratory center.

• Doses undetermined.
† "Lethal Dose" from Do Re Medicine, Eli Lilly and Company, Indianapolis, Indiana.

POISONS AND POISONING—Continued

Drug or Poison	"Lethal Dose" (Minimal) ‡	Symptoms of Poisoning	Emergency Measures	Supportive and Follow Up Treatment	Pathology
Carbon tetrachloride.	1 dram.	Nausea, unconsciousness, convulsions.	Remove patient to fresh air. If inhaled, wash stomach with warm water. Artificial respiration, O ₂ + CO ₂ inhalation. Antidote—Artificial respiration and O ₂ .	Stimulate symptomatically, maintain free catharsis, keep fluids, high carbohydrate diet, dextrose and calcium salts intravenously.	Damage to heart, liver necrosis.
Stramonium.		See Atropine.			
Strophanthus. Ouabain.	*	Vomiting, double vision, headache, irregular pulse, convulsions.	Gastric lavage of tannic acid solution. Magnesium sulfate. Control convulsions with sedatives intravenously. Antidote—Tannic acid.	Horizontal position, artificial respiration, sedatives.	Increases contraction of heart muscle has no cumulative effect.
Styrelaine. Nux Vomica. Brucine.	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain.	Stiffness of muscles, twitching of face and arms, sudden tetanic convulsions of entire body, face, lips, cyanotic, pulse slow and irregular, death in a few minutes. Death in 1 to 2 hours.	Gastric lavage with potassium permanganate, iodine, tannic acid, apomorphine by hypodermic injection. Control of convulsions with sedatives intravenously. Inhalation, barbiturates, intravenously. Antidote—Lavage of potassium permanganate solution.	Quiet, dark room, no drafts. Artificial respiration if indicated. Ringer's solution intravenously. Dextrose intravenously. Frequent catheterization.	Stimulation of spinal cord, congestion of brain, upper part of spinal cord and enclosing membranes. Congestion frequently found in liver, kidney and mucous membrane of stomach.
Sulfonal.	30 grains.	See Barbiturates.			
Tobacco.		See Nicotine.			
Turpentine.	2 ounces.	Sensation of warmth in throat and stomach followed by abdominal pain, vomiting and diarrhea. Pulse weak, respiration slow and irregular, nervous irritation suggestive of alcohol intoxication, convulsions, coma and death.	Gastric lavage and demulcents. Antidote—Tannic acid demulcents.	Morphine if large dose taken. Symptomatic stimulation.	Irritation of kidneys with hematuria and albuminuria and sometimes complete suppression of urine.

* Doses undetermined.

‡ "Lethal Dose" from Dr. Re Medicine, Eli Lilly and Company, Indianapolis, Indiana.

POISONS AND POISONING—Continued

Drug or Poison	"Lethal Dose" (Minimal) ‡	Symptoms of Poisoning	Emergency Measures	Supportive and Follow Up Treatment	Pathology
Veratrum. Veratrum. V. Viride.	1 dram. (fluid extract).	Prickling and burning in mouth, throat and stomach, extreme thirst followed by salivation, marked nausea, severe, persistent vomiting and violent purging, and extreme abdominal colic. Respiration, gasping shallow. Blood pressure falls. Death due to respiratory failure or cardiac failure.	Gastric lavage with warm water or tannic acid. Antidote—Tannic acid.	Flat on back, head lower than feet. External heat to chest and abdomen for respiratory and cardiac failure.	Paralysis of vagus nerve.
Zinc Sulfate. Chloride. Sulfate.	90 grains. ± 4 drams.	Violent vomiting, purging, followed by prostration, increased salivation.	Large quantities of warm water, tannic acid solution to evacuate stomach. Lavage with soda bicarbonate solution. Follow with lime water, soap, milk or mucilaginous drinks.	Recurbent position, external heat to body. Morphine for pain, treat shock, stimulate with caffeine, strychnine, atropine.	Stricture of esophagus, pylorus destruction of glandular structure of stomach. Ulceration and perforation of stomach.

* Doses undetermined

‡ "Lethal Dose" from Do Re Medicina, Eli Lilly and Company, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Suffocations

Type	History	Pathology	Symptoms and Color	Pulse	Respiration	Muscles	Pupils	Complications	Treatment
1. Drowning	Victim removed from body of water.	Waterlogging of lungs, and asphyxia are present.	Patient is unconscious. Color is gray and changing to blue (cyanosis).	When pulse is perceptible it is rapid and may be shallow.	If respirations are present the patient may gasp occasionally or very irregularly.	Muscles will be relaxed and body is very limp.	Pupils are dilated.	Fracture of neck. Heart failure. Suffocation, shock and collapse.	Artificial respiration. Oxygen—Treat for shock. Heart stimulants.
2. Gas Poisoning	Victim rescued from room with escaping gas from open jet or—victim overcome in closed garage.	Changes in the blood chemistry and then asphyxia is present. Respiratory paralysis which leads to death.	Patient unconscious. Color of the typical cherry red or pallor and cyanosis (carbon monoxide).	Pulse is rapid and may be irregular.	Respirations are usually slow but may be rapid and shallow very early after the exposure to gas.	Muscles are relaxed. Body is limp.	This varies with the type of gas poisoning.	Respiratory failure. Depletion of O ₂ supply in the blood.	Artificial respiration. Oxygen. Shock treatment.
3. Choking	Edema of larynx. Displacement of the larynx. Foreign bodies are aspirated into the larynx.	Trauma of larynx.	Patient in a state of apprehension. Color—cyanotic.	Pulse is rapid due to exertion.	Respirations are very rapid or patient may gasp occasionally.	Muscles may be voluntarily contracted.	Pupils are dilated.	Pneumonia. Silicosis. Complete obstruction of the bronchi. Lung abscess.	Manual removal or encourage coughing by slap on back.
4. Strangulation and Hanging	Patient usually found during or after the act. Very definite signs of violence will be noted.	Fracture of cervical vertebrae. Suffocation. Trauma of Medulla is by odontoid process of axis.	Unconscious or dead. Living patient is in a state of excitement or desperation. Color—cyanotic if body is long deceased.	Pulse may be perceptible. Pulse may be absent.	No respirations or respirations are very rapid or patient may gasp occasionally.	Muscles may be voluntarily contracted.	Pupils are dilated. Unequal if there is cerebral injury.	Fracture of neck. Suffocation. Contusion on neck.	Release pull of rope by placing chair under patient's feet, cut rope. Oxygen therapy. Artificial respiration. Treat for shock.

Unconsciousness

Type	History	Color	Pupils	Muscles	Pulse	Breathing	Reflexes	Complications	Treatment
1. Shock:	This condition is a result of a blow or damage to the nervous system.	Skin cold, temperature below normal. Skin is an ashen gray to cyanotic color.	Pupils are dilated.	Muscles are relaxed.	Pulse is rapid at first, becomes thready and feeble.	Respirations are rapid and shallow.	Reflexes diminished (not significant).	Respiratory and circulatory collapse and death.	Elevate foot of bed. Keep body warm. Treat for shock as indicated for depression of vascular system.
2. Bleeding	Victim of a trauma causing bright red spurting or welling bleeding. Bleeding after an operation.	Skin shows pallor which grows progressively worse to a yellow or greenish tinge.	Pupils are dilated.	Muscles are relaxed.	Pulse is rapid at first and becomes thready.	Respirations are rapid and shallow. Low air hunger is evident.	Reflexes diminished.	Shock. Anemia. Heart failure. Death.	Digital pressure and shock treatment. Keep patient quiet. Treat for shock. Transfusion if necessary.
3 Drowning	Victim is found unconscious in body of water. May have a fractured neck or skull.	Skin is cold and clammy and cyanotic.	Pupils are dilated.	Muscles are relaxed, unless death, then rigidity of rigor mortis.	If pulse is perceptible it will be rapid, weak or very irregular.	No respirations. Occasional gasp if alive.	Reflexes abolished.	Heart failure. Shock — Pronounced — aspiration of foreign material.	Resuscitation. Schafer (or prone pressure). Keep body warm. Stimulating drinks when conscious.
4. Gases	Victim rescued from a mine, a burning building, or room with open gas jet. Victim may show in garage or car.	Skin is cyanotic and changing to the characteristic cherry red. (Carbon monoxide.)	Eyes fixed usually fully dilated. Victim rises with type of gas.	If alive, muscles are relaxed. If dead, rigor mortis.	Pulse is weak, slow and irregular.	Respirations irregular and jerky to only an occasional gasp.	Reflex abolished.	Respiratory failure. Asphyxia. Collapse.	Place the patient in the open air. Give oxygen and resuscitation. (Prone pressure) Treat for shock.
5. Hanging	Victim is found hanging from a structure. Fracture of the neck.	Skin is pale and face is cyanotic.	Pupils are dilated and usually unequal if cerebral injury.	Muscles are relaxed, the level of tenure.	If strangulation is incomplete, pulse is weak and irregular. If complete, pulse is absent.	Respirations have ceased or are occasional gasps. Gasp is observed.	Reflexes are abolished.	Respiratory and circulatory failure. Fracture of neck.	Release the patient — cut the rope. Artificial respiration. Treat for shock as indicated for fracture of neck.
6. Obstruction in throat	Victim has asphyxiated a foreign body or respiratory tract is obstructed by edema or disease.	Skin is cyanotic.	Pupils are dilated.	Sternal retraction. Muscles are tense with effort in trying to breathe and to remove obstruction.	Pulse is rapid and very weak.	Respirations are deep and labored.	Reflexes are increased.	Asphyxia, pulmonary infection; shock.	Remove obstruction. Give oxygen and artificial respiration. Treat for shock. Tracheotomy if indicated.

UNCONSCIOUSNESS—Continued

Type	History	Color	Pupils	Muscles	Pulse	Breathing	Reflexes	Complications	Treatment
7 Electric Shock	Victim is found after falling "like a log" with a "live wire."	Skin is pale, cold and clammy.	Pupils unequal, fixed, very shock.	Muscles are tense.	Weak and imperceptible pulse.	Respirations cease suddenly.	Muscle reflex is increased.	Low voltage affects heart action, makes respiration impossible. High voltage affects the resp center in medulla and patient may be resuscitated.	Release the patient from current with care. Artificial respiration by prone pressure.
8 Concussion	Head injury caused by fall or blow upon the head.	Skin pale, cold and clammy. Widespread areas of pallor or gray.	Pupils are dilated. Widespread areas of injury.	Muscles may be spastic.	Pulse rate usually shows a slight increase. May be weak and rapid.	Respirations are usually deep.	Muscle reflex is increased.	Shock in severe cases. Paralysis of limbs may occur.	Bed rest. Keep patient flat and warm.
9 Epilepsy	History reveals the occurrence of "fits" or spells with or without aura.	Face to flush following seizure. Slight and gradually increased to marked cyanosis.	Pupils are unequal. Eyes rolling.	Muscles may be spastic or convulsions as followed by the clonic type.	Pulse is usually rapid.	Respirations are deep and stertorous.	Reflex is increased.	Injury in falling or biting the tongue. Patient may react violently (fighting others).	Bed rest. Prevent falling or biting tongue. Sedative—luminal.
10 Drunkenness	History of fondness of alcohol; victim is unable to cope with the amount of intoxicants taken.	Color varies. Face may be flushed, but skin is moist, relaxed and cool.	Pupils are usually dilated, but are equal.	Muscles are relaxed, body and limbs are limp.	Pulse is strong and slow.	Respirations are slow, deep, stertorous, accompanied by characteristic "lip blowing" and dry or sticky type of breathing.	Reflex is usually increased.	Cerebral hemorrhage. Convulsions. Tonic contractions of Nigro. Tend to reduce the edema throughout the body. Pneumonia.	Keep the body warm. If convulsions give evidence of Nigro. Give hot coffee or aromatic spirits of ammonia.
11 Stroke (Apoplectic)	Patient has history of apoplexy. Victim is usually past 40 years of age.	Skin is injected. Face may be flushed. Hot and dry to touch. Flushed (elevation of temperature).	Pupils vary. Fixed, dilated, often unequal. In deep coma are inactive.	Muscles of the involved side (homolaterally) are usually spastic with a facial palsy.	Pulse is slow, full with increased tension.	Respirations are slow, loud, usually deep.	Reflexes are diminished on one side.	Pneumonia. Injury from falling.	Rest and absolute quiet with head of bed elevated and feet lowered. Ice cap to head. Chamberlain's. No stimulants.
12 Narcotic Poisoning	History of addiction or idiosyncrasy for the drug.	Skin is ashen gray, cyanotic and cold.	Pupils are contracted to "pin point."	Muscles are relaxed.	Pulse usually slow but varies with type of drug poisoning.	Respirations are slow, shallow, stertorous.	Reflex is diminished.	Addiction to drug or reaction of a marked sensitivity to a drug.	Removal of the drug by emesis or lavage. Specific antidotes. Specific countermeasures.

UNCONSCIOUSNESS—Continued

Type	History	Color	Pupils	Muscles	Pulse	Breathing	Reflexes	Complications	Treatment
13. Acid and Alkali Poisoning	History of accidental or intentional poisoning.	Clammy skin Skin pale, face cyanotic.	Eyesunken, staring Pupils are dilated.	Tense Patient in convulsion.	Rapid, feeble pulse.	Shallow, rapid, labored, irregular.	Reflexes are increased.	Corrosion of mucous membranes. Ulcers of stomach. Gastritis jaundice.	For acids—Milk of magnesia, egg albumin, lime water, no alkali or alkaline carbonate. For Alkalies—Neutralize with acetic acid (vinegar).
14. Mineral Poisoning	History of accidental or suicidal poisoning.	Skin is cold and clammy, pallor	Eyes fixed, staring Pupils are dilated.	Tense, convulsive to relaxed when in stupor	Rapid, feeble to unperceptible	Respirations are shallow, rapid, labored.	Reflexes are increased.	Nephritis. Liver degeneration. Colitis.	Gastric lavage—Emetics.
15. Heat Exhaustion	Victim is overcome by the degree of heat in surrounding field of work and loss of sodium chloride through perspiration.	Skin is pale and cool with a subnormal temperature.	Pupils are moderately contracted.	Muscles are tense. Muscle cramps.	Pulse is rapid and may become weak.	Respirations are shallow with rigidity of the chest muscles.	Reflexes are increased.	Shock.	Treat for shock (keep body warm). Give salt by mouth, and intravenous injections.
16. Sun Stroke	Victim has been exposed to intense degree or a prolonged period of heat from sun.	Skin is flushed (red) and hot when touched.	Pupils are dilated.	Muscles are relaxed.	Rapid and weak	Respirations may be shallow and gasping or deep and slow	Reflexes increased.	Suppressed diaphoresis and propped up. Patient conscious. Continue to lower body temperature. No stimulants.	Remove patient to cool area. Cold application for head and body. Keep body cool. Continue to lower body temperature. No stimulants.
17. Freezing	Victim is found after period of exposure to intense cold or prolonged period of exposure to the cold	Frostbite—Skin is cold, pale and blanched. Frost—Skin is livid and numb. When touched, then turns to purplish or greenish black.	Pupils are dilated.	Muscles are tense and become very rigid	Pulse is rapid and weak	Breathing is slower and deeper. Patient falls into very deep slumber.	Reflexes are not discernible	Pneumonia—certain damage due to mechanical destruction of alveoli and sloughing of the gangrene of the part previously frozen.	Gradual warming of the parts. Slight massage of extremities for better circulation. Prevention of frostbite. Removal of the dry gangrene.
18. Fainting	History of fainting or shock or horrible sight or "light headedness."	Skin of face and the lips are blanched. Body is cold and clammy.	Pupils are regular.	Muscles are completely relaxed	Pulse is rapid and thready.	Respirations are rapid and shallow.	Reflexes are slightly increased.	Shock is usually a serious complication. Body injury and fracture if patient falls.	Apply cold water to face, head and chest. Lower patient's head. Lift body by heels (to control brain anemia). Give aromatic spirits of ammonia.

Wounds

Type	History	Pathology	Symptoms and Color	Complications	Treatment	Transportation	Points of Identification
1. Contusions.	History of blow or fall.	A bruise (hematoma) or petechial area with underlying injury.	Skin surface is rough, the area includes a large or small hematoma depending upon the extent of injury.	Destruction of underlying tissue if hematoma is not separated early. Infection if skin is punctured or probed.	Alternate ice and warm applications to area of injury. Gentle massage of surrounding tissues not involved in injury.	Cover area with loose fitting triangle. Keep the part well elevated if possible.	Skin is not broken. Tissues underlying skin may be slightly or very markedly crushed.
2. "Brush Burns" or Abrasions	Area of injury has been subjected to rapid passing object or body thrown against rough surface. Ex.—skidding on wet grass.	Skin, mucous membranes show niches in skin. Top surface effaced with remaining surface dotted with small drops of blood.	Skin discolored. Top surface pebbled off with fine beads like dots of blood. Skin may also be loaded with dirt and refuse.	Complications include infection developments. Recovery may show very rough unsightly scars.	Carefully brush away all loose dirt and debris. Cleanse the wound with soap and water. Use antiseptic solutions, ointment, and apply dressings.	Use loose applications of sterile dressings held in place by loose fitting triangle.	Top surface of the skin is brushed completely away, or remains very highly attached to the area.
3. Lacerations.	History of an accident wherein sharp instruments have cut (lacerated) the area of the body.	Jagged or torn and roughened edges of tissues. May include evulsion of certain parts.	Injury has produced area of deep or shallow degree with opening from between two raw or bleeding surfaces of the skin.	Infection may develop. Septicemia may follow. Wound usually heals with very unsightly scar.	Remove the large debris and dirt. Clean the wound by water dripping from sterile cloth or use soap and warm water. Antiseptics and sterile dressings. Use mild antiseptics.	Cover the area of injury with loose application of dressings held by triangle or cravat bandage. Edges of wound may be united with flannel strip of adhesive tape.	Wound edges are jagged and irregular. Wound may contain amount of debris or dirt, and usually is infected.
4. Puncture.	Object may be still probing tissues, or patient may have been lifted from a rusty nail or thorn.	Tissues are pierced, small opening through the tissues (excellent course or inlet for infection).	Area usually manifests no bleeding. Trauma of tissues is usually evident.	Infection of the anaerobic type (Tetanus bacillus) infection—and septicemia.	Early indications of antitoxin. Probe the wound very carefully to enlarge bore for irrigation with antiseptic solution.	Cover the area with sterile dressings and triangle or cravat bandage.	Puncture site is very small. Object is usually withdrawn with fair amount of ease.

WOUNDS—Continued

Type	History	Pathology	Symptoms and Color	Complications	Treatment	Transportation	Points of Identification
Stab.	History of injury during a brawl or duel. Accident of fall or thrust upon blunt or heavy pointed object.	Size of hole in the tissues varies with the size of the instrument. Foreign material and pathogenic bacteria of anaerobic nature are introduced.	Evidence of the instrument that was used—such as knife, ice pick, etc. Victim shows pallor, syncope and later collapse.	Internal hemorrhage collapse of the lung. Pulmonary hemorrhage. Infection of body by anaerobic organisms—(Tetanus bacillus).	Cleanse and irrigate the wound when possible. Irrigation and inclusion of antiseptic drain or wet dressings. Early use of antitoxin sera.	Keep patient very quiet with head and chest slightly elevated. Treat for shock. If chest is involved then watch T.P.R. and blood pressure.	Large puncture site and very deep. Victim may still be panicked by the force of the blow.
5. Gun Shot.	History of an accident in care of a gun or pistol, etc. Victim of aimed shot or assailant.	Wound of single outer puncture site with deep injury (twisting and tearing of tissue) by buck shot, etc.	Aperture is small. Powder burns are occasionally found.	Shock, internal hemorrhage. Tetanus bacillus infection.	Early use of antitoxin sera. Cleanse and irrigate when possible. Wet antiseptic dressings. Debridement when necessary.	Keep patient very quiet. Head slightly lower than body. Treat for shock. Watch T.P.R. and blood pressure when hemorrhaging.	Puncture site. Deep wound shows characteristic twisting of the deeper tissues.
6. Poisoned.	History of bite of a rabid human, animal or reptile. Or the sting or bite of the sting or bite of a poisonous insect. Occasionally no history.	Tissue degeneration at site of wound. Muscular paralysis. Venom has a very drastic effect upon respiratory nerve centers.	Human—shape of denture, change of disposition. Dog—lacerated wound. Rabbit disposition. Snake—two fang wound. Insect—elevated wheal with itching or burning sensation and pain or single or double red dot.	Infection introduced pathogenic organisms. Venom of toxic nature depresses victim. Death if too long delay in treatment.	1. Observe the victim. Enclose the dog. 2. Pasteur treatment if deemed necessary. 3. Apply tourniquet. Incision and suction as swelling rises. 4. Neutralize acid of "sting" with alkali. 5. Treat for shock, respiratory stimulants for snake or insect venom.	Avert apprehension. Keep patient quiet. Keep muscles of the area elevated and at rest.	1. Shape of denture. 2. Odor of colon bacillus about the wound (human bite). 3. Two fang puncture. Small red dot or presence of stinger.

The Interpreter

The Interpreter

OUTLINED IN FIVE LANGUAGES

Specially Arranged for Diagnosis

NOTE The languages are listed as follows:
First English, *Second* French; *Third*:
 German; *Fourth*: Italian, *Fifth*. Spanish.

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1. **Good morning.**
Bonjour.
Guten Morgen.
Buon giorno.
Buenos días.
2. **How do you feel?**
Comment vous sentez-vous?
Wie geht es Ihnen?
Come state?
¿Como se siente Vd.?
3. **Well?**
Bien?
Gut?
Bene?
¿Bien?
4. **Badly?**
Mal?
Schlecht?
Male?
¿Mal?
5. **Let me feel your pulse.**
Laissez-moi tâter le pouls
Lassen Sie mich Ihren Puls
fühlen
Lasciatemi sentire il polso.
Dejeme tomar el pulso
6. **Have you taken the medicine?**
Avez-vous pris la médecine?
Haben Sie die Medizin genom-
men?
Avete preso la medicina?
¿Ha tomado Vd. la medicina?
7. **Do you understand me?**
Comprenez vous?
Verstehen Sie mich?
Mi capisce?
¿Me entiendo Vd.?
8. **Answer only. Yes or No.**
Ne répondez que, Oui ou Non
Antworten Sie nur Ja oder Nein.
Rispondete solamente, Sì o No.
No me conteste Vd. más que sí ó
no.
9. **Have you slept well?**
Avez-vous bien dormi?
Haben Sie gut geschlafen?
Avete ben dormito?
¿Ha dormido Vd. bien?
10. **Have you slept badly?**
Avez-vous mal dormi?
Haben Sie schlecht geschlafen?
Avete mal dormito?
¿Ha dormido Vd. mal?
11. **How does your head feel?**
Comment va la tête?
Wie geht es Ihrem Kopf?
Come vi sentite il capo?
¿Como se siente la cabeza?
12. **Does it still pain you?**
Vous fait-elle encore mal?
Schmerzt er doch-
Fa male ancora?
¿Le duele todavía?
13. **Can you eat?**
Pouvez-vous manger?
Können Sie essen?
Potete mangiare?
¿Puede Vd. comer?
14. **Not much?**
Pas beaucoup?
Nicht viel?
Non molto?
¿No mucho?
15. **Do you still feel very weak?**
Vous sentez-vous encore très
faible?
Fühlen Sie sich noch sehr
schwach?
Vi sentite ancora molto débole?
¿Se siente Vd. muy débil todavía?
16. **Yes?**
Oui?
Ja?
Sì?
¿Sí?
17. **No?**
Non?
Nein?
No?
¿No?
18. **What do you say?**
Que dites vous?
Was sagen Sie?
Che cosa dite?
¿Qué dice Vd.?
19. **Show me your tongue.**
Montrez-moi votre langue.
Zeigen Sie mir Ihre Zunge.
Mostratemi la lingua
Enseñame Vd. la lengua.
20. **Have you any pain?**
Avez-vous des douleurs?
Haben Sie Schmerzen?
Avete dolore?
¿Tiene Vd. dolor?
21. **Where have you pain?**
Où avez-vous des douleurs?
Wo haben Sie Schmerzen?
Dove avete dolore?
¿Dónde tiene Vd. dolor?
22. **In the head?**
A la tête?
Im Kopf?
Nella testa?
¿En la cabeza?
23. **In the abdomen?**
Au ventre?
Im Leib?
Nel ventre?
¿En el vientre?
24. **In the chest?**
A la poitrine?
In der Brust?
Nel petto?
¿En el pecho?
25. **Show me where.**
Montrez-moi où.
Zeigen Sie mir wo.
Mostratemi dove.
Enseñe me donde.
26. **Did you take cold?**
Avez-vous pris froid?
Haben Sie sich erkältet?
Avete preso un colpo d'aria?
¿Se ha resfriado Vd.?
27. **Have you still that heavy pain?**
Avez-vous encore cette douleur pe-
sante?
Haben Sie noch den drückenden
Schmerz?
Avete ancora quel dolore pesante?
¿Tiene Vd. todavía este dolor pe-
sado?
28. **Did you sleep a few hours?**
Avez-vous dormi quelques heures?
Haben Sie einige Stunden ge-
schlafen?
Avete dormito qualche ora?
¿Ha dormido Vd. algunas horas?
29. **Say it once again.**
Dites cela encore une fois.
Sagen Sie das wieder.
Ditelo ancora una volta.
Repítalo Vd. otra vez.
30. **Are you hungry?**
Avez-vous faim?
Haben Sie Hunger?
Avete fame?
¿Tiene Vd. hambre?

- 31. You may eat:—**
 Vous pouvez manger:—
 Sie dürfen essen —
 Potete mangiare —
 Vd puede comer.
- 32. A couple of eggs.**
 Quelques oeufs.
 Ein paar Eier.
 Un paio d' uova.
 Dos huevos.
- 33. Toast.**
 Rôtie
 Gerostetes Brot
 Il pane abbrustolito.
 Pan tostado
- 34. Bread.**
 Du pain.
 Brot.
 Pane.
 Pan.
- 35. Oysters.**
 Des huitres.
 Austern
 Delle ostriche.
 Ostras
- 36. Chicken.**
 Du poulet.
 Huhn
 Pollame.
 Pollo.
- 37. Are you thirsty?**
 Avez-vous soif?
 Haben Sie Durst?
 Avete sete?
 ¿Tiene Vd sed?
- 38. You may drink ice-water.**
 Vous pouvez boire de l'eau glacée
 Sie dürfen Eiswasser trinken
 Potete berevere acqua ghiacciata.
 Vd puede beber agua con hielo
- 39. Milk.**
 Du lait.
 Milch.
 Latte.
 Leche.
- 40. Tea.**
 Du thé.
 Tee.
 Il té.
 Té.
- 41. Coffee.**
 Du café.
 Kaffee
 Il caffè.
 Café.
- 42. Chocolate.**
 Du chocolat.
 Schokolade
 La cioccolatta
 Chocolate.
- 43. Beef-tea.**
 Le bouillon.
 Bouillon.
 Brodo
 Caldo de carne.
- 44. Have you a good appetite?**
 Avez-vous bon appétit?
 Haben Sie guten Appetit?
 Avete buon appetito?
 ¿Tiene Vd buen apetito?
- 45. You must be very careful.**
 Prenez bien des précautions
 Sie müssen sehr vorsichtig sein.
 Dovete usare molte precauzioni.
 Vd debe tener mucho cuidado
- 46. And remain in diet.**
 Et faites la diète.
 Und Diät halten.
 E rimanere a dieta.
 Y quedarse en dieta.
- 47. In a few days you may take food.**
 En quelques jours vous pourrez manger.
 In einigen Tagen dürfen Sie essen.
 In pochi giorni potrete mangiare.
 En algunas dias podrá Vd. comer algo.
- 48. I will leave a prescription.**
 Je laisserai une ordonnance.
 Ich werde Ihnen ein Rezept lassen
 Lascero una ricetta.
 Voy a dejarle una receta.
- 49. Don't be afraid.**
 N'ayez pas peur
 Sie brauchen Keine Angst haben.
 Non abbiate paura
 No tenga Vd miedo
- 50. It is nothing serious.**
 Ce n'est rien de grave
 Es ist nichts ernstliches
 Non è nulla
 No es nada grave.
- 51. Speak slower.**
 Parlez plus lentement.
 Sprechen Sie langsamer
 Parlate più adagio
 Hable Vd mas despacio
- 52. What is your name?**
 Quel est votre nom?
 Wie heissen Sie?
 Come vi chiamate?
 ¿Como se llama Vd.?
- 53. How old are you?**
 Quel âge avez-vous?
 Wie alt sind Sie?
 Che età avete?
 ¿Qué edad tiene Vd.?
- 54. Twenty.**
 Vingt
 Zwanzig.
 Venti
 Veinte
- 55. Twenty-three.**
 Vingt-trois
 Drelundzwanzig.
 Ventitre
 Veintitres.
- 56. Twenty-five.**
 Vingt-cinq
 Fünftundzwanzig.
 Venticinque.
 Veinticinco.
- 57. Thirty.**
 Trente.
 Dreissig.
 Trenta.
 Treinta.
- 58. Thirty-five.**
 Trente-cinq.
 Fünfunddreissig.
 Trentacinque.
 Treinta y cinco.
- 59. Forty.**
 Quarante.
 Vierzig.
 Quaranta.
 Cuarenta.
- 60. Forty-two.**
 Quarante-deux.
 Zweiundvierzig.
 Quarantadue.
 Cuarenta y dos.
- 61. Fifty.**
 Cinquante.
 Fünfzig.
 Cinquanta.
 Cincuenta.

- 62. Sixty.**
 Soixante.
 Sechzig.
 Sessanta.
 Sesenta.
- 63. An operation will be necessary.**
 Il sera nécessaire de faire une opération.
 Eine Operation ist notwendig.
 Una operazione è necessaria.
 Habra que hacer una operacion.
- 64. Let the operation be made.**
 Laissez faire l'opération.
 Lassen Sie die Operation machen.
 Lasciate fare l'operazione.
 Dejele Vd hacer la operacion.
- 65. Do not be afraid.**
 N'ayez pas peur.
 Haben Sie keine Angst.
 Non abbiate paura.
 No tenga Vd. miedo.
- 66. It is necessary.**
 Il le faut.
 Es ist durchaus nothig.
 È necessario.
 Es necesario.
- 67. You will not?**
 Vous ne voulez pas?
 Sie wollen nicht?
 Non volete?
 ¿Vd no quiere?
- 68. To-morrow it will be too late.**
 Demain ce sera trop tard.
 Morgen wird es zu spät sein.
 Domani sarà troppo tardi.
 Mañana será demasiado tarde.
- 69. You will?**
 Vous voulez bien?
 Sie wollen?
 Volete?
 ¿Vd quiere?
- 70. That is right.**
 C'est bien.
 Das ist recht.
 Va bene.
 Está bien.
- 71. Come to my office in the morning.**
 Venez à mon bureau le matin.
 Kommen Sie vormittags in mein Büro.
 Venite al mio ufficio nella mattina.
 Venga Vd á mi oficina por la mañana.
- 72. At ten o'clock.**
 A dix heures.
 Um zehn Uhr.
 Alle dieci.
 A las diez.
- 73. To-morrow afternoon.**
 Demain après-midi.
 Morgen nachmittags.
 Domani dopo il pranzo.
 Mañana por la tarde.
- 74. At half-past two.**
 A deux heures et demi.
 Um halb drei.
 Alle due e mezzo.
 A las dos y media.
- 75. At three o'clock.**
 A trois heures.
 Um drei Uhr.
 Alle tre.
 A las tres.
- 76. At four o'clock.**
 A quatre heures.
 Um vier Uhr.
 Alle quattro.
 A las cuatro.
- 77. At half-past four o'clock.**
 A quatre heures et demi.
 Um halb fünf Uhr.
 Alle quattro e mezzo.
 A las cuatro y media.
- 78. Sunday.**
 Dimanche.
 Sonntag.
 Domenica.
 Domingo.
- 79. Monday.**
 Lundi.
 Montag.
 Lunedì.
 Lunes.
- 80. Tuesday.**
 Mardi.
 Dienstag.
 Martedì.
 Martes.
- 81. Wednesday.**
 Mercredi.
 Mittwoch.
 Mercoledì.
 Miércoles.
- 82. Thursday.**
 Jeudi.
 Donnerstag.
 Giovedì.
 Jueves.
- 83. Friday.**
 Vendredi.
 Freitag.
 Venerdì.
 Viernes.
- 84. Saturday.**
 Samedi.
 Sonnabend.
 Sabato.
 Sabado.
- 85. Of what did your mother die?**
 De quoi est morte votre mère?
 Woran ist Ihre Mutter gestorben?
 Di che è morta vostra madre?
 ¿De qué murió su madre?
- 86. And your father?**
 Et votre père?
 Und Ihr Vater?
 E vostro padre?
 ¿Y su padre?
- 87. Your grandfather?**
 Votre grand-père?
 Ihr Grossvater?
 Il vostro nonno?
 ¿Y su abuelo?
- 88. Your grandmother?**
 Votre grand-mère?
 Ihre Grossmutter?
 La vostra nonna?
 ¿Y su abuela?
- 89. Have you any sisters?**
 Avez-vous des sœurs?
 Haben Sie Schwestern?
 Avete sorelle?
 ¿Tiene Vd. hermanas?
- 90. Have you brothers?**
 Avez-vous des frères?
 Haben Sie Brüder?
 Avete fratelli?
 ¿Tiene Vd. hermanos?
- 91. Are you married?**
 Êtes-vous marié?
 Sind Sie verheiratet?
 Siete sposato?
 ¿Está Vd. casado?
- 92. A widower?**
 Veuf?
 Ein Witwer?
 Siete vedovo?
 ¿Viudo?

- 93. A widow?**
 Veuve?
 Eine Wittwe?
 Siete vedova?
 ¿Viuda?
- 94. Have you children?**
 Avez-vous des enfants?
 Haben Sie Kinder?
 Avete fanciulli?
 ¿Tiene Vd. hijos?
- 95. Are they yet living?**
 Vivent-ils encore?
 Sind sie noch am Leben?
 Vivono ancora?
 ¿Viven ellos todavía?
- 96. What have you been working at?**
Are you:—
 A quoi avez-vous travaillé? Etes
 vous —
 Was haben Sie gearbeitet? Sind
 Sie —
 Che lavoro fate? Siete —
 ¿Que oficio tiene Vd.?, es Vd —
- 97. A laborer?**
 Un ouvrier?
 Ein Arbeiter?
 Un operaio?
 ¿Jornalero?
- 98. A baker?**
 Un boulanger?
 Ein Backer?
 Un fornajo?
 ¿Panadero?
- 99. A miller?**
 Un meunier?
 Ein Müller?
 Un mugnaio?
 ¿Molinero?
- 100. A butcher?**
 Un boucher?
 Ein Fleischer?
 Un macellaio?
 ¿Carnicero?
- 101. A tailor?**
 Un tailleur?
 Ein Schneider?
 Un sarto?
 ¿Sastre?
- 102. A shoemaker?**
 Un cordonnier?
 Ein Schuhmacher?
 Un calzolaio?
 ¿Zapatero?
- 103. A mason?**
 Un maçon?
 Ein Maurer?
 Un muratore?
 ¿Albañil?
- 104. What diseases have you had in your youth?**
 Quelles maladies avez-vous eu
 dans votre jeunesse?
 Welche Krankheiten haben Sie in
 Ihrer Jugend gehabt?
 Che malattie avete avuto nella
 vostra gioventù?
 ¿Qué enfermedades ha tenido Vd
 cuando joven?
- 105. Have you had scarlet fever?**
 La fièvre scarlatine?
 Haben Sie Scharlachfieber gehabt?
 Avete avuto la febbre scarlatina?
 ¿Ha tenido Vd. Escarlatina?
- 106. Measles?**
 La rougeole?
 Die Masern?
 Morbillo?
 ¿Sarampion?
- 107. Typhoid fever?**
 La fièvre typhoïde?
 Der Typhus?
 La febbre tifolide?
 ¿Tifoidea?
- 108. Rheumatism?**
 Le rhumatisme?
 Rheumatismus?
 Reumatismo?
 ¿Reumatismo?
- 109. Pneumonia?**
 Inflammation des poudons?
 Lungenentzündung?
 Polmonite?
 ¿Pulmonia?
- 110. The chills?**
 Les frissons?
 Fieberfrosteln?
 I brividi?
 ¿Escaloirio?
- 111. An attack of fever?**
 Une attaque de fièvre?
 Einen Fieberanfall?
 Un attacco di febbre?
 ¿Un ataque de calentura?
- 112. A venereal disease?**
 Une maladie vénérienne?
 Eine Geschlechtskrankheit?
 Malattie veneree?
 ¿Una enfermedad venerca?
- 113. The month.**
 Le mois.
 Der Monat.
 Il mese.
 El mes.
- 114. The months.**
 Les mois.
 Die Monate.
 I mesi.
 Los meses.
- 115. January.**
 Janvier.
 Januar.
 Gennaio.
 Enero.
- 116. February.**
 Février.
 Februar.
 Febbraio.
 Febrero.
- 117. March.**
 Mars.
 März.
 Marzo.
 Marzo.
- 118. April.**
 Avril.
 April.
 Aprile.
 Abril.
- 119. May.**
 Mai.
 Mai.
 Maggio.
 Mayo.
- 120. June.**
 Juin.
 Juni.
 Giugno.
 Junio.
- 121. July.**
 Juillet.
 Juli.
 Luglio.
 Julio.
- 122. August.**
 Août.
 August.
 Agosto.
 Agosto.

- 123. September.**
Septembre.
September.
Settembre.
Septiembre.
- 124. October.**
Octobre.
Oktober.
Ottobre.
Oktubre.
- 125. November.**
Novembre.
November.
Novembre.
Noviembre.
- 126. December.**
Décembre.
Dezember.
Dicembre.
Dicembre.
- 127. In the spring.**
Au printemps.
Im Frühjahr.
Nella primavera.
En la primavera.
- 128. In summer.**
En été.
Im Sommer.
Nell' estate.
En el verano.
- 129. In autumn.**
En automne.
Im Herbst.
Nell' autunno.
En el otoño.
- 130. In winter.**
En hiver.
Im Winter.
Nell' inverno.
En el invierno.
- 131. Are you tired?**
Êtes-vous fatigué?
Sind Sie müde?
Vi sentite molto stanco?
¿Está Vd cansado?
- 132. How are your stools?**
Comment sont vos selles?
Wie ist der Stuhlgang?
Come andate del corpo?
Como son los evacuaciones de cuerpo?
- 133. Are they regular?**
Sont-elles régulières?
Ist er regelmässig?
Andate regolarmente?
¿Son regulares?
- 134. Have you noticed their color?**
Avez-vous remarqué la couleur de vos selles?
Haben Sie auf die Farbe geachtet?
Vi siete accorto di che colore?
¿Ha notado Vd. el color?
- 135. Are you constipated?**
Êtes-vous constipé?
Haben Sie Verstopfung?
Siete stitico?
¿Está Vd. estreñido?
- 136. Since when?**
Depuis quand?
Seit wann?
Da quando?
¿Desde cuando?
- 137. Have you any diarrhea?**
Avez-vous la diarrhée?
Haben Sie Durchfall?
Avete diarrea?
¿Tiene Vd. diarrea?
- 138. Do you pass any blood?**
Y a-t-il du sang dans vos selles?
Ist Blut im Stuhl?
Fate del sangue?
¿Pasa Vd sangre?
- 139. You don't perhaps know?**
Vous ne vous en êtes pas aperçu?
Vielleicht wissen Sie es nicht?
Forse non vi siete accorto?
¿Quizas no se ha dado Vd cuenta?
- 140. Have you vomited?**
Avez-vous vomi?
Haben Sie erbrechen?
Avete vomitato?
¿Ha vomitado Vd ?
- 141. Do you still vomit?**
Vomissez-vous encore?
Erbrechen Sie noch immer?
Vomitare ancora?
¿Vomita Vd todavía?
- 142. Do you vomit blood?**
Vomissez-vous du sang?
Erbrechen Sie hellrot?
Vomitare sangue?
¿Vomita Vd sangre?
- 143. The blood.**
Le sang.
Das Blut.
Il sangue.
La sangre.
- 144. Is it of a dark-or bright-red color?**
Cela a-t-il une couleur foncée ou claire?
Ist es dunkel oder hellroth?
E esso nero o pure rosso?
¿Es de color rojo oscuro ó claro?
- 145. Have you any pain?**
Avez-vous des douleurs?
Haben Sie Schmerzen?
Avete dolori?
¿Tiene Vd dolores?
- 146. In the abdomen?**
Dans le ventre?
Im Leib?
Nel ventre?
¿En el vientre?
- 147. Here?**
Ici?
Hier?
Qui?
¿Aquí?
- 148. There?**
Là?
Da?
Qua?
¿Ahí?
- 149. Does it hurt?**
Cela fait-il mal?
Schmerzt es?
Fa male?
¿Le duele?
- 150. Since when is your tongue that color?**
Depuis quand votre langue a-t-elle cette couleur?
Seit wann hat Ihre Zunge jene Farbe?
De quanto tempo la vostra lingua è di questo colore?
¿Desde quando tiene su lengua este color?
- 151. Are you warm?**
Avez-vous chaud?
Ist Ihnen heiss?
Avete caldo?
¿Tiene Vd. calor?
- 152. Are you cold?**
Avez-vous froid?
Ist Ihnen kalt?
Avete freddo?
¿Tiene Vd. frío?

- 153. Have you any nose-bleeding?**
Saignez-vous du nez?
Haben Sie Nasenbluten?
Avete sangue dal naso?
¿Le sangra la nariz?
- 154. Have you had it?**
Avez-vous saigné du nez?
Haben Sie Nasenbluten gehabt?
Lo avete avuto?
¿Le ha sangrado?
- 155. Have you no appetite?**
N'avez-vous d'appétit?
Haben Sie keinen Appetit?
Non avete appetito?
¿No tiene Vd. apetito?
- 156. Since when?**
Depuis quand?
Seit wann?
Da quando?
¿Desde cuando?
- 157. Try to recollect.**
Cherchez a vous en rappeler
Versuchen Sie sich zu erinnern
Cercate di ricordarvi.
Trate Vd de recordarse.
- 158. It is important to know how long you have felt this way.**
Il est bien important de savoir depuis quand vous sentez ainsi
Es ist von grosser Wichtigkeit zu wissen seit wann Sie sich so fühlen
È necessario sapere de quando tempo vi sentite così
Es necesario saber desde cuando se siente así
- 159. Have you any difficulty in passing your water?**
Avez-vous de la difficulté à uriner?
Haben Sie Schwierigkeiten beim Wasserlassen?
Avete difficoltà nell' urinare?
¿Tiene Vd dificultad en orinar?
- 160. Do you pass your water involuntarily?**
Urinez-vous sans le vouloir?
Verlieren Sie Harn ohne es zu wollen?
Urinate involontariamente?
¿Orina Vd sin querer?
- 161. Are any of your limbs swelled?**
Avez-vous des membres gonflés?
Ist irgend eines Ihrer Glieder geschwollen?
Vi sentite gonfio in qualche parte?
¿Tiene Vd. alguna parte hinchada?
- 162. Let me see.**
Laissez-moi voir
Lassen Sie sehen.
Lasciatemi vedere.
Dejeme ver
- 163. How long have they been swelled like this?**
Depuis quand sont-ils gonflés ainsi?
Seit wann sind sie so angeschwollen?
Da quanto tempo che li avete così gonfi?
¿Desde cuando esta hinchado así?
- 164. For how many days or weeks?**
Depuis combien de jours ou de semaines?
Seit wievielen Tagen oder Wochen?
Da quanti giorni o settimane?
¿Desde cuantos días ó semanas?
- 165. Were they ever swelled before?**
Ont-ils jamais été ainsi gonflés?
Sind sie je früher so angeschwollen gewesen?
Li avete avuto mai gonfi prima?
¿Han estado hinchado antes?
- 166. Have you any difficulty in breathing?**
Avez-vous de la difficulté à respirer?
Wird Ihnen das Atemholen schwer?
Avete nessuna difficoltà di respirare?
¿Tiene Vd dificultad en respirar?
- 167. In getting on your feet?**
A vous lever?
Beim Aufstehen?
Alzandovi?
¿En ponerse de pié?
- 168. Does it pain you?**
Cela vous fait-il mal?
Schmerzt es?
Vi fa male?
¿Le duele a Vd?
- 169. Whisper: One, two, three.**
Dites à voix basse un, deux, trois
Flüstern Sie. eins, zwei, drei.
Dite piano uno, due, tre
Cuenta Vd a voz muy baja: uno, dos, tres
- 170. Say it out loud.**
A haute voix
Sagen Sie es laut
Dícelo ad alta voce.
A voz alta.
- 171. Cough.**
Toussez.
Husten Sie.
Tossite.
Tosa Vd
- 172. Cough again.**
Toussez encore une fois
Husten Sie noch einmal
Tossite ancora
Tosa Vd. otra vez
- 173. That will do.**
C'est bien
Das ist genug.
Basta così
Esta bastante
- 174. Open your mouth.**
Ouvrez la bouche
Öffnen Sie den Mund.
Aprite la bocca
Abra Vd la boca.
- 175. Since when do you cough?**
Depuis quand avez-vous la toux?
Seit wann husten Sie?
Da quanto tempo avete la tosse?
¿Desde cuando tiene Vd. esta tos?
- 176. You cough a little?**
Toussez-vous un peu?
Sie husten ein wenig?
Tossite solo poco?
¿Vd. tose poco?
- 177. Take a deep breath.**
Prenez une respiration profonde
Atmen Sie tief.
Prendete un gran respiro.
Tome Vd. una inspiración profunda.
- 178. Have you any pain in the shoulder-blades?**
Avez-vous des douleurs dans les épaules?
Haben Sie Schmerzen in den Schulterblättern?
Avete dolori nelle spalle?
¿Tiene Vd. dolor en las hombros?

- 179. In the side?**
 Dans le côté?
 In der Seite?
 Nel fianco?
 ¿En el flanco?
- 180. In the back?**
 Dans le dos?
 Im Rücken?
 Nel dorso?
 ¿En la espalda?
- 181. Which side?**
 Quel côté?
 Auf welcher Seite?
 Quale lato?
 ¿En qué lado?
- 182. Right?**
 A droite?
 Rechts?
 A dritta?
 ¿Derecho?
- 183. Left?**
 A gauche?
 Links?
 A sinistra?
 ¿Izquierdo?
- 184. More at night?**
 Plus pendant la nuit?
 Mehr bei Nacht?
 Di più nella notte?
 ¿Mas durante la noche?
- 185. More in the daytime?**
 Plus pendant la journée?
 Mehr bei Tag?
 Pure nel giorno?
 ¿Mas durante el día?
- 186. Do you expectorate much?**
 Expectorez-vous beaucoup?
 Spucken Sie viel aus?
 Sputate molto?
 ¿Expectora Vd. mucho?
- 187. About how much daily?**
 Combien à peu près par jour?
 Ungefähr wie viel täglich?
 Quanto al giorno in circa?
 ¿Mas ó menos que cantidad diariamente?
- 188. So much?**
 Autant?
 So viel?
 Tanto?
 ¿Tanto?
- 189. What is the color of your expectorations?**
 De quelle couleur est votre expectoration?
 Welche Farbe hat der Speichel?
 Che colore ha il vostro sputo?
 ¿Que color tiene la expectoración?
- 190. White?**
 Blanche?
 Weiss?
 Bianco?
 ¿Blanco?
- 191. Or yellow?**
 Jaune?
 Gelb?
 O gialliccio?
 ¿O amarillo?
- 192. Do you expectorate more?**
 Expectorez-vous plus?
 Spelen Sie mehr aus?
 Sputate voi più?
 ¿Expectora Vd. mas?
- 193. Or less?**
 Ou moins?
 Oder weniger?
 O meno?
 ¿O menos?
- 194. Does it pain you to breathe?**
 Cela vous fait-il mal de respirer?
 Spüren Sie Schmerzen beim Atmen?
 Vi fa male di respirare?
 ¿Le duele al respirar?
- 195. Do you sweat much at night?**
 Transpirez-vous beaucoup la nuit?
 Schwitzen Sie viel in der Nacht?
 Sudate molto la notte?
 ¿Suda Vd. mucho de noche?
- 196. Have you lost flesh?**
 Avez-vous maigri?
 Haben Sie abgenommen?
 Siete dimagrito?
 ¿Ha perdido Vd. peso?
- 197. Sit down.**
 Asseyez-vous.
 Setzen Sie sich.
 Sedatevi.
 Sientese Vd.
- 198. Stand up.**
 Levez-vous.
 Stehen Sie auf.
 Alzatevi.
 Levantese Vd.
- 199. Walk a little way.**
 Allez quelques pas.
 Gehen Sie einige Schritte.
 Camminate un pò.
 Ande Vd. algunos pasos.
- 200. Return; go backwards.**
 Revencez, allez en arrière.
 Kommen Sie Aurück; gehen Sie rückwärts.
 Ritornate; camminate all' indietro.
 Vuelva, ande Vd. para atras.
- 201. Do you feel like falling?**
 Vous semble-t-il que vous allez tomber?
 Ist es Ihnen als ob Sie fallen müssten?
 Vi sentite come se dovete cadere?
 ¿Le siente Vd. como que se caer?
- 202. Do you feel giddy?**
 Avez-vous le vertige?
 Ist Ihnen schwindlig?
 Avete delle vertigini?
 ¿Tiene Vd. vertigo?
- 203. Do you sometimes see things double?**
 Voyez-vous quelque-fois les choses en double?
 Sehen Sie manchmal doppelt?
 Vedete qualche volta le cose al doppio?
 ¿Vee Vd. algunas veces las cosas doble?
- 204. Let me see your eyes.**
 Montrez-moi vos yeux.
 Lassen Sie mich Ihre Augen sehen.
 Fatemi vedere i vostri occhi.
 Dejeme Vd. mirar sus ojos.
- 205. The eye.**
 L'œil.
 Das Auge.
 L'occhio.
 ¿El ojo.
- 206. The eyes.**
 Les yeux.
 Die Augen.
 Gli occhi.
 Los ojos.
- 207. Look up.**
 Regardez en haut.
 Schauen Sie hinauf.
 Guardate sù.
 Mire Vd. para arriba.

- 208. Look down.**
 Regardez en bas
 Schauen Sie hinunter
 Guardate abbasso
 Mire Vd para abajo
- 209. Look toward your nose.**
 Regardez vers votre nez
 Schauen Sie auf Ihre Nase
 Guardatevi il naso
 Mire Vd á la nariz
- 210. Look at me.**
 Regardez-moi
 Sehen Sie mich an.
 Guardatemi.
 Míreme Vd
- 211. Did anything get into your eye?**
 Quelque chose vous est entrée dans l'oeil?
 Ist Ihnen etwas ins Auge geflogen?
 Vi è entrata qualche cosa nel l'occhio?
 ¿Le ha entrado algo en el ojo?
- 212. Did a stone hit you?**
 Vous a-t-on lancé une pierre?
 Hat Sie ein Stein getroffen?
 Vi hanno forse gettato una pietra?
 ¿Le han tirado una piedra?
- 213. Did you feel much pain at the time?**
 Avez-vous éprouvé beaucoup de douleurs alors?
 Haben Sie gleich damals arge Schmerzen gespürt?
 Avete sentito molto dolore allora?
 ¿Le ha dolido mucho entonces?
- 214. Is it worse now?**
 Est-ce pire maintenant?
 Ist es jetzt schlimmer?
 È peggio ora?
 ¿Está peor ahora?
- 215. Do your eyes water a good deal?**
 L'eau vous monte beaucoup aux yeux?
 Tränen Ihre Augen stark?
 Vi lacrimano gli occhi molto?
 ¿Le lagrimean mucho los ojos?
- 216. Can you not open your eye?**
 Ne pouvez-vous pas ouvrir l'œil?
 Können Sie Ihr Auge nicht öffnen?
 Non potete aprire il vostro occhio?
 ¿No puede Vd abrir el ojo?
- 217. Do not try to open it when you awaken.**
 N'essayez pas de l'ouvrir le matin en vous éveillant
 Versuchen Sie nicht, es beim Aufwachen zu öffnen
 Non forzate ad aprirlo nella mattina dopo il sonno
 No haga Vd esfuerzos para abrirlo al despertar.
- 218. I will give you something for that.**
 Je vous donnerai quelque chose pour cela.
 Ich werde Ihnen etwas dafür geben.
 Vi darò qualche cosa per questo.
 Le daré algo para esto.
- 219. Use it regularly.**
 Servez-vous en régulièrement.
 Gebrauchen Sie es regelmässig.
 Usatelo regolarmente.
 Tomale Vd. con regularidad.
- 220. Does the eyeball feel as if it were swelled?**
 L'œil vous semble-t-il gonflé?
 Fühlt sich das Auge wie angeschwollen?
 Vi pare come se il globo dell'occhio fosse gonfio?
 ¿El ojo le siente hinchado?
- 221. You must be careful not to go out yet.**
 Ayez soin de ne pas sortir
 Sie dürfen durchaus noch nicht ausgehen
 Dovete aver cura a non andar fuori
 Tenga Vd cuidado de no salir todavía
- 222. It would harm your eyes.**
 Cela nuirait à vos yeux
 Es würde Ihren Augen schaden
 Vi farà gran male ai vostri occhi.
 Le haría daño á los ojos
- 223. Since when has your eyesight failed you?**
 Depuis quand votre vue s'est elle diminuée?
 Seit wann hat Ihre Sehkraft nachgelassen?
 Da quando la vostra vista si è diminuita?
 ¿Desde cuando ha disminuido su vista?
- 224. Look here.**
 Regardez ici
 Schauen Sie hierher
 Guardate qui.
 Mire Vd para acá
- 225. Can you see what this is on the wall?**
 Pouvez-vous voir ce que c'est sur le mur?
 Können Sie sehen was hier an der Wand ist?
 Potete vedere che cosa è questo nel muro?
 ¿Puede Vd. ver lo que está en la pared?
- 226. You cannot?**
 Vous ne pouvez pas?
 Sie können es nicht erkennen?
 Non potete dire?
 ¿Vd. no puede?
- 227. Can you see it now?**
 Le voyez-vous maintenant?
 Können Sie es jetzt sehen?
 Potete vederlo adesso?
 ¿Le puede Vd. ver ahora?
- 228. And now?**
 Et maintenant?
 Und nun?
 Ed ora?
 ¿Y ahora?
- 229. What is it?**
 Qu'est-ce?
 Was ist es?
 Che cosa è?
 ¿Qué es esto?
- 230. Tell me what number it is.**
 Dites-moi quel est ce numéro.
 Sagen Sie mir welche Nummer es ist
 Dítemi che numero è.
 Dígame Vd. que numero es este.
- 231. Tell me what letter it is.**
 Dites-moi quelle est cette lettre.
 Nennen Sie mir diesen Buchstaben.
 Dítemi che lettera è.
 Dígame Vd. que letra está.

- 232. Do you see things through a mist?**
Voyez-vous tout à travers un brouillard?
Sehen Sie Alles durch einen Nebel?
Vedete cose come se fossero fra la nebbia?
¿Ve Vd las cosas como en una niebla?
- 233. Can you see clearly?**
Voyez-vous clairement?
Sehen Sie klar?
Potete vedere chiaro?
¿Puede Vd. ver claramente?
- 234. Better at a distance?**
Mieux à une distance?
Besser aus einer Entfernung?
Meglio distanza?
¿Mejor á distancia?
- 235. Do exactly as I tell you.**
Faites exactement ce que je vous dis.
Tun Sie genau wie ich Ihnen sage
Fate esattamente ciò che io vi dico
Haga Vd. exactamente como le digo
- 236. It will get better.**
Cela ira mieux
Es wird besser werden.
Migliorerà
Esto mejorará
- 237. You must not lose courage.**
Vous ne devez pas perdre courage
Sie dürfen den Mut nicht verlieren
Non dovete perdere coraggio
No hay que perder el valor.
- 238. Let me see your hand.**
Montrez-moi votre main.
Zeigen Sie mir Ihre Hand
Fatemi vedere la vostra mano
Enseñeme Vd la mano
- 239. Have you no power in it?**
Est-ello complètement inerte?
Ist sie ganz kraftlos?
Non avete forza nella mano?
¿No tiene Vd. fuerza en la mano?
- 240. Grasp my hand.**
Serrez-moi la main
Drücken Sie mir die Hand
Stringete la mia mano
Apriete Vd mi mano
- 241. Can you not do it better than that?**
Vous ne pouvez serrer plus fort que cela?
Können Sie nicht fester greifen?
Non potete farlo meglio?
¿No puede Vd hacerlo mas fuerte?
- 242. Try again.**
Essayez encore une fois
Versuchen Sie es noch einmal
Provateci di nuovo
Prube Vd. otra vez.
- 243. The arm.**
Le bras.
Der Arm.
Il braccio.
El brazo.
- 244. Since when is your arm so powerless?**
Depuis quand votre bras a-t-il perdu la force?
Seit wann ist Ihr Arm so kraftlos?
Da quando il vostro braccio è senza forza?
¿Desde cuando no tiene Vd. fuerza en el brazo?

- 245. What did you feel in the beginning?**
Qu'avez-vous senti au commencement?
Was haben Sie anfangs gespürt?
Che sentivate prima?
¿Qué ha sentido Vd. cuando esto empezó?
- 246. Shooting pains?**
Des douleurs perçantes?
Stechende Schmerzen?
Dei dolori acuti?
¿Dolores agudos?
- 247. As if one were pricking you with pins?**
Comme si on vous piquait avec des épingles?
Wie wenn man Sie mit Stecknadeln stäche?
Come se fossero delle spille?
¿Como si le estarian picando con alfileres?
- 248. It came all of a sudden?**
C'est venu tout d'un coup?
Ist es ganz plötzlich gekommen?
Venne tutto ad un tratto?
¿Ha venido de repente?
- 249. Early in the morning?**
Le matin de bonne heure?
Frühmorgens?
Di buon mattino?
¿Temprano en la mañana?
- 250. Had you been drinking?**
Vous-avez bu?
Waren Sie angetrunken?
Avevate bevuto?
¿Habla Vd. bebido?
- 251. Are you a drinking man?**
Buvez-vous d'habitude?
Sind Sie Trinker?
Avete l'abito di bere?
¿Tiene Vd. la costumbre de beber?
- 252. Had you been sleeping on your arm?**
Vous êtes-vous endormi sur votre bras?
Sind Sie auf Ihrem Arm eingeschlafen?
Avete dormito col braccio sotto la testa?
¿Ha dormido Vd. encima del brazo?
- 253. You cannot remember?**
Vous ne vous en souvenez pas?
Sie können sich nicht erinnern?
Non vi ricordate?
¿Vd no puede recordarse?
- 254. Have you been much exposed to the wet weather?**
Avez-vous été exposé au temps humide?
Sind Sie dem feuchten Wetter ausgesetzt gewesen?
Vi siete mai esposto alla umidità?
¿Ha estado Vd. mucho expuesto á la intemperie?
- 255. Raise your arm.**
Levez le bras.
Heben Sie den Arm
Alzate il vostro braccio.
Levante Vd. el brazo.
- 256. Raise it more.**
Plus haut.
Höher.
Ancora di più.
Más alto.
- 257. Now the other one.**
Maintenant l'autre.
Jetzt den andern.
Adesso l'altro.
Ahora el otro.

- 258. Get up.**
 Levez-vous.
 Stehen Sie auf.
 Alzatevi.
 Levantese Vd.
- 259. Can you not rise quicker?**
 Ne pouvez-vous pas vous lever plus vite?
 Können Sie sich nicht schneller erheben?
 Non vi potete alzare un po' più presto?
 ¿No puede Vd. levantarse más de prisa?
- 260. Is it impossible?**
 Est-ce impossible?
 Ist es unmöglich?
 E impossibile?
 ¿Le es imposible?
- 261. That will do.**
 C'est assez.
 Das ist genug.
 Basta così.
 Basta así.
- 262. Never mind.**
 N'importe.
 Lassen Sie's gut sein.
 Non importa.
 No le hace.
- 263. Have you a pain in the pit of your stomach?**
 Avez-vous des douleurs dans le creux de l'estomac?
 Haben Sie Schmerzen in der Magen-grube?
 Avete dolore nella bocca dello stomaco?
 ¿Tiene Vd. dolor en la boca del estomago?
- 264. Nausea.**
 La nausée.
 Uebelkeit.
 La nausea.
 La nausea.
- 265. Does eating make you vomit?**
 Rendez-vous ce que vous mangez?
 Erbrechen Sie nachdem Sie gegessen haben?
 Mangiare vi fa vomitare?
 ¿El comer le hace vomitar?
- 266. When did your eyes begin to look yellow?**
 Quand vos yeux ont-ils commencé à prendre cette couleur jaune?
 Wann begannen Ihre Augen so gelb auszusehen?
 Da quando i vostri occhi son divenuti giallicci?
 ¿Cuando empezaban sus ojos a tener este color amarillo?
- 267. Have you stomach cramps?**
 Avez-vous des crampes d'estomac?
 Haben Sie Magenkrämpfe?
 Avete dolori acuti di stomaco?
 ¿Tiene Vd. calambre del estomago?
- 268. Since when is your tongue that color?**
 Depuis quand votre langue a-t-elle cette couleur?
 Seit wann hat Ihre Zunge jene Farbe?
 Da quando tempo la vostra lingua è di questo colore?
 ¿Desde cuando tiene su lengua este color?
- 269. Does your tongue feel swelled?**
 Est-ce que votre langue vous paraît gonflée?
 Fühlt sich Ihre Zunge wie angeschwollen?
 Ve la sentite gonfia?
 ¿Le sienta la lengua hinchada?
- 270. Have you ever had the chills?**
 Avez-vous jamais eu des frissons?
 Haben Sie je Fieberfrosteln gehabt?
 Avete mai avuto dei brividi di febbre?
 ¿Ha tenido Vd. escalofríos?
- 271. Do they come every day?**
 Les avez-vous tous les jours?
 Kommt es jeden Tag?
 Vi vengono tutti i giorni?
 ¿Les tiene Vd. cada día?
- 272. At the same hour?**
 A la même heure?
 Zur selben Stunde?
 Alla stessa ora?
 ¿A la misma hora?
- 273. Have you any pain in the head?**
 Avez-vous des douleurs dans la tête?
 Haben Sie Kopfschmerzen?
 Avete dolori di testa?
 ¿Tiene Vd. dolor en la cabeza?
- 274. Did you fall, and how did you fall?**
 Etes-vous tombé? et comment êtes-vous tombé?
 Sind Sie gefallen und wie sind Sie gefallen?
 Siete caduto, e come siete caduto?
 ¿Ha caído Vd. y como?
- 275. Did you faint?**
 Vous êtes-vous évanoui?
 Sind Sie ohnmächtig geworden?
 Siete svenuto?
 ¿Se ha desmayado Vd.?
- 276. Have you ever had fainting spells?**
 Avez-vous jamais eu des évanouissements?
 Haben Sie je Ohnmachtsanfälle gehabt?
 Siete mai svenuto regolarmente?
 ¿Ha tenido Vd. desmayos?
- 277. At intervals?**
 De temps à autre?
 Dann und wann?
 Ad intervalli?
 ¿De vez en cuando?
- 278. Are you subject to them?**
 Y êtes-vous sujet?
 Haben Sie dieselben häufig?
 Ne siete soggetto?
 ¿Se desmaya Vd. con frecuencia?
- 279. Had you them?**
 Les avez-vous eu?
 Haben Sie dieselben gehabt?
 Ne avete avuto?
 ¿Los ha tenido Vd.?
- 280. Never?**
 Jamais?
 Niemals?
 Mai?
 ¿Nunca?
- 281. How did this illness begin?**
 Comment cette maladie a-t-elle commencé?
 Wie hat diese Krankheit begonnen?
 Come ha incominciato questa malattia?
 ¿Como ha empezado este enfermedad?

- 282. When were you first taken sick?**
 Quand cette maladie a-t-elle com-
 mencé?
 Wann hat diese Krankheit begon-
 nen?
 Quando vi siete ammalato la prima
 volta?
 ¿Cuando ha empezado este enfer-
 medad?
- 283. Have you any pain in your bones?**
 Avez-vous des douleurs dans les
 os?
 Haben Sie Schmerzen in den
 Knochen?
 Vi sentite dei dolori nelle ossa?
 ¿Tiene Vd. dolor en los huesos?
- 284. The nerves?**
 Les nerfs?
 Die Nerven?
 I nervi?
 ¿Los nervios?
- 285. Are you nervous?**
 Êtes-vous nerveux?
 Sind Sie nervös?
 Siete nervoso?
 ¿Esta Vd. nervioso?
- 286. The veins.**
 Les veines.
 Die Adern.
 Le vene
 Las venas.
- 287. The muscles.**
 Les muscles.
 Die Muskeln.
 I muscoli
 Los musculos.
- 288. The skull.**
 Le crâne.
 Der Schadel.
 El cráneo
 El cerebro.
- 289. The temples.**
 Les tempes.
 Die Schläfen
 Le tempia.
 Las sienes.
- 290. The gums.**
 Les gencives.
 Die Gaumen
 Le gengive
 Las encías.
- 291. The throat.**
 La gorge.
 Der Hals.
 La gola.
 La garganta.
- 292. The neck.**
 Le cou.
 Der Nacken.
 Il collo.
 El cuello.
- 293. The elbow.**
 Le coude.
 Der Ellenbogen.
 Il gomito.
 El codo.
- 294. The thumb.**
 Le pouce.
 Der Daumen.
 Il pollice.
 El dedo pulgar.
- 295. The foot.**
 Le pied.
 Der Fuss.
 Il piede.
 El pié.

- 296. The leg.**
 La jambe.
 Das Bein.
 La gamba.
 La pierna.
- 297. When did you sprain your foot?**
 Quand vous êtes-vous foulé le
 pied?
 Wann haben Sie sich den Fuss
 verrenkt?
 Quando vi siete dislocato il
 vostro piede?
 ¿Cuando se torció Vd. el pié?
- 298. The stomach.**
 L'estomac
 Der Magen.
 Lo stomaco
 El estomago.
- 299. The ribs.**
 Les côtes
 Die Rippen.
 Le costole
 Las costillas.
- 300. The thigh.**
 La hanche.
 Die Hüfte.
 La coscia.
 El muslo.
- 301. The heel.**
 Le talon
 Die Ferse.
 Il calcagno.
 El talón.
- 302. The lungs.**
 Les poumons.
 Die Lungen.
 I polmoni
 Los pulmones.
- 303. The liver.**
 Le foie.
 Die Leber
 Il fegato.
 El hígado.
- 304. Did you ever have a liver complaint?**
 Avez-vous jamais eu une maladie
 de foie?
 Haben Sie je eine Leberkrankheit
 gehabt?
 Avete mai avuto una malattia del
 fegato?
 ¿Ha tenido Vd. enfermedad del
 hígado?
- 305. The hearing.**
 L'ouïe.
 Das Gehör.
 L'udito.
 El oído.
- 306. Is it affected?**
 Est-elle affectée?
 Ist es angegriffen?
 È ammalato?
 ¿Está afectado?
- 307. Your memory.**
 Votre mémoire
 Ihr Gedächtniss.
 La vuestra memoria.
 Su memoria.
- 308. Is it good?**
 Est-elle bonne?
 Ist es gut?
 È essa buona?
 ¿Está buena?
- 309. Toothache.**
 Le mal aux dents.
 Zahnschmerzen.
 Dolor di denti.
 Dolor de dientes.

- 310. Consumption.**
La consomption
Die Schwindsucht.
La consunzione.
Tisis.
- 311. The skin.**
La peau.
Die Haut.
La pelle.
El cutis.
- 312. A wound.**
Une plaie
Eine Wunde
Una piaga
Una llaga.
- 313. A corn.**
Un cor
Ein Hühnerauge.
Un callo
El callo
- 314. Did a dog bite you?**
Un chien vous a-t-il mordu?
Hat Sie ein Hund gebissen?
Vi ha morsicato un cane?
¿Le ha mordido un perro?
- 315. Did a fly sting you?**
Une mouche vous a-t-elle piqué?
Hat Sie eine Fliege gestochen?
Vi ha punto una mosca?
¿Le ha picado una mosca?
- 316. Did you prick yourself with a pin?**
Vous êtes-vous piqué avec une épingle?
Haben Sie sich mit einer Stecknadel gestochen?
Vi siete punto con una spilla?
¿Se ha picado Vd. con un alfiler?
- 317. Since when have you this eruption?**
Depuis quand avez-vous cette éruption?
Seit wann haben Sie dieser Ausschlag?
Da quanto tempo avete questa eruzione?
¿Desde cuando tiene Vd. esta erupcion?
- 318. Does it irritate much?**
Cela irrite beaucoup?
Ist es sehr reizbar?
Vi irrita molto?
¿Le irrita mucho?
- 319. Did you take anything for it?**
Avez-vous pris quelque chose pour cela?
Haben Sie etwas dafür genommen?
Avele preso qualche cosa per curarvi?
¿Ha tomado Vd. algo para curarlo?
- 320. Your arm feels paralyzed?**
Votre bras vous paraît être paralysé?
Ihr Arm erscheint Ihnen gelähmt?
Vi sentite il braccio paralizzato?
¿Su brazo se siente paralizado?
- 321. What have you worked at?**
A quoi avez-vous travaillé?
Was haben Sie gearbeitet?
A che lavorate?
¿Que trabajo ha hecho Vd.?
- 322. This might be a case of lead-poisoning.**
Ceci pourrait être un cas d'empoisonnement causé par le plomb
Dies ist möglicherweise eine Blutvergiftung durch Blei herbeigeführt
Potrà essere un caso di avvelenamento da piombo.
Este podría ser envenenamiento por plomo
- 323. I will use electricity.**
Je me servirai de l'électricité
Ich werde elektrischen Strom anwenden
Userò dell' elettricità.
Usaré electricidad
- 324. You will get better.**
Cela ira mieux
Es wird besser werden
Vi sentirete meglio
Vd. mejorará.
- 325. Have you ever had hemorrhages?**
Avez-vous jamais eu des hémorragies?
Haben Sie je Blutergüsse gehabt?
Avete avuto sbocco di sangue mai?
¿Ha tenido Vd. hemorragia?
- 326. You must not speak.**
Vous ne devez pas parler
Sie dürfen nicht sprechen.
Non dovete parlare.
No debe hablar
- 327. Swallow small pieces of cracked ice.**
Avez des petits morceaux de glace
Schlucken Kleine Eisstücke
Ingoiate dei piccoli pezzettini di ghiaccio
Trague Vd. pequeñas piezas de hielo
- 328. Keep very quiet.**
Restez bien tranquille
Verhalten Sie sich sehr ruhig
State tranquillo
Quedese muy quieto
- 329. Have you a pain in your side?**
Avez-vous mal au côté?
Haben Sie Seitenschmerzen?
Avete dolori al fianco?
¿Tiene Vd. un dolor en el costado?
- 330. Did you burn yourself?**
Vous êtes-vous brûlé?
Haben Sie sich verbrannt?
Vi siete bruciato?
¿Se ha quemado Vd.?
- 331. Did you sprain your foot?**
Vous êtes-vous foulé le pied?
Haben Sie Ihren Fuss verstaucht?
Vi avete dislocato il piede?
¿Se torció Vd. el pie?
- 332. Hoarseness.**
Enrouement.
Heiserkeit
Raucedine.
Ronquera.
- 333. Have you a sore throat?**
Avez-vous mal à la gorge?
Haben Sie Halsschmerzen?
Avete mal di gola?
¿Le duele la garganta?
- 334. Does it hurt you to swallow?**
Avez-vous de la peine à avaler?
Spüren Sie Schmerzen beim Schlucken?
Vi fa male d'ingoiare?
¿Le duele el tragar?

- 335. Does it hurt you to open your mouth?**
Cela vous fait-il mal d'ouvrir la bouche?
Spüren Sie Schmerzen wenn Sie den Mund öffnen?
Vi fa male di aprire la bocca?
¿Le duele el abrir la boca?
- 336. The ear.**
L'oreille.
Das Ohr.
L'orecchio.
El oído.
- 337. The ears.**
Les oreilles.
Die Ohren.
Le orecchie.
Los oídos
- 338. Have you ringing in the ears?**
Avez-vous des bourdonnements d'oreilles?
Haben Sie Ohrenbrausen?
Vi tentennano le orecchie?
¿Tiene Vd. campaneo en los oídos?
- 339. Have you discharge from the ears?**
La matière vous coule-t-elle des oreilles?
Eitern Ihre Ohren?
Vi sorte umore dalle orecchie?
¿Le sale material de los oídos?
- 340. Take one teaspoonful three times daily (in water).**
Prenez-en une cuillerée à thé trois fois par jour (dans de l'eau)
Nehmen Sie einen Teelöffel voll dreimal täglich (in Wasser).
Bevetene un cucchiaino da tè tre volte al giorno (nell' acqua)
Toma Vd una cucharadita de té tres veces al día (con agua).
- 341. Take two teaspoonfuls three times daily (in water).**
Prenez-en deux cuillerées à thé trois fois par jour (dans de l'eau).
Nehmen Sie zwei Teelöffel voll dreimal täglich (in Wasser).
Bevetene due cucchiaini da tè tre volte al giorno (nell' acqua).
Toma Vd dos cucharaditas de té tres veces al día (con agua).
- 342. Take three teaspoonfuls three times daily (in water).**
Prenez-en trois cuillerées à thé trois fois par jour (dans de l'eau).
Nehmen Sie drei Teelöffel voll dreimal täglich (in Wasser).
Bevetene tre cucchiaini da tè tre volte al giorno (nell' acqua).
Toma Vd tres cucharaditas de té tres veces al día (con agua).
- 343. Before meals.**
Avant les repas.
Vor den Mahlzeiten.
Prima del pasto.
Antes de comer.
- 344. After meals.**
Après les repas.
Nach den Mahlzeiten.
Dopo il pasto.
Después de comer.
- 345. A pill.**
Une pilule.
Eine Pille.
Una pillola.
Una píldora.
- 346. A powder.**
Une poudre.
Ein Pulver.
Una polvere.
Un polvo.
- 347. Every hour.**
Chaque heure.
Jede Stunde.
Ogni ora.
Cada hora.
- 348. Every two hours.**
Toutes les deux heures.
Alle zwei Stunden.
Ogni due ore.
Cada dos horas.
- 349. Every three hours.**
Toutes les trois heures.
Alle drei Stunden.
Ogni tre ore.
Cada tres horas
- 350. Every four hours.**
Toutes les quatre heures.
Alle vier Stunden.
Ogni quattro ore.
Cada cuatro horas.
- 351. Gargle.**
Gargarisez.
Gargeln Sie.
Gargarizzate.
Hacer gargaras.
- 352. Use injection.**
Injectez.
Injizieren Sie.
Iniettate.
Tomar una inyección.
- 353. Snuff.**
Prisez
Schnupfen Sie.
Annasate
Aspirar (por la nariz).
- 354. Take a purgative.**
Un purgatif
Nehmen Sie ein Abführmittel.
Un purgativo.
Tome Vd una purga
- 355. Drop into one eye.**
Laissez dégoutter dans un œil
Traufeln Sie in das eine Auge.
Fate sgocciolare nell' occhio.
Vierta gotas en un ojo.
- 356. Drop into each eye.**
Laissez dégoutter dans chaque œil.
Traufeln Sie in beide Augen
Fate sgocciolare in ciascun occhio
Vierta gotas en cada ojo
- 357. Drop into right eye.**
Laissez dégoutter dans l'œil droit.
Traufeln Sie ins rechte Auge
Fate sgocciolare nell' occhio
Vierta gotas en el ojo derecho
- 358. Drop into left eye.**
Laissez dégoutter dans l'œil gauche.
Traufeln Sie ins linke Auge
Fate sgocciolare nell' occhio sinistro
Vierta gotas en el ojo izquierdo.
- 359. Three times daily.**
Trois fois par jour.
Dreimal täglich.
Tre volte al giorno.
Tres veces al día.
- 360. In the morning.**
Le matin.
Am Morgen.
Al mattino.
Por la mañana.

- 361. At noon.**
 A midi
 Mittags
 A mezzo giorno.
 A mediodia.
- 362. At night.**
 Le soir.
 Abends.
 Alla sera
 Por la noche.
- 363. At bed-time.**
 A l'heure de se coucher.
 Vor dem Schlafengehen.
 All' ora di coricarsi.
 Al acostarse.
- 364. Apply bandage to—.**
 Mettez un bandage à.
 Nehmen Sie Bandagen
 Mettete una fasciatura
 Ponga Vd. un bendaje á—
- 365. Apply ointment.**
 Appliquez un onguent.
 Verwenden Sie Salbe.
 Applicate un unguento.
 Aplique unguento
- 366. Bathe with hot water.**
 Baignez avec de l'eau chaude.
 Baden Sie mit heissem Wasser
 Bagnate con acqua calda.
 Bañe con agua caliente
- 367. Bathe with cold water.**
 Baignez avec de l'eau froide
 Baden Sie mit kaltem Wasser
 Bagnate con acqua fredda.
 Bañe con agua fría
- 368. Bathe with alcohol.**
 Baignez avec de l'alcool.
 Baden Sie mit Alkohol.
 Bagnate con lo spirito.
 Bañe con alcohol
- 369. Take a bath.**
 Prenez un bain
 Nehmen Sie ein Bad.
 Prendete un bagno
 Tome Vd. un baño.
- 370. A sponge bath.**
 Un bain à l'éponge.
 Ein Schwamm Bad
 Un bagno con la spugna.
 Un baño con esponja.
- 371. A bran bath.**
 Un bain au son.
 Ein Kleie Bad.
 Un bagno con crusca.
 Un baño con salvado.
- 372. A soda bath.**
 Un bain à la soude.
 Ein Soda Bad
 Un bagno con soda.
 Un baño con soda.
- 373. Paint the swelling with this.**
 Vous devez peindre l'enflure avec
 ceci.
 Pinseln Sie die Geschwulst damit.
 Dovete pitturare il gonfiore con
 questo.
 Hay que pintar el hinchazon con
 esto.

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